

# **Chapter I**

## **Introduction**

This chapter includes the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and the operational definitions of the key terms.

### **Background of the Study**

Code mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or varieties in speech. Code-mixing is a situation where languages are used as code mixing of two or more languages. It may occur in various fields in different contexts. Therefore, it is the mixing of two or more languages in speech. It may occur within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language. Code mixing embodies not only variation but also the link between linguistic form and social practices. It takes place when a fluent bilingual changes languages without any change in situation while speaking. Furthermore, according to Kachru, (1978)

Code mixing refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. (p.28)

Code mixing is one type of code switching. As Wardhaugh (2006, p.101) says, "Code switching (also called code mixing) can occur in speaker's turns or within a single speaker's turn." Code switching and code mixing may occur in various fields and in different contexts which can be found in daily communication, political speeches, lectures, newspapers, literary text and so on. Even the speakers of Nepali mix English words in their oral communication and writing. In this scenario, educated groups mix high frequency of English words, phrases and sentences in their languages.

The novel is, of course, not an exception to this code mixing in various forms. In English novels, we can find code mixing from other languages. In Nepali novels we also find English code mixing as one of the prominent features.

In the novel *Palpasa Café* by Narayan Wagle (2005), we can find plenty of examples of code mixing. Here are some examples:

Patrakar le *non-fiction* po leknu parxa (p.1)

*Internet* sahit *Gallery cafe* hos jasko nam usle sajasakekoxa (p.3)

Euta *character artist* chinyachha (p.74)

*Can I help you?* (p.77)

Malai buba mamuko *attitude* thik lagena (p.228)

## **Statement of Problem**

Code mixing is perceived as a common phenomenon in language, but most of the English codes or words are used along with the Nepali language from the kitchen to the office, from home to school, by kids and adults and also by educated persons. While mixing codes, there are two possibilities; i.e. in some cases such mixing is taken as usual while in other cases it may create a burden. Mainly, it creates a problem in teaching and learning language and it also creates an issue of intangibility for the readers. Similarly, in the case of literary genres, we find many novels like, *Summer Love*, *Saya*, *Monsoon*, etc. and other collections which have practiced code mixing. So, such problems and issues should be resolved and addressed as comprehensively as possible. In this context, the focus on the intangibility regarding the readers is essential to consider. In the present scenario, we find several examples of code mixing in the literary writing and it is a part of teaching and learning language. It is creating the problems for the authors and translators as well as for readers due to the lack of exposers, inadequate professionalism and mixed ability proficiency. I have experienced problems of understanding the meaning and

aspect of the code mixed words in the novels which I have mentioned above. Therefore, I am motivated to conduct a research study on this particular area.

This research will examine the mixed codes in the novel *Palpasa Cafe*. I had also gone through more related thesis about code mixing but found that none of them had explored the situational context. Therefore, I am more interested in finding out the English codes with their different levels and situational context. After the completion of this research, different English mixed sentences and word classes will be identified. The finding will provide further guidelines for the researchers in the future, based on the code mixing issues.

### **Rationale of the Study**

Everything has its own significance in its respective field. So, this study also has its significance in its own area. This study focuses on the code mixing of English words existing in Nepali literature and other modes of communication.

This research work is about *Palpasa Café*, a Nepali novel. This study will focus on the mixing of English words in the novel. This study will be significant for the readers of literary texts, students and teachers of language and linguistics dealing with the problem of English code mixings. Predominantly, it strives to obtain the Nepali readers to learn about code mixing and the context of English code mixing in the field of Nepali literature, which helps them to develop their literary skill in natural and understandable as well practicable ways. Therefore, the finding of this study will be useful for those who are interested in knowing about code mixing as well as those who have deep interest in the domain of sociolinguistics and teachers of language, linguistics, textbook writers, language planners, syllabus designers, methodologists and sociolinguists. It is because code mixing is one of the important areas in sociolinguistics. Finally, this research study will be more

beneficial to the prospective researchers to those who want to carry out research related to this field.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study has the following objectives:

- a) To identify the major word classes of the English-mixed codes in the novel *Palpasa Café*.
- b) To explore the context in which the codes are mixed.
- c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

### **Research Questions**

The present study deals with the following research questions:

- a) What are the major word classes of English-mixed codes in the novel *Palpasa Café*?
- b) In which context are they used in the novel?
- c) What are the pedagogical implications of the study?

### **Delimitations of the Study**

The proposed research study was delimited to the following ideas.

- a) It was delimited to the Nepali novel *Palpasa Café*.
- b) It was delimited to mixed English words in the selected novel.
- c) The study included the analysis of only English mixed codes in the novel *Palpasa Café*.
- d) Only English code mixing sentences was taken into consideration from the novel.
- e) The shifted words of other languages were not counted for the study.
- f) Similarly, it was delimited to the note for the collecting English mixed words from this novel.

g) This study included 514 English codes as sampling.

### **Operational Definitions of the Key Terms**

***Code-switching:*** Code switching is a practice of alternating between two or more languages or varieties of language in conversation.

***Code:*** A code refers to the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. Here code refers to the use of the English language in a Nepali novel.

***Code-mixing:*** Code mixing refers to the mixing of two or more languages or varieties in speech. In other words, the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another language is code mixing.

***Context:*** Context refers to the part of written or spoken statements that precedes or follows specific words or a passage, usually influencing its meaning or effect. Here, meaning of the text was derived from linguistic, situational or experiential contexts.

## Chapter II

### Review of Related Literature

This chapter briefly brings together the available body of the knowledge in the relevant area of research. It includes review of related literature and focuses on the different aspects of code mixing. Furthermore, it deals with the review of empirical literature, implications of the studies and arrives finally at a conceptual framework.

#### Review of Theoretical Literature

The present research is mainly concerned with the English code mixed in a Nepali novel. This section deals with the theoretical review on code mixing and different aspects related to code mixing.

**Sociolinguistics.** Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation human society. It is a branch of applied linguistics in which language is studied in relation to human society. It studies the interaction on relationship between language and society. It deals with the mutual influence of social and linguistic variables and topics such as, language variation, bilingualism, multilingualism, speech communities functions of language, ethnography of communication etc. As Yule (2004, p.239) writes “sociolinguistics deals with the interrelationship between language and society.” It studies the interaction or relationship between language and society.

In this regard, Holmes (2008, p.1) states, “sociolinguistics studies the link between or the relationship between language and society. A society is a group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose, whereas a language is what the members of a given society speak.” Similarly, Wardhaugh (2008) writes;

Sociolinguistics is the discipline which is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structures and functions of the language that are used in social context and situation. It also studies how languages and varieties of a language function in communication. (p.12)

This definition points out that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of better understanding of the structure of language and of how language functions in communication. It is also clear that language and society are not independent; the definition of language includes in it a reference to society..

**Defining Code.** Code is a type of language which is a system used for communication between two or more parties. It helps speakers and listeners to communicate with each other in their code language. Language can be changed according to situations and topics. Regarding this, Richard, Richard, Heidi and Youngkyu (1999) write;

Code is a term which is used instead of language, speech, variety or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be a more neutral term than the other. People also use 'code' when they want to stress the use of a language or language variety in particular community. (p.56)

From the above definition we can conclude that, code is that kind of language which is used in different speeches, which creates variety of language and dialect carried out easiness to their communication. Code is a language which is makes it easier to understand their communication. For example, an officer working in a foreign country from Nepal may use one code (English) in the office and use another code (Nepali) at home. It is a broad term which may denote a dialect, register or a language.

There are many languages in the world. We may speak more than two languages even in a single society. Similarly, people may be speaking by using

a mixed language or shifting from one language to another. Most speakers use several varieties of any language where they come from bilingual and multilingual society.

**Code Mixing.** Code mixing refers to the insertion of words from another language in the sentence. So, mixing of the words or code in the middle of the sentence is called code mixing. According to Hudson (1980, p.53), “There are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alteration is called code mixing”. Similarly, Rai (2000, p.182) states, “If the shift from one code to another is absolute it is code switching however if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexicon shift) then it is code mixing”. Likewise, Wardhaugh (1986, p.103) says, “Code mixing occurs from one language to another in course of single utterance”. Code-mixing is another regular phenomenon which can be found in multi-lingual or bilinguals. It refers to the process of mixing ingredients of one language while speaking another. It depends on bilingual or multilingual society. Similarly as mentioned by Heller (1988), “Code mixing is the use of more than one language in course of a single.” Regarding code mixing, many scholars have provided their views differently. Wardhaugh (1986, p.103) says, “Code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to another in course of a single utterance”. According to this view, code mixing occurs within a single sentence. According to Hudson (1980, p.33), “There are cases where a fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation.”

Likewise, Gunperz (1982) says, “Code mixing is the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of a speech belonging to different grammatical systems” (p.59). Although in many cases code switching is the cover term which also includes code mixing. Hossain (2015) defines, “Code mixing is actually the mixing of different varieties of language. It refers to mixing of two different codes within a sentence”. Similarly, Muysken (2000)



defines, “three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization”.

**Code Switching.** Code switching is also a usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual societies. 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. According to Trudgill (1983), “switching from one language variety into another when the situation demands”. Likewise Krishnasway and Vermaa (1992), write;

... code switching can take place between or even within sentences in speaking and writing. Certain topics or handled between or more appropriately in one language than in another in particular bilingual context. Switching from one code to another is not a matter of free individual choice. It is affected by topical and situational features which determine the speaker’s choice from among and set of available codes.  
(p.46)

Normally code switching is a term used in linguistics referring to using more than one language or dialect in conversation.

For instance,

I am very sorry, *maile timro kalam bigare.*

*Ma thorai khanchu,* I am feeling uneasy

Code switching occurs when a bilingual person uses both languages to communicate with another person which happens consciously. In most cases, both people in the conversation are conversant with both languages. This switch from one language to another can last for a single phrase to a few sentences. The switching is made mainly due to the mood of the speaker or he/she might feel that a particular part of the conversation can be best conveyed by switching to another language. In some cases, switching might also happen

because the person does not know the appropriate word or phrase in a particular language. Code switching happens very often in ethnic minority communities and in different countries.

**Purpose of Code Mixing.** Code mixing can be defined as a mixing of two codes or languages usually without a change of topic. This is quite common in bilingual or multilingual communities and is often a mark of solidarity between bilingual friends or colleagues. In an informal situation code mixing can involve various levels of language e.g. phonology, morphology, grammar or lexis. “Code mixing has become a common feature in the bilingual and multilingual communities. There are different reasons and purposes including solidarity, accommodation to listeners, choice of topic and perceived social and cultural distance”. In regard with the purpose, Hudson (1980) writes;

The purpose of code mixing seems to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which either language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effects the speaker balances the two languages against each other as a linguistic cock-tail, a few words of one language first for a few more words and so on. The changes generally take places more or less randomly as far as the subject matter is concerned but they seem to be limited by the sentences. (p.53)

Hence, it is clear that people mix two or more codes in course of communication to avoid ambiguity and also to deal with certain topic explicitly. Moreover, people use mixed expressions to become more intellectual because they think that one variety or code is more prestigious than the other. It happens in the case of using the English language in the Nepali context. Bhatia and Ritchie (1999) write;

Code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event.

In other words, code mixing is intra-sentential and may be subject to some discourse principles. It is motivated by social and psychological factors. (p.224)

Code mixing is the change of one language to another in the same oral or written text. It is a common phenomenon in the society where two or more languages are used together studies of code mixing enable us to understand the constraints of language. Similarly, Anastassious & Andreu (2017) write;

Code mixing refers to the mixing of different linguistic units (words, phrases, sentences) that modifies usually from participating grammatical systems within one sentence. In other words, code mixing is governed by grammatical rules and can be promoted by social/ psychological motivations. (p.15)

Thus, the propose of code mixing seems to avoid ambiguous situations for which either language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect the speaker balances two languages against each other by mixing words. Similarly, some English words are focused as dominant in the Nepali language. For example; beauty parlor, confuse, computer, local bus, internet and telephone, cannot be found in the Nepali language equivalents but those words are taken as borrowed words. So, those English words are used in communication through Nepali as native words.

**Language Context in Relation to Code Mixing.** People use mixed language in their expression in bilingual or multilingual societies. They are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak and they may switch from one to another. It is then code switching but if the code is in the middle of the sentence then it is code mixing.

**Context.** The term context refers to the situation where people communicate with each other. Superficially, context deals with the physical surroundings in which communication takes place. Context plays a vital role while searching meaning or function of any expressions. No doubt, that some exponents may have several meaning in different contexts. Each and every expression is context sensitive.

According to , Thornbury (1999, p.70), “ As decontextualized words and de- contextualized sentences lose their meaning, so to do decontextualized texts.” This means that it will be meaningful analysis of words, sentences and texts when it is analyzed in relation to context.

Thornbury (1999, p. 70) mentioned three types of context:

**Contexts of Co- text.** Co- text is the rest of the text that surrounds that provides meaning to the individual language item in the text. It is also called linguistic context that depends on the linguistic items on the text.

**Contexts of Culture.** To group complete meaning of an exponent, we must know the cultural aspects of the text which is called the text of culture.

**Context of Situation.** Context of situation refers to different factors that affect communication. It also includes physical surroundings where communication takes place.

Of these contexts, this research will only consider situational context.

The title of the novel *Palpasa Cafe* was analyzed in the research. While going through this novel, I found many English expressions mixed among Nepali sentences. To find out such mixed English expressions at different levels and their contextual analysis, I carried out this research study.

**Relationship between Code Mixing and Literature.** A creative writer brings out the inner feelings, emotions, experience, ideas, opinions and human life style of the society through writing in the discipline of the literature. Literature is an art of writing which is the graceful and joyful diction that expresses not only emotive feelings, opinions and experiences but also reflect social realities through figurative language or devices. Both of the language and codes are perception by human. Language is a means and covers all other activities of humans but second language words are being replaced in their native language while they communicate.

In this regard, Long (2000,p.7) says, “it is a curious and prevalent opinion that literature, like all art, is a mere play of imagination pleasing enough like a new novel but without any serious of practical importance.” Similarly, Cuddon (1992, p.505) defines literature as a vague term which usually denotes the works which belong to the major genres like epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story, ode.” Literature represents the community based opinions, experiences and diverse feeling of the society. Literature can appear in different disciplines as drama, poem, story, novel and so on. In Nepali literature, code mixing from English is being a general phenomenon. Different disciplines express different styles, and situation and patterns try to maintain various feelings, opinions, experiences, and ideologies of the particular community through literary writings. The writers mix the English codes and words in their literary writings as a strategy to attract the attention of young readers and address the demand of modern society.

**An Introduction to the Novel Palpasa Café and Its Writer Narayan Wagle.** The novel Palpasa Café was written by Narayan Wagle was published in 2005. Wagle is a Nepali journalist and novelist. He was the editor of *Kantipur Daily*, one of Nepal's largest circulating newspapers, until 2008, and was the editor of *Nagarik News* until May 18, 2012. Wagle's novel *Palpasa Café* won a Madan Puraskar award. Now, he works at Setopati, a digital newspaper in Nepal.

*Palpasa Café* has been a best seller in Nepal, creating a sales record for a Nepali book of 25,000 copies in the first year. It was Wagle's first book. Since its release, the book has received many honors including the highly prestigious literary award in Nepal, the Madan Puraskar. After *Palpasa Café*, Wagle has written another best-selling book *Mayur Times*. *Palpasa Café* was originally in Nepali and was later translated into English and Korean. The book has sold over 25,000 copies as of July 2012. *Palpasa Café* has officially become the first Nepali novel available kindle. It has also been available in various portable and eBook formats.

**About the Novel.** This research is based on Narayan Wagle's *Palapsa Café*, a powerful antiwar novel written in the context of the ten year Maoist insurgency in Nepal. The war was the conflict between the state and Maoist republic rebellion. The novel was published at the time when the war was at its climax. The vivid description of the extreme violence by the Maoist Guerillas is presented through the narratives of Drishya. The despoiling outcome, horrifying situation of the state and the failed peoples fear and anger is diplomatically presented through the eyes of the character Drishya. This is the account of Drishya, an artist i.e. presented inside Wagle's narration. The writer himself is seen as the narrator at the beginning and the last part of this novel. Drishya is the major character of this novel. He is an artist by profession but, a son to a Brahmin family, runs his own art gallery in Kathmandu, and belongs to a middle class family originally from a village of western Nepal and lives as an established artist in Kathmandu. There is another major character- Palpasa, a young girl returned from the United States after completing her higher education. She had come to visit her parents' birth land Nepal. She lived with her grandmother in Kathmandu and fell in love with author of her heart touching art book. Her area of internet art also helped her to attract toward art. Both characters represent the lifestyle of the middle class family in Kathmandu.

Siddhartha is an old college friend of Drishya. He used to be a student leader in college days but is now a Maoist commander of the rebellion group

that is declared terrorist by the state. Drishya goes to visit his village with his collage friend Siddhartha. He observes the realistic lifestyles of war affected area. While he was returning to Kathmandu, he meets Palpasa sitting near him in the bus. But Palpasa dies when the bus is destroyed by a Maoists' bomb blast while Drishya who has stepped out to urinate is saved.

### **The Novel at a Glance**

Title: Palpasa Café

Writer: Narayan Wagle

Primary Language: Nepali

Publisher: NepalayanKalistan, Kathmandu

Published Date: 2005

ISBN No: 978-9937-9058-5-5

### **Review of Empirical Literature**

Research is a field of scientific enquiry and investigation. It is scientific because it adopts systematic and scientific procedures of analysis on specific topics. Each and every research work requires appropriate evidence from previous researchers with justifiable findings. Many research works have been carried out related to English code mixing under the Department of English Education in the faculty of Education, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu. The studies related to this topic are reviewed in this section.

Subedi (2001) carried out research on “Code Mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily: A Descriptive Study”. The main objective of the study was to find out and analyze English codes that are used on the Gorkhapatra Daily and their frequency of occurrence. His data collection tools were observation and dairy notes. He studied every issue within one week of the daily newspaper. The findings of his study were that daily the greater number of English words (23.71%) found in the Saturday supplementary writing in the Gorkhapatra Daily. Similarly, he also conducted that the greater number of shifted English

words (18.29% to 26.43%) were found in the advertisement were seat, table, drive, hospital and cycle.

Luintel, (2005) carried out a study on “English Code Mixing in Nepali stories: A Comparative and practical study.” The objectives of the study were to find out the mixed English words and expressions in Nepali stories and to compare the trend of mixing English words in the stories from 1995 to 2005. The researcher selected 48 stories from four publications through judgmental non- random sampling. He used both sources for collecting data. The primary data carried were out from 200 people in the field of Kirtipur and Jhapa through purposive non-random sampling procedures and he selected different stories from publications as secondary sources of data collection. His finding was that naming words were more frequent than verbs, objectives, adverbs and sentences. The study found that some English words had been already borrowed into Nepali language.

Neupane (2007) carried out a study on “Code mixing in Nepali Folk Songs”. The main objective of this research was to find out English code mixing in Nepali folk songs. The researcher selected 25 Nepali folk songs using the judgmental non- random sampling procedure for collection data. The researcher used only secondary data. He used the notebook as the data collection tool. His finding was that the Nepali folk songs very often mix the nouns rather than verbs and adverbs and nouns had greater frequencies in the folk songs. He further states that simple sentences in folk songs were more often used than compound and complex sentences.

Puri (2010) conducted research on “Code Mixing in Sukaratka Paila.” The main objectives of this study to find out the opinions of different contexts and to find out the frequency of the English words and analyze English expressions at word, phrase, clause, sentence and abbreviation levels. He selected 20 different literary figures on the purposive non-random sampling



basis regarding code mixing in the novel. After the study, he found that nouns and verbs were more frequently used in the Nepali novels.

Shankar (2012) accomplished research under the title “Code Mixing in Electronic Media: A case of Facebook.” Her objective of the study was to identify mixed English words and expressions on the Facebook. Her sampling procedure was purposive random and the sample size for the study was some cases of Facebook. She used a questionnaire and interview as the research tools. She found that most of the Facebook users used nouns more commonly as compared to other word classes in Facebook communication.

Pandeya (2015), carried out a study on “English Code Switching in Nepali literature: A Case of *Saya*”. The main objectives of this study was to find out English code switching in the Nepali novel *Saya* in terms of sentence types and language functions and find out the medical terms and analyze them. He adopted non-random the sampling procedure to select the novel. He used only secondary sources to collect the data. For this research, he used a checklist and diary as tools to collect the data. The main finding of this research was that only simple English sentences were found to have mixed rather than complex and compound sentences and the medical terms were also frequently used to denote diseases, drugs, and physical and conditions.

Magar (2016) carried out a research study entitled English Code mixing in Magar Literature: A Case of Aachham Chetaika”. His main objectives were to find out English codes mixed in the collection of Magar stories Aachham Chetaika and the find out situational contexts of English code mixing in the story. He applied the survey research design using the purposive non random sampling procedures for secondary source of data collection and five Magar and Kham literary figures for the primary source of data collection respectively. His research tool was an observation checklist too. His major findings were word level codes mixing as a general phenomenon influencing

over the vernacular languages. Especially science and modern technologies and terminologies were found to be mixed.

By observing these studies I knew that code mixing is common in different modes of communication. Most of the researchers found that English words are prominently found in the Nepali language. However, this study is different from the others research study in terms of population and data analysis procedures. In my research study I examined the English words which were used in the novel *Palpasa Café* and the context in which they used.

### **Implications of the Review for the Study**

Literature review helps researchers to meet the target objectives of the study. The related theoretical and empirical literature review helps to get the concept and idea on the research topic which broadens our knowledge in the research area. It also makes the researcher aware about several ideas on the topic. Similarly, it also helps the researcher to develop the conceptual framework and bring clarity and focus to the research problems.

Subedi's (2001) study helped me to analyze the English codes that are used on the newspaper. This will be more important for my study. Likewise, Luitel's (2005) helped me to find the naming words maximally used by the respondents. Similarly, Neupane's (2007) research helped me to acquire knowledge about verbs, adverbs and nouns frequency in the folk songs. Likewise, the research study of Puri (2010) helped me to acquire knowledge of English words expressions at word, phrase, clauses and sentence level in the Nepali novel. Furthermore, Shankar (2012) also be helped me to acquire more knowledge about word classes and methodology to carry out my research. In the same way, Pandeya (2015) helped me to be familiar with code mixing in the novel of Nepali literature and to get more ideas about research design, method, sampling procedures and research tools respectively. Furthermore, the research study of Magar (2016) helped me to get idea and knowledge about

method and procedures to sample the population of the study of collect secondary sources of data.

The above researches and researchers have found that the naming words are frequently used than adjectives, adverbs and abbreviation in Nepali literature. Those reviews provide me the knowledge on conceptualizing the theory of code mixing, employing the methodology, generalizing the way of interpretation and analysis as well as the ratio of frequency in code mixing. Therefore, this study will become really important to the reader to explore the role of author and novel in their research area. It will help me to know type of research area. It will also help me to know type of research design that will be used.

I understand the overall research study process with the existing literature. I got some basic guidelines to develop theory to my research. I got the idea of determining the research design, objectives and research problems, selecting the sample and the tools, improving techniques and procedure and drawing research findings. As in those studies, my research also followed the survey research design.

## **Conceptual Framework**

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations in contexts. It is the representation of the theories by researchers and their own conceptualization of the relationship between variables. After the intensive study of a number of theories and researchers, I have come up with a conceptual framework which is presented diagrammatically as follows:

## Chapter III

### Research Methodology

This study is about English code mixing in the Nepali novel *Palpasa Café*. This chapter consists of the design of the study, particularly, population sample and strategy, research tools, source of data, data collection procedures and data analysis procedures. Especially, this chapter describes the methodology to used fulfill the perquisite objectives.

#### Design of the Study

Research design is a fixed set of procedures for conducting the research study. There are several designs in practice. This study follows the survey research design. Survey is a superficial research which studies an issue or phenomenon. It is the most commonly used method of investigation in educational research. It is a special branch of social science research.

According to Jaegar (1988, as cited in Nunan, 1992, p.140), “the researcher does not do anything to the objects or subjects of research, except observe them or ask them to provide data. The research consists of collecting data on things or people as they are, without trying to alter anything”.

According to Hutson (1990, as cited in Ojha & Bhandari, 2017,p.203), “survey research is the method of collecting information by asking a set of pre-formulated questions in a structured questionnaire to a sample of individual so as to be representative of a defined population.”

According to Kerlinger (1986 as cited in Ojha & Bhandari, 2017, p.203),“survey research is a kind of research which studies large and small population or universe by selecting and studying sample chosen from the population to discover the relative incidence, distribution and interrelationship of social and psychological variables". According to Rosiers (1988, as cited in

Ojha & Bhandari, 2017), survey research in education involves the collection of information from members of a group of students, teachers or other persons associated with the educational process and the analysis of this information to illuminate important educational issues. Most surveys are based on samples of a specified target population ...the researcher often wishes to generalize the results obtained from the samples to the population from which samples were drawn (p.203).

Similarly, Nunan (1992, p.140) states, “The main purpose of a survey is to obtain a snapshot of conditions, attitudes and events at a single point of time.”

This research obtains useful data from a large of population as English Code mixed in the Nepali novel *Palpasa Café* and compromise notes and diary for the collection of data as English code mixing from the Madan Puraskar winning novel. The main purpose of survey research is to find out (public opinion) on certain issues to asses a certain educational program and to find the behavior of different professionals, to asses certain activities, to study certain trend of a single point of time and to find out existing situation or study of certain institutions.

Nunan (ibid) has given the following survey research process:

- a) Identification of the problem
- b) Specifying the objectives
- c) Constructing hypothesis
- d) Expanding theoretical knowledge
- e) Writing the research proposal
- f) Piloting research tools
- g) Sampling the population
- h) Going to the field/ public/ contacting the informants
- i) Establishing rapport with the respondents

- j) Implementation of research tools
- k) Collecting data
- l) Analysis of data comparison of data
- m) Calculation of findings
- n) Listing to findings

Survey is the most helpful research design to carry out to collect data and it finds out public opinions, behavior and attitude of different professionals to access certain activities.

To obtain the objectives of my research study, I used the survey research design because it was helpful to carry out my research in the natural environment. The questionnaire and interviews are the important tools in the survey research. But here I applied dairy notes from the novel.

### **Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy**

The population of this study consisted of all English-mixed expressions in the novel *Palpasa Café*. I selected 514 words English codes mixed in the novel by using purposive non-random procedures. The selected novel was read, reread and the sentences in which English codes were mixed were selected to complete the objective of my study.

### **Research Tools**

Tools are essential elements for research. In this regard I used a diary to note the English words used in the novel, and observation for collecting the mixed English expressions in the novel. The words were collected by using a dairy from the selected novel.

### **Source of the Data**

Research is the scientific and systematic study on certain issues or areas where the sources of the data are the backbone of the whole study in which the

sources of the data can basically be either primary or secondary sources or both. I only used the secondary sources for collecting the data as the sources. The primary sources of data collection were not considered in this research.

### **Data Collection Procedures**

For the collection of the data, I followed the following procedure.

At first, I read the novel *Palpasa Café* more than three times and took notes of English-mixed expressions found in the novel. Then, I categorized those English expressions in different classes like; nouns, phrases and sentences from the diary-noted word list. After that, I selected hundred English-mixed sentences and categorized them in situational context.

### **Data Analysis Procedures**

The collection of the raw data was presented descriptively and diagrammatically like table, charts, graphs, figures, lists etc. After the collection of the data from different procedures, this research followed qualitative research study to analyze and interpret the raw data.

### **Ethical Considerations**

Ethical aspects play a very significant role while conducting a research study. So, while conducting it, the researcher needs to be careful about such issues to maintain ethicality.

I did not use the data from the textbook without referencing to them. I analyzed the data objectively. I gave attention on accuracy, honesty and truthfulness of the data in my study. To accomplish my research work, I considered the ethical values and norms of the research study. I attempted to keep the study safe from plagiarism. I maintained the privacy that should be followed by a researcher and I mentioned more reliable sources for my responses and ideas and included them in references & appendices



## Chapter IV

### Results and Discussion

The collected data for the study were analyzed and interpreted to derive the findings of the study. So, this chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of the results.

#### Analysis of the Data and Interpretation of the Results

The main objective of this study was to find out the English expression and contexts of code mixing in the Nepali novel *Palpasa Café*. The data collected from different sources have been analyzed and interpreted to fulfill the specific objectives. The data are analyzed under the following headings.

- a. To identify the major classes noun, adverb, adjectives, verb used in the novel.
- b. To explore the context in which the codes are mixed.

**English Mixed-codes in the Novel *Palpasa Café*.** Code mixing seems to be found everywhere today due to the rapid development of science and technology, trade, commerce as well as global communication, in which one community is directly or indirectly interrelated with others. Since English is an international language and a dominant lingua franca, Nepalese writers and readers use a lot of English words and phrases while speaking and writing. Similarly, some English words are focused more than others in the Nepali language.

There were 514 English-mixed codes in the novel *Palpasa Café*. The English-mixed expressions are classified into four categories viz. words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations.

Table 1 below shows that there were altogether 514 mixed English expressions in the Nepali novel *Palpasa Café*. (See Appendix 2 for detail). Among them 401 (i.e. 78.05%) codes were mixed at the word level. Some examples are:

*Editor* vaisake paxi k ko upanas lekna ni aba (p.13)

Yetai kunai *Restaurants* bata taja hew dekhna sakiyecha

In the same way, table 1 show that there were 15 (I.e. 2.91%) phrases mixed out of 514 mixed English expressions in the novel. Some examples are

Get up

Stand up

*Hi* usle dvani hoka dokha pasedekhi yatabata herdaima aafulai amulya thandai vani *get out*

In the novel different types of phrases, verb phrases, adjectives phrases, adverb phrases. While going to analysis the collected data, I found some phrases which have been borrowed into Nepali language.

**Table 1**  
**English Codes Mixed in the Novel**

S.N.	Expression level	Number	Percentage	Examples
1.	Word	423	82.29%	<i>Morning work</i> gardai chu
2.	Phrase	15	2.91%	<i>Get up</i>
3.	Sentence	40	7.78%	<i>Best of luck</i> vandai agadi bade
4.	Abbreviations	8	1.55%	Uha nachdai <i>T.V.</i> banda gare huncha
5.	Clause	20	3.89%	<i>Phone</i> ma <i>message</i> check garthi ghari chitra herthy.
6.	Total	514	100%	

Likewise, the first table showed that most of (82.29%) the word of English are used in this novel. similarly, (7.78%) of the sentences are used and (3.89%) of clause are used. (2.91%) of phrases are used and (1.55%) of abbreviation are used.

This table shows that most of the English words are mixed in this novel. We can find more use of code mixing in the novel. Below are a few examples.

Ok I am ok.

You can be a traffic police.

How do you remember me?

I am glad to know.

Take care my son.

Table 1 also shows that there were 8 (i.e. 1.55%) English abbreviations mixed in the novels. They are the following.

*C.D.O* lai sodnus.

*F.M.* haru *interview* ta katikati (other 6?)

The discussion above shows that English- mixed expressions at the word level carried highest portion in the Nepali novel *Palpasa Café*.

### **Major Word Classes of English Expressions Mixed in the Novel.**

English expressions at word level occurred maximally in comparison to expression at other levels English-mixed in the novel. They are categorized into nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. For example:

*Editor* vaisaka pachhi keko upanyas lekhnu ni aba (noun)

Nariwal *order* garisake hola (noun)

Yo *serious* song ho title song tragedy huncha kya (adjective)

*Off* garera usle vani (adverb)

Table 2 presents major word classes of English mixed in the novel.

**Table 2**

**Frequency of Four Types of Words Mixed in the Novel**

S.N	Words	Frequency	Percent	Examples
1.	Nouns	377	89.19%	Patrakar le <i>nonfiction</i> po lekhnu parcha
2.	Verbs	55	13%	Ma yesko <i>dispose</i> pataudai chu
3.	Adjectives	21	5.67%	Ke ma <i>handsome</i> chaina
4.	Adverbs	1	0.23%	<i>Off</i> garera usle vani

Table 2 shows that there were 423 English- mixed words in the novel. (See of appendix 3 for detail). Of them the category of noun occupied the highest number. The study shows that there were 377(i.e. 89.19%) nouns out of 423 words mixed in the novel. Nouns were frequent rather than verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Some examples are

Akash safa vayo roof top *restaurant* bata taja hiu dekhna sakiyela  
Mathi *table* khali chha  
Ballaballa *mobile* utadaudai jawaf diyo.  
*Restaurant* ma gaiyo  
*School-college* ka dinharu

As shown in Table 2, the verb occupied the second rank. It shows that there were 55 (i.e., 13%) verbs mixed out of 423 English- mixed words in the novel. Some examples which show the English- mixed verbs are given below.

Kanvas ma *brush* dale jhai  
*Volume* charko vayo  
*Chat* ma basya chu vanera  
*Kiss* garyo \  
*Drinks* sakera

Similarly, the category of adjectives occupied the third position of English- mixed words. The study shows that there were 21 (i.e, 5.67%) adjectives mixed in the novel. Some examples which show the English-mixed adjectives are given below.

Utapati *fair and lovely* bigyapan potiyeko hos

Lamo kapal farfauraudai hidne *intelligent, passionate, charming*

*Romantic* huna matra ho vane hamlai thaha chaina

*Attractive* dekhyo

*Title song melodious* xa

In comparison to other words, the frequency of English-mixed adverbs was very low. In the novel only one (i.e., 0.23%) adverb was identified.

For example

*Off* garera usle vani

So, of those four major words classes, nouns have the highest position and the adverbs have the lowest position in terms of the English- mixed words in the novel. The writer has maximally used naming words in the novel. These naming words are frequent in day to day communication as well.

**Contexts of the English-mixed Expression in the Novel.** Generally, context refers to a variety of things. Contexts can be linguistic, involving the linguistic environment of a language item, as well as situational involving extra linguistic elements that contribute to the construction of meaning. Meaning involves linguistic and situational factors where the context of code mixing in the novel *Palpasa Café*, the data was analyzed in terms of broad context. In this analysis, Thronbury's (1999) classification was used as the basis of analysis. In regard of context, physical context of the mixed sentences was considered. Therefore the data are analyzed under the following headings.

## English-mixed Sentences with their Frequency in the Novel

Table 3

### List of English-mixed Sentences with their Frequency

S.N	English sentences mixed in the Novel	Frequency
1	Coconut bar and pineapple restaurant	1
2	The first love before the second	1
3	Best of luck	1
4	Don't leave of the fight	1
5	Excuse me	1
6	Bar is no bar	1
7	I am double height you are	1
8	I am mature man	1
9	Are you virgin?	2
10	They are cold you see	1
11	Do you love me?	2
12	I hate you	1
13	Can I help you?	1
14	Who is this?	1
15	Who is coming?	1
16	Good evening	1
17	Are you the same young champ?	1
18	The young champ I used to tell the story of our war.	1
19	I think you are the son of my good friend	1
20	When I remember your brother	1
21	I still become emotional	1
22	How are you?	1
23	Ok I am ok	1
24	You can be a traffic police.	1
25	How do you remember me?	1
26	I am glad to know.	1
27	I am happy today.	1
28	Take care my son.	1
29	There is no more a school.	1
30	You are still the same	1
31	Take this glass.	1
32	Who is this?	1
33	I hope do you don't forget us?	1
34	Do you get my point?	1
35	What do you mean?	1
36	Good morning.	1
37	I love you.	1
38	Thank you.	2
39	Relation is tension.	1

As I have already mentioned, context refers to the situation in which we communicate or physical surroundings that we have around us. Table 3 shows English expressions mixed at the sentence level with their frequency and page number. Forty longer (multi-word) expressions were identified. The forty sentences have been analyzed in terms of situational context. In this research, I analyzed the contexts of only 40 sentences. Table 3 displays the list of English-mixed sentences with their frequency.

**Situational Contexts of English Code Mixed in the Novel.** Context is the situation, circumstances or specific setting in which an event occurs. The most important influence of context is on what is appropriate and how messages are interpreted by it. Situational context is defined by the event itself.

Generally, situational context is the physical surrounding where the communication takes place. This was the context outside the text. Contexts beyond the text were also very important because they mattered a lot for the appropriate interpretation of the meanings of the utterance under situational context, we generally consider these points: physical world (time, place, etc.), participation, content/ message, goal of communication, type of communication, and event. In my research, a situational context refers to the context where English-mixed expressions occurred in the novel. In this novel, the writer has used English-mixed expressions in different contexts. Table 4 presents the situational context of English- mixed sentences in the novel.

**Table 4**

**Situational Context of English Sentences Mixed in the Novel (details in Appendix VI)**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Situational contexts</b>	<b>English Mixed Sentences in the novel</b>	<b>Page no</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	In the context of cafe	1. By the way 2. Best of luck 3. Exercise me		25%
2	In the context of village/ home	1. Who is this? 2. Who is coming?		38%
3.	In the context of bus	1. I am glad to know. 2. I am happy today. 3. Take care my son.		15%
4.	In the context of way	1. Who is this? 2. I hope do you don't forget us?		15%
5	In the context of gallery	1. I am double height you are. 2. I like mature man. 3. Are you virgin?		15%

Table 4 shows mixed English sentences in the novel *Palpasa Café* and it also shows the sentences mixed in different situational contexts. As the Table 4 shows that the characters in this novel used English sentences mostly in the context of village/home (i.e. 38%), some examples which are used in the context of village home are given below.

Are you the same young champ?

I still become emotional.

How are you?



You can be a traffic police.

Similarly, Table 4 shows that (25%) of the English- mixed sentences were mixed in the context of café/ restaurant. For example

By the way,

Best of luck.

Don't leave of the fight (off or of? Check)

Bar is no bar.

These sentences occur in the context of café/restaurant while taking coffee.

Similarly, Table 4 shows that English expressions were mixed in the context of bus (15%) the way (15%) and the gallery (15%).

Some examples are:

I am glad to know (in the context of bus)

I am happy today (in the context of bus)

Who isthis? (in the context of the way)

I hope do you don't forget us. (in the context of way)

I am double height you are. (in the context of gallery)

Are you virgin? (in the Context of gallery)

This shows that in the novel *Palpasa Café* the writer has mixed these English sentences in the different situational context.

To sum up, English codes which are mixed in the Nepali novel *Palpasa Café* are presented in this chapter. In this novel, some English words are used as obligation and some of them are used as the writer's intention but these mixed words give contextual meaning. Therefore, it makes easy for readers while reading this novel. The writer mixed familiar and simple words, phrases utterances and sentences because these expressions are used in our day to day communication.

The writer also used such expressions in different contexts to clarify the meaning of the text. In the novel the writer mixed English expressions at word level, phrase level and sentence level to clarify the meaning of the text by using different situational contexts.

## **Results**

This chapter sums up my study that I have drawn from chapter I to IV. This is an overall account of my research study. Based on the analysis of data and interpretation of results, the findings of the study have been derived. The findings of the study direct to some conclusions and recommendations based on the study. Thus, this chapter contains findings, conclusions and recommendations which I have presented along with my reflections as follows

- ) The analysis showed that English code were frequently used in the novel *palpas café*, at words level, phrase level, sentences level and abbreviation level. The total number of mixed English expression were 514 out of them 401 (i.e. 82.29%) were words, 15 (i.e. 2.91%) were phrase, 40 (i.e. 7.78%) were sentences and 8 (i.e. 1.55%) were abbreviations.
- ) Among 423( 82.29%) words, 377 (i.e.89.19%) were nouns, 55 (13%) were verbs, 21 (i.e. 5.67%) were adjectives and 1(i.e.0.23%) adverbs mixed in the novel. words being frequently used in day to day communication such as *café*, restaurant, table, coffee, gallery were maximally used in the novel .
- ) The analysis showed that English sentences were also frequently used in the novel *palpasa café* and they occurred in the different contexts. From the data it is clear that the characters in the novel mixed English codes in the context of *café/ restaurant* (i.e.25%) context of *village/ home* (i.e. 38%) context of *bus* (i.e.15%) context of *way/street* (15%) context of *gallery* (i.e.15) were used.

## Chapter V

### Conclusion and Implications

#### Conclusion

In the novel *Palpasa Café*, there are many English- mixed codes which have different functions. Similarly, the expressions are used in different contexts. This research is based on the secondary sources for the completion of the objectives. The study shows that the writer mixed English words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations. The mixed sentences were used in different situational contexts of the novel. In this novel, word level English expressions were nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Of them, some English words borrowed into Nepali and were used frequently. Phrases and sentences have been mixed in the novel in different contexts. The character in this novel has used English codes mostly at home, market, gallery, café, and relatively in face book, shop, at bus station in the novel *Palpasa Café*. The research reveals that the use of English codes in the novel is more in informal situations than the formal ones. Similarly, the research shows that words are used more in comparison to other while adverbs are used least in the novel.

Regarding contextual analysis in this very novel *Palpasa Café*, some of the mixed expressions have equivalent meanings while others do not. However, some of the cases of code mixing were not exactly the same as in the Nepalese context. That is why we have slightly different words or way of interpretations. It is clear that some of the cases were no change or remained neutral. Last but not least, a few of the cases of code mixing did not have equivalent terms in the Nepalese context.

From the research, it is clear that the writer used code mixing features to make his writing more meaningful and attractive for the new generation readers. The author has essentially included such features to catch the

sentiments of the educated readers as well. The writer has also used some of the English-mixed expressions because of the lack of equivalent terms in Nepali.

Therefore, due to the dramatic development and inventions of science and technology, global communications, influence of English as an international language and a lingua-franca or as the era of language imperialism, the trend of code mixing is spreading at present context and it has become a matter of creativity, so it should be taken as creative act too. It is unavoidable in literature because language is both body and soul of the literature at all.

In the course of my research work I found that the writer mainly mixed the code of other language (i.e., English) to create powerful feeling in the reader. Similarly, they also mixed a code to generate the real context of the character. For example

A Nepali writer wrote a novel based on the character who was brought up in America. He/she mixed the English code to make the character more strong and also to imply the context.

## **Implications**

The research study was the analysis of code mixing in the novel *Palpasa Café* in terms of word level, phrase level; sentence level, abbreviation and context. This study gives some of the implications for the book writer, readers, as well as for future researchers. Though this study has ensured the attainment of the proposed objectives to some extent, there are many things that are not to be found yet, as limitations. Some of the pedagogical implications of this study along with some recommendations can be categorized as policy-related, practice-related and further research related. Furthermore, it can be used as a reference for the further researchers and studies.

**Policy Related.** Policy is a principle to guide discussion and to achieve rational outcomes. The recommendations for policy-related concern to the policy makers, course developers, writers and other concerned bodies related to the academic field of enquiry are dealt with in this chapter. From this research, the researchers would like to suggest the following recommendations in this field.

- ) No language is independent in its own lexical entry. In this sense, each and every language has loan or borrowed words indirectly. It suggests policy makers and stake holders to respect those loan words and be acknowledge on them.
- ) This study presents a vivid picture of code mixing of English in Nepali. So the policy makers, planners and any other concerned agencies should have positive attitudes towards code mixing.
- ) It is useful to identify the ratio of code mixing in a novel and develop policy trends while writing it.
- ) The study suggests that the pragmatic, contextual and linguistic considerations should be diversified in literary works.
- ) The government should help to make the policies for the language studies along with language and learning translations.
- ) The policy maker should help to raise the voice of the importance of language and English code mixing and its implementation in the present context.

**Practice Related.** Code mixing occupies a big space in language pedagogy and in sociolinguistics, in order to learn a language, it is necessary to understand the different styles and use of language that go on the way the users use it. Some practice related recommendations are presented as below.

- ) Many Nepalese novelists today mix codes from English while writing in Nepali. Teachers may give propriety to teaching English words which are frequently used while writing in Nepali.

- ) The writer and reader should give sincere attention to the context and culture of the text writing. It implies that the writer has to select appropriate terms. He has to preserve religious, cultural and social identities of the character in his/her writing and the readers should perceive such writing positively.
- ) A variety of literary text having mixed codes should be included in English language teaching to provide students with opportunities to examine the vivid picture of code mixing and switching.
- ) It is beneficial to teach the frequently used English codes in Nepali literary texts.
- ) Both readers and writer should avoid the controversial ideas related to mixed codes and code errors of writing.
- ) The language teachers of the concerned level should teach English mixed codes creating meaningful situations using suitable language.
- ) It is equally important to control over haphazard creation of literary writings which ignore certain norms, values, and rule patterns of literature. Educators and practitioners should not deny but recognize the novelty of the whole new set of practices associated with the language and code mixing.
- ) Last but not the least, this study implies that code mixing in writing should be the matter of academic discussion. In our day to day practice of language, we encounter of the large number of English codes as well. The practice of language should include the analytical part of code mixing.

**Further Research Related.** Research is an ongoing journey of language or language investigation, exploration and information. The findings of research help to identify other areas of research and to make the researcher aware of certain aspects. This study will also help know and identify code-mixed/switch terms- nouns, adjectives, phrases, verbs, adverbs, sentences and abbreviations and various techniques related to code-switching/mixing based

on the contextual regards in different modes of communication. This may be researchable and important assistance for the new researchers. The finding of this research has also some recommendations both for further researchers.

Some of them are as follows:

- ) The further studies can be conducted to identify the grammatical patterns and its usage of context in the novel *Palpasa café*.
- ) The further research can be conducted on comparative studies on code mixing.
- ) Further researchers can conduct research on language functions used in the novel.
- ) Research can be conducted on critical discourse analysis (CDA) of *Palpasa Café* through feminist perspectives.
- ) Bilingualism, multilingualism, linguistic hegemony and pluralism have influenced almost all language related activities, so further researchers are required to study those influences and their pros and cons.

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## Appendix I

### Checklist of English Code Mixing

I had carried out research on **English Code Mixing in Nepali Novel: Palpasa Café** under the supervisor of **Dr. Purna Bahadur Kandel**, Department of English Education, T.U. I have collected English codes in Nepali novel Palpasa café with the help of checklist.

The list of mixed English words

S.N	The list of English words
1.	Editor vaisakepaxi k ko upanes leknu ni aba
2.	Patrakar le non- fiction po leknu parxa
3.	Car haruko line pani Bhaktpur tira tersiyeko theyo
4.	Aakash safa vayo vane roof top restaurant bata taja hew dekna sakiyela
5.	Varyang ko tuppo ma tray euta haat jhikera ek jana waiter le vanyo
6.	Cheu bata pass hunu khojda usko awaj tapiyo
7.	Yetai kun Restaurant ma ho tapaile kitab lekhiraheko
8.	Sorry hai sir
9.	Mati table khali xa
10.	Gamala babiyo cheu table bata order garera satilai phone gare
11.	Ballaballa mobile utaudai jawaf diyo
12.	Uh tya kala ra coffee ko sanyojan garna chahanncha
13.	Uh sikhar bahanunu chanhanxa jaha kal gallery hos
14.	Baikalpik root ka padhyatri basne hotel hos
15.	Internet sahit ko gallery coffee hos
16.	Gallery ra pustaklaya bayabata ghumiraheko varyang hudai pugin coffee bata pari hotel ra tesvanda mathi hariyo pahad
17.	Root pani bikas garna khojdai xa uh
18.	Coffee ko pahilo suruwat sanagai arko table bata mew gardai biralo aairaheko dekhe

19.	Nepal magazine ma malai man parne arko restaurant ko biralo bareko prasanga samabes theyo
20.	Tyo biralo kakhma ayera basyo tyo arko restaurant ma jhai
21.	Bbiralo lusukka table muni chiryo
22.	Phone rakdai vanyo coffee lidai gaye
23.	Maile coffee taneko usle swad mani raheko dekhe
24.	Pallo table bata euti paryatak mero kakhko photo khichiraheko cha
25.	Coffee ko arko surup tanda mobile bajyo
26.	Ma yesko Dispose pataudai chu
27.	Bihan hawai fire vayo
28.	Bidyarthi le college vitra dhunga haniraheko chan
29.	Euta jawo computer kinera email pataudai gardainau
30.	Maile vane sadai fax garna var parxau
31.	Afu chai office bata pesky milaidye hoina
32.	Drishya ki security rahichin fulan chaudary
33.	Coffee tane
34.	Surakshya karmivanera parichaya diyeko theye tara uniform ma thiyena
35.	Morning work gardai ho
36.	Liyera bathroom pasxu
37.	Nariwal order gareko hola
38.	Usle vani sorry hai
39.	Sorry hai uski euti satile hastachep gardai sode
40.	Ma bich ma surysastha bela alarm chair ma anandha basera wine piraheko theye
41.	Canvas ma brush dalejahi
42.	Maile wine ko ghutko bajaye
43.	Hard drink badhu ki vane lagyo
44.	Surya dhubepaxi restaurant sangitko volume charko vayo
45.	Mood tastai huncha

46	Drink liyeko sajh thegana hudaina
47	Email check garxu
48	Chat ma aija
49	Arko email feri vanda non veg joke download garera kunai patmurkha matira thelexa
50	Coconut bar and pineapple restaurant
51	Restaurant pidi ra bagaicha kurchi katai khali teyena
52	Euta table maile ekali ogateko theye
53	Maile chiring lai Email patayeko theye
54	Wine glass utauda maile afutira kehi lamkeyeko awavas paye
55	Othmuni rau paleko waiter feri mero table cheubata hidyo
56	Uh ghari ahari mero computer herna airahanthu ra musukka hastheyo
57	Mero table tira lamkiraheko ho
58	Restaurant ko kunapaxi gayak mero farmaish gairaheko theyeo
59	Waiter le arko glass feri thapeyeko
60	Poteyeko seto T- shirt ra nilo paint ma uh lamo kapal farfarudai sano melajahai aayeki thye
61	Sorry usle nabujeko swang gardai aafno aftayaro lukaunu khoji
62	Sorry usle vani maile table share garna khojeki hoina
63	Hamro table ahile nai vhid xa
64	Tachera plate ma rakhiyeko vhuikatar samjiye
65	Please maile vane
66	Maile haat lamkayera handshake gare
67	Pencil ko kagaj kore jasto chitra baneko theyep tya
68	K ma handsome chaina
69	Hi, maile vane uhtira haat badaye feri
70	Ma status ma graduation garera farkekei
71	Usle vani Documentary flim maker banna chanxu
72	Tyo mero waiter kasto jhijo laudo rahexa patak patak

73	Tapai tanheri hununxa tara painting paripakka xa
74	Documentary flim le santosh diyera vane ani banera afulai bujna prayatna garnexu
75	Tapai ko painting bata ma pravavit chu
76	Feri painting k cha ra
77	Ma ta painting ko patra nabanne
78	Railways station pugera vaihalyo
79	Ma tapaiko gallery bhraman garnexu
80	Mero hotel room ko siranima cha
81	Ma Christmas ko lagi gowa aaunna
82	Reception bata niskeko batako mukmai uh theye
83	Yo pustakma tapaiko signature chanchu
84	Tara tag rahexa
85	Kishori le tekeko sadakkinar euta eliminator motar cycle rokeyo
86	Siris ra prem sirsakama photo feature garne tayarima theyo uh
87	Deusoko traffic kam theyo ra sadakma dhulo gateko theyo
88	Utapatti fair and lovely bigyapan poteyeko dwashe vitto matra theyo
89	Tasto bela mero mobil nabajeko vaye huntyo
90	Sorry drishya m yaha gham katikhera chadke parla vanera minute-minute kuriraheko xu
91	Light mille bitikai afternoon colour ma chopna saknexu
92	Malai disturb nagara
93	Travel magazine ko lagi yovanda ramro short k hunu sakxa
94	Ek hul scale harule pestoldhari prahari lai bich ko aadh ma ubeyeko dekhe
95	Pahilo ra euta le vanyo school bata

96	Dinvari traffic jam vayo
97	Rati matra school pugnu sakekeo ra varna navayekale hostel ma basna napayeko
98	Sirko choro boarding panda gayo
99	Truck kati number ko plate tasera batiyeko theyo
100	Cheese sasege tataye
101	Khadai computer khole
102	Chat ma euti sora barsiya keti tuplukeye
103	Sweet system tipadi gardiai type gare
104	Ma serpha hu varkhar everest bata orleko
105	Ma yak chadera gayeko theye
106	Tesko vaye timile Everest hoina yak chadeko hau
107	Oxygen botaljastai mathi pugexau
108	Chiringle message patayexa
109	Delete garnu aagi jawaf pataye
110	Everest timile haina yak po chadeko rahexa
111	Chat ma bastha xu vanera
112	Feri message patayexa
113	Euti teenager line ma xe
114	Sakxa vane online aye vaihalyo
115	Face garna sakxa
116	Computer mai vanna gaye
117	timile kailey padeki xhau Everest mathi manxe chadera sikhar pugeko
118	Ginize book ma record ta gardainau
119	Romantic rahexau

120	Ma sanga date garna chanxau
121	Sure sure
122	Timi deuso matra date garxau
123	Arkako namma hot mail account kholera jiskiraheki sankha chasakka garyo
124	Kasto vayo ta chat
125	Restaurant tira jati pani man vulyaunu sakiyo
126	Gallery harek din ko gairahanxa
127	Bread tataye
128	Straw berry jam kata parexa
129	Alu tacheri fry gare
130	Dining table safa gare
131	Dining room ko painting chitra bujeko chaina
132	Kakhimuni chaperera bathroom pase
133	Lagena vane email garla
134	Ekjana Franz kutinitigya mera chitra herna khojeko rahexa
135	Bread ma jam dale
136	Brown- bread ka Bakery janu parne vaisakexa
137	Water colour sajilo hunxa
138	Ramro art college feri padne dhoko baseko xa
139	College fee vanda apartment mahango rahexa
140	Gallery nai khulla biswabidylaya saraha chan
141	Gallery ra museum charda sajilai mahinau bitaunu sakiyexa
142	Bye vanera uh varyang fedbata ojhel parepaxi
143	Mero gallery ma bajiraheko sangit bandha garera gaye jasto vayo



144	Packet pahilo palta maile khole
145	Mero ma visiting card magera lagi vane suna najane kun khale anandha lagyo
146	Usle kehi chitra Digital camera le khichi re
147	Gayak ka lagi stage performance jastai ho
148	Patrakar ka lagi bye line story jastai ho
149	London trifocal National gallery ko art pugnu chanchu
150	Metro politien music of art ma sajina chanchu
151	Homework diyera gayeki xha
152	Tesbich gallery ma ayeka ath dasak nimantrana patralai fulan le R.S.V.P garideye
153	Sorry sir usle vani sorry sir vane feri sorry dai k k sorry sorry
154	Personal letter vanekole kholeki xaina
155	Sir lai vetne appointment magne pani
156	Sorry sir vanexu feri
157	First division layepaxi uh campus ma pani khubai ratara paddai xe
158	Gallery heridinxe bas
159	Traffic light le sjilo parideyeko cha
160	Light ko niyam palana hunu sakeko chaina
161	Light le kam garlan
162	Yaha pani gallery haru gaye
163	Thuprai painting niyale
164	Brush rang ra rekhakriti utkritha chan
165	Gallery ka vittama arkai potne xhau
166	Timro gallery ka vittama arkai rang potne xhau vane ma aasha garxu

167	Arm stadium kunai gallery ko dhanyabad vane manmanai
168	Bulb system ko radio
169	Library tira pani afule khojeko kitab vetidaina
170	Royal hotel ma basepaxi mailey taha paye
171	Restaurant pani eutai
172	Hotel malik ruski nagarik sanga dherai ver kura gara
173	Television dekha ko thi
174	Dui- tin bata bedroom pani dekhe
175	Cassate rewind gariraheki chan
176	The blue brothers le singarera salkairaheko black and white tasbirmuni
177	Tyo restaurant vane lagbag variyeko theyo paryatakharule
178	Maile chicken katera arko plate rakhideye
179	Noodles pani vag lagaye
180	Win arko glass pani mage
181	Order garna sakcheu
182	Waiter bolaunu haat uthai
183	Maile vane ra win sunupta pare
184	Love ra hate ta eutai sikkaka dui pata hun
185	Usle bagayeko item merovanda mitho xa vanera
186	Malai MO.MO man parcha
187	Waiter lai order garna saknu hunxa
189	Singai plate
190	Sorry sochdasochdai mailey MO.MO sakixu
191	Gallery ma jamghat aayojana gareko theye
192	Hi usle dhokama pasedekhi yetauta hudaima afulai amulya thaldai vani

193	Usle French wine bottle malai didai vani
194	Timi new host nai hau
195	College ka satiharuko siko garepaxi mero k lagxa
196	Phone ma message garthi gunaso ta uh sidhai garihalxe
197	Timro flight kaile ho
198	Photo exhibition jada vaneko business deal garne awashar pani ho
199	Gallery ra agent harusanga samparkka hunxa
200	Paisa ko mukh herya vaye training agency bandha garera camera ma theyo
201	Car park garne thau ko gunaso ta uh sadai garihalxa
202	Music video banauxu
203	Tapai gallery shooting garu
204	Painting bare geet ho ra
205	Geet pani kehi painting sainting hunxa
206	Usle malai samjayeko theyo love bare ho
207	Love?
208	Mero album ko title love ho
209	Yo gallery man parxa
210	Singer ko ghar bhulend rahexa vanne impression parxa
211	Video ma tapai pani khelnu hunxa
212	Kaha ma music video ma khelne
213	Euta character artist chaiyeko xa
214	Uh screen ma auda
215	Duet sanga hoina ni ta
216	Usle wine ko bottle layayeko xa

217	Title sunera mobile off garera usle vani
218	Yo serious song ho title song tragedy
219	Tapai pani afulai programme ma
220	Beautiful unle gallery deknasaath puryaudai vo
221	Perfect unle vane
222	Timile get together yehi upalakshya ma gareko ho
223	Phulan le snakes milauna lageki theye
224	Ma afai serve garihalxu ni
225	Timi security po hau?
226	Aaja party security uh afai jiskeye
227	Tapai purano generation kiso e ayera vanna thalyo
228	New generation huna paintyo
229	First album nikalna lagya xa
230	Release function ma tapi pani au u hai
231	Pop song ko album ho
232	Title batai hunxa ni
233	Yesma pop pani rap pani cha
234	Slow song euta cha ali serious type ko xa
235	Last ma instrument pani rakya chu
236	Yo ta first vanne ho
237	Slow classical haru sunnama xaina
238	Gallery hasomaya vaiarheko bela maile wine tape
239	Kina angrejima mix nagarne
240	Phulan ko haatbata snacks khasera aafai ghumauna thale
241	Tesko tyo value teteikhera rahadaina jaba ma ye vittalai nilo parxu

242	Cheers gare
243	Canvas ma disturb gareko rahexa
244	Uha kati happy hununxa
245	La cheers
246	Uha ta photographer ho ki
247	Timilai ma last das eghara barsha dekhi chindai aayeko chu
248	Lamo kapal farfarudai hidne intelligent, passionate charming hunuparxa
249	Timile chat ma fela pareki keti ta hoina uh
250	Aafno title song batai gauna thalyo
251	Nidaunu nasakeko television khole
252	Kehi clear vayena yar
253	Radio ra television ma rastrya prasaradle aakhil sookdhun prasar gareko theyo
254	Tara dirty ma kehi nakhtiye jasto lagyo
255	Kati ramro well done
256	Ajai kohikohi hatdai maniraheko theyenan black fire nimtaudai
257	Fast camp ma rati maile naramro sapana dekhe
258	Volipalta weather bigriyepaxi hamile climbing abandon garyo
259	Spider man huna sakxa
260	Camera liyera cover garna thaleko theye
261	Bibinna deska television camera le ghiraulako thatro mai satellite ubudai pratakshya prasard gareko theyo
262	Kehi kehi hotel mai pugna navayera dateline chopna sadakpetimai basi basi laptop tasbir samachar padairaheko theye
263	Hotel yak and yeti ma beseshi patrakar vela lageko theyo
264	Aile tapaikaha shelter hina aaye

265	Orange juice bata nithorai sasana dui glass vayo
266	Yeti kura ta hamile internet bata taha paisakyau
267	Tapaike baktogath impression vansun
268	Mero puppy vetnu vayo
269	Sign board lekne commercial artist vanthanxan uni malai
270	Achel email garnu vayeko xaina ni
271	Ma euta department store ma kam garna thaleko xu manager vanum na
272	Uh hamro college ma eutai neta theyo
273	Junior bidyarthi vaikina pani tingle malai akarshit gareko tyo
274	Unko visiting card kata thankayeko theye
275	Post graduation ko thesis lagi
276	Eh horal ala jau na ta college students haru ni vetinxan
277	Ok ma day tira auxu
278	Tapai le malai romantic hero banaidinu vayo
279	Sleeping bag vitra kolto feriyexa
280	Voli tinai doctor engineer yojana aayojana sadesya ra neta hunxan
281	Hami boarding padna pako vayepani doctor banintheyo
282	Engineer kei n kei seep huntyo
283	Yahabata tourist hidne bato banaunu sakinx
284	Feed tira root parna sakiyo vane ya anekau desko manche hidaunu sakinx
285	Telecom banaunu sakinx
286	Dhanya chan micro chips, satellite, skeptical fiber ra internet
287	Romantic hunu matra ho vanne hamlai taha xaina
288	Naniharu ko tiffin kharcha katera jamma gareko paisa yesma pareko cha

289	Kaso garne hola guide sir?
290	Guide malai pulukka heryo
291	Goraharuko desert ma gaiko dudhma pakairaheko khir pani khaye
292	Bistar chetra payo vane chahi cross fire parna sakxa
293	Eutale digital camera chalairaheko theyo
294	Ek janasanga satellite phone vayeko vaye anuman gare
295	Tinko anuhar switch garna thale
296	MO.MO chicken fry chowmin alu cheura hass ko choila khasi ko sukuti
297	Sahuniko xoro kai table ma school ko homework gariyeko theyo
298	Sign board jhundeyeko sabai vawan haniyeko rahexa
299	Manager vane thapla ma haat rakhera
300	Ti sajjanle manager lai fakauna khoje
301	Camera ka lance tesarnu thale
302	Tap recorder le tappa mero pakhura samatyo
303	Kati jana mariye? Reporterle sodyo
304	Hero sleeping bag xa
305	Kehi drawing akgaj ra brush matra chan
306	Uska body guard haru vane dekhina
307	Drawing paper ra colour pen haru nikaleko thye
308	Sabaivandha sano chahile sketch garne bichar gare
309	Jasle paxi gallery wa studio ma bastha aakar ra manovab samjana dilaunu rangharu samjauxa
310	Photo ali clear hunuparxa
311	Hello eutale phone ma boleko dekhera ma jaskiye
312	Ma table ma sketch gariarheko theye

313	Bus start vayeko xa ra mahatwa muntincha
314	Ma documentary flim banaunu chanxhu
315	Yo Olympic marathon
316	Ma timilai kati miss garthy sangi xaina
317	Busle headlight nabaleko vaye hami parne rahexau
318	Vidko paxadi ubeyeko arko reporter le sochda ma feri jaskiyexu
319	Naya painting khichyo
320	Gallery wa phulan kinera layayiki holi
321	Telephone ko tower sadai bastha theyo
322	Generation gap vanna sakinx
323	Uh afulai nepalbare update garna chanthi
324	Generation gap hoina
325	Attitude ko samasya ho yo
326	Matra conservative umerki ka asiali rogan dekna nahune
327	Matra attitude vinnata xa
328	Yo pani attitude ko samasya ho
329	Tapilai pining garnu auxa
330	Bill vanda tehi waiter aaipugnu jo masanga dekehera kura garna sadai hatte garxa
331	Car park gaera vatyanga chadda fulenko basna beglai gallery prabes gare jasto vairahexa
332	Tesmati long ways centre ta chaliraheko xa
333	Eklai gallery kholna man lagena
334	Yesbich maile eutai painting beche
335	Painting herera kailey taknuvayena



336	Badi lekhe vanera mind nagarnuhola
337	Tapile drink lini vayeko tyo
338	Tapaiki uhi security vanera usle tanki ma thi
339	Gallery ma basera chumnu vaisakeki thi
340	Ma euta painting ko kakaha kordai theye
341	Tyo pahad art centre sthapanu gardai ma kehi srinkala banaunexhu
342	Visa section ma kti kes cha kasaile jana dine kasaile Nadine
343	Reject garideyo
344	Reject vayo
345	American embassy ma kasile chinnuvayo
346	Visa section makti kes cha kasilai jana dine kasilai Nadine gareko
347	Polytechnic mageko xhu
348	Practice gardai chu
349	First album ka duita song hit vaye
350	Malai stage performance ko kitta pani aisakyo
351	Friend letter kati auxhan taha xa timilai
352	Friend haruko t-shirt ma auto deye
353	Sucide garxu banna vane pani niskya dekeru tam alai katikhera des xodnu ma xhu
354	Jhyalbata here manpower office tira tankiraheko hul ustai theyeo
355	Darjanau email ko response napayepaxi uh bicharile garos k
356	Maile assignment sake
357	Kasto assignment ho tyo
358	Uh ta tya reporting garna audairahexa
359	Assignment ho war reporting ko

360	Eh mori k garxheu yahako war coverage
361	Welcome xa Nepalma timilai
362	Wine piuna thalxhu
363	Wine opener para sarxhu
364	Para shoot journalist tesai vaneko hoina
365	Timro lagi gatilo story banna sakxu
366	La banera dekhau ta story
367	Uh gallery ma hal na pal vham basirahi
368	Timi khurukka uta bata yeta reception tira
369	Timro yo painting naskiyesamma ma janna
370	Ma palpasa series gardai chu
371	Hera my dear kuhinur
372	Uta reception
373	Yo series mero sraboccha parikshya ho
374	Yeneiharu chitrakar ra photographer bich charitra ra bashagaht maulik vinnata xa
375	Tara mero feeling le naya pauna sakeko xaina
376	Timi malai yo pinting dine ki Nadine
377	Gallery arthath resort
378	Ma tyo designer gardai xhu tya kuchimarfath
379	jo hotel kotha rojda gallery ma baseko feel garna saku
380	Kala dirge jasta sadai hotel room khojna paryatak sidai tyo resort pugun
381	Art gallery arthat resort
382	Christina le rojeko chitra m chitrakar ki designer vane prashna upastit huna sakxu

383	Studio room ek thari ra gallery sweets arko thari
384	Gallery sweets basuna
385	Jun din timi yo painting anushar ko designer ko gallery resort artha art center kam artha sundar coffee sahit ko gallery banaisakxhau
386	Lau ekpaltha ma disturb garuhai
387	Timi k afno boyfriend chadxhau
388	Maile vane arm stand
389	Kiss gareko taha payera timro ketale malai k thanlla
390	Sorry maile vane
391	Sorry navana usle vani
392	Timi chanchau vane timi girl friend banna sakxau
393	Timi afno boyfriend lai dokha dinxau
394	Timro fan thy uh ma timi tesi lahaseyeko chau
395	Khoi ta kiss
396	Yo design ma ma euta art centre esthapana gardai xu
397	Maile computer on gare
398	Email check garepaxi ek dui call ohome garnuparxa
399	Vitra gallery ma japani dampati afai bastha hunuparxa
400	Timilai maile time deyeko xu
401	La la audai chu order gardai gara matra vane
402	Tesai bela mailey usko kamijpaxi relay ball dekhe
403	International le sabaivandha dherai nagarik bepatta parne dosko suchima nepallai rakheko xa
404	Computer off garna pani vain
405	Phulan aaipugeki vaye gallery bata dekhne sakli

406	Gallery ra tyo kothabich dhoka rakna mero afnai dhipi ko parinam ho tyo
407	Sorry mohodaya
408	Restaurant ma eklai basiraheko theye
409	Screen ma aparichit number xa vane anautho baktisanga naya bishwa ma kura hunxa
410	Hello euti ketiko swar aayo
411	Kunai din office auna saknuparxa
412	Office phone gari kehi urgent ta xaina
413	Jin tanik water ra kagati mahango cha
414	Magazine pani vayena
415	Herald tribune aachkali mahango cha
416	Drink sakera pustakalya chaharula po lekhinx
417	Bio graphy ta thulo kalakar po lekhinx
418	Kati ma romantic chu vanthanya hola
419	Ma timisanga relation banaunu chanchu
420	Malai tension nadeu vane
421	Uh kasari Kathmandu boarding padayeyo
422	School- college ka dinharu kasari bithe
423	Uh dherai jane restaurant tira waiter haru khasai uslai samjindaina

## Appendix II

The list of mixed English Phrase

S.N	The list of English mixed Phrase
1	Get up
2	Stand up
3	By the way maile vane
4	Euta switch on garin
5	Switch on garepaxi table ujyalo hune
6	Hi usle dhoka pasedekhi yeta uta herdaima afulai almalyaune thaldai vani get out
7	Switch on gardaima hune ani batan dabaudai off hune
8	Just kidding usle vanyo
9	Excuse me vanera uslai roke
10	Vitako euta switch on garin
11	Volume charko vayo

## Appendix III

The list of English mixed Clause

S.N	The list of English Mixed Clause
1	K ma timro table join garna sakxu
2	Straw berry fields flavor auna baki theyeo
3	No problem tes keti le farmai utabata
4	Phone ma message check garthi ra ghari chitra herthi
5	Mero Album release hudai xa
6	The first love before the second
7	Maile album release garna lageko chu
8	The first love before the second
9	Meet my friends ma paraspar chinajani garaudaima bastha vaye
10	Nothing more than that
11	B.B.C check gara
12	Hamile climbing abandon gareu
13	First class school college ma padeyeko chan
14	Unka good friend pani bako pustako sabai thye
15	Some young champ hai kaka
16	European visa vayo
17	Sorry cristina m dhoka ma ubeyeko theye
18	Arko sata The economist double anka auxa
19	Malai ashdaye man parne testai euta pustak Last for life ho
20	One side story ho

## Appendix IV

The list of English mixed Sentences

S.N	The list of English mixed sentences
1	By the way vandai afno satiahari dhyanakarsan gari
2	Best of luck vandai agadi bade
3	Don't leave of the fight
4	Excuse me uh haat hallaudai masum ubin
5	Bar is no bar
6	I am double height you are
7	I like mature man
8	Are you virgin?
9	Are you virgin?
10	They are cold you see
11	I hate you
12	Can I help you
13	Who is this?
14	Who is coming?
15	Good evening
16	Are you the same young champ?
17	Who is coming?
18	The young champ I used to tell the story of our war.
19	I think you are the son of my good friend.
20	When I remember your brother unle vane
21	I still become emotional
22	How are you?

23	Ok I am ok.
24	You can be a traffic police
25	How do you remember me
26	I am glad to no
27	I am happy today
28	Take care my son
29	There is no more a school
30	You are still the same
31	Take this glass
32	Who is this?
33	I hope do you don't forget us
34	Do you get my point
35	What do you mean?
36	Good morning vanna man lagxa
37	I love you
38	Do you love me?
39	Thank you
40	Thank you
41	Relation is tension



## Appendix v

### English code mixed Abbreviations

S.N	List of English mixed Abbreviations
1	P.C.O kai var parxau
2	R.S.V.P garideye
3	Uh nacheko T.V bandha garera hunxa
4	S.M.S gareko dekhe
5	B.B.C check gara
6	B.B.C ra C.N.N le Kathmandu ka falakna thalexan
7	Tara vane A.M.N.E.S.T international le sabai vanda dherai nagarik bepata parna deshko suchi ma Nepallai rakheko cha.
8	F.M haruma interview ta kati kati

## Appendix VI

### Situational Context of English Sentences Mixed in the Novel

S.N	Situational contexts	English Mixed Sentences in the novel	Page no	Percentage
1	In the context of cafe	4. By the way 5. Best of luck 6. Exercise me 7. I like mature man 8. Can I help you 9. I love you 10. Do you love me? 11. I hate you 12. Thank you 13. Relation is tension		25%
2	In the context of village/ home	3. Who is this? 4. Who is coming? 5. Good morning 6. Are you the same young champ? 7. The young champ I used to tell the story of war. 8. I think you are the son of my good friend. 9. When I remember your brother 10. I still become emotional 11. How are you?		38%

		<p>10 . Ok I am ok</p> <p>11 .You can be a traffic police.</p> <p>12 .How do you remember me?</p>		
3.	In the context of bus	<p>4. I am glad to know.</p> <p>5. I am happy today.</p> <p>6. Take care my son.</p> <p>7. There is no more as school.</p> <p>8. You are still same.</p> <p>9. Take this glass</p>		15%
4.	In the context of way	<p>3. Who is this?</p> <p>4. I hope do you don't forget us?</p> <p>5. Do you get my point?</p> <p>6. What do you mean?</p> <p>7. Good morning</p> <p>8. Thank you</p>		15%
5	In the context of Gallery	<p>4. I am double height you are</p> <p>5. I like mature man</p> <p>6. Are you virgin?</p> <p>7. They are cold you see?</p> <p>8. Do you love me?</p>		15%

## Appendix VII

### List of mixed English Noun

S.N	List of mixed English Noun
1	Editor vaiskepaxi k ko upanas leknu ni aba
2	Patrakar le non-fiction po leknu parxa
3	Car haruko line pani bhaktpur tira tersiyeko theyeo
4	Aakash safa vayo vane roof top restaurant bata taja hew dekna sakiyela
5	Varyang ko tупpo ma tray euta haat jhikera ek jana waiter le vanyo
6	Cheu bata pass hunu khojda usko awaj tapiyo
7	Yetai kun Restaurant ma ho tapaile kitab lekhiraheko
8	Sorry hai sir
9	Mati table khali xa
10	Gamala babiyo cheu table bata order garera satilai phone gare
11	Ballaballa mobile utaudai jawaf diyo
12	Uh tya kala ra coffee ko sanyojan garna chahanncha
13	Uh sikhar bahanunu chanhanxa jaha kal gallery hos
14	Baikalpik root ka padhyatri basne hotel hos
15	Internet sahit ko gallery coffee hos
16	Gallery ra pustaklaya bayabata ghumiraheko varyang hudai pugun coffee bata pari hotel ra tesvanda mathi hariyo pahad
17	Root pani bikas garna khojdai xa uh
18	Coffee ko pahilo suruwat sanagai arko table bata mew gardai biralo aairaheko dekhe
19	Nepal magazine ma malai man parne arko restaurant ko biralo bareko

	prasanga samabes theyo
20	Tyo biralo kakhma ayera basyo tyo arko restaurant ma jhai
21	Bbiralo lusukka table muni chiryo
22	Phone rakdai vanyo coffee lidai gaye
23	Maile coffee taneko usle swad mani raheko dekhe
24	Pallo table bata euti paryatak mero kakhko photo khichiraheko cha
25	Coffee ko arko surup tanda mobile bajyo
26	Bidyarthi le college vitra dhunga haniraheko chan
27	Euta jawo computer kinera email pataudai gardainau
28	Afu chai office bata pesky milaidye hoina
29	Coffee tane
30	Drishya ki security rahichin fulan chaudary
31	Surakshya karmivanera parichaya diyeko theye tara uniform ma thiyena
32	Liyera bathroom pasxu
33	Sorry hai uski euti satile hastachep gardai sode
34	Mood tastai huncha
35	Maile wine ko ghutko bajaye
36	Hard drink badhu ki vane lagyo
37	Surya dhubepaxi restaurant sangitko volume charko vayo
38	Ma bich ma surysastha bela alarm chair ma anandha basera wine piraheko
39	Chat ma aija
40	Coconut bar and pineapple restaurant
41	Restaurant pidi ra bagaicha kurchi katai khali teyena

42	Euta table maile ekali ogateko theye
43	Wine glass utauda maile afutira kehi lamkeyeko awavas paye
44	Othmuni rau paleko waiter feri mero table cheubata hidyo
45	Uh ghari ahari mero computer herna airahantheu ra musukka hastheyo
46	Mero table tira lamkiraheko ho
47	Restaurant ko kunapaxi gayak mero farmaish gairaheko theyeo
48	Waiter le arko glass feri thapeyeko
49	Poteyeko seto T- shirt ra nilo paint ma uh lamo kapal farfarudai sano melajahai aayeki thye
50	Sorry usle nabujeko swang gardai aafno aftayaro lukaunu khoji
51	Sorry usle vani maile table share garna khojeki hoina
52	Tachera plate ma rakhiyeko vhuikatar samjiye
53	Maile haat lamkayera handshake gare
54	Pencil ko kagaj kore jasto chitra baneko theyep tya
55	Hamro table ahile nai vhid xa
56	Hi, maile vane uhtira haat badaye feri
57	Ma status ma graduation garera farkekei
58	Usle vani Documentary flim maker banna chanxu
59	Tyo mero waiter kasto jhijo laudo rahexa patak patak
60	Documentary flim le santosh diyera vane ani banera afulai bujna prayatna garnexu
61	Railways station pugera vaihalyo
62	Ma tapaiko gallery bhraman garnexu
63	Mero hotel room ko siranima cha
64	Ma Christmas ko lagi gowa aaunna

65	Reception bata niskeko batako mukmai uh theye
66	Yo pustakma tapaiko signature chanchu
67	Kishori le tekeko sadakkinar euta eliminator motar cycle rokeyo
68	Siris ra prem sirsakama photo feature garne tayarima theyo uh
69	Deusoko traffic kam theyo ra sadakma dhulo gateko theyo
70	Tasto bela mero mobil nabajeko vaye huntyo
71	Sorry drishya m yaha gham katikhera chadke parla vanera minute-minute kuriraheko xu
72	Light mille bitikai afternoon colour ma chopna saknexu
73	Travel magazine ko lagi yovanda ramro short k hunu sakxa
74	Ek hul scale harule pestoldhari prahari lai bich ko aadh ma ubeyeko dekhe
75	Pahilo ra euta le vanyo school bata
76	Dinvari traffic jam vayo
77	Rati matra school pugnu sakekeo ra varna navayekale hostel ma basna napayeko
78	Sirko choro boarding panda gayo
79	Truck kati number ko plate tasera batiyeko theyo
80	Cheese sasege tataye
81	Khadai computer khole
82	Sweet system tipadi gardiai type gare
83	Ma serpha hu varkhar everest bata orleko
84	Ma yak chadera gayeko theye
85	Tesko vaye timile Everest hoina yak chadeko hau
86	Oxygen botaljastai mathi pugexau

87	Chiringle message patayexa
88	Feri message patayexa
89	Euti teenager line ma xe
90	Sakxa vane online aye vaihalayo
91	Face garna sakxa
92	Computer mai vanna gaye
93	timile kailey padeki xhau Everest mathi manxe chadera sikhar pugeko
94	Ginize book ma record ta gardainau
95	Timi deuso matra date garxau
96	Arkako hot mail account garyo
97	Restaurant tira jati pani man bhulaunu sakintyo
98	Gallery harek din ko gairahanxa
99	Bread tataye
100	Straw berry jam kata parexa
101	Dinning table safa gare
102	Dinning room ko painting chitra bujeko xau
103	Kakahi muni chyapera bathroom pase
104	Lagena vane email garla
105	Ek jana friends kutinitigyale mero chitra herna khojeko rahexa
106	Bread ma jam dale
107	Brown- bread ka Bakery janu parne vaisakexa
108	Water colour sajilo hunxa
109	Ramro art college feru padne dhoko baseko xa
110	College fee vanda apartment mahango rahexa
111	Gallery nai khulla biswabidylaya saraha chan



112	Gallery ra museum charda sajilai mahinau bitaunu sakiyexa
113	Bye vanera uh varyang fedbata ojhel parepaxi
114	Mero gallery ma bajiraheko sangit bandha garera gaye jasto vayo
115	Mero ma visiting card magera lagi vane sunda najane kun khale anandha lagyo
116	Usle kehi chitra Digital camera le khichi re
117	Gayak ka lagi stage performance jastai ho
118	Patrakar ka lagi bye line story jastai ho
119	London trifocal National gallery ko art pugnu chanchu
120	Metro politien music of art ma sajina chanxhu
121	Homework diyera gayeki xha
122	Tesbich gallery ma ayeka ath dasak nimantrana patralai fulan le R.S.V.P garideye
123	Personal letter vanekole kholeki xaina
124	Sir lai vetne appointment magne pani
125	Gallery heridinxe bas
126	Traffic light le sjilo parideyeko cha
127	Light ko niyam palana hunu sakeko chaina
128	Light le kam garlan
129	Yaha pani gallery haru gaye
130	Thuprai painting niyale
131	Gallery ka vittama arkai potne xhau
132	Timro gallery ka vittama arkai rang potne xhau vane ma aasha garxu
133	Arm stadium kunai gallery ko dhanyabad vane manmanai
134	Bulb system ko radio

135	Library tira pani afule khojeko kitab vetidaina
136	Royal hotel ma basepaxi mailey taha paye
137	Restaurant pani eutai
138	Hotel malik ruski nagarik sanga dherai ver kura gara
139	Television dekha ko thi
140	Dui- tin bata bedroom pani dekhe
141	Cassate rewind gariraheki chan
142	The blue brothers le singarera salkairahoko black and white tasbirmuni
143	Tyo restaurant vane lagbag varyeko theyo paryatakharule
144	Maile chicken katera arko plate rakhideye
145	Noodles pani vag lagaye
146	Waiter bolaunu haat uthai
147	Maile vane ra win sunupta pare
148	Love ra hate ta eutai sikkaka dui pata hun
149	Usle bagayeko item merovanda mitho xa vanera
150	Malai MO.MO man parcha
151	Waiter lai order garna saknu hunxa
152	Singai plate
153	Sorry sochdasochdai mailey MO.MO sakixu
154	Gallery ma jamghat aayojana gareko theye
156	Usle French wine bottle malai didai vani
157	Timi new host nai hau
158	College ka satiharuko siko garepaxi mero k lagxa
159	Phone ma message garthi gunaso ta uh sidhai garihalxe
160	Timro flight kaile ho

161	Photo exhibition jada vaneko business deal garne awashar pani ho
162	Gallery ra agent harusanga samparkka hunxa
163	Paisa ko mukh herya vaye training agency bandha garera camera ma theyo
164	Car park garne thau ko gunaso ta uh sadai garihalxa
165	Music video banauxu
166	Tapai gallery shooting garu
167	Painting bare geet ho ra
168	Geet pani kehi painting sainting hunxa
169	Mero album ko title love ho
170	Yo gallery man parxa
171	Singer ko ghar bhulend rahexa vanne impression parxa
172	Video ma tapai pani khelnu hunxa
173	Kaha ma music video ma khelne
174	Euta character artist chaiyeko xa
175	Uh screen ma auda
176	Duet sanga hoina ni ta
177	Usle wine ko bottle layayeko xa
178	Title sunera mobile off garera usle vani
179	Tapai pani aunuparxa mero programme ma
180	Timile get together yehi upalaksha ma gareko ho
181	Ma afai serve garihalxu ni
182	Timro security po hau
183	Aaja party security afai jaskeye
184	Tapai purano generation kisor aayera vanna thalyo
185	New generation hunu painthyo

186	First album nikalna lagya xa
187	Release function ma tapai pani aunuparxa hai
189	Pop song ko album ho
190	Yesma pop pani rap pani xa
191	Yesma pop pani rap pani cha
192	Slow song euta cha ali serious type ko xa
193	Last ma instrument pani rakya chu
194	Yo ta first vanne ho
195	Slow classical haru sunnama xaina
195	Gallery hasomaya vaiarheko bela maile wine tape
197	Kina angrejima mix nagarne
198	Phulan ko haatbata snacks khasera aafai ghumauna thale
199	Cheers gare
200	Canvas ma disturb gareko rahexa
201	Uha ta photographer ho ki
202	Timilai ma last das eghara barsha dekhi chindai aayeko chu
203	Aafno title song batai gauna thalyo
204	Nidaunu nasakeko television khole
205	Kehi clear vayena yar
206	Radio ra television ma rastrya prasaradle aakhil sookdhun prasar gareko theyo
207	Tara dirty ma kehi nakhtiye jasto lagyo
208	Ajai kohikohi hatdai maniraheko theyenan black fire nimtaudai
209	Fast camp ma rati maile naramro sapana dekhe
210	Volipalta weather bigriyepaxi hamile climbing abandon garyo

211	Spider man huna sakxa
212	Camera liyera cover garna thaleko theye
213	Bibinna deska television camera le ghiraulako thatro mai satellite ubudai pratakshya prasard gareko theyo
214	Kehi kehi hotel mai pugna navayera dateline chopna sadakpetimai basi basi laptop tasbir samachar padairaheko theye
215	Hotel yak and yeti ma beseshi patrakar vela lageko theyo
216	Aile tapaikaha shelter hina aaye
217	Orange juice bata nithorai sasana dui glass vayo
218	Yeti kura ta hamile internet bata taha paisakyau
219	Tapaiko baktogath impression vansun
220	Mero puppy vetnu vayo
221	Sign board lekne commercial artist vanthanxan uni malai
222	Achel email garnu vayeko xaina ni
223	Ma euta department store ma kam garna thaleko xu manager vanum na
224	Uh hamro college ma eutai neta theyo
225	Junior bidyarthi vaikina pani tingle malai akarshit gareko tyo
226	Unko visiting card kata thankayeko theye
227	Post graduation ko thesis lagi
228	Eh horal ala jau na ta college students haru ni vetinxan
229	Sleeping bag vitra kolto feriyexa
230	Voli tinai doctor engineer yojana aayojana sadesya ra neta hunxan
231	Hami boarding padna pako vayepani doctor banintheyo
232	Engineer kei n kei seep huntyo
234	Yahabata tourist hidne bato banaunu sakinxa

235	Feed tira root parna sakiyo vane ya anekau desko manche hidaunu sakinx
236	Telecom banaunu sakinx
237	Dhanya chan micro chips, satellite, skeptical fiber ra internet
238	Naniharu ko tiffin kharcha katera jamma gareko paisa yesma pareko cha
239	Kaso garne hola guide sir?
240	Guide malai pulukka heryo
241	Goraharuko desert ma gaiko dudhma pakairaheko khir pani khaye
242	Bistar chetra payo vane chahi cross fire parna sakxa
243	Eutale digital camera chalairaheko theyo
244	Eutale digital camera chalairaheko theyo
245	Ek janasanga satellite phone vayeko vaye anuman gare
246	Tinko anuhar switch garna thale
247	MO.MO chicken fry chowmin alu cheura hass ko choila khasi ko sukuti
248	Sahuniko xoro kai table ma school ko homework gariyeko theyo
249	Sign board jhundeyeko sabai vawan haniyeko rahexa
250	Manager vane thapla ma haat rakhera
251	Ti sajjanle manager lai fakauna khoje
252	Camera ka lance tesarnu thale
253	Tap recorder le tappa mero pakhura samaty
254	Kati jana mariye? Reporterle sodyo
256	Hero sleeping bag xa
257	Kehi drawing akgaj ra brush matra chan
258	Uska body guard haru vane dekhina
259	Drawing paper ra colour pen haru nikaleko theye

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## Appendix VIII

The list of English mixed Adverb

S.N	List of English mixed adverb
1	Off garera usle vani

## Appendix IX

The list of English mixed Adjectives

S.N	List of English mixed adjectives
1	K ma handsome xaina
2	Utapati fair and lovely bigyapan potiraheko xa
3	Chadke parla vanera minute-minute kuriraheko xu
4	Malai disturb nagara
5	Ek hul scale harule pestoldari prahari lai bitko aad ma ubeyeko dekehe
6	Sakxa vane online aye vaihalyo ni
7	Romantic rahexau
8	Sorry sir usle vane sorry sir vani feri sorry dai k sorry sorry
9	Sorrysir vanexu feri
10	First division layepaxi uh campus ma pani khubai ratera paddai xa
11	Black and white tasbirmuni
12	Yo serious song ho
13	Beautiful unle gallery deknasaath fukyaudai vane
14	Perfect unle vane
15	Slow song euta xa ali
16	Uha kati happy hununxa

17	Tyo song melodious xa
18	Lekne commercial artist vanthanxan uni malai
19	Junior bidyarthi vaikana pani tinne malai akarshit gareko theye
20	Romantic huna matra ho vane hamlai taha xaina
21	Lamo kapal farfarraudai hidne intellegent, passonate, charming hunuparxa
22	Welcome xa Nepalma timilai

### **Appendix X**

The list of English mixed verb

S.N	List of English mixed verb
1	Ma yesko dispose pataudai xu
2	Suraksha vanera parichaya diyeka theye tara uniform ma thyenana
3	Morning work gardai ho
4	Naribal order gareko hola
5	Canvas ma brush dakexai
6	Volume charko vayo
7	Drink liyeko saaj thegana hudaina
8	Chat ma aija
9	Arko email feri non-veg joke download garera kunai patmurkha ayexa
10	Maile chiring lai email patayeko theye
11	Please maile vane
12	Status garera farkeki
13	Tapaiko painting bata ma prababit xu
14	Tapai tanheri hununxa tara painting paripakka xa



15	Mero painting k xa ra
16	Ma ta painting ko patra nabanne
17	Tara tag rahenaxa
18	Chat ma euti sora barsiya keti tuplukeye
19	Drink line hora
20	Tipadi gardai type gare
21	Delete garnu parxa jawaf pataye
22	Chat ma bastha xu vanera
23	Face garna sakxa
24	Record ta gardainau
25	Vayo ta chat
26	Alu tasera fry gara
27	Jam dale
28	Art padne feri dhoko xa
29	Apartment mahango rahexa
30	Packet pahilopalta maile khole
31	Brush rang ra rekhakrit utkristha chan
32	Order garna sakxau
33	Usle malai samjayeko theyo love bare
34	Buland rahexa impression parxa
35	Phulan le snacks milaune lageki theye
36	Love?
37	Tesko tyo value tetikhera rahadaina jaba ma ye bittalai purai nilo parxu
38	Timle chat ma fela pareki keti ta haina ni ho
39	Kehi clear vayena yar

40	Ahile tapaikaha shelter lina aayeko
41	Guide malai pulukka heryo
42	Sabaivanda sano chyeko sketch garne bichar gare
43	Ma table ma sketch garirayeko theye
44	Badi lekhi vanera mind nagarnu
45	Reject garideyo
46	Sucide garxu man vanne paxi nischaya dekhera ta malai kati ko doduma xa
47	Darjanau email ko response napayepaxi uh bicharile garos k
48	Assignment ho war reporting ko
49	Welcome xa Nepalma timilai
50	Khoi ta kiss gareko
51	K ko kiss ni feri tmlai acchamma
52	Drink sakera pustakpasal chaharumla
53	La la audai xu order garirakha
54	K k order garnu
55	Ma timilai kati miss garthe sangi xaina