

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF CODE-MIXING AND CODE-
SWITCHING IN SELECT BODO NOVELS**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO BODOLAND UNIVERSITY FOR
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CHAPTER-5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the findings and conclusion of the present research work entitled “An Analytical Study of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Select Bodo Novels.” The thesis is organized into five chapters, including the introduction and conclusion part. This chapter summarizes the all chapters, findings of the present study, limitation of the study, and scope for further study.

In the first chapter Introduction, the concepts of *code-mixing* and *code-switching* are introduced briefly with reference to definitions provided by various linguists and scholars. According to their explanations, *code-mixing* refers to the mixing or insertion of words, phrases, or clauses from one language into another within the same sentence. In contrast, *code-switching* is the practice of shifting from one language to another across different sentences or utterances. Apart from that, the concepts of monolingualism, bilingualism, and multilingualism are also briefly explained with the help of definition of some scholars and linguists. According to them “Monolingualism refers to the ability to speak or understand only one language. “Bilingualism is the ability to speak, understand, read, or write in two languages fluently. Multilingualism refers to the ability of an individual or a community to speak, understand, read, or write in three or more languages. Here, the terms ‘code’ also discussed with reference to definitions provided by various linguists. In linguistics, the term *code* refers to a language or a language variety used in communication.

In addition, this chapter includes a review of the literature, the statement of the problem, the aim and objectives of the study, the significance of the study, the area of the study, data collection and methodology, and the hypothesis of the study. It also provides detailed descriptions of the life and works of the four select novelists, respectively Chittaranjan Mashahary, Manoranjan Lahary, Sumeeron Jwhwlao Bodosa, and Ashok Basumatary.

Chapter Two is titled “*Code-Mixing in Select Bodo Novels.*” In this chapter, the concept of code-mixing is discussed in detail, with reference to definitions provided by various linguists.

Apart from that, the chapter examines the mixing of English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Persian, and Sanskrit within the select Bodo novels. It analyses the different types of code-mixing used by the authors, highlighting how elements from these languages are integrated into the texts.

Various levels and types of code-mixing have been identified and discussed in the select novels.

Chapter Three is titled “*Code-Switching in Select Bodo Novels.*” In this chapter, the concept of code-switching is discussed in detail, with reference to definitions provided by various scholars and linguists. Additionally, the chapter examines the switching between Bodo and other languages such as English, Hindi, Assamese, and Bengali within the select Bodo novels. It analyses three different types of code-switching: inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, and tag switching.

Chapter Four is titled “*Artistic Style of Code-mixing and Code-switching in Select Bodo Novels.*” This chapter includes several sub-sections such as simile, metaphor, personification, repetition, and proverb. In addition to these, it analyses the use of hybrid words from other languages, slang expressions, reduplication, and the reasons behind code-mixing and code-switching in the select novels.

Chapter Five is “Findings and Conclusion.” This chapter presents a brief review of the study and highlights its findings. It also discusses the limitations of the study and suggests directions for further research.

The findings of the analysis are as follows:

- I. The novelists employ code-mixing from various languages such as English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Persian, and Sanskrit to fill lexical gaps or to create a stylistic effect that engages and attracts readers.
- II. It is found that the novelists frequently insert or mix noun words from other languages such as English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Persian, and Sanskrit to fill lexical gaps in the native Bodo language.
For instance: Business, मालगारि, साखि, रसगल्ला, नालिस, काब्य
- III. It is found that the novelists insert or mix verb words from other languages, particularly English and Hindi, into the Bodo language to enhance expression and specific meanings.
For instance: थिस
- IV. It is found that the novelists insert adjectives from other languages, particularly English and Bengali, to enrich descriptions and enhance the expressive quality of the text.

For instance: Talented, गरम

- V. It is found that the novelists insert noun phrases from other languages, particularly English and Hindi, to convey specific ideas or cultural references more effectively.

For instance: Water bomb, पाँच हजार

- VI. It is found that, the novelists mix verb phrases from other languages particularly English and Hindi into Bodo sentences to enhance meaning and stylistic variety.

For instance: Shut up, Excuse me

- VII. It is found that, the novelists mix kinship terminology from other languages into Bodo sentences, and also mix Bodo kinship terms into English sentences.

For instance: मम, आंकुल, पापा-ममी, आदा

- VIII. It is found that, the authors attach Bodo case markers to words borrowed from other languages.

For instance: दायलग-आ, पायजामा-खौ, गारि-जों, डाक्टर-नो, रुम -निफ्राय, हेलिकप्टार-

नि, कितसेन-आव

- IX. It is observed that the authors combine words from other languages with Bodo plural markers.

For instance: पेसेन्जार-फ्रा, टेर'रिस्ट-फोर

- X. Three types of code-switching have identified. These are inter-sentential code-switching, intra-sentential code-switching, and tag switching.

- XI. It is found that, in inter-sentential code-switching, switch from two languages English and Hindi into native Bodo language.

For instances,

Don't laugh children. It is not matter of laughing. रजेनि बिफोर हाबाया जोबोत मोजां आरो बाखनायथावसो। do you know the meaning of flower?

ओई लड़की लेकसार बंद करो। अपना-अपना काम करो। थाब दुगैग्राया बेनो?.

- XII. The tag switching from other languages also found in native Bodo language, such as English, Hindi, Assamese languages.

For instances,

नों जौनि मिसनखौ मोजां मोनाखै जानांगौ जेम्ब' Am I right? p-115

बिदिब्ला नोंथाडा दासान्दि भेगाबन्ड? बेकार? p-25

गथ' माने बेवहाय हालेवनाय सेंग्राया? P-15

XIII. It is found that, Intra-sentential code-switching from English, Hindi, into Bodo native language.

For instances,

If I don't succeed! बिदिब्लाथ' सानैबो खाना खानि जानानै थानांगोन। p-41

माने अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं practical is better than advice p-48

XIV. It is found that the novelists used many similes and metaphors from other languages to compare unrelated things, ideas, actions, etc.

For instance:

बा, हाउ स्टेनज! लाइक रमिअ-युलियेत अफ सेक्सपीयारस द्रामा दिभाइन्ड लाभ!

बियो बिखानि जौगागा आपेल थाइनेखौ हमो आरो हिनजावनि सायाव उन्दुयो।

XV. It is found that the novelists used personification by attributing human qualities to objects, often incorporating elements from other languages.

For instance:

बै ग्रेट माउन्टेन हाजोमाया बोरैबा गिथावनायै मिनिग्लाबो।

XVI. The select novels reveal that the novelists employed repetition as a stylistic device to enhance clarity and meaning in the narrative.

For instance:

She has come back. She has come back! Ben, Tom, Anjali, Music of Roje on the Great Mountain! Music of Roje on the Great Mountain!

XVII. The select novels reveal that the novelists incorporated proverbs from other languages into the native Bodo language to enhance the beauty of the narrative.

For instance:

थिखादार का बेटा थिखादार ही होता है। लाइक फादार लाइक सान।

XVIII. It is found that the novelists have used many hybrid words from other languages in the native Bodo language to fill lexical gaps.

For instance:

बिघाथाम, मोसौगारि, रेलगारिनि, मेदामजी, न'कपलिस, लेडिजघरि

XIX. It is found that the novelists have used many slang words from other languages into native Bodo language.

For instance:

बाल, हारामजादा, Blue film, बैथालि, सुनसुनि-बेस्या।

XX. It is found that the novelists have used many reduplications of both complete and partial from other languages into native Bodo language.

For instance:

मुभ-मुभ, सेंग्रा-सेंग्री

XXI. It is found that some reasons of using code-mixing and code-switching in select novels.

Advantages and disadvantages of using Code-Mixing and Code-Switching

Advantages

1. **Better Communication:** The people can express their ideas more easily by using words from other languages when native language does not have their own exact equivalent words.
2. **Shows Identity and Culture:** Code-Mixing and Code-Switching reflects bilingual or multilingual identity and cultural background.
3. **Makes Conversation Natural:** Among bilingual or multilingual speakers, mixing and switching languages often sounds more comfortable and natural.
4. **Helps in Learning Languages:** Code-Mixing and Code-Switching can improve a person's vocabulary and understanding of multiple languages.
5. **Creates Social Bonding:** Using shared mixed language can create closeness and strengthen group identity among speakers.

Disadvantages

1. **Confusion for Listeners:** People who do not know multiple languages they may not understand the conversation clearly and may be confused.
2. **Weakness in Language Proficiency:** Frequent or excessive use of code-mixing and code-switching may reduce fluency or accuracy in one language.
3. **Grammatical Errors:** Code-mixing and code-switching languages can sometimes create incorrect sentence structures.
4. **Negative Impression in Formal Situations:** In academic, professional, or official contexts, excessive code mixing and code switching may be considered inappropriate.

5. Language Loss: Overuse of code-mixing and code switching may affect the purity or preservation of a native language over time.

Limitation of the study

There are several important issues related to code-mixing and code-switching in the Bodo language that require further investigation and analysis. Certain aspects of these linguistic phenomena are beyond the scope of the present study. In particular, this research does not include an in-depth phonological analysis or review of code-mixing and code-switching. Future studies may explore these areas to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how these processes function in Bodo.

Scope for further research

The topic “An Analytical Study of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Select Bodo Novels” has been extensively discussed in the thesis with the help of examples of code-mixing and code-switching drawn from select novels. The analysis is based on various linguistic features such as Phonological, morphological, and syntactic aspects employed by the novelists in the chosen works. Apart from that, the study explores the artistic use of code-mixing and code-switching, focusing on figures of speech and the underlying reasons for their use.

The study is based on a limited dataset from four select Bodo novels authored by Chittaranjan Mashahary, Manoranjan Lahary, Ashok Basumatary, and Sumeeron Jwhwlaod Bodoso, respectively.

There is considerable scope for further research on code-mixing and code-switching from different perspectives in the context of the Bodo language. This is because code-mixing and code-switching are widely used in everyday communication within the Bodo community. Therefore, this study opens avenues for further exploration in this field.