CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

This chapter incorporates the introduction of the study. It consists of general background, an overview of code-switching and code-mixing, difference between code-switching and code-mixing, factors leading to code-switching and introduction to journalism, history of journalism, an introduction to the Kantipur Daily, classification of news in the Kantipur Daily, fundamentals of language structures, word and its classes, word formation process, review of related literature, objectives of the study, significance of the study and definition of specific terms.

General Background

Language is not a monolithic object. It is a human phenomenon which is as complex as human relationships in a society. Language is not simply a means of communication. It is extremely complex and highly versatile code used for human communication. It is dynamic and open system that allows humans to communicate their thoughts, feelings, desires, emotions, experiences and ideas.

Language is primarily spoken, although it can be transferred to other media, such as writing. If the spoken means of communication is unavailable, as be the case among the deaf, visual means such as sign language can be used. Therefore it is a means of communication by the use of sounds or conventional symbols. In other words, it is a means to express our thoughts and feelings through a system of arbitrary signals, such as voice of sounds, gestures or written symbols.

'A language or a variety of language is a code which can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. People are always faced with code choices when they speak on a particular occasion. When you open your mouth, you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register or variety that is, a particular code'. (Wardhaugh, 1986:86) Language is essentially a code used to communicate between human beings. The codes human beings use may be linguistic or non-linguistic. If language is a linguistic code, bodily gestures or movements, is a non-linguistic code. The present study is related to the linguistic code. Code, which is also termed and described earlier as language, is a system of human communication and through it, human beings express their thoughts, feelings, emotions etc.

A code is a system of communication. Richards et al. (1985:2) say, "Code is a system of signals, which can be used for sending a message. A natural language is an example of a code and the medium through which a code is sent is called channel." Likewise, Wardhaugh (1986:99) says, "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." So, in communication there must be at least a code.

Language can be used to discuss a wide range of topics, a characteristic that distinguishes it from animal communication. The dance of honey bees, for example, can be used only to communicate the direction and distance of nectar. While the language learning abilities of apes have surprised many and continues to be controversy over the precise limit of these abilities.

There are many languages in the world. Among them English is one, which is international lingua-franca and used as an official language in many parts of the world. In the context of our country, English has been given priority over other international languages. Even in schools and campuses it is taught as a compulsory subject from Grade one to Bachelor's Degree and taught as a major subject from Proficiency Certificate Level to Master's Degree. So, English has been the most dominant language in almost all areas. It is claimed that one in every seven people can speak English in the world. Its literature is regarded as the richest one in the world.

Code-switching and Code-mixing

Every normal human being conveys his/her message to others with the help of language. At the time of conveying a message, if the interlocutors are monolingual then the process of conveying it is possible in a single language but if they are bilingual or even multilingual there may be certain terms or concepts, which are very difficult to clarify to the other party with the help of a single language. When a bilingual or a multilingual person takes part in a conversation with another person who also knows and uses two or more languages, s/he often shifts from one language to another. This process of shifting from one language to another is generally known as code-switching.

Hudson (1983:56) defines code-switching as 'the use of different varieties at different times.' To Fallis (1978:1), it is 'the alternative use of two languages at the word, phrase and clause or sentence level.' Halliday (1988:65) thinks in code-

switching " . . . the speaker moves from one code to another and back, more or less rapidly, in course of a single sentence." The purpose of code-switching may be to fill a linguistic or conceptual gap or for their multiple communicative purposes.

Poplack (1980) has identified three types of code switching:

(a)   Tag switching

In tag switching a tag in one language is inserted in to an utterance of the other language. For example: Jagadish is very funny, *chaina ta?*

(b)   Inter-sentential switching

It takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. For example: I am fine here and *timi pani aaraamai chhau bhanne kaamana gardachhu.*

(c)   Intra-sentential switching

It takes place with in the clause or sentence boundary. For example: *ma ta simple maanchhe no hanky panky. Manish le manishalai book diyo.* This kind of swithing is called code-mixing too.

Gumperz (1986:24) defines code-mixing as 'the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of a speech belonging to two different grammatical system.' Sometimes code-mixing is called lexicon shift too. Code, here, refers to a particular language or style or dialect or even register.

Similarly, Richards and et al. (1985:43) define code-mixing as 'a change by a speaker from one language to another.' For example: *Gyanu le Rabindra lai* pen *diyo* and what is *ramro*?

In the first example, the English word 'pen' is used in the structure of Nepali language where as in the second example, the Nepali word *ramro* (good) is used in the structure of English language.

"The purpose of code-mixing seems to be to symbolize a somewhat 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: 53)

The changes generally take place more or less randomly as far as the subject matter is concerned but they seem to be limited by sentence structure.

1.2.1   Differences between Code-switching and Code-mixing

The table below shows the differences between code-switching and code-mixing with their example:

Table 1: Difference between Code-switching and code-mixing

S.N	Code-switching	Code-mixing
1	A change from one language to another in the same conversation.	The use of elements most typically nouns and verbs from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language
2	Absolute shift: e.g.: *Ma biraami chhu* so I do not play football.	Lexical shift: e.g.: *Ramu* good *manchhe ho,* he is *milansar.*
3	Conditioned by situation and topic.	Irrevelant of situation and topic change.

Code-mixing can be seen on different perspectives. Sometimes speakers intentionally mix the codes and sometimes they unconsciously do so which helps to express their thoughts clearly. A bilingual, while speaking to other bilingual, may choose the appropriate language unconsciously with no extra time or effort.

Code-mixing can be observed in every sphere of life where bilingualism exists and it is found in Nepali newspapers, too. The reporters/journalists prepare the news mostly in Nepali language and mix certain English words or even phrases when certain concepts seem ambiguous for the readers to be conveyed in the Nepali language. They sometimes have to quote the speech given by different persons and if the speaker uses certain English words, it should be written as s/he speaks. For this reason s/he mixes English words to make the concept clear and understandable. Same is the condition in the Kantipur Daily. We can notice different English words used in the newspaper in different situation in different types of news.

1.2.2 Factors Leading to Code-switching and Code-mixing

The existence of multiple language is the obvious reason behind shifting from one language to another. Nevertheless absolute shifting and partial shifting have specific reasons behind them.

Code-switching may be conditioned by ethnic background, age social and financial status, sex, educational background etc of the participants in question. For example, the participant may have forgotten the exact term, the language they are using may not have the term for the concept they want to express, there may not be a term which is similar in both languages. They may mix the languages to express emotions, close personal relationship and solidarity and to exclude a third person from part of a conversation.

In the context of Nepali language, some topics are so complex that they cannot be explained in Nepali. So the speakers switch over the English or they mix English code to clarify the meaning. This happens mostly when we talk and write about the scientific and English subject matter. People also mix the word to show their social hierarchy because they think that English is a prestigious language and the sign of intellectual and elite class.

Journalism: An Introduction

Journalism means writing for newspapers or magazines. It is the communication of information through writing in periodicals and newspapers. The people have an inborn desire to know what is novel or new. The journalists through their writings in the newspapers and journals satisfy their curiosity. They write on the current events and news. (Puri, 1992:9)

Journalism is that part of social activity which is concerned with the dissemination of news and views about the society. Modern journalism involves five types of mass communication. They are news papers and periodicals, radios, televisions, films and advertisements.

In modern societies, journalism has become the media of mass education which provides the education to the students of all stages and to the general masses.

Journalism has four main objectives. They are: to inform, to interpret, to guide and to entertain. It performs other important functions, such as the circulation of

advertisements and the dissemination of a wide mass of information and comment. Thus, essentially journalists are writers, authors, reporters, correspondents, editors, sub-editors, interviewers, story writers, scriptwriters and scenario editors.

"The first and foremost concern of journalism is to broadcast news, while the primary function of newspapers is to communicate to the human race what its members do, feel and think. The term journalism embraces all the forms in which and through which the news and the comments on the news reach to the public. All that happens in the world, if such happenings hold interest for the public, all the thought, action and ideas which these happenings stimulate become the basic materials for the journalist." (Astor, 1992:2)

According to Encyclopedia Britannica (1960:157) vol-13, "Journalism includes the writing and editing of newspapers and periodicals. Although this is the basic definition of various talks and processes intimately connected with the production of serial publication are commonly classified as journalistic. Thus the gathering and transmission of news, business management of journals and advertising in all its phases are often though of as coming within the field of journalism. And following the advent of radio and television, there was a trend toward including all communication, dealing with current affairs in the term."

Webster's Third International Dictionary (1991:730) states journalism as 'the work of gathering writing, editing and publishing news, as through newspapers and magazines or by radio and television.'

In OALD (2000:699), it is defined as "work of collecting, writing, editing and publishing material in newspapers and magazines or on television and radio.

Thus, different scholars have given different definitions about journalism. By observing those definitions, it seems that journalism is the process of collecting facts and writing for public. It is a tool of communicating news and information through newspapers, magazines and periodicals and broadcasting through radio and television. It is concerned with the dissemination of news and views about the society which involves the work of collection, writing, editing and publishing information. At present, it is very demanding and challenging profession in the field of mass communication. Now it has become the prestigious profession all over the world.

In conclusion, journalism is a tool of communicating news and information through newspapers, magazines, periodicals and broadcasting through radio and television.

1.3.1 History of journalism

Puri (1992:17-18) says, "Undoubtedly the history of journalism is clearly linked to the development of the printing press. The credit for invention of printing press goes to the Chinese. It is said that the Chinese were the first to use movable types of the printing press. Even paper was first of all manufactured in china. The first book was also printed by a Chinese in 868 A.D."

The knowledge of art of printing spread to the west from China. The Chinese had developed the movable types between the 9th and the 11th century. But it was not until the 14th century that the moving type was introduced in Europe. In the 15th century Johann Gutenberg, a Goldsmith of Mainz, a city in Germany, developed a movable type in Europe. He also invented suitable ink for the metal type which replaced wooden blocks. After that the printing presses were established in many other countries. Venice, capital of Italy, became a flourishing centre of printing. In those days the government and the churches patronized the printing presses. In 1476, Caxton, England's first printer, set up a press in Westminster. He had learnt the art of printing in Cologne. He also printed the books in English language whereas before him they used to be printed only in Latin. Soon presses began to be set up in all the flourishing trading centers of the world.

Even in the ancient and early medieval times bulletins, news pamphlets and other propaganda materials used to be pasted on the walls. Sometimes, the royal proclamations or edicts also were pasted on the walls or inscribed on the stones .

In the middle of the 16th century The Morning Newspaper took shape in Europe. First of all, the trading houses published news-books and then newsletters. Generally, political and economical news items of general interest were included in these news-books . In 1560, in some towns of Germany and Switzerland serially numbered news sheets, namely 'A Visa' from Germany and 'Relations' from Strasbourg started coming out regularly. By 1618, weekly newspapers started coming out in English, French, Dutch and German languages from Amsterdam in Holland.

By 1621, the English publishers started their own news-sheets. In 1621, a single news-sheet called a 'Coranto' was published in England . By 1660, weekly publication of news-sheets had been well established in U.K. In 1665, 'Oxford Gazette' which later on became 'London Gazette' made its appearance. It was published bi-weekly. But the daily newspaper 'The Daily Courant' made appearance in England only in 1702. The first newspaper to be appeared in USA was 'Public Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestic.' It was published in 1690 by a British journalist Benjamin Hoaris, who had fled from England and gone to America.

But the first newspaper started by an American, John Campbell, was the "Boston News Letter' published in 1704. In 1783, the first daily newspaper of America appeared in Pennsylvania. The first Russian journal is believed to have been printed in 1703.

In Nepal, however, the introducing of printing press was slow. Printing job was difficult to venture and undertake. In Rana regime publishing material and independent media were considered harmful and doing so would invite imprisonment. Nevertheless, wideness in thought gradually appeared. Rana prime minister Dev Sumsher was the one who promoted in 1901 A.D. the launching of Gorkhapatra, the kingdom's oldest newspaper today.

1.3.2 The Kantipur Daily: An introduction

In Nepal, the Kantipur daily is one of the shining stars in the whole galaxy of newspapers published by the private sector named 'The Kantipur Publications'. The mass media in Nepal have been flourished mainly since democracy was restored in 2047 B.S. After the restoration of democracy in Nepal, in the year 2047 B.S., Kantipur Publications Private Limited came in to existence as the only private daily broadcast. Only a couple of government mouthpieces existed the period before the restoration of democracy. Few small size newspapers inclined towords political parties, and few independent small size newspapers were also in the market. The hard struggle that Kantipur had to go since the period of its establishment has been able to create the present scenario. According to the survey done by various agencies, the Kantipur Publications occupies the leading position. It has become the most popular publications and it has the greatest number of readers. It is estimated that this publication reaches to more than 100000 people which includes Nepalese as well as

non-Nepalese. The Kantipur Daily is the most popular Nepali daily published by the private sector which has the greatest readers.

In 2049 B.S., Falgun 7, published by Goyanka Publications in Shreya printer's press, the Kantipur daily and the Kathmandu post had Shyam Goyanka as the managing editor, Yogesh Upadhya as editor, S.P. Singh as marketing manager and development vice president and Dhan Pradhan as advisor for marketing management in the first ever issue of the publications. The first office was at Thapathali in Akashdeep Building and Sherya Printing Press was in the same building under a tin shade. There   were eight pages in the paper with pictures in the first and last page along with coverage of different international and national events. Since it was the first issue, there was a special editorial section entitled 'Bhabisyako Swagatma.' The second page consisted of the news, the third and fourth pages consisted of opinions, fifth page covered international events. Starting from 2049 B.S. , chaitra 23, half of the share of Goyanka publications was given to the Gyawali and Sirohiya family. Then after Hem Raj Gyawali's name was kept as the publisher and the title 'managing editor' was replaced by 'editor'. In 2050 B.S. there was Hem Raj Gyawali as the publisher, managing editor was Mr. Syam Goyanka, and Mr. Yogesh Upadhyaya was the editor. From 2050, Magh 21, Mr. Kailash sirohiya and Mr. Binod Raj Gyawali were appointed as managing director and director respectively. From 2050, Baishakh 12, Kantipur started publishing a four page supplement-*Kosheli*, with four pages with an aim of giving purely entertaining materials.

The publications started publishing the Biratnagar edition of Kantipur from 2058 B.S. From 2057, Baishakh 1, the Kantipur online started to give news on the internet. At any time, the national and international news is available in the website. From 2054-9-17, Kantipur started giving the first, second, second last and last page in colored format and minimally 12 pages (maximally 20 pages) from 2056 B.S.. Children supplement, an eight page tabolid, is published on every Friday. From 2057-4-7 Mr. Yuvraj Ghimire appeared in the print line as the editor. At present Mr. Narayan Wagle is the editor of the Kantipur Daily who was appointed in 2060-7-20.

 Under this publication, the Kathmandu Post, Saptahik, Sarbottam Nari, and Nepal are also published. The Kathmandu Post (daily newspaper) was published along with the publication of the Kantipur Daily from 2049, Falgun 7. Saptahik (a weekly magazine) was published from 2053, Ashwin 15. Sarbottam (a monthly

magazine) was published from 2054, Bhadra 1 and it was named Sarbottam Nari later. Nepal (a weekly magazine) was published as a bi-monthly magazine at first in 2057, Srawan 15. Now a days, it is published weekly.

At present, the Kantipur Daily is published simultaneously from three places: Kathmandu (Since 2054 B.S.), Biratnagar (Since 2058 B.S.) and Bharatpur (Since 2062 B.S.). Now this daily circulates the 150000 copies daily. This publications has established links with international news agencies like AP, AFP, PTI and XINHUA for correspondence. To collect the national news, it has its correspondents and stringers all around the nation.

During the period of one and half decade, the Kantipur Daily contributed a significant change in the history of newspapers in Nepal. It has provided true picture of news and analytical reviews to the Nepalese society. This daily is appreciated for its authentic and detailed coverage of the national and international events including trade and commerce, sports, opinion, social, political and economic etc. This daily is also admired for its firm critical and constructive editorial opinion. In fact, it has played a vital role as a mirror by providing true, fact, fresh, hot and current news to its readers.

1.3.3 Classification of News in the Kantipur Daily

The news items incorporated in the Kantipur daily are classified according to the suggestion provided by chief editor of the Kantipur daily Mr. Narayan Wagle and manager Mr. Kedar Shrestha. On the basis of the subject areas the news of the Kantipur daily are categorized as:

    (a)   Frontal news

    (b)   Valley news

    (c)   National news

    (d)   News of vision

    (e)   News of opinion

    (f)   International news

    (g)   News of business and economy

    (h)   Spots news

(i)   News of arts and style

(j)   Advertisement

(k)   Caption and cartoon

By publishing the news on different issues of different areas, the Kantipur Daily is playing vital role to create awareness on readers. The role of this daily can be observed in terms of knowledge, attitude and behavioural change, impact on value system and ideology of society. So, this daily has great contribution to develop good governance in the nation by showing the faults of the government like a mirror.

Fundamentals of Language Structure

Language is a voluntary vocal system of human communication. Every language has various grammatical units. A grammatical unit in a language is the stretch of the language that carries grammatical pattern. The units carry the structures of grammar in different sizes. The grammatical units in English language are five in number which make a hierarchy called rank scale.

Structure is the way in which various smaller units are combined together to form lager units. Such smaller units forming larger units are the constituents of the larger unit. Each grammatical unit has its own structure (except the unit 'Morpheme') i.e. each grammatical unit is usually formed by the combination of units below its rank.

1.4.1 Morpheme

Morpheme is defined as the smallest unit of grammatical analysis. So, it is the minimal unit of grammatical description. Aarts and Aarts (1986: 15) say, "The morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical description in the sense that it cannot be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis." For example: The word 'unconsciously' has been composed of three morphemes, since we can divide three irreducible units viz. un-, -conscious- and -ly. Some morphemes can be used meaning independently where as some can't. To Hockett (1958: 123), "Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language."

11

1.4.2 Word

Words are independently meaningful units which may consist one or more morphemes. Richards et al. (1985:311) define a word as the smallest of the linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing. This definition reflects Bloomfield's classical definition of the word, i.e. the word is the minimum free form of a language.

Robins (1978:5) says, "The sentence is free linguistic form and the word is its minimal version." An Encyclopedic Dictionary Of Language, P. 419-420 defines word as 'a word, which is a grammatical unit consisting of morphemes (minimally, one free morpheme) and functioning to form phrases, clauses and sentences.' So, there is no universally accepted definition of word since different linguists define word differently.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1986:22), "It is possible to distinguish words between major and minor word classes respectively." Dionysius Thrax, a Greek grammarian classified words into eight parts of speech which modern grammarians like to call word classes.

1. Major Word Classes

The major word classes are also called open classes; their membership is unrestricted and indefinitely large since they allow the addition of new members. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs come under this class.

2.   Minor Word Classes

The membership of minor word classes is restricted since they do not allow the creation of new members. So these classes are also called closed classes. Prepositions, conjunctions, articles, numbers, quantifiers, interjections and pronouns come under this class.

On the basis of the morpheme constituents, Jindal et al. (1999:64) classify words mainly into the following three types:

(i)   Simple words: They consist of a single free morpheme followed, or not, by an inflectional suffix, e.g. good, plays, stronger.

(ii)   Complex words: They consist of a base and derivational affix, e.g. enable, boy hood, determination.

(iii)   Compound words: They consist of two (or more) free stems which are independent words by themselves, e.g. over-ripe, happy-go-lucky.

1.4.3 Phrase

A phrase is another grammatical unit, which consists of group of words and equivalents to a single word and plays a vital role to form a clause. So, it functions as a single word or as a unit. Berry (1975:92) says, "The unit that carries the element of MHQ (Modifier, Head and Qualifier) is called group or phrase." For Aarts and Aarts (1986:60), "phrase can be distinguished as: noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase. A phrase can be identified on the basis of the word class membership of its most important constituent." Thus we can generalize that each phrase is built around a lexical category: noun, verb, adjective, adverb and preposition.

1.4.4 Clause

"A clause is a group of words which contains a finite verb but which can't occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence. In each complex sentence we have at least two clauses: a main clause (mostly like a simple sentence)and at least a dependent." (Todd, 1985: 63) So, a clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb and forms a sentence or part of a sentence. Functionally, clauses can be divided into two groups: a main clause and a subordinate clause. Aarts and Aarts (1986:84) say, "Clauses can be classified into three types from the structural point of view." According to them, the three types are: finite clause, non-finite clause and verbless clause.

1.4.5 Sentence

Following Todd (1987: 66), "Fries decided that the most workable definition of sentence was the one that had been provided by Bloomfield in 1933. According to which sentence is an independent linguistic form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction in any larger linguistic form. Simply, we can define a sentence as a linguistic unit which begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually

containing a subject and a verb. The sentence is regarded as the largest unit of grammatical description.

The expressions can be realized as sentence and can be analyzed with different ways. In this point, Todd (1987:66/67) has classified sentences into two types: (i) minor and (ii) major. Major has four types: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory which contain finite verbs where as minor sentences do not contain finite verbs and they are frequently found in colloquial speech, e.g.

Got a match ?

Not likely!

Just a minute

Not a joke.

Word Formation Processes

The process of the creation of new words is called word formation process. Because of this process new words are added in a language day by day. So every language user have to be familiar with the ways in which words are formed. Some important processes of word formation are as specified below:

1. Affixation

The process of forming a new word by adding a derivational prefix or suffix or both is called affixation in general. But the process of general affixation can be classified into:

Suffixation : like + ly = likely

Prefixation : un + like = unlike and

Affixation : un + like + unlikely

2. Modification

The process of forming a new word by replacing a sound segment or spelling in writing is called modification. Such as,

man   men where 'a is replaced by 'e'

sink   sank where 'i' is replaced by 'a'

goose   geese where 'oo' is replaced by 'ee'

come   came where 'o' replaced by 'a'

3. Functional homonymy / functional shifting

Functional homonymy or functional shifting is also termed as conversion. Functional shifting is one of the processes of word formation in which the form of the new word is same with functional or grammatical change or shifting. In this formation of word, one class of word can function as the member of another class. For example, the nouns pen and pack can be used as verbs in the sentences 'She penned a few words of thanks' and 'He packed the sugar.'

4. Reduplication

Reduplication is a process of forming a new word by repeating an item with a change in initial consonant, or with a change in the medial vowel or with no change at all. There are the three types of reduplication. They are:

(a) Changing the initial consonant

      hanky - panky

      hotch - potch

      higgledy - piggledy

(b) Changing the medial vowel

      flip - flap

      tick - tack

      zig - zag

      ping - pong

(c) With no change

      tick - tick

      ta - ta

      bye - bye

5. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more free morphemes where the constitute and the constituents themselves are words, e.g. homesick. Compound word is a lexical item composed of two or more parts written as one word, two words or joined by hyphen (-) where the parts themselves are usually words. For example, in 'bus conductor' both 'bus' and 'conductor' are in the form of roots but not in the form

of affixes. Thus, a compound word can be defined as a lexical item in which two roots combine to make one unit.

6. Shortening / clipping

Shortening or clipping is a kind of word formation process in which the word is shortened by clipping initial, medial or final part of the word to form a new word. So as to give the same meaning without changing word class. There are four types of clipping. They are as follow:

(a) Retaining the initial part of the original word

memorandum	memo
pornography	porno
brassier	bra
photograph	photo
economics	eco
laboratory	lab
microphone	mike
advertisement	ad

(b) Retaining the final part of the original word

telephone	phone
aeroplane	plane

(c) Retaining the medial part of the original word

influenza	flu
refrigerator	fridge

(d) Retaining the final 's' along with the initial part of the original word

spectacles	specs
mathematics	maths
diggings	digs

7. Back formation

Back formation is an abnormal type of word formation where a shorter word is derived by deleting an imagined affix from a longer form already present in the language. For example:

editor	edit

burglar	burgle
television	televise
combination	combine
denotation	denote
cohesion	cohese

8. Blending

Blending is a common sour c of new word formation in which initial part of one word and final part of another word are blended together to form a new word. For example,

breakfast + lunch	brunch
television + broadcast	telecast
smoke + fog	smog
motorists + hotel	motel
international + police	Interpol
helicopter + airport	heliport
slang + language	slanguage
teliprinter + exchange	telex

9. Borrowing

Borrowing is a process of word formation in which words are borrowed / loaned from another language. For example,

ghee (borrowed from Hindi)

campus (borrowed from Latin)

restaurant (borrowed from French)

renaissance (borrowed from French)

deko (borrowed from Hindi)

alcohol (Arabic)

tycoon (japanese)

boss (Dutch)

10. Acronym

Acronym is a process of composing a word with initial letters of a group of words. It is a kind of abbreviation. Acronym may be pronounced as a word or as the letters. For example, UNESCO, NATO, SAARC, RNAC , ANFA etc.

11. Coinage

In this process a totally new word is coined from existing material to represent the new invention. For example, computer, television, aspirin, nylon etc. are the new words coined after the invention of the things they refer to.

Review of related literature

Code-mixing in the Kantipur Daily is an important field of research, which helps the researcher to find out assimilated and non-assimilated words that are used. Therefore, an attempt is made here to review the related literature.

Shrestha (2000) in his M.Ed. thesis has analyzed the Newspaper Headlines. The researcher has found that the newspaper headline has its own style of writing and it differs considerably from general pattern of writing. This study is also limited only to the language of newspapers, it hasn't taken code-mixing within the scope of his research.

Subedi (2001) has carried out a research entitled "English code-mixing in Gorkhapatra: A Descriptive and Practical Study." The researcher has found out that urban people can make use and understand more English words than rural people. He just pointed out some assimilated and non-assimilated words and their frequency of occurrence. But this study was not related to the Kantipur Daily.

Ray (2002) has carried out a research entitled "An Analysis of English used in Live Cricket Commentaries". The researcher has found out that English structures used in ordinary English are also used in live cricket commentaries with different meanings. Similarly, the researcher has stated that no typical syntactic structures are used and it has its own grammar and less important verbs are often left out. Furthermore, greetings, farewell, welcoming, introducing are the main language functions used. Paralinguistic features are used with intensive use of colloquial words, like goanna, instead of going to and so on.

Pokhrel (2004) has carried out a research entitled "English in Broadcast and Print Media." The researcher found that there is a remarkable distinction between the language of broadcast media and that of print media. The general difference is a matter of simplicity. Moreover, directly quoted sentences are more used in print media than in broadcast media.

Baral (2005) has carried out a research entitled "Code-mixing in Nepali Cinemas- A Descriptive Study" The researcher has found out that words that are used in day to day communication were used maximally in Nepali cinema and regarding the use of word classes, nouns and verbs were maximally used.

Pangeni (2005) has carried out a research entitled "A Study of Code-mixing in Kantipur F.M. and Classic F.M Radio Programs in Nepal". The researcher has found that English expressions were found mixed in different structures. The expression of morpheme unit were not found mixed but words of monomorpheme structure mixed in the F.M. radio were greater than the words of polymorpheme structure.

Luitel (2005) has carried out a research entitled "A Study of English Code-mixing in the Nepali Stories". The researcher has found out that there is a large amount of English code-mixing in the Nepali stories especially in word level with high frequency.

Dahal (2006) has carried out a research entitled "English Code-mixing in the Gorkhapatra Daily and the Kantipur Daily: A Comparative Study". His study is limited to compare the instance of code mixing of English expressions and their frequency of occurrence only. He has found that words that are used in day to day communication were used maximally and nouns and verbs were maximally used in both of the dailies. On the basis of instances of code-mixing more mixed word were found in the Kantipur daily than the Gorkhapatra daily. His study was not as broad as the present study since he has not talked about sentence types, type of news in which code-mixing takes place.

No research yet has been carried out to find out the status of code-mixing in the Kantipur Daily. So, the researcher is interested in this area to find out the status of English code-mixing in the Kantipur Daily. Thus this study differs from the rest of studies carried out till present date and the researcher hopes that this research will be a fresh research in the department.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the use of English in the Kantipur Daily.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the language of code-mixing in the Kantipur Daily in terms of:
) word class: nouns, verbs, adjective, adverbs.
) sentence types, if occurs (simple, complex and compound)
) type of news where code-mixing takes place.
2. To suggest some sociological and pedagogical implications and recommendations on the basis of the findings of the study.

1.8   Significance of the Study

The study will be beneficial to the students, teachers, syllabus designers, the textbook writers and critical mass that are involved in teaching and learning about Nepali newspapers. It will also be beneficial to the students aspiring to be a journalist. It will provide them feedback on their use of English. More specifically, this study will be directly or indirectly beneficial to the persons who are interested in Nepali newspapers. This study will be directly beneficial to the students of B.Ed. who are studying mass media as the elective subject. It will be equally beneficial in the field of language teaching (specially in the teaching of English and Nepali). Hopefully this research will have global significance as well.

1.9 Definition of specific terms

1. Code: a particular variety of language or dialect or even register. For example: Nepali language.
2. Code-mixing: the use of multiple language/register/dialect/style within the same clause or language in written or speken discourse.
3. Code switching: the alternation between one or more language in the course of discussion between people who have more than one language in common. Sometimes the switch lasts only a few sentences or even for a single phrase.
4. Expression: generally expression is termed as a string of language elements in the language spoken by the speaker. Here, the expression includes English language in a mixed form i.e. code-mixing in Nepali newspapers. Expressions can denote the elements of language of low to the highest rank i.e. morpheme ,word, phrase, clause and sentence.
5. Abbreviation: this term refers to the formation of a word or phrase shorter by leaving out letters or using only the first letter of each word.
6. Nepali newspaper : this term refers to newspaper written dominantly in Nepali language.

CHAPTER-TWO
METHODOLOGY

This chapter generally includes the methodology employed while carrying out the research. So, the sub-sections included in this chapter are sources of data, secondary sources of data, sampling procedure, tools for data collection, process of data collection, limitations of the study and process of analysis and interpretation.

2.1   Sources of Data

The only sources of data in this study were secondary ones. This study is based on the Kantipur Daily of 10 days, i.e. from the 1st of Ashwin to the 10th of Ashwin 2063 to collect the data. Besides these, the other secondary sources of data for the present study were different journals and magazines related to the Kantipur Daily: Sarbottm, Saptahik, programmes related to the Kantipur daily on FM station like Kantipur FM and television channel like Kantipur Television. Apart from this, the researcher studied different related books, articles, reports and previous research works in order to facilitate the study. Mainly, books: Hudson (1980), Richard et al. (1985), Trudgill (1986), Wardhaugh (1986), Yadava (2004) and previous researches Shrestha (2000), Subedi (2001), Baral (2005), Pangeni (2005), Dahal (2006) were studied. Likewise, the researcher also consulted different personnel related to the Kantipur Daily like: Mr. Narayan Wagle (editor of the KD) and Mr. Kedar Shrestha (administrative officer of the KD).

2.2   Sampling Procedure

For this study the researcher selected ten issues of the Kantipur daily as the sampling population, i.e. from the 1st of Ashwin to the 10th of Ashwin 2063 by using the technique of judgmental or purposive non-random sampling procedure to collect the data from those issues. Thus, the researcher identified the instances of code-mixing from those issues to be analyzed.

2.3   Tools for Data Collection

The researcher prepared an observation sheet before studying those selected issues of the Kantipur daily. The observation sheet contained the details about the items such as word class, sentence types and the news types in which code-mixing took place. (See Appendix - B) Furthermore, the researcher used a structured

interview schedule (See Appendix - A) to interview different personnel related to the Kantipur Daily for the history of the Kantipur Daily (i.e. publications) as well as trends of code-mixing in Nepali newspapers.

2.4   Process of Data Collection

The researcher studied different books, journals and previous researches that were related to this research. He visited the central office of the Kantipur Publications to collect the 10 issues of Ashwin, 2063. Then he gathered the selected newspapers and read them intensively from the beginning to the end time and again. On the basis of research tool he listed down the mixed English code on those prepared sheet and analyzed them in terms of word classes, sentence types and news types in which they were used. He counted the number of English words and sentences to find out the percentage from the total words and sentences. The abbreviated words were not classified in terms of parts of speech however they were counted as words.

2.5   Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

a)   This study was limited to a small portion of sociolinguistics, namely code-mixing. There were other areas in this field that were untouched by this research.

b)   This study only attempted to show the existence of code-mixing in the Kantipur Daily on only the 10 issues (from the 1st Ashwin to the 10th Ashwin 2063).

c)   The study focused on the English code that were mixed in those issues of the Kantipur daily.

d)   Shifted words of other languages were not counted. They were counted in to Nepali words.

e)   Advertisements and notices were not taken into consideration.

f)   Captions and cartoons were not counted in this study.

g)   Noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, and adverbial phrases, were kept under respective word classes.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates the analysis and interpretation of the data. This includes the description of English words, sentences and news types in which they are used in the Kantipur Daily.

3.1   Description of English Used in the Kantipur Daily

This part of the study focuses mainly on word-classwise, sentence-typewise, news-typewise and holistic description and analysis of English used in the Kantipur Daily. So, the total words and mixed words that are used in the sampled issues of the Kantipur Daily under study are shown in the following table by using statistical tool namely, percentage.

Table 2: Total Words and MEWs in the KD

S.N.	Days	Total words	MEWs	Percentage
1	1st	18035	660	3.65
2	2nd	16298	521	3.19
3	3rd	15187	483	3.18
4	4th	17281	489	2.82
5	5th	15826	431	2.72
6	6th	17469	449	2.57
7	7th	15459	397	2.56
8	8th	13784	435	3.15
9	9th	16147	451	2.79
10	10th	15572	488	3.13
Total		161058	4804	2.98

The above table shows that there were total 161058 words and 4804 MEWs in the sampled issues of the KD. Out of total 1610158, the percentage of MEWs was 2.98.

There were total 18035 words and 660 MEWs in the KD of 1st Ashwin 2063 and the percentage of the MEWs was 3.65. The MEWs of this day occupied the first position in terms of percentage.

Likewise, there were total 16298 words and 521 MEWs in the KD of 2nd Ashwin 2063 and the percentage of MEWs was 3.19. The MEWs of this day occupied the second position in terms of percentage.

In the KD of 3rd Ashwin 2063, there were total 15187words and the number of MEWs was 483 which was 3.18 in percentage.

There were total 17281 words and 489 MEWs in the KD of 4th Ashwin 2063 and the percentage of MEWs was 2.82.

Similarly, there were total 15826 words and 431 MEWs in the KD of 5th Ashwin 2063 and the percentage of MEWs was 2.72.

In the KD of 6th Ashwin 2063, there were total 17469 words and 449 MEWs and the percentage of MEWs was 2.57.

In the KD of 7th Ashwin 2063, out of total 15459 words, 397 MEWs occurred and the percentage of MEWs was 2.56.

There were total 13784 words and 435 MEWs in the KD of 8th Ashwin 2063 and the percentage of MEWs was 3.15.

Total 16147 words and 451 MEWs were found in the KD of 9th Ashwin 2063 and the percentage was 2.79.

Finally, there were total 15572 words and 488 MEWs in the KD of 10th Ashwin 2063 and the percentage of MEWs was 3.13.

It entails that the greatest number of MEWs (660) occurred in the KD of 1st Ashwin 2063 and the lowest number of MEWs (397) occurred in the KD of 7th Ashwin 2063. In terms of percentage also, the highest rank (3.65%) was occupied by the KD of 1st Ashwin 2063 and lowest rank(2.56%) was occupied by the KD of 7th Ashwin 2063.

3.1.1 Description of Word Class

In the word class level mixing, many English words from different classes were found in this study. Mainly from the major word classes, i.e. nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs were found. No words were found out from the minor classes in all the issues of this newspaper. So, the words that are used in those issues of the KD under study are classified as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Different English Word Classes Used in the Issues of the KD

S.N.	Word Class				Total	%
	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	(F)	
1	629	13	13	5	660	13.73
2	482	14	20	5	521	10.84
3	465	7	5	6	483	10.05
4	472	5	8	4	489	10.17
5	362	9	51	9	431	8.97
6	396	16	30	7	449	9.34
7	353	9	27	8	397	8.26
8	403	12	19	1	435	9.05
9	419	7	24	1	451	9.38
10	432	4	49	3	488	10.15
Total					4804	100

The above table shows the distribution of word class in the sampled issues of the KD where the total words are analogous to frequency of those words. It entails that the use of English words in KD is a natural phenomenon.

Table 3 shows that there were total 4804 MEWs in the ten issues of the KD of Ashwin 2063. Out of 4804 words, 660 words (13.73%) were found to be mixed in the KD of 1st Ashwin 2063. This was the greatest number.

In the KD of 2nd Ashwin 2063, there were 521 MEWs (i.e. 10.84%) out of 4804.

In the KD of 3rd Ashwin 2063, 483 MEWs (i.e. 10.05%) were found to be mixed.

In the KD of 3rd Ashwin 2063, 489 MEWs (i.e. 10.17%) were found to be mixed out of the total mixed words.

In the KD of 5th Ashwin, 431 words (8.97%) were found to be mixed.

In the KD of 6th Ashwin, there were 449 MEWs which is 9.34 percent of the total.

In the KD of 7th Ashwin, 397 MEWs were found which is 8.26 percent of the total.

In the KD of 8th Ashwin, 435 MEWs were found which is 9.05 percent of the total.

In the KD of 9th Ashwin, there were 451 MEWs which is 9.38 percent of the total.

In the KD of 9th Ashwin, there were 45 MEWs which is 9.38 percent of the total.

In the KD of 10th Ashwin, 488 MEWs were found which in 10.15 percent of the total.

So, as a whole, the KD of 1st Ashwin occupied the highest rank in terms of number and percentage of MEWs and the KD of 7th Ashwin occupied the lowest rank in terms of number and percentage of MEWs.

3.1.2 Description of Nouns Used in the Kantipur Daily under Study

This section describes the nouns in the sampled issues of KD using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage. The following table shows the nouns used in the sampled issues:

Table 4: Nouns Used in the Kantipur Daily

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	629	14.25
2	2nd	482	10.92
3	3rd	465	10.53
4	4th	472	10.69
5	5th	362	8.20
6	6th	396	8.97
7	7th	353	7.99
8	8th	403	9.13
9	9th	419	9.49
10	10th	432	9.78
Total		4413	100

Table 4 entails the fact that the KD of 1st Ashwin had the greatest frequency (629) and percentage (14.25) of noun. On the other hand, the KD of 7th Ashwin consisted the lowest number (353) and percentage (7.99) of nouns. So, the range of

nouns used in the KD was between 362 to 629 in terms of number and 7.99 to 14.25 in terms of percentage.

3.1.3 Description of Verbs Used in the Kantipur Daily under Study

In this section, the English verbs used in the issues of the KD are described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage.

Table 5: Verbs Used in the Kantipur Daily

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	13	13.54
2	2nd	14	14.58
3	3rd	7	7.29
4	4th	5	5.20
5	5th	9	9.37
6	6th	16	16.66
7	7th	9	9.37
8	8th	12	12.5
9	9th	7	7.29
10	10th	4	4.16
Total		96	100

Table 5 shows that the verbs mixed in the KD were far less than nouns. The KD of the 6th Ashwin had the greatest number (i.e. 16) and percentage (i.e. 16.66%) out of the total verbs i.e. 96. Likewise, there were only 4 verbs in number and 4.16 in percentage in the KD of 10th Ashwin. So, the range of mixed verbs was 4 to 16 in terms of frequency and 4.16 to 16.66 in terms of percentage.

3.1.4 Description of Adjectives Used in the Kantipur Daily under Study

The adjectives that have been used in the sampled issues are described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage. This has been shown in the following table:

Table 6: Adjectives Used in the Kantipur Daily

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	13	5.28
2	2nd	20	8.13
3	3rd	5	2.03
4	4th	8	3.25
5	5th	51	20.73
6	6th	30	12.19
7	7th	27	10.97
8	8th	19	7.72
9	9th	24	9.75
10	10th	49	19.91
Total		246	100

The above table represents the adjectives used in the issues of the KD under study. We can find that the greatest number of adjectives were used in the KD of 5th Ashwin and the lowest number of adjectives were used in the KD of 3rd Ashwin. Same was the case in terms of percentage also. So, the range starts from 5 and ends at 51 in terms of frequency and starts from 2.03 and ends at 20.73 in terms of percentage of out of 246 adjectives.

3.1.5 Description of Adverbs Used in the Kantipur Daily under Study

The mixed English adverbs found in the sampled issues are described and analyzed on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained. The following table represents those adverbs.

Table 7: Adverbs Used in the Kantipur Daily

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	5	10.20
2	2nd	5	10.20
3	3rd	6	12.24
4	4th	4	8.16
5	5th	9	18.36
6	6th	7	14.28
7	7th	8	16.32
8	8th	1	2.04
9	9th	1	2.04
10	10th	3	6.12
Total		49	100

This table shows that there were only 49 adverbs which were found in the issues under study. In the KD of 5th Ashwin, there were 9 adverbs which is the greatest number and there was only one adverb in both the KD of 8th on 9th Ashwin. The range of percentage of adverbs was from 2.04 to 18.36.

3.1.6 Holistic Description of Word Class

The holistic description and interpretation of word classes has been done on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and percentage they obtained. The table below shows this.

Table 8: Holistic Comparison of Word Class

S.N.	Word class	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nouns	4413	91.86
2	Verbs	96	1.99
3	Adjectives	246	5.12
4	Adverbs	49	1.01
Total		4804	100

The above table exhibits that out of the total 4804 MEWs, the number of noun is considerably high. There were 4413 nouns which equals to 91.86 percent out of 4804 words. Likewise, there were 246 adjectives which equals to 5.12 percent and

occupied second position. Third position was occupied by verbs which were 96 in number and the percentage was 1.99. The last rank was occupied by adverbs which were 49 in number and the percentage was 1.01. Thus, we noticed that mostly nouns were found to be mixed followed by adjectives, verbs and adverbs respectively.

3.2 Sentence-type wise Description

There was not any single complete English sentence mixed in the sampled issues of the KD. Only two verbless expressions namely, 'Good Morning' and 'Hello' were found in the KD of 8th Ashwin and 10th Ashwin, 2063 respectively.

3.3 News-typewise Description

News in the KD has been categorized into nine major distributions. They are: Frontal news, valley news, news of vision, news of opinion, national news, international news, news of business and economy, sports news and news of arts and style. So, the MEWs that were used in different news types of the KD under study are shown in the following table.

Table 9: Frequency of MEWs in Different News Types

S.N.	Days	Types of News								
		Fr	V	N	Vn	O	Intl	BnE	S	Ans
1	1st	37	-	83	63	53	12	79	306	27
2	2nd	26	17	88	60	41	33	106	137	13
3	3rd	20	22	61	87	18	23	72	146	34
4	4th	25	5	65	66	64	21	82	119	42
5	5th	25	18	52	63	27	35	74	128	9
6	6th	22	15	98	50	30	20	97	98	19
7	7th	61	18	24	17	52	19	96	90	20
8	8th	43	14	44	88	52	15	67	93	19
9	9th	102	14	67	77	12	44	66	67	2
10	10th	37	29	72	105	50	43	36	65	51
Total		398	152	654	676	399	265	775	1249	236

Table 9 exhibits the distribution of news types in the sampled issues of the KD. This distribution presents the use of English words in the KD as a natural phenomenon and every type of news had the MEWs. The KD of 1st Ashwin hadn't

published the valley news. The above table shows that the greatest number of MEWs were found in the sports news where as the least number of MEWs were found in the news of arts and style.

3.3.1 Description of Frontal News in the KD under Study

In this section, the description of frontal news in the sampled issues is done using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage. This can be shown in the following table.

Table 10: Frequency and Percentage of MEWs in the Frontal News

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	37	9.29
2	2nd	26	6.53
3	3rd	20	5.02
4	4th	25	6.28
5	5th	25	6.28
6	6th	22	5.52
7	7th	61	15.32
8	8th	43	10.80
9	9th	102	25.62
10	10th	37	9.29
Total		398	100

The above table shows that there were total 398 MEWs in the issues in frontal news. Out of 398 MEWs, the KD of 9th Ashwin occupied the highest rank since there were 102 words in number and the percentage was 25.62 in the frontal news. There were only 20 MEWs which was the least one in number and the percentage was 5.02. There were equal number of MEWs in the frontal news of 4th and 5th Ashwin which was 25 and the percentage was 6.28.

3.3.2 Description of the Valley News in the KD under Study

Here, the description of the MEWs found in the valley news in the sampled issues has been done by using simple statistical tools like percentage and frequently. The following table describes this:

Table 11: The MEWs Used in the Valley News

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	-	-
2	2nd	17	11.18
3	3rd	22	14.47
4	4th	5	3.28
5	5th	18	11.84
6	6th	15	9.86
7	7th	18	11.84
8	8th	14	9.86
9	9th	14	9.86
10	10th	29	19.07
	Total	152	100

The table given above displays the number of MEWs that were used in the valley news of the KD. There were total 152 MEWs in the valley news section. The greatest number of MEWs were used in the KD of 10th Ashwin. Only 5 MEWs were used in the KD of 4th Ashwin which was the least one and the percentage was 3.28. The KD of 1st Ashwin hadn't published the valley news. There were equal number of MEWs in the valley news of 5th and 7th Ashwin which was 18 and the number of MEWs of 8th and 9th Ashwin was also equal which was 14.

3.3.3 Description of the National News in the KD under Study

The description and analysis of national news in the sampled issues is given in the table that follows:

Table 12: The MEWs Used in the National News

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	83	12.69
2	2nd	88	13.45
3	3rd	61	9.32
4	4th	65	9.93
5	5th	52	7.95
6	6th	98	14.98
7	7th	24	3.66
8	8th	44	6.72
9	9th	67	10.24
10	10th	72	10.85
	Total	654	100

Table 12 shows that there were total 654 MEWs in the national news section of the sampled issues. The KD of 6th Ashwin occupied the highest rank having 98 MEWs and the percentage was 14.98. 24 MEWs were mixed in the KD of 7th Ashwin which occupied the lowest rank and the percentage was 3.66.

3.3.4 Description of the News of Vision in the KD under Study

This section describes and analyzes the news of vision on the basis of the frequency occurrence and the percentage the MEWs obtain. This can be shown in the following table.

Table 13: MEWs Used in the News of Vision

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	63	9.31
2	2nd	60	8.87
3	3rd	87	12.86
4	4th	66	9.76
5	5th	63	9.31
6	6th	50	7.39
7	7th	17	2.51
8	8th	88	13.01
9	9th	77	11.39
10	10th	105	15.53
	Total	676	100

The table given above displays that there were total 676 MEWs in the sampled issues of KD in the news of vision section. Out of 676 MEWs, the KD of 10th Ashwin consisted 105 MEWs which was 15.53 percent and it deserved the highest rank. The KD of 7th Ashwin had 17 MEWs which was 2.51 percent and it was the least one in rank. The KD of 1st and 5th Ashwin had equal MEWs in number which was 63 and the percentage was 9.31.

3.3.5 Description of the News of Opinion in the KD under Study

The description and analysis of news of opinion in the sampled issues has been given in the table that follows:

Table 14: MEWs Used in the News of Opinion

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	53	13.28
2	2nd	41	10.27
3	3rd	18	4.51
4	4th	64	16.04
5	5th	27	6.76
6	6th	30	7.51
7	7th	52	13.03
8	8th	52	13.03
9	9th	12	3.01
10	10th	50	12.53
Total		399	100

The table given above entails that total 399 MEWs were found in the news of opinion section in the sampled issues. The range was 12 to 64 in number and 3.01 to 16.04 in percentage. Hence, the highest number of MEWs were used in the KD of 4th Ashwin and the lowest number of MEWs were used in the KD of 9th Ashwin in the news of opinion section. The KD of 7th ad 8th Ashwin had equal MEWs which was 52 in number and 13.03 in percentage.

3.3.6 Description of the International News in the KD under Study

In the table below, MEWs found in the international news are described and analyzed using their frequency of occurrence and percentage they obtained.

Table 15: MEWs Used in the International News

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	12	4.52
2	2nd	33	12.45
3	3rd	23	8.67
4	4th	21	7.92
5	5th	35	13.21
6	6th	20	7.54
7	7th	19	7.16
8	8th	15	5.66
9	9th	44	16.61
10	10th	43	16.22
Total		265	100

The above mentioned table shows that total 265 MEWs were used in the international news type of KD in the sampled issues. The KD of 9th Ashwin comprised the greatest number of MEWs (i.e. 44) and the percentage was 16.61. Likewise the KD of 1st Ashwin had 12 MEWs which was the least one and the percentage was 4.52.

3.3.7 Description of News of Business and Economy in the KD under Study

This section describes and analyzes the MEWs used in the news of business and economy section with their frequency and percentage. The table given below shows this:

Table 16: The MEWs Used in the News of Business and Economy

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	79	10.19
2	2nd	106	13.67
3	3rd	72	9.29
4	4th	82	10.58
5	5th	74	9.54
6	6th	97	12.51
7	7th	96	12.38
8	8th	67	8.64
9	9th	66	8.51
10	10th	36	4.65
Total		775	100

Table 16 shows that there were total 775 MEWs in the sampled issues of KD in the news of business and economy type. We can notice that the number of MEWs in this type of news was greater than all the previously described news types. Out of 775 MEWS, the KD of 2nd Ashwin consisted 106 MEWs which was 13.67 percent and it deserved the highest rank. The KD of 10th Ashwin came in the last rank since it had 36 MEWs which was 4.65 percent.

3.3.8 Description of the Sports News in the KD under Study

In this section, the description and analysis of MEWs occurred in sports news in the sampled issues has been done using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage. This can be shown in the following table.

Table 17: The MEWs Used in the Sports News

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	306	24.49
2	2nd	137	10.96
3	3rd	146	11.68
4	4th	119	9.52
5	5th	128	10.24
6	6th	98	7.84
7	7th	90	7.21
8	8th	93	7.44
9	9th	67	5.36
10	10th	65	5.21
Total		1249	100

The table given above displays that there were total 1249 MEWs in the sampled issues of KD in sports news. We can clearly notice that the number of MEWs in this type of news is considerably high. The numbers of MEWs in sports news was greater than all the previously described news types. There was fluctuation between 65 to 306 in number and 5.21 to 24.49 in percentage. The greatest number of MEWs were used in the KD of 1st Ashwin and the least number of MEWs were used in the KD of 10th Ashwin.

3.3.9 Description of The News of Arts and Style in the KD under Study

In this section, the description of MEWs occurred in the news of arts and style in the sampled issues of the KD has been done. The MEWs are analyzed on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained. This can be shown in the following table:

Table 18: The MEWs Used in the News of Arts and Style

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	27	11.44
2	2nd	13	5.51
3	3rd	34	14.41
4	4th	42	17.79
5	5th	9	3.81
6	6th	19	8.06
7	7th	20	8.47
8	8th	19	8.06
9	9th	2	0.84
10	10th	51	21.61
	Total	236	100

The table given above shows that there were total 236 MEWs in the sampled issues of KD in the news of arts and style. Out of total 236 words, the KD of 10th Ashwin comprised the highest number of MEWS (i.e. 51) and the percentage was 21.61. On the other hand, the KD of 5th Ashwin comprised the lowest number of MEWs (i.e. 2) and the percentage was 0.84. The KD of 6th and 8th Ashwin had equal MEWs in number which was 19 and the percentage was 8.06.

3.3.10 Holistic Description of News Types

Table 19: Holistic Comparison of MEWs **in different News Types**

S.N.	News type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Frontal	398	8.28
2	Valley	152	3.16
3	National	654	13.61
4	Vision	676	14.07
5	Opinion	399	8.31
6	International	265	5.51
7	Business and Economy	775	16.13
8	Sports	1249	26.01
9	Arts and Style	236	4.91
	Total	4804	100

The table exhibits that out of the total, the sports news occupied the highest number and the valley news occupied the lowest number of MEWs . There were altogether 4804 MEWs in the sampled issues of KD. Out of them, there were 1249 MEWS in sports news and the percentage was 26.01. But there were only 152 MEWs in valley news and the percentage was 3.16. Similarly, the news of business and economy deserved the second rank since there were 775 MEWs and the percentage was 16.13. News of vision, national news, news of opinion, frontal news, international news and news of arts and style occupied 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th rank respectively.

So, this subunit proved that in every type of news, a number of English words were mixed. Hence, we can say that the use of English words in every type of news in the Kantipur Daily is a natural phenomenon.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data, the following findings have been extracted regarding the use of English in the KD.

(i) The mixing of English words in the KD was a regular and natural phenomenon.

(ii) Words that are used in day to day communication were mixed maximally in the KD. For example: bank, helicopter, doctor, pass, etc.

(iii) Regarding the use of English word classes used in the KD, nouns were remarked in the highest position. The occurrence of nouns was 91.86 percent and the number was 4413.

(iv) The mixing of adjectives in the KD was in the second position followed by verbs and adverbs.

(v) The greatest number of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs were found in the issues of 1st Ashwin, 6th Ashwin, 5th Ashwin and 5th Ashwin respectively.

(vi) The greatest number of MEWs 660 (3.65%) were found in the KD of 1st Ashwin and the least number of MEWs 397 (2.56%) were found in the KD of 7th Ashwin.

(vii) Mixing of abbreviation was found remarkable and regular.

(viii) No any English sentence was found in the KD. Only two verbless expressions 'Good Morning' and 'Hello' were found to be mixed.

(ix) The mixing of English in all types of news was found to be natural and regular.

(x) The greatest number of MEWs 1249 (26.01%) were found in the sports news.

(xi) The least number of MEWs 152 (3.16%) was found in the valley news.

(xii)   The news of business and economy occupied the second rank followed by the news of vision, national news, news of opinion, frontal news, international news and the news of arts and style respectively.

(xiii)   The greatest number of MEWs were found in the sports news of 1st Ashwin. There were 306 MEWs and the percentage was 24.49.

(xiv)   The least number of MEWs were found in the news of arts and style of 9th Ashwin. There were only 2 MEWs and the percentage was 0.84.

(xv)   As a whole out of total 161058 words, the number of total MEWs were 4804 and the percentage was 2.98.

4.2   Recommendations

The researcher has made the following recommendations for pedagogical implications and future research of this nature in this field on the basis of the findings from the analysis and interpretation.

4.2.1   Recommendations for Pedagogical Implications

Some pedagogical implications have been suggested on the basis of the findings of the present study. They are given below:

(i)   The study reveals that code-mixing in the language of newspaper is a natural phenomenon. So, the teacher should be up to date with the language of newspaper to teach mass media.

(ii)   The study of newspaper language should be included in school as well as campus level curriculum so that students come to know how English words are used as Nepali words.

(iii)   Nouns should be emphasized while teaching English to the persons related to the Nepali newspapers before teaching adjectives, verbs and adverbs.

(iv)   The frequent use of mixed English words rises the awareness to the readers for their betterment in reading.

(v)   The study of abbreviated terms rises the awareness to the teacher as well as students to search the full form of these terms and expand the number of vocabulary in their consciousness.

(vi)   Anyone who is interested in Nepali newspapers must have the idea of typical vocabulary used in this field that will help them to approach the language used in Nepali newspapers.

(vii)   Assimilated words of the English language into the Nepali language should be included in the school as well as campus level curriculum so that students do not hesitate to shift the English words into the Nepali language.

(viii)   The teachers and students who are studying journalism and mass communication will directly beneficial from this study.

4.2.2 Recommendations for Further Research

The researcher wants to present some suggestions for the betterment of future researches of this nature on the basis of the analysis and findings of present study and personal experience. The following points will help to overcome the shortcomings.

(i)   To achieve more applicable, reliable and valid result, the study area and population of the study should be extended as much as possible.

(ii)   Code-mixing in the newspapers of other languages should be conducted.

(iii)   Mixed words of other languages should be found out.

(iv)   Mixed words of other languages should be categorized in terms of word class.

(v)   Code-mixing in phrase and clause level should be carried out.

(vi)   Code-mixing in other media like electronic can be studied.

(vii)   The effect of code-mixing should be found out.

(viii) Code-mixing in other Nepali newspapers can also be the topic of the research.

(ix)   Comparative code-mixing in different media can be carried out.

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Appendix - A
(Interview Schedule)

Questionnaire prepared to interview the different personnel related to the Kantipur Daily.

- Would you mind to tell the name of publication by which the Kantipur Daily is published ?
- Was the name of this publication same at the time of establishment ?
- When was this publication established ?
- Were there any other newspapers published by private sectors when this publication started to publish the Kantipur Daily ?
- When did you involve in this publication ?
- Who was the first editor of the Kantipur Daily ?
- How many pages were there in the Kantipur Daily in the beginning time ?
- What is your contribution to this publications ?
- Does this publication published other magazines or newspaper ?
- What are the names of magazine published by this publication ?
- How many copies of the Kantipur Daily does this publication publish at present ?
- Are there the stingers and reporters of this publication in every district of our country ?
- Does this publication supply the Kantipur Daily to foreign countries also ?
- Does this publication have collaboration with foreign news agencies ?
- When did this publication start to publish the Kantipur Daily from Bharatpur and Biratnagar ?
- What is the contribution of this publication to our country ?
- What are the news types that are incorporated in the Kantipur Daily ?
- Do you think English Code-mixing occurs in the Kantipur Daily ?
- What is the role of English language in the KD ?
- Isn't it possible if we don't use English language in the KD ?

Appendix-B
List of Mixed English Words in the Issues of the Kantipur Daily with their Frequency of Occurrence and Class

The Kantipur Daily of 1st Ashwin, 2063, Total Words 18,035 and Mixed English Words 660

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Academy	N	1
Acid	N	1
AFC	Abb	1
AFP	Abb	3
Agency	N	1
Agenda	N	6
Agent	N	1
Airport	N	1
All-rounder	N	2
Almendajol	N	1
Amnesty International	NP	1
ANFA	Abb	3
Antibiotic	Adj	1
AP	Abb	1
APF	Abb	12
Army	N	6
ASIAD	Abb	1
Asian	Adj	1
Assembly Incharge	NP	2
Athletics	N	6
Ball	N	10
Baller	N	3
Bank	N	25
Bank of Kathmandu	NP	1
Banking	N	1
Barrack	N	6
Base Camp	N	1
Basketball	N	1
Batsman	N	6
Battery auto electronic	N	1
Batting	N	7
BBC Radio	NP	4
BBC Television	NP	4
Beautician	N	1
Beauty contest	NP	1
Beer	N	2
Best	Adj	1
Best scorer	NP	2
Bill	N	1
Blue Diamond society	N	1
Boxing	N	1

Brand	N	1
Brand name	NP	1
British Council	NP	2
Budget	N	1
Bunker	N	4
Bus	N	7
Campus	N	8
Candy	N	1
Card	N	1
Catch	V	2
Catwalk	N	1
Centre	N	1
Chamber of commerce	NP	1
Championship	N	2
Charming	N	1
Chess	N	1
Chocolate	N	1
Choreography	N	1
Clinic	N	3
Club	N	19
Collage	N	2
Command	N	2
Commandar	N	1
Company	N	8
Computer engineering	NP	1
Conductor	N	1
Congress party	NP	1
Crease	N	4
Cricket	N	1
Cup	N	2
Current	N	2
Cycle	N	1
Dairy	N	3
D-box	N	1
Defender	N	1
Defense	V	1
Degree	N	1
Deputy commandar	NP	2
Design	N	2
Development Credit Bank	NP	1
Diversion	N	4
E-mail	N	1
European commission	NP	1
Events	N	3
Everest Bank	NP	1
Exchange	N	2
Exotic Resort and Water Kingdom	NP	1
Fahrenheit	Adj	1

Fair Play	Advp	1
Fashion	N	6
Fashion show	NP	4
Fashionable	Adj	1
Firm	N	1
Foods	N	1
Football	N	10
Free Kick	NP	5
Friends of wetlands and wildlife	NP	1
Friendship	N	1
Fun	N	1
German	Adj.	1
Glamour	N	1
Goal	N	22
Governor	N	1
Guarantee	V	7
Half	N	4
Handsfree Mobile	NP	1
Head	N	4
Helicopter	N	5
High scorer	NP	1
Himalayan Bank	NP	1
Hotel	N	4
ICC	Abb	1
Ideal	Adj	1
Ideal Model School	NP	1
Incharge	N	1
Injury	N	4
Inning	N	3
Insurance	N	1
Investment Bank	NP	1
Jeep	N	3
Junior Asian Cross country Athletics	NP	1
Keeper	N	3
Kilometer	N	1
LDO	Abb (NP)	1
Librarian	N	1
Licence	N	1
Load	V	1
LRI	Abb	4
Maingate	N	1
Man of the match	NP	1
March	N	6
Media	N	3
Merchant Bank and Finance	NP	1
Meter	N	3
Meter reading ledger	NP	1
Micro	N	3

Microbus	N	2
Mid fielder	N	1
Mill's Berry Kids World	NP	1
Minibus	N	1
Model	N	1
Model Collage	NP	1
Modeling	N	2
Motorcycle	N	3
NATO	Abb	2
NEPSE	Abb.	2
NEWA	Abb (NP)	1
NGO	Abb	1
NIC	Abb	1
Nurse	N	1
Nursery	N	1
Office	N	1
Olympic	Adj.	3
Order	V	1
Out	Adv	3
Over	Adv.	4
Package	N	1
Pamphlet	N	1
Park	N	1
Party	N	5
Penalty	N	3
Peon	N	2
Petroleum	N	1
PHD	Abb	1
Plan Nepal	NP	1
Playcard	N	1
Player	N	1
Pneumonia	N	1
Police	N	11
Position	N	1
Post	N	4
Poster	N	2
PPR	Abb	5
Press	N	1
Principal	N	1
Public	Adj	1
Quarter	N	6
RA	Abb	1
Railway Station	NP	1
Rally	N	1
Record	N	1
Referee	N	1
Restaurant	N	1
RIBS	Abb	3

Rising star	NP	1
Run	N	25
Running shield	NP	1
SAF	Abb	2
SAFT	Abb	1
SAG	Abb	13
SBI	Abb	1
School	N	4
Secondary bacterial infection	NP	1
Secretary	N	1
Semifinal	N	6
Senior	Adj	1
Share	N	7
Shield	N	2
Siphon	N	1
Solar	Adj	1
Sports Club	NP	2
SSP	Abb (NP)	1
Stat	Abb (NP)	1
Stock exchange	NP	1
Style	N	1
Substitute	N	2
Sudden death	NP	2
Syringe	N	1
Table-tennis	N	5
Taxi	N	4
Team	N	40
Telephone	N	2
Tempo	N	2
The Mountain Institute	NP	1
Threestar	NP	4
Tiebreaker	N	2
TMI	Abb	1
Toffee	N	1
Tower	N	4
Tractor	N	2
Trade Union	NP	2
Training	N	4
Truck	N	4
Tubebell	N	4
Twinottar	N	4
Tyre	N	4
Union	N	2
Unload	V	1
Viral	Adj	1
Virus	N	1
Vitamin	N	1
Volleyball	N	2

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Water Kingdom	N	3
Wicket	N	8
Workshop	N	4

The Kantipur Daily of 2nd Ashwin, 2063 Total Words 16,298
and Mixed English Words 521

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
AFP	Abb	8
Agency	N	4
Agenda	N	5
Album	N	3
Ambulance	N	1
APF	Abb	4
April	N	1
Area incharge	NP	1
Army	N	4
Asian Thai Foods	NP	1
Australian open	Ap	1
B and B	Abb	1
B.P.	Abb	2
Bank	N	33
Banking	N	5
Barrack	N	2
Basketball	N	5
Bill	N	1
Blue sky volleyball league championship	NP	2
Boarding school	NP	5
Bonded Petroleum	NP	1
Buro	N	1
Buro Incharge	NP	1
Bus	N	4
Bus Park	NP	6
Campus	N	1
Card	N	1
Cassette	N	1
Ceremonial King	NP	1
Chancellor	N	1
Charge	V	1
Club	N	15
Coffee	N	4
Command	N	2
Command Incharge	NP	1
Company	N	16
Computer	N	1
Construction	N	1
Convince	N	1
Court	N	3
Current	N	3

D-area	N	3
DED	Abb	1
Democratic Republic of Kongo	NP	1
Dialosis	N	1
Digital Meter	NP	2
Division	N	2
Doctor	N	1
Dollar	N	4
Dollar	N	3
Draft	N	2
Driver	N	1
ECG	Abb	1
Engine	N	1
Exploring Beyond	NP	1
Factory	N	1
Fail	V	2
Fax	N	1
February	N	1
FEDO	Abb	1
Final	N	3
Final round	NP	1
First runner up	NP	1
FM	Abb	1
Forces	N	1
Freeze	V	2
Gallery Nine	NP	1
Gate	N	1
Gist	N	1
Goal	N	10
Guarantee	N	1
Half	Adv	5
Hall	N	1
Head	N	3
Helicopter	N	1
Helmet	N	1
Himalayan spring water	NP	3
HIV	Abb	1
Honours	N	1
Hooting	N	1
ILO	Abb	1
Incharge	N	2
Indian oil corporation	NP	1
International	Adj	3
ISO	Abb	3
IUC	Abb	15
Jail	N	6
Junior	Adj	3
Kathmandu School of law	NP	1

KCNA	Abb	4
Kg	Abb	1
Kilometer	N	1
Knock out	Adj	2
Lab	N	1
League	N	8
Legacy	N	1
License	N	1
Loadsedding	N	1
LRI	Abb	3
Mask	N	2
MD	Abb	1
MDS	Abb	1
Media	N	1
Medical College	NP	2
Medical Superintendent	NP	1
Megawatt	N	2
Memorial foundation	NP	1
Meter	N	13
Meter Taxi	NP	4
Midfilder	N	2
Militia	N	1
Minute	N	1
Mobile	Adj	5
Most valuable player	NP	1
Motorcycle	N	4
MS	Abb	1
Muslim	Adj	1
National League for democracy	NP	1
Nightingale sports club	NP	1
NLD	Abb	2
Nobel academy	NP	1
NP.	Abb	1
Number	N	2
October	N	2
Offset press	NP	2
Organic coffee	NP	2
PABSON	Abb	1
Park	N	2
Parking	V	1
Party	N	8
Pass	V	3
Passport	N	1
Penalty	N	4
Pension	N	1
Petrol	N	3
Petroleum	N	12
Pharmacy	N	1

Phone	N	5
Police	N	2
Politburo	N	2
PPA	Abb	2
Press	N	1
Principal	N	1
Printer	N	1
Publications	N	5
Pyramid	N	1
Quarter	N	6
Quintal	N	5
Radio	N	6
Rally	N	2
Refinery terminal pricing	NP	1
Registration	N	1
Relay	Adj	1
Remittance	N	3
RIBS	Abb	2
Right	N	1
Roadmap	N	1
RPT	Abb	4
Running shield	NP	4
Russian culture centre	NP	1
SAG	Abb	8
School	N	3
Scorer	N	1
Seat	N	1
Second	N	1
Second runner up	NP	1
Secretary	N	1
Section commander	NP	1
Semifinal	N	3
Senior	Adj	2
Shut	V	1
Side light	NP	1
SLC	Abb	2
Spice Nepal	NP	1
Sports club	NP	3
Spring water	NP	2
SSB	Abb	4
Stage	N	1
Star	Adj	2
Tanker	N	4
Taxi	N	2
Team	N	6
Telecom	N	3
Telephone	N	1
Television set	NP	1

The Kathmandu Post	NP	1
Traffic	N	3
Traffic light	NP	1
Transfer	V	1
Transit point	NP	1
Truck	N	2
Trust	N	1
Tyre	N	3
UK	Abb	2
Ultrasound	N	1
United Sporting Club	NP	2
United Telecom	NP	2
United Youth club	NP	1
Veto	N	1
Volleyball	N	2
White cane	N	1
Writ	N	3
www.soi.gov.	N	1

**The Kantipur Daily of 3rd Ashwin, 2063 Total Words 15,187
and Mixed English Words 483**

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
AFP	Abb	6
Agency	N	22
Album	N	5
AP	Abb	3
Appeal	V	1
B.P.	Abb	2
Badminton	N	2
Ball	N	3
Bank	N	11
Bargaining	V	1
Batsman	N	3
Batting	N	3
Batting	V	2
BBC	Abb	1
BBS	Abb	1
Blue sky school	NP	1
Bomb	N	1
Boying company	NP	1
Boys United Sporting	NP	1
BP Memorial cancer hospital	NP	1
Break	N	1
Britain - Nepal Chamber of Commerce	NP	2
Budget	N	8
Bus	N	1
Cable network	NP	1
Cadet	N	2
Camera	N	1

Camp	N	1
Cancer	N	1
CBI	Abb	1
Center	N	1
Ceremonial	Adj	2
Ceremonial King	NP	1
Championship	N	1
Charter	N	1
Circulation	N	1
Club	N	6
Commander	N	1
Commission	N	1
Company	N	19
Complex	N	1
Corporate assistant manager	NP	1
Credit	N	2
Cricket	N	5
Curio	N	1
Current	N	1
December	N	1
Defending champion	NP	1
Defense	N	2
Division	N	2
DJ	Abb	2
DNA	Abb	1
Document	N	1
Dollar	N	2
Dollar	N	5
Electric	Adj	1
E-mail	N	1
Enterprises	N	5
Euro	N	3
Exploring beyond	NP	4
F.M.	Abb	3
Fax	N	2
February	N	1
Final	N	8
First runner up	NP	1
Football	Adj	8
Ford	N	8
Frame	N	1
Friends Club	NP	1
Goal	N	6
Group championship	NP	2
Guarantee	V	1
Guard	N	1
Half	Adv	2
Heroin	N	2
Himalayan Youth institute	NP	1

Hotel	N	1
Inch	N	1
Indian oil corporation	NP	1
IOC	Abb	5
ITF	Abb	1
Jail	N	1
Journal	N	1
K.M.	Abb	2
Kilometer	N	1
Kilowatt	N	1
Knockout	Adj	3
Ladies raper	NP	1
Lakeside	N	1
Lapse	V	1
League football	NP	3
Lux Super model	NP	2
Mandate	N	2
Media	N	3
Media mission	NP	2
Megawatt	N	1
Meter	N	2
Midfielder	N	2
Mills area	NP	1
Minute	N	8
Miss beautiful skin	NP	1
Model	N	1
Modern electronics	NP	1
Motor	N	1
NATO	Abb	1
Newlight team	NP	2
North-East	NP	1
Northstar	N	1
Number	N	1
Oil	N	1
Over	Adv	4
Package	N	1
Painting	N	2
Party	N	9
Passport	N	1
Pasty	N	1
Penalty	N	2
Petroleum pipeline	NP	1
PGRAC	Abb	1
PGRF	Abb	6
Pharmaceuticals company	NP	1
Phone	N	1
Photocopy	N	1
Pipe	N	3
Pipeline	N	1

Pitch	N	5
Police	N	4
Politburo	N	1
Postbox	N	1
Power company	NP	3
Premier league	NP	3
Press commission	NP	3
Professional ethnic	NP	1
Project	N	1
Propaganda	N	1
Publications	N	20
Pump	V	1
Quintal	N	1
Radio	N	2
Radio	N	1
Rally	N	1
Rap	N	1
Recording	N	1
Redcross	N	2
Redcross society	NP	1
Referee	N	1
Rice mill	NP	1
Run	N	6
Running shield	NP	3
SAF	Abb	11
School	N	1
Seat	N	1
Second runner	N	1
Semifinal	N	3
Senior	Adj	2
September	N	1
Share	N	2
Singing ball	NP	1
Singles	N	1
SLC	Abb	1
Sports care	NP	1
Station	N	1
Station manager	NP	1
Striker	N	3
Surgery	N	1
Syndicate	N	9
Tablet batch number	NP	1
Table-tennis	N	2
Team	N	4
Telecom	N	4
Telephone	N	13
Television	N	3
The Kathmandu Post	NP	1
The scream	NP	2

The Times of India	NP	1
Threestar	N	2
Tie	N	5
Tower	N	1
Trading	N	1
UNICEF	Abb	4
United Auto works union	NP	1
Unliberty	N	1
Urenium	N	5
USAID	Abb	1
Volleyball	N	3
Warrent	N	1
Wicket	N	6
Workers Party	NP	1
Writ	N	4
Youth club	NP	1
Youth sports club	NP	2

**The Kantipur Daily of 4th Ashwin, 2063 Total Words 17,281
and Mixed English Words 489**

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
ACC	Abb	6
Advocacy forum	NP	1
AFP	Abb	3
Agency	N	5
Agenda	N	1
AP	Abb	4
Appeal	N	3
Army	N	2
Art council	NP	1
ASI	Abb	1
Asian Thai foods	NP	1
Baller	N	3
Band	N	1
Bank	N	25
Banking	N	1
Bar association	NP	1
Bargaining	N	1
Barrack	N	12
Beautician	N	1
Bike	N	2
Blue sky volleyball league	NP	1
Board	N	1
Bomb	N	5
Booking	V	1
Boot	N	1
Boutique	N	1
Brain tumour	NP	1
Budget	N	2
Bunker	N	1
Bus	N	5
Buspark	N	1
Camera	N	1
Camp	N	1
Campus	N	3
Career	N	1
Carpet	N	1
Casino	N	1
Casual wear	NP	1
Catch out	Advp	1
Catwalk	N	2
CDO	Abb	3
Charity	N	1
Choreographer	N	1
Clear	V	1
Club	N	4

Combat	N	3
Comedy	Adj	1
Committee	N	1
Communist	Adj	3
Company	N	3
Complex	N	2
Concert	N	3
Container	N	4
Country director	NP	1
Cricket	N	15
Cricket board	NP	3
Cricket council	NP	2
Current	N	1
Cycle	N	1
Cylinder	N	1
D-box	N	1
Denish	Adj	1
Design	NP	1
Designer	N	1
Designing	N	1
Destination promotion award	NP	1
Diesel	N	1
Doctor	N	1
Dr.	Adj	10
Dr.	N	1
Dream team	NP	1
Dress designer	NP	1
Driver	N	1
DSP	Abb	1
Duly	N	1
E-mail	N	5
Escarting	N	1
Exchange	N	2
Exploring beyond	NP	1
Fashion	N	2
Fax	N	2
Final	N	6
First runner up	NP	1
Gallery	N	2
Garment	N	1
Gate	N	1
Girls final	NP	2
Goal	N	5
Gorilla	N	2
Governor	N	1
Group championship	N	1
Guide	N	1
Hair Designing	NP	1

Hair style	NP	1
Hair stylist	NP	1
Head pass	N	1
Hector	N	2
Helicopter	N	6
Helipad	N	1
HIV	Abb	1
Hospital	N	1
Hotel	N	8
IIMA	Abb	1
IME	Abb	1
Incharge	N	1
Indian Oil corporation	NP	1
Ipods	N	1
Jail	N	2
Jungle	N	1
K.G.	Abb	2
Kilometer	N	3
Knockout Football	NP	2
Lakeside	N	1
LDO	Abb	1
Licence	N	2
Lift	N	1
LMG commander	NP	1
Loudspeaker	N	1
LP Gas	NP	1
Lucky	Adj	1
Machine	N	1
Make up	NP	1
Mass hysteria	NP	1
Match	N	2
Matching Transiction	NP	1
Media	N	3
Memorial	N	1
Microbus	N	2
Mine	N	1
Minute	N	5
Mixing	N	1
Mobile phone	NP	1
Model	N	7
Motorcycle	N	2
NGO	Abb	4
Noodles	N	1
Number	N	1
Number	N	3
Offset press	NP	2
One way	NP	5
Over	Adv	4

Pack	N	3
Palestine	Adj	2
Paragon boarding	NP	1
Party	N	7
Party wear	NP	1
Passport	N	1
Past	N	2
Pavilion	N	2
Petroleum	N	1
Phone	V	1
Photo	N	1
Police	N	3
Politburo	N	1
Postbox	N	2
Press	N	1
Publications	N	3
Quarter final	NP	3
Quintal	N	4
Quota	N	1
Quote	V	1
Radio	N	4
Rally	N	3
Ramp	N	2
Ranger	N	1
Record	N	2
Rector Scale	NP	1
Redcross	N	3
Redcross society	NP	1
Refinary terminal pricing	NP	1
Register	N	1
Report	N	1
Resort	N	1
RPT	Abb	1
Run	N	8
Running shield	NP	2
School	N	5
Scratch offer	NP	1
Seat	N	1
Second runner up	NP	1
Sector	N	1
Semester	N	1
Semifinal	NP	3
September	N	1
Sequence	N	1
Set	NP	1
Share	N	4
Shelter	N	1
Sir	N	1

Socialist	Adj	1
Socket bomb	NP	1
Sorry	Adj	1
SP	Abb	3
Sporting club	N	3
SSP	Abb	3
Stock exchange	NP	1
Suitcase	N	1
Suppliers Credit	NP	1
Syndicate	N	1
TAN journalism award	NP	1
Tank	N	4
Tape	N	2
TCC	Abb	4
Team	N	2
Telephone	N	1
Television	N	6
Test	N	4
The Art Shop	NP	1
TOC	Abb	9
Torch	N	1
Tractor	N	2
Trade union	NP	1
Traffic	N	4
Trolly	N	1
Trophy	NP	2
Truck	N	1
T-shirt	N	1
Tumouir	N	1
TV Station	NP	1
UN	Abb	1
Visa	N	1
Vitamin	N	1
Volleyball	NP	3
Warent	N	1
Wicket	N	3
Writ	N	2

**The Kantipur Daily of 5th Ashwin, 2063 Total Words 18,826
and Mixed English Words 431**

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
AFP	Abb	3
Agency	N	4
Air	N	4
ANFA	N	3
APF	Abb	1
April	N	1
B.P.	Abb	4
B.Sc.	Abb	1
Balance	N	1
Ball	N	2
Balling	V	4
Bank	N	9
Banner	N	1
Bar	N	1
Bar Association	NP	2
Barrack	N	2
Basketball	N	1
Battalion	N	3
Batting	V	2
BBC	Abb	1
Bench	N	1
Bhutan state of congress	NP	1
Bird flue	NP	1
Board	N	3
Boarding	N	1
Boarding school	NP	21
Bold	Adv	1
Budget	N	2
Baller	N	3
Bus	N	2
Cabinet mission plan	NP	1
Campus	N	5
Censor	N	1
Ceremonial	Adj	1
Channel	N	1
China open tennis	NP	1
City FM radio	NP	1
Cityscan	N	1
Close up mis photo genic	NP	1
Club	N	8
CNN	Abb	1
College	N	1
Commander	N	1
Commission	N	1
Committee	N	2

Common	Adj	1
Communist	Adj	1
Company	N	12
Company commander	N	1
Complex	N	1
Condition	N	1
Container	N	6
Court	N	2
Coveredhall	N	1
Cricket	N	5
Democratic party	NP	1
Designer	N	1
Desk	N	1
DFID	Abb	1
Dollar	N	3
Double	N	2
Dr.	Adj	15
DSP	Abb	1
E-mail	N	1
Engine	N	2
F.M.	Abb	1
Fail	V	1
Fair and lovely miss beautiful complexion	NP	1
Fax	N	1
Final	N	6
Flying Dragon	NP	3
Football	N	6
Footballer	N	1
Formation	N	2
Fridge	N	1
Galaxy	N	2
Gate	N	1
General	N	1
Girls singles	NP	1
Goal	N	7
Government gold up	NP	1
Grand Prize	NP	1
Guarantee	V	1
Hector	N	1
Hindu	Adj	18
Home maker	NP	2
Hospital	N	1
Hotel	N	4
Incharge	N	1
INSEC	Abb	1
Institute	N	4
International Travels	N	1
Internet	N	1

Islamic	N	1
Italian	Adj	2
Jail	N	4
January	N	1
Juice	N	1
Junior	Adj	1
Kilometer	N	1
KM	Abb	1
Knockout football	NP	1
Lakeside	N	1
League football	NP	1
Leiutenant	N	1
Lucky coupon draw	NP	1
Lux dancing queen	NP	1
Lux super model Hunt	NP	1
Marathon	N	4
Marketing	N	1
Mask	N	1
Medical	Adj	1
Medical college	NP	1
Medical Research expedition	NP	1
Micro oven	NP	1
Midfielder	N	3
Minute	N	1
Mobile	N	2
Modality	N	1
Mood	N	1
Music system	NP	1
Muslim	Adj	2
November	N	1
Number	N	5
October	N	1
Operation	N	1
Out	Adv	3
Over	Adv	6
Party	N	9
Pass	V	1
Peace world team	NP	1
Penalty	N	2
Pencil	N	1
Plant	N	1
Playcard	N	1
Post	N	2
Postbox	N	1
Postmortem	N	1
Professor	N	1
Public school	NP	1
Quarter	N	2

Radio	N	2
Rally	N	1
Rate	N	2
Record	V	1
Redcross	N	1
Relay	Adj	1
Research Institute	NP	1
Romantic	Adj	1
RONAST	Abb	1
Rotary club of Kathmandu North	NP	1
Run	N	8
Run out	Advp	2
SAF	Abb	3
School	N	3
Sector	N	3
Senior boys singles championship	NP	1
Set	N	2
Share	N	10
Singles	N	2
SLC	Abb	1
SNV	Abb	1
SP	Abb	2
Sports training centre	NP	1
SSB	Abb	2
Tank	N	2
Team	N	4
Telecom	N	3
Telephone	N	8
Television	N	4
Tempo	N	5
Thai	Adj	6
Three star	NP	1
Ticket counter	NP	1
Traffic	N	6
Trebreaker	N	2
Truck	N	2
Twinotter	N	1
United youth	NP	1
UP down	N	1
Vacuum cleaner	NP	1
Valley Brigade	NP	1
Washing machine	NP	1
Website	N	1
Writ	N	1
WTA	Abb	1

**The Kantipur Daily of 6th Ashwin, 2063 Total Words 17,469
and Mixed English Words 449**

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Adventure Quest	NP	1
Agency	N	3
Agenda	N	2
Airlines	N	3
Airways	N	4
AP	Abb	2
Appeal	V	1
Area secretary	NP	1
Army	N	3
ASIAD	Abb	1
Asian	Adj	1
Asian trekking	NP	1
AWT	Abb	1
Badmiton	N	3
Ball	N	2
Bank	N	16
Bar	N	2
Barrack	N	1
Batting	V	5
Bench	N	2
Board	N	1
Bollywood	N	1
Boutique	N	4
Brand	N	3
Brand India Today	NP	1
Budget	N	4
Bunker	N	1
Bus	N	13
Camping	N	1
Campus	N	5
Cancer	N	1
Canvas	N	1
Case study	NP	1
Ceremonial	Adj	2
Certificate of medit	NP	1
Charity action	NP	1
City	N	1
Coca-cola	N	3
Combat dress	NP	1
Commission	N	1
Committee	N	1
Company	N	19
Complex	N	1
Compound	N	1
Computer	N	1
Container	N	7
Cosmic Air	NP	1

Country director	NP	1
Cricket	N	4
Cup	N	3
Cycle rally	NP	1
D area	N	2
D-box	N	2
Deal	V	1
Decent on development	NP	1
Democratic party	NP	1
Design	V	1
Design	N	2
Dollar	N	2
Doubles	N	2
Dr.	Adj.	1
Dream project	NP	1
Dream team	NP	1
E-mail	N	1
Enterprise	N	5
Everest bank limited	NP	1
Exploring beyond	NP	1
Fanta	N	1
Fashion	N	2
Fax	N	1
FBI	Abb	1
Final	N	5
Firing	N	1
Football	N	5
Fun Island	NP	1
Gallery	N	1
Gate	N	1
Gift hamper	NP	1
Goal	N	6
Half	Adv	4
Health post	NP	1
Helicopter	N	2
High altitude	NP	1
Himalayan expenditure	N	1
Hindu	Adj	2
Honeymoon	N	1
Hotel	N	7
Human welfare youth society	NP	1
Indian oil corporation	NP	1
International school	NP	1
IOC	Abb	6
Jail	N	1
JWT	Abb	1
Kilometer	N	1
Licence	N	2

Liter	N	1
LP gas	N	1
Machine	N	1
Marketing	N	1
Media	N	4
Media dealer	NP	1
Meter	N	1
Microbus	N	1
Minute	N	3
Miss universe	NP	1
Mobile	N	1
Motorcycle	N	1
Mountain boys club	NP	1
Mr.	Adj	2
Muscular dystrophy	NP	1
Muslim	Adj	5
New states times	NP	1
November	N	9
Number	N	9
October	N	1
One touch	NP	1
Order	N	3
Over	Adv	3
Party	N	7
Pass	V	2
Pepsi	N	1
Petrol	N	1
Petroleum	N	5
Phone	V	2
Phone	N	3
Post	N	2
Poster	N	1
Power company	NP	4
Pre quarterfinal	NP	1
President travel	NP	1
Press	N	4
Press institute	NP	1
Protocol	N	1
PSPO	Abb	1
Publications	N	2
Quital	N	1
Radio	N	1
Railway	N	1
Rally	N	5
Ramp	N	1
Read	N	1
Read Nepal	NP	1
Referee	N	1

Refinary terminal pricing	NP	1
Refrigerator	N	1
Remittance	N	1
Rescue Flight	NP	1
Response	V	1
Rotary club	NP	1
RTP	Abb	4
Run	N	6
Save the world	NP	1
School	N	3
Second	N	3
Semifinal	N	3
Senior	Adj	1
September	N	1
Seven Tours and Travels	NP	1
Share	N	3
Singles	N	2
Sprite	N	1
Stadium	N	1
Striker	N	2
Substitute	N	1
Sumit hotel	NP	1
Syndicate	N	6
Syndicate	N	9
Tank	N	1
Tanker	N	1
Team	N	3
Telecom	N	1
Telephone	N	4
Television	N	1
Thai	Adj	16
The Business times	NP	1
Tibet guest house	NP	1
Tiebreaker	N	5
Tourist	N	2
Tower	N	1
Trade union	NP	2
Travel Agency	NP	1
Trekking Agency	NP	1
Truck	N	5
Truck Syndicate	NP	1
TV	Abb	2
United 'A'	NP	1
United 'B'	NP	1
Urea	N	1
Wearable art	NP	1
Welfare fund	NP	1
Wheel chair	N	3

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
White house	NP	1
Wicket	N	4
World vision international	NP	1
Yeti travels	NP	1

The Kantipur Daily of 7th Ashwin, 2063 Total Words 15,459 and Mixed English Words 397

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
A Tragedy for the Liberty	NP	1
AFP	Abb	3
Agency	N	2
America's Quest for global dominance	NP	1
ANFA League	NP	1
ANFA Technical Centre	NP	1
Anti HBS Antibody	NP	1
AP	Abb	10
April	N	8
Asia Link Programme	NP	1
ASIAP	Abb	1
Associate press	NP	1
A-test	N	6
Atheletics	N	2
Auto works	NP	1
Bank	N	14
Bargaining	N	1
Batsman	N	2
Batting	V	3
Best of Five	AP	1
Best Seller	NP	2
Board	N	1
Booking	N	1
Break	N	3
B-test	N	7
Bus	N	1
Cabinet	N	1
Calendar	N	1
Campus	N	2
Cancer	N	1
Car drive	VP	1
Card phone	NP	1
Cartoonist	Adj	1
CBS TV	Abb	1
CD	Abb	1
CDO	Abb	1
Cement	N	1
CFL	Abb	1
Chamber of commerce	NP	1
Cinet	N	1

Club	N	2
Coca-cola Fun Island	NP	1
Cold Chawn	N	1
Colour separation	NP	3
Command	V	1
Committee	N	1
Company	N	4
Complex	N	1
Computer	N	2
Corporate	Adj	1
Cricket	N	4
Curfew	N	1
D-area	N	2
Design	N	1
Diesel	N	1
Doctor	N	2
Dollar	N	2
Door to door	NP	1
Doping	N	8
Dover Beach	NP	1
Dr.	Adj	5
E-learning	N	2
Eleven Star Club	NP	1
E-mail	N	3
Engineer	N	1
Engineering	N	2
Fanta	N	1
Fibre	N	2
Film Festival	NP	1
Final	Adj	3
Final	N	1
First runner up	NP	1
Floppy	N	1
Football	N	7
Form	N	1
Galaxy youth club	NP	1
Game	N	2
General	N	2
Goal	N	4
Goodwill World Festival	NP	1
Gorilla	N	1
Gulf Air	NP	1
Hegimony or survival	NP	1
Hemodylosin	N	1
Hemophilia	N	1
Hepatitis - B	N	9
Hightension line	NP	1
Hindi	N	1

Hotel	N	3
Hydrolic	N	1
Image setter	N	1
Inning	N	2
Internet	N	2
Interview	N	1
IOC	Abb	1
Islamic	Adj	1
Jacket	N	1
Junior	Adj	1
Kilometer	N	1
League Football	NP	1
Liver	N	1
Lux Super Model Final	NP	1
Match	N	2
Metafiction	N	2
Metallic rapper	N	1
Meter	N	6
Minute	N	9
Mountain Plaza	NP	1
Muslim	Adj	1
New Boys Club	N	2
Noodles	N	2
NSA	Abb	1
Number	N	1
Number area	NP	1
Nurse	N	1
Nursing Campus	NP	2
October	N	2
Officer incharge	NP	1
OHP	Abb	1
Olympic	Adj	4
Olympic committee	NP	2
Online	Adj	1
Online processor	NP	1
Over	Adv	5
Package	N	1
Packing	V	1
Party	N	2
Party	N	1
Pass	V	1
Peon	N	5
Petrol	N	1
Petroleum	N	5
Phone	V	2
Phone	N	2
Photo	N	2
Positive	Adj	5

Postbox	N	1
Postpaid	Adj	1
Prepaid mobile	NP	1
Prepared calling card	NP	1
Press Union	NP	1
Price water house coopers	NP	1
Publication	N	1
Real United	NP	1
Record	N	2
Reel	N	1
Relay	Adj	1
Resolution	N	1
Ripiter station	NP	2
Rocket	N	1
Run	N	5
Run out	Advp	2
SAG	Abb	6
SBI Bank	NP	1
Second runner up	NP	1
Sector	N	1
Semifinal	NP	4
September	N	2
Set	N	3
Share	N	1
SMS	Abb	2
Software	N	1
Spinner	N	1
Sprite	N	1
Square	Adv	1
Staff collage	NP	1
State	N	1
State Bank of India	NP	1
Syringe	N	1
System	N	1
Table	N	1
Team	N	3
Team media	NP	1
Telecom	N	6
Telephone	N	8
Television	N	3
Thai	Adj	2
Thai Air	NP	1
The Last Race	NP	1
Ticket	N	3
Tiebreaker	N	1
Tour operator	NP	1
Tower	N	1
Trade union	NP	3

Trading	N	1
Travel Agency	NP	1
Trophy	NP	1
Truck	N	1
Truck Syndicate	NP	2
Trunk call	NP	2
TV	Abb	1
TV Network	NP	1
UNESCO	Abb	2
University	N	1
Virus	N	2
Visit Pokhara year	NP	1
Website	N	1
White House	NP	1
Wholesaler	N	1
Writ	N	6

The Kantipur Daily of 8th Ashwin, 2063 Total Words 13,784
and Mixed English Words 435

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
AFP	Abb	4
Agency	N	2
Air	N	3
AP	Abb	4
Army	N	3
A-test	N	4
Ball	N	2
Ball Tempering	VP	3
Balling	N	2
Bank	N	10
Banking	N	1
Bargaining	N	1
Barrack	N	5
Bathroom	N	1
Biogas	N	1
Blinker	N	1
Bomb	N	3
B-test	N	5
Bypass	V	1
Campus	N	3
Cancer	N	6
Captain	N	2
Car	N	2
Career	N	1
CDMA	Abb	3
Chain of command	NP	1
Check post	NP	1
China open tennis	NP	1

Christian	Adj	1
Cinema	N	1
Cinema hall	NP	1
Classification	N	1
Club	N	6
COE	Abb	1
Cholesterol	N	1
College	N	2
Command	N	1
Commander	N	4
Commission	N	1
Company	N	2
Complex	N	1
Computer	N	1
Control	V	1
Covered Hall	NP	1
Crew	N	2
Cricket	N	4
Cross	N	2
Dating	V	1
Dealer	N	1
Disco	N	1
Doctor	N	2
Dollar	N	1
Doping	N	11
Doping test	NP	2
Dr.	Adj	9
Drier	N	1
Driver	N	1
Drugs	N	3
E-mail	N	1
Engineering	N	1
Fail	V	1
Fax	N	1
Feet	N	2
Film	N	1
Final	N	8
First rifle	NP	1
Football	N	4
Free Kick	Adj	1
Gas	N	1
Goal	N	3
Good morning	—	1
Grade	N	1
Guarantee	N	1
Half	Adv	1
Hall	N	1
Helicopter	N	23

Hepatitis B.	N	1
Hindu	Adj	5
HIV	Abb	1
Hotel	N	13
Injection	N	1
January	N	3
Jeep	N	3
Kilometer	N	6
Kilowatt	N	2
Lions Club	NP	2
Live to tell	VP	1
Liver	N	1
Liver Tonic	NP	1
Lodge	N	1
Lord of the Rings	NP	1
LP gas	N	1
March	N	1
MBBS	Abb	1
Medical College	NP	1
Medical team	NP	1
Megawatt	N	2
Meter	N	4
Microbus	N	1
Minute	N	4
Mission	N	2
Mobile	N	2
Money Transfer	NP	1
Morning Walk	NP	1
Motorcycle	N	8
Multiple Vitamin	NP	1
Music of black origin	NP	1
Music Video	NP	1
NBC	Abb	1
NEPSE	Abb	1
Number	N	10
Olympic	Adj	1
Olympic committee	NP	5
Olympic council	NP	1
Operation	N	2
Order of Golden	NP	1
Oscar	N	1
Out of sight, out of mind	NP	1
Pacific	N	1
Park	N	1
Parking	N	1
Party	N	7
Pass	V	1
Petrol	N	1

Petroleum	N	5
Pilot	N	1
Pistol	N	1
Plant	N	1
Pool house	NP	1
Postbox	N	1
Premier league	NP	1
Prudential insurance	NP	1
Publications	N	1
Pump	N	1
Quarterfinal	N	2
Redcross society	NP	1
Refer	V	1
Restaurant	N	2
Restricted	V	1
Rod	N	2
SAARC	Abb	4
SAFTA	Abb	8
SAG	Abb	7
Sample-A	N	1
Save the children	NP	1
School	N	4
Seat	N	3
Second	N	1
Semifinal	N	3
September	N	1
Share	N	7
Shelter	N	2
Short Machine Gun	NP	1
Sidline	N	1
Simcard	N	1
SMG	Abb	1
Social Demography	NP	1
Stock	N	1
Stock exchange	NP	2
Striker	N	3
Stroke	N	1
Stuff	N	1
Syndicate	N	2
Syringe	N	1
Tablet	N	1
Tanker	N	1
Team	N	4
Team captain	NP	2
Telecom	N	3
Telephone	N	5
Television	N	2
Tennis	N	1

Thai	Adj	2
The children of Hurin	NP	1
Therapy	N	2
Tower	N	1
Trade Union	N	3
Trekking	N	1
Trench	N	2
Trend	N	1
TV	Abb	2
Typhoid	N	1
UK Female	NP	1
Umpire	N	2
USAID	Abb	3
Visibility	N	1
Vitamin	N	1
Wanted	V	1
Wireless set	NP	2
Worden	N	1

The Kantipur Daily of 9[h] Aswin, 2063 Total Word 16,147
and Fixed English Word 451

Mixed English words	Class	Frequency
A division	N	1
Advocacy Forum	NP	1
AFP	Abb	4
Agency	N	4
Agenda	N	1
Agent	N	1
Air Dynesty	NP	1
ANFA	Abb	2
AP	Abb	4
Apple company	NP	1
Area secretary	NP	1
Arsenic	N	1
A-test	N	3
Audio Tape	N	1
Autograph	N	1
Automobiles traders	NP	1
Autoworks	N	1
Badminton	N	1
Ball	N	1
Baller	N	1
Bank	N	13
Barrack	N	1
Base camp	N	2
Base Transmission service	NP	1
Batsman	N	2
Bill	N	1

Board	N	2
Bollywood	N	1
Bomb	N	1
B-test	N	4
BTS	Abb	6
Budget	N	1
Bulletin	N	1
Bus	N	3
Byattery	N	1
Cadet	N	2
Calendar	N	1
Camp	N	1
Campus	N	1
Cantonment	N	1
Captain	N	1
Card	N	2
Career	N	1
Charter	V	1
Chess	N	1
Click	V	1
Clinical laboratory	NP	1
Club	N	4
CNN	Abb	1
Commander	N	1
Company	N	1
Complex	N	1
Computer	N	2
Conservative party	NP	1
Council	N	1
Cricket	N	1
Cyber	N	1
DDR	Abb	2
Debit card	NP	1
Design	V	1
Dialysis	N	1
Digital	Adj	1
Doctor	N	2
Dollar	N	1
Dollar	N	2
Doping	N	3
Doping	N	2
Doping test	NP	3
Dozer	NP	1
Dr.	Adj	14
Earphone	N	2
E-mail	N	2
Engineer	N	2
Fashion	N	1

Fax	N	1
Field	N	1
Film	N	2
Final	N	4
Football	N	2
Form	N	3
Framework	N	1
Goal	N	3
Good Health Medical Service	NP	1
Good will finance	NP	1
Goodwill	N	1
Guarantee	N	1
Guard	N	1
Guest house	NP	1
Head	N	1
Heart club	NP	1
Heart Foundation	NP	1
Heart Net	NP	2
Helicopter	N	23
Helicopter charter	VP	1
Hepatitis-B	N	7
Hotel	N	5
Incharge	N	1
Internet	N	3
IOC	Abb	13
Ipod	N	14
Islam	N	1
Islamic	Adj	3
Jeep	N	1
Jungle	N	1
KCNA	Abb	1
Kg.	Abb	6
Killing instant	NP	6
Kilometer	N	1
Lab	N	2
Laboratory	N	3
Lucky coupon draw	NP	1
Man of the series	NP	1
Man of the match	NP	2
Mandate	N	1
Media and publications	NP	1
Meter	N	9
Metricton	N	1
Micro BTS	NP	1

Microbus	N	1
Mid fielder	N	1
Minute	N	3
Miss Nepal	NP	1
Mobile	N	16
Mobile BTS	NP	1
Mobile engineer	NP	1
Mobile phone	NP	2
Model	N	1
Motorcycle	N	1
National Intelligence council	NP	1
NATO	Abb	1
NDBL Visa debit	NP	1
Network	N	1
Network Busy	AP	2
Note	N	14
Number	N	2
Olympic	Adj	1
Olympic committee	NP	1
Over	Adv	1
Park Village resort	NP	1
Party	N	7
Passport	N	1
Petroleum	N	2
Phone	V	2
Phone	N	3
Photo	N	4
Piracy	N	1
Plastic	N	1
Positive	Adj	1
Postbox	N	1
PRAC	Abb	1
Premier league	NP	2
Prof.	Adj	1
Professor	N	1
Pro-public	Adj	1
Pumping side	NP	3
Rail	N	1
Rally	N	1
Redcross	N	1
Refinary Terminal pricing	NP	1
Report	N	8
Right back	N	1
Route	N	1

RTP	Abb	2
Run	N	1
Russia	N	1
SAG	Abb	3
School	N	1
SDC	Abb	2
Second	N	3
Share	N	2
Show room	NP	1
SLC	Abb	1
Socialist party	NP	1
Start	V	1
Subdealer	N	1
Supervisor	N	1
Surveyors society	NP	2
Syndicate	N	7
Tape	N	1
Telecom	N	6
Telephone	N	2
Television	N	1
Thai Airways International	NP	1
The Newyork Times	NP	1
Ticket	N	2
Tom	N	1
Traffic	N	1
Travels document	N	1
Truck	N	3
Tuning	N	1
Typhoid	N	1
UNB	Abb	1
Union	N	1
United Liberation Front	NP	1
Vaccine	N	1
Video	N	2
Video games	NP	1
Visibility	N	3
Volleyball	N	1
Wheel Chair	NP	3
White hose	NP	1
Wicket	N	3
WWF	Abb	3

**The Kantipur Daily of 10[h] Aswin, 2063 Total Word 15,572
and Fixed English Word 432**

Mixed English words	Class	Frequency
Action adventure film	NP	1
AFC	Abb	2
Agency	N	3
Agenda	N	1
Agent	N	1
Agreement	N	1
Agreement paper	NP	1
Air	N	3
Alliance overseas	NP	1
AP	Abb	3
Area	N	1
Associate press	NP	1
August	N	2
B.P.	Abb	1
Bank	N	7
Barrack	N	1
Bazaar	N	4
Best friend	NP	1
Biochemist	Adj	1
Block	N	3
Block factory	NP	1
Bomb	N	2
Bonus	N	1
Brochure	N	1
B-test	N	1
Bus	N	3
Cabinet	N	1
Campus	N	1
Captain	N	4
Career	N	1
CBR	Abb	1
Ceremonial	Adj	1
CFIT	Abb	1
Commander	N	1
Committee	N	1
Communist	Adj	4
Communist party	NP	1
Company	N	13
Complex	N	1
Computer	N	1
Contact music dot.com	NP	1
Cosmic Motorcycle Manufacturing company	NP	1
Court	N	1

Crew	N	2
Cricket	N	12
Defending champion	NP	2
Divert	N	1
Division	N	3
Doctor	N	1
Doping	N	4
Dr.	Adj	25
Driver	N	5
DSP	Abb	2
E-mail	N	1
Encyclopedia	N	1
Engineer	N	1
Eraser	N	1
Fashion	N	4
Fax	N	1
Feet	N	4
Felt	N	1
Field	Abb	1
Final	N	3
Fix price	NP	1
Football	N	7
Freedom forum	NP	2
Gate	N	1
German	Adj	1
Goal	N	7
Gravel	N	2
GTZ	Abb	1
Guys and Dolls	NP	1
Gymnastic	N	1
Hair style	NP	1
Half	Adv	3
Helicopter	N	25
Helipad	N	1
Hello	—	1
Hepatitis-B	N	3
Hindu	Adj	6
Hotel	N	1
IDP	Abb	12
In Law line of fire	NP	14
Incharge	N	1
International alert	NP	2
Internet	N	1
July	N	1

Junior Cricket	NP	1
Junior cricketer	NP	1
Kilometer	N	8
Knowckout football	NP	2
Labor Visa	NP	1
Labour	N	3
Land	V	1
Licence	N	1
Liver unit	NP	1
Load	N	1
Load	V	1
Make up	NP	1
Maldivian Democratic Party	NP	1
Marathon	N	2
Mask	N	1
Master friendship	NP	1
Master photogenic	Ap	1
Master talent	Ap	1
Master talent show	NP	1
Media	N	6
Meter	N	1
Mile	N	1
Milita	N	3
Mills area	NP	1
Minute	N	3
Miss Dancing queen	NP	1
Mission	N	1
Model	N	8
Modelling	N	2
Mother Board	NP	1
Motorcycle	N	3
Muscular dystroph foundation	NP	1
Muslim	Adj	1
NBI	Abb	1
Nepali Times	NP	1
Network	N	1
NOC	Abb	2
Number Plate	NP	2
Online	Adj	1
Park	N	2
Parking	N	1
Party	N	7
Pass	V	1
Peon	N	2

Permit	N	1
Phone	N	1
Pilot	N	1
PLA	Abb	7
Politburo	N	1
Positive	Adj	1
Postbox	N	1
Poster	N	1
Power game	NP	1
Press	N	1
Prince international manpower	NP	1
Radio	N	3
Radio set	NP	1
Rally	N	1
Ramp	N	1
Readymade	Adj	1
Real master	NP	2
Redross	N	1
Report	N	8
Restaurant	N	1
Retired	V	1
Riyal	N	4
Runway	N	1
Russia	N	2
SAARC	Abb	7
SAF	Abb	2
SAG	Abb	4
Second	N	3
Secretary	N	1
Semifinal	N	1
Senior	Adj	2
Senior cricket	NP	1
September	N	2
Show room	NP	2
Sir	N	1
Sleeping position	NP	1
Social inclusion and media	NP	1
Social market distribution	NP	1
Sticker	N	2
Super model	NP	14
Sydney Morning Herald	NP	2
Tamil tiger	NP	1
Team	N	6
Technical	Adj	1

Teenagers	N	1
Telephone	N	1
Television	N	4
Test	N	1
Thai	Adj	2
Three sisters trekking agency	NP	1
Tikebreaker	N	3
TJMA	N	4
Ton	N	1
Tower	N	1
Traffic	N	4
Treat	N	1
Truck	N	1
Tyre	N	3
UEFA	Abb	1
UNICEF	Abb	2
University	N	1
Uranium	N	4
USAID	Abb	1
USID	Abb	1
VCD	Abb	2
VFR	Abb	1
Wikipedia	N	1
Worldwide employment Pvt. Ltd	NP	1
WTA	Abb	1
WWF	Abb	7