

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is primarily a means of communication. It is common to only human beings. Language is a social phenomenon, which we use in the whole community to express our thoughts, feelings, ideas, emotions by means of which we establish the relations in the society. It is the distinctive property of mankind because of which human being seems extra ordinary and superior to all the species on the earth. Without language man would have remained only a dumb animal. Without it human civilization, as we know, would have remained impossible.

Regarding language, Hornby (2000: 721) says "the use by human of a system of sounds and words to communicate". Similarly, Sapir (1971: 8) defines language as "a purely human and non–instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols." Thus, it asserts that language is a medium of human beings to communicate each other.

Human language is not only a vocal system of communication, it can be expressed in writing with the result that it is not limited in time or space. Each language is both arbitrary and systematic. By this, we mean that no two languages behave in exactly the same way; moreover, each language has its own set of rules.

Language is defined from different perspectives: from sociolinguistic perspective, languages are the principal system of communication used by a particular group of human beings within a particular society.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of applied science which deals with language in relation to the society. Sociolinguistics relates a language with the social norms, values or groups and their nature. The function of language is not only to communicate information but also to be a means of establishing social relationship.

There are many languages in the world. Among them, no language can be thought to be superior or inferior to other languages in terms of communicative values. However, some languages play more dominant role in a particular situation, for example, English is the only one language which is used and accepted world wide as a lingua franca that now has made international communication possible. English is one of the official languages of the UNO and plays a vital role in international communication, too. Wide knowledge of science and technology is impossible without the knowledge of the English language. As nearly half of the world's books related to these subjects have been written in English. Because of the growing effects of the English language, people switch or mix the English code while speaking or writing.

Due to the effects of the English language in every sector, people are compelled to use it directly or indirectly. Especially, educated and urban people use it in their speech and writing. Sometimes they speak and write pure English but other times they mix the English words, phrases and even sentences knowingly or unknowingly when they speak or write the Nepali language. Linguistically, this process is called code switching and code mixing. This is one of the features of the bilingual and multilingual society.

1.1.1 Code Switching and Code Mixing

Code is a broad term in the sector of communication. Human beings and animals both use a code to communicate. Code may be linguistic and non-linguistic. Human beings use both linguistic and non-linguistic codes. Language is a linguistic code and different bodily movements, gestures, traffic signals are non-linguistic codes. There must be at least a code in the system of human communication. Code is a cover term which may denote a dialect, register or a language.

Human beings convey their message with the help of a language. At the time of conveying a message, if the interlocutors are monolingual, then the process of conveying message is possible in a single language. But it is not the case of bilingual and multilingual society. If the interlocutors are bilingual or even multilingual then there may be certain concepts which are very difficult to clarify to the other party with the help of a single language. So people speak mixing the language and shifting from one language to another.

1.1.1.1 Code Switching

As mentioned previously, the term 'code' means the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion, a system for communication between two or more parties. And the term 'switching' means shifting from one language to another while speaking. So, 'code switching' is switching from one language to another while communicating with each other.

If we study the language system in our society we may find the monolingual and bilingual status in people. A monolingual is a person who

can use only one language whereas a bilingual has an ability to understand and use two languages.

There are also multilingual persons who have the possession of more than two languages. In a bilingual or multilingual society, when a person meets with another, they shift their language from one to another during their conversation. This process of shifting from one language to another is called code switching.

Code switching is a universal feature. Command of one language or only one variety of a language is a rare phenomenon today. Most people command several languages or different varieties of a language while they speak to each other. At that time people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak and they may switch from one code to another or mix two codes together.

Wardhaugh (1986: 100) says that "Command of only one variety of language, whether it be a dialect, style or register would appear to be an extremely rare phenomenon, one likely to occasion comment. Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak, and bilingualism even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingualism. People, then, are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes." Thus, code switching is a phenomenon of shifting from one language to another or one variety to another language variety. It is conversational strategy used to establish group boundaries, to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations for their rights and obligation. Code switching is an autonomous and subconscious process since it is an inevitable consequence of bilingualism and

multilingualism. Code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles.

According to Trudgill (1983: 75), "Code switching means of switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands". When the languages change according to the situation in which conversant find themselves. They speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. For example, in our context, students in their English classroom speak English but outside the class they start speaking in Nepali. So, they switch from one language to another because of the demand of the situation.

Hudson (1983: 56) says, "Such a situation in which a single speaker used different varieties of different times". It is unusual for a speaker to have command of, or use, only one such a code or system, command of only a single variety of language, whether it be dialect, style or register would appear to be an extremely rare phenomenon, one likely to occasion comment. So most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak.

Richards et al. (1985: 43) say "It is a change by a speaker (or writer) from one language variety to another code switching can take place in conversation when one speaker answers in different language". Code switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language. A person may start speaking one language then change to another one in the middle of their speech or sometimes even in the middle of a sentence. A person uses more than one code when communicating with others.

Basically, there are two kinds of code switching: situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the language is

changed according to the situation in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and another in different one, no topic change is involved. Metaphorical code switching occurs when the language is changed according to the topic or subject matter.

1.1.1.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is a way of mixing one language into another language while they speak with bilingual or multilingual people. Code mixing is entirely predictable outcome when two languages come into contact over a particular period of time. Code mixing is also usual phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual society. People speak mixing the languages in such society. When a person uses the structure of one language and some lexical items or elements of another language, it is called code mixing.

"If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code mixing" (Verma and Krishnaswamy, 1998: 18). If the shift from one code to another is absolute it is then code switching, however, if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexicon shift) then it is code mixing (Rai, 2000: 182).

Wardhaugh (1986: 103) says, "Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in course of single utterance".

Gumperz (1982: 24) defines code mixing as "the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange or passage of a speech belonging to two different grammatical systems". Sometimes, code mixing is called lexican shift too. Similarly, Richards et al. (1985: 43) define code mixing as "a change by a speaker from one language to another". For example, Shekharle Shikhalai

hankey diyo and what is ramro? In the first example, the English word hankey is used in the structure of the Nepali language whereas ramro (nice) is used in the structure of the English language. The purpose of code mixing seems to be to symbolize a some what ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect, the speaker balances the two languages against each other as a linguistic cocktail a few words of one language, then few words of the other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on (Hudson, 1980: 53).

Code mixing can be found everywhere today. Because of the rapid development of science and technology, commerce and electronic communication, code mixing has now become an unavoidable feature of any language because of its regular uses. When people mix code for a long time, it becomes their automatic habit to use the word of another language. Code mixing can be seen on different perspectives. Sometimes speakers intentionally mix the code and sometimes they unconsciously do so which helps to express their thoughts clearly. Code mixing can be observed in every sphere of life where bilingualism exists and it is found in the Nepali essays too. The essay writers complete the essay mostly in the Nepali language and mix certain English words or even phrases to make the concept clear, understandable and to make it easy too.

1.1.2 Reasons for Code Switching and Code Mixing

Nepal is a multilingual nation where people speak many languages. So, code mixing and code switching are usual activities, as people from one language community come in contact with another language community for different purposes. When they communicate with the people of another language community, they mix the elements of two languages together.

The existence of multiple languages is the obvious reason behind shifting from one language to another. Nevertheless absolute shifting and partial shifting have specific reasons behind them. The speaker switches or mixes the code due to an inability to express her/himself in that particular language she is speaking. It provides an opportunity for language development. Though code switching is an automatic and subconscious process. According to Rai, (2005: 150) there are some reasons behind it.

a) To discuss scientific topic

People also switch their code to suit their topic of discussion or subject matter. It is also believed that some topics are so complex and they cannot be explained in Nepali. So the speaker switches over to English or they mix the English code to clarify the meaning of that topic. This happens mostly when we talk and write about the scientific and English subject matter.

b) Solidarity with the listeners

Solidarity with the listener is one of the very good reasons for code switching. As soon as one Newari speaker meets another Newari speaker, h/she switches from Nepali to Newari just to show that she belongs to the same community. This creates a bond of affection and recognition among them as a same community.

c) Speakers switch codes because of prestige

People also mix English code to show their social hierarchy. They mix English code into Nepali because they think English is a prestigious language and to speak English is the sign of being intellectual or elite.

1.1.3 Fundamentals of Language Structures

The English language has various grammatical units. A grammatical unit in a language is the stretch of the language that carries grammatical pattern. The grammatical units in English are five in numbers which make a hierarchy called rank scale. In this scale sentence, clause, phrase, word and morpheme make grammatical units. Structure is the way in which various smaller units are combined together to form larger units. Such smaller units forming larger units are the constituents of the larger units. Each grammatical unit is usually formed by the combination of units below its rank.

1) Morpheme

"Morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical description in the sense that it can not be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis" (Aarts and Aarts 1986: 17). The term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of grammatical function which words are made up of. For example, the word 'unfriendly' is composed of three morphemes since we can distinguish three irreducible elements viz un-friend and -ly. These morphemes obviously belong to different categories in that friend can be used independently whereas un-and-ly can not. Friend is, therefore, so called free morpheme, un-and-ly being bound morphemes.

Morphemes are commonly classified into free forms (morphemes which can occur as separate words) and bound forms (morphemes which can not so occur mainly affixes); thus unselfish consists of the three morphemes un, self and ish, of which, self is a free form, un-and-ish bound forms. A word consisting of a single (morpheme) is a monomorphemic word; its opposite is polymorphemic.

2) Word

According to Crystal (2003: 500), "Word is a unit of expression which has universal intuitive recognition by NATIVE-SPEAKERS, in both spoken and written language". Words are meaningful units. They may have one or more morphemes.

Richards et al. (1985: 311) say, "Word is the smallest of the linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing". Word is a unit of grammar. Word is a group of letters having a full meaning. For example, eat, go, man, etc. So words are meaningful units. They may have one or more morphemes. According to Aarts and Aarts (1986: 22), it is possible to distinguish words between major and minor word classes respectively.

The Classification of word classes

Generally, words are classified into two categories: major and minor. There are four major word classes: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs. Major word classes are also called open class words, their membership is unrestricted and indefinitely large since they allow the addition of new members. The minor word classes are: Prepositions, Conjunctions, Articles, Numerals, Pronouns, Quantifiers and Interjections.

Major Word Classes

i) Noun

Noun is a term used in the grammatical classification of words, traditionally defined as the name of person, place or thing. Nouns can function as the subject or object of a verb. For example: temple, Kathmandu, book, ball, gate are nouns.

ii) Verb

A verb is a term used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to a class traditionally defined as 'doing' or 'action' words. A verb is a word or phrase that tells what someone or something is, does or experiences. For example, write, eat, jump, sleep etc.

iii) Adjective

Adjective is a word used to refer to the main set of items which specify the attributes of NOUNS. From a formal point of view, four criteria are generally invoked to define the class in English. In other words, adjective functions in the attributive position e.g. the big man; occur in a predicative position, the man is big; they can be pre-modified by an intensifier e.g. the very big man; and they can be used in a comparative and superlative form, either by inflectional (big, bigger, biggest) or periphrastically (interesting, more interesting, most interesting).

iv) Adverb

Adverb is a word that describes the characteristics of a verb. According to Crystal (2003: 13), "Adverb is a term used in the grammatical classification of word to refer to a heterogeneous group of items whose most frequent function is to specify the mode of action of the verb". In English many (but not all) adverbs are signalled by the use of the -ly ending.

3) Phrase

A phrase is a group of words which functions as a single word or as a unit. Traditionally, it is seen as a part of structural hierarchy, falling between clause and word. Aarts and Aarts (1986: 60) say, "Phrases can be distinguished as Noun phrases, Verb phrases, Adjective phrases, Adverb phrases and Prepositional phrases. A phrase can be identified on the basis of the word class membership of its most important constituents".

4) Clause

A clause is a term used in some models of grammar to refer to a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence but larger than phrases, words or morphemes. The traditional classification of clausal units into main and dependent clauses.

A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb and forms a sentence or part of a sentence.

Aarts and Aarts (1986: 84) say, "Clauses can be classified into three types from the structural point of view; finite clause, non-finite clause and verbless clause".

5) Sentence

The morpheme is regarded as the minimal unit of grammatical description since it cannot be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis. The sentence is placed at the other extreme of the rank scale and regarded as the largest unit of grammatical description since it does not function in the structure of a unit higher than itself (Aarts and Aarts, 1986: 79).

A sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order usually containing a subject and a verb; which begins with a capital letter and ends within a full stop. From the structural point of view, sentences can be grouped into three types: simple, compound and complex.

i) Simple Sentence

A simple sentence refers to a sentence in which none of the functions is realized by a clause. It is always an independent sentence that is a sentence capable of occurring on its own.

For example: Ram is a student.
 Hari is a doctor.

ii) Compound Sentence

Compound sentence refers to a sentence in which two or more sentences have been coordinated. Each of the conjoins are independent, since there is no question of embedding.

For example: I have bought a new pant but it does not fit me.
 Ram is singing and Sita is dancing.

iii) Complex Sentence

A Complex sentence is a sentence in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non-finite).

For example: To speak frankly, I don't like her.
 Having breakfast in bed is rather nice.

1.1.4 Introduction to Literature

Literature refers to the pieces of writing that are valued as words of art and beauty. It is the expression of human thoughts, feelings and experiences. Literature is a successful medium to express human emotions, feelings, thoughts, pleasure, love and pain etc.

From structural point of view, literature is the use of advanced and specific language. There is the use of literary devices that are called figure of speech like metaphor, simile etc. that makes the language of literature more advanced and specific. Literature preserves the idea of a people and ideas of love, faith, duty, friendship and freedom. All are the parts of human life. As a whole, literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty. It is the written record of man's spirit of his thoughts, emotions, aspirations and the history of human soul.

Literary writing can be classified as: Poetry, Prose (essay, short story and novels) and Drama. An essay is a practical piece of writing in which words are used to establish ideas that are addressed directly by the essayist to the readers. In its broadest sense, the essay is a written composition in any subject with a moderate length. Essays are intended to persuade the readers. However, essays are written for all the purposes. The writer expresses his / her opinion in essay to inform, to persuade and to entertain.

An essay may be formal and informal, objective and subjective, narrative, dramatic, expository, argumentative and so on. It should not be confused that an essay is a form of literature which comes under prose.

1.1.5 Historical Background of Nepali Essays

According to Sharma and Shrestha (2063: 122), formally Nepali literature began from 1831 B.S. but formal essays began from great king Prithivi Narayan Shah's "DIBYAUPADESH" which is regarded as the first essay in Nepali literature. All kinds of quality of essays are included in that DIBYAUPADESH.

Nepali essays can be classified in terms of ages which are as follows:

- i) The Preliminary / Initial Age (1831-1957 B.S.)
- ii) The Middle Age (1958-1991B.S.)
- iii) The Modern Age (1992 B.S.up to now)

i) The Preliminary / Initial Age (1831-1957 B.S.)

The beginning of the preliminary age is dated from 1831 to 1957 B.S. This age is the first phase of Nepali essays. 'DIBYAUPADESH'; given by late king Prithivi Narayan Shah, is known as the first Nepali essay. We can

easily find the elements which are essential for the essays in 'DIBYAUPADESH' likewise Nepali essays are developed through this essay. At that time our holy books 'Ramayan' was written. This was the age of Moti Ram Bhatta, Bhanubhakta Acharya and others. They had great contribution in the field of Nepali literature. So, this age is also known as the foundation of whole Nepali literature.

ii) The Middle Age (1958-1991 B.S.)

Slowly and gradually, Nepali literature accelerated in the middle age. Till the middle age, it was not completely standardized but in the middle age it was developed more in comparison to preliminary age. In this age 'Publication of Gorkhapatra' (1958) played a vital role to uplift the Nepali essays. In this phase other works such as 'Gorkha Bharat Jivan' (1943), 'Sudhasagar' (1955)', 'Matribhasako Unnati' (1966) were important for the development of Nepali essays.

The history of Nepali essays is interrelated to Nepali journalism. After the publication of Gorkhapatra (1958), Sundari (1963) and Madhabi (1969) magazine helped to promote the Nepali essays. Jaya Prithivi Bahadur Singh, Mansingh Adhikari, Harihar Acharya, and Kulchandra Gautam contributed a lot for the development of Nepali prose.

iii) The Modern Age (1992 B.S. till the date)

The Modern Age started in 1992 and continues till the date. Nepali literature became standard as influenced by western literature. Great poet Laxmi Prasad Devkota is known as the father of modern essays in the field of Nepali literature. Many literary writers followed him. The essay named 'Aashad ko Pandhra' (1992) was published in Sharada (1991) magazine is

known as the first modern essay. First of all, Laxmi Prasad Devkota wrote informal essays in the field of Nepali literature in the style of western literature. Through his essay, modern phase began in Nepali essays. Nepali essays flourished with the help of great poets Laxmi Prasad Devkota, Bhim Nidhi Tiwari, Bal Krishna Sama, Keshav Raj Pidali, Bhawani Vikshu, Baburam Acharya, Kamal Mani Dikshit are great essayist in the field of Nepali literature. This age is known as the age of modernism so it is very important in the field of Nepali literature.

For the purpose of the present study the researcher has selected four Nepali essays books. Three essays have been selected from each book.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

The following related studies have been reviewed by the researcher to carry out this research.

Subedi (2001) carried out a study on "Code Mixing in Gorkhapatra: A Descriptive Study" to findout the English words that are used in the "Gorkhapatra Daily"and their frequency of occurrence. He studied every issue within one week of that newspaper. He pointed out the assimilated and non-assimilated words. Seat, table, hotel, driver, cycle, bank etc. were the assimilated words and lamination, plaza, internet, trade, budget etc. were non-assimilated ones. He also mentioned their frequency but his study was not to make any literary genre and he did not make any attempt to pinpoint the old and new trends of code mixing.

Bhattarai (2003) conducted a research to study the "Spoken English at Tourist Spots of Kathmandu Valley". He found some cases of Nepali code mixing in the English language when the guides, tourists and the hawkers spoke each others. He found some Nepali words eg. Choli, Sari, Durbar,

Didi, Kantipur, Mala, Tika, and some Newari words eg. Jatra, Tibetan Mandala, Stupa etc. were mixed when they spoken English with one another. But he didnot focus his study on that point. Similarly, Luitel (2005) carried out a research on "Code Mixing in Nepali Stories." He followed the checklist and observed the mixing words by sampling population. His overall study concluded that there was a large amount of English code mixing in the Nepali stories especially in word level with high frequency.

Dahal (2006) carried out a research entitled "English code mixing in the Gorkhapatra Daily and the Kantipur Daily: A Comparative Study". His study was 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 words were found in the Kantipur Daily and the Gorkhapatra Daily. His study was not as broad as the present study. Since he has not talked about sentence types, types of news in which code-mixing takes place.

Ghimire (2007) carried out a research on "Code Mixing in TV Programme: A Case of Call Kantipur." She recorded the limited number of live episodes of "Call Kantipur"and specified them according to her objectives. She has found that simple words and simple sentences were maximally used in TV programme. She has also found the context that most of the English codes mixing were occurrence in urban areas than rural areas.

Kafle (2007) conducted a research on "Code Mixing in Radio Commercials." She also collected many mixing words in Nepali advertisement. Recording the advertisement, she has found many mixing words in word level. Her study found that there was a large amount of

English words used in the Nepali commercial especially in word level. Phrases were also found in Radio Commercials.

The above literature reviews show that none of the researchers have yet carried out on "Code Mixing in the Nepali Essays" in the field of Nepali literature. Therefore, the researcher has selected this topic to find out the trend of English code mixing in the Nepali essays.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- i) To find out the English expressions that are used in the Nepali essays.
- ii) To analyze the language of code mixing in the Nepali essays in terms of
 - a. Word class
 - * Nouns
 - * Verbs
 - * Adjectives
 - * Averbs
 - b. Phrases
 - c. Sentence types
 - * Simple Sentences
 - * Compound Sentences
 - * Complex Sentences
 - d. Morphemic structures
 - e. Syllabicity
 - f. Context
- iii) To suggest some pedagogical implications and recommendations on the basis of the findings of the study.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Every study has its own significance. So, this study has its own outstanding significance in the field of sociolinguistics aspect of language. Code mixing in literary writing is an important field of research in the area of literature. It helps to find out the impact of other languages and semantic appropriateness of such mixed expressions in different contexts. Due to the age of science and technology, trends of going overseas, age of globalization and urbanization, English has become a natural phenomenon. To English if we want to neglect in our pure Nepali literature, we cannot avoid it. So it is going to establish our automatic habits.

This study is expected to be useful as a reference material for all those who are involved in analyzing, describing, learning and teaching the nature of mixed English words used in the Nepali essays.

The present research aims to analyze the condition of English code mixing in the Nepali essays. Furthermore, it will be significant for the students and teachers of language, linguistics, textbook writers and others who are involved in teaching and learning will be benefited from this study.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter mainly includes the methodology employed in the collection of data while carrying out the research study.

2.1 Sources of Data

To achieve the objectives, the researcher collected only the secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary sources of data for this study were the four original Nepali Essay Books: Laxmi Nibandha Sangraha, Karpet Tangeyeko Aakash, Abstract Chintan: Py ja and Eklai Eklai Eklai. She has selected the following twelve essays (three essays from each):

1. Pokhiyeko Gh m
1. STD ra Fax
3. K nshima Chh piyeko Kit b
4. Manchhe – J du
5. H i – H i Angrezi
6. S dhuko M h tmye
7. Goretoko Khozim
8. Abstract Chintaan: Pyaja
9. Pendulam: Assilation Pendulam
- 10.Eklai Eklai Eklai
- 11.Sahaastitoko Khozi
- 12.D rjeelingm Antarw rt

Similarly, some of the books like Wardhaugh (1986), Hudson (1980), Holmes (1992), Trudgill (1976), Verma and Krishnaswamy (1989), Aarts and Aarts (1986), Crystal (2002) and some research studies as Luitel (2005), Pangeni (2005), Ghimire (2007), Kafle (2007) were also consulted as secondary sources.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

First of all, the researcher selected four original Nepali essay books which have been written by famous essay writers. Laxmi Nibandha Sangraha by Laxmi Prasad Devkota, Karpet Tangeyeko Aakash by Prof. Abhi Subedi, Abstract Chintan: Pyaja by Shankar Lamichhane and Eklai Eklai by Prof. Govinda Raj Bhattarai by using non-random judgemental sampling. Out of them, twelve essays (Three essays from each) were selected for the study. The researcher selected those essays that contain English code mixing.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The researcher prepared a checklist before reading essays. The checklist contained the details about the essays such as: word classes, phrases, sentence types, morphemic structures and syllabicity. Then, the researcher read those essays time and again to find out the code mixing in them.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

At first, the researcher studied different books, journals and researches that were related to her research. She visited the "Central Library" to find the different Nepali essays. Then, she found a catalogue of Nepali literature especially essays and she made the list of many Nepali

essays collection. Then, she visited in Sajha Prakashan and Bikribhandar, Bhrikutimandap and Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bagbazar to buy those books and read them intensively from the beginning to the end. She underlined the mixed English words, phrases and sentences which were found in those essays. Then, she listed down the English codes and analysed them respectively.

The researcher also sought the help of colleagues who had similar linguistic background to collect data.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had some limitations which are pointed below:

- a) This study was limited to twelve essays from four different books namely Laxmi Nibandha Sangraha, Karpet Tangiyeko Aakash, Eklai Eklai and Abstract Chintaan: Py ja.
- b) The area of the study was limited to the analysis of English words, phrases, sentences, morpheme structures and syllabicity.
- c) This study was limited to the context explanation in brief, but not in detail.
- d) This study was limited on English code mixing only.
- e) This study was included major word classes (Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs) i.e. minor word classes were not the area for this study.
- f) Mixed codes of other languages were not included in this study.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data to fulfil the specified objectives. Here, the data are analyzed and interpreted mainly on the basis of the following headlines:

- 1) Analysis of the mixed English Expressions
- 2) Classwise analysis of the English words
- 3) Phrase wise analysis
- 4) Sentence wise analysis
- 5) Morphemic word structures
- 6) Syllabicity
- 7) Semantic aspects (context).

3.1 Analysis of the Mixed English Expression

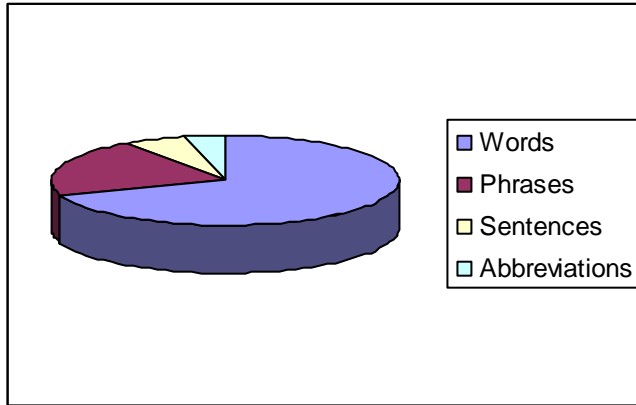
Under this heading, the data are analyzed from different ways as below:

3.1.1 Holistic Analysis of the Mixed English Expressions

This table shows all the English expressions presented holistically. Those English expressions which are only used in the Nepali essays are given below:

Table No. 1: Holistic Analysis of the Mixed English Expressions

S.N.	English expression	Frequency	Percentage
1	Words	147	69.68%
2	Phrases	44	20.85%
3	Sentences	12	5.68%
4	Abbreviations	8	3.79%
Total		211	100%



There are 211 English expressions mixed in the Nepali essays in total. Among them 147 are words, which have occupied 69.68% in mixing. There are 44 English phrases, so the expressions at phrase level have occupied 20.85% of the total expressions in mixing. There are altogether 12 English sentences so the mixing at sentence level has covered 5.68% of the total. There are also 8 abbreviations which have occupied 3.79% of the total mixing English expression in the Nepali essays.

3.1.2 Classwise Analysis of the Mixed English Words

Broadly, words are categorized into four different types viz. noun, verb, adjective and adverbs. English words that are used in Nepali essays are presented in the following table:

Table No. 2: Word Classes Used in the Nepali Essays

S.N.	Name of Essays	Noun	Verb	Adj	Adverb	Total	Percent
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	22	-	--	-	22	14.96%
2	STD ra Fax	11	1	-	-	12	8.16%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	7	-	-	-	7	4.76%
4	Manchhe – J du	12	-	-	-	12	8.16%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	8	1	-	-	9	6.12%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	7	-	-	-	7	4.76%
7	Goretoko Khojima	9	-	1	-	10	6.80%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	11	1	2	-	14	9.52%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	12	-	-	-	12	8.16%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	8	-	-	-	8	5.44%
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	12	-	1	-	13	8.84%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	18	-	3	-	21	14.28%
	Total	137	3	7	X	147	100%

Table No. 2 shows the classification of words that are used in the Nepali essays. The distribution of the word classes' show that the use of English words in the Nepali essay is a natural phenomenon. According to this study, we cannot avoid English words even in Nepali literature so that it is a natural phenomenon. Due to the way of borrowing words to make the context clear in the Nepali language, we have not all Nepali pure words to complete the sense clear in the sense that we have to borrow some words from English, Hindi and other languages.

While analyzing these English words twenty-two English words are used in essay No. 1 i.e. (Pokhiyeko Gh m) that is the greatest number of English words used in the Nepali essay. Essay No. 3 and 6 have used the least number of English words respectively.

3.1.3 Analysis of Word Classes

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the word classes holistically. Here, holistic analysis is done on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained.

Table No. 3: Analysis of Word Classes

S.N.	Word classes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nouns	137	93.19%
2	Verbs	3	2.04%
3	Adjectives	7	4.77%
4	Adverbs	X	0
Total		147	100%

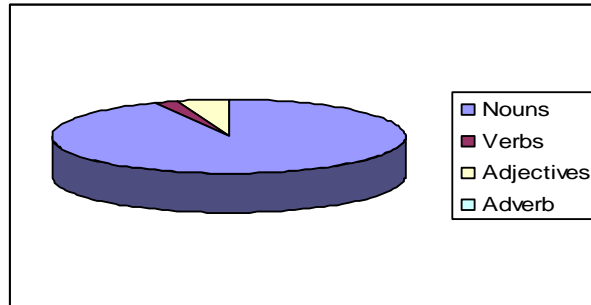


Table No. 3 clearly shows that there are altogether 147 English words used in the Nepali essays. Out of the total word classes, the number of English nouns used in the Nepali essays have the highest occurrence i.e. 137 which is (93.19%) of the total words. Similarly, adjectives occupy the second rank and verb has the third. There are 7 adjectives used in the Nepali essay i.e. 4.77% of the total and 2.04% of verbs, but no English adverb has been used in the Nepali essay.

The followings are the examples of English words used in the Nepali essays.

Nouns

- * P uroti, **cheese** ra syau sasto p ine hunale ...(Pokhiyeko Gham)
- * Cheeura ra masu kagaz ra **plate** ma rakhhera ...(STD ra FAX)
- * Tyo thiyo euta chil aakarko **press**... (Kashima Chhapiyeko Kitab)

Verbs

- * Americako code herin ra mero number **dial** garin ... (STD ra FAX)

Adjectives

- * Utabata **romantic** dharako lekhan yeta prawesh gareko po ho ki?
(Sahaastitoko Khozi)

3.1.4 Analysis of Nouns

Nouns that are used in the Nepali essays are analyzed and interpreted using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage, which is shown in the following table:

Table No. 4: Nouns Used in the Nepali Essays

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	22	16.05%
2	STD ra Fax	11	8.03%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	7	5.10%
4	Manchhe – J du	12	8.75%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	8	5.83%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	7	5.10%
7	Goretoko Khojima	9	6.56%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	11	8.03%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	12	8.75%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	8	5.03%
11	Sahaastitoko Khoji	12	8.75%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	18	13.14%
Total		137	100%

This table shows that twenty-two English nouns are used in essay number 1 i.e. 16.05% of the total, that is the highest percent of the total whereas 7 nouns are used in essays number 3 and 6 (K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b and Manchhe-J du) i.e. 5.10% of the total respectivity.

The examples of English nouns used in the Nepali essays are as follows:

- * Hamile euta **lorry** ma lift liyeu (Pokhiyeko Gh m)
- * Hilarile malai **hostel** ma chhadera (Pokhiyeko Gh m)
- * Chhorilai **typhoid** bhayeko niko bhayo (Abstract Chintan: Pyaja)
- * **Technology** hamro tyeti bikasit bhayeko chhaina (STD ra FAX)

- * Tyeshpachhi Ramnagarko euta **hotel** ma khana khana bisaeau. (Sahaastitoko Khoji)

3.1.5 Analysis of Verbs

This section describes the English verbs that have been used in the Nepali essays. The data are analysed and interpreted on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained as shown in the following table:

Table No. 5: Verbs Used in the Nepali Essays

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	1	33.33%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	-	-
5	H i - H i Angrezi	1	33.33%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	-	-
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	1	33.33%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	-	-
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko Khoji	-	-
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	-	-
Total		3	100%

The above table shows the number of English verbs used in the Nepali essays. However, no verb is used in essay numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12. And only one of each is used in essay numbers 2, 5 and 8 respectively i.e. 33.33% of the total

The examples of English verbs used in the Nepali essays are as follows:

- * Americako code herin ani mero number **dial** garin. (STD ra FAX)
- * Mero daju bharkhar jasto entrance **pass** bhayera tyas jawaniko ... (H i - H i Angrezi)
- * Aajako bhagwanlai manchhele **control** gareko chha. (Abstract Chintan: Pyaja)

3.1.6 Analysis of Adjectives

This section describes the adjectives that have been used in the Nepali essays. The analysis and interpretation of adjectives is done on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained as shown in the following table:

Table No. 6: Adjectives Used in the Nepali Essays

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	-	-
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	-	-
5	H i - H i Angrezi	-	-
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	1	14.28%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	2	28.56%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	-	-
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	1	14.28%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	3	42.85%
Total		7	100%

The above table shows the number of English adjectives used in the Nepali essays. However, no adjective is used in essay numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,9 and 10. Seven adjectives used in the Nepali essays in total. Three adjectives are used in essay number 12 (Darjeelingm Antarw rt) which has 42.85% of the total occurrences. Two adjectives are used in essay number 9 (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam) which has the second rank i.e.28.56% of the total. One adjective is used in essay number 7 and 11(Goretoko Khojima) and (Sahaastitiko Khozi) which have the 14.28% of the total occurrence.

For example,

* Utabata **romantic** dharako lekh yeta prawesh gareko po ho ki.
(Sahaastitiko Khozi)

- * Pheri aaja bhagwan ali **diplomatic** Pani Chhan. (Abstract Chintan: Pyaja)
- * Arkale dristipat gareko jhajhalko bhai **dual** ladain ladeko theyo. (Goretoko Khojima)

3.1.7 Analysis of Adverbs Used in the Nepali Essays

This section shows that there are not any English adverbs used in the Nepali essays. According to this data English adverbs are not used in context while describing the situation by essay writers.

3.2 Phrasewise Analysis of English Expressions

This section entails the analysis and interpretation of English phrases used in the Nepali essays. Phrases that are used in the Nepali essays are presented in the following table:

Table No. 7: Phrasewise Analysis in the Nepali Essays

S.N.	Name of Essays	NP	VP	AdjP	AdvP	PrepP	Total	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	6	-	-	-	-	6	13.63%
2	STD ra Fax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	3	-	-	-	-	3	6.81%
4	Manchhe – J du	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	H i - H i Angrezi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	S dhuko M h tmye	1	-	-	-	-	1	2.27%
7	Goretoko Khojima	3	-	-	-	-	3	6.81%
8	Abstract Chintan: Pyaja	6	-	-	-	-	6	13.63%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	5	-	-	-	-	5	11.36%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	5	-	-	-	-	5	11.36%
11	Sahaastitoko Khoji	5	-	-	-	-	5	11.36%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	10	-	-	-	-	10	22.72%
Total		44	-	-	-	-	44	100%

The above table shows that 44 English phrases are used in the Nepali essays i.e. 20.85% of the mixed expressions in total. Out of the total number of phrases, noun phrases are used with the highest frequency. Other phrases (Verb

Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase and Preposition Phrase) are not used in any context in the Nepali essays.

The greatest number of noun phrases is used in essay No. 12 (Darjeelingm Antarw rt) which has 22.72 % of the total occurrences. Essay No. 6 (S dhuko M h tmye) has used the lowest number of phrases i.e. only one phrase i.e. 2.27% of the total phrases. No phrases used in essay Nos. 2, 4 and 5 respectively.

For example,

- * wa **coursebook** ka lagi? (Goretoko Khojim)
- * **British council** le mero chhatrabriti katyo. (Pokhiyeko Gh m)
- * Ani uhi gadima chadera krishi bikashko **guesthouse** tira lagyue. (Sahaastitiko Khoji)
- * Maile sadaktira herda u tehi thiyo. ardhmurdit nayanle **showcase** herdai... (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam).

3.3 Sentencewise Analysis of the English Expressions

This section entails the analysis and interpretations of English sentences (Simple, Compound and Complex) used in the Nepali essays.

Table No. 8: Sentencewise Analysis of the English Expression

S.N.	Name of essays	Simple sentences	Compound sentences	Complex sentences	Total	percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-	-	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	-	-	-	-	-
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-	-	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	-	-	-	-	-
5	H i - H i Angrezi	-	-	-	-	-
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-	-	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	-	-	-	-	-
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	-	-	-	-	-
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	7	2	1	10	83.33%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-	-	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	-	-	-	-	-
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	2	-	-	2	16.67%
	Total	9	2	1	12	100%

The above table shows that twelve English sentences are used in the Nepali essays. In the sentence level analysis, three types of sentences are found. The greatest number of English sentences are used in essay number 9 i.e. 10 (83.33%) of the total. The lowest number of sentences are used in essay number 12 (Darjeelingm Antarw rt) i.e.16.67% of the total. There are not any English sentences used in essay numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10 and 11 respectively.

For example,

And their main guard is the symbol of creation. (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam)

Do you like to stay at any hotel? (Darjeelingm Antarw rt)

Perhaps I said it myself a few thousand years ago and a few thousand times in between! (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam)

3.3.1 Analysis of Sentences

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the English sentences holistically. Holistic analysis is done on the basis of their number of occurrences and the percentage they obtained.

Table No. 9: Analysis of Sentences

S.N.	Sentence Types	Frequency	Percent
1	Simple sentence	9	75%
2	Compound sentence	2	16.66%
3	Complex sentence	1	8.34%
Total		12	100%

The above table No. 9 shows that there are altogether twelve English sentences used in the Nepali essays. Out of the total sentences, the number of simple sentences have the highest occurrence i.e.75 % of the total essays. Similarly, two compounds and one complex sentence are used in those essays i.e. 16.66% and 8.34% respectively.

3.3.2 Analysis of Simple Sentences

Simple sentences used in the Nepali essays are analyzed and interpreted with their frequencies and percentages.

Table No. 10: Analysis of Simple Sentences

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	-	-
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	-	-
5	H i - H i Angrezi	-	-
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	-	-
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	-	-
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	7	77.77%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	-	-
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	2	22.23%
Total		9	100%

The above table shows that seven simple sentences are used in essay No. 9 (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam) i.e. 77.77% whereas two sentences are used in Essay number 12 (Darjeelingm Antarw rt) that is 22.23% of the total.

The examples of simple sentences that are used in the Nepali essays are as follows:

- * **You know, temple doors are not closed.** (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam)
- * **Excuse me sir?** (Darjeelingm Antarw rt)
- * **Do you like to stay at any hotel?** (Darjeelingm Antarw rt)

3.3.3 Analysis of Compound Sentences

This section describes the compound sentences that are used in the Nepali essays. Here, the analysis and interpretation of compound sentences is done on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained as shown in the following table:

Table No. 11: Analysis of Compound Sentences

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	-	-
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	-	-
5	H i - H i Angrezi	-	-
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	-	-
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	-	-
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	2	100%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko khozi	-	-
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	-	-
	Total	2	100%

The above table shows that two compound sentences are used in essay number 9 (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam) that is the greatest number of occurrences of the total percentage i.e. 100%. None of the compound sentence is used in other essays.

The following examples show compound sentences used in the Nepali essays:

- * **Perhaps I said it myself a few thousand years ago and a few thousand times in between!** (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam)
- * **Anybody of my age must have seen at least one real flash in her life and they won't let me see a stove one.** (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam)

3.3.4 Analysis of Complex Sentences

This section entails the analysis and interpretation of complex sentences that are used in the Nepali essays. The analysis and interpretation is done on the basis of their frequency and percentage.

Table No. 12: Analysis of Complex Sentences

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	-	-
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	-	-
5	H i - H i Angrezi	-	-
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	-	-
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	-	-
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	1	100%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	-	-
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	-	-
Total		1	100%

The table given above shows that complex sentences are not used in most of the Nepali essays. Out of them, one complex sentence is used in only one essay that is essay number 9 (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam).

The following example shows the complex sentence used in the Nepali essay.

- * **Who has said that the coldest thing alive is a bronze figure over the relationship!** (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam)

3.4 Analysis and Interpretation of English Words in Terms of Morphemic Structures

This section entails the analysis and interpretation of the English words in terms of number of morphemes used in the Nepali essays. The morphemic word structures that are used in the Nepali essays under this study are presented in the following table:

Table No. 13: Analysis of English Words in Terms of Morphemic Structures

S.N.	Name of Essays	Monomorphemic Words	Polymorphemic Words	Total	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	22	-	22	14.96%
2	STD ra Fax	9	3	12	8.16%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	7	-	7	4.76%
4	Manchhe – J du	9	3	12	8.16%
5	H i – H i Angrezi	8	1	9	6.12%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	7	-	7	4.76%
7	Goretoko Khojima	8	2	10	6.80%
8	Abstract chintan : Pyaja	10	4	14	9.52%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	7	5	12	8.16%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	7	1	8	5.44%
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	7	6	13	8.84%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	16	5	2	14.28%
	Total	117	30	147	100%

This table shows that monomorphemic words are greater in number than polymorphemic words. Morphemic words are used to express their context in all essays. So, morphemic words are used highly in essay number 1 (Pokhiyeko Gh m) which has the 14.96% of the total. The least number of morphemic words are used in essay numbers 3 and 6 (K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b) and (S dhuko M h tmye) i.e. 4.76% of the total occurrences respectively.

3.4.1 Analysis of Word Structures in Terms of Morphemes

This section entails with the analysis and interpretation of words that are used in the Nepali essays. This work is done on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained.

Table No. 14: Analysis of Word Structures

S.N.	Words	Frequency	Total
1	Monomorphemic	117	79.59%
2	Polymorphemic	30	20.41%
Total		147	100%

The above mentioned table clearly shows that altogether 147 words are used in the Nepali essays. Out of the total words, 117 monomorphemic words are used in the Nepali essays that are 79.59% of the total occurrences. Twenty eight polymorphemic words are used in the Nepali essay that is 20.41% of the total occurrences.

3.4.2 Analysis of Word Structures in Terms of Monomorpheme

Words that are used in the Nepali essays in terms of monomorpheme are analyzed and interpreted using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage. This work has been shown in following table:

Table No. 15: Analysis of Monomorphemic Words

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	22	18.80%
2	STD ra Fax	9	7.69%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	7	5.98%
4	Manchhe – J du	9	7.69%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	8	6.86%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	7	5.98%
7	Goretoko Khojima	8	6.86%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	10	8.54%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	7	5.98%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	7	5.98%
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	7	5.98%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	16	13.67%
Total		117	100%

This above table shows that there are 117 monomorphemic words altogether. Out of them, twenty two monomorphemic words are used in essay number 1 (Pokhiyeko Gh m) which has 18.80% of the total occurrences. Seven monomorphemic words are used in essay numbers 3, 6,9,10 and 11 i.e 5.98% of the total occurrences.

The following are the examples of **monomorphemic** words used in the Nepali essays:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| * Labour | * Degree |
| * Canteen | * Hotel |
| * Bus | * Lodge |
| * School | * Car etc. |

3.4.3 Analysis of Word Structures in Terms of Polymorphemes

Polymorphemes word that are used in the Nepali essays are analyzed and ninterpreted according to their number of frequency and percentage.

Table No. 16: Analysis of Polymorphemic Words

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	3	10%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	3	10%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	1	3.33%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	2	6.66%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	4	13.33%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	5	16.66%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	1	3.33%
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	6	20.00%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	5	16.66%
Total		30	100%

The above table shows that thirty polymorphemic words are used in the Nepali essays in total. Out of them, six words are used is essay No. 11

(Sahaastitiko Khozi) which is the highest percent i.e. 20% of the total occurrences. Only one word each is used in essay numbers 5 and 10 (Hai-Hai Angrezi and Eklai Eklai Eklai) that is the least number of polymorphemic words i.e.3.33% of the total occurrence. No polymorphemic word is used in essay Nos. 1, 3 and 6 respectively.

The following are the examples of **polymorphemic** words.

- * Microscope * Breakfast * Globalization
- * Manager * Goldcup * Singers etc.

3.5 Analysis and Interpretation of English Words in Terms of Syllabicity

This section entails the analysis and interpretation of English Words which are used in Nepali essays in terms of their syllabicity. Words are categorized into four syllabic structures; Monosyllabic, Disyllabic, Trisyllabic and Polysyllabic words. These words are analysed and interpreted according to their number of frequency and percentage.

Table No. 17: Analysis of English words in Terms of Syllabicity

SN	Word Structures	Frequency	Percentage
1	Monosyllabic words	49	33.33
2	Disyllabic words	61	41.49
3	Trisyllabic words	28	19.04
4	Polysyllabic words	9	6.14
Total		147	100%

The table above shows that altogether 147 words are used in the Nepali essays. Out of the total words, the number of Disyllabic words used in the Nepali essay occupies the highest rank i.e. 61 (41.49%). Similarly, Monosyllabic words occupy the second rank that is 49 words (33.33 %) of the total words. Twenty eight Trisyllabic words used in the Nepali essays i.e. (19.04%) and Polysyllabic words occur the least in number that is 9 words i.e. (6.14 %).

The following words are the examples of Syllabic words:

a. Monosyllabic words

* Team * Shirt. * World * Brush
* Sex * Bus * Seat * Lodge
* Lunch etc.

b. Disyllabic words

* Taxi * College * Worldcup * Conce
* Design * Picture * Typhoid * Control
etc.

c. Trisyllabic words

* Minister * Secretary * Parliament * Capricorn
* Pendulam * Position etc.

d. Polysyllabic words

* Television * Diplomatic * Encyclopedia
* Observatory etc.

3.5.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Monosyllabic Words

Monosyllabic words that are used in the Nepali essays are analysed and interpreted through simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage. This is shown on the following table:

Table No. 18: Analysis of Monosyllabic Words

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	12	24.49%
2	STD ra Fax	6	12.25%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	4	8.16%
4	Manchhe – J du	2	4.8%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	3	6.12%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	3	6.12%
7	Goretoko Khojima	2	4.8%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	1	2.04%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	3	6.12%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	4	8.16%
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	3	6.12%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	6	12.25%
	Total	49	100%

The above table clearly shows that forty nine Monosyllabic words are used in the Nepali essays. Out of them, twelve Monosyllabic words are used in essay No. 1 (Pokhiyeko Gh m) i.e. 24.49% of the total occurrences. That is the highest position of coverage. Only one Monosyllabic word is used in essay number 8 (Abstract Chintan: Pyaja) which is the 2.04% of the total occurrences. Three Monosyllabic words are used in essay numbers 5, 6, 9 and 11 respectively i.e. 6.12% of the total. Two Monosyllabic words are used in essay Nos. 4 and 7 respectively i.e. 4.08% of the total. Finally, six Monosyllabic words are used in essay numbers 2 and 12 i.e. 12.25% of the total occurrences.

The examples of Monosyllabic words are as follows:

* Bus * lodge * Car * Brush
 * Fax * Men * Miss * Seat etc.

3.5.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Disyllabic Words

The section entails the analysis and interpretation of Disyllabic words that are used in the Nepali essays. This is shown in the table by using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage.

Table No. 19: Analysis of Disyllabic Words

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	9	14.75
2	STD ra Fax	2	3.27%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	3	4.91
4	Manchhe –j du	4	6.54%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	3	4.91%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	4	6.54
7	Goretoko Khojima	5	8.19
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	8	13.11%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	4	6.54%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	4	6.54
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	4	6.54
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	11	18.03
Total		61	100%

The above table clearly shows that sixty one Disyllabic words are used in the Nepali essays. Out of them, eleven Disyllabic words are used in essay number 12 (Darjeelingm Antarw rt) which is the highest number i.e. 18.03% of the total words. Like that, two Disyllabic words are used in essay number 2 (STD ra Fax) i.e. the lowest number (3.27%) of the total occurrences.

The following are the examples of Disyllabic words:

* Abstract * Picture * Kitchen * Station
 * Breakfast * Hotel * Cyber * Control etc.

3.5.3 Analysis and Interpretation of Trisyllabic Words

Analysis and Interpretation of Trisyllabic words are done on the basis of their percentage and frequency. This is shown in the table as below:

Table No. 20: Analysis of Trisyllabic Words

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	1	3.57%
2	STD ra Fax	3	10.71%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	5	17.85%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	3	10.71%
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	2	7.14%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	2	7.14%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	4	14.28%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	5	17.85%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	3	10.71%
Total		28	100%

The above table shows that twenty eight Trisyllabic words are used in the Nepali essays. Five Trisyllabic words are used in essay numbers 4 and 11 (Manchhe–j du and Sahaastitoko khoji). This is the highest rank of words used in essay Nos. 4 and 11 i.e. 17.85% of the total occurrences. On the other hand, only one Trisyllabic word is used in essay number 1 (Pokhiyeko Gh m) that is the lowest number of the occurrences i.e. 3.57% of the total. No Trisyllabic word has been used in essay numbers 3, 6 and 10 (K nshim Chh piyeko kit b, S dhuko M h tmye and Eklai Eklai Eklai).

The following are the examples of Trisyllabic words:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|
| * Minister | * Pendulum | * Manager |
| * Secretary | * Position | * Computer etc |

3.5.4 Analysis and Interpretation of Polysyllabic Words

This section describes the polysyllabic words used in the Nepali essays. Here, the analysis and interpretation of polysyllabic words are done on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained. This has shown in the following table.

Table No. 21: Analysis of Polysyllabic Words

S.N.	Name of Essays	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	-	-
2	STD ra Fax	1	11.11%
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	-	-
4	Manchhe – J du	1	11.11%
5	H i - H i Angrezi	-	-
6	S dhuko M h tmye	-	-
7	Goretoko Khojima	1	11.11%
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	3	33.33%
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	1	11.11%
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	-	-
11	Sahaastitoko Khoji	1	11.11%
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	1	11.11%
Total		9	100%

The above table displays the number of Polysyllabic words that are used in the Nepali essays. However, in essay numbers 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10 Polysyllabic words are not used. Three polysyllabic words are used in essay number 8 (Abstract Chintan: Pyaja) i.e.33.33% of the total which is the highest number of occurrences. Only one Polysyllabic word is used in essay numbers (2, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 12) which have 11.11% of the total occurrence which is the least number of Polysyllabic words used in the Nepali essays.

The following examples show the instances of Polysyllabic words used in the Nepali essays:

- * Diplomatic
- * Encyclopedia

- * Observatory
- * Certificate
- * Globalization
- * Sensitivity etc.

3.6 Analysis and Interpretation of Mixed English Words according to their Nepali Equivalence

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of mixed English words according to their Nepali equivalence.

Table No. 22: Analysis of Nepali Equivalent Terms

S.N.	Name of Essays	Words without having common Nepali Equivalent	Words having common Nepali Equivalent	Total
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	9	13	22
2	STD ra Fax	6	6	12
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	3	4	7
4	Manchhe – J du	4	8	12
5	H i - H i Angrezi	1	8	9
6	S dhuko M h tmye	4	3	7
7	Goretoko Khojima	-	10	10
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	3	11	14
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	2	10	12
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	3	5	8
11	Sahaastitoko Khozi	5	8	13
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	1	20	21
Total		41	106	147

The above table shows that 147 English words are used in the Nepali essays. Some words are with their Nepali equivalent and some are not. Out of the total words, there are 41 words without having Nepali equivalent terms and 106 words have with their Nepali equivalent terms. Some of them are borrowed words, some of them are pure English words and some of them are Hindi words. Here, the researcher has done the research in "English Code Mixing in the Nepali Essays." So, the researcher has conducted a research to describe the

context. It means that in which condition the essay writers use English words whether those words have Nepali equivalent terms or not.

3.7 Contextwise Description

Regarding the context in which code mixing takes place, there may not only one condition or situation that compels the essay writers to mix the codes. The researcher also found some conclusion in which codes are mixed in the Nepali essays.

The essay writers may have been mixed English codes in the Nepali essays in the following context:

3.7.1 Context No. 1 (Pokhiyeko Gh m)

Hamile euta lorry ma lift leyau, hamro London yatra suru bhayo.

Sabai bread and breakfast thauharu bhareisakechhan.

Bistarai ports lodge ma paseu.

Abhi malai cancer chha, mero bachnu dherai chhaina etc.

3.7.2 Context No. 2 (H i H i Angrezi)

Bharkhar jasto entrance pass bhayera tyesh jawaniko tuition girima mahinako teensaya kamairahanu bhayeko thiyo .

Hamiharu graduate bhayera pani kati jandachhau?

Malai barabar exploiter bhanne naam Pani Samalochakle diye etc.

3.7.3 Context No. 3 (Pendulum: Assilation Pendulam)

Kripaya tourist department ko bato.

Murti samachhye u grandfather watch ko pendulum jhaei ghumirahechha.

Nepali intricate design le paripurna ek observatory etc.

3.7.4 Context No. 4 (Sahaastitoko Khozi)

Nau choti gaadi accident ma pare tara nau choti banche.

Gadima chadera krisibikash ko guesthouse tira lageu.

Nadi wari nai Bharatiye checkpoint thiyo.

Hamilai naya suchana prabidhile computer e-mail, internet paging–pager, fax, e-net, website jasta sabdalai swikargarau.

From the above mentioned contexts, it is proved that the use of English in the Nepali essay is high. Many readers can understand those English words which are used in these essays. This phenomenon proves that using simple English is natural.

Beside this, there are other contexts, too in which code mixing has been found but they are beyond the scope of this research. The essay writers mix the English codes to identify themselves of high status. They also mix the codes if there is no availability of words in the particular language. For example, Coat, Tuition, Phone, Television, Car, Lodge etc. Because of the popularity of words such as Manager, Accident, Hostel, Degree, Graduate, Course etc. the essay writers mix the codes.

On the other hand, this is the age of science and technology. Due to influence of science and technology, many words are borrowed directly from the English language. For example, e-mail, internet, computer, cyber, paging–pager, website etc.

So, the essay writers are compelled to use these words in the Nepali essays. There is not a single reason / context that compels the essay writers to mix it.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation, the study has derived the following findings regarding the use of English in the Nepali essays.

4.1 Findings

After the completion of analysis and interpretation, this study has derived the following findings regarding the code mixing of English in the Nepali essays:

- i) Word level mixing was found the highest in number in the Nepali essays i.e.69.68% of the total English expressions.
- ii) English words of day-to-day communication are used maximally in the Nepali essays. For example, Phone, Car, Bus, School, College, Park, Lodge, Accident, Lorry etc.
- iii) Regarding the use of English word classes used in the Nepali essays, nouns are used maximally i.e. 93.19% of the total. For example, School, College, Phone, Plate, Coat, Ticket, Doctor, Motor etc. followed by adjectives and verbs.
- iv) Verbs and adjectives are found in the least number i.e.2.04% and 4.77% of the total.
- v) None of the English adverbs are found in the Nepali essays.
- vi) None of the grammatical words from English such as prepositions, conjunctions, articles, pronouns and quantifiers found in the Nepali essays.
- vii) The study shows that only English noun phrases are used in the Nepali essay which is 20.85% of the total.

- viii) English sentence level mixing in the Nepali essay is found 5.68% of the total. Out of them, simple sentences are found higher in number than compound and complex sentences i.e. 77.77% of the total occurrences.
- ix) Mixing of the English abbreviations are found the least number of total i.e. 3.79%.
- x) Free morpheme (Monomorphemic) has the highest level of occurrence i.e. 80.95%.
- xi) Monomorphemic words are found greater in number than polymorphemic words i.e. 80.95 % of the total occurrence.
- xii) From the analysis of syllabicity of the word structures, disyllabic words are found in higher position than monosyllabic, trisyllabic and polysyllabic words. Disyllabic words cover 41.49 % of the total.
- xiii) The English words and phrases-College, School, Tuition, Pass, Record, Entrance, Labour, etc. were found assimilated in the Nepali essay that is 72.11% of the total.
- xiv) After the analysis of the essays under the study, the essay writers seen to have used English in Nepali context due to various reasons:
 - a. Some words have not Nepali terms like Coat, Television, Car, Hotel etc.
 - b. Technical words are used such as: Phone, Stethoscope, Computer, Cyber, Email, Internet etc. that have Nepali terms but nobody uses **Sushankhyea** for computer and **Bijulipatra** for e-mail in day-to-day communication.
 - c. Some words are common for all people e.g. Bus, Station, Ticket, Gate, Hostel etc. so that it is the natural phenomenon of every field.

From these all findings of the study it may be generalized that the trend of the English code mixing in the Nepali writing is being increased day by day. In the past, most of the mixed expressions were non-

assimilated but they are being assimilated in the Nepali language now a day.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the study, its analysis and findings, the researcher has made an attempt to present the some recommendations for the betterment of future research of this nature.

- i) Comparative study can be done between Nepali essays and other genres of Nepali literature.
- ii) The effects of code mixing should be found out.
- iii) English code mixing in other Nepali literary genres e.g. Poem, Drama, Novel, Story etc. have to also be studied.
- iv) Context in which generally code mixing takes place should be studied.
- v) Underlying factors, which compel the essay writers to mix the English codes into Nepali language should be identified.
- vi) Mixed words of other languages besides English should be also the topic of the research.
- vii) A look at the overall mixing of the English codes in the Nepali essays reveal that nouns and adjectives need to be emphasized mostly while teaching English language before teaching verbs and adverbs.
- viii) English code mixing is common in electronic and print media. Study of code mixing only in Nepali essay is not the sufficient to generalize the state of English code mixing in the Nepali language, so English code mixing in other Nepali genres and areas such as poem, novel, interview, opinion etc. should be studied.

4.3 Pedagogical Implications

Every research should have implications of some kind. This research also has some pedagogical implications, especially in the field of teaching, which are listed below:

- i) This study shows the mixed English words, phrases, sentences, morphemic structures and syllabicity in the Nepali essays. So, it helps to show the nature of English code mixing in the Nepali language.
- ii) The findings of this research may be useful for the analysis of the Nepali language in terms of English code mixing.
- iii) This research may be useful while analyzing the context do the essay writers use assimilated words.
- iv) This research may be beneficial for those who want to carry out the research in code mixing in the field of Nepali literature.
- v) This research may be useful for the teachers and students to show how language is changed because of code mixing.
- vi) The research also presents the tendency of assimilation between different languages so that the teacher may teach such concepts in the language classroom.

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Appendix -I

The selected Nepali Essays for the study of English code mixing:

The selected essays from 'Laxmi Nibandha Sangraha'

SN	Title of the essay	Page No.	Essay Writer
1	मान्छे - जादू	37	Laxmi Prasad Devkota
2	हाई हाई अंग्रेजी	45	"
3	साधुको माहात्म्य	127	"

The selected essays from "K rpet T ngiyeko Aak sh"

SN	Title of the essay	Page No.	Essay Writer
1	पोखिएको घाम	56	Prof. Abhi Subedi
2	एसटीडी र फ्याक्स	30	"
3	काँशीमा छापिएको किताब	1	"

The selected essays from "Eklai Ekali Eklai"

SN	Title of the essay	Page No.	Essay Writer
1	एकलै एकलै एकलै	5	Prof.Govinda Raj Bhattarai
2	सह अस्तित्वको खोजी	63	"
3	दार्जिलिङमा अन्तर्वार्ता	36	"

The selected essays from "Abstract Chintan: Pyaja"

SN	Title of the essay	Page No.	Essay Writer
1	गोरेटोको खोजीमा	5	Shankar Lamichhane
2	एब्स्ट्रक चिन्तन : प्याज	19	"
	पेन्डुलम अस्लेसन पेन्डुलम	25	"

Appendix II

Transliterated versions with findings and classification of the mixed English expression.

1) The mixed expressions at word level:

The list of mixed English words in the Nepali essay from "Carpet Tangiyeko Aakash"

1- Pokhiyeko Gh m

Course	... एडिनवरा विश्वविद्यालयबाट एउटा Course सकें ।
Degree	...एउटा Course सकें अनि Degree लिए ।
Labour	...नयाँ सरकारको नीति अधिल्लो Labour सरकारको भन्दा भिन्न थियो ।
Cheese	...पाउरोटी Cheese र स्याउ सस्तो पाईने हुनाले
Record	...British council को निम्ति त्यो चिठी एउटा Record भएर बसेको छ जस्तो मलाई लाग्छ ।
Ticket	...मेरो घर फर्कने Ticket लिन बाँकी थियो ।
Phone	...सार्थीको Phone आयो ।
Museum	...Museum भएको पार्क ईलाकामा गएँ ।
Park	...Park ईलाकामा गएँ ।
Hostel	...हिलारीले मलाई Hostel छोडेर विदाको लागि उनको घरमा...
Gate	...काठको ठूलो Gate सरर तानेर लगाईदिईन् ।
Lorry	...हामिले एउटा Lorry मा Lift लियौं ।
Lift	...हामिले एउटा Lorry मा Lift लियौं ।
Bus	...Bus मा यात्रा गर्नु सबभन्दा उचित थियो ।
Lodge	...माफ माग्दै राती नै Lodge छोड्यौं ।
Tin	...वोरिसलाई कुकुर भोजनको Tin खोलेर खाना
Fee	...Fee तिर्न पुरै नसके पनि खण्ड तिर्न सकिने
Concert	...भोजन पनि खायौं, Concert पनि गयौं ।
Festival	...पछि एडिनवरा Festival मा कविता पढ्ने कामहरु हिलारिसंग गरे ।
Hall	...हिलारिको वसाई फाउण्टेन Hall भए पनि
Cancer	...अभि मलाई रक्त Cancer छ, मेरो बाँच्नु धेरै छैन ।
Car	...पानी परेकोले बाटोमा Car अड्याएर

2 - STD ra FAX

Telephone	...काठमाण्डौका धेरै ठाउँमा Telephone अब विश्वसंग कुरा गर्न सकिन्छ ।
Technology	...Technology हाम्रो त्यती विकसित भएको छैन ।
Phone	...Phone गर्न फोन अड्डामा गएँ ।
Satellite	...आज Satellite को युगमा पसेपछि हामी ...
Electronics	...आज Electronics को युग, आम सञ्चारको युग
Call	...अन्तरराष्ट्रिय Call गरेको छु ।
Fax	...Fax हरु चलेको देखिन ।
Plate	...चिउरा र मासु कागजको Plate मा राखेर...
Code	...अमेरिकाको Code हेरिन् र मेरो number dial गरिन् ।
Dial	...अमेरिकाको Code हेरिन् र मेरो number dial गरिन् ।
Museum	...अमेरिकाको इतिहासको अनौठो Museum हेर्न गयौ ।
Mode	...आज हामिले गतिको नयाँ Mode रोजे पनि ...

3 – K nshim Chh piyeko Kitab

School	... उनि हाम्रो School मा Peon भएर आए ।
Peon	. उनि हाम्रो School मा Peon भएर आए ।
Coat	...उनका पुरानो Coat को भित्रपटि खल्लीमा जङ्गबहादुर राणाले Europe बाट फर्किदा
Romance	...आफ्नै बहादुरी र Romance का अनेकौ कानुनहरु ल्याए ।
Press	...त्यो थियो एउटा चील आकारको Press ...
Ticket	...सिनेमाको Ticket पनि Black गर्ने रहेछन् ।
Black	...सिनेमाको Ticket पनि Black गर्ने रहेछन् ।

4- Manchhe - J du

Doctor	...मैले तीनसय तैतिस करोड Doctor पढाए ।
Certificate	...अज्ञानको Certificate विश्वविद्यालयले बाँडी-बाँडी तिनलाई मोटर चढाईरहेछ ।
Motor	...अज्ञानको Certificate विश्वविद्यालयले बाँडी-बाँडी तिनलाई मोटर चढाईरहेछ ।
Formula	...मेरो अङ्गस गतिबाट Formula बनाएँ ।
Summer	...भन्दछन्-फियो Summer भूमि रे ।
Stethoscope	...उनि मेरो हृदयमा Stethoscope लगाएर कान थाप्छन् ।
Love	...मानौ जीवन खाली Love ढव हो ।
Telephone	...कानको जालीमा मैले Telephone को पूर्व प्रतीक्षा गरिसकेको थिएँ ।
College	...मैले College र School पढाईरहेछु ।
School	...मैले College र School पढाईरहेछु ।
Factories	...मेरा जुघाँ छोटिन तिन लाख Factories कुँई कुँई गरिरहेका छन् ।
Gramophone	...को तत्वमा सवै Gramophone बनिसकेको थियो ।

5 – H i H i Angrezi

Entrance	...मेरो दाजु भरखर जस्तो Entrance पास गरेर त्यस जवानीको ...।
Tuition	...त्यस जवानीको Tuition गिरिमा महिनाको तीनसय मेरो नाक अलि ठाडो भयो ।
Pass	...पहिला Pass पटना विश्वविद्यालयबाट गरेपछि ..
College	...College का सहपाठीहरुले केही नाम दिएनन् ।
Class	...मैले पढिन,Class मा कान लगाईदिन्थे र उठ्थे ।
Exploiter	...मलाई बराबर Exploiter भन्ने नाम पनि समालोचकले दिए ।
Graduate	...अंग्रेजी साहेब देखासाथ Graduate का ठाडा शिर नुन खाएका कुखुरा जस्तो ..
School	...मेच School मा छडी, College मा दाही
Office	...परराष्ट Office मा ईज्जत, व्यपारका केन्द्रमा पैसा ।

6 – S dhuko M h tmye

College	... College र संस्कृत पाठशाला मिलेका छैनन् ।
Powder	...उनीहरु Powder, यिनीहरु चिसो पानीमा नुहाउँछन् ।
Plate	...कन्दमूल एक पुछारमा छ Plate र अर्को
Bible	...मलाई Bible साहित्य जस्तो लाग्छ ।
Coat	...दुनियाँको हितको लागि Coat र पोशाकको ...
Hotel	...तिनहजार Hotel र परिकारको जरुरत छैन ।
Passage	...अनि मैले ब्राउनीडको पिप्या Passage सम्भके ।

7 - Goretoko Khozim

Sensitivity	...वा मेरो Sensitivity मा ठेला पर्यो ।
Time	...शेक्सपियर Time मा आफ्नी प्रेमिकालाई अर्कोले दृष्टिपात गरेको
Dual	...अर्कोले दृष्टिपात गरेको भ्रमकोनै Dual लडाई लडिन्थ्यो ।
Retailer	...श्रद्धाको लागि गरिरहेको कुरामा आनन्द Retailer बाट मात्र पुग्न आउँछ ।
Library	...एउटा Library का दराजबाट धुलोमा बेरिएर एउटा इच्छुकका आँखाको लागि ?
Master	...Master लाई रिभाउन मैले प्रबन्ध लेखे ।
Report	...जागिर बढाउन Report लेखे ।
Number	...दुई Number बाट काठमाडौँ ओर्लेर नयाँ सडकमा...
Yak	...सानो Yak देखेर कराउँछ ।
Ovam	... त्यसमा करोडौँ Ovam छन् ।

8 – Abstract Chintan: Pyaja

Realist	...मजाको,अलि Realist छ ।
Abstract	...अब एउटा Abstract पनि लेख्नुहोस् न ।
Painting	...म कहाँ Painting तिर जाउँ अब ।
Picture	...Picture मा शैली प्रयोग गर्नुस न ।
Design	...हातमा हिमानीको कभर Design थियो ।
Brush	...देख्नासाथ बुझिन्थ्यो वाडदेलको Brush हो ।
Capricorn	...अब त्यो Capricorn कहाँ पाउने ?
Romance	...फिल्म फेयर र Romance पनि पढ्छु ।
Typhoid	...छोरालाई Typhoid भएको निको भयो ।
Television	...Television को प्रसारण टेलिस्टरले युरोपमा उपलब्ध गरायो ।
Parliament	...आजको Parliament मा नेहरुले यसो भन्यो...
Diplomatic	...फरि आज भगवान अलि Diplomatic पनि छ, पुरैत जस्तो...
Control	...र आजको भगवानलाई मान्छेले Control गरेको छ ।
Encyclopedia	...कोष भई हाजिर, चाकरीको नीति चाहियो Encyclopedia भई....

9 – Pendulum–Assilation-Pendulam

Pendulum	...Pendulum भै घुमिरहन्छ ।
Position	...साथि,मित्र,परिवार,पैसा, परिस्थिति Position केहि चाहिदैन ।
Microscope	...भावनाको Microscope मा उसलाई जाँचिरहेका मेरो दृष्टि उचालेर म हेर्छु
Carving	...छाना अडाउने थाममा Sex का Carving छन् ।
Miss	...एउटा अमेरिकन नारी छ, अन्दाजी पचासी वर्षकी, अन्दाजन् Miss.
Slide	...वा घर पुगेर Slide हेर्लान ।
Sex	...छाना अडाउने थाममा Sex का Carving छन् ।
Design	...मैले कल्पना गरे हस्तीहाडहरुको एक धरहरा नेपाली Design ले भरिपूर्ण एक...
Observatory	...नेपाली Intricate Design ले भरिपूर्ण एक Observatory
Tower	...Tower को खुड्किलो उक्ती पैतलाले कति माटो भुत्ले होलान् ।
Detachment	...Detachment का लागि कालले थकित भएर कोतर्न छाडेको अनुहार
Statue	...मेरो अस्तित्वको इति मात्र पनि वास्ता नगरी ऊ काँसको Statue पट्टी नै बढ्छ ।

10 – Eklai Eklai Eklai

Lodge	...त्यहाँको तनहुँ Lodge मा विसायौं ।
Bus	...Bus बाट ओर्लेर गोरखपुर ...
Junction	...गोरखपुर Junction भित्र पस्यौं ।
Seat	...पल्ला Seat बाट बेलाबेलामा एम. के. पाटिक र पी. रामराओ बोल्दथे ।
Station	...गर्दागर्दै चारबजे हैदरावाद डेकन Station मा पुगियो ।
Kitchen	...Kitchen तिर लागें र रु ७- तिरी खाना खान बसें ।
Breakfast	...Breakfast पछि आठ बजे विभागाध्यक्ष प्रा . उदयनारायणसिंह को निवासमा गयौं ।
Mess	...कुराकानी भएर तुरुन्तै Mess मा खाना खाएँ र...

11 – Sahaastitoko Khozi

Foundation	...वी पी कोइराला Foundation को स्थापना नेपाल र भारत बीचको सम्बन्धलाई...
Accident	उठेर धुलो टकटकाउदै उनले भने म नौ चोटी गाडी Accident मा परें र नौ चोटी नै बाँचे ।
Hotel	...त्यपछि रामनगरको एउटा Hotel मा खाना खान बिसायौं ।
Bus	... सुन्नेहरुको आइ जिरिड भएर आयो तर Bus चाहि छुट्टयो ।
Manager	...Salt Trading Corporation का Manager
Lunch	... तपाईंका दाजु भाउजु Lunch पछि आउनु हुनेछ ।
Website	. Website जस्तो शब्दलाई स्वीकार्यो प्रत्येक दिन सयौं शब्द...
Cyber	... ती मध्ये Cyber भानु नेपाली साहित्य लेखनको एक माईल खुट्टी हो ।
Computer	... Computer ले उतारेका आदिकवि Cyber space मा पुगेका सन्दर्भले ...
E-mail	... हामीलाई नयाँ सूचना प्रविधिले Computer, E-mail, Internet, paging-pager, fax, E-net, Website जस्ता शब्दलाई स्वीकार्यो ।
Fax	.. Fax जस्ता शब्दलाई स्वीकार्यो ।
Globalization	...हामी पनि Globalization को शिकार भईसक्यौं, विश्वभाषाभिन्न परिसक्यौं ।
Romantic	...उताबाट Romantic धाराको लेखन यता प्रवेश गरेको होकि....

12 – Darjeelingm Antarw rt

Taxi	...सिलगुढीबाट Taxi मा चढी हुईकिएर हामी दार्जिलिङ पुग्यौ ।
Canteen	...एउटा Canteen मा पुगी भोला विसायौ ।
English	...त्यहाँ English पढाई हुन्छ ?
Second	...अप्यारो मान्दै भने, Second ?
First	...एकैछिनमा सोचे-First भनेको भए हुन्थ्यो नी ?
Secretary	...पत्रिकामा उल्लेखित Secretary शब्द नहेरी
Minister	...शब्द नहेरी Minister नै यही रहेछ भन्ने भ्रम
Change	...कत्तिको Change आयो त ?
Tourist	...Tourist त World भरीकै आउँछन् ।
World	...World भरीकै आउँछन् ।
Goldcup	...अस्ति May मा Goldcup भाथ्यो ।
Team	...कुक् टाउन र मोहन बगान Team का ...
Singers	...भारत कलकत्ता बंगाल सबतिरका Singers आउछन् ।
School	...त्यो साँगुरो पिचैपिच बाटोमा School छुटेर आएका ...
College	... त्यो साँगुरो पिचैपिच बाटोमा College छुटेर आएका...
Court	...भलिबल खेलन तिनीहरु Court तयार गर्दै थिए ।
Shirt	...बुच्चे Shirt भित्र मेरो शरिर डगडगी धामि जस्तो काम्दो छ ।
Challenge	... Challenge त...
Deadly	...Challenge त Deadly....
Concert	...यहाँको केटा यस्तो Concert दिन्छ ।
Undergraduate	...सरकारी कलेजको Undergraduate छात्र हुनुहुदो रहेछ ।

Appendix III

The mixed expressions at Phrase level:

1- Pokhiyeko Gh m

Council house	...उनी गाउँको Council house मा वस्दिरहन्छन् ।
Bus ticket	...Bus ticket लिएर हामी यात्रा गर्‍यो ।
Bread and breakfast	...सबै Bread and breakfast ठाउँहरु भरिइसकेछन् ।
British council	...British council ले मेरो छात्रवृत्ति काट्यो ।
Concentration camp	...Concentration camp बाट भागेर निस्केकी ...
Blood cancer	...मलाई Blood cancer छ मलाई बाँच्नु धेरै छैन ।

2 – STD ra Fax - X

3 – K nshim Chh piyeko Kitab

Coffee house	...एकदिन काठमाडौंको Coffee house मा एकजना साहित्यका ठूला अनुयायीसंग भेट भयो ।
Black ticket	...म यिनको Black ticket किनेर सिनेमा हेर्ने छैन ।
Stop watch	...Stop watch मा मेरो STD बाट अमेरिकामा गरिएको संवाद...

4- Manchhe - J du – X

5 – H i H i Angrezi

Entrance pass	...मेरो दाजु भरखर जस्तो Entrance pass भएर त्यस जवानीको...
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6 – S dhuko M h tmye

Necktie	...हाम्रा अध्यापकहरु Necktie लगाएका हुन्छन् र एक खुट्टा मेचमा राखेर...
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7- Goretoko Khozim

Course book	...वा Course book का लागि ?
Nepal Art and Handicraft center	...Nepal Art and Handicraft center को show window मा राखेको
Show window	...Show window मा राखेको सानो yak ...

8 – Abstract Chintan: pyaja

Pen-picture	...होइन Pen-picture मा Abstract शैली प्रयोग गर्नुस् त ल ।
Cover design	...व्यथितजीको हातमा हिमानीको Cover design थियो ।
Times and news weekly	...Times and news weekly देखि लिएर film fair र romance पनि पढ्छु ।
Topic of cancer	...हेनरी मिलानको Topic of cancer पनि पढें ।
Birth control	...आजको भगवानलाई मानिसले control गरेको छ Birth control जस्तै ।
Still-life	...आजको कृष्णको विराट रूप पनि त प्याज हो । त्यसकारण वाडदेलजी प्याजको एउटा Still-life लेख्नुहोस् ।

9– Pendulam – Assilation – Pendulam

Showcase	...मैले सडकतिर हेर्दा ऊ त्यहि थियो , अर्धमुदित नयनले Showcase हेर्दै ...
Tourist department	...कृपया Tourist department को बाटो
Grandfather watch	...जोगिनी नर्तकीलाई एक काँसका अक्सिडाइज्ड मूर्तिसमक्ष ऊ Grandfather watch को Pendulam भै घुमिरहन्छ ।
Intricate design	...नेपाली Intricate design ले भरिपूर्ण एक Observatory ...
Phallic religion	...उसको Phallic religion मा.....

10 – Eklai Eklai Eklai

Plate form	... Plate form को एउटा कुना रोज्यौ...
Seat number	...भान्जाले मेरो Seat number पत्ता लगाए ।
Railway station	...कुवाको पानी तानिरहेका गोरुहरु, भुप्राहरु, महलहरु, पातलो जनसंख्या भएका Railway station.हरु...
Ceiling fan	...एउटा Ceiling fan टेबुल, फलामेकुर्ची आदि थिए ।

11 – Sahaastitoko Khozi

BP Koirala Foundation	... BP Koirala foundation को स्थापना नेपाल र भारत बीचको सम्बन्धलाई ...
Salt Trading Corporation	...धनगढी बजार स्थित Salt trading corporation को गोदाममा पुगेर लाम्घारे बस रोकियो ।
Guest house	...अनि उही गाडीमा चढेर कृषि विकासको Guest house तिर लाग्यौ ।
Check post	...सिमाना महाकाली नदीको भएपनि नदीवारी नै भारतीय Check post थियो ।
Cyber space	... Cyber space म पुगेका सन्दर्भले के देखाउछ भने अब हामी ...

12 – Darjeelingm Antarw rt

Bus stop	... Bus stop पुगेर उत्रिनुपूर्व एउटा ठूलो केटा.....
Half shirt	...मधेसको हपहप गर्मीबाट फुत्केको म एउटा Half shirt भिरेर..
First language	...त्यसलाई घटाउन नधकाई बोले हुन्छ First language ?
Present time	...Present time मा नेपालमा...के भन्छु ?
Finance Minister	...Finance Minister को छ ?
Secretary of the Ministry of Industries and Commerce	...त्यहाँ Secretary of the Ministry of Industries and Commerce पनि थियो ।
Plane area	...भापा त तराई माने Plane area हैन त दाई ?
World famous and most beautiful area	...यो World famous and most beautiful area हो त!
Goldcup	...अस्त मे मा Goldcup भाथ्यो ।
Top Top Singers	...क्या Top-Top Singers छन् भने नेपालमा त त्यस्तो छैन हगी ?

Appendix IV

The mixed expressions realized as sentences:

The list of the mixed English sentences in the Nepali Essay

Simple sentences: Pendulam-Assilation-Pendulam

- a. And their main guard is a symbol of creation.
- b. You know those phallic religions!
- c. But they won't let us enter the temple!
- d. How funny! Could you imagine?
- e. You know temples doors are not close!
- f. Any religion of Hindu as must have seen lots of cultural and racial mixtures.
- g. And they won't let me see a feminine ideal!

Darjeelingma Antarwarta

- a. Excuse me sir!
- b. Do you like to stay at any hotel?

Compound Sentences: Pendulam: Assilation Pendulum

- a. Anybody of my age must have seen at least one real flash in her life and they won't let me see a stove one!
- b. Perhaps, I said it myself a few thousand years ago and a few thousand times in between!

Complex sentences: Pendulum: Assilation Pendulum:

A Who has said that the coldest thing alive is a bronze figure over the mentalship!

Appendix V

The mixed expressions of abbreviated forms

The list of the mixed English abbreviated forms in the Nepali Essays

Ph.D	... आफ्नो Ph.D समेत सकेको कल्पना ...
STD	... काठमाँडौंका STD हरु अनेक परिस्थितिमा ...
ISTD	... ISTD गर्न अनेकौं ठाउँमा गएको छु ।
FM FM पनि यहि क्रममा आएको एउटा संचारको नयाँ गति हो ।
BA	... BA को मोहिनीले मलाई बौलाउन लाग्यो ।
UNO	... मेरो मनमा ड्याग ह्यामर सोल्डको मृत्यु UNO का कारवाहि अमेरिका र रुसको शित युद्ध ..
CDO	... CDO र स्वयम् साहित्यकार त्यत्रो कार्यक्रमका सफलता पछि मुख्य हात थिए ।
B. Ed	... मैले B. Ed पास गरेको छु तर ...

Appendix VI

The mixed expressions of Morphemic Words

The list of Morphemic Words used in the Nepali Essay

SN	Name of Essays	Monomorphemic Words		Polymorphemic Words	
1	Pokhiyeko Ghām	Course Cheese Hall Phone Gate Lodge Car Bus Lift Tin Park	Degree Labour Record Museum Concert Ticket Cancer Lorry Hostel Fee Festival	X	X
2	STD ra Fax	Call Plate Dial Fax Code	Mode Museum Satellite Phone	Electronics Telephone Technology	
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	Coat School Black Press	Peon Romance Ticket	X	X
4	Manchhe–J du	Doctor Certificate Motor Formula Love	Stethoscope School College Summer	Telephone Gramophone Factories	
5	H i - H i Angrezi	Office College Tuition Entrance	Pass Class School Graduate	Exploiter	

6	S dhuko M h tmye	College Powder Hotel Passage	Plate Bible Coat	X	X
7	Goretoko Khojima	Dual Report Oval Master	Time Library Yak Number	Sensitivity Retailer	
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	Abstract Picture Design Capricorn Parliament	Typhoid Control Romance Encyclopedia Brush	Realist Painting Television Diplomatic	
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	Miss Sex Slide	Design Tower Statue Pendulam	Observatory Microscope Detachment Position Carving	
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	Kitchen Station Junction Mess	Lodge Bus Seat	Breakfast	
11	Sahaastitoko Khoji	Computer Accident Fax	Bus Lunch Cyber Hotel	Manager Romantic Globalization E –mail Foundation Website	
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	Taxi Change Canteen Shirt Challenge Concert College Court	English First Second Secretary Minister World Team School	Goldcup Singers Deadly Undergraduate Tourist	

Appendix VII

The mixed expression of English words in terms of Syllabicity

The list of English words used in the Nepali essays in terms of Syllabicity:

SN	Name of Essays	Monosyllabic		Disyllabic		Trisyllabic	Polysyllabic
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	Course Cheese Hall Phone Park Gate	Lift Bus Lodge Tin Fee Car	Degree Labour Record Museum	Concert Ticket Cancer Lorry Hostel	Festival	X
2	STD ra Fax	Call Fax Plate	Code Mode Phone	Musem Dial		Electronics Telephone Satellite	Technology
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	Coat Press	School Black	Peon Ticket	Romance	X	X
4	Manchhe – J du	Love	School	Doctor Motor	Summer College	Telephone Stethoscope Gramophone Factories Formula	Certificate
5	Hai - Hai Angrezi	Pass School	Class	Office College	Entrance	Exploiter Graduate Tuition	X
6	S dhuko M h tmye	Plate Coat	Bible	College Powder	Hotel Passage	X	X
7	Goretoko Khojima	Time	Yak	Dual Report Ovam	Master Number	Library Retailer	Sensitivity

8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	Brush	X	Painting Abstract Picture Control	Design Typhoid Realist Romance	Capricorn parliament	Diplomatic Encyclopedia Television
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	Miss	Slide Sex	Carving Design	Tower Statue	Pendulum Microscope Detachment Position	Observatory
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	Lodge Mess	Bus Seat	Kitchen Station	Breakfast Junction	X	X
11	Sahaastitiko khozi	Bus Lunch	Fax	Hotel Website	Cyber E-mail	Manager Computer Romantic Accident Foundation	Globalization
12	Darjeelingm Antarwarta	Team School Court	Shirt First World	Taxi College Second Canteen Change Tourist	Goldcup Singers Challenge Concert Deadly	Minister Secretary Foundation.	Undergraduate

Appendix VIII

Classification of English words with or without their Nepali equivalent terms:

SN	Name of Essays	Words without having common Nepali equivalent		Words having Nepali equivalent	
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	Course Cheese Phone Bus Car	Ticket Tin Hall Lodge	Degree Labour Museum Park Hostel Lorry Lift	Fee Record Concert Festival Cancer Gate
2	STD ra Fax	Telephone Phone Call	Fax Code Dial	Technology Satellite Electronics	Plate Museum Mode
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	Peon Coat	Ticket	School Romance	Press Black
4	Manchhe – J du	Motor Stethoscope	Gramophone Telephone	Summer Love College School	Certificate Formula Doctor Factories
5	H i - H i Angrezi	Tuition	X	Entrance Pass College Office	Class Exploiter Graduate School
6	S dhuko M h tmye	Powder Bible	Coat Hotel	College Plate	Passage
7	Goretoko Khojima	X	X	Sensitive Time Dual Retailer Ovam	Library Master Report Number Yak
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	Design Brush	Television	Realist Picture Capricorn Abstract Encyclopedia Painting	Typhoid Parliament Diplomatic Control Romance

9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	Pendulum	Design	Position Tower Microscope Miss Carving	Observatory Statue Sex Detachment Slide
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	Lodge Bus	Mess	Junction Seat	Station Kitchen Breakfast
11	Sahaastitiko Khoji	Hotel Website	Cyber Fax Bus	Foundation Accident Manager Lunch	Computer E-mail Globalization Romantic
12	Darjeelingm Antarwarta	Taxi	X	Canteen English Second First Singer School College Court Shirt Challenge	Secretary Minister Change Tourist World Goldcup Team Deadly Concert Undergraduate

Appendix IX

The classification of word classes used in the Nepali Essays

SN	Name of Essay	Nouns		Verb	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	Pokhiyeko Gh m	Course Ticket Degree Labour Park Car Cancer Concert Fee Festival Gate	Tin Hall Lodge Cheese Phone Bus Museum Record Hostel Lift Lorry	X	X	X
2	STD ra Fax	Telephone Phone Call Plate Museum Mode	Fax Code Technology Satellite Electronics	Dial	X	X
3	K nshim Chh piyeko Kit b	School Peon Coat Black	Romance Press Ticket	X	X	X
4	Manchhe – J du	Certificate Formula Doctor Factories Motor Stethoscope	Summer Love College School Gramophone Telephone	X	X	X
5	H i - H i Angrezi	Class Exploiter Graduate School	Entrans College Office Tuition	Pass	X	X
6	S dhuko M h tmye	College Plate Hotel Passage	Bible Powder Coat	X	X	X

7	Goretoko Khojima	Sensitive Time Yak Retailer Ovam	Library Master Report Number	X	Dual	X
8	Abstract Chintan : Pyaja	Realist Picture Capricorn Painting Television Encyclopedia	Typhoid Parliament Design Brush Romance	Control	Abstract Deplomatic	X
9	Pendulum : Assilation Pendulam	Position Tower Microscope Miss Pendulum Carving	Observatory Statue Sex Detachment Design Slide	X	X	X
10	Eklai Eklai Eklai	Bus Junction Seat Mess	Station Kitchen Breakfast Lodge	X	X	X
11	Sahaastitoko Khoji	Foundation Accident Bus Manager Lunch Cyber Fax	Computer E-mail Hotel Website Globlization	X	Romantic	X
12	Darjeelingm Antarw rt	Canteen English Singers School College Court Shirt Challenge Undergraduate	Secretary Minister Change Tourist World Goldcup Team Concert Taxi	X	First Second Deadly	X