

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is primarily a means of communication. Among other means of communication as olfactory, gustatory, tactile, etc., language is the most developed means of communication. It is a main instrument by which all human beings express their emotions, feelings, ideas, desires, and many more. Without language man would be dumb and would not enjoy different activities.

According to Lyons (2009, p.8), "Languages are system of symbols designed, as it were, for the purpose of communication." Similarly, according to Sapir (1921, p.8), "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols", (as cited in Lyons, 2009, p.3).

On the basis of the definitions cited above, we can say that language is a means of communicating ideas, emotions, feelings, and desires between human beings using movement, symbols and sounds. It is only because of language the whole world has become united in one family. It would not be exaggeration to claim that the human beings are different from other living beings because of language.

There are many languages in the world. Among them, English is the most dominant language. Because of its emergence as an international language, it is prevalent in the trade, commerce and education all over the world. It is international lingua franca and many countries are using it as their official language. So, Nepal is not an exception to it and English is taught as a compulsory subject from grade one to Bachelor's level. English is used as a means of instruction and evaluation at the higher levels of education in Nepal. Besides, it is widely used in mass media all over the world. We can find a number of dailies and weeklies published in English. Moreover, people speak

English in broadcast media. Even people speaking Nepali mix English in their utterances. This type of case is called code mixing.

1.1.1 Sociolinguistics: Language and Society

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to the society. It studies various forms of language used in various settings and situations within a society. It is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

Sociolinguistics is different from many other branches of linguistic field which studies the internal aspects of language such as syntax, morphology, phonology, semantic and so on. It studies the language through the relationship of language and society, the united relationship between the language and the users of language itself.

Gumperz (1971, p.223) has observed that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlations between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006, p.10).

The given definition points out that language and society are interrelated to each other. Sociolinguistics is the study of language relevant to the society. It studies various forms of languages used in the society. The following definition more clearly points out the relationship between language and society:

There are several possible relationships between language and society.

One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structures and/or behavior. Certain behavior may be adduced to support this view: the *age-grading* phenomenon whereby young children speak differently from older children, and, in turn, children speak differently from mature adults; studies which show that the varieties of language that speakers use reflect such matters as their regional, social, or ethnic

origin and possibly even their gender; and other studies which show that particular ways of speaking, choices of words, and even rules for conversing are in fact highly determined by certain requirements (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.10).

Man is social being who always needs another's help. It is hardly imagined that he is able to live in a forest without being accompanied by another. In reality, he lives together and cooperates between one and another. Thus, we may agree that human being is a social creature because he has to live in a community. To fulfill his daily needs, he has to work together between one and another. The conduction of this cooperation is only possible in the community.

The cooperation among the members of a social group will run smoothly if a means of communication known as language is used. By using a language man can express his/her ideas and wishes to other people. These three elements mentioned above as human beings, community, and language is related closely to each other. Where human beings are in any part of the world, there will be a social community in which the same members of the group use a given language as a means of communication. So, the existence of a language in the community is very important. This is because men as a social being always live in a community and need a language as a means of communication among them.

In social context, language is not only means of communication but also a means of creating and maintaining social relationship among speakers of the language. Let's take an example, there are two persons sitting together in a bus. At first they do not know each and other. They talk about many things. This is the function of the language as a means of communication and at the same time as a means of creating social relationship. If they are from the different social and geographical backgrounds, they will use different dialects. For instance, if one of them is speaking the Nepali language, who is from Ilam, will probably

use Nepali language and the other will probably use far-western dialect dialects if he is from Achham.

Other than regional dialect, there is a social dialect, too. This kind of dialect refers to a variety of language spoken by a group of people belonging to a certain social class. The social classification may be on the basis of ethnology, sex, religion, occupation, income, education, prestige and many others. For instance, if the speaker is men it is certainly acceptable in the society for them to swear and use taboo words that it is not for women.

The aforementioned illustration shows that language may have some varieties. So, it can be said that language variety may refer to the fact that there are more than one language in a given speech community. A situation, in which at least two languages are used, is known as a diglossic situation. If one person is able to use two languages, the situation is called bilingualism. And if people use more than one language then it is multilingualism.

Thus, we can conclude that language and society have the inseparable bond. If there is society, there is language and vice versa.

1.1.2 Code-switching

Command of only one language is rare phenomenon today. Most people have command over several languages. It has been the norm for many people throughout the world to be bilingual or multilingual. People select one particular code to speak and they, for various reasons and purposes, may switch from one code to another, it is then code switching.

As Gal (1998, p.247) says, "Code-switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation", (as cited in Wardhaugh, p.101) .

Above definition points out that the speakers switch from one language to another to maintain their social status or solidarity. They adopt code-switching as a conversational strategy to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries.

But code-switching is not only a conversational strategy to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries as said by Gal in the above definition, it is also a writing strategy used to achieve right effect from the audience.

Code-switching is the concurrent use of more than one language, or language variety, in conversation. People who speak more than one language-sometimes use elements of multiple languages in conversing with each other. Thus, code-switching is the use of more than one linguistic variety in a manner consistent with the syntax and phonology of each variety.

According to Holmes (1992, p.44), "People may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topic in one code rather than another." Similarly, to Trudgill (1983, p.75), "Code-switching means switching from one language variety to another variety when the situation demands."

1.1.2.1 Reasons for Code-switching

There are different factors which lead to code-switching. It may be conditioned by ethnic background, age, social background of participants, proximity of the participants, etc. Some reasons for code-switching are as follows:

1. To explain the concept which is difficult to deal with one language by using the terminologies of another language.
2. To fill a linguistic or conceptual gap for other multiple communicative purposes.
3. To symbolize some-what ambiguous situation for which neither languages on its own would be quite right.
4. To show social and educational hierarchy.
5. To suit the topic of discussion or subject matter according to the context.
6. To express emotions, solidarity, intimacy, etc.
7. To exclude another person (esp. unwanted) from the conversation.
8. To clarify the misunderstanding between the conversants.

According to Rai (2000, pp. 183-184), the main reasons for code-switching are as follows:

- a. Solidarity with the listeners:** - It is one of the very good reasons for code-switching. Newari people, for example, are competent Nepali speakers, but as soon as a Newar meets another they start talking in Newari. This is to show that they belong to the same community; this creates a bond of affection and recognition among them.
- b. Choice of topic:** - People also switch their code to suit their topic of discussion or subject matter. This refers to the switching from one register to another. It has been found that some topics are so complex that they cannot be explained through code A. So, the speakers switch to another code B. For example, educated Nepali people find it difficult to discuss scientific topics in Nepali, so they switch to English as soon as they have to deal with science.
- c. Perceived social cultural distance:** - Speakers switch code because they think that one variety or code is more prestigious than other. For example, sometimes Nepali people switch from Nepali to English because they think that English is prestigious language and to speak English is the sign of being intellectual or elite. As soon as they start speaking in English everyone turns their head to look at the speakers and they feel more important.

In this respect, Wardhaugh (2006, p. 117) says, "Code-switching can be very useful social skill. The converse of this, of course, is that we will be judged by the code we choose to enjoy on a particular occasion."

1.1.2.2 Types of Code-switching

Different linguists have classified code-switching into different types. But their classifications to some extent are overlapped to each other. They have only terminological variations. Wardhaugh (2006, p. 104) classifies code-switching into two types.

- a. **Situational code-switching:** - Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and other in different one. No topic change is involved.
- b. **Metaphorical code-switching:** - When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code-switching. The interesting point here is that some topic may be discussed in either code, but the choices of code adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic.

In addition to these two types, Rai (2000, p. 184) views another type of code-mixing as conversational code-switching when he writes:

There is a third type also which is called conversational code-switching. Here, the speaker essentially chooses one code but elements of another code are mixed up in the course of one single utterance. This is very common in a bilingual society. We frequently choose words and phrases from English in course of our conversation although we are talking in Nepali. Wardhaugh (1986) calls it *code-mixing* since the code is not change entirely from one to another but the elements of one code are mixed into the other.

Poplack (1980) has classified code-switching into three types (as cited in Romaine, 1992, p.112):

- a. **Tag switching:** - In tag switching, a tag of one language is inserted into an utterance of the other language. For example, you failed your exam, *ho ra?*
- b. **Intersentential switching:** - Intersentential switching takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or

sentence is in one language or another. For example, ma Pokhara jana chahanchhu, *but I have no time.*

c. Intrasentential switching: - In intrasentential switching, switching of different types occur within the same clause or sentence boundary. For example, Sanu nikai *helpful* chhin.

1.1.3 Code-mixing

Each language, in the society has its own rule. Also, a person has certain purpose in using a language. People can choose one of many languages he/she mastered in oral and written communication. The more languages he/she masters, the more flexible he/she is in the communication. Besides, the people will get more pride from other people because their special capability in using many languages. In multilingual community, speaker tends to mix one language and the other, which is commonly called code-mixing.

If the people choose to switch from one code to another in the middle of sentence, then it is code-mixing. It is the mixing of another code when a speaker chooses one code in course of single utterance. According to Hudson (1980, p.53), "... To get 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 ...but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure." Similarly, according to Crystal (6th ed., 2008,p,83),"Code-mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements form one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another."

Code-mixing serves as a strategy of neutrality in order to neutralize the two impressions; one is showing off and the other is being the English man is character. They develop the understanding in order to meet complex communicative demands and to communicate fluently, effectively and successfully, the must use this characteristic of language. So, they do not

consider it harmful and start to exploit this feature “Code-mixing” as a communicative strategy. They rather consider it as a communicative resource.

Code-mixing can be found everywhere today. Due to the rapid development of science and technology, trade and commerce and communication, one society is in direct touch with other societies. Consequently, many words/phrases have been borrowed or cited from other languages. When people mix codes from another language for a long time, it becomes their automatic habit to use the words/phrases of another language. Since English is international language, Nepali people use a lot of English words/phrases when speaking or writing Nepali language. They use them because of various reasons. Some people mix English words/phrases intentionally to get prestige in their society.

1.1.3.1 Possible Purposes of Code-mixing

Reasons for code-switching have been dealt with in the preceding topics. Though there are not any striking differences in the reasons for exploiting Code-switching and code-mixing, here an attempt has been made to find out some possible reasons of code-mixing. It is clarified that some of these may overlap the reasons of code-switching mentioned in the preceding topics.

- a. Expressing Solidarity and Intimacy:** - The speaker may mix another codes to reduce the differences to the addressees. A speaker may mix another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with an addressee. Even the speakers who are not very proficient in a second language may use known words for this purpose.
- b. Asserting Status, Pride and Power:** - This purpose is done by mixing another code which is considered more prestigious. It is to make superiority expression which will increase the speaker’s status and power. This purpose is led by the showy behavior of the speaker.
- c. Lexical Needs:** - This purpose occurs since there is no proper word or expression in the language being used. The speakers may borrow

the words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using. They may generally be single words, mainly nouns and may be motivated by lexical need. This case may occasionally find in the translated works.

- d. Incompetence:** - This reason occurs when there is a lack of vocabulary knowledge in the language. It means, when a speaker does not know how to say a word in a language, he/she will mixed another language in his/her utterance.
- e. Expressing Self-emotion:** - A speaker can mix another code to show his/her sadness, happiness, anger, disapproval, etc. specially using L variety.
- f. Being more Informative:** - This purpose occurs when a code-mixing is conducted since the speaker is message-oriented. People may select a particular code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic.

These reasons may only be slightly different from one to the other. Sometimes one mixed code may show more than one purpose but there will be only one which is more dominant.

1.1.4 Differences between Code-switching and Code-mixing

The differences between code-switching and code-mixing are as follows:

Code-switching	Code-mixing
1. A change from one language to another in the same conversation.	1. The use of element, especially nouns and verbs from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language.
2. Absolute shift, e.g. Aaj gharmaa kam chha, <i>so I will not come to play game.</i>	2. Lexical shift, e.g. Ke chha haalchaal, <i>thesis siddhyaunubhayo?</i>
3. Conditioned by situation and topics.	3. Irrelevant to situation and topic change.

In this way, we do not find any striking difference between code-switching and code-mixing. In this respect, Wardhaugh (2006, p.101) says,

...it is unusual for a speaker to have command of, or use, only one such a code or system ... People, then, are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as *code-switching*. Code-switching (also called *code-mixing*) can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. In the latter case, it can be occur between sentence (inter-sententially) or within a single sentence (intra-sententially). Code-switching can arise from choice or be used as a measure identity

marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits.

In this way, code-switching and code-mixing are the same communicating strategy used by the speakers.

Grammar

Language is a system of systems. That is to say it consists of various sub-systems within the whole system of language. The parts in which a sentence can be segmented are the constituents. These constituents are also called units of grammar. A unit in grammar refers to the stretch of language that carries grammatical function. Every unit in grammar functions in different ways, The English language has five different units. They are described in the following sections briefly.

a. Morpheme: - In linguistics, a morpheme is the smallest semantically meaningful unit in a language. The field of study dedicated to morpheme is called morphology. A morpheme is not identical to a word, and the main difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas a word, by definition is a freestanding unit of meaning. Every word comprises one or more morphemes. The morpheme cannot be further segmented without altering or destroying its meaning. Every morpheme can be classified into two:

- **Free morpheme:** It can function independently as words. e.g., town, truck.
- **Bound morpheme:** It appears only as a part of words, always in conjunction with a root and sometimes with other bound morphemes. e.g., unhappy, writes.

b. Word: - It is very difficult to define the word with a few words. Many scholars have tried to define it. Anyway word is a minimal meaningful unit having its own meaning. It may consist of more than one morpheme.

Word is not analyzed just as a constituent phrase but as an independent linguistic unit.

Richards et al. (1999, p. 408) define word as, "the smallest of the linguistic unit which can occur in its own in speech or writing." In writing words boundaries are usually recognized by spaces between words, in speech by slight pauses. But definitions of words are not widely accepted because scholars say word as a meaningful unit in grammar but many grammatical words are not meaningful its own. Words can be classified into various classes according to their functions. Some of them are explained below.

- **Noun:** A noun is a word which is used to denote a person, a concrete or abstract entity or a place. e.g., Ram, Harry, door, stone, writing, love, Kathmandu, America.
- **Verb:** A group of words cannot be described as a sentence or a clause unless at least one of the words is a verb. In some ways, we can describe it as the most important part of speech because it is the action word that tells the listener or reader what is happening in the sentence. e.g., sleep, talk, write, run, see, know, etc.
- **Adjective:** An adjective gives the reader or speaker about a noun or delimits it in some way. Words that describe size, properties, weight is adjective. e.g., beautiful, big, tall, etc.
- **Adverb:** Words which are used to qualify the action of the verb in the clause in some way or to add more information to adjectives or other adverbs is called adverb. e.g., fast, silently, awfully good, etc.
- **Preposition:** Prepositions allow us to talk about a way in which two parts of a sentence are related to each other. It is the word which governs noun, pronoun and expresses relation to each other. e.g., on, in, of, by, against, etc.

- **Pronoun:** Pronouns are usually treated as a special sub-class of nouns. This is because they stand in for a noun or a group of nouns. e.g., you, we, they, he, I, etc.
- **Interjection:** Interjection is a word or words, or some noise, used to express surprise, dismay, pain or other feelings and emotions. e.g., Oh!, Ouch!, God!, Gosh!, etc.
- **Conjunction:** It would be very usual for anyone to either speak or write completely in simple sentences; instead we tend to use a mixture of simple, compound, complex sentences. One way to create longer, more complicated sentences is to use conjunctions. e.g., and, but, or, etc.

Aarts and Aarts (1986) classify the word classes into two types:

- i. **Major word classes:** - Major word classes are also called open classes because they can add the new member. They are unrestricted and large in number. They are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
 - ii. **Minor word classes:** - The words which have restricted memberships are called minor word classes since they are restricted to create new members. The minor word classes are preposition, conjunction, interjection, article, quantifiers, pronouns, numerals.
- c. **Phrase:** - The phrase is a term in a grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically connected more than one words and lacking subject predicate structure typical of clauses. So, it is a group of words which functions as a single word. A phrase can consist of just one word but usually it will contain more than one. The most important point about phrases is that they do not include verbs that can change according to the time reference and in many cases they do not have a subject either. Unlike clauses, they can never stand as sentences. Phrases

are often classified into five basic types, taking their names from what is considered to be the class of the most important word in the phrase.

They are:

- Noun phrase (e.g. language acquisition)
- Verb phrase (e.g. stand up)
- Adjective phrase (e.g. black boy)
- Adverb phrase (e.g. carefully balanced)
- Prepositional phrase (e.g. in front of)

d. Clause: - Clause refers to a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence but larger than the phrase. A clause can be defined as a group of words which contains a finite verb, and cannot occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence. Structurally clause can be classified into three types: finite, non-finite and verb less clause.

e. Sentence: - A sentence is a grammatical unit that is composed of one or more clauses. It is the word, clause or phrase, or a group of phrases or phrases forming a syntactic unit which expresses an assertion, a question, a command, a wish, an exclamation or the performance of an action, that in writing usually begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate end punctuation, and that in speaking is distinguished by characteristic patterns of stress, pitch and pauses. There are three types of sentence.

i. Simple sentence: - A simple sentence, also called an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb, it expresses a complete thought. For example, *Students like to study in the mornings.*

ii. Compound sentence: - A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinator. The coordinators may

be either for, and, nor, but, or, so, etc. For example, *I tried to speak English and my friend tried to speak Newari.*

iii. Complex sentence: - A complex sentence has an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence always has a subordinator such as because, often, since, although, or, when, or a relative pronoun, such as that, who, or which. For example, *the teacher returned the homework after she noticed the error.*

1.1.5 Language Functions

Language may perform a variety of functions. We employ it to make statements, ask questions, express our emotions, order someone else etc.

Language functions refer to the purposes in which we use language to communicate. We use language for a variety of formal and informal purposes, and specific grammatical structures and vocabulary are often used with each language function. Some examples of language functions include:

- Compare and contrast
- Persuasion
- Asking questions
- Expressing likes and dislikes
- Cause and effect
- Summarizing
- Predicting
- Sequencing
- Agreeing/ disagreeing
- Greeting
- Leaving, etc.

Similarly, we can note three basic functions of language.

- i. Informative Language Functions:** This function is used to describe whether the state of affairs has occurred or not. It informs about truth and falsity.
- ii. Expressive Language Functions:** This function reports feelings or attitude of the writer or speaker, or of the subject, or evokes feelings in the reader or listener.
- iii. Directive Language Functions:** This function is used to give command and request.

Van Ek (1980) describes six self explanatory main functions of language.

- imparting and seeking factual information
- expressing and finding out an intellectual attitudes
- expressing and finding out emotional attitudes
- expressing and finding out moral attitudes
- getting things done
- socializing

1.1.7 The Nepal Samacharpatra Daily: An Introduction

To get information is the original right of people. Newspapers provide such information to the people. So, journalism is called fourth state of the country.

With the purpose of giving factual information to the people, Kamana News Publication Pvt. Ltd. was founded in 1984 in Kathmandu. At first, it started to publish 'Kamana', Nepal's first cine monthly. Then, it started to publish 'Sadhana', health and beauty monthly from 1991. Only these works did not satisfy the founding editor in chief Pushkarlal Shrestha. So he started to publish the first evening daily of Nepal 'Mahanagar' from 1992 though it has been stopped to be published at present. Then Kamana Group started to publish daily newspaper 'Nepal Samacharpatra' from 1995 incessantly. Not only this,

Kamana Group also added a milestone in publication by introducing first online portal 'newsofnepal.com'. In this way, Kamana Group has been innovating in the sphere of journalism.

Publication of the Nepal Samacharpatra was started from 1995. The first editor of this daily was Kapil Shrestha, who, at present, is also editor of the same daily. The daily circulates 80,000 copies all over the country. At the time it has usually twelve pages with first and second and second last and last colorful pages.

It was the editor in chief of the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Pushkarlal Shrestha who had taken the first popular interview ever published in Nepali daily with former King Gyanendra for the Nepal Samacharpatra on Bhadra 3, 2058. The Nepal Samacharpatra was ranked as the most balanced and credible newspaper by European Union and World View Nepal. It is the first newspaper to be published from the eastern part of Nepal 'Biratnagar' simultaneously. It started publication of its eastern edition from May 7, 2001. Moreover, it started to publish its same issue as international edition from Qatar from June 16, 2005 being the first newspaper to be published as international edition. But due to various reasons, it has postponed the international edition. In this way, the Nepal Samacharpatra is the most preferred daily because of its price it bears and news it circulates. The news items incorporated in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily on the basis of subject area are as follows:

- 1. Front news:** In this display chapter, the most important news items are given.
- 2. Economical news:** The news related to trade and commerce, business, profession, etc are given in this chapter.
- 3. Editorial news:** This chapter includes the personal view on certain subject matter of the newspaper authority viz. editor. This chapter also includes the opinion i.e. articles by different persons/writers on different subjects.

- 4. Metropolitan news:** The news events happened in the metropolitan city is given in this chapter.
- 5. Nepal news:** The news events occurred all over the country is given in this section. All social, political, cultural, developmental news are given in this section.
- 6. Micro-relation news:** this news section is specific news section of the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily. With the purpose of raising voice and giving emphasis on small and hidden but important for the people and nation, this Daily has been started. Specially, it focuses on natural beauty and agriculture of Nepal.
- 7. World news:** Important news events occurred throughout the world is given in this chapter. To get approach to the world news, this newspaper has had the formal linkage with world news agency as AP, AFP, etc.
- 8. Miscellaneous news:** Different kinds of news which are less important and not included in other chapters are given in this chapter.
- 9. Valley news:** This chapter includes the news occurred only in the valley i.e. Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur.
- 10. Entertainment news:** Different news related to music, film, drama, etc. is given in this chapter. It has named this section after its co-publication cinema monthly “Kamana”.
- 11. Sports news:** National and international sports news has been given in this chapter.
- 12. Special supplement:** The Nepal Samacharpatra Daily has its special supplement on Saturday named “Saugat”. Different kind of knowledgeable digest has been incorporated in the supplement.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Code-mixing can be found everywhere today. Because of prevalence of English language in the world, it is mixed in various fields and print media is not far away from this. So, code-mixing in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily has been selected for the present research study. A large number of research studies in the Department of English Education have been carried out on code-switching and code-mixing. So, an attempt has been made here to review some of them.

Subedi (2001) has carried out a research study on "English Code-mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily". The main objective of his study was to find out and analyze English words that were used in the Gorkhapatra Daily. He concluded that words of day to day communication were maximally mixed in the Gorkhapatra. He further found out that the use of English acronym was very popular in Nepali newspapers.

Pokhrel (2003) did a research on "English in Broadcast and Print media." The main objective of his study was to find out the extent of use of English in broadcast and print media. He found that broadcast media used more English words than print media.

Baral (2005) carried out a research study on "Code-mixing in Nepali Cinemas." The main objective of his study was to find out the use of English in Nepali cinemas. He found that code-mixing of simple English words and sentences were maximally used in Nepali cinemas and uses of contracted forms of English were found quite frequent in this field.

Dahal (2006) did a research study on "Code-mixing in the Gorkhapatra and Kantipur Daily: A Comparative Study." The main objective of his study was to find out and classify the English expressions mixed in the Nepali language used in the selected newspapers. His main findings were mixing of major word classes was the greatest number and mixing of verbs were fluctuating in both newspapers.

Ghimire (2007) did a research study on "Code-mixing in TV programme: A Case of Call Kantipur." Her main objective was to find out and analyze language of code-mixing in TV programme in terms of word class, language functions and sentence types. She found that nouns and adjectives were maximally used in the TV programme. Greeting, introducing, seeking information, and taking leaves were the language functions used in the TV programme. Simple sentences were maximally used in the TV programme.

Paudel (2007) conducted a research study on "English Code-mixing in Print Media: A Case of Annapurna Daily." Her main objective was to analyze the language of code-mixing in the selected newspaper in terms of word classes. Her finding was that most words mixed in the selected newspaper were from major word classes.

Paudel (2008) conducted a research study entitled "Code-mixing in Kantipur Daily: A Descriptive Study." His main objective was to analyze the language of code-mixing in the Kantipur Daily in terms of word classes and sentence type. He found that words of day to day communication were maximally used and nouns and adjectives were used in high rate.

Aryal (2009) conducted a research on "A Study of Code-switching: A Case of Palpasa Café." His main objective was to find out the reasons for code-switching in the selected novel. He found out major reasons for code-switching as developing global interest towards English, author's intention to address new generation, due to lack of equivalent terms, author's English background, due to demand of topics, etc.

Bohara (2010) did a research study on "Code-mixing in the TV Programme Play It On." The main objective of his study was to find out the mixed code in the selected TV programme and situation in which people use the code. He found out that non-derivative English words were used more often; males used English codes more often than females and school children used more English words. His further finding was that educational topics were dealt using more English codes than other topics.

Although the research works mentioned above are related to code-mixing, no research has been carried out on Code-mixing in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily. This study is different from all above mentioned studies in the case that previous studies have picked up only certain columns and news pages for the study but here I have studied all the columns and news pages from the selected newspaper. So, I have selected this topic for my study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of my study were as follows:

1. To analyze the language of code-mixing in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily in terms of:
 - word classes and phrases
 - sentence types
 - language functions
2. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is mainly concerned with the code-mixing in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily. Use of English code and expression in Nepali language is being regular phenomena. So, this study will be useful material for the linguists, syllabus designers in sociolinguistics and mass communication. It will be also useful for language teachers who want to use newspaper as their authentic material in the classroom. Similarly, it will be useful for textbook writers and people who are involved in different publications. Moreover, it will be equally helpful for the people who are involved in the study of code-mixing.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

To fulfill the objectives of the proposed study, the following methodology was adopted.

2.1 Sources of Data

For this study, I used only secondary sources of data. The secondary sources of data were ten successive issues of the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily. These issues were regular issues from the 1st of Jeshtha to 10th of Jeshtha, 2069.

In addition to ten regular issues of Nepal Samacharpatra Daily, I used other supportive materials as journals, different research reports, net based articles, books written in this field and theses carried out in this field. Some of the books I consulted were Rai (2000), Wardhaugh (2006), Lyons (2009), etc.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

For this research study, I selected the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily by using non-random judgmental procedure. For this, I collected regular issues from the 1st of Jeshtha to the 10th of Jeshtha, 2069.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this research, observation was the sole tool for data collection. I prepared observation sheets before listing down mixed English codes.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

I collected the required data in the following ways:

- I collected ten regular issues of the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily.
- I observed the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily to find out the mixed English elements.
- I noted down the mixed element in observation sheet for counting and classifying.

- I studied the issues time and again for confirmation.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- This study was limited to a small area of sociolinguistics, i.e. code-mixing.
- The source of data was limited to the only ten issues of the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily (from the 1st of Jeshtha to the 10th of Jeshtha, 2069).
- The study was focused on English codes that were mixed in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily.
- Other mixed languages except English were not counted for this purpose.
- The study was limited on the English language used in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily on the basis of their word classes and phrases, sentence types, and language functions.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates the analysis and interpretation of data. This includes the analysis of mixed English words, phrases, sentences, and functions used in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily.

3.1 Issue-wise Analysis of English Codes Mixed in the NSP Daily

As the study was destined to analyze the mixed English codes in the NSP Daily, the total words and mixed English words used in the sampled issues of the NSP Daily are shown in the following table.

Table No. 1

Total Words and MEWs in the NSP Daily

S.N.	Issues	Total Words	MEWs	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	18231	610	3.35
2	2 nd Jeshtha	18081	636	3.52
3	3 rd Jeshtha	20868	619	2.96
4	4 th Jeshtha	15670	467	2.98
5	5 th Jeshtha	16358	539	3.29
6	6 th Jeshtha	13993	601	4.29
7	7 th Jeshtha	20083	692	3.44
8	8 th Jeshtha	11473	442	3.85
9	9 th Jeshtha	10685	416	3.89
10	10 th Jeshtha	10108	434	4.29
	Total	155550	5456	3.51

The above table shows that there were total 155550 words and 5456 MEWs in the sampled issues of the NSP Daily. The percentage of MEWs was 3.51.

There were total 18231 words and 610 MEWs in the NSP Daily of 1st Jeshtha 2069 and the percentage of MEWs was 3.35.

Out of total 18081 words used in the NSP Daily in the 2nd of Jeshtha 2069 there was the use of MEWs in the number of 636 and it occupied 3.52 %.

In the issue of the NSP Daily of 3rd of Jeshtha 2069, there were total 20868 words and the number of MEWs was 619 which were 2.96 %.

There was the use of 15670 words in the issue of 4th of Jeshtha 2069 and out of the total words there was the use of 467 MEWs which occupied 2.98 %.

Likewise, there were total 6358 words and 539 MEWs in the NSP Daily of 5th of Jeshtha 2069. The percentage the MEWs occupied was 3.29 %.

In the NSP Daily of 6th of Jeshtha 2069, there were total 13993 words and MEWs was 601 which bore 4.29 %.

Out of 20083 words found in the NSP Daily there was the occurrence of 692 MEWs in the issue of 7th of Jeshtha 2069 and the MEWs percentage was 3.44.

Similarly, there were total 11473 words in 8th of Jeshtha 2069 and 442 MEWs were found in the NSP Daily which occupied 3.85 % of the total words.

In the issue of 9th of Jeshtha 2069, there was the use of 10685 words out of which there were 416 MEWs and it bore 3.89 %.

Finally, the NSP Daily used 10108 total words and 434 MEWs. It occupied 4.29 %.

It shows that greatest number of MEWs occurred in the NSP Daily of 6th and 10th of Jeshtha 2069, which had 13993 and 10108 total words respectively and they used 601 and 434 MEWs respectively. Both of these issues bore equal percentage i.e. 4.29 %. The lowest number of MEWs occurred in the issue of 3rd of Jeshtha 2069, which used 20868 total words out of which there was the use of 619 MEWs. It had 2.96 %.

3.2 Holistic Analysis of Mixed Codes in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of mixed codes holistically. This comparison is done in the basis of their frequency of

occurrence and their percentage on the NSP Daily. This comparison is shown in the following table.

Table No. 2

Holistic Analysis of Mixed Codes Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Type of MEWs	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun	3797	69.59
2	Phrase	815	14.94
3	Abbreviation	509	9.33
4	Adjective	160	2.93
5	Verb	109	2.00
6	Adverb	27	0.49
7	Preposition	17	0.31
8	Pronoun	11	0.20
9	Conjunction	6	0.11
10	Article	3	0.06
11	Determiner	1	0.02
12	Interjection	1	0.02
Total		5456	100

The table displays that out of total words used in the NSP Daily, the number of nouns, phrases, abbreviations, adjectives, and verbs is 3797, 815, 509, 160, and

109 respectively that is 69.59%, 14.94%, 9.33% 2.93%, and 2.00% respectively.

Similarly, the number of adverbs, preposition, pronoun, and conjunction is 27, 17, 11, and 6 respectively and they have 0.49%, 0.31%, 0.20%, and 0.11% respectively.

Likewise, articles and determiners have 3 and 1 respectively and they have got 0.06% and 0.02% respectively.

This table shows that nouns have been used in the highest number in the sampled newspaper and determiners were used least. Determiners and interjections have equal number in the NSP Daily i.e. 1.

3.2.1 Holistic Analysis of Word Classes Mixed in the NSP Daily

Words can be classified according to their functions like noun, verb, adjectives, adverb, preposition, pronoun, etc. the words mixed in the NSP Daily are shown according to their class in the following table.

Table No. 3

Holistic Analysis of Word Classes Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun	3797	91.89
2	Adjective	160	3.87
3	Verb	109	2.64
4	Adverb	27	0.65
5	Preposition	17	0.42
6	Pronoun	11	0.27
7	Conjunction	6	0.15

8	Article	3	0.07
9	Determiner	1	0.02
10	Interjection	1	0.02
Total		4132	100

The above table shows the class wise distribution of the word class in the sampled newspaper the NSP Daily's 10 days' issues. Out of total word 4132, the number of noun is in the highest rank. It occupies 91.89% of the total word class. The number of noun is 3797.

Similarly, determiner and interjection have been used least. They are used in equal number i.e. 1 and they belong to 0.02%.

Other word classes as adjective, verb, and adverb are in the second, third, and fourth rank respectively. The number they occupy is 160, 109, and 27 and their percentage is 3.87, 2.64, and 0.65 respectively.

Similarly, preposition is in the fifth rank, pronoun the sixth, conjunction the seventh, and article is in the eighth rank. They have occupied 0.42%, 0.27%, 0.15%, and 0.07% respectively.

Some examples of mixed English codes are listed below from the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Budget: Pradh nmantril i r jyavyabasth sanc lan, niyantra ,
mantriparisad gat an, *bajet* lag yatko adhik r dine k ryadalko prastav
cha.

Note of Decent: K ryadalmai viv d bhaeko k ran nep li ka gresle *no*
av isen lekheko cha.

Electoral: Upasamitim upar trapatiko nirv can prataksha w *lek oral*
prakriy b a hune bhanne vi ayam sahamati bhayako chaina.

Creative: Tyasaile *krietiv* hunaiparcha bhanne j van dar an p lek yuvar j phaim bahut khu i chan.

Pass: ...ni cit aikshik m pd a garerasamet loksewa yogle garne pariksh p s hunaiparcha.

FM: ... jasm *af.am* pani baj una milcha.

SAARC: Bhel m s *rk* mulukk gabharnarharusahit pacasbhand bad i prtinidhiharuko sahabh gita raheko cha.

3.2.1.1 Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of nouns mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 4

Nouns Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	428	11.27
2	2 nd Jeshtha	394	10.38
3	3 rd Jeshtha	422	11.11
4	4 th Jeshtha	348	9.17
5	5 th Jeshtha	378	9.96
6	6 th Jeshtha	420	11.06
7	7 th Jeshtha	467	12.30
8	8 th Jeshtha	314	8.27

9	9 th Jeshtha	310	8.16
10	10 th Jeshtha	316	8.32
Total		3797	100

The above table exhibits the occurrence of nouns in the NSP Daily. Among the selected 10 issues, the issue of 7th Jeshtha has used the highest number of nouns. It has used 467 nouns which carries 12.30% of the total number of nouns.

The 9th issue of the selected newspaper has mixed least number of nouns i.e. 310 which is 8.16% out of total nouns. The issue of 1st has mixed nouns in the second rank, 3rd the third, 6th the fourth, and 2nd the fifth rank. The number of nouns they used is 428, 422, 420, and 394 respectively. These issues carry 11.27%, 11.11%, 11.06, and 10.38%.

Similarly, other issues namely the 5th issue belong to the sixth rank, 4th the seventh, 10th the eighth, and the 8th issue belong to the ninth rank and the number of nouns they used is 378, 348, 316, and 314 respectively. They have occupied 9.96%, 9.17%, 8.32%, and 8.27% of the total nouns respectively.

The following examples of nouns are presented from the selected issues.

Goal: ...dipe re t ale t mine m *gol* garek thie.

Motorcycle: phuharule cad eko *motarsaikal* rokeru uniharule patrak r j n ainu bhandai ku pi gareko bha araile batae.

Congress: *Ka resle* m g gare anurupko sarvocat ta isthapit bhaeko cha tara...

3.2.1.2 Analysis of Adjectives Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of adjectives mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of

occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 5
Adjectives Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	10	6.25
2	2 nd Jeshtha	22	13.75
3	3 rd Jeshtha	16	10.00
4	4 th Jeshtha	12	7.50
5	5 th Jeshtha	15	9.45
6	6 th Jeshtha	16	10.00
7	7 th Jeshtha	16	10.00
8	8 th Jeshtha	20	12.50
9	9 th Jeshtha	24	15.00
10	10 th Jeshtha	9	5.63
Total		160	100

The above table displays that there was the use of 160 adjectives in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. Out of the total number of adjectives, the issue of 9th Jeshtha has used the highest number of adjectives. It has used 24 adjectives. It is 15.00% of the total adjectives used in the NSP Daily.

The least number of adjectives belong to the issue of 10th of Jeshtha which has used only 9 adjectives. It is 5.63% of the total adjectives.

Similarly, the issue of 2nd Jeshtha has got the second position, 8th the third, 5th the fifth, 4th the sixth, and the issue of 1st Jeshtha got the seventh position. The number of adjectives they get is 22, 20, 15, 12, and 10 respectively. And they carry 13.75%, 12.50%, 9.45%, 7.50, and 6.25% of the total number of adjectives respectively.

It is coincidence that the issues of 3rd, 6th, and 7th Jeshtha have equal number of adjectives. All of them used 16 adjectives i.e. 10.00% of the total adjectives and they make up the fourth rank.

Some examples of adjectives have been given below from the selected issues.

Monotonous: Mudd m mil harek dri iko le r mrosa ga samh lepani wak latko k m *monotonas* bhayo bhandai cha e.

Amateur: *Amecyurtarpha* t si chiri erp ir am ubhiek chan.

3.2.1.3 Analysis of Verbs Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of verbs mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 6

Verbs Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	14	12.84
2	2 nd Jeshtha	6	5.50
3	3 rd Jeshtha	16	14.68
4	4 th Jeshtha	10	9.17
5	5 th Jeshtha	14	12.84

6	6 th Jeshtha	12	11.01
7	7 th Jeshtha	13	11.93
8	8 th Jeshtha	6	5.50
9	9 th Jeshtha	14	12.84
10	10 th Jeshtha	4	3.67
Total		109	100

The above table shows the number of verbs mixed in the NSP Daily. There were total 109 verbs used. Out of total number of verbs, the issue of 3rd Jeshtha has used the highest number of verb. It has used 16 verbs which is 14.68%.

The least number of verbs is used in the issue of 10th Jeshtha. It has used 4 verbs covering 3.87%.

Similarly, the issue of 1st, 5th, and 9th issue have used equal number of verbs. They have used 14 verbs which is 12.84%. These issues occupy the second rank.

The issue of 7th Jeshtha occupies the third rank, 6th the fourth, and 4th issue occupies the fifth rank. The number of verbs they got is 13, 12, and 10 respectively and they have occupied 11.93%, 11.01%, and 9.17%.

Likewise, the issue of 2nd Jeshtha covers the sixth rank and 8th issue both covers the seventh rank having equal numbers. The number they got is 6 and they have 5.50% out of total verbs.

Some examples of verbs from the selected issues are given below.

Design: Siji aerkularko *ij in* kam bijuli bholtajm pani calne gari ban ieko cha.

Fit: Badh 1 bhitra mek nikal s m n *phit* garne jimm lieko t eked r kampanile bhavan nirm ko k m sampanna gare t pani mek nikal ...

3.2.1.4 Analysis of Adverbs Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of adverbs mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 7

Adverbs Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	2	7.41
2	2 nd Jeshtha	5	18.52
3	3 rd Jeshtha	4	14.81
4	4 th Jeshtha	4	14.81
5	5 th Jeshtha	3	11.11
6	6 th Jeshtha	–	–
7	7 th Jeshtha	6	22.22
8	8 th Jeshtha	1	3.70
9	9 th Jeshtha	–	–
10	10 th Jeshtha	2	7.41
Total		27	100

The above table shows the number of adverbs mixed in the NSP Daily. There were total 27 adverbs used. Out of total number of verbs, the issue of 7th

Jeshtha has used the highest number of adverb. It has used 6 verbs which is 22.22%.

The least number of adverbs were used in the issue of 8th Jeshtha. It has used 1 adverb which is 3.70% of the total number of adverbs used in the NSP Daily.

The 2nd issue ranks the second which has used 5 adverbs and it is 18.52%. The issues of 3rd and 4th have used 4 adverbs both constituting the third rank on the basis of use of adverb which is 14.81%.

Similarly, the 5th issue belongs to the fourth rank. The number of adverb it used is 3 and it is 11.11%. The fifth rank is taken by 2nd and 10th issue since they have used 2 adverbs equally and they occupy 7.41%.

The table also points that the 6th and 9th issue have not used any adverbs.

The following are the examples of adverbs found in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Together: ubh rambha phaly by k *ugedarb* a bhaekothiyo.

Under: ranjisikai th p magar samagram ek *an arm* ek aya pandhra a kako k r a ban udai jhino antarle pach i parek thie.

3.2.1.5 Analysis of Prepositions Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of prepositions mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 8

Prepositions Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	–	–
2	2 nd Jeshtha	1	5.88

3	3 rd Jeshtha	–	–
4	4 th Jeshtha	–	–
5	5 th Jeshtha	3	17.65
6	6 th Jeshtha	4	23.53
7	7 th Jeshtha	2	11.76
8	8 th Jeshtha	4	23.53
9	9 th Jeshtha	1	5.88
10	10 th Jeshtha	2	11.76
Total		17	100

The above table shows that there was the use of total 17 prepositions in the selected issues of NSP Daily. The highest numbers of prepositions have been used in the issue of the 6th and 8th Jeshtha. They have equal number of preposition i.e. 4 and it is 23.53% out of total percentage of the preposition.

The least preposition has been used in the two issues: the 2nd and 9th. They have used only 1 preposition and it is 5.88% only.

The second rank has been taken by the 5th issue it has used 3 prepositions and it is 17.65%. there are two issues for the third rank. The 7th and 10th issues are in this rank. They have used 2 prepositions covering 11.76%. The issues of 1st, 3rd, and 4th have used no prepositions.

The examples of prepositions are given below from the selected issues.

By: Pratiyogit m n yak anil kapurle nirm gareko ry p b i ry i an n mko brittacitra utkri a bhaeko thiyo.

Of: Las anjelsako haliud wak av phemm g yik ko j van ra karierprati samm n gardai phy nharule ph lko gucch r khek chan.

3.2.1.6 Analysis of Pronouns Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of pronouns mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 9

Pronouns Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	2	18.18
2	2 nd Jeshtha	–	–
3	3 rd Jeshtha	1	9.09
4	4 th Jeshtha	–	–
5	5 th Jeshtha	–	–
6	6 th Jeshtha	4	36.36
7	7 th Jeshtha	2	18.18
8	8 th Jeshtha	1	9.09
9	9 th Jeshtha	1	9.09
10	10 th Jeshtha	–	–
Total		11	100

The above table shows that there was the mixing of total 11 pronouns in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The issue of 6th Jeshtha, 2069 used highest number of pronouns. It has used 4 pronouns which is 36.36% of the total pronouns mixed in the NSP Daily.

The second rank is covered by the issue of 1st Jeshtha and 7th Jeshtha, 2069. They have used equal number of pronouns i.e. 2 which 18.18% of the total number of pronouns.

The issues of 3rd Jeshtha, 8th Jeshtha, and 9th Jeshtha, 2069 have mixed equal number of pronouns. They have used only 1 pronoun which is 9.09% of the total pronouns.

It is noteworthy that the issues of 2nd Jeshtha, 4th Jeshtha, 5th Jeshtha, and 10th Jeshtha, 2069 among the selected issues have not mixed any pronouns.

Some examples of pronouns have been presented in the following from the selected issues.

You: i phil labh ra labh t labh y bebi gitk y sarjakko nidhanprati ...

They: Dar akle *de* barn dis we ki g yik le kelmit da frag aili
pacch udai hariyo luga lag eko hunasakne anum n garek thie.

3.2.1.7 Analysis of Conjunctions Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of conjunctions mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 10
Conjunctions Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	1 st Jeshtha	–	–	–
2	2 nd Jeshtha	–	–	–
3	3 rd Jeshtha	1	16.67	II
4	4 th Jeshtha	1	16.67	II
5	5 th Jeshtha	2	33.33	I
6	6 th Jeshtha	2	33.33	I
7	7 th Jeshtha	–	–	–
8	8 th Jeshtha	–	–	–
9	9 th Jeshtha	–	–	–
10	10 th Jeshtha	–	–	–
Total		6	100	

The above table shows that there was the mixing of total 6 conjunctions in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The issues of 5th and 6th Jeshtha, 2069 have used 2 conjunctions which is 33.33% of the total conjunctions.

Similarly, the issues of 3rd and 4th Jeshtha, 2069 have used only 1 conjunction which is 16.67% of the total conjunctions mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Among the selected 10 issues, only four issues found to mix conjunctions and other six issues viz. 1st, 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th issues have not mixed any conjunctions.

The example of conjunction has been presented in the following from the selected issues.

And: R jyalakshmi golch ko n mm bir tngar tinm raheko ken *en* by mbo, anju r ko n mm raheko yunik pharnicar...

3.2.1.8 Analysis of Articles Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of articles mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is done in the basis of their frequency of occurrence and their percentage in each issue of NSP Daily. This can be presented in the following table.

Table No. 11

Articles Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	1	33.33
2	2 nd Jeshtha	–	–
3	3 rd Jeshtha	–	–
4	4 th Jeshtha	–	–
5	5 th Jeshtha	–	–
6	6 th Jeshtha	–	–
7	7 th Jeshtha	–	–
8	8 th Jeshtha	–	–
9	9 th Jeshtha	2	66.67
10	10 th Jeshtha	–	–
Total		3	100

The above table displays only two issues out of the selected ten issues of the NSP Daily have mixed English articles. The issue of 9th Jeshtha, 2069 has mixed only 2 articles which is 66.67% of the total articles.

Similarly, only 1 article has been mixed in the 1st issue which is 33.33% of the total articles. In this way, there was mixing of only 3 articles in the ten issues of the NSP Daily. Other issues except 1st and 9th have not mixed any articles.

The example of article has been presented in the following from the selected issues.

The: Unle kelmi *da* phrag aili pacch udai hariyo lug lag eki thiin.

3.2.1.9 Analysis of Determiners Mixed in the NSP Daily

In this section, the English determiners mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily are described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage. The following table shows the distribution of determiners in the NSP Daily.

Table No. 12

Determiners Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	–	–
2	2 nd Jeshtha	–	–
3	3 rd Jeshtha	1	100
4	4 th Jeshtha	–	–
5	5 th Jeshtha	–	–
6	6 th Jeshtha	–	–
7	7 th Jeshtha	–	–

8	8 th Jeshtha	–	–
9	9 th Jeshtha	–	–
10	10 th Jeshtha	–	–
Total		1	100

The table shows there was only 1 determiner found to be mixed in the selected ten issues of the NSP Daily. The only one determiner appeared in the issue of 3rd Jeshtha, 2069. Other nine issues except 3rd Jeshtha, 2069 have not mixed any determiners.

The example of determiner has been presented in the following from the selected issues.

What: Kame i philma *w t* u ekspec wen yu r ekspecti ko uti
bhairahada nirde ak kark jonsle sat dina bol epachi...

3.3 Holistic Analysis of Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the English phrases mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis is based on their frequency of occurrence and percentage. This is shown in the following table.

Table No. 13

Holistic Analysis of Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Phrase	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun phrases	786	96.44
2	Verb phrases	22	2.70
3	Adjective phrases	7	0.86

4	Adverb phrases	–	–
5	Prepositional phrases	–	–
Total		815	100

The above table displays that altogether 815 phrases have been mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. Out of total phrases, the number of noun phrases is the highest. The number of noun phrases is 786 which is 96.44% of the total phrases.

Similarly, verb phrase occupies the second rank and adjective phrase occupies the third rank. In other words, the selected issues mixed 22 verb phrases and 7 adjective phrases. Verb phrases occupy 2.70% and adjective phrases occupy 0.86%.

It is clear from the table that adverb phrase and prepositional phrase were not mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Some examples of phrases are presented in the following from the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Red Carpet Show: Yas pa akko phes ivalm sahabh gi huna ty h pugeki mallik philma ma g skar tin ko *re k rpe om* lag eko pahiranl i ...

Pass out: Ahilesamma elelbib ta tin aya *p s ut* bhae bhane elelemm pait lis jan pratibar a pad daichan.

Super hit: Unko yo *supar hit* philma ho.

3.3.1 Analysis of Noun Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

In this section, the English noun phrases mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily are described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage in each issue. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 14

Noun Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	80	10.18
2	2 nd Jeshtha	117	14.89
3	3 rd Jeshtha	95	12.09
4	4 th Jeshtha	63	8.02
5	5 th Jeshtha	61	7.76
6	6 th Jeshtha	90	11.45
7	7 th Jeshtha	127	16.16
8	8 th Jeshtha	54	6.87
9	9 th Jeshtha	35	4.83
10	10 th Jeshtha	64	8.14
Total		786	100

The above table displays that there was use of 786 noun phrases mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. Out of total NP mixed, the highest number of the NP was found in the issue of 7th Jeshtha, 2069 which has 127 NPs and it is 16.16% of the total NP mixed in the NSP Daily.

Similarly, the issue of 2nd Jeshtha holds second position, 3rd the third, 6th the fourth, and 1st issue holds fifth position. They occupy 117, 95, 90, and 80 NPs respectively.

Likewise, the issue of 10th Jeshtha occupies sixth rank, 4th the seventh, 5th the eighth, and 8th issue occupies ninth rank in the case of mixing of NP in the NSP Daily. These issues occupy 64, 63, 61, and 54 NPs and 8.14%, 8.02%, 7.76%, and 6.87% respectively.

In this way the least number of NP was mixed in the issue of 9th Jeshtha, 2069 which has used 35 NPs and it is 4.83% of the total NPs mixed in the NSP Daily.

The following are some examples of NPs found in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Political history: K n n s hrai gahan bi aya ho, manovigyan, *poli ikal histri*, sam j tra sabai bujhnuparcha k n nj vile.

Box office: Yo philmale *baks aphism* dam to eko thiyo.

3.3.2 Analysis of Verb Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

In this section, the English verb phrases mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily are described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage in each issue. This is presented in the following table.

Table No. 15

Verb Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	2	9.09
2	2 nd Jeshtha	–	–
3	3 rd Jeshtha	–	–
4	4 th Jeshtha	–	–
5	5 th Jeshtha	–	–

6	6 th Jeshtha	1	4.55
7	7 th Jeshtha	5	22.73
8	8 th Jeshtha	4	18.18
9	9 th Jeshtha	5	22.73
10	10 th Jeshtha	5	22.73
Total		22	100

The table shows that there was use of 22 verb phrases mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. Out of total VPs, the issues of 7th, 9th and 10th Jeshtha, 2069 have mixed 5 VPs placing them in the first rank which is 22.73% of the total VPs.

The second rank is covered by the issue of 8th Jeshtha which have mixed 4 VPs. It is 18.18% of the total VPs.

Similarly, the issue of 1st Jeshtha belongs to the third position which number is 2 i.e. 9.09%. The issue of 6th Jeshtha belongs to the fourth position which has mixed only 1 VP i.e. 4.55%.

Other four issues viz. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Jeshtha have not mixed any VPs.

Some examples of verb phrases and found in the NSP Daily are given below.

Catch out: R to olik pradip airile calis ran ban eko aba th m n lok balar hasim ansarile ball i ky c ut garek thie.

Sent up: My nce ar yun i e biruddha cy mpiens lig ph inalm pen l i ut u m par jit huda uni sen ap bhaek thie.

3.3.3 Analysis of Adjective Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

In this section, the English adjective phrases mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily are described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of

occurrence and percentage in each issue. This is presented in the following table.

Table No. 16

Adjective Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	–	–
2	2 nd Jeshtha	4	57.16
3	3 rd Jeshtha	–	–
4	4 th Jeshtha	–	–
5	5 th Jeshtha	–	–
6	6 th Jeshtha	1	14.29
7	7 th Jeshtha	1	14.29
8	8 th Jeshtha	–	–
9	9 th Jeshtha	1	14.29
10	10 th Jeshtha	–	–
Total		7	100

The above table shows that there were only 7 adjective phrases mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. Only four issues among ten selected issues of the NSP Daily have mixed AdjPs.

The issue of 2nd Jeshtha has the highest number of AdjP. It has used 4 AdjPs which is 57.16%.

Other three issues have mixed only 1 AdjP which is 14.29% of the total AdjPs mixed. These issues are the issue of 6th, 7th, and 9th Jeshtha, 2069.

Other issues viz. the issue of 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, and 10th Jeshtha, 2069 have not mixed any AdjPs.

The following are some examples of AdjPs mixed in the NSP Daily.

So cute: Unl i dekhnebittikai isth niyaharule d gi bhani cicy ek thie,
tyaspachi hi ij *so kyu* bhanek thie.

Super hit: Jabaki yasai s l mirko dil philma *supar hi* bhaeko thiyo.

3.3.4 Analysis of Adverb Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

There was not any AdvPs mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

3.3.5 Analysis of the Prepositional Phrases Mixed in the NSP Daily

There was not any PrepPs mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

3.4 Holistic Analysis of Sentences Mixed in the NSP Daily

In this section, the English sentences mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily are described and analyzed in terms sentence types and their frequency of occurrence. The table below shows the distribution of English sentences mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Table No. 17

Holistic Analysis of Sentences Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Sentence type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple Sentences	12	92.31
2	Compound Sentences	–	–
3	Complex Sentences	1	7.69
Total		13	100

The table shows that all sentences mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily are simple sentences except one sentence which is complex sentence.

Out of total 13 sentences, 12 sentences are simple sentence and only 1 sentence is complex sentence. In other words, simple sentences occupy 92.31% and complex sentence occupies 7.69% of the total sentences.

Furthermore, it is obvious from the above table that there is no use of compound sentence in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

3.4.1 Sentence-wise Analysis of the English Expressions Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis of the English sentences mixed in the NSP Daily in each selected issues of the Daily which is shown in the following table.

Table No. 18

Sentence-wise Analysis of Expressions Mixed in the NSP Daily

Issue	Simple	Compound	Complex	Total	Percentage
1 st Jeshtha	2	–	–	2	15.18
2 nd Jeshtha	1	–	–	1	7.69
3 rd Jeshtha	1	–	1	2	15.38
4 th Jeshtha	–	–	–	–	–
5 th Jeshtha	1	–	–	1	7.69
6 th Jeshtha	2	–	–	2	15.38
7 th Jeshtha	2	–	–	2	15.38
8 th Jeshtha	1	–	–	1	7.69
9 th Jeshtha	2	–	–	2	15.38

10 th Jeshtha	–	–	–	–	–
Total	12	0	1		100

The above table displays that there was altogether 13 sentences mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The issues of 1st, 6th, 7th, and 9th Jeshtha have equal 2 simple sentences. All of the issues cover 15.18% for each.

Similarly, the issues of 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 8th Jeshtha, 2069 have mixed only 1 simple sentence covering 7.69% for each issue.

Moreover, only 1 compound sentence has been mixed in the issue of 3rd Jeshtha, 2069.

It is clear from the table that the issues of 4th and 10th Jeshtha have not mixed any sentences neither simple nor compound.

It is clear from the table that neither issue from the selected issues has mixed complex sentences.

Here are some examples of sentences mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

I have got Dangi fever: Pra amsakharule *i hy v gat d gi fibhar* lekhieko isar k s th unko sw gat garek thie.

I feel love: *i phil labh* ra labh t labh y bebi gitk y sarjakko nidhanprati haliu ist rharu...

Machine made bread: Ani *me in me bre* bhanera pracarpani garieko thiyo.

What to expect when you are expecting: Nirm dhin rom ntik kame i philma *w t tu ekspek wen yu r ekspekti* ko suti bhairahada ...

3.5 Holistic Analysis of Language Functions Mixed in the NSP Daily

In this section, the English sentences mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily are described and analyzed in terms language function types following

Van Ek and their frequency of occurrence. The table below shows the distribution of language function of English sentences mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

Table No. 19

Holistic Analysis of Language Function Mixed in NSP Daily

S.N	Language Function	Frequency	Percentage
1	Imparting and seeking factual information (ISFI)	3	23.08
2	Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes (EFIA)	1	7.69
3	Expressing and finding out emotional attitude (EFEA)	6	46.15
4	Expressing and finding out moral attitude (EFMA)	–	–
5	Getting things done	3	23.08
6	Socializing	–	–
Total		13	100

The above table shows that there was use of 13 expressions. Out of total expressions mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily, maximum numbers of language functions have been found in expressing and finding out emotional attitudes (EFEA) which is 46.15% of the total expressions.

Imparting and seeking factual information (ISFI) and getting things done consist 3 expressions which is 23.08%. Similarly, expressing and finding out

intellectual attitudes (EFIA) consists only one expression which is 7.69% of the total expressions mixed in the NSP Daily.

Among the six language functions according to Van Ek, two language functions viz. expressing and finding out moral attitudes (EFMA) and socializing have not found to be used in the selected issues of the NSP Daily.

3.5.1 Function-wise Analysis of the English Expressions Mixed in the NSP Daily

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the English expressions mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. The analysis and interpretation is done the basis of their frequency of occurrence and percentage they obtained in the issue. This is presented in the following table.

Table No. 20

Function-wise Analysis of Expressions Mixed in the NSP Daily

S.N	Issue	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 st Jeshtha	2	15.69
2	2 nd Jeshtha	1	7.69
3	3 rd Jeshtha	2	15.38
4	4 th Jeshtha	–	–
5	5 th Jeshtha	1	7.69
6	6 th Jeshtha	2	15.38
7	7 th Jeshtha	2	15.38
8	8 th Jeshtha	1	7.69
9	9 th Jeshtha	2	15.38
10	10 th Jeshtha	–	–
Total		13	100

The above table displays that there was only 13 expressions mixed in the selected issues of the NSP Daily. Out of total expressions, the issues of 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 9th Jeshtha have equal 2 language functions. All of the issues cover 15.18% for each.

Similarly, the issues of 2nd, 5th, and 8th Jeshtha, 2069 have used equal only 1 language function covering 7.69% for each issue.

It is clear from the table that no language functions are found to be used in the issues of 4th and 10th Jeshtha, 2069.

The following are some examples of language functions that are found in the NSP Daily.

I have got Dangi fever: *Pra amsakharule i hy v gat d gi fibhar* lekhieko isar k s th unko sw gat garek thie. (Expressing opinion)

I feel love: *i phil labh ra labh t labh y bebi gitk y sarjakko nidhanprati haliu ist rharu...* (Expressing love)

Machine made bread: *Ani me in me bre bhanera pracarpani garieko thiyo.* (Describing things)

What to expect when you are expecting: *Nirm dhin rom ntik kame i philma w t tu ekspek wen yu r ekspekti ko suti bhairahada ...* (Asking for clarification)

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final chapter of the thesis. It consists of findings of the analyzed data and recommendations.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data, the study has extracted the following findings regarding the use of English in the selected issues of the NSP Daily

1. The total number of mixed codes used in the NSP Daily was 5,456 out of total 155,550 words which is 3.51%.
2. The highest number of code mixing was found in the issues of 6th and 10th Jeshtha, 2069. They mixed 4.29% English codes of the total mixed codes.
3. Nouns were mixed maximally in the NSP Daily. Out of 5,456 mixed words, nouns are 3,797 that is 69.59% and determiner and interjection were mixed least i.e. 1.
4. Four hundred sixty seven nouns were found to have been mixed in the issue of 7th Jeshtha, 2069 which is highest among selected ten issues.
5. Regarding the phrases, noun phrases were found to be mixed highly in the NSP Daily. Within 815 mixed phrases, noun phrases were 786 which is 96.44% of the total phrases. No adverb phrase and prepositional phrases mixed.
6. The abbreviations and acronyms were found to be mixed highly in the NSP Daily. The number of abbreviations is 509 which occupy 9.33% of the total mixed words.
7. Only 13 sentences were mixed in the selected issues. Out of 13 sentences, 12 were simple sentences and only 1 was complex sentence. No compound sentences were found.

8. Out of total 13 expressions, one type of language functions expressing and finding out emotional attitudes was mixed highly. Six expressions were found in this language function type. Other language functions as imparting and seeking factual information, expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes, and getting things done are the types of language functions which were mainly used in the NSP Daily.
9. English words which normally have not Nepali equivalent were found to be used in the NSP Daily. For example: *party, communist, doctor, forum, congress, bus, budget, bank, etc.*

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the study, some recommendations have been suggested below.

1. Nouns should be emphasized while teaching English in the classroom.
2. Noun phrases should be emphasized while teaching English.
3. The English which is used in day to day communication should be considered while teaching English.
4. Simple sentences should be emphasized than compound and complex sentences while teaching English.
5. The syllabus designers should have knowledge of highly frequent words while designing curriculum.
6. Underlying factors for mixing English codes in the print media should be identified.
7. English code mixing in non-Nepali newspapers should be studied.
8. The study on the consequences of English code mixing in Nepali language should be carried out.

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