

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language, the most powerful and prominent means of communication through which we can express out thoughts, feelings, ideas, emotions of everyday life, is the distinctive property of mankind because of which human being seems extraordinary and superior to all the species on the earth in any respect. It is the God's gift to mankind. Without language, human civilization as we now know it, would have remained impossible. Language is ubiquitous. It is present everywhere in our thoughts and dreams, prayers and meditations, relations and communications and rituals. Besides being a means of communication and storehouse of knowledge, it is an instrument of thinking as well as a source of delight. Language dissipates superfluous nervous energy, directs motion in others, both men and animals, sets matter in motion as in charms and incantations, transfers knowledge from one person to another and from one generation to another. Language is also considered as the maker or unmaker of human relationships. It is the use of language that makes a life bitter or sweet. Without language, man would have remained only a dumb animal. It is our ability to communicate through words that makes us different from animals. Because of its omnipresent property, language is often taken for granted. But, for long time now, it has become the serious concern not only of linguists but also of philosophers, logicians, psychologists, scientists and literary critics.

As with any complex, emergent concept, language is somewhat resistant to definition, however, most would agree that language is a system of communication or reasoning using representation along with

metaphor and some manner of logical grammar all of which presuppose a historical and at least temperately transcendent standard or truth from which it is derived. Regarding Language, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000:721) defines language as "the use by humans of a system of sounds and words to communicate." For Carroll Chomsky and Trager (1994: 5) "a language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates." Sapir (1921:8) defines language as "a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols." Todd (1987: 6) says, ". . . a language is a set of signals by which we communicate."

Similarly Bloomfield (1933) opines "language is the totality of the utterances that can be made in a speech community." In this way, various scholars define language in various ways. No definition, however, seems to be complete in itself. Similarly, Sthapit (2000) says, "language is the voluntary vocal sound system of human communication."

There are many languages in the world. Actually, no language can be thought to be superior or inferior to other language in terms of communicative values. However, some languages play more dominant role of a particular situation. For example, English is the only language in the world widely accepted as a lingua franca, which now has made international communication possible. English, one of the five official languages of the United Nations Organization, plays a vital role in international communication. Wide knowledge of science and technology is impossible without the knowledge of English as nearly half of the world books have been written in English.

Due to the rapid acceleration of industrial development, international trade, commerce, transport, etc., the importance of English in the present day is increasing and it has become the world language. A large proportion of the world population is multilingual. Multilingualism is present practically in every country of the world, in all classes of society. No urban society is genuinely monolingual. That is why the regular use of two or more languages is a worldwide phenomenon. Because of the growing effects of English language in every sector, people are directly or indirectly compelled to use English language. Specially educated and urban people use English in their speech and writing in Nepal. Knowingly or unknowingly they even speak and write in the Nepali language. Linguistically, this process is called code mixing and code switching, one of the characteristic features of the present bilingual and multilingual societies.

1.1.1 Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code is a broad term in the sector of communication. Both human being and animals use a code which may be linguistic or non-linguistic. Human beings use both linguistic and non-linguistic codes. Language is a linguistic code and different bodily movements, gestures, traffic signals and light systems are non-linguistic codes. There must be at least a code to communicate. 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 Wardhaugh (1986:86) regards, "... a language or a variety of a language as a code". Similarly Crystal (2003:78) oppines code as "a set of conversations for converting one signalling system into another". However, it generally refers to a language in case of human communication.

In the present bilingual and multilingual societies, people usually speak mixing and shifting the languages from one to another. "Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak, and bilingualism, even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingualism. People, then are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes". (Wardhaugh; 1986:100)

1.1.2 Code Switching

If we study the language system in our society, we may find the 'monolingual and bilingual status among people. A monolingual is a person who can use only one language whereas a bilingual is a person who can speak two languages Crystal (2003: 51). There are also 'multilingual' persons who have the possession of more than two languages. In the bilingual or multilingual society, when a person meets with another, they shift their language from one to another during their conversation. This process of shifting from one language to another is called code switching. For Trudgill (1983: 73), code switching means "switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands."

Code switching is a universal feature in the present day world. Command of only one language or one variety of language is rare phenomenon today. Code switching can take place between or even within sentences in both speaking and writing. Certain topics are handled better or more appropriately in one language than in another in particular bilingual context. Switching from one code to another is not a matter of free individual choice. It is affected by topical and situational features,

which determine the speaker's choice from among a set of available codes. Krishnaswamy et al., (1992:46) clearly describes the situation of code switching in India. He states "code switching in multilingual setting is regulated by the topic of discourse and stylistic (formal/informal) considerations. English is used in highly formal situations about technical topics; Hindi and other major Indian languages are used for intimate, informal and personalized statement."

Poplack (1980 as cited in Poudel, 2005) has identified three types of code switching:

I. 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 ?

II. 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 r mai chau hol .

III. Intrasentential Switching

In intrasentential switching, switching of different types occurs within the same clause or sentence boundary. For example, R m ati labourious vidyarthi ho.

Wardhaugh (1986:130) describes two types of code switching: situational and metaphorical.

a. Situational Code Switching

When the language used changes according to the situation this change is called situational code switching.

b. Metaphorical Code Switching

Metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used.

1.1.3 Code Mixing

Code mixing is also a usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual societies. People speak mixing the languages in such societies. When a person uses the structure of one language and inserts some lexical items or elements of another language, it is called code mixing. If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code mixing (Verma and Krishnaswamy, 1998:18). If the shift from one code to another is absolute, it is then code switching; however, if the switch is in the middle of the sentences (lexicon shift), then it is code mixing. Wardhaugh (1986:103) calls it code mixing since the code is not changed entirely from one to another but the elements of one code are mixed into the other. Mostly, the nouns of one language are mixed into another language. According to Hudson (1980:53), "there are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code mixing. To get the right effect, the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail hyphen, a few words of one language, then a few words of the other, . . . but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure."

Most of the educated Nepalese people can speak English. So, as soon as one educated Nepali meets another, s/he mixes the English words and phrases within the Nepali sentences. Mostly the nouns of one language are mixed into another language. Wardhaugh (1986: 103) says, "code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in course of single utterance."

Example of Code Mixing

) Yo pen ko price kati parcha ?

) Sangita dherai labourious chin.

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 must borrow words from other languages. According to Hockett (1958: 404) "the speaker of 'A' must have some motive, overt or covert, for the borrowing. These are two in numbers: the prestige motive or the need feeling motive."

Because of the regular uses of code mixing in the present day's communication, it has now become an unavoidable feature of any language. When people mix codes for a long time, it becomes their automatic habit to use the word of another language. In our context, people use a lot of English words and phrases when they speak and write the Nepali language. This is also a feature of present youngsters in the urban area.

1.1.4 Difference Between Code Switching and Code Mixing

The difference between code switching and code mixing can be summarized as follows.

Code Switching	Code Mixing
1. A change from one language to another in the same conversation 2. Absolute shift, e.g. I am sorry, ma Jann . 3. Conditioned by situation and topic change	1. The use of elements most typically nouns from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language 2. Lexical shift, e.g., Ram dherai <u>intelligent</u> cha. 3. Irrelevant of situation and topic change

1.1.5 The Terminological Issues

There are two schools of thought regarding code-switching and code-mixing. According to one, code-switching and code-mixing are one and the same i.e. both the terms can be used for one manifestation. Gumperz and Hernandez-Chavez (1975: 158 as cited in Poudel, 2005), however, talk of code-switching as a type of borrowing. Speakers could borrow items of various sizes, depending on various linguistic factors, in constructing a code-mixed/code-switched discourse.

Romaine (1989) supports the idea by quoting on the basis of frequency of switchable constituents given by Poplack (1980). She found that full sentences are the most frequently switched constituents, followed by switches occurring at various major constituent boundaries, e.g. between noun phrase and verb phrase. At the lower end of the continuum are switches within major constituents, e.g. within the noun phrase. Thus,

the higher the syntactic level of the constituent, the more likely will it serve as a potential site for a switch. Within the categories of intrasentential switches, however, Poplack says that nouns are accounted for the largest proportion of switchers.

In the view point of second school, the linguistic devices of code-mixing and code-switching are two distinct manifestations of language dependency and language manipulation i.e. these are two distinct types of communicative strategies. These manifestations can be noticed in the way a multilingual or a multidialectal user of a language assigns areas of function to each code. Though in most of the studies on code-switching both these terms are alternatively used for one manifestation and that of code-switching yet at the same time Kachru (1983: 193-197), separated these two devices. Code-switching "entails the ability to switch from Code A to Code B. The alteration of code is determined by the function, the situation and the participants. In other words, it refers to categorization of one's verbal repertoire in terms of functions and roles. Code mixing, on the other hand, "entails transferring linguistic units from one code into another. Such a transfer (mixing) results in developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction". Accordingly, code-switching is a process which can result in code-mixed varieties. In the same article, Kachru also agrees to the fact that the areas of function code-switching and code-mixing are not necessarily mutually exclusive, though in a certain context they can be separated.

Fasold (1984) thinks that code-switching and code-mixing are not separable i.e. there is a considerable overlap in the functioning of these two terms. The two terms are distinguishable only in terms of grammar of the clause i.e. if a person uses a word or a phrase from other language, he has mixed, not switched. On the other hand, if one clause has the

grammatical structure of one language and the next is constructed according to the grammar of another, a switch has occurred. The linguistic difference between switching and within language variation is theoretically important, but is here to tell which is going on in a particular case. In any event, the distinction is not so important socio-linguistically, and I take it that the choice from among variants of the same language is fundamentally the same sociolinguistics phenomenon as switching and mixing (Fasold 1984: 209 as cited Poudel 2005).

From the work of large number of socio-linguists (Gumperz 1976; Pfaff 1976, 1979; Verma 1976) it is obvious that ultimately code-switching and code-mixing are manifestations of one and the same thing i.e. the two terms converge at the same point. Even those who have advanced the two terms have not discussed the areas, roles and functions of the two terms. Thus, in the present study, the two terms are regarded as synonymously single communicative strategy. The two terms are used as free variants and do not refer to two distinct forms of linguistic behavior.

1.1.6 Reasons for Code-Switching and Code Mixing

Nepal is taken as a multilingual nation where people speak many languages. So, code-mixing and code-switching are usual activities, as people from one language community must come in contact with another language community for different purposes. When they communicate with the people of another language community, they switch their language from one to another or they mix the element of two languages together. It is a kind of linguistic blend. To Hudson (1980:53), " the purpose of code mixing seems to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right."

There may be various reasons behind code mixing such as to show solidarity of the addressers and addressees, to compensate linguistic incompetence, to perceive social and cultural distance, to emphasize something, to influence others and to show high standard in the society.

In other words, motivation of the speaker is an important consideration in the choice. Solidarity with the listeners is one of the very good reasons for code switching. As soon as one Tamang speaker meets another Tamang speaker, he switches from Nepali to Tamang just to show that he also belongs to the same community; this creates a bond of affection and recognition among them. People also switch their code to compensate linguistic incompetence. It is also believed that some topics are so complex that they cannot be explained in Nepali. So the speakers switch over to English or they mix English to clarify the meaning. This happens mostly when we talk and write about the scientific and English subject matters. People also mix English code to show their social hierarchy.

Nepali people switch their code from Nepali to English or they mix English into Nepali because they think English is a prestigious language, and to use English is the sign of being intellectual or elite.

1.2 Review of the Literature

Various research works have been conducted in the field of error analysis, contrastive analysis, testing, comparing methods and techniques and their effectiveness in teaching learning process but only a few researches have been carried out in the area of code switching and code mixing in comparison to other areas under the Department of English Education. The following related and existed studies have been reviewed by the researcher to carry out this research.

Subedi (2001) has carried out a research on "English Code Mixing in the Gorkhapatra Daily: A Descriptive and Practical Study." The main objective of his study was to find out the English words that are used in the 'Gorkhapatra Daily' and their frequency of occurrence. The researcher has pointed out some assimilated and non-assimilated words with their frequency. He further states that the use of English acronym is very popular in Nepali newspapers. But he did not make any attempt to pinpoint the old and new trend of code mixing in Nepali language.

Baral (2005) has conducted a research work on "Code Mixing in Nepali Cinemas." He has reported that code mixing is often caused by context, language function and sentence type. English words and expressions are used in Nepali language because of the richness in vocabulary and imitation of others. His study is confined to Nepali 'Cine Jagat' rather than business sector.

Luitel (2005) has carried out a research on "English Code-mixing in Nepali Stories." The main aim of the study was to find out the trend of English code mixing in Nepali stories. He mentions that word level mixing was found in the greatest number and mostly nouns were used while mixing the words. He further states that most of the mixed expressions were non-assimilated in the past but they are being assimilated in the Nepali language now a day.

Paudel (2005) has done a research on 'code-Switching in T.U. Premises". The main objective of his study is to find out the frequency of the code switching. He states that switching does not take place only when there is a lexical gap but sometimes there are more semantic or pragmatic reasons for the motivation for code switching. He has also stated that many compound words are formed with one element from English and other from Nepali. Though Paudel (2005) carried out a

research to find out the status of English, Nepali code switching in T.U. Premises, the research has not yet been carried out about the status of English/Nepali code mixing in the premises of supermarkets. That's why present researcher is interested in this area to find out the status of English/Nepali code mixing in supermarkets.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the trend of code mixing of English/Nepali languages in supermarkets. However, the specific objectives are as follows.

- a. to find out the English words that are used in Nepali discourse in supermarkets.
- b. to find out the frequency of mixed English words.
- c. to find out the age-wise and sex-wise trend of mixing English words.
- d. to enlist some pedagogical implications on the basis of the findings of the study.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Every study has its own significance. So this study has its own outstanding significance in the field of sociolinguistic aspect of language. This study is significant in the sense that it throws light on sociolinguistic aspect, which in turn provides insight in planning its further activities. Likewise, the students and teachers of language, linguists, syllabus designers, textbook writers, language planners, and sociolinguists who are involved in teaching and learning under T.U. will be benefited from the study. Moreover, this study will be directly or indirectly beneficial to the persons who are interested in Nepali/English code-mixing. Furthermore, this study will help other researchers who are interested to study code mixing in other areas.

1.5 Definition of the Specific Terms

1. Bilingual: A person who can speak two languages
2. Code-mixing: The use of one or more than one lexical items of one language into the structure of another language
3. Code-switching: The process of shifting from one language to another
4. Code: A particular variety of language or register or dialect
5. Discourse: A coherent piece of any communicative event with a communicative function and a context to it
6. Event: A communicative exchange consisting of one or more than one utterance
7. Inter-sentential switching: A switch that takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another.
8. Intra-sentential switching: Switching of different types occurs within the same clause or sentence boundary.
9. Metaphorical code-switching: 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. Non-instinctive: Anything which is not acquired by birth
13. Situational code-switching: Change in language use according to the situation change
14. Tag switching: A tag in one language is inserted into an utterance in the other language

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

The following methodology was applied to fulfill the set objectives of the proposed study.

2.1 Sources of Data

Data were collected by utilizing primary source for the accomplishment of this study and secondary sources were used to facilitate the researcher himself to carry out the research.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of data were collected from the 240 participant who were involved in the conversation in 10 different supermarkets.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

All the materials (various books, journals, theses etc.) available in print and electronic media which are related to code switching and code mixing were the secondary sources of data of this study. (e.g. Labov, 1971 Examples of code switching, Wardhaugh's 1986, An Introduction to Socio linguistics, Baral, code-mixing in Nepali cinemas, 2005 etc.)

2.2 Sampling Procedure

On the basis of the non-random sampling procedure, the researcher has selected 100 events from 10 selected departmental stores. The researcher collected the data from the following departmental stores:

1. Jemini Supermarket, Bauddha
2. Nameste Supermarket, Pulchok
3. Bhatbhateni Supermarket, Bhatbhateni
4. The Kathmandu Mall, Sundhara
5. Pashupati Plaza, New Road
6. Bishal Bazaar, New Road
7. R.B complex, Khicha Pokhari
8. The China Town, Sundhara
9. Baneshwor Plaza, Baneshwor
10. Bagdarbar Business Complex, Sundhara

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The main tools of data collection for this study were the mechanical recording device, i.e. recorder and participant observation.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

First of all, the researcher visited ten different selected departmental stores himself and requested for the permission to carry out the study with the concerned authority. Each departmental store was visited according to the requirement of the study and the conversations that took place were recorded. This process lasted for about 3 weeks. Sometimes, he also recorded the conversations of the participants without giving information to them.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

Every study has its own limitations. So this study has also some limitations which are pointed below.

-) The sources of data were collected from the 10 selected departmental stores of the Kathmandu valley only.
-) The data were collected from only those participants who took part in hundred events.
-) Only mixed English words in Nepal discourse were analyzed.
-) The participants' age descriptions were fully based on the researcher's personal judgement and observation.
-) Only word level mixings of English were observed and analyzed.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates the analysis and interpretation of the data which have been found in the supermarkets to find out the frequency of code mixing. This chapter also focuses on the age-wise and sex-wise trends of mixing English words in Nepali language in the business areas.

3.1 Description of English and Nepali Words

This part of the study throws light on the event-wise and word-wise descriptions of English and Nepali words found in hundred different speech events.

3.1.1 Event-wise Description

There are altogether hundred events. The coverage of English and Nepali words in each event and their percentages are listed and described below. The percentage is taken out on the basis of the numbers of Nepali and English words used in each event in the proportion of total Nepali and English words used in 100 events separately.

Table No. 1

Event	Nepali Words	Percentage	English Words	Percentage
1	22	0.83	9	1.11
2	31	1.18	9	1.11
3	14	0.53	4	0.49
4	27	1.02	3	0.37
5	18	0.68	10	1.23
6	15	0.57	5	0.61
7	24	0.91	2	0.24

8	28	1.06	6	0.74
9	21	0.79	10	1.23
10	19	0.72	6	0.74
11	15	0.57	5	0.61
12	18	0.68	3	0.37
13	25	0.95	6	0.74
14	36	1.37	3	0.37
15	34	1.29	10	1.23
16	25	0.95	5	0.61
17	32	1.21	11	1.36
18	47	1.79	16	1.98
19	35	1.33	2	0.24
20	19	0.72	2	0.24
21	9	0.34	10	1.23
22	13	0.49	4	0.49
23	53	2.01	3	0.37
24	24	0.91	4	0.49
25	16	0.60	4	0.49
26	19	0.72	1	0.12
27	11	0.41	6	0.74
28	36	1.37	5	0.61
29	31	1.18	6	0.74
30	23	0.87	4	0.49
31	26	0.99	7	0.86
32	28	1.06	6	0.74
33	26	0.99	16	1.98
34	32	1.21	10	1.23
35	22	0.83	5	0.61

36	24	0.91	9	1.11
37	51	1.94	9	1.11
38	48	1.82	18	2.23
39	36	1.37	9	1.11
40	37	1.40	23	2.85
41	30	1.14	14	1.73
42	39	1.48	16	1.98
43	18	0.68	10	1.23
44	30	1.14	11	1.36
45	19	0.72	22	2.72
46	31	1.18	15	1.85
47	36	1.37	10	1.23
48	22	0.83	5	0.61
49	23	0.87	7	0.86
50	21	0.79	6	0.74
51	31	1.18	5	0.61
52	51	1.94	11	1.36
53	20	0.76	4	0.49
54	30	1.14	5	0.61
55	20	0.76	5	0.61
56	20	0.76	9	1.11
57	15	0.57	7	0.86
58	25	0.95	7	0.86
59	22	0.83	8	0.99
60	15	0.57	6	0.74
61	32	1.21	18	2.23
62	16	0.60	11	1.36
63	22	0.83	14	1.73

64	22	0.83	4	0.49
65	14	0.53	4	0.49
66	17	0.64	8	0.99
67	13	0.49	9	1.11
68	11	0.41	8	0.99
69	38	1.44	5	0.61
70	16	0.60	6	0.74
71	29	1.10	10	1.23
72	38	1.44	10	1.23
73	24	0.91	6	0.74
74	20	0.76	7	0.86
75	28	1.06	9	1.11
76	29	1.10	3	0.37
77	19	0.72	6	0.74
78	28	1.06	8	0.99
79	24	0.91	6	0.74
80	21	0.79	7	0.86
81	19	0.72	6	0.74
82	22	0.83	10	1.23
83	24	0.91	10	1.23
84	36	1.37	31	3.84
85	18	0.68	9	1.11
86	44	1.67	11	1.36
87	67	2.55	15	1.85
88	42	1.59	12	1.48
89	24	0.91	3	0.37
90	23	0.87	5	0.61
91	33	1.25	9	1.11

92	14	0.53	2	0.24
93	18	0.68	6	0.74
94	25	0.95	4	0.49
95	26	0.99	15	1.85
96	31	1.18	10	1.23
97	33	1.25	2	0.24
98	15	0.57	1	0.12
99	13	0.49	12	1.48
100	49	1.86	6	0.74
Total	2625	100%	807	100%

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is out of 2625 words, 67 (2.55%) were found in the event no. 87 and the least 9 words (0.34%) were found in the event no. 21. So, in relation to Nepali words, event no. 87 was in the first rank and the event no. 21 was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of mixed English word, that is , out of 807 words, 31 words (3.84%) were found in the event no. 84 and the least 1 word (0.12%) was found in the event no. 26 and 98. So, in relation to mixed English words, event no. 84 was in the first rank and the event numbers 26 and 98 were in the last rank. It can be inferred that the greatest and the least number of words of both languages occur according to the situation, mood of the speakers, their age, performance level etc.

3.1.2 Word-wise Description

The total Nepali and English words in each event are collected from different business complexes by using statistical tools such as percentage which is shown on the basis of the total English and Nepali words used in each event.

Table No. 2

Event	Nepali Words	Percentage	English Words	Percentage	Total Word
1	22	70.96	9	29.04	31
2	31	77.50	9	22.50	40
3	14	77.77	4	22.23	18
4	27	90.0	3	10.00	30
5	18	64.28	10	36.72	28
6	15	75.00	5	25.00	20
7	24	92.30	2	7.70	26
8	28	82.35	6	17.65	34
9	21	67.74	10	32.26	31
10	19	76.0	6	24.00	25
11	15	75.00	5	25.00	20
12	18	85.21	3	14.79	21
13	25	80.64	6	19.36	31
14	36	92.30	3	7.70	39
15	34	72.27	10	27.73	44
16	25	83.33	5	16.67	30
17	32	74.41	11	25.59	43
18	47	74.60	16	25.40	63
19	35	94.59	2	5.41	37
20	19	90.47	2	9.53	21
21	9	47.36	10	52.64	19
22	13	76.47	4	25.53	17
23	53	94.64	3	5.36	56
24	24	85.71	4	14.29	28
25	16	80.00	4	20.00	20

26	19	95.00	1	5.00	20
27	11	64.70	6	35.30	17
28	36	87.80	5	12.20	41
29	31	83.78	6	16.22	37
30	23	85.18	4	14.82	27
31	26	78.78	7	21.22	33
32	28	82.35	6	17.65	34
33	26	61.90	16	38.10	42
34	32	76.19	10	23.81	42
35	22	81.48	5	18.52	27
36	24	72.72	9	27.28	33
37	51	85.00	9	15.00	60
38	48	70.58	18	29.42	68
39	36	80.00	9	20.00	45
40	37	61.66	23	38.34	60
41	30	68.18	14	31.82	44
42	39	70.90	16	29.10	55
43	18	64.28	10	35.72	28
44	30	73.17	11	26.83	41
45	19	46.34	22	53.66	41
46	31	67.39	15	32.61	46
47	36	78.26	10	21.74	46
48	22	81.48	5	18.52	27
49	23	85.18	7	14.82	30
50	21	77.77	6	22.23	27
51	31	86.11	5	13.89	36
52	51	82.25	11	17.75	62
53	20	83.33	4	16.67	24

54	30	85.71	5	14.29	35
55	20	80.00	5	20.00	25
56	20	68.96	9	31.04	29
57	15	68.18	7	31.82	22
58	25	78.12	7	21.88	32
59	22	73.33	8	26.67	30
60	15	71.42	6	28.58	21
61	32	64.00	8	36.00	50
62	16	59.25	11	40.75	27
63	22	62.85	13	37.15	35
64	22	84.61	4	15.39	26
65	14	77.77	4	22.23	18
66	17	68.00	8	32.00	25
67	13	59.09	9	40.91	22
68	11	57.89	8	42.11	19
69	38	88.37	5	11.63	43
70	16	72.72	6	27.28	22
71	29	74.35	10	25.65	39
72	38	79.16	10	20.84	48
73	24	80.00	6	20.00	30
74	20	74.07	7	25.93	27
75	28	75.67	9	24.23	37
76	29	93.54	3	6.46	31
77	19	76.00	6	24.00	25
78	28	77.77	8	22.23	36
79	24	80.00	6	20.00	30
80	21	75.00	7	25.00	28
81	19	76.00	6	24.00	25

82	22	66.66	11	33.34	33
83	24	70.58	10	29.42	34
84	36	53.73	31	46.27	67
85	18	66.66	9	33.34	27
86	44	80.00	11	20.00	55
87	67	81.70	15	18.30	82
88	42	77.77	12	22.23	54
89	24	88.88	3	11.12	27
90	23	82.14	5	17.86	28
91	33	76.74	9	23.26	42
92	14	87.50	2	12.50	16
93	18	75.00	6	25.00	24
94	25	86.20	4	13.80	29
95	26	63.41	15	36.59	41
96	31	75.60	10	24.40	41
97	33	94.28	2	5.72	35
98	15	93.75	1	6.25	16
99	13	52.00	12	48.00	25
100	49	89.09	6	10.91	55
Total	2625	100%	807		3432

The above table shows that the researcher recorded total 3432 words. Out of 3432 words, 2625 words are from Nepali language and 807 words are from English language. Likewise, the percentages of Nepali and English words in each event are also shown in the table. On the whole, the event numbers 92 and 98 contain the least number of words, i.e., 16 words (87.5% Nepali words and 12.5% English words in event no. 92, and 93.75% Nepali words and 6.25% English words in event no.98) where as the event no. 87 contains the greatest number of words i.e. 82

(81.70% Nepali words and 18.30% English words). Likewise, in event numbers 21 and 45, the percentage of mixed English words in Nepali language is found greater than the Nepali words i.e., 52.64% and 53.66% respectively whereas the least percentage of mixed English words is found in event no. 26, i.e. only 5%.

On the whole, it is found that the use of English words in Nepali language is a regular phenomenon in business transactions because no event was found without English words in sellers' and buyers' conversation in one hundred events.

3.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the Most Frequently Mixed English Words

This subunit concentrates on the event-wise analysis of the most frequent words and frequency-wise analysis of the total English words that were found in the hundred events in Business Complexes.

3.2.1 Event-wise Analysis

Event-wise analysis and interpretation of the most English frequent words has been listed and described below.

Table No. 3

Event	Words	Frequency
1	shirt, color	2
	stall, choose, quality, gray, design	1
2	original, varieties, choose, seiko, five, price, too, much, expensive	1
3	pack, supermarket, store, department	1
4	class, shopping, stall	1

5	my, god, what, happened, mobile, leave, it, phone, miscall, contact	1
6	kilo	2
	height, health, touch	1
7	important, secret	1
8	restaurant, shopping, mobile, just, five, rupees	1
9	thirty, five, hundred,	2
	Jacket, expensive, department, store	1
10	half	2
	sweater, full, design, price	1
11	look, beautiful, mobile, one, proposed	1
12	trail, room, place	1
13	quality, fit, right, brand, popular, shoes	1
14	pocket, problem, sorry	1
15	friends, time, I, am, word, dictionary	1
	sorry	2
16	jeans, fit, trial, room, girlfriend	1
17	excuse, me, T-shirt, expensive, discount, ten, colour	1
	pink, percent	2
18	excuse, me, recorder, fixed, expensive, percent, discount	1
	quality, made, in, price	2
19	colour, quantity	1
20	quantity, price	1
21	I, am, extremely, try, to understand, my, problem	1
	sorry	2

22	third, floor, wait, horoscope	1
23	blanket, Chinese, bargaining	1
24	actually	1
	lift	3
25	camera, bore, scene, photo	1
26	set	1
27	bedsheet, single, discolour	1
	double	2
28	my, god, shopping, phone, wait	1
29	mummy, new, model, price	1
	aeroplane	2
30	company	1
	mobile	2
31	money, purse, quality, original, price	1
	leather	2
32	season, foreign, country, husband	1
	sweater	2
33	type, bottom	1
	leather, shoes, jeans, cotton, casual	2
	pants	4
34	leather, pure, piece, polish	1
	quality, flat, sole	2
35	same, price, quality, import, China	1
36	ten, percent, idscout	1
	fixed, rate, quality	2
37	the, next, one, percent	1
	discount, quality	2

38	shirts, crocodile, polo, zebra, export, cheap, expensive	1
	price, import, colour, black	2
	quality	3
39	bargaining, market, expensive, festival, discount, ten, percent, original, price	1
40	readymade, shirt, choice, next, latest, cream, match, handsome, price, no,	1
	item, pale, blue, suit, discount	2
	colour	3
41	pant, rough, market, hip-hop, fashion, physic, OK, price, see, you, pack	1
	item	2
42	ladies, colour, match, fresh, foreign, washed, quality, made, in	1
	discolour,	3
	items	4
43	menu, mushroom, pizza, ice-cream, flavour, venila, chocolate, strawberry, plate, fresh, mo:mo	1
44	design, fine, finishing, quality, stone, wash, regular, price, hunk	1
	bag	3
45	new, design, check, shirt, wonderful, good, colour, but, expensive, quality, costly, discount	1
	no, price, high	2
46	Price, made, in, damage, I, kike, it, chain, loose, hanger, cheap, better, quality, long lasting	1

47	price, design	1
	shirt	2
	half, full	3
48	quality, brand, sports	1
	leather	2
49	jeans, pants, price, too, much, one, thousand	1
50	handsome, proposed, height, leave, it, tension	1
51	good, expensive, price, gold, bracelet	1
52	hello, brother, Jacket, cheap, Chinese, market, tag, expensive, concession	1
	price	2
53	T-shirt, fixed, price, damage	1
54	serve, total	1
	kilo	3
55	please, book, writer, discount, cover	1
56	shirts, choice, Chinese, pink, export	1
	colour, quality	2
57	decoration, wall, posters, colour, flowers, attractive, chairs	1
58	cooker, cheap, expensive, quality, pack	1
	indian	2
59	mobile, good, looking, video, camera, price, catalogue, pack	1
60	made, in, guarantee, one, year, discount	1
61	ten, discount, sixteen, hundred, fifty, expensive	1
	depend, percent, quality	2
	section, price	3

62	sando, ten, years, eighty, rupees, price, too, much, innerwear	1
	discount	2
63	twenty, thirty, two, three, five, hundred, seventy, waist, number, price, manufacture, materials, Indian	1
64	T-shirt, forty, two, number	1
65	colour, folding, quality, design	1
66	ladies, bag, handbag, price, rate, fixed	1
	carrying	2
67	T-shirt, design, switch, star, water, guarantee, proof	1
	full	2
68	size, leather, latest	1
	sports	2
	variety	3
69	complain, fixed, last	1
	price	2
70	mobile, set, colour, video, twenty, thousand	1
71	fixed, price, shop, difference, shoes, colour, dark, black, quality, pack	1
72	stall, towel, quality, price, only, off, percent, pack	1
	brand	2
73	hello, serve, watch, OK, expensive, brand	1
74	bag, red, yes, price, just, five, hundred	1
75	T-shirt, price, brand, high, ten, percent, discount	1
	price	2

76	jacket, leather, quality	1
77	what, is, the, reason, T-shirt, quality	1
78	pant, jeans, waist, colour, thirty, two	1
	black	2
79	filter, expensive	1
	steel, copper	2
80	tie, colour, black, red, stripes, sorry, light	1
81	one, full, royalstag, thank, you, payment	1
82	double, thank, you, white, red, sheet, colour	1
	bed, bright	2
83	birthday, party, gift, item, price, pack, two, hundred	1
	bouquet	2
84	small, size, price, expensive, five, seventy	1
	fair and lovely, one, hundred	3
	Indian, sun, cream, twenty, large	2
85	saving, cream, forty, price, large, size, Vi-John	1
86	last, price, expensive, caller ID, auto-switching, made, in, Chinese,	1
	set	2
87	pant, plain, brown, one, fifteen, guarantee, discolour	1
	Indian, colour, meter, quality	2
88	fixed, belt, high, brown	1
	leather, high, price, quality	2
89	curtain	1
	meter	2

90	album, yes, photo, three, hundred	1
91	towel, expensive	2
	quality	3
	price, soft	1
92	price, cassettee	2
93	multi-plug, price, original, pack, polithin, bag	1
94	Jacket, price	1
	half	2
95	five, years, quality, T-shrit, pant, choose, set, one, thousand, with, ten, percent, discount, disdcolour, pack	1
96	coat, sweater, price, discount, ten, percent	1
	soft quality	2
97	puppy, pack	1
98	hanger	1
99	ten, items, total, twenty, five, hundred bill, include, thank you	1
	discount	2
100	colour	1
	suit	2
	yellow	3

The data mentioned in the above table show that the common words that we use in our day to day conversation have been used in the conversation of business transactions as well. There were 807 English words used in the selected events. Most of the mixed words were nouns and adjectives. For examples colour, price, leather, jeans, cotton, etc. Similarly verbs and adverbs were also used in the sample events but not as many as nouns and adjectives in number. The words mixed were

related to the 'shoes', 'jacket', 'watch', 'mobile', 'shirt' etc. The most frequent words that were used in supermarkets were 'price', 'quality', 'colour', 'discount', 'expensive' and 'percent'. Mostly nouns and adjectives i.e., content words were mixed in Nepali in the process of conversation.

3.2.2 Frequency wise Analysis

Frequency of mixed English words listed from the lowest to the highest occurrence is shown below.

Table No. 4

S. N.	Frequency of Occurrence (F)	No. of Words	No. of Occurrence
1	Single	162	162
2	2 Times	63	126
3	3 Times	34	102
4	4 Times	17	68
5	5 Times	9	45
6	6 Times	5	30
7	7 Times	3	21
8	8 Times	2	16
9	9 Times	4	36
10	10 Times	2	20
11	11 Times	2	22
12	12 Times	1	12
13	16 Times	1	16
14	19 Times	1	19
15	20 Times	1	20
16	41 Times	1	41
17	51 Times	1	51

The above table exhibits the occurrence of mixed English words, their total number in each occurrence in 100 events. Hence, the highest number of occurrence of mixed English word i.e., 51 times was found only in a word 'price', Likewise the words quality, colour, discount expensive and percent occurred 41 times, 20 times, 19 times, 16 times and 12 times respectively. Through this study, it was found that people use the above-mentioned words to the maximum in the business sectors.

3.2.3 Age-wise Analysis

The collected data have been interpreted and analysed on the basis of the participants' age. All ten different departmental stores were visited and observed by the researcher himself. The researcher identified the age of the participants on the basis of his personal judgement and observation. Though various problems were faced, the researcher divided the age of the participants into three different categories. They are:

- a. Below 20 (Young)
- b. 20 to 30 (Adult)
- c. Above 30 (Old)

On the basis of the researcher's observation, the researcher came to know that mostly the people between the age of 20 and 30 would visit departmental stores to buy different things and the people under 20 rarely visited the departmental stores. However, the researcher was able to record 25 conversations of the costumers below 20 years. He recorded 45 conversations related to the costumers between 20 to 30 years and 30 conversations related to the costumers above 30 years. By observing their conversations, it was found that the customers below 20 years mostly mixed the English words while speaking Nepali language. Likewise, they sometimes switched the sentences too. But its frequency was not very high. Similarly, the costumers above 30 also mixed English words while bargaining for the things. However, their ratio of using English words

was less in comparison to the costumers below 20 years. The costumers between 20-30 years also mixed English words but it was found that their rate was lesser than the costumers' below 20 years and greater than the costumers' above 30 years.

Moreover, the following table shows the different events related to the different age groups, the percentage and the ratio of mixing English words in Nepali language.

Table No. 5

Age	Event Number	Total words	Total English words	Percentage	Ratio of English Words
Below 20	4, 5, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 29, 31, 36, 41, 45, 49, 50, 61, 65, 68, 83, 84, 90, 99, 100 (25)	871	245	28.12%	9.8
Between 20-30	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 14, 22, 24, 27, 28, 3, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 66, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 88, 91, 94, 95, 96 (45)	1706	409	23.97%	9.08
Above 30	7, 10, 12, 19, 20, 23, 26, 32, 34, 37, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 73, 75, 76, 79, 86, 89, 92, 93, 97, 98 (30)	855	153	17.89	5.1
	100	3432	807		

By analysing the above-mentioned table, altogether the costumers below 20 used 245 English words out of 871 words i.e. 28.12% of the total words. Similarly, the costumers between 20-30 years mixed 409 English word out of 1706 i.e. 23.97% whereas the costumers, above 30 years mixed 153 English words out of 855 i.e. 17.89% of the total words. Similarly out of the total 245 English words mixed by the costumers below 20, the ratio of English words mixed in each event is 9.8. In the same way, the total English words used by the age between 20 to 30 are 469, in which the ratio of English words used in each event is 9.08 but the total English words used by the age above 30 are 153 words in which 5.1 words are used in each event. The ratio is derived on the basis of the total English words divided by the number of events that the specified age groups were involved in. This table reflects that the costumers below 20 years have mixed the English words in the high rate in comparison to the adult group and the old group. Old group rarely mixed English words while conversing.

3.2.4 Sex-wise Analysis

The present researcher believes that this research may be incomplete if the collected data are not interpreted and analyzed on the basis of the participants' sex involved in various events. Therefore, an attempt has been made to extensively analyze the collected data in the following table.

Table No. 6

Sex	Event No.	Total Words	Total English Words	Percentage	Ratio of English Words
Female	5,8,18,19,21,23,25, 29,32,43,50,56,61, 62,66,68,82,83,84, 95,99 (21)	729	202	27.70%	9.61
Male	1,2,3,4,6,7,9,10,11, 12,13,14,15,16,17, 20,22,24,26,27,28, 30,31,33,34,35,36, 37,38,39,34,41,42, 44,45,46,47,48,49, 51,52,53,54,55,57, 58,59,60,63,64,65, 67,69,70,71,72,73, 74,75,76,77,78,79, 80,81,85,86,87,88, 89,90,91,92,93,94, 96,97,98,100 (79)	2703	605	22.38%	9.65

The above table displays that in 21 events, the female participants have used 202 English words i.e. 27.70 % out of 729 words. Likewise, 605 English words i.e. 22.38% out of 2703 words in 79 events have been used by male participants. Likewise, the total English words used by males are 605 in which the ratio of words used in each event is 7.65 whereas the females used 202 total English words in which the ratio of words used in each event is 9.61. The ratio is derived on the basis of total

English words divided by the number of events involved by male and female participants. Hence, the researcher has reached a conclusion that the ratio of mixing English words by the female participants is greater compared to the ratio of mixing English words by the male participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section consists of findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study.

4.1 Findings

After the completion of analysis and interpretation, this study has derived the following findings:

- a. The number of Nepali and English words occurred in different events of code mixing entail that the greatest and the least numbers of words of both the languages occur according to the situation, mood of the speakers, their age, performance level, sex, etc.
- b. The most frequently used English words in business transactions are 'price', 'quality', 'colour', 'discount', 'expensive' and 'percent'.
- c. Mostly word level mixing was found in hundred different speech events of business transactions.
- d. Mostly nouns and adjectives were remarked in the highest position in mixing in hundred events.
- e. The use of English words by the female participants is observed greater than that of the male participants.
- f. It is found that the use of English words in Nepali language is a regular phenomenon in business transactions. So, it is an established feature in supermarkets.
- g. The use of English words by the participants below 20 years is found greater than that of the participants above 20 years.

4.2 Pedagogical Implications

In fact, the present research is a sociolinguistic study. That's why it may not be directly related to the actual classroom teaching. However, some of the implications are suggested below:

- i. Code mixing can be used as a tool to enhance the acquisition of the target language.
- ii. While designing the conversational curriculum related to the business transaction, the syllabus designers can have the knowledge of the highly frequent words to make the syllabus systematic.
- iii. The teacher should make the students of sociolinguistics be aware of the most frequently used English words in the business transactions.
- iv. Anyone who is interested in business sectors must have the idea of typical vocabulary used in this field that will help them approach the language in business transactions.

4.3 Recommendations

This present research is based on the authentic and valuable sources of data. It encompasses the description of the data which have been used in supermarkets to find out the frequency of code mixing. It is helpful for the presentation, consolidation and development of situational approaches, methods and techniques in the field of language teaching in the Nepalese context. It provides basic framework for further research in this area.

But, as it is one of the few researches in the particular field, and of this specific nature based on the researcher's knowledge and belief, it certainly has some shortcomings. Therefore, the researcher, on the basis

of his experience, attempts to offer some recommendations for the betterment of future researcher of this nature in other areas too.

- i. The study area and the population should be extended.
- ii. Comparative study between the code mixing of two places should be carried out to find out the situational differences.
- iii. Further study should be done on the basis of the participants' educational background.
- iv. The effects of code mixing and code switching should be sorted out.
- v. The participants' number should be equal while analyzing on the basis of sex.
- vi. Mixed words of other languages should also be sorted out.
- vii. Mixed words of other languages should be categorized in terms of parts of speech.
- viii. Code mixing among other languages should be found out and the age of the participants should be objectively identified.
- ix. Taking all these recommendations into consideration, similar research works should be carried out to overcome the possible shortcomings of this study.

References

- Baral, P. (2005). **Code Mixing in Nepali Cinemas**. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Bhattarai, G.R. (2001). **A Thematic Analysis of Research Reports**. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- Bloomfield, L. (1933). **Language**. Motila Banarsidas: Delhi.
- Crystal, D. (2003). **A Dictionary of Linguistics and phonetics**. London: Blackwell.
- Gumperz, J.J. (1982). **Discourse strategies**, Cambridge: Cambridge university press.
- Hockett. C.F. (1958) **A Course in Modern Linguistics**, London: Oxford.
- Hudson. R.A. (1980). **Sociolinguistics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kachru, B.B. (1978). **Code-Mixing as a Communicative Strategy in India**. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Khaniya, T.R. (2005). **Examination for Enhanced Learning**. Lalitpur: Millennium.
- Krishnaswamy et al. (1992). **Modern Applied Linguistics**. Madras: Macmillan.
- Kumar, R. (1999). **Research Methodology**. Delhi: SAGE Publication Ltd.

- Labov, W. (1971). **Examples of Code Switching**. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Luitel, R. (2005). **English Code Mixing in Nepali Stories**. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathamndu:T.U.
- Mishra, C. (2005). **Discourse Analysis**. Kathamndu: Neelam Publication.
- Poudel, I.P. (2005). **Code Switching in T.U. Premises**. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Romaine, S. (1989). **Bilingualism**. London: Blackwell.
- Spir, E. (1921). **Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech**. London: Granda.
- Sthapit, S.K. (2000). Teaching Language for Communication, **Journal of NELTA**, Vol. 5, No. 1. Kathmandu: NELTA.
- Subedi, D. (2001). **English Code Mixing in the Gorkha Patra Daily**. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Todd, L. (1987) **An Introduction to Linguistics**. London: Longman.
- Trudgill, P. (1974). **Sociolinguistics**. Harmonds Worth: Penguin.
- Wardhaugh, R. (1986). **Introduction to Sociolinguistics**. New York: Basil Blackwell.

Appendix I
Jemini Supermarket, Bauddha

Event 1

- A: एउटा Shirt किन्नु थियो । कस्तो design को किन्ने होला ।
B: जाउन पहिला Stall तिर अनि Choose गरौंला । साउजी एउटा राम्रो Quality को Shirt हेरौंन ।
C: कस्तो Color मा निकालौं ?
A: Gray Colour मा हेरौंन ।

Event 2

- A: साउजी एउटा original घडी हेरौंन ?
B: ल हेर्नुस् । सबै Varieties यहाँ छन् । कुन ठीक लाग्छ तपाईंनै Choose गर्नुस् ।
C: Seiko Five हेरौंन ।
A: यसको price कति पर्छ ?
B: बयालिस सय
C: यो त Too much expensive भयो नी ?
B: यो नफुटेमा तपाईंको जुनी भरी हुन्छनी त् ?

Event 3

- A: कति Pack हो यहाँ त ?
B: त्यही त बाटै नपाईने ?
C: आजकल त प्राय मान्छेहरु Supermarket, Department Store तिरै ओइरिन्छन् ।

Event 4

- A: दुई वजे पछि एउटा class छ म त जान्छु नी ।
B: त्यसो भए shopping त छिट्टै भ्याउनु प्यो होइन ?
A: त्यसैले त मैले छिटो गर भन्या ।
B: लौ जाउँ त त्यो stall तिर ।

Event 5

- A: My god वर्वाद प्यो !

- B: What happened ?
 A: Mobile विसेछु नी ।
 C: आ leave it.
 A: होइन कसैले Phone गऱ्यो भने वऱ्वाद हुन्छु नी ।
 C: बेलुका Miss call हेर्ने अनि आँफैले contact गर्ने नी ?

Event 6

- A: तपाईं पचपन्न kilo
 B: Height health सबै यसैमा आउंछ ।
 C: मेरो कति होला ?
 B: सेतोमा Touch नगर्नुस न ।
 C: गरेको छैन ।
 B: तपाइको बाउन्न kilo

Event 7

- A: कमल पनि आउछु भन्थ्यो आएन ।
 B: नआए के गर्ने त ?
 A: होइन त्यस संग important काम थियो ।
 B: के हो त्यस्तो काम ?
 A: उसको र मेरो secret कुरा हो क्या ?

Event 8

- A: जाउ यार restaurant तिर । Shopping गर्दा गर्दै भोक धेरै लागि सक्यो ।
 B,C,D: ल जाउं ता साच्चैनै धेरै भोक लागि सक्यो ।
 D: ओइ मोरी खोइ तेरो mobile ले त ! मेरोमा just five rupees रहेछ ।
 C: ला धेरै नगर है ।

Event 9

- A: त्यो Jacket त साह्रै मन परेको तर धेरै भन्यो क्या ।
 B: Thirty five hundred सम्म दिएको भए त ठीकै हुन्थ्यो ।
 C: Thirty five hundred पनि Expensive नै हो ।

D: Department Store तिर यस्तै हो ।

Namaste Supermarket, Pulchok

Event 10

- A: के चाहियो तपाईंलाई ?
B: एउटा Sweater चाहिएको थियो ?
C: कस्तो Full की Half ?
B: Half.
A: ल हेर्नोस । कुन Design मन पर्छ ?
B: यसको Price कति हो ?
A: पाँच सय पचास ।

Event 11

- A: Look! त्यो केटी कति Beautiful छे ?
B: कुन चाही ?
A: Middle one.
C: के हो ? मर्न आँटिस् की क्या हो ।
B: Proposed गर्न त ।

Event 12

- A: Trial मा जान्छु है त ?
B: ल ल भयो अब ।
A: ओइ म यो लगाउछु है ?
B: Please आज मलाई त्यो लगाउन देन ?

Event 13

- A: कुन जुत्ता हेर्नुहुन्छ ?
B: राम्रो राम्रो Quality को हेरौन ।
A: यो Fits Right, यो शिखर, यो कोसेली Brand को ?
B: कुन चाहि ठीक होला यार ।

B: अहिले अलि Popular शिखर Shoes नै छ त्यही हेरौं ।

Event 14

- A: आज खाजा खुवाउने पालो तेरो !
B: म त सक्दिनत यार । सुको छैन Pocket मा ।
A: आफ्नो पालामा जहिले पनि एउटा Story बनाउँछ मुला ।
B: नकरा घर बाट पैसा नआएर कस्तो Problem छ ।
A: कैले पो नखाएको होर ?
B: जानेकी नजाने भन ?
A: जाउ जाउ हिड् ।
B: ल ठिक छ ।
A: लाताले हान्छु अहिले अनि ।

Event 15

- A: Hi, friends.
B: के को Hi नी यही हो आउने Time ?
A: के गर्ने त यार ढिलो भयो ?
B: मान्छेलाई यत्रो वेर कुराएर ।
A: I'm Sorry यार ।
B: यो Sorry word, dictionary मा नभएको भए त्यो के भन्थ्यो होला ?
C: ल ल भैहाल्यो जाउ अब । जतिखेर पनि भगडा गर्छन् ।

Event 16

- A: यो Jeans कस्तो होला ?
B: यो त च्वाँक छ यार ।
A: मलाई यो Fit त हुन्छ ?
C: Trial Room मा गएर लगाउनुन ।
D: यो लाएर हिडेपछी त तेरो girlfriend ले पनि तलाई चिन्दीन ।
ABCD: हा.हा.हा.....

Event 17

- A: Excuse me. यो T-shirt को कति पर्छ ?
B: पाँच सय ।
A: आम्मै कति Expensive ?
C: अलि मिलाएर भन्नुन ओ दाइ ?
A: त्यही त ?
B: मिलाएरै हो बहिनी ।
D: कति Percent Discount दिनुहुन्छ ?
B: Ten Percent.
A: भन्न यार कुन colour लै जाउ ?
D: Pink ठीक हुन्छ ?
C: हो हो pink नै ठिक हुन्छ ?

Event 18

- A: Excuse me. एउटा राम्रो Quality को Recorder हेरौन ।
B: ल हेर्नुस ।
C: Made in कहाँ हो ?
D: Made in त उँही हो मित्रराष्ट्र । तर राम्रो Quality को हो ?
A: यसको Price कति छ ?
B: बाह्र सय पचास ।
A: कति Expensive ?
B: सस्तो मा लानुहुन्छ भने पनि छ ? ल हेर्नुस यसको चारसय ।
B,D: अलि मिलाएर भन्नुन ?
B: मिलाएरै हो । हाम्रो Fixed Price हुन्छ । त्समा ten percent discount हुन्छ ।
त्यहाँ भन्दा अरु हुँदैन ।

Event 19

- A: साउजी एउटा सारी निकाल्नु न ?
B: कस्तो सादा की बुट्टे ?

- A: सादा मा
 B: ल हेर्नुस ।
 A: अलि गुलाबी रङ्गमा हेरैन ।
 A: यसको मोल कति पर्छ ?
 B: पच्चिस सय
 A: कति महङ्गो त ?
 B: Quality हेर्नुन पहिला । यस्तो मा नि छ ।
 A: Colour जान्छकी जाँदैन ।
 B: जाँदैन ।

Event 20

- A: कहाँ गएर आउनु भयो ?
 B: माथिल्लो पसलमा ।
 A: पाउनु भयोत यही Quality को हजार मा ?
 B: ठीकै छ ल दिनुस त्यही अधिको price मा ।

Event 21

- A: तँ म संग नबोल ।
 B: I'm Exteremly sorry, नरिसान ।
 A: कति Sorry मात्रै भन्छेस तँ ।
 B: Try to understand my problem.

Event 22

- A: पहिला Third floor मा जाउ अनि ।
 B: जाउँ न त जाउँ त्यतै ।
 A: Wait पहिला Horoscope हेरौन अनी जाउँला ।

Event 23

- A: यो blanket को कति पर्छ ?
 B: यसको ?

- A: हजुर ।
- B: हजार ।
- A: कति महङ्गो त ?
- B: Chinese होइन नी हजुर ।
- A: होइन भाई, जहाँको भने पनि मूल्य त बढी नै भयो ।
- B: होइन दिदी मिलाएर दिउँला नी तपाइलाई ?
- A: कति मा दिनुहुन्छ ?
- B: तपाईं लानुहुन्छ भने अन्तिम मूल्य आठ सय ।
- A: सात सय मा दिनु हुन्छ ?
- B: ल धेरै bargaining के गर्ने? सात सय पचास मा लैजानुस् ।

Event 24

- A: माथी lift चढेर जाउँ न ।
- B: आ lift त बुढा र भुराले चढ्ने हो क्या ?
- C: जाउँ न त जाउँ । Actually मैले कहिल्यै lift चढेको पनि छैन ।
- B: हेर यसको वेइज्जत ।

Event 25

- A: थुक्क मोरी Camera ल्याउनै भुलेछु नी ?
- B: अँ त क्या Bore भयो ।
- C: यो Scene मा राम्रो Photo आउँथ्यो ।
- A: वर्वाद भयो नी ।

Event 26

- A: यही Samsung को Set नै ठीक छ ।
- B: Nokia पनि राम्रै हो तर Samsung जतिको चाहीं होइन ।
- C: हो त यही लैजाउ ।

Event 27

- A: साउजी एउटा bed sheet हेरौन ?
 B: double की single ?
 A: double मा ।
 B: ल हेर्नुस ।
 A: discolour हुन्छ की हुदैन ?
 B: हुँदैन ।

Event 28

- A: My god. चार वजि सकेछ ।
 B: किन कहाँ जानुथियोर ?
 A: घरमा एउटा साथी आउँछु भन्थ्यो ?
 C: छोड सब । हामी नी त तेरे साथी हौं ।
 A: होइन यार मलाई wait गरी राख्या छ । म जान्छु । तिमीहरु अरु shopping सिध्याएर आओ है । म बेलुका Phone गर्छु ।

Event 29

- A: Mummy मलाई Airoplane किनिदिनुन ?
 B: घर मै छ नी Airoplane.
 A: नाई नाई यो new model को छ क्या ?
 B: बरु अर्को किन्न ?
 A: नाइ नाई मलाई यही चाहिन्छ ?
 B: ल ल भाई कति हो यसको price !
 C: असी रुपयाँ ।
 B: दिनु न त ।

Event 30

- A: एउटा Mobile को Set पाउन ?
 B: कुन company को ?
 C: Samsung.
 A: Nokia कस्तो हुन्छ ?

B: Nokia नी ठीकै हुन्छ । अहिले बढी त्यही चल्ल ।

A: यो त पुरानो Mobile को होला, होइन ?

Bhatbhateni Supermarket, Bhatbhateni

Event 31

- A: एउटा Money Purse हेरौन ?
B: कस्तोमा अलि सस्तो की राम्रो खालको ?
A: राम्रै Quality को निकाल्नुस् ।
B: ल हेर्नुस । यो पाकिस्थानी leather हो ।
A: Original Leather हो त ?
B: हो ।
A: यसको price चाही कति छ ?
B: पाँच सय पचास ।

Event 32

- A: के छ भाइ ? सञ्चै ?
B: अँ सञ्चै दिदी के किन्न आउनु भयो ?
A: एउटा Sweater किनौ की भनेर आएको ?
B: अहिले Season नै नलागी के sweater किन्न आउनु भएको त ?
A: Foreign country पठाउनु छ क्या husband लाई ।

Event 33

- A: मलाई त्यो Leather shoes मा राम्रो जुता देखाउनु ।
B: कस्तो Type मा ?
A: Leather shoes मा Jeans Pants, cotton pants दुवैमा हुने ।
B: Casual मा हुन्छ ।
A: Casual मा भए पनि हुन्छ । Bottom मा भए पनि हुन्छ । लेकिन Jeans pants, Cotton pants दुवैमा चल्ने खाले चाहियो ।

Event 34

- A: यो राम्रो छ हेर्नुहोस त ?
B: यो राम्रो Quality को हो ?
A: Pure Leather हो ।

- B: कति हो Price चाहीं ?
 A: त्यो तपाइलाई पछ अठ्ठाइस सय पचास ।
 B: यस्तै Quality मा अर्को देखाउनु त ?
 A: ल हेर्नस ।
 B: Flat sole नै त होनी ?
 A: हो । flat sole नै त होनी ।
 B: Polish गर्नु पछ की पर्देन ?
 A: खासै पर्देन ।

Event 35

- A: यही होइन अधिको ?
 B: Same छैन् ।
 A: कति त यसको price ?
 C: बाह्र सय पचास
 A: Quality कस्तो छ ?
 C: राम्रो छ । तर Korea को जस्तो त हुँदैन ।
 B: Import china हो ?
 C: हो ।

Event 36

- A: यो जुत्ता को कति पछ ?
 B: यसको बाह्र सय पचास ।
 C: कति महङ्गो !
 B: Quality हेर्नुन पहिला ।
 A: Quality कस्तो भन्ने त तपाइ लाई नै थाहा होला नी ?
 C: Fixed rate हो ?
 B: Fixed rate को ten percent discount.

Event 37

- A: त्यो जुत्ता हेरौन ?

- B: यो ?
- A: The next one.
- A: यसको Quality कस्तो हो ?
- B: राम्रै हो ।
- C: यसको कति पर्छ ?
- B: सोह्र सय पचास ।
- A: कति महङ्गो त ?
- B: तपाइले यो भन्दा कम मा त कहि पनि पाउनु हुन्न ।
- C: Discount हुन्छ ?
- B: त्यो त ten percent Discount जुन सामानमा पनि हुन्छ ।
- A: अलि बढी महङ्गो भयो क्या ?
- B: यो भन्दा कममा मल भन्दा बाहिर पाउन सक्नु हुन्छ तर Quality अर्को हुन्छ ।

Event 38

- A: यो कुन कुन कम्पनीको पाइन्छ, खै shirts ?
- B: Crocodile, Polo, Zebra.....
- A: Price नी ?
- B: Price त अब Quality अनुसार हुन्छ ।
- A: Quality फरक फरक हुन्छ ?
- B: Quality त फरक फरक हुने नै भयो नी ?
- A: Export हो की Import हो ?
- B: सबै Import नै हो ।
- A: Cheap चाही कति छ ?
- B: तीन सय पचास ।
- A: Expensive?
- B: बाह्रसय पचास ।
- A: म कुन Colour को लैजाउ भन्नुन ?
- C: यो Colour नै ठीक छ ।
- A: Black कस्तो हुन्छ ?

C: Black नी ठीकै हुन्छ ।

The Kathmandu Mall, Sundhara

Event 39

A: साहुजी यसको Price कति हो ?

B: यसको Original मूल्यचै सोहसय पचास हो तर अहिले festival discount ten percent भएकोले चौधसय पचासी ।

A: बढिनै Expensive भयोनी ।

B: Market बुभनुस यो भन्दा सस्तो पाउनु हुन्न ?

A: के धेरै Bargaining गर्ने ल चौध सय पचासी मा दिनुस् ।

B: ल लैजानुस् ।

Event 40

A: साहुजी खै Readymade shirt items देखाउनुहोस त ?

B: यि हेर्नुस Colour Choice गर्नुस । यो latest item हो ।

A: सबै रातो ? Next Colour देखाउनुस त ?

B: यी यो Pale Blue ! यो चै तपाइलाई Suit गर्छ ।

A: Cream colour भन्दा Pale Blue ले नै Match गर्छ त ?

B: क्या handsome देखिएको । धेरै suit गरिरहेको छ ।

A: Price चै कतिनी ?

B: छ सय पचास्

A: No Discount ।

B: लानुस् न । Discount मिलिहाल्छनी ।

Event 41

A: साहुजी यो Pant त अलि rough छ नी हुनी अर्को Item देखाउनुस् त ।

B: ल नयाँ Market लिएको Item.

A: यो त पुरै Hip hop fashion को हो नी ।

- B: तपाईंको Physic अनुसार यो धेरै Suit गर्छ ।
 A: Ok price मिलाएर Pack गर्दिनुस् ।
 B: फेरी पनि आउँदै गर्नुहोला । See you.

Event 42

- A: साहुजी तपाईंको Ladies Item मात्रै हो ?
 B: हो! भन्नुस के चाहियो?
 A: मलाई colour match गर्ने सारी र ब्लाउज देखाउनुस् न ।
 B: यो हेर्नुस Fresh item हरु foreign item हरु ।
 A: यो त discolour हुन्छ, जस्तो छ ।
 B: यो Washed item हो हेर्दा discolor जस्तो देखिए पनि Discolour हुदैन ।
 A: Made in कहाँको हो ।
 B: Singapore मा बनेको राम्रो Quality को हो ।

Event 43

- A: भाइ Menu दिनुस् न ?
 B: यो लिनुस् ।
 A: भाइ Mushroom pizza छैन ?
 B: आज सकिएकोछ ।
 A: Ice Cream चै कुनकुन flavors को छनी ?
 B: Venila, Chocolate, Strawberry.
 A: ल भाइ fresh Mo:Mo दई Plate ल्याउन् ।

Event 44

- A: साहुजी bag हेरौन ।
 B: कुन design को ?
 A: Hunk, Panky हेरौन
 B: लिनुस, यी सबै राम्रो Quality को bag हुन् ।

- A: यो भन्दा fine finishing भएको छैन ?
 B: लिनुस यो stone wash गरेको ।
 A: Price चै मिलाउनु है म त Regular ग्राहक हो नी ।
 B: भै हाल्छनी अरुकेही ?

Event 45

- A: तपाइकोमा New design को Check shirt होला ?
 B: छ, त हेर्नुस् ।
 A: Wonderful ! good colour but high price.
 धेरै expensive भोनी ।
 B: High quality को original goods हो त costly त भैहाल्छनी ।
 A: No discount ?
 B: No! यहाँ fixed price मात्रै हुन्छ ।
 A: ल यसलाई Pack गरिदिनुस् ।

Event 46

- A: साहुजी मलाई Cheap तर Better quality को long lasting हुने देखाउनस् त !
 B: त्यहाँ hanger मा झुण्डाएको हेर्नुसन
 A: I like it. यसको chain अलि loose छनी ?
 B: यो हेर्नुस त राम्रो छ । त्यो Damage माल परेछ ।
 A: Made in कहाँको हो ।
 B: Hong Kong मा बनेको ।
 A: Price धेरै high भो राख्नुस् ।

Event 47

- A: साहुजी एउटा shirt निकाल्नुस् न ?
 B: कस्तो ? Half को Full?
 A: Full मा निकाल्नु न् ।

- B: होइन । यस्तो Design को shirt त full मा भन्दा Half मा राम्रो देखिन्छ ।
- A: हो त ? त्यस्तो भए Half नै लाने ? ल भन्नुन त यसको Price कति हो ?
- B: पाँच सय रुपैयाँ ।
- A: ल वर्वाद भयो ।

Pashupati Plaza, New Road

Event 48

- A: के चाहियो तपाइलाई ?
B: राम्रो Quality को जुता निकाल्नु न !
A: कस्तोमा leather मा की sports मा ?
B: Leather मा
A: ल लिनुस् यो कोसेली brand को ।
B: कतिको टिकाउ हुन्छ यो ?

Event 49

- A: होइन यार, त्यो Jeans Pants त साह्रै राम्रो थियो ?
B: भएर के गर्नु त ? Price too much भन्यो त्यसले
A: One thousand सम्मत दिन्थ्यो होला यार ।
B: छोड्दे अन्त पनि त पाइन सक्छ ।

Event 50

- A: त्यो केटो त कति handsome हगी ?
B: ओइ Proposed गर्छेसत ?
C: त्यसको Height नै मजा को छ क्या ?
D: पछाडी कसैले सुन्ला ?
A: Leave it.
C: यसलाई आज रातभर Tension हुने भयो ।

Event 51

- A: साहुजी के छ ?
B: ठीकै छ । तपाईंको चाही ?
A: Good छ नी साहुजी । साहुजी त्यो Bracelet को Price कति पर्छ नी ?
B: यसको लगभग आठ हजार पर्छ ।
A: ओ हो कति Expensive ?
B: के गर्नु हुजुर आजभोली Gold नै महङ्गो छ ।

Event 52

- A: Hello! Brother ऊ त्यो Jacket हेरौन ?
- B: हेर्नुस ।
- A: यसको Price कति हो ?
- B: बाह्र सय पचास । Cheap नै छ आजकल सबै सामान मा Chinese market ले नै पिटेको छ ।
- A: हेर्नुस यसमा त Thailand को tag छ नी ?
- B: लेख्न त जे पनि लेख्छन् नी तर यो खासाकै माल हो ।
- A: यो Price त अलि Expensive नै भयो । Concession हुन्छ की हुँदैन ?
- B: अलि अलि त हेरौला नी ?

Event 53

- A: सय रुपयाँ, सय रुपयाँ ।
- B: के हो है ?
- A: T-shirt, fixed price.
- B: हेर भाइ यो त damage भएको रहेछ नी ?
- A: अर्को हेर्नुस न ?
- B: होस् भोली हेरौला ।

Event 54

- A: ओहो ! साउजी के छ ?
- B: ठीकै छनी । अनी के Serve गरौं हजरलाई ?
- A: मलाई दुई Kilo चीनी, एक kilo दाल र एक kilo बदाम दिनु न ?
- B: हस् ।
- A: Total कति भयो. हिसाव गर्नुस् त ?
- B: दुइ सय पचास ।
- A: लिनुस् ।

Event 55

- A: Please मलाई उ त्यो book दिनु त ?

- B: कुन Writer को भन्नुस त ?
A: वि.पि. कोइरालाको स्वेत भैरवी ।
B: इ लिनुस् ।
A: सक्ने discount गरेर cover लाइ दिनु ।

Event 56

- A: ए दिदी मलाई राम्रो colour राम्रो quality को shirts देखाउनुस त ?
B: तपाईंको choice को colour कुन हो ?
A: Pink मा निकाल्नु न ?
B: यो एउटा Chinese export quality को हेर्नुस त ?

Event 57

- A: साहुजी मलाई decoration मा सामान चाहिएको छ ?
B: के के हो भन्नुस् ?
A: Wall posters, Colour flowers र Attractive chairs देखाउनु न ।
B: भइ हाल्छ नी ।

Event 58

- A: दाइ एउटा cooker हेरौन ?
B: नेपाली की Indian ?
A: नेपाली नै हेरौन ।
B: हजुरलाई Indian भयो भने अलि Cheap हुन्छ तर नेपाली Quality मा राम्रो हुन्छ । त्यसैले अलि Expensive पनि हुन्छ ।
A: Pack गरिदिनु न त ?

Event 59

- A: ओहो ! यो mobile त क्या Good looking रहेछ ?
B: त्यती मात्रै होइन यसमा त video camera पनि छ ।
A: Price चाही कति हो ?
B: दस हजार मात्र ।

A: यसको catalogue सहित Pack गर्नुस त ।

Bishal Bazaar, New Road

Event 60

A: यो घडीको कति पर्छ ?

B: बाह्रसय पचास ।

A: Made in कहाँ हो ?

B: Korea

A: Guaranty कति छ नी ?

B: One year

A: अलि discount सहित भन्नु न ।

Event 61

A: तपाइहरुको section, section फरक हुन्छ ?

B: अँ आ-आफ्नै section हुन्छ ।

A: यो महङ्गो छ ?

B: ठीकै छ । Quality मा depend हुन्छ नी prize.

A: कति छ यसको ?

B: Sixteen hundred fifty

A: अलि expensive भएन ?

B: Quality मा depend हुन्छ नी price. त्यत्तीकै price त राखीदैन नी ?

A: कति Percent discount दिनु हुन्छ ?

B: हामी ten percent दिन्छौं ।

Event 62

A: Sando को कति रुपयाँ हो ।

B: कसको लागि होला ?

B: Ten years को लागि ?

B: लिनुस् ।

- A: यसको Price ?
B: Eighty rupees.
A: Too much भएन ?
B: छैन ।
A: Discount हुन्छ ?
B: Innerwear मा discount हुदैन ।

Event 63

- A: Twenty years को लागि कति number को ठीक हुन्छ ?
B: Waist कति छ ?
A: Thirty two । Price चाहि कति हो ?
B: Three Hundred seventy five.
A: यो Thailand को हो ?
B: Manufacture नेपालमा भएको हो तर materials चाहि India को हो ।

Event 64

- A: T-shirt कसरी हो यो ?
B: यो पाँच सय पचास ।
A: यो त अलि ठूलो हुन्छ । अलि सानो हेरौंन ।
B: हेर्नु यो forty two number को ।
C: कस्तो मा लैजान आँटेको ?

Event 65

- A: अरु colour मा छैन ?
B: यही quality मा अर्को हुदैन ?
A: Folding मा हेरौंन ?
B: अरु design मा छैन । के गर्ने ?

Event 66

- A: वहीनी एउटा ladies bag हेरौंन ।

- B: कस्तो handbag की carrying ?
A: Carrying मा ।
B: लिनुस् ।
A: कतिहो यसको price ?
B: चार सय पैतालिस् ।
A: अलि घटाउन मिल्दैन ?
B: Fixed rate हो दाइ ।

Event 67

- A: T-shirt छ ?
B: छ ।
A: यस्तो भन्दा अर्कै design को ।
B: Switch star मा ?
A: हुन्छ ।
B: यो full water proof हो ?
A: एक वर्षको full guarantee हुन्छ ।

Event 68

- A: size यो भन्दा अलि सानो ?
B: sports की leather ?
A: sports मा ।
B: variety variety का छैनन् ?
A: यो latest variety को हो ।

Event 69

- A: यसलाई बाह्रसय पचास भन्दा कम मा हुदैन । यो भन्दा माथि जानु हुन्छ भने जानुस् ।

B: मेरो गोरूको बाह्रै टक्का चाहि नगर्नुन ?

A: यसमा दुई वर्ष सम्मा केहि भयो भने मलाई Complain गर्न सक्नु हुन्छ । तर यो price fixed हो ।

B: त्यसो भए यही हो last price ?

A: हो हजुर ?

Event 70

A: साहुजी एउटा राम्रो mobile set देखाउनुस् त ?

B: कस्तो ?

A: Colour मा video सहितको ?

B: यो त महङ्गो पछ ?

A: महङ्गो भन्या कति हो ?

B: Twenty Thousand.

Event 71

A: ए यो त Fixed price shop जस्तो छ ?

B: हो हजुर । केही difference हुँदैन ।

A: एउटा शिखर Shoes हेरौ न त ?

B: कस्तो Colour बाट देखाउँ त ?

C: Dark Black मा हेरौन ।

B: ल हेर्नुस । यो राम्रो quality को छ ।

A: ठीकै छ । Pack गर्नुस् ।

Event 72

A: ए यो त हाम्रो stall पो परेछ ।

B: ए ! हजुर पो ? के सेवा गरौ ?

A: एउटा राम्रो Towel देखाउनुस् न ?

B: लौ हेरौ हजुर । राम्रो brand र quality के छ ।

A: यसको price कति पर्ला ?

B: यो brand को Only तीनसय ।

- A: कति off गर्नु हुन्छ त मलाई ?
B: तपाईंलाई बाह्र percent. pack गरौं ?
A: गर्नुस् ।

Baghdurbar Business Complex, Sundhara

Event 73

- A: Hello! दाइ, के छ ।
B: ठीकै छ । के serve गरौं, हजुरलाई ?
C: एउटा watch हेरौन् ।
B: Ok! हेर्नुस् ।
C: अलि expensive भएन र ?
B: यसको brand पनि त राम्रो हो नी ?
A: ठीकै छ । अहिलेलाई राख्नुस् ।

Event 74

- A: ओहो कति राम्रो bag रैछ ?
B: कुन चाहिं भन्नु भयो ?
A: त्यो red चाही ।
B: यो ?
C: yes यसको Price कति हो ?
B: धेरै छैन । Just five hundred.
A: ठीकै छ अहिले राख्नुस् ।

Event 75

- A: नमस्कार साहुजी ।
B: नमस्कार । के चाहियो ?
A: उ त्यहाँ राखेको T-shirt हेरौन ल ।

B: हुन्छ । तर यसको price चाही high छनी ? यो Thai brand हो ।

A: High price भनेको कति हो ?

B: हुन त आठसय हो तर ten percent discount हुन्छ ।

Event 76

A: के हर्नु भो यसरी ?

B: त्यो Jacket हेरौ न ।

A: यो ?

B: हजुर ।

A: लिनुस । यो राम्रो Quality को हो ।

B: यसको मोल कति पर्छ ?

A: चार हजार !

B: चारहजार ।

A: पाकिस्थानी leather हो नी हजुर ।

B: भैगो राख्नुस् ।

Event 77

A: ल यता आउनुस् यता ?

B: किन ? what's the reason?

A: दुई सयमा T-shirt

C: के हेरेको यो यार । Quality खतम हुन्छ ।

B: हो र ? हेर्दा त राम्रै छ ।

Event 78

A: के राखौ होला ?

B: एउटा pant हेरेको राम्रो Jeans देखाउनुस् त साहुजी ?

A: कुन colour मा ?

B: कुन मा ठीक हुन्छ यार ?

C: Black मा ठीक हुन्छ ।

B: ल ठीक छ । Black मा हेरौ न त ?

A: Waist कति छ ?

B: Thirty two

Event 79

- A: यसमा छैन होला ?
B: हुनु पर्ने हो ।
C: के चाहिएको होला हजुरलाई ?
A: Filter
C: छ नी । copper की steel मा ?
A: कुन ठीक हुन्छ रस्मी ?

- B: Steel नै ठीक हुन्छ । Copper त अनि expensive हुन्छ ।

Baneshwor Plaza, Baneshwor

Event 80

- A: एउटा राम्रो Tie निकाल्नु न ।
B: कुन Colour मा दिउँ ?
C: Black मा red stripes भएको ।
B: Sorry! त्यस्तो त छैन । यो पनि त राम्रै छ ।
A: अलि Light छैन ?
B: छैन हजुर ।

Event 81

- A: ए दिदी ! Royalstag छ ?
B: छ । कति दिउँ ?
C: One full दिनु न ?
B: ल लिनुस् ।
A: मैले कति Payment गर्नु पर्‍यो ?
B: तीन सय पचास दिनु न ।
A: Thank you.

Event 82

- A: एउटा double bed को bed-sheet हेरौंन ?

- B: कस्तो colour को होला ?
- A: White मा red बुझा भएको ठीक हुन्छ ।
- B: यो हेर्नुस् त ।
- A: अलि bright भएन नी ?
- B: यसमा bright नै छैन ।
- A: त्यसो भए thank you.

Event 83

- A: एउटा birthday Party मा लैजान सुवाउने gift निकाल्नुन वहिनी ?
- B: हेर्नुस् item हरु पहिला के लानु हुन्छ ?
- C: फुलको bouguet कस्तो हुन्छ ?
- B: ठीकै हुन्छ ।
- A: त्यही bouguet निकाल्नु त ?
- B: ल हेर्नुस् ।
- C: यसको price ?
- B: Two hundred.
- A: Pack गर्नुस् ।

Event 84

- A: एउटा sun cream र fair and lovely निकाल्नु न दिदी ?
- B: Small की large size मा ?
- A: large मा नै हेरौं ।
- B: ल लिनुस् ।
- A: यसको price कति हो ?
- B: Sun cream को one hundred twenty र fair and lovely को one hundred seventy.
- A: Fair and lovely त अलि expensive भएन र ?
- B: यो Indian हो नी वहिनी ? नेपाली लानुहुन्छ भने यसको one hundred twenty five मात्र पर्छ ।

A: ठीकै छ । Indian नै राख्नुस् ।

Event 85

A: दिदी एउटा saving cream लैजाउन ?

B: कस्तो मा लैजानुहुन्छ ?

A: त्यही Vi-John मा नै लैजाउ होला ?

B: large की small size मा ।

A: Small मा ।

B: लिनुस् ।

A: कति हो दाइ price ?

B: Forty.

R.B. Complex, Khicha Pokhari

Event 86

A: यो set को कति पर्छ ?

B: यसको पाँच सय पचास ।

A: यो Chinese होइन ?

B: होइन हजुर यहाँ हेर्नुस् न । Made in Japan लेखेको छ । यो Auto-switching हो साथै caller Id पनि ।

A: अलि मिलाएर भन्नु न त ? पाँच सय पचास त अलि expensive भयो नी ?

B: तपाइ लानु हुन्छ भने पाँचसय last price ल । यो set दुई वर्ष सम्म केहि हुँदैन् ।

Event 87

A: एउटा pant को कपडा हेरौन ?

B: कस्तो Quality मा हो ?

A: अलि राम्रो Quality मा brown colour मा plain हेरौ ?

B: हुनुस । यो राम्रो छ ।

A: यसको meter को कसरी छ ?

B: यसको आठ सय पचास ।

A: कति महङ्गो ?

- B: यो Indian हो अनि अलि कति महङ्गो त परि हाल्छनी ? यही colour मा नेपाली लानुहुन्छ भने meter को चारसय पर्छ । लानु हुन्छ ?
- A: भौगो Indian नै लैजाउ । भुवा त उठ्दैन नी ?
- B: discolour हुने र भुवा उठ्नेमा तपाइलाई guarantee दिन्छु ।
- A: मलाई कति लाग्छ त ?
- B: तपाइलाई one, fifteen लाग्छ ।
- A: ल काट्नुस त ।

Event 88

- A: Leather को राम्रो Quality को belt लैजाउ न ?
- B: कुन colour मा होला ?
- C: Broun मा ।
- B: लिनुस् ।
- A: यसको price त high रहेछ नी ?
- B: हेर्नुस् यो पाकिस्थानी leather हो । त्यसकारण quality अनुसार price त high भै हाल्छनी ,
- A: यहाँ लेखेको fixed हो की अलि अलि मिलाउनु हुन्छ ?
- B: तपाई लानुहुन्छ भने अलि अलि मिलाई हालिन्छ नी । विहानको बोहोनी हो ।

Event 89

- A: दुइवटा curtain लैजानु थियो ?
- B: लैजानुस् न त । कस्तो मा पातलो की बाक्लो ?
- A: बाक्लो मा ।
- B: यीनीहरु हेर्नुस् ।
- A: यसको meter को कसरी छ ?
- B: असी रूपैयाँ ।
- A: चार meter राख्नुस् न ।

Event 90

- A: त्यो album को कति पर्छ ?

- B: यसको ?
 A: Yes.
 B: तीन सय पच्चिस ।
 A: खै हेरौं ?
 B: यसमा एक सय पचास वटा photo अट्छ ।
 A: Three hundred दिन्छु, हुन्छ ?
 B: ल दिनुस् । बिहानको वाहोनी हो ।

Event 91

- A: के चाहियो हजुरलाई ?
 B: हामीलाई एउटा towel चाहिएको थियो ?
 A: Towel छ नी हेर्नुस् न ?
 C: उ त्यो quality को हेरौंन ?
 A: यो ?
 C: हजुर ।
 A: ल हेर्नुस् । यो soft छ । राम्रो quality को हो ।
 B: कति नी Price?
 A: चार सय ।
 C: कति expensive?
 A: Expensive छैन । Quality अनुसार खासै होइन् ।

Event 92

- A: भगवान भण्डारीको फूलमा भमरा लोकदोहोरी cassette छ ?
 B: छ ।
 A: दिनु त ।
 B: लिनुस् ।
 A: यसको price?
 B: साठी रुपयाँ ।
 A: लिनुस् ।

Event 93

- A: एउटा multi-plug दिनु न ?
B: लिनुस् ।
A: यसको price कति हो ?
B: यो original हो । यसको एक सय दस पर्छ ।
A: pack गरि polithin bag मा राखिदिनु न ।

Event 94

- A: साहुजी एउटा half मा Jacket हेरौन ?
B: ल हेर्नुस । यो ज्यादै न्यानो हुन्छ ।
A: कति हो नी price साहुजी ?
B: चार सय ।
A: Half को पनि चारसय ! अलि मिलाएर भन्नु न ।
B: मिलाएरै हो ।

China Town, Sundhara

Event 95

- A: बहिनी एउटा five years को बच्चालाई हुने राम्रो quality को T-shirt र pant हेरौन ।
B: हेर्नुस् । choose गर्नुस् पहिला आफैँ ।
A: यसको कति पर्छ ?
B: Set को one thousand with ten percent discount.
A: discolour त हुँदैन नी ?
B: हुँदैन ।
A: त्यसो भए pack गर्नुस् न त ।

Event 96

- A: एउटा coat भित्र लगाउन मिल्ने soft मा राम्रो quality को sweater हेरौन ?
B: ल लिनुस् । यो soft पनि छ, न्यानो पनि छ । राम्रो quality को हो ।
A: यसको price कति छ ?
B: सात सय ।

A: ल ठीक छ । discount हुन्छ की हुँदैन ।

B: ten percent हुन्छ ।

Event 97

A: भाइ त्यो puppy को खेलौना देउ न ?

B: लिनुस् ।

A: यसको कति पछ ?

B: तीन सय साठी ।

A: अलि मिलाएर भन् न । बाबुलाइ लागि दिनु पच्यो ।

B: लानु हुन्छ भने तीन सय पचास भयो । लैजानुस् ।

A: Pack गरन त ।

Event 98

A: त्यो hanger को कति पछ ?

B: दर्जनको एक सय वीस ।

A: दुइ दर्जन राख न भाइ ?

B: पैसा लिनुस् ।

Event 99

- A: जम्मा तपाइको ten items भएछ, होइन ? तपाइको total twenty five hundred.
- B: Discount गरेर की नगरी ?
- A: Discount गरेर । मैले bill मा include गरेको छु ।
- B: Thank you ल ।

Event 100

- A: कुन चाहि colour मा लैजाने होला, सवि भन् न ?
- B: तँलाई yello मा suit गर्छ ।
- C: हो हो yello नै ठीक हुन्छ ।
- A: हो त ? ल साउजी yello मा नै लैजाउ न त एउटा कुर्ता सरूवाल को कपडा ?
- D: तपाइले यो लानु हुन्छ भने तपाइलाई हजार पच्चिस पर्छ ।
- A: पैसाको के कुरा भो ? मलाई suit यही हुने भयो । दिनु न ।