4.1 Preliminaries
This chapter analyses categorically selected examples of code-mixing. It is an imperial study of code-mixing in the selected novels in Indian English. It takes into account the literal, general and contextual meaning of the code-mixed words in the selected novels. The analysis of the code-mixed words shows the possible shades of meanings and the importance of the code-mixed words in the context. The code-mixed examples from the selected novels are labelled under certain categories that generate code-mixing. The examples of code-mixing are analysed according to their literal meaning and general meaning in detail along with their significance in the context in which they occur. The literal meaning gives clear idea about the code-mixed words. The general meaning makes us think about the possible shades of meanings of the code-mixed words. The contextual meaning of the code-mixed words shows the intention of the character and the meaning of the code-mixed words in details. The grammatical categories of the code-mixed words are mentioned in the bracket.

4.2 Analysis of Code-Mixing
The code-mixed examples are analysed in this chapter by putting them in the certain categories for the better understanding. The categorized examples of code-mixing are given below:

1. Clothing
Clothing is the first impression of a human being and it reveals the personality traits. It has made us aware about the dress code. Our dress code gives impression about our life style. Many psychologists are of
the opinion that our dress is suggestive of our personality. Our formal and informal dress code always changes from formal to informal situations. In day today life, we use a simple regular dress at home. Our dress changes when we go to office as a part of the office. In different offices and companies, rank wise dress codes are decided, which indicate impression about the status and nature of work. Our dress is always suitable to our environment and area where we live. In different countries, dress codes are different. In cold regions, warm dress is preferred while in hot countries, light cotton dress is preferred. Religion, region, location, gender, society, caste, status, profession, occasion, superstitions, etc. are some of the reasons of our change in dress code. The dress code always helps us in understanding a human being and society. In the present research, different examples of code-mixing based on dress codes are presented with their features. These examples help to understand the individual and the society.

Example-1

“Some two years ago, when he had come back from Poona, he had given up his boots and hat and suit and had taken to dhoti and khadi, and it was said he had even given up his city habit of smoking.” (Kanthapura, p.12)

**Code-Mixed Words:** 1. boots, 2. dhoti, and 3. khadi

1. **Boots** (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A type of footwear.

**General Meaning**
There are many types of boots available in many size and shape. **Boots** are used in different seasons and for different purposes. In the winter season, generally, leather and fabric **boots** are preferred to keep the feet
People in cold countries wear such type of boots which can keep our feet warm. In rainy season, rubber or plastic boots are preferred to protect feet from water. There are some special types of boots available for the people who work in factories. To protect the feet from the effects of chemicals, the special rubber boots are used. In different factories workers are provided special boots for their protection which have a piece of steel. Even different shapes of boots are used as a modern fashion. In the marriage ceremony special boots are purchased for the bride. Even boots are used to show high status. Therefore, there are some companies like BATA which provide branded boots for the customers. Boots are also sometimes used as an instrument of torture. The word “boot” is used in the field of computer for starting and restarting of computer. Another slang use of the word boot is dismissal from job.

2. Dhoti (Noun)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Dhoti

**Literal Meaning:** A long garment that provides covering for the loins.

**General Meaning**

The word dhoti is derived from Sanskrit word dhauta. It has other names in different states in India. Guajarati calls it as dhotiyu, Assamese suriya, Bengali dhuti, Kanada kachche panche, Malyalam mundu, Punjabi laacha, Bihari mardani, Tamili vetti and in Marathi it is called dhotar or puncha. The cotton fabric is generally used for this garment. It is a loin cloth worn by people in India. The word puncha is Sanskrit which means five. It refers to the long strip of cloth, which is five yard long. In south Indian style of this garment, five knots are used to wrap the garment. Dhoti is used all over the country. In Indian traditional family functions, dhoti is considered as an acceptable
formal dress code. In South Indian wedding the bridegroom wears a special type of *dhoti*. Even *dhoti* is used in other rituals and ceremonies. It is considered as a necessary dress to suit different occasions.

Indian people wrap *dhoti* in different styles. Even the length of the *dhoti* also differs from 4 yards to 8 yards. Western adherents of the Krishna sect wear white or saffron coloured *dhoti* folded in the traditional style as their dress code. The colour of *dhoti* is generally white or cream. *Dhoti* has generally white and cream colour but other colours are also used by many for different purposes. Brahmins use red or purple *dhoti* for performing religious activities in temples and at other places. *Dhoti* is supposed to be indecent by many modern people. But Mahatma Gandhiji threw English cloths and started wearing *dhotar* as many Indians have not enough clothing to wear. Even in rural villages in Maharashtra *dhoti* is used by farmers and villagers as their clothing.

3. **Khadi**

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Khadi*

**Literal Meaning:** Hand spun and hand-woven cloth.

**General Meaning**

In India and Pakistan, the term *khadi* is used for handspun and hand-woven cloth. *Khadi* is made from the raw material which can be cotton, silk or wool. It is spun into threads on a spinning wheel. *Khadi* is a special type of cloth which can be used in summer and winter as it keeps cool in summer and warm in winter. *Khadi* is such type of cloth which wrinkles much faster than other preparations of cotton. *Khadi* is starched in order to make it impressive. *Khadi* clothes are widely
accepted in fashion circles and available in different forms. In India, *khadi* has certain significance. It is not only just a cloth but a movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. The *khadi* movement promotes Indian goods and gives importance to boycotting foreign goods. The intention of this movement was to develop Indian economy. Therefore, Gandhiji started the movement by promoting the spinning of *khādī* for rural self-employment and self-reliance. *Khadi* is the integral part of the ‘*Swadeshi Movement*’ in India.

**Contextual Meaning**

Dore who is called as the ‘University Graduate’ wishes to go to the city for further education. He is a person who has studied city books, and followed city ways. But he is very much influenced by the Gandhian philosophy and decides to change himself. When he returns from Poona, he gives up his city style of wearing boots, hat and suite and now wears dhoti and *khadi*. It shows the impact of Gandhian philosophy of *swadeshi*. The words *boots* and hat stand for modern and fashionable life whereas *dhoti* and *khadi* shows the simple life of an ordinary man which he prefers by rejecting the fashionable modern way of dressing.

**Example-2**

“*I shall call Ram Charan, said Chota, and quiet unafraid and unashamed to face the crowd of singing washermen he called Ram Charan, who sat dressed a rather contradictory style of Eastern and Western habiliments-a large khaki topee on his small head, a muslin shirt, clean and white, but torn near the collar, and a pair of shorts on his thin, bare black legs.*”(Untouchable, p.82)
**Code-Mixed Words:** *Khaki topee* (Noun Phrase)

1. **Khaki** (Adjective)

**Literal Meaning:** Soil coloured.

**General Meaning**

*Khaki* is a colour which is somewhat yellowish and brownish. The *khaki* refers to colour of soil. The word *khaki* is derived from a Persian word which means *khak* and the meaning of *khak* is soil. British Indian Army has used *khaki* colour for its uniform and then many armies in the world have followed it. Naturally, the word *khaki* became the uniform of the army. However, the name *khaki* is sometimes used to describe a drab green colour as many Western militaries adopted an olive drab instead of the older, more brownish *khaki*. The two colour names get associated as the military uniform. In different countries in the world *khaki* refers to military dress. In Maharashtra *khaki* is the uniform of police, government, bus drivers and conductors. In many schools *khaki* trousers are made compulsory for the students as their uniform. In colleges in India the uniform of the NCC students is *khaki*. Therefore, *khaki* as a uniform or colour has a certain official weightage. Even cloths of *khaki* colour are used by civilians as a fashion.

2. **Topee:** (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Headgear.

**General Meaning**

*Topee* is a kind of hat used in rural India. Many people use *topee* for the protecting their head from the sun heat. *Topee* has a particular shape and size. It is generally white or yellowish in colour. Rural people and traditional farmers in India use *topee* for the safety of their head not only from the sun heat but for other reasons also. In India
people wear *topee* on the occasions like Independence Day and Republic Day to salute Indian flag. Even many people use *topee* as a fashion. In Maharashtra, *Bhagwaan topee* is used as status symbol. It is starched in the laundries and pressed to make it more attractive. This *topee* is made of *khadi*. *Topee* has a particular size and shape whereas hats are available in different size and shape. Many people in rural areas are still using *topee* out of habit. In different ceremonies and functions and ritual *topee* is offered to guests and relatives as a token of love.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bakha wants to meet Ram Charan. Bakha being a sweeper goes to meet Ram Charan with a different mood. As he enters in the area of Ram Charan, he observes washer men. He tries to find out Ram Charan. In the attempt to find Ram Charan, Bakha meets Chota who takes Bakha to Ram Charan who wears a large *khaki topee*, a muslin shirt and a pair of shorts. The word *khaki* and *topee* stand for eastern style of dressing and a muslin shirt and shorts stands for western style of dressing. Ram Charan is presented in a dress which shows contradiction of Eastern and Western style of dressing.

**Example-3**

“People would come to see it for miles, as they came to see their *vardi* and their white clothes, with ogling eyes and admiring glances.” *(Untouchable, p.92)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Vardi* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Uniform.
**General Meaning**

*Vardi* refers to a particular kind of dress which is used as uniform. It is the official dress code. *Verdi* has a special significance in the sense that it represents official status, symbolizes authority and instigates the awareness of duty or commitment. It separates an individual from others in its appearance and thereby suggests the specificity and distinctiveness of a system/order to which he/she belongs. Lawyers, factory workers, police, army, navy, and people working in different offices, departments and fields use a particular uniform. The followers of different religions, sects and movements prefer a particular type of uniform or *vardi*. The term *vardi* is also specially used for the dress of military persons. As the *vardi* is an official decision, it has power and protection of law. It makes people respect *vardi*. Therefore, all employees are expected to behave in a proper way when they are on duty.

**Contextual Meaning**

The sepoys are interested in hat because hat shows the position and the status of employees. They think that hat will add their impression among their villagers. The sepoys know that their *vardi* is their impression. And if they get the hat it will add to their impression. In the present example, the word *vardi* is used not only as a uniform but the symbol of ‘sahibhood’ for the villagers.

**Example-4**

“I won’t wear make-up. Or I’ll wear a burqa.” *(Starry Nights, p.185)*

**Code-Mixed Word: Burqa (Noun)**
Literal Meaning: A type of garment worn to cover body.

General Meaning
It is an Urdu word derived from Arabic. Burqa is an outer garment worn by woman in some Islamic tradition. The intention of using burqa is to cover the body in public. The face-veil portion of burqa is usually a rectangular piece of semi-transparent cloth which helps the woman see others. The burqa is made in such a way that when woman wishes to uncover her face, she can do it easily. Muslim women in India use burqa as a very common garment. Married women are required to wear burqa as a common obligation. In Pakistan, the use of the burqa is primarily predominant in some territories along the border areas. In different Islamic countries burqa is used by women. Many educated Muslim families do not wear burqa as they think of it as a restriction on them but traditional religious women use it as a part of tradition.

Contextual Meaning
Aasha Rani is in a jolly mood. She goes to Linda who thinks her crazy because Aasha Rani wants to enjoy the day by going to elephanta caves and wishes to hunt for sandals at the Oberoi Shopping Arcade. Linda agrees to go with Aasha Rani but she raises the question of crowd, which may see them in public and that may create problem for them. As a solution to this problem, Aasha Rani says that she has a burqa which she used to see her movie in the theatre and enjoyed the comments of the audience. Here Aasha Rani refers to burqa as a garment which can help her to cover her face in public and no one can recognize her as the heroin Aasha Rani.

Example -5
“Abhijit looked handsome too—with an enormous pheta on his head and a smart ivory-coloured sherwani.” (Starry Nights, p.164)

**Code-Mixed Words:** 1.pheta, 2.sherwani

1. **Pheta (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** A type of headgear.

**General Meaning**

*Pheta* is a Marathi name for turban. It is used in different cultural and religious ceremonies and especially in marriages. In Indian tradition, *pheta* is offered to the respected dignitaries and guests as a token of warm welcome and respect. In the past, it was the mandatory clothing but now it is occasionally used for celebration and showing respect to the people on different occasions. Even *pheta* is available in different colours. White and saffron is the colour which is commonly used. Even multi-coloured *phetas* are also used to suite different occasions. In ancient times, *pheta* was used by people to show their status. In India, people in rural areas and in some state use feta as their regular wearing. In different ceremonies, functions and marriages *pheta* is given to the guests as matter of status and respect. As *pheta* is very long, it is not easy for everyone to wear it comfortably and easily. Therefore, some professional specialists are invited to help the people to wear *pheta*. Many people wear *pheta* for the protection of their head.

2. **Sherwani (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** A long coat like garment.

**General Meaning**

It is a long coat like garment worn in South Asia. It was used as the special dress of royal people of the court in the late 18th century. This
dress was associated with Muslim aristocracy of the northern Indian subcontinent. The Rajput aristocracy had adopted it. Even this attire is adopted by many people as the westernized form of traditional attire. This attire was supposed as a symbol of Muslim nobility before the independence of India and Pakistan. In Pakistan, sherwani is used commonly as the national dress. Many leaders and rich people wear sherwani as fashionable attire. It gives modern status. It is prepared in a very special way as there is demand for it. Therefore, during the marriages many bridegrooms prefer sherwani instead of blazer or suit.

**Contextual Meaning**

The news of Abhijit and Nikita’s marriage is highlighted in the newspapers. Even in the magazines, their photographs are shown. Aasha Rani looks at Nikata and finds her lovely. Abhijit also looked very handsome because of enormous pheta and a smart ivory coloured sherwani. In the above given example the code-mixed words pheta and sherwani are used as the garments to add the beauty of Abhijit. Both those garments make Abhijit look more handsome, impressive and very special in the marriage ceremony.

**2. Identity Markers**

Identity markers are the words which show the identity of a person for which identity marker is used. Identity markers can highlight different traits of the personality. They highlight personality of the character. These identity markers focus on the characters’ personality, identity, profession, caste, religion, values and many more qualities which are useful in understanding them. The code-mixed identity markers are deliberately used by the novelists to depict their exact nature and role in the society. The examples of identity markers are as follows:
Example-1

“Sasha would have been handed over to a succession of *ayahs.*”
*(Starry Nights, p.221)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Ayahs (Noun) (Plural form of the Aya)

**Literal Meaning:** A female worker who takes care of children.

**General Meaning**

The word *aya* is used for a female worker. This word comes from Proto-Tibeto-Burman which means ‘mother’. The word *aya* has multiple meanings in different languages. The word's origin comes from Proto-Tibeto-Burman ‘ay (alternate form yay) meaning *Mother.*

In Hebrew language, *aya* means ‘to fly swiftly’ or ‘bird’. In Japan, *aya* means beautiful’, ‘art’ or ‘design’. In Arab, the meaning of *aya* is sign, ‘miracle ‘or ‘verse’. In India, the word *aya* is commonly used for a female who works like a nurse. Even washerwomen are also called *ayas*. These *ayas* are appointed to take care of the children by the people who are busy and have no time to look after their children. Even many people appoint *aya* to take special and additional care of the child for its fitness and better development.

**Contextual Meaning**

Aasha Rani gives birth to Sasha. She loves her daughter very much. Jay takes care of Sasha and Aasha Rani is happy to see her daughter safe with him. Aasha Rani is away from her mother and country. She thinks about the possibility that if Sasha would have born in India, she would have been handed over to ayas. She also thinks that she would hardly have seen her. She thinks that amma would have pushed her into the studios. Aasha Rani feels happy that she is with her daughter.
though she is away from her mother, country and work. It relaxes her and she is happy to see Sasha safe with Jay. In this example, the word aya is used to indicate woman servant to whom newly born babies are handed over to care.

Example-2

“The men jostled the wheelchair roughly and jeered, ’Saala buddha-do you want to watch while we rip your daughter to pieces? She is a chudail, a bhootni, after other people’s husbands! Already killed one man and widowed our bhabiji! Now she wants to murder another victim!’”(Starry Nights, p.322)

Code-Mixed Word: Chudail (Noun)

Literal Meaning: A female ghost.

General Meaning

The word chudail is spelled as chudail, churail, orchudel. The word chudail is used to refer to the female ghost in Indian folklore. The word chudail is also used for Indian witch or daayan. Chudail is supposed to be a woman who dies pregnant because of torture and takes rebirth to punish the torturers by sucking their blood. The churdail is the symbol of evil. She appears in different forms especially of a beautiful maiden and then turns into a terrible form. In many movies and serials chudails are presented as horrifying creatures. Their appearance is unnatural. Their image is associated with evil, wickedness, torture and death. The religious activities are performed in different religions to prevent the creation of a chudail. Special rituals are performed in the burial of any woman who is likely to become a chudail or who dies pregnant. Three types of chudails are commonly mentioned. Poshi chudail is a chudail who cannot enjoy sexual
pleasure. Soshi chudail is the most commonly described chudail, who is neglected and harassed by her relatives in life. Toshi chudail is still bonded to her loving husband, and can bring him joy. All these Chudails are generally seen in abandoned places like graveyards, cemeteries, thresholds of houses, crossroads, etc. Chudail in the movies always trap the young men. Those who seduce them, turn into evil spirits after their death.

Contextual Meaning
Aasha Rani tries to commit suicide. She is very much shocked to find out that Linda has given secret information about her to be printed as the headline. It shows cruel and cunningness of Linda who exposed the personal matters of Aasha Rani to public. Aasha Rani’s amma also becomes very angry for Linda to know her wicked nature. Amma tells Kishanbhai that Linda is a chudail who made Asha Rani suffer. It shows anger of amma for Linda. The code-mixed word Chudail is used for Linda who proved be cruel, bad, and dangerous for Asha Rani. Here, the word Chudail is used for Linda to criticize her evil intention and act.

Example-3
“You know the Maharaja of Mysore had already honoured him with a Palace Shawl, and Sastri had just sent His Highness an epic on the sojourn of Rama and Sita in the Hill country.” (Kanthapura, p.17)

Code-Mixed Word: Maharaja (Noun)
Literal Meaning: King.
General Meaning
Maharaja is a Sanskrit title for a king. The Sanskrit title Maharaja was originally used only for the kings who ruled a considerably large region. In mediaeval times, the title was used by descendant rulers of the ancient Maharajas. The wife of Maharaja was called Maharani and the widow mother of Maharaja was called as Rajmata. In ancient history of India, Maharajas ruled the country. They were supposed to be of great strength, power and possessing good qualities. The term Maharaja is used to indicate the great or noble qualities of king.

**Contextual Meaning**
Sastri is a great poet, singer and an ideal performer of Harikatha. He has possessed such fine qualities which make people listen him calmly, quietly and happily. His style of narration is fascinating. It pleased not only ordinary people in the village but even Maharaja, who honoured Sastri with a palace shawl. Even he has given a permanent place in the court due to his greatness. In this example, the code-mixed word Maharaja is used for the king who honours Sastri and offers him a permanent place in the court because of his great qualities.

**Example -4**
“Everybody paid a four-anna bit and we had so much money that we could get the best Harikatha-men like Belur Narahari Sastri, Vidwan Chandrasekharayya.”(Kanthapura, p.18)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Vidwan (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A Scholar.

**General Meaning**
The word Vidwan is used for a man who has great knowledge. This term is also used for well qualified scholars who have achieved special
degree of prominence in any field. The word Vidwan is also used for experienced people because they gain knowledge out of experience and excel in their field. This term is also used for the classical musicians who show their scholarship and experience in the field of classical music. This term is also used for religious authorities. The term Vidwan is used to praise someone or to accept the greatness of a person. Therefore, Vidwans are people respected in the societies for their contribution in the field of knowledge.

**Contextual Meaning**

Moorthy tells his aunt that when he was in Karwar, Rama’s festival and Ganpati’s festivals were celebrated and at the time of evening they had finest music, Harikatha and gaslight procession. Even everybody paid four anas and collected money to invite great Harikathmen like Belur Narhari Sastri, Vidwan Chandrashekaraya. Moorthy wants to point out that great scholars can be invited by making contribution so that society can be benefited because of their noble thoughts. In this example, the code-mixed word Vidwan is used to indicate good qualities, greatness and scholarship of the person.

**Example-5**

“Gopal and his goondas have been hired to amuse and protect him.” *(Starry Nights, p.312)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Goondas (Noun) (Plural form of Goonda)

**Literal Meaning:** A person who is paid to hurt people or cause damage.

**General Meaning**
This term ‘goonda’ is used very commonly in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, for a person who has a bad impression and record because of his evil deeds. Such goondas are very often arrested and have bad record in the society. They involve in different crimes like, kidnapping, theft, rape, murder, etc. Police give harsh treatment to them to prevent them for bad activities. Many legislative bodies have defined goonda acts to prevent people from bad activities. The goondas are known in their localities and have bad reputation. They are involved in activities like gambling, prostitution, etc. They drink wine and appear in public places. Their language is always abusive. They are supposed to be evil sign in the society and culture. Goondas are hired by many rich people for evil activities. In movies, goondas are shown to be hired by the politicians to do bad activities.

**Contextual Meaning**

Abhijit is addicted to drugs and even enjoys women. His condition becomes worse due to it. Amrishbhai tries to support and help him. Gopal and his goondas are hired to amuse and protect Abhijit. In the present example, the word goondas refers to a group of people who do any kind of job for the sake of money. They practice drinking, drugs and prostitution, which are thought to be the evils in the society.

**Example-6**

“*He is my devta.*” *(Starry Nights, p.196)*

**Code-Mixed Word: Devta (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** A deity, divine spirit or God.

**General Meaning**
In Hindu religion, there are different types of devtas. These devtas can be female or male. Gramdevta, devtas of cave, river, mountain, etc, are very commonly known devtasto people. In Hindu religion, every human activity shows its devta. Hindu devtas in Kakan are divided into five categories: Gram devta, Sthal devta, Kula devta, Ishta devta and Vastu devta. Devta is a multifaceted concept. It is seen as a symbol which represents different things in different forms. It is found that different Gods have different weapons and vehicles. Even the status of devta can be seen if we observe different regions, religions, castes and living standard of people in the society. The God like Balaji is generally worshiped by rich people while divine shrines like Kalubai, Khandoba, etc. are generally visited by common people in the society. Even different devtas have different shapes. There are different ways of worshipping devtas in different religions and regions. Even many people think of devta as an ideal concept for the human welfare. Different religions give different information about different devtas. It is taken for granted that devtas rule the world. The devta is also used for a human being who is a godly figure and who has devoted his life for the noble task. Many religious people in the world worship their devta as per their tradition. They think that their love and devotion for God will give them good results and make their life healthy, wealthy and happy.

Contextual Meaning
Sriram was reading a joke as he was suffering from boredom. Suddenly, he heard the anklet sound of his beloved Bharati and his mood changed into happiness. He got up and run to her with great joy. She was just like an angle for him who relieved him boredom. Sriram was so happy to see Bharati then he cried and said “here is my
devta came.” He compares Bharati with devta. It shows that Bharati is very special for him and he is ready to do anything to get her. In this example, the code-mixed word devta is used to indicate the personality of Bharati who is very special for Sriram. She is beautiful, sacred and source of happiness for Sriram. This example also shows the love of Sriram for Bharati to whom he calls his devta.

Example-7

“With what skill he had managed to slip away from his home in Calcutta in spite of police vigilance, disguising himself as a Sadhu!” (Waiting for the Mahatma, p.148)

Code-Mixed Word: Sadhu (Noun)

Literal Meaning: A wondering holy man.

General Meaning

The word Sadhu comes from the Sanskrit word sadhya which means ‘reach once goal’. The term Sadhu is used for a person who lives away from the society for his spiritual practice. The word Sadhu also stands for sadhana which can be called spiritual practice. In Hindu religion, Sadhu is wondering monk. Many Sadhus are called yogis. They are supposed to be very powerful because it is assumed that yogis have supreme or magical power to make impossible possible and vice versa. Hindu Sadhus generally, wear saffron coloured clothing. Naga Sadhus are necked. The female who lives like Sadhu is called Sadhavi. They try for salvation by meditating and contemplating. Sadhus are called Sanyasis because they are away from material life. They live in forests, caves, and in temples. Many Sadhus are called as baba. Sadhus are respected because of their holiness and sacrifice of worldly things. Many times, some Sadhus are blamed for their evil practices. Such
Sadhus are criticized as cheaters. In different religious places, many beggars pretend to be Sadhus and earn money in the name of God. Religious people become their source of income. Sadhus are of different types. They practice different religious activities. Sadhus belong to different sects. They worship gods like Shiv, Vishnu, Rama Krishna, etc. Sadhus are respected in the society. Many people call them for their blessing in different programmes. Kumbha-mela is supposed to be their special gathering in which Sadhus from different places come together. Such Kumbhamelas take place after three years. Himalaya is supposed to be a very special and sacred place for Sadhus for their meditation.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriram feels himself fortunate to get the opportunity to listen to the great freedom fighter Subhas Chandra Bose on Radio. When he heard the voice of Subhas Chandra Bose, he stood up in respect and stated thinking about the greatness and sacrifice of Subhas Chandra Bose for liberating the motherland. It made him think about the personality of Subhas Chandra Bose, who disguised himself as Sadhu and managed to slip away from his home in Kolkata. In this example, the code-mixed word Sadhu is used for Subhas Chandra Bose. As sadhu has typical dress and face, who goes places to place and no one recognizes him easily. Similarly, Subhas Chandra Bose disguised himself as Sadhu and escaped very easily from his home in Kolkata.

**Example-8**

“They were shooting in Jaipur and it was stiflingly hot on the sets of Bechari Begum”. (Starry Nights, p.138)
**Code-Mixed Word:** *Begum* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A Muslim woman.

**General Meaning**

The word *Begum* refers to the feminine form of the title Beg. In South Asia, *Begam* is used as an honorific for a Muslim woman of high rank. In 18th century, this term was used for women of high social status. The term *Begam* is also used by men for their wives in countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh. *Begum* is a Muslim honorific title for addressing a respectable lady. It did not originally develop as a surname, but it has been adopted as a last name by many unmarried women, especially in Bangladesh and Pakistan, Now, it is used as a fairly common surname in America and England.

**Contextual Meaning**

Aasha Rani gets the role in her first art film called ‘*Bechari Begam*’. It is a kind of challenge for Aasha Rani to perform her role and to prove her talent. The shooting of this film takes place in Jaipur. It was a very hot season. Suhas who was making this movie informs Aasha Rani that it is a not a *masala* movie but a serious cinema and therefore, Aasha Rani becomes just like *Bechari Begum*. She got the role but not very special and she performed in the movie as an ordinary *Begam*. In this example, ‘*Bechari Begam*’ is the title of the film. It stands for an ordinary Muslim woman. Aasha Rani finds it difficult to play the role of an ordinary woman in a special way.

**Example-9**

“That *pundit* in the temple tried to molest Sohini and then came shouting: *Polluted, polluted.*” *(Untouchable.p.70)*
Code Mixed Word: *Pundit* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Priest in the temple.

**General Meaning**

*Pundit* is a Sanskrit word for a scholar and a teacher. Traditionally speaking, *pundit* is supposed to be a man who has mastered Sanskrit scriptures, Hindu Scriptures, Hindu law, Hindu religion, music and philosophy under a *Guru* in *Gurukul*. In this respect the term is applicable to Brahmin priests. This term is also used for a master or scholar who is learned and intellectual. The term *pundit* is also used as an honorary title. It is also used to refer surname. The term *pundit* gives scholarly impression of a person and makes us think about his position in the society.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bakha is disturbed to see that being untouchable; justice is not done with the untouchables. They are ill-treated in the society but no one bothers about them because they are mere dirt because untouchables clean others dirt. He gives the example of Sohini who is also untouchable but a *pundit* in the temple try to molest her and instead of becoming shameful of his act; he dares to criticize Sohini for polluting him. In this example, the word *pundit* stands for a religious scholar who has status and dignity in the society because he belongs to the upper class society. But he behaves in a bad way with Sohini, tries to molest her and even dares to criticize her for being untouchable. In this example, the word *pundit* is used for the priest in the temple who has status and dignity in the society.

**Example-10**
“Get out, you budmash. Who do you think you are?”(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.203)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Budmash (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A naughty or bad man.

**General Meaning**

*Budmash* is an Urdu word derived from Persian word ‘bad’ means evil and from Arabic ‘maas’ which means livelihood. In Hindi language, *budmash* is a common word for a naughty person. The word *budmash* is very commonly used as an identity marker. It shows the personality traits. Such persons are cheaters and wise enough to force people obey them. They are selfish and get their work done by hook or crook. It is a derogatory term.

**Contextual Meaning**

Many followers of Gandhi are put in the prison by the British government who are fighting for the freedom of India. Sriram is also in the prison. He thinks about the outside world and disturbed with the various thoughts in his mind. Sriram is given the permission to meet the fund-office man who wants to talk with Sriram. But he was stunned by the sight of Sriram and doubt the identity of Sriram. It disturbs Sriram. He thinks that if Bharati comes to see him, she will also be disturbed to look at him in the prisoners’ condition and she may remark Sriram as *budmash*, here Sriram is in jail. His dress and mentally disturbed condition makes him think about himself as *budmash* from Bharati’s point of view.

**Example-11**
“You know baby-jaan, at this rate I will fall in love with you. Become your gulam. That will destroy me, and it might destroy you.”

(Starry Nights p.09-10)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Gulam (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A Slave.

**General Meaning**

The word *gulam* is used for a person who is forced to do anything for his master. Many *gulams* are seen doing different activities for their masters. They have no future or freedom. They are always under pressure and cannot think on their own. This term is used for some husbands who are totally controlled by their wives as they do anything for their wives. Many household duties which are generally forbidden to men are done by them because they are slaves of their wives. Similarly *gulams* serve their masters very sincerely and honestly. They always obey all the orders of their master. Their life is for serving their masters. The *gulams* suffer from their condition which is called *gulami*. In ancient times, *gulams* were forced to do any kind of work. They used to do the assigned work willingly or unwillingly as they had no choice.

**Contextual Meaning**

Kishenbhai is the first man in the life of Aasha Rani. They are in the hotel and talking about sex very comfortably. When they are in the bed, Aasha Rani kisses his tiny bumps where the stitches had joined his torn flesh and crooning into his groin. He feels her soft cheek and pulled her up. He says that he will fell in love with her because she is his gulam. She also accepts his gulami and they enjoy each other’s company. The word *gulam* is used for Aasha Rani who offers herself
willingly and devotedly to Kishenbhai whom she accepts as her master. Kishenbhai takes advantage of *gulam* and Aasha Rani also provides him good service by offering herself to him.

**Example-12**

“It’s not a question of being a *memsaab.*” *(Starry Nights, p.160)*

**Code-Mixed Word: Memsaab (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** A respectful lady.

**General Meaning:**

The term *memsaab* is used as a respectful address term for a married European woman. This term was in use especially in colonial India. It is used for woman *Saheb. Saheb* is a term of respect for the white European. Similarly wife of such *sahib* is called *memsaab*. The term *memsaab* is used to show respect to women. Such women are supposed to be very rich and special who have status and dignity and symbolize high society.

**Contextual Meaning**

Abhijit introduces Aasha Rani to his fiancée, Nikita who is from London. They sit in a hotel and Aasha Rani is comfortable as she is away from the ordinary crowd. Nikita comes to know that it is very difficult for the filmy people to go anywhere. Aasha Rani and Abhijit talk about the difficulty of filmy people to avoid rush. Aasha Rani uses the word *jhanjhat* to describe the disturbance of crowd for filmy people. At that time, Nikita asked what *jhanjhat* is. At that time, Abhijit calls Nikita as *badi memsaab*. And at that time Nikita says, it is not a question of being a *memsaab*. She wants to tell Abhijit that she is unfamiliar with all the local slang. In this example, the code-mixed word *memsaab* is used for Nikita which shows that *memsaabs* are
special women and belong to a special class in the society who don’t bother about ordinary slangs.

Example-13
“Ah, Mahatmaji. I gave five thousand rupees to The Harijan Fund.” (Waiting for the Mahatma, p.108)

Code-Mixed Word: Harijan (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A lower caste person.
General Meaning
Mahatma Gandhi used the term Harijan which means children of God. The term Harijan is used for the untouchables. The term is also used for the dalits. Harijan is also a newspaper started by Mahatma Gandhi. The same newspaper was published as Harijan Bandhu in Gujarati and Harijan Sevak in Hindi. Before Mahatma Gandhi, the term Harijan was used by the female writer Gangasati for challenging legitimacy of caste. In India, the term Harijan was used for down trodden people called untouchables. Traditionally, they were considered to have lowest status in the caste system of Hindu society. They were always neglected in the society as downtrodden. They were not allowed to enter in the temples. They were not allowed to touch Hindus. They were supposed to be impure and not treated equally like Hindus. These people were referred as dalit people who are termed as “Schedule Castes”. Many leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have done great efforts to give justice to the Harijans.

Contextual Meaning
While working as a follower of Mahtma Gandhi, Sriram, comes in a remote village where he finds that green unripe trees are cut and
elephants are used to carry the timber. To see this condition, Sriram feels upset and feels this act of cutting unripe trees against the principles of Gandhiji. Therefore, he tells the labour to stop the cutting of unripe tress which should not be used for any purpose. At that time, the timber contractor, who is a businessman, tries to convince Sriram that he is a good follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He has a photo of Gandhi and everyday he takes darshan of him. Even he tells Sriram that as a follower of Gandhi he has paid five thousand rupees in the Harijan fund which will be utilized for the welfare of the low caste people. Here, in this example, the term Harijan fund is used by the timber contractor to show that he is a good human being and follower of Mahatma Gandhi who have done a good work by contributing five thousand rupees.

**Example-14**

“He was getting a bit tired of her insisting on coming to the studios, where he was shooting, with a dabba of hot Southie khaana at the stroke of one. Like a bloody devoted Bhartiya Nari.” (Starry Nights, p.86)

**Code-Mixed Word: Bhartiya Nari (Noun Phrase)**

**Literal Meaning:** A typical traditional Indian Woman.

**General Meaning**

The term Bhartiya Nari refers to Indian woman who possesses typical traditional Indian qualities. The Bhartiya Nari is known for her qualities which give her a particular status in society. She personifies certain typical qualities and she is praised for that. She represents typical Indian society, tradition and culture, in which she has a special role to perform. Indian Nari wears mangalsutra, bindi, sindoor,
nosepin, etc. She never exposes her body. Her dress covers her body at the same time makes her look beautiful. She has self-respect and very much conscious about her character. She is ready to do anything to save her character. She accepts death happily but never allows anyone to touch her except her husband. Her husband is just like God for her. After the marriage, she always takes care of her family and is always ready to do hard work for her family. Sometimes the image of Indian woman is also criticised because Indian Nari works like a slave. She never complaints and accepts all the difficulties. She always obeys orders. She sometimes is used as a pleasure giving thing but she never complaints. She lives as her husband suggests. She performs household duties without complaints. Therefore, sometimes she becomes symbol of tyranny.

**Contextual Meaning**

Aasha Rani likes and wishes to be with Akshay Arora. She likes him very much. Even she offers herself to him and tries to be very faithful with him. She insists on coming to studios to meet Akshay. He makes use of Aasha Rani but he doesn’t like her love and affection for him. Therefore, he calls her bloody Bhartiya Nari. In this example, the code-mixed word Bhartiya Nari is used to critics the typical dedicated nature of Indian woman.

**3. Profession**

Profession is a symbol of many things: education, family, status, education, cultural development, and source of income. etc. It works as an indicator of the qualities/skills and attitude of persons. Profession as a part of characters’ personality is skilfully used in the selected novels. Characters with different professions behave differently, interact
differently and have different objectives. It is through the code-mixed words that we can understand their profession and background. Some selective examples of profession are given below:

Example -1
“After all a Zamindar’s house, my sister.”(Kanthapura, p.38)

Code-Mixed Word: Zamindar(Noun)
Literal Meaning: A landholder.
General Meaning
The word Zamindar is derived from ‘Jamin’ which means land and ‘dar’ stands for holder. It suggests that Zamindar is a very rich person who possesses several acres of land. The Zamindari system represents such Zamindars who hold the land. In pre-colonial India, Zamindar was a post. Zamindar was an official who was assigned the task of collecting the land taxes of his district. He was responsible for collecting and paying to the government the taxes on land under his jurisdiction.

Contextual Meaning
Bhatta’s wife dies. But there are several proposals for Bhatta because he is a rich man and owes several acre of land which makes him Zamindar. Even he has given money to people by charging high interest. As Bhatta is a very rich man his second marriage takes place very soon with a girl who is just twelve and half years old. Even Bhatta gets a thousand rupees and five acres of wet land beneath the Settur Canel. His second marriage is a special occasion for the whole village because it continues for seven days. The whole village is invited for the
marriage. It was a grand marriage ceremony. Puttur Satamma remembers the tasty *pheni* and praises it as it was a special *pheni*. Furthermore, she adds that it is natural to provide such a *pheni* because it is not an ordinary marriage but it was *Zamindar’s* marriage. In this example, the code-mixed word *Zamindar* is used, which shows the status, position, wealth of Bhatta who is called *Zamindar*.

**Example -2**

“Then this man came for a hundred rupees ,and that other for three hundred and *Patwari* and Patel, Pariahs and plantation coolies were at the door for loans.” (Kanthapura, p.38)

**Code Mixed Word:** *Patwari* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A government official who keeps records regarding the ownership of land.

**General Meaning**

The word *Patwari* is usually used for the person who is appointed by a local government or land authority to maintain and update land ownership records for a specific area as well as to undertake the collection of land taxes. The word *Patawari* is derived from Sanskrit, ‘*patta*’ means document and ‘*pāla*’ means keeper. In this respect, *Patwari* is a village accountant. It is an administrative government position found in rural parts of the Indian sub-continent. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bengal and North India the office and the officeholder are called the *Patwari*. This position is known as the *Karnam* or *Adhikari* in Tamilnadu, while it is commonly known as the *Talati* in Gujrat and Maharashtra. This position was known as the *Kulkarni* in Northern Karnataka and Maharashtra.
**Contextual Meaning**
Bhatta becomes very rich and his wealth grows. Many people came to him for money. At the time of morning, one man came for a hundred rupees and other for three hundred rupees and Patel, pariahs and plantation coolies were at the door for loans. It shows that Bhatta is a very rich man to whom many people come for money. In the example, the code-mixed word *Patwari* stands for a category of people who have certain position in the society.

**Example-3**
“*What do you care? He will probably give it to a good dhobi.*”
*(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.120)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Dhobi (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A person whose profession is washing clothes.

**General Meaning**
The word *dhobi* is used for people who wash cloths. It is taken from the Hindi word *dhona*, which refers to the process of washing. The word *dhobi* gives us an idea about the profession of people who are called *dhobis*, such people wash the cloths and along with it starch and iron the clothes and return to the customers within a day or two. Comparatively the charges of *dhobis* are less than the professional modern drycleaners. *Dhobis* are also called as Rajaka, Agasar, and Parit. It is a profession at the same time it is also treated as a caste in different parts of India. Generally, *Dhobis* belong to Other Backward Class or Schedule Caste. The *dhobis* are still involved in their traditional occupation, which is washing clothes. Traditionally, the community would wash clothes for particular families, and would receive grain and services from them. But with the growth of the cash
economy, most dhobis are now paid money for their services. Dhobis are found throughout the state. Many people who belong to different castes also have involved in this profession as this profession does not require big capital to start the business.

**Contextual Meaning**

In a village called Solur, Sriram comes to know that one shopkeeper is selling British goods. As it is against the Gandhian principle, Sriram sits on the ground before his shop and doesn’t allow anyone to purchase things from his shop because the shopkeeper is selling foreign goods. Sriram is supported by other followers and Sriram doesn’t move from his place. It creates problem for the shopkeeper to sell the goods. Therefore, the shopkeeper tells Sriram to get up otherwise his clothes will become dirty. Sriram says that he will wash the cloths. The shopkeeper tries to tell Sriram that the mud is clayey and the mud or stains cannot be removed very easily. At this movement, someone in the crowd says that he will give his cloths to dhobi. The word dhobi signifies the ability of the person who washes clothes and removes the stains on the cloths.

**Example-4**

“I won’t tell you how much I bribed your gurkha to allow me on to the sets.” *(Starry Nights, p.204-205)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Gurkha (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A Nepalese soldier in the British or Indian army.

**General Meaning**

The gurkhas are people from Nepal. Their name is derived from the Hindu saint Guru Gorakhnath of 8th century A.D. The Nepali soldiers
are seen in different military units in the countries like India, Nepal, Britain, Singapur, Brunei, etc. Gurkhas are famous for their Kukari—a forward curving knife. They were recruited in the units of British Indian Army during the existence of East Indian Company in India. They were recruited mainly from Nepali hilly tribes such as Magar, Gurung, Tamang, Sherpa, Chetti, Rai, and Lumbu. Gurkhas were thought to be naturally fit and aggressive in the battle. After the partition of India, gorkha troops became the part of newly independent Indian Army. All the royal titles of gukhas were dropped when India became a republic. In 2009, the Indian Army had a gorkha contingent consisting of 42,000 men in forty six battalions. Gorkhas have played a crucial role in the Indian Army. Gurkha is also an image of protection in different parts of India. In many villages, gorkhas work as guards and protect villages from thieves, dacoits, etc. They work as guards in different private sectors. Their good image helps them to get jobs in fields like security. In 1980’s some Nepal speaking groups in West Bengal have grouped under Gorakland National Liberation Front and are trying to form a separate state for Gorkhas as Gorkhaland.

**Contextual Meaning**
Abhijit returns from Switzerland and comes to meet Aasha Rani. He wants to talk with her about the role of Sita which will make her famous. Even he tells her that the role of Sita will be of a modern woman. Aasha Rani appreciates the role of Sita and tells Abhijit to meet after the shift. It made him nervous. He tells Aasha Rani that he has given bribe to gurkha to come to you. In this example, the code-mixed word gurakha is used a watchman, doorkeeper or security guard.
who doesn’t allow people inside. But Abhijit gives him bribe and enters inside the gate to meet Aasha Rani.

Example-5
“Coolies –coolies after coolies passed by the Kanchamma Temple, the maistri before them.” (Kanthapura, p.68)

Code-Mixed Word: Maistri (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A master craftsman or supervisors of manual workers in India.

General Meaning
The term maistri was adopted into Gujrathi from Portuguese which means ‘master’ in the field of construction. The term maistri is very commonly used for the workers. Even carpenters are also called maistri. During British rule in India, many families were working as contractors; therefore, they get the surname maistri as their occupational name. The term maistri shows the special ability of a person to do the work. Therefore, maistries are paid more salary than the ordinary workers.

Contextual Meaning
Many coolies and maistri come to Skeffington bungalow for work. They pick up the coffee seeds. This work gives money to the workers: men, women and children. Four-anna bit is given to men and two anna bit for women. As people get money after working from the white man who is called as sahib. Children, men, women, collies and maistries all go to Skeffington bungalow after crossing a great distance for the sake of money. In this example, the code-mixed word maistri stands for a
worker who is comparatively superior to ordinary workers and *miastris* works under the white man as his agents and make people work.

**Example-6**

“*My child is suffering from fever. He has been unconscious since last night and I want the Hakim ji to give him some medicine.*” (Untouchable, p.71)

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Hakim* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A person who works as a physician.

**General Meaning**

*Hakim* is an Arabic name for physician. The term *Hakim* is, generally, used in Muslim countries. It stands for a Muslim physician. The medical branch shows that *unani* medicines are prescribed by *Hakim*. The term *Hakim* is also used as honorific to show respect for the person who is not a certified doctor but knows about medicine and prescribes to the patients.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bakha feels very sad to see that high class people hate untouchables. Bakha, being an untouchable, has experienced that untouchables are not treated properly in the society. They are given no respect. It made Bakha hate high caste people. But his father Lakha tries to convince him that these high caste people are our masters and we have to obey them. We should respect them. Even he gives one example to Bakha. He tells Bakha that when Bakha was a child and suffering from fever, Lakha requested many people to let him have medicine from *Hakim*. Even he tried to give the massage to the *Hakim* that he needed medicine urgently for his son who was suffering from fever. But he
didn’t get medicine because he cannot be attended by the *Hakim* first. By giving this example, Lakha tries to tell Bakha that we cannot go against the system. Lakha tries to comfort Bakha with this example. In this sentence the code-mixed word *Hakim* is used for a person who treats patients like doctor and gives medicine.

**Example -7**

“‘I am very grateful, *Havildar* ji,’.said Bhaka. ‘It is very kind of you.’”(Untouchable, p.99)

**Code-Mixed Word: Havildar (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** A non-commissioned officer in the Indian Army.

**General Meaning**

The word *Havildar* is a post in the army. This word is commonly used in Hindi and Marathi. The post of *Havildar* is next above the rank of *Naik*. The word *Havildar* is still used in both Indian and Pakistani Army. *Havildar* wears three rank chevrons. *Havildars* can be appointed on their seniority and merit. The first appointment of *Havildar* is of the Company Quartermaster *Havildar*. His job is to assist the company store. The insignia is three chevrons with an Ashoka lion emblem on the top of it. Above it is the Company *Havildar* Major who is most senior non-commissioned officer in a company. The insignia is an Ashoka emblem worn in a leather strip on the right wrist. The next follows the regimental Qutermaster *Havildar* and then Regimental *Havildar* Major.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bakha is very much impressed by the personality of the *Havildar* Charat Singh. In spite of having a good post he doesn’t hate Bakha, on
the other hand, he offers a cup of tea to Bakha. Even he himself pours the tea for Bakha. It surprises Bakha because Bakha is insulted by high caste people but this Havildar is a different type of man who has sympathy for Bakha and therefore, he pours tea for Bakha who has worked hard. This incidents makes Bakha think of the Havildar as a great man. Therefore, Bakha remains grateful to Havildarji. In this example, the code-mixed word Havildar stands for the chief of one regiment who is very polite and good natured man.

Example-8

“Oh, the young subedhar is going to the right school with the right book,' Kanni remarked”. (Waiting for the Mahatma, p.11)

Code-Mixed Word: Subedhar (Noun)

Literal Meaning: A historical rank in Indian Army.

General Meaning

Subedhar is a military rank in the Indian Army. This rank is below British commissioned officers and above non-commissioned officers in army. This rank is otherwise equivalent to British Lieutenant. This rank is introduced in the East India Company’s presidency armies in Madras, Bengal and Bombay to make it easier for British officers to communicate and establish rapport with the native troops. Therefore, subedhars were expected to be fluent in English. After the partition of India army, army was divided between Indian and Pakistan. In the Pakistani Army the rank has been retained and the ribbon is now red-green-red and in Bangladesh it is red-purple-red. In India ancient living places of the governor are known as subedhar wada. The word subedhar is of Persian origin. During the Moghal Era, subedhar was one of the designations of the governor of a particular province. He
was the head of the Moghal provincial administration. He was assisted by provincial *Diwan, Faujdar, Kotwal, Bakshi Qazi* and *Patwari*. The *subedhars* were appointed by Moghal kings or officers of highest rank. In pre-independent India and Pakistan, *subedhars* were known as Viceroy’s Commissioned Officer and after independence the same officer became Junior Commissioned Officer.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriram is walking with his grandmother who has given Sriram a passbook. Sriram is holding the passbook in a dramatic style and walking with his grandmother. The passbook in the hand of Sriram indicates that his grandmother has done some provision of money for him. Kanni is a very cunning shopkeeper. He observes the gesture on the face of Sriram and calls Sriram as young *subedhar*. Sriram’s father used to buy cheroot from Kanni’s shop. Therefore, Kanni says to Sriram that you are a *subedhar*. Kanni also indirectly suggests Sriram to be just like his father. Here, the word *subedhar* is used to praise Sriram and to show good condition of Sriram who can buy so many things from Kanni.

**Example-9**

“*But hardly had he finished the Harikatha and was just about to light the camphor to the god, then the Sankur Police Jamadar is there.*” (Kanthapura, p.23)

**Code-Mixed word:** *Jamadar* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Armed official of the Zamindar.

**General Meaning**
*Jamadar* is an official who is generally against the common people and tries to protect his lord. In the British Army, *Jamadar* was supposed to be of the lowest rank. Indian and Pakistani Army renamed the rank of *Jamadar* as *Naik Subedhar*.

**Contextual Meaning**

Jayaramachar finishes the *Harikatha* and about to light the camphor to the God. Meanwhile, Sankur Police *Jamadar* comes and tries to know what is happening there? In this example, the code-mixed word *Jamadar* is used for a person who is the police official.

**Example-10**

““*Bhangi! Bhangi!*” There was an uproar in the medicine house.” *(Untouchable, p.73)*

**Literal Meaning:** Sweeper.

**Code Mixed Word:** *Bhangi* (Noun)

**General Meaning**

*Bhangi* is an Indian caste traditionally treated as untouchable, and was historically restricted to three occupations: cleaning latrines, sweeping, and handling dead bodies. Generation wise the children of *bhangis* continue their same profession. These people are supposed to have a very low status in the society. They are always hated, insulted and criticized by prejudiced Hindu people. The attempts are made to improve sanitation systems in India, though law has banned the construction of dry toilets, and the manual removal of human waste, yet, there are many *bhangis* who are seen continuing their traditional role. These people face many problems as they are discriminated from the society.
Contextual Meaning

In this example, Lakha entered in the medicine house of Hakim as his son was suffering for fever. But as he entered in the medicine store there was uproar *bhangi*, *bhangi* because Lakha was an untouchable and dares to enter in the medicine house and even touches the feet of Hakim and requests for medicine for his son. It shocks Hakim who calls Lakha *chandal* for touching his feet. Even people also shouted at Lakha. It shows that Lakha is treated as a *chandal*. The code-mixed word *bhangi* is repeated to show the caste, profession and status of Lakha as an untouchable who has no status in the society.

4. Abuses/Slang Words

Human being is a typical mixture of difficult qualities. In happiness, he showers love, respect and praises others and seems to be a good human being. On the other hand, being angry, he behaves like a mad man, his jealousy, anger, hatred, prejudice and wrong way of thinking leads him to abuses. The person who becomes angry abuses others. His abuses show his temperament for others. The person makes use of code-mixing while abusing others. The following are some examples of abuses:

Example-1

“*Most men were haraamis.*” *(Starry Nights, p.13)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Haraamis* (Adjective)(Plural form of *Harami*)

**Literal Meaning:** An Indian word for bastard.

**General Meaning**
The word *haraami* is derived from the Arabic word ‘*haram*’ which means forbidden. The word ‘*haraami*’ is used for a child whose birth takes place because of his mother’s illegal relationship with other person who is other than her husband. *Haraami* is a common abuse used habitually by most of the Indians. Even many times this abuse is used by people when they are in an angry mood. In Muslim community, the word *haraam* is used for those who identify as Muslims but are not confined to established doctrine.

**Contextual Meaning**
Aasha Rani expresses her hatred for men while talking with Kishenbhai. She expresses her disgrace for her own father also. When Kishenbhai treats her just like a delicate flower, she indirectly suggests that Kishenbhai is not faithful to his own wife. Even Kishenbhai has to accept that all men are *haraamis*. In this example, men are criticized for their faithless and characterless nature.

**Example-2**

“Don’t sleep with that *maderchodh*?” (Starry Nights, p.14)

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Matherchodh* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Mother fucker.

**General Meaning**
In India and in some European countries which has big south Asian population, makes use of this slang word. The word *behenchodh* is also used just like *matherchodh*. The word *behenchodh* and *matherchodh* mean sister fucker and motherfucker respectively. It doubts the identity of a person and highlights the characterless nature of a person who is
abused. The word *motherchodh* is habitually used by many people with no serious intention or meaning.

**Contextual Meaning**
Aasha Rani is in love with Akshay Kishenbhai is aware that Akshay will sleep with Aasha Rani and use her but he can’t oppose Aasha Rani for living Akshay as Aasha Rani wishes for it. He wants to tell Aasha Rani that Akshay is a *motherchodh* and he will misuse her, but he can’t dare because he also thinks of himself as Akshay. In this example, the word *motherchodh* is used to indicate the characterless nature of Akshay who can sleep with any woman.

**Example-3**
“We called him *chamcha* because he kept all your photographs and he’d also met you at Wembley.” *(Starry Nights, p.232-233)*

**Code-Mixed Word: Chamcha** (Noun)
**Literal Meaning:** A spoon.

**General Meaning**
In Hindi *chamcha* means a spoon. The word *chamcha* is many times used as slang for a person who has no thoughts to follow and act. The word *chamcha* is used for male and *chamchi* for female. Such person gives information to other people to whom it is not expected to be given. *Chamcha* people cannot keep the information secret. They are very practical. They think about their own benefit and are ready to do any kind of adjustment. They are not true followers or supporters rather they mislead others with sugar-coated lies. They create false picture and try to hide the reality. *Chamchegiri* is done by such people.
They supply information to others for their benefits. Such people are never considered faithful and trustworthy.

**Contextual Meaning**

Jay was speaking about rumours about Aasha Rani, which he has heard. Jay tells Aasha Rani that her fans may be waiting for her in India. Even he gives the example of his nephew who likes Aasha Rani very much. He is called *chamcha* because he collects photos of Aasha Rani and meets her at Wembley to show that he is a great fan of Aasha Rani. In this example, the code-mixed word *chamcha* shows the nature of a person who boosts or shows that he is a special person to be entertained. Such person tries to impress others by boosting others and showing their special qualities and likes for others.

**Example-4**

“That time Gopal had been nothing but a fucking *bhadwa* who fetched paan for the director and whores for the hero.”

*(Starry Nights, p.02)*

**Code-Mixed Word: Bhadwa (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** A pimp or dalal.

**General Meaning**

This word *bhadwa* is used in Marathi. *Bhadwa* is a person who has no morals. Such person does many illegal things for the sake of money. The word *bhadwa* is used as an abuse to criticise selfish nature of a man who can do anything for money. It is also used for unearning men who are not able to look at their family but they work as an agent to fetch customers for their wives. They have no status in the society. They live very shameful life.
Contextual Meaning
Kishenbhai is irritated when he thinks of Gopalji. Kishenbhai calls him a scavenger from the gutters of Bombay. Seven years ago Gopal was just a unit in Kishenbhai’s production company. But now he has his production company as K. B. Productions. Earlier Gopal was an ordinary person who fetched pan for the director and whores for the hero. Therefore, Kishenbhai calls him as a *bhadwa* who used to perform the work as a servant and prostitute supplier. In this example, the word *bhadwa* is used for Gopalji who was of no importance; he was a useless person therefore, earned money by any means.

Example-5
“Is your secretary a *hijda*?” (Starry Nights, p.178)

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Hijda* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Eunuchs.

**General Meaning**
The Hindustani word *hijda* is derived from the Arebic root ‘*hij*’ which means leaving once life, *hijdas* are born with typically male physiology, only a few are born with male intersex variations. In India, *hijdas* are physiologically males who have feminine gender identity. They adopt feminine role and wear woman’s cloths. The word *chhakka* is also used to refer to them. Some *hijadas* work as sex workers for their survival. They are called by different names. They are labelled as third sex as they are not male or female. *Hijdas* have low status in the society so their name is never uttered with respect. In India, *hijdas* are seen on trains, railway stations in public places demanding money. They use abusive language and embrace men if they are not given
money. *Hijda* performs in ceremonies of wedding and at the birth of male babies. Though *hijdas* are uninvited they are given money by the host. *Hijdas* are intended to bring good luck. People fear the *hijda’s* curse. Many people try to avoid them. Many people give them money to get rid of them. In many movies, *hajda* performs the role as comic relief. Presently, *hijda* communities are trying to get status and facility.

**Contextual Meaning**

Aasha Rani’s mother, amma, comes to her from Madras. She criticises her daughter Aasha Rani for not taking care of her own house. She is also disturbed to know that Aasha Rani doesn’t go for shooting and keeps the producer waiting. This situation surprises amma who criticizes Aasha Rani’s secretary as *hijda*, who is not able to perform the duties of secretary. This inefficiency and lack of manly qualities make amma think of Aasha Rani’s secretary as *hijda*.

**Example-6**

“Her carefully controlled façade broke without warning, and in a voice that was shrill with rage and hysteria she screamed, ’Look here, you bloody *kutti*, we all know your types-stealing our men, wreaking our homes.’” *(Starry Nights, p.82)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** *kutti* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A bitch.

**General Meaning**

The word *kutti* stands for a bitch. It is a commonly used slang in Punjabi and Hindi. The word *kutti* is used for a dirty, selfish, characterless and mean woman. Sometimes, it is referred to someone who seems to be very cunning and smart. The term *kutti* is used when a
lady behaves strongly and achieves anything by hook or crook. It shows selfishness of a lady. This term refers to a lady who is characterless and has no morality and who can sleep with anybody.

**Contextual Meaning**
Malini doesn’t like Aasha Rani’s attachment for Akshay. She feels uncomfortable due to Aasha Rani. Malini doesn’t want that Aasha Rani should speak to Akshay. When Aasha Rani refers to Akshay as poor Akshay and intends to tell that woman should settle their matters and should not involve men to interfere. At this juncture, Malini becomes very angry and calls Aasha Rani *kutti*. The code-mixed word *kutti* is used to refer to Aasha Rani. Malini hates Aasha Rani as she keeps contact with Akshay and therefore, she becomes very angry and uses the word *kutti* for Aasha Rani, who interferes in the personal family matter of Malini and dares to speak with Akshay and she also has illegal relations with Akshay. It makes Malini hate her.

**Example-7**
“*How can a rundi have morals?*” (*Starry Nights*, p. 82)

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Rundi* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A whore or prostitute.

**General Meaning**
The term *rundi* stands for a whore or prostitute. It is a common Indian slang. *Rundi* earns money by selling her body. It is a profession of the prostitutes. *Rundis* work as call girls. They sleep with anyone for money. Their area is called as a red alert zone because of the rising patients of HIV. The *rundis* have a particular area where they live. *Rundis* are very bold and violent and they do anything for money. Now
days, they are living very miserable life. They are treated in a bad way. Their children have no future and status in the society. The word *rundi* is also used for an old widow whose husband is dead. Such widows are not given status and respect in the society. The term *rundi* is also used to refer to the language spoken by the people of Burundi.

**Contextual Meaning**

Malini is angry because she doesn’t like Aasha Rani’s affair with her husband. Aasha Rani tries to tell Malini that her anger has made her look ugly. It disturbs Malini more and she calls Aasha Rani *rundi*. She further says that Aasha Rani has no morals because she is *rundi*. Here, the code-mixed word, *rundi* is used for Aasha Rani which describes her nature as a prostitute because she has illegal relations with Malini’s husband.

**Example-8**

“May be he should get rid of her-after all his father’s doom had been spelt in much the same way when, blinded by lust, he had sunk all his money into the vacant, cold, reptilian eyes of his greedy rak hail.” *(Starry Nights, p.56-57)*

**Code-Mixed Word: Rak hail (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** A lady who has illegal relations with a married man.

**General Meaning**

*Rak hail* is a woman who lives with a man who is married and has his legal wife. In Hindu religion a married parson who keeps the illegal physical relation with a woman without taking divorce from his married wife is supposed to be illegal. Therefore, *rak hail* has no status in the society. Sometimes, *rak hail* is compared with the prostitute. But
the difference between the two is that a prostitute sleeps with anybody for the sake of money and *rakhail* sleeps with a particular person just like his illegal wife. Keeping *rakhail* is supposed to be a social obligation.

**Contextual Meaning**

Ajay has illegal relations with Aasha Rani. It is considered that he will get rid of her because Akshya’s father is totally doomed because he spend his property on his *rakhel* and the same may happen in case of Akshay if keeps the relation with Aasha Rani. Therefore, it is assumed that Akshay will learn a lesson from his father who found it very difficult to resettle in his life. In this example, the code-mixed word *rakhail* is used for the lady with whom Akshay’s father has illegal relations and that *rakhail* became the cause of the downfall of Akshay’s father.

**5. Religious Activities**

Different religions teach good principles to human being and that lead them toward good deeds. Every religion has its rituals and activities to perform, which are followed by the people who belong to that particular religion. The religious activities give people comfort, calmness and happiness which are required in human life. Therefore, religion plays a vital role in human life. Man’s trust in religion and God makes him follow religious activities which differ religion to religion. The rituals, customs and practices in religions influence one another and become the part of peoples’ routine and occasional behaviour. In such multireligious setup, people use code-mixed words to refer to the religious activities of other religions. Following are some
examples that show the significance of code-mixed words in the communication of religious activities and beliefs:

**Example-1**

“Tomorrow, twenty seconds after the sixteenth hour, Mercury enters the seventh House, and **Ekadashi** day begins.”
(Kanthapura, p.35)

**Code-Mixed Word:** **Ekadashi** (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** The Eleventh Lunar Day.

**General Meaning**

*Ekadashi* is a Sanskrit word which means eleven. As per Hindu calendar, it is the eleventh lunar day of the bright fortnight. Hindu and Jain people think of the day as a very special and auspicious day. Therefore, many people are seen fasting and performing religious activities for spiritual benefit on this day. Scriptures recommend observing **Ekadashi** fasting from sunrise to sunset. In Hindu calendar **Ekadashi** is divided month wise into different types such as **Putrada Ekadashi**, **Jaya Ekadashi**, **Aamalki Ekadashi**, **Kamada Ekadashi**, **Mohini Ekadashi**, **Nirjala Ekadashi**, **Shayani Ekadashi**, **Indira Ekadashi**, **Rama Ekadashi**, **Prabodhini Ekadashi**, and **Bhagwat Ekadashi**. There are two more important **Ekadashis** which are named as **Aashadhi Ekadashi** and **Kartiki Ekadashi** as they fall in the month of **Aashadh** and **Kartik** as per the Marathi months.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bhatta is a Brahmin who does different calculations using his finger. Being a Brahmin, he knows all the religious activities performed on certain occasions. Bhatta wears loincloth and gives information about
the month of Sravan, and the beginning of Ekadashi. He takes help of oily calendar and informs people about different days, festivals and activities to be performed. In this example, the code-mixed word Ekadashi is used as a sacred and special day to perform different activities.

Example-2

“Why don’t you fetch some good jaggery for tomorrow, and some jasmine for the puja?” (Waiting for the Mahatma, p.21-22)

Code-Mixed Word: Puja (Noun)

Literal Meaning: A religious ritual.

General Meaning

In Sanskrit puja symbolizes reverence, honour, adoration or worship. In Hinduism, puja is a special religious ritual which is always performed in a special way. Puja is performed at home, in the temple and other places. It is performed on various important and special occasions. It is performed in different religions differently. It is even of different types and is performed to different deities. Puja is given different names like Durga puja, Lakshmi puja, etc. Pujas are performed at various times in a day. It is supposed to be very sacred so different things are offered during puja. While performing puja various things such as flowers, water, unbroken rice, sandal paste, camphor, fruits, etc. are offered to God. Puja is done on special occasions. Such pujas are called mahapuja. Mahapuja is special, compared to daily puja. On the occasion of mahapuja, special food is prepared and offered to God. In Mahapuja, special prayers are said for the devotees; even many people are invited on Mahapuja and special food is served. Priests chant mantra or religious incantation. Priest is called as pujari,
who is supposed to be the expert for performing puja in a very systematic and traditional way. Puja gives spiritual satisfaction, peace and happiness to the religious people who perform it.

**Contextual Meaning**

Granny tells Sriram to go to market and buy some good jaggery for the celebration of the happy New Year. But Sriram wishes to go towards Lawley Extension; therefore, he doesn’t wish to go to the market. But Granny was insistent and tells Sriram that she is going to prepare some sweet stuff for Sriram as a celebration of New Year. She also tells Sriram to buy some jasmine flowers for the puja. In this example, puja refers to religious activity of worshiping God. Granny tells Sriram to bring some jasmin flowers because flowers are offered to God in puja. In this example, the code-mixed word puja is used by granny to celebrate New Year as it is a special occasion of worshipping God by performing puja.

**Example-3**

“It’s usual to get that feeling. But nowadays I don’t get it. I just do my Bhajan and feel all right. You must also join us in our Bhajan.” *(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.208)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Bhajan (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A religious composition.

**General Meaning**

Bhajan is a Sanskrit word for worship. A bhajan is referred to any type of devotional song. It has a fixed form. It is always accompanied by musicians who play traditional religious music. Bhajan expresses love for god and teachings of saints. It refers to the ‘Bhakti Movement’ in
India. Bhajans are classified as Nirguni, Gorakhnathi, Vallabhapanthi, Ashtachhap, Madhur Bhakt, etc. Nanak, Kabir, Meera, Surdas, Tulsidas, etc. are well-known composers of such religious songs. Many religious people have formed their groups called Bhajnimandal. They perform Bhajans every day. It is believed that religious deeds will give human being complete salvation. Therefore, many people sing Bhajan in the name of God.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriram is in the jail and thinking of his escape. He gets the opportunity to talk to bully in his cell. Sriram asks how they can escape from the jail, which is just like hell. The bully tries to sympathise with him by saying that it is natural to get such feeling. But the bully adds that he does not get such feelings. He just performs his Bhajan and it relaxes his mind. Therefore, he also tells Sriram to join them in Bhajan and he will be all right. In the example, Bhajan is used as an activity which has power to relax the mind and become tension free.

**Example-4**

“*I made a vow to offer a yagna.*”*(Starry Nights, p.179)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Yagna (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A religious activity.

**General Meaning**

Yagna is a Sanskrit word which has a threefold meaning: worship, unity and charity. It is a ritual performed with the mantras. Yagna consists of worship, prayer, praise, offering, obliteration and sacrifice. Yagna consists of divine fire. The Vedic priests perform yagna. They are performed by many priests for different reasons and purposes.
Yagnas are of different types. Vastushanti is the common occasion when yagna is performed. Vedic Pundits perform yagnas with the intention to bring prosperity, health, wealth and happiness. Some yagnas are also performed when there are calamities in such occasions it is assumed that by performing yagnas different calamities can be solved.

**Contextual Meaning**

When Aasha Rani asks amma about appa’s health, she says that appa is recovered. It is a kind of miracle. Amma says that it is because of the blessing of Shri Venkateshvara that appa has recovered. Even, amma says that she has prayed day and night for the recovery of appa and made a vow to offer yagna. In this example, the code-mixed word yagna is used to indicate a religious activity performed by devotees to fulfil their wishes.

**Example-5**

“Jay had reluctantly bent down and waited for one of the men to put a tikka between his brows.”(Starry Nights, p.240)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Tikka (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Forehead mark.

**General Meaning**

Tikka is a very common Hindi term used in India for a mark worn on the forehead and other parts of the body. Tikka of sandalwood paste and is generally applied on the forehead by many religious people. It is assumed that it keeps the head cool. Even many people use it as a religious activity to show that they follow their religious rituals. It is applied daily on the forehead after the bath in the morning. Even on the
occasions of some festivals and rituals and in some ceremonies, tikka of kumkum is applied on the forehead as it is supposed to be auspicious. Tikka shows caste system as people of different caste use different type of tikka. Temple priests, sadhus and devotees put tikka as per their tradition. Hinduism follows four types of tilakas: Brahman tilaka is ‘U’ shaped tilak, Kshatriya tilak is a half-moon tilak, Vaishya tilak has three arc-like horizontal lines with a circular mark at the centre and Shudra tilaka is a large circle mark on the forehead. The most common tikka is red powder applied with the thumb in a single upward stroke. The shapes of the tikkas also differ from religion to religion in India. A bindu of sandalwood, kumkum, holy clay, red sandal paste, etc. are used for applying tilak or tikka. The term bindi and tikka are somewhat different. Tikka is always paste or powder while bindi may be a paste or sticker. Tilak is applied for religious, spiritual purpose or to honour someone. Bindi is worn between the eyes while tikka can cover face or even other body parts. Bindi signifies marriage or decorative purpose. The term tikka is also used to refer to a type of south Asian food. There are many dishes as paneer tikka, mutton tikka, etc.

Contextual Meaning
Aasha Rani, Jay and Sasha come to India on the day of Holi. Jay feels uncomfortable when somebody throws gulal on him. He hates colours and the people who put colours on people. A group of travellers comes with coloured powders. Therefore, Aasha Rani assures both Sasha and Jay not to worry as it is Holi. It is a part of celebration in India Jay doesn’t like these bloody buggers. But he has to bend down and allows men to put a dot of red colour on the forehead. This example shows that on Holi, people play with the colours. Even if some people do not
like colours, they are at least forced to put a *tikka* between brows. In this example, the code-mixed word *tikka* is used to refer to the occasion of *Holi* which is the festival of colours.

**Example-6**

“*Worshippers flocked from the inner corridors of the temple towards the platform of the gods, and stood beneath the dome, singing ‘Arti,Arti’ in a chorus.*” *(Untouchable, p.51)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Arti* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A religious performance, It is an invocation to the Gods.

**General Meaning**

The word *arti* is derived from Sanskrit word- ‘*a*’ means complete and ‘*rati*’ means love. In Hindu ritual, *arti* is a form of worship, a part of puja, in which light from wicks soaked in ghee or camphor is offered to one or more deities. It also refers to songs sung in praise of God, when the lamps are being offered. It indicates that *arti* is an expression of one’s love for God. It is performed in a very sincere mood. Meditative awareness of a person is seen through *arti*. *Arti* is a Vedic concept of fire rituals. *Arti* plate of metal is used for *arti*. It is held with both hands and right hand moves around the image of the God. People sing religious songs in praise of God and *arti* is performed. *Arti* is supposed to be a very special and auspicious activity. It has become a routine activity of religious people. *Artis* are performed in temples by the priest along with devotees and the *arti* plate is taken near the devotees who hold their hand above the fire and worship the sacred fire. Even holy bell is also used while *arti*. *Arti* is performed at home up to 5 times in some religions. On different religious occasions, *arti* is
performed by singing in praise of different Gods. After arti prasad is distributed among people. During the arti all people stand and perform it wholeheartedly.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bakha is sweeping the ground near the temple. He has heard the name of Gods and Goddesses but he was curious to know about Shanti Deva and Narayan. He wishes to see these Gods in the temple but being untouchable, it is against the custom. But the desire to see the Gods forces him. It makes Bakha ascend some steps of the temple. He observes the holy atmosphere in the temple. When the priest starts arti worshippers gather near the platform of God and sing arti in chorus. The arti ends with the last shout of the triumphant words ’Sri Ram Chandra ki Jay’ which means long live great God. In this example, the code-mixed word arti is used to indicate the nature of arti, which is sung in the temple and people participate in it by clapping their hands and singing arti in the name of almighty.

**Example-7**

“While in Bombay, Bakulben would retreat into the marble mandir in her duplex and pray the hours away.”(Starry Nights, p.154)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Mandir (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A place of worship.

**General Meaning**

The word Mandir is used in Hindu religion for the place of worship or prayer. It is a Sanskrit word. It stands for a place where our mind becomes still and free. Life seems to be peaceful when people go to mandir to worship god. Mandir has become a common place for
people to get calm, comfort and peace. Many religious people visit mandir daily or occasionally for the peace of mind and for the blessings of almighty God. Mandir is supposed to be a very sacred place. In India people visit different mandirs of different Gods. People have their deities and these deities have their temples.

**Contextual Meaning**

Abhijit’s mother retires from her worldly life after giving birth to Abhijit. She is no more interested in worldly life and pleasures. She spends her time in visiting different shrines scattered around India. In Mumbai, she entreats into the marble mandir in her duplex. In this example, mandir is used as a special place to worship God. This example shows the religious attitude of Abhijit’s mother who is interested in temples and not in merry making. The code-mixed word mandir is used as a place which gives calm, satisfaction and relaxes the mind from worldly affairs.

**Example-8**

“This is enough to make one believe in the soul, karma, and all that.” *(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.183)*

**Code-Mixed Word: Karma** (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Deed or act.

**General Meaning**

*Karma* is a Sanskrit word for action or doing. This term is used very often in Hinduism. It suggests us that whatever we do, we get the results of our actions accordingly. The term karma is used by religious people very often to refer to the happenings in our life. It is believed that happiness and sorrow are the results of our earlier actions, which is
called *karma*. It is also believed that those whose *karma* is good never enter in the cycle of rebirth. They get complete salvation after their death. Many religious people go to different shrines and worship God considering these activities as good *karma*. They also believe that God places such people in the heaven after their death. Hinduism believes that human being suffers because of their harmful actions in the past. A person can get complete salvation only after performing good actions. The sacred texts like *Bhagwat Purana, Vishnu Sahasranam*, etc. indicate the results of *karma*. Man’s life is believed to be shaped by *karma*. Our present life depends on past *karma* and future life depends on present *karma*. Some people believe that our *karma* is controlled by the divine forces.

**Contextual Meaning**

Kanni asks doctor about his grandmother’s health. Actually, she is supposed to be dead but the doctor says that her pulse is good. When the doctor gives injection to her she groans slightly. The doctor is surprised to see granny alive and he says that it is because of her *karma* that she is alive. In this example, the code-mixed word *karma* shows that what happens to us in our lifetime is the result of our *karma*. People believe that we get result of our actions as per the proportion of our good and bad deeds.

**Example-9**

“Then sometimes their used to be *Harikathas*.” *(Kanthapura, p.17)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Harikathas* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Stories of God.

**General Meaning**
Harikatha has a story telling format. It is believed in Hindu Mythology that the first Harikatha singer was Nanda, who sang for Vishnu. Harikatha is a popular medium of entertainment which transmits educational, cultural and religious values to the masses. Harikathas are musical, poetic, and dramatic. Different religious themes are highlighted in the Harikathas. Harikathas have philosophical touch which makes the masses think about various aspects of life. In Harikathas, various songs related to the story are intermingled. Therefore, it has become a special form of storytelling in India.

**Contextual Meaning**

Moorthy finds a half sunk linga. It is washed consecrated and comes into existence as a temple. Bhatta performs the consecration ceremony. Many people in the village contributed. Sankara-jayanti is also celebrated. There used to be Bhajans. Even sometimes there used to be Harikathas by famous Harikatha men. In this example, the word Harikatha means story of Gods, which is accompanied by dance and music. Sometimes instead of music and dance, Harikathas are explained in familiar prose. It shows the religious activity performed in the temple.

**Example-10**

“You look like a devadasi tonight,’ Suhas said.” *(Starry Nights, p.146)*

**Code-Mixed word:** Devadasi (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A female servant of God.

**General Meaning**

*Devadasi* is a Sanskrit word ‘dev’ means God and ‘dasi’ means servant. *Devadasi* is supposed to be a girl, who marries to a deity and
dedicates her life to worshiping God. *Devadasis* take care of the temple for the rest of their life. In addition, they practice *bharatnatya* as music and dance as they were supposed to be the essential part of temple worship. Traditionally, *devadasis* had a high status in the society. It is observed that *devadasi* has children from wealthy temple patron, but *devadasi* didn’t work as housewife. Even her patron has another wife to perform household activities. During the British Raj, temples became powerless and *devadasis* became support less and turned towards prostitution for their survival. Though the *devadasi* system is disappearing now days, still it is seen that *devadasis* are practicing prostitution. The practice of dedicating *devadasis* is declared illegal by the government of Indian states like Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in 1982, and 1988 respectively. *Devadasis* are also called *joginis* and almost 80 to 90 per cent of them belong to schedule castes.

**Contextual Meaning**

Aasha Rani comes to know about the birthday of Suhas. She wants to show that she does her role in the films sincerely. She thinks of giving a special present to Suhas. She wears a typical dress and smiles sweetly. Suhas comments her that she looks like *devadasi*. As *devadasis* worship God, Aasha Rani takes a silver *thali* set of *arti* and lit the lamp to honour him. She also gives *peda* as sweets to him and chant invocation of lord Ganesha to wish special life for Suhas. She calls Suhas in her bed and makes it an unforgettable birthday gift. In this example, the code-mixed word *devadasi* is used to show the role of *devadasi* who wears a special dress and always ready to serve God by performing her duties.

**Example-11**
“She would need to tell Laxmi to prepare the **diyas**.” (*Starry Nights*, p.401)

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Diyas* (Noun) (Plural form of *diya*)

**Literal Meaning:** An earthen lamp.

**General Meaning**

*Diya* is an earthen lamp which gives light. *Diyas* are used as lighting on some important occasions. *Diyas* of brass are permanent fixtures in homes and temples. *Diyas* are lightened during *puja*. During *arti*, *diya* has a special significance. It is assumed that it gives sacred light and vanishes the darkness. In Hindu religion, *diya* is supposed to be a very sacred lamp. Therefore, traditional programmes and activities begin by lighting the sacred light. *Diya* is also used in different festivals like Deepavali for prosperity.

**Contextual Meaning**

Aasha Rani is thinking about the future of her daughter Shash. She thinks about her own role as a mother and decides to perform a better role than her own amma. Aasha Rani hopes for the bright future and tension free life for Shasha. As the Deepavali is on the next day, Aasha Rani informs Laxmi to prepare the *diyas*. In this example, the code mixed word *diya* is supposed to be auspicious as it gives light and helps to vanish darkness. It is also used to show that Depavali is celebrated by lighting the lamps. Therefore, Aasha Rani wants to do the preparation of Dipavali by preparing *diyas*.

**Example-12**
“Then came Postmaster Suryanarayan and said, ‘Brother, why not start a Sankara-jayanthi? I have the texts.’(Kanthapura, p.15)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Sankara-jayanthi (Noun Phrase)

**Literal Meaning:** Shankaracharya’s birthday is celebrated as Sankara-jayanthi.

**General Meaning**
Shankaracharya’s birthday is celebrated as Shankar-jayanthi. Hindu tradition focuses Shakaracharya as one of the greatest saint philosophers in India, who lived between 788 and 820 A.D. He studied the Vedas in his early childhood days. He also mastered holy shashtras and upnishidas. He became ardent disciple of Guru Govindnath who conferred on him the degree of Acharya. He revived Brammanism and raised Vedanta philosophy to new heights. He produced number of original philosophical works and comments on Upanishidas and the Bhagavad Gita. He established monasteries at Brindavan, Dwarka, Badrinath, Puri, Sringeri, and Kanchi. The heads of the monasteries are named after him. In Hindu religion, Shankaracharya was supposed to be an incarnation of Lord Shiva. He was later known as Jagad Guru Adi Shankaracharya. His birthday has a special significance in Hindu religion therefore his birthday is celebrated as Sankara-jayanthe. It is celebrated on the fifth day of Vaisakha in Southern India.

**Contextual Meaning**
Murthy finds a half sunk linga. It is washed and consecrated. All the boys in the village put a little mud wall and a little roof to protect God. Bhatta performs consecration ceremony. Rangamma offers a dinner. Then the post master Suryanarayana expresses his wish to start
Sankara-jayanti. He informs that he has a text of Sankara-Vijaya which they can read every day of the month. Bhatta, Nanjundia, Pandit Venkateshia and Rangamma decide to support financially and the Sankara-jayanthi begins. In this example, the code-mixed word Sakara-jayanthi is presented as a religious activity which is celebrated with the help of the support of some villagers who are interested in it.

Example-13

“As darkness descended in the shabby, suburban preview theatre, he eased his feet out his white Rexinechappals, reached for his Pan Parag dabba, belched discreetly and touched the panch-mukhi rudraksha around his neck.”(Starry Nights, p.01)


Literal Meaning: It is a seed of a particular tree.

General Meaning

Panch-mukhi rudraksha is a seed of a particular tree which has facets. Panch-mukhi rudraksha is a seed of a plant which grows in certain altitude in mountains, mainly in Himalayan region. Rudraksha has certain significance as it is used for different purposes. It has one to twenty one faces. It has different colour shades as it is the product of nature. The word rudraksha comes from Sanskrit words ‘rudra’ which means Lord Shiva and ‘aksha’ means eyes. It is supposed to bethe divine gift from Lord Shiva to the mankind for their safety and prosperity. It helps mankind to fight against miseries and problems. Rudraksha beads are very strong. These beads are protected and passed on from one generation to another. Rudraksha is supposed to be the shield against negative energies. There are some religious reasons behind using it. Children are not allowed to use rudraksha. It should
not be worn while attending funerals. As rudraksha is supposed to be useful for different purposes, people purchase it. Shop kippers advise people about the utility of different types of rudraksha and people purchase the rudraksha which that suits to their condition. Panch-mukhi rudraksha is supposed to be a special rudraksha which is useful for safety, well-being and for freedom.

**Contextual Meaning**

Kishenbhai has invested his money in the film “Tera Mera Pyaar Aisa” and he wants this film to be box office hit, therefore, he is in a tense mood. He belches Pan Parag and touches panch-mukhi rudraksha. In this example, the code-mixed word panch-mukhi rudraksha is used as a token of God for the protection, safety and prosperity. As Kishenbhai is expecting his movie to be a grand success, he touches the punch-mukhi rudraksha for a good luck.

**Example-14**

“On the mahurat day itself, there had been an accident on the sets which had destroyed one section completely.”(Starry Nights, p.14)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Mahurat (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** An auspicious occasion.

**General Meaning**

Mahurat is supposed to be the auspicious occasion to start a new venture. Vedic astrologers chose it as the auspicious time for different events and activities. Mahurat may differ from person to person, place to place and activity to activity. Horoscope of a person is taken into
consideration by the astrologer to choose a proper mahurat. Many people believe in muhurat and therefore, after consulting with the astrologers, they take action. The mahurat is seen for starting a business, marriage, interview employment, etc. In this example, the code-mixed word mahurat is used to indicate a particular time used for declaring the announcement about a movie.

**Contextual Meaning**
Kishanbhai’s first film with Aasha Rani is considered as a bad start because on the mahurat day itself an accident takes place which destroyed one section completely. It is considered as a bad omen. It disturbs Aasha Rani and creates possible fear in her mind about her lack of confidence to succeed in this film. In this example, the code-mixed word mahurat is presented as a special occasion for a movie but, because of accident on the same day, it makes people think of it as a bad omen for the film.

**Example-15**
“*This is all Ramayana and Mahabharata; such things never happen in our times.*”(Kanthapura, p.172)

**Code-mixed Word:** Ramayana (Noun) Mahabharata (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Well-known Indian epics.

**General Meaning**
*Ramayana* describes Rama’s journey.*Ramayana* consists of 24000 verses in seven books.*Ramayana* is a story of Ram who is supposed to be an avtara of Hindu supreme God Vishnu. *Ramayana* is not merely a story of Ram, Sita, Laxman, Bharat, Hanuman, etc. but an ideal epic
which motivates human beings by highlighting philosophical, religious, devotional and very useful and inspiring elements for the betterment and survival of human life. *Ramayana* is available in different versions which are referred to indifferent areas. Among them *Valmiki Ramayan* is more popular and followed by people. *Mahabharata* is another most popular Sanskrit epic about *Kouravas* and *Pandavas*. The authorship of *Mahabharata* is attributed to Vyasa. It is the longest Sanskrit epic. *Bhagwatgita* is a part of *Mahabharata*, which gives religious doctrines of Hinduism. Both the epics, *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are supposed to be the sacred epics of Hinduism and followed by people as the guidelines for the ideal life.

**Contextual Meaning**

Rangamma compares Mahatma Gandhi with Harishchandra whose vow made Gods to come down to dissolve his vow. Similarly, Britishers will bow down before Gandhiji and will leave India and Indians will be free taxes and policeman. Dore laughs at Rangamma and says that such things happen only in *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* and not in real life. In this example, the code-mixed words *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are referred to show that whatever happens in *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* is not real and therefore, whatever happens in *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* will not happen in real life.

**Example-16**

“And now we gathered at the Iswara’s temple on the Promontory, instead of on Rangamma’s veranda.” *(Kanthapura, p.16)*

**Code-mixed Word:** *Ishwar* (Noun)
**Literal Meaning:** God.

**General Meaning**

In Hinduism *Iswara* is a philosophical concept. It is also used for God. The word *Iswara* is derived from Sanskrit which means lord. In a temporal sense it also means master or king. The term *Iswara* is also used by people to refer to their personal God e.g. *Ram, Krishna, Shiv, Devi*, etc. In advait philosophy, *Iswara* is one non-dual entity. It is also said that *Iswara* means truth and therefore, the path of truth means following *Iswara*. Many people are of the opinion that *Iswara* is an ideal concept and not the reality but this concept is ideal for the growth of human being and humanity. Therefore, some people believe it and even non-believers think of *Iswara* as a kind of power. Religious people believe in the existence of God and therefore, they visit different shrines of God and worship them as almighty and supreme.

**Contextual Meaning**

Moorthy finds half sunken linga. The boys in the village made mud walls and tile roof for the protection of God. Even the consecration ceremony is performed and the decision is taken to start *Sankara-jayanthi*. Many people offer their support. The great support of Rangamma makes the children happy. Usually, they used to gather on Rangamma’s veranda for discussing Vedanta but in the afternoon children gathered at the *Iswara*’s temple. It shows the happy mood of the children who are eager to celebrate *Sankara-jayanthi*. The code-mixed word *Iswara* is used to show the dedication and love of the children towards god who are going to celebrate *Sankara-jayanthi*.

**Example-17**
“After all, my son, it is the kaliyuga-floods, and as the sastras say, there will be the confusion of castes and the pollution of progeny. We can’t help it, perhaps...” (Kanthapura, p.43-44)

**Code-mixed Word:** Kaliyuga (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Age of downfall.

**General Meaning**

Hindu mythology believes in the four stages in the world. These stages are Satyuga, Tretayuga, Dwaparyuga and Kaliyuga. Satyuga is supposed to be the era of truth. In this stage, importance is given to follow truth, because truth is supposed to be supreme. Tretayuga gives importance to duty. It makes us think about the duties performed by Rama and Bharata. The third stage is called Dwaparyuga which gives importance to good and appropriate action. The next and last stage is Kaliyuga which stands for destruction and decay. Many religious people say that we are living in Kaliyuga and will witness the destruction of the world. It is said that bad things are going to happen in this age and after the destruction of the world, there will be a new world which will again begin with Satyuga.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bhatta goes to Ramakrishna and talks about difficulty in getting bridegrooms these days. Even they talk about the changing time and challenges before them. Rangamma also talks about the changing scenario. Bhatta says that Ranga Sastri is talking of allowing his temple for pariahs. Even they talk about modern education which gives complete freedom to the young boys and girls. Bhatta gives one example of a girl who marries to a Mohamedan. At this juncture, Satamma says that it is kaliyuga-floods and there will be confusion of
castes and pollution of progeny because such things can happen in kaliyuga. In this example, the code-mixed word kaliyuga is used to show destruction in the society. Kaliyuga stands for evil changes in the society. In this example, kaliyuga refers to evil happenings in the society.

**Example-18**

“Is he really going to talk about the outcastes, about us, about Chota, Ram Charan, my father and me? What will he say, I wonder? Strange that the sahib of the Mukti said that the rich and the poor, the Brahmins and bhangis, are the same.” (Untouchable, p.132)

**Code-Mixed Words: Mukti (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** Liberation from rebirth.

**General Meaning**

Mukti is a Sanskrit word which means liberation from rebirth. There are different ideas of getting Mukti from life. Many people do not marry and try to search a path which will lead them towards Mukti. Different religions and philosophies focus different ways for Mukti. It is considered that human life is bondage of repeated cycles of rebirth and the person who does good deeds gets Mukti from this cycle of rebirth. Therefore, many people leave common ordinary life and try to become yogis and saints for the self-realization and for becoming free from the cycle of rebirth. Many people believe that God can save them from this cycle. Therefore, they worship Gods and Goddesses and perform many religious activities in the hope that they will be free forever after death. Many people donate to the charities, goes to pilgrims for blessings of God. It is said that when a person dies peacefully and never repents at the time of death gets Moksha after his death.
Contextual Meaning
Bakha remembers that some congress men talked against untouchability and tried to point out that Harijans touch to Hindus cannot pollute them. Bakha feels comfortable to listen to the volunteer of the Mukti movement who said that the Brahmins and Bhangis are the same. It creates hope in the mind of Bakha that untouchables will be treated equally. In this example, the code-mixed word Mukti is used to refer to the movement which will give justice to the untouchables.

Example-19
“But she pushed him away and told him he should never show himself again, not until he had sought prayaschitta from the Swami himself.” (Kanthapura, p.61)

Code-Mixed Word: Prayaschitta (Noun)
Literal Meaning: Purification.
General Meaning
Prayschitta is a very common Hindu term used for atonement. As per the dharmashastra, it is a legal procedure. A sinner has to undergo prayschitta for the expiration of his/her sins. It is a kind of repentance on the part of the sinner. It is not only cleaning of one’s soul but is also expected to be done for the satisfaction of the society. It is categorized differently in different religions and the sinners are punished as per the laws established in the society. The sins like rape, killing, stealing, disobeying rituals, etc. are categorized as minor and major sins. It is believed that the sinners should be punished as per their sin. Different procedures are mentioned in different religious
scriptures like parting nails, shaving head, and solitary confinement, etc. Some kind of food and activities are avoided for the sinners.

**Contextual Meaning**

Moorthy crosses the field of Bhatta and comes to the place where Paria Tippa was wedding. Then he comes to his mother and falls at her feet. But she pushes him away. She is very angry because she does not like Moorthys’ visit to Paria. She thinks that Moorthy is polluted and needs *prayaschitta*. She tells Moorthy to go to swami for *prayaschitta*. Moorthy’s mother thinks that because of Moorthy, she is polluted. Therefore, she is very much disturbed. In this example, the code-mixed word *prayashitta* is used by Moorthy’s mother who feels that Moorthy has polluted her and needs *prayashitta*.

**Example-20**

“Rangamma again tried to pursue him to eat a little—‘just not to be too weak, foe even the dharmasastras permit it’” (Kanthapura, p.95)

**Code-Mixed Word: Dharmasastras (Noun)**

**Literal Meaning:** Record of guidelines of dharma.

**Contextual Meaning**

‘Dharma’ means religion and ‘sastra’ includes guidelines of performing religious rites and rituals. In Hindu religion, *dharmasatra* has certain value as it depicts ways of living pure life by following and performing religious activities. *Dharmasastra* is the best guide to drama and its principles. *Dharamasatra* also shows different ways of living pure and *dharmic* life. Therefore, many religious people take guidelines from *dharmasastra*. 
Contexual Meaning
Ratna asks Moorthy whether she can help him. Moothy tells her to pray with him for the purification of the sins of others. After that Moorthy simply drinks water and utters the name of God. He eats nothing. The coolness in his stomach makes him shiver. He feels weakness. Therefore, Rangamma tries to persuade him to eat something. She tells Moorhy to eat something. But Moorthy does not eat anything. Therefore, Rangamma tries to convince Moorthy by referring to dharmasastra that dharmasastra permits to eat. In this example the code-mixed word dharmasastra is used to refer that a person is allowed to eat something during fasting or praying as the rules of dharmasastra.

Example-21
“Sriram poured the milk, chanted some mantras, and finally dropped the fire over Geranny’s heart, which was actually below a layer of fuel.”(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.181)

Code-Mixed Word: Mantras (Noun), (Plural form of mantra)
Literal Meaning: Sacred verse or sacred utterance.
General Meaning
Mantra is a Sanskrit word, it consists of ‘man’ means to think and ‘tra’ means instrument or tool. In this respect it is an instrument of thought. It also stands for sacred utterance, which can be a verse, word, sound or syllable. It is believed that it has some psychological and spiritual power. In different religion, we find use of mantras. Mantras are structured beautifully. The rhythmic pattern of mantras gives it rhythmic power of sounds. The word Aum/om is generally observed in
different mantras. Even aum/om itself is a kind of mantra which is very useful and used for light, immortality, peace, love, knowledge, etc. Gayatri mantra is supposed to be the king of mantras. It is supposed to be the most powerful mantra. Different types of mantras are performed for different purposes in different religious performances. It is still believed that mantras have power and therefore, they are performed to fulfil certain wishes. Mantras are performed in different pujas. In mantrapuja mantras are muttered for certain auspicious number of times. Japa is also a personal type of prayer in which a particular mantra is uttered for 5,10,18,101108,1001,1008, etc. times considering these numbers as auspicious. It is believed that the chanting of mantra protects us from evil spirit and it keeps us mentally fit.

**Contextual Meaning**
Sriram’s Granny dies. After her death, the rites are performed. Her body was coved with cow dung fuel. The priest places one pot in Sriram’s hand and asks to pour some milk over the lips of the dead body and some mantras are chanted and finally fire is given to the dead body. In this example, the code-mixed word, mantras refers to the religious rites which are performed for the dead person as per the traditional convention.

**Example-22**

“I am a toothless old man and I have seen many a change pass before me, and may I say this: All this is very good, but if the white men shell leave us tomorrow it will not be Ram-rajya we will have, but the rule of the ten-headed Ravana.” (Kanthapura, p.128)
**Code-Mixed Word:** *Ram-rajya* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Ideal ruling system of Ram.

**General Meaning**

*Ram-rajya* means kingdom of Ram. In *Ramayana*, Ayodhya is given majestic description of *Ram-rajya*. The word *Ram-rajya* is used to show ideal ruling system of Ram which is known for peace and prosperity. *Ram-rajya* stands for legitimate power of the state. In *Ram-rajya* truth, righteousness, peace, prosperity, happiness, these qualities are given priority. Ram himself is considered as an ideal and godly figure, who is known for his great qualities. Therefore, his policies are treated as ideal policies in ruling the state. *Ram-rajya* is also a movie released in 1943. In the post-colonial India; Mahatma Gandhi used the term *Ram-rajya* as an ideal concept of the ruling system.

**Contextual Meaning**

One toothless old man talks about his experience. He doesn’t oppose the movement against British, but he expresses his views and tries to make other think that if white men leave then there won’t be *Ram-rajya*. He indirectly praises the white men for their good qualities and makes others think about the horrible scenario after the white men, leaving India. He thinks that after the white men it will become very difficult to manage the country. The condition of the new ruler will be that of ten-headed *Ravan*. In this example, the code-mixed word *Ram-rajya* stands for the ideal ruler Ram who ruled as an ideal ruler by following certain principles for the welfare for the people.

**Example-23**
“Without a radical change from a hankering after sense-gratification, which is the goal of Western civilization, through a striving after sense-control, whether in individual or in group life, which is the essence of India’s dharmic culture! India has been the privileged home of the world’s eternal religion, that teaches how every man and woman according to their birth and environment, must practice swadharma, how through sense control they must evolve their nature, and so realize the bliss of divinity, deep seated in the hearts of all beings.” (Untouchable, p.129)

**Code-Mixed Words:**
1. Dharmic (Adjective) 2. Swadharma (Noun)

1. Dharmic

**Literal Meaning:** A religious person.

**General Meaning**
The person who follows principles of dharma (religion) is called dharmic. The word dharmic is used for a person who is an ideal combination of spiritual qualities. Generally, the word dharmic is used for a religious person who worships Gods by performing certain religious activities. The dharmic people believe in the existence of God.

2. Swadharma

The term swadharma is a combination of two words ‘swa’ means self and ‘dharma’ is a key concept with multiple meaning in Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, etc. In Sanskrit, Dharma is a Noun, which is a derivation from the root, ‘dhar’ which means to hold, support or strengthen. In Buddhism, dharma means cosmic order. In Hindu dharma, importance is given to caste, duties, occupation and gender. Dharma is also used as religion such Shikh, Hindu, Christian, Jain, etc.
The *Upanishads* treat *dharma* as a universal principle of law, order, and harmony. Righteousness has certain value in *dharma*. Every individual is expected to follow his dharma which is called *swadharma*. *Dharma* is also treated as moral law with spiritual discipline. Therefore good *dharma* is compared with good *karma*. According to *Bhagwat Purana* righteous living is the *dharmic* path—which gives importance to purity, compassion and truthfulness. *Dharma* always gives priority to physical and spiritual behaviour. Manu an ancient sage has given some principles of *Dharma*, These are: patience, forgiveness, self-control, honesty, sanctity control of senses and knowledge of learning. *Dharma* is also supposed to be a basic principle of cosmos.

**Contextual Meaning**

India is supposed to be a country where people follow their respective *dharma*. It has made Indian culture different from others. In this example, India is treated as a country where people of different religions stay together. They follow their *dhama*. It is also believed that people in India follow their *swadharma*. They think about their caste, religion and occupation and follow their norms as per the conventions. In this example, the code-mixed word *dharmic* and *swadharma* make us think about people who follow their *dharma* as *swadharm*.

**Example-24**

“*He has the shakti to change the whole world.*” (*Untouchable*, p.129)

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Shakti* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Power.

**General Meaning**
Shakti is a Sanskrit word for power and empowerment. In Hinduism, it is supposed to be a feminine creative power. It is a power which shows ability to create. In south India, Shakti is a Goddess known as Amma. It is believed that Gods and Goddesses have power to protect good people and punish evil people. The Gods and Goddesses are always known for their dynamic power to move the entire world. Shakti is also a spiritual force. Many religious people visit temples and go for pilgrimage as they get shakti. This spiritual shakti gives the devotees calmness and happiness in their life. The word shakti is used to refer to physical power.

**Contextual Meaning**

A rustic asks babu whether Gandhiji overthrew the British government. At that time babu tells him that he has that shakti to change the world. He wants to tell the rustic that Gandhiji is a very powerful person. His principles and thoughts are accepted by the majority of Indians. Gandhiji himself has become a shakti which can not only overthrow British government but also can move the world. In this example, the code-mixed word shakti is used for the power of Gandhiji, who is presented just like God with the power to change the world. Therefore, it is not a difficult task for him to overthrow the British government and bring a new swaraj to Indians.

**6. Ceremonies**

Human being is a social animal. He cannot live away from the society. He finds comfort in society. Ceremonies strengthen the bond of unity in society. Indian culture is supposed to be very rich and special because many ceremonies are celebrated in India. People of different castes, creeds, religions, background, regions, etc. have their
ceremonies which are performed by people in a very happy mood. Ceremonies give us opportunities to enjoy by celebrating different occasions like Deepavali, Holi, Ganesh festival, Navratri, Dasara, etc. These ceremonies have religious significance. Therefore, they are celebrated in a particular way by following the traditional ways. Following are the examples of code-mixing which highlight ceremonies:

Example -1

“Another Dasara!’ or Another Deepavali! It looks as though I lighted crackers only yesterday!”(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.21)


1. Dasara

Literal Meaning: A religious festival.

General Meaning

The word Dasara is derived from the Sanskrit word ‘dasha-hara’ means remover of bad fate. It is supposed to be a very special and auspicious festival in India. It is also known as ‘Vijayadashami’. This festival has religious significance as Rama becomes victorious and Ravana is defeated. Therefore, Ravana’s effigies are burned on this day. In Maharashtra, leaves of apa tree are distributed on this day. It creates unity among the people. Marigold garlands are prepared for vehicles and houses and people enjoy this festival happily.

2. Deepavali (Noun)

Literal Meaning: A festival of lights.

General Meaning
Deepavali or Diwali is a special religious festival celebrated in India. It is known as festival of lights. The word ‘deep’ is a Sanskrit word for small clay lamp which is filled with oil. Its light is supposed to be sacred which vanishes the darkness in human life. Deepavali falls between October and November. It is a festival of five days on which public holidays are declared throughout India. During Deepavali, different food items and sweets are prepared. Houses are cleaned. People purchase new things during Deepavali. In many companies, bonus and special advance is given to the people so that they can enjoy Deepavali. It begins with Dhanotraydashi. Many people start new business on this occasion as it is supposed to be a very auspicious day. The second day of Deepavali is Narka Chadurdashi. On this day people get up early and have a special bath before sunrise. As it is believed in Hindu religion that people who do not have bath before sunrise are placed in the hell after their death. The third day of Deepavali is called Laxmipujan. On this day, at the time of evening, people worship Laxmi, Goddess of wealth. People put money gold and other precious ornaments before Laxmi and worship wealth. It is believed that Goddess Laxmi will be pleased and people will get more wealth in the future. The fourth day is called Balpratipada. The fifth day is called Bhaubeej. On this day, sisters invite their brothers to their home. Deepavali is celebrated as a special festival. Children wear new dresses and burst firecrackers, new paper lamps called Aakashkandils are hanged in the porch of the houses and lighting is done to celebrate this occasion.

Deepavali has religious significance. Especially, Hindus have several significant events associated with Deepavali. Ram returned after 14 years of exile. Therefore, people lit lamps and put it in a row to
welcome Ram. The evil demon Narkasur was killed either by Krishna or Satyabhama. Therefore, *Deepavali* is celebrated in different states in India with different religious significance. Jain people think of *Deepavali* as the date of the nirvana of Mahavir. *Deepavali* is also celebrated in European countries by the Indian people staying there.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriman’s grandmother hands over the passbook to Sriram telling him that he is grown up now and can think about his money and decide how much to be spend monthly. Sriram gets freedom to spend money as his grandmother gives him the deposited amount in the bank. It gives Sriram freedom to spend his money. He eats sweets and other things. Even he eats beeda and sees a movie. He enjoys life happily. When his grandmother tells him to bring some sweets for the festival he wants to suggest that people enjoy festival like *Dasara* and *Deepavali* by purchasing something new or by buying sweets, etc. In *Deepavali*, fire crackers are used for enjoyment. Sriram enjoys day to day and as his aunt tells him to bring something from the market. Sriram thinks that it will be another *Dasara* and *Deepavali* to enjoy. In this example, the code-mixed words *Deepavali* and *Dasara* are used to indicate that these are the special occasions to celebrate and enjoy.

**Example -2**

“*It’s Holi*, Aasha Rani had kept repeating it. This is all a part of celebrations.” *(Starry Nights, p.240)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Holi* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A religious festival.
General Meaning
The word *Holi* is originated from “*Holika*” who was the sister of the demon Hiranyakashipu. She was burned in fire by Pralhada, who was a devotee of Vishnu. The salvation of Pralhad and burning of *Holika* is celebrated on the occasion of *Holi*. Hindus in India and Nepal celebrate this occasion in a very special way. This festival is also called as the festival of colours. It has become popular not only in Nepal but also in the countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malysia, South Africa, United Kingdom, Mauritius and United States where Hindus are minorities. *Holi* is also known as *Basantotsav* in some parts of India. *Holi* is supposed to be very special in area which is traditionally connected with Lord Krishna. The tourists visit Mathura and Brindavan during the festival of *Holi*. It is celebrated in a very special way. In Mathura, *Holi* is celebrated for 16 days in commemoration of the divine love of Radha for Krishna. As per the Hindu calendar, *Holi* is celebrated on Purnima, Which comes in the month of February or March as per Georgian Calendar. *Holi* is also celebrated as the beginning of the spring. People enjoy this time by playing with colours. *Holi* is celebrated as a religious festival. At the time of evening, people perform *puja* by constructing a platform with cow dung, and a stack of sticks is given fire and *agni* is performed. Region-wise, *Holi* is celebrated in different ways. In India, people enjoy *Holi* with the help of dance, food music and colour powder. This occasion of *Holi* unites people together.

Contextual Meaning
Aasha Rani comes to Mumbai with Jay and daughter Sasha on the day of *Holi*. Jay and Sasha do not like people with colours. Both of them hate people who put colours on others as a part of celebration. People
gather around Jay to colour him but he hesitates. Aasha Rani tries to
tell both Jay and Sasha not to worry about these people because they
will go away after putting a dot of red colour on the forehead. But Jay
and Sasha are not interested in it. Therefore, Aasha Rani tries to
convince them by saying that it is Holi. As a part of tradition; it is very
natural to play with colours. In this example, the code-mixed word
Holi is used to show it as a special festival of colours for Indians and
they enjoy by putting colours on each others.

7. Food Items
Human being is always careful about food, shelter and clothing as
these are the basic needs. People belong to different religions, castes,
regions, and areas. It affects their food habits. In different countries of
the world food is prepared differently and served in a different way.
The factors like region, atmosphere and availability always effects on
food item. People have different food habits. Some prefer vegetarian
dishes while others prefer non-vegetarian dishes. The food habit of the
people is an interesting study. The code-mixing in the food items helps
to know the likes and dislikes of a human being. Some selected
examples of code-mixing, which highlight food habits, are given
below:

Example: 1
“He shouted: ‘Give me good snuff for my grandfather, three pies, and
coconut bharfi for three.’”(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.121)

Code Mixed Word: Bharfi (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A type of Sweet.
General Meaning
Bharfi is a delicious Indian dessert. It is available in different varieties, flavours and textures. It is a special kind of sweet in India. Plain bharfi consists of condensed milk and sugar. The word bharfi is derived from Persian word ‘burf’ which means snow therefore, generally it is served cold. There are different types of bharfies like mango bharfi, coconut bharfi, cashew bharfi, pista bharfi, etc. Bharfi is flavoured with dry fruits. Bharfies are offered on different occasions. In India, after the birth of daughter bharfi is distributed by the father and mother of the child. Bharfi is also a movie in Kannad and Hindi.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriram was spreading the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the tiny villages. When he came to Solur he came to know that one shopkeeper is selling English biscuits. Sriram and other Gandhian followers oppose the shopkeeper to sell English biscuits. The Gandhian followers try to rebel against the shopkeeper for not following the swadeshi principle of Gandhi. Meanwhile, a little boy comes and asks for coconut bharfi as the stuff for his grandfather. The code-mixed word, bharfi is used here as a type of bharfi which can be purchased at affordable price.

**Example-2**

“Akshay and Aasha Rani had got roaring drunk that night and had set off in search of botikababs and kalejis at the small roadside grill outside the enormous Mahim Mosque. (Starry Nights, p.308)

**Code Mixed Word:** 1.Boti kababs (Noun), 2.Kalejis(Noun)

1. BotiKababs (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A type of non-vegetarian food.

General Meaning

Boti Kabab is very delicious non-vegetarian recipe well-known in India and Pakistan. In this recipe, small pieces of meat are marinated and cooked rapidly under intense heat. Butter or ghee is used to prepare it.

2. Kalejis (Noun)

Literal Meaning: Liver, a mutton recipe.

General Meaning

Kaleji is a word used for liver. It is a non-vegetarian food. This dish is prepared differently. The different dishes of kalejis are: Bhuni kaleji, Tawa kaleji, Kaleji fry, Kaleji liver curry, etc. These dishes can be served with naan; puri or roti. It is a great appetizer with drink. Kheema kaleji is also a special dish which is prepared with minced mutton and liver cooked together in a spicy masala. This dish can be prepared within 30 minutes.

Contextual Meaning

Aasha Rani feels lonely. Her memories upset her and she takes a drink. At that time, she remembers Aunt’s illicit hooch corner where Aasha Rani and Akshay go asking for a drink. It surprises Aunt to see both the stars in her bar. They dink and go in search of boti kababs and kalejis. As it is the time of night, they are aware that they will get both the items at the small roadside grill outside the enormous Mahim mosque. In the present example, the code-mixed words boti kababs and kalejis are the special dishes which are generally preferred by the non-vegetarians after the drinks.
Example -3

“Have you ever drink bhang? I tell you, it gives a bigger kick than tequila.”(Starry Nights, p.241)

**Code Mixed Word:** Bhang (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A type of drink.

**General Meaning**

*Bhang* is a mild preparation of marijuana made from the leaves and stems of the Indian hemp plant. It is an exotic drink which makes the drinkers intoxicated. People enjoy *bhang* on some special occasions like *Holi*. Almonds and milk are used in the preparation of *bhang*. Many people enjoy *bhang*. It is supposed to be a traditional way of celebrating *Holi*. Many people dance because of intoxication and behave in a funny way. It gives entertainment to others. Different flavours and ingredient are added in the *bhang* to make it decorative and tasty.

**Contextual Meaning**

Aasha Rani tries to explain the nature of *Holi* to Jay, who knows nothing about *Holi*. Aasha Rani tells Jay that the whole industry is going to celebrate *Holi* by playing with colours. Akshay’s swimming pool will be filled with colours and everybody will be thrown in that swimming pool as a part of celebration. Many people will drink *bhang*. She also tells Jay that *bhang* is a special milk based drink which includes paste of almonds and nuts. She also tells Jay that it is a special drink which intoxicates the drinkers. In this example, the code-mixed word *bhang* is used as a special drink which is used by people to celebrate the special occasions.
Example-4

“Then the real obsequial dinner begins, with fresh honey and solid curds, and Bhatta’s beloved Bengal-gram khir.” (Kanthapura, p.36)

Code Mixed Word: Khir (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A type of liquid sweet.

General Meaning
The word khir is derived from the Sanskrit word ‘payas’ which means "milk". Khir is also called as payasam in different areas. It is a rice pudding, which is a very common South Asian sweet dish. It is made by boiling rice or broken wheat and sugar is added in it to make it sweet. To prepare the khir tasty milk, cardamom, saffron, pistachios or almonds are added in it. It is served in a dinner as a sweet dish. It can be offered as a dessert. The ingredients in the khir change region to region. In some temples or on some religious occasions and marriages in rural area khir of wheat and jaggery is prepared. In Southern India, coconut milk is used in the milk. Even we find various regional varieties of khir. It has become a special sweet dish in many restaurants and ordered by the costumers. Therefore, there are different types of khir such as apple khir, badam khir, bengali khir, punjabi khir, dalia khir, paneer khir, fruit khir, coconut khir etc.

Contextual Meaning
As it is an obsequial dinner, different special items are prepared. Khir is a special dish for Bhatta. He is forced to have one more cup of khir. Being a Brahmin, Bhatta is served in a special way. He also enjoys dinner. After the Holi meal, Bhatta is given coconut and two rupees. In this example, the code mixed word khir is used as a special sweet dish on a special occasion.
Example-5

“Only the other day Puttur Satamma was saying, ‘Never have we seen a marriage like Bhatta’s. Such pheni. After all, a Zamindar’s house, my sister!’” (Kanthapura, p.38)

Code Mixed Word: Pheni (Noun)

Literal Meaning: A type of sweet and drink.

General Meaning

In South India, pheni is a special preparation for marriages. Pheni is made of milk and rice. It becomes testy when dry fruits are added to it. It is considered to be a very special sweet dish. In Goa, pheni is popular country liquor. It is available in two brands i.e. cashew pheni and coconut pheni. It is not allowed to sell pheni outside Goa. Therefore, it has become an attraction for the outsiders.

Contextual Meaning

In this example, Puttur Satamma praises the grand second marriage of Bhatta. As Bhatta is a rich man, his marriage is a special occasion for the poor people in the village. Naturally, special food is prepared on this occasion. In this example, the code-mixed word pheni is used for a special sweet dish which is prepared in a special way and appreciated and remembered by the people who attended the marriage ceremony of Bhatta.

Example- 6

“Then we shall have laddu this year” (Kanthapura, p.115)

Code Mixed Word: Laddu (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A type of sweet.

General Meaning

Laddu is a ball shaped sweet popular in India. Laddu comes from the Sanskrit word ladduka or lattika meaning a small ball. Laddus are generally served on religious occasions and festivals. Laddus are made of flour and sugar. Even other ingredients are also used while preparing laddus. The laddus are prepared for religious activities and family functions. On the occasion of wedding, laddus are often distributed. In temples like Tirupati laddus are given to the devotees as prasad. Different types of laddus like Atta laddu, Rava laddu, Besan laddu, Coconut laddu, Khajur Anjeer laddu, Til laddu, Dink laddu, Bundi laddu, Motichur laddu, etc. are prepared in India. These different types of laddus have certain qualities; therefore, they are served considering the occasion. These laddus are available in sweet marts easily. Many people prepare homemade laddus during Deepavali.

Contextual Meaning

Lakshamma comes to know about the marriage of Vekamma’s daughter Ranga, therefore, Lakshamma expresses the possibility of getting laddu this year. The villagers come to know that at last Ranga has found a husband. Here, the word laddu is referred to show that the marriage is fixed. In this example, the code-mixed word laddu is used to show the practice of offering laddus to the people when the marriage is fixed in a family.

Example-7
“Four annas’ worth of **jalebis,** Bakha said in a low voice as he courageously advanced from the corner where he had stood.”  
(Untouchable, p.37)

**Code Mixed Word:** *Jalebis* (Noun) (Plural form of jalebi)

**Literal Meaning:** A type of sweet which is circular in shape and steeped in sugar syrup.

**General Meaning**

*Jalebi* is an Indian wart made of a coil of batter fried and steeped in sugar syrup. It is prepared in different countries and known with different names. This sweet is served hot or cold. It has a sugary coating. Lime juice or citric acid is used by some people in the sugar syrup for a particular taste. *Jalebi* is generally yellow in colour. In Bengal, red colour is used and it is sweeter in taste. It has a sharp shape comparatively to *jalebi.* It is called as *imrati.* In India, *jalebis* are prepared for calibrations on some special occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day, etc. In villages, *jalebi* is a special menu for poor and ordinary people. In village *yatras* and *jatras,* *jalebi* is one of the most popular sweets available in hotels. *Jalebi* is used as a remedy for headaches in some parts of Pakistan, where it is placed in boiling milk and eaten.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bakha is a very poor person, who is an untouchable. He has only eight annas in his pocket. As he crosses the Bengali sweetmeat-sellers shop, his mouth began to water for the *bharfi* and other sweets like *gulabjamans* and *rasgulas.* He is aware that he cannot buy them as he has only eight annas. He looks at the shop and tries to find out the cheapest item of sweets which he can buy. He finds *jalebis,* and thinks
that he can buy it for just four annas. Therefore, he prefers *jalebis*. In this example, the code-mixed word *jalebi* stands as the cheapest type of sweet which any one can buy.

**Example-8**

“You cannot have a *thali* more sacred than this, nor a priest more holy than this god.’” (*Waiting for the Mahatma*, p.134)

**Code Mixed Word:** *Thali* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Plate.

**General Meaning**

In India and Nepal *thali* means plate. The *thalis* are of different types and available in different sizes. The size of the *thali* varies area wise. In some places *thali* is a steel plate having some compartment in it which is used for certain vegetables, rice and other items. Region wise vegetable in the *thali* differs. Generally, in *thali*, rice, chapati or roti or puri is served. Pickle and salad is also placed in a *thali* to make it decorative. *Thalis* are also of different types such as *Maharashtrian Thali*, *Punjabi Thali*, *Gujrathi Thali*, and *Rajasthani Thali*, etc. Restaurants have their own special *thalis* which offer a sweet dish in it. In some hotels,*thalis* provide limited food which is called limited *thali*. Unlimited food is served in some special *thalies*. *Thali* is comparatively costless and provide good quantity of food. In some dining hall, only *thalis* are served. Some special *thalis* provide curd, buttermilk and more than one sweet.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriram is in love with Bharati and wants to marry her. But Bharati tells him that without the consent of Gandhiji, marriage is not possible.
Sriram is very eager to marry Bharati. Therefore, he puts some flowers and leaves and puts them at the foot of the pedestal and takes the thread out of the spinning wheel and says you cannot have a more sacred thali than this. It shows his real love for Bharati. The word thali here is not used as a rice plate, but it is used as a sacred plate of flowers and leaves which is sacred and can be used for marriage. By referring to this thali Sriram shows his readiness to marry her at that juncture.

Example-9

“But Madam, Akshaysaab doesn’t like dahibhath. What about murgi?” (Starry Nights, p. 25)


1. Dahibhath

Literal Meaning: Curd and rice.

General Meaning

‘Dahi’ means curd and ‘bhat’ means rice. Dahibhath has certain importance in the traditional meal. Dal rice is served at the beginning and curd rice at the end in the meal. Dahibhath keeps us calm. Generally children are given dahibhath as it is not oily and pungent. Many times sugar is added in it to make it sweet. Sometimes, dahibhath is fried on the hot iron pan on which little oil, cumin seed and ginger is mixed to make it tasty. It is assumed that dahibhath is light for digestion and helps for the growth of alertness.

2. Murgi (Noun)

Literal Meaning: Chicken.

General Meaning
*Murgi* refers to an non-vegetarian dish. In Hindi the word *murgi* is used for chicken. It is preferred by many non-vegetarians as a special dish. The dishes like chicken curry, chicken masala, chicken fry, etc. are prepared in the hotels. Some prefer chicken to mutton. There are some companies like ‘Vyankee’ and ‘Saguna’ in India, which provide chicken parcel.

**Contextual Meaning**

The maid asks Aasha Rani what to tell the cook to prepare. She asks Aasha Rani whether Akshaysaab is coming for dinner. Aasha Rani is in a disturbed mood. Therefore, she tells the cook to prepare anything he wants. The maid tries to tell Aasha Rani that if Akshaysaab is coming *murgi* will be the best option because Akshaysaab does not like *dahibhat*. In this example, the code-mixed word *dahibhath* and *murgi* are used to show as two dishes, *dahibhath* is a simple dish which can be prepared easily but *murgi* needs special preparation. Even it shows that Akshay doesn’t like *dahibhath* but prefers *murgi*.

**8. Kinship Words**

Human being always feels protected when he/she is with his relatives. He is always willing to do something for his relatives; it shows his love and affection for his relatives and family members. It is natural because we live in the family and it has become habitual for us to do something for our relatives. The kinship words show our love, affection, relationship, affinity, towards our relatives and family members. The following are the examples of kinship words which highlight code-mixing.
Example- 1

“The men jostled the wheelchair roughly and jeered, ‘Saala buddha-do you want to watch while we rip your daughter to pieces? She is a chudail, a bhootni, after other people’s husbands! Already killed one man and widowed our bhabiji! Now she wants to murder another victim!’ ”(Starry Nights, p.322)

Code Mixed Word: Bhabiji (Noun)

 Literal Meaning: Wife of the brother.

 General Meaning
 The word bhabi is a very common term in Hindi and Urdu. It refers to the wife of the brother. It is generally used by Indians in a very usual way for any married woman. The older brother’s wife is respected more. ‘ji’ is honorific used to show respect. It is generally, added after the name of a person or kinship words.

 Contextual Meaning
 Fortnight after Akshay’s death, someone enters in the Aasha Rani’s house and threatens her with the massage of Jojo’s wife to keep away from him. Aasha Rani is criticized as chudail and bhootni because she is after the husband of other people. Therefore, Aasha Rani is criticized for killing one man and widowing our bhabiji. In this example, the term bhabiji is used for a lady who has become a widow. The code-mixed word, bhabhiji is used to show respect for the lady who is referred as bhabhiji. It also shows the pathetic condition of the lady who is addressed as bhabhiji.

Example- 2
“Here he was haplessly trying to conceal his infidelities from his wife and his mistress! For Aasha Rani was as cloyingly devoted as his patni.” (Starry Nights, p.56)

**Code Mixed Word:** Patni (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Wife.

**General Meaning**
In the Indian society, the term *patni* is used to refer to one’s wife. The word *patni* has certain significance in Hindu society because *patni* is supposed to be an ideal married woman who dedicates her life to her husband. *Mangalsutra* and *kumkum* help to know whether a girl is *patni* of someone or unmarried girl. In Jain family *Patni* is a surname. In Indian Muslim community *Patni* is a *Jamat*. Even *Patni* is used to refer to a particular computer system.

**Contextual Meaning**
This example shows Akshay’s relation with Malini and Aasha Rani. Malini is the legal wife of Akshay and Aasha Rani is his mistress even though Aasha Rani has devoted herself as his *patni*. In this example, Aasha Rani though a mistress of Akshay is referred as his *patni*. The word *patni* is used for the wife who is very devoted to her husband and always obeys her husband and is ready to do any kind of sacrifice for her husband. In this example, the code-mixed word *patni* is used for Aasha Rani who is referred as *patni* because of her love, devotion and sacrifice for Akshay.

**Example- 3**
“His father is a *dada*.” (Starry Nights, p.203)
**Code Mixed Word:** *Dada* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Dada refers to father or brother.

**General Meaning**
The word *dada* is used to refer to father. It is also used to refer to elder brother in Bengali and grandfather in Hindi. This term is also commonly used to many other people. As both these relations are very special, the word *dada* is used with respect. The term *dada* shows power, status and dignity in the kinship relations. The family members always respect *dada*. The term *dada* shows mastery or expertise in a particular field. Therefore, many people are called *dadas* in their respective fields. The term *dada* is also used as power, corruption, status and illegal activities in which *dada*, a person is involved. These *dadas* are hired by rich people, politicians and by those who malpractice in the society. *Dada* is also a movie entitled in three languages Hindi, Kannada and Bengali. *Dada* is a three piece rock band formed in Los Angeles. *Dada* was also called an art movement in the 20\(^{th}\) century European countries. This movement basically involved visual arts, literature, poetry and theatre. In United Kingdom *DaDA* is known as *Dance and Drama Award*. This award is funded by government for professional performing.

**Contextual Meaning**
Abhijit tries to meet Aasha Rani when he hears about the attempt of suicide but the chowkidar does not allow him to meet Aasha Rani. He was sending flowers and notes every day to Aasha Rani. Amma is informed by Kishenbhai that Abhijit’s father is a *dada* and he is expecting child from her daughter in low. In such situation, Aasha Rani must avoid him otherwise he will destroy us. In this example, the code
mixed word *dada* is used to refer the personality of Abhijit’s father as a *goonda* who can do anything by any means.

**Example- 4**

“I’d also read that someone had thrown acid on your face—you know that businessman—the papers said he’d caught you with his son and threatened to kill you! Anyway, poor fellow, his *bahu* lost her first baby.” *(Starry Nights, p. 232)*

**Code Mixed Word:** *Bahu* (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Daughter in law.

**General Meaning**

*Bahu* is a Sanskrit word. It is used commonly in Hindi. The word is used for a daughter in law who lives with her husband’s family after her marriage. *Bahu* is expected to perform several roles in her husband’s family. Apart from her husband and children she is supposed to be responsible to take care of her father and mother in law. In India, *bahu* is a symbol of dedication and hard work. *Bahu* is also a social networking website launched in 2007 for Belgium and French students. This website became popular internationally as it adds English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Italian, and Russian languages.

**Contextual Meaning**

Jay tries to convince Aasha Rani to go to India because her fans may be waiting for her. Even he tells her several rumours about her. There are different reactions on Aasha Rani’s absence. Some think of her mad few others dead. Even it is said that one businessman caught Aasha Rani with his son and threatens her to kill but unfortunately his
bahu lost her life. In this example the code-mixed word bahu is used for daughter in law. It also emphasizes that the person who threatens Aasha Rani may kill her. That person’s daughter in law loses her child. It is shocking news therefore the person is referred as a poor fellow.

Example- 5

“Apart from the business angle, where I admit I have a matlab, I’m concerned about both of you as an older didi who has seen life.” (Starry Nights p.199)

Code Mixed Word: Didi (Noun)

Literal Meaning: It is referred to a girl or sister.

General Meaning

Didi is a very popular term used in India for sister. She can be younger or elder; she is referred with the term didi. The word didi shows love, affection and emotional feelings for the sister. Little girls are also referred as didi with love and affection. Some respected senior female dignitaries are also referred as didi. It is also a Rai song, written and interpreted by Algerian artist, released in 1992.

Contextual Meaning

Rita tries to tell Malini that she should love her husband. Rita tells Malini that it is her personal affaire and she should not interfere in it. But Rita tells that Malini and Aasha Rani are both just like her elder didi. She also tells that she is selfish because she does not want to break the relations between them. In this sentence, the code-mixed word, didi is used to show the friendly relation of Rita with Aasha Rani and Malini. Both of them are just like her elder sisters therefore Rita uses the word didi for them to show her goodness and respect for them.
Example- 6
“If Venkateshwara grants appa his wish, we will go back next year and perform a maha-puja there...all of us.” (Starry Nights, p.125)

Code Mixed Word: Appa (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A person.
General Meaning
The term appa is used very commonly for referring to any relatives in the family. The word appa is used for respected senior member in the family. Appa is also a fictional character in the Nickelodeon animated television series Avatar and in the film, The Last Airbender.

Contextual Meaning
Amma has gone to Tirupati for the divine blessings for appa’s film. As appa has spent a lot for this film, its success was very important for the appa’s family. Therefore, amma goes to Tirupati for the blessings of God to fulfil the wish of her husband. She requests Venkatwshwara to grant appa his wish and all of them will perform a maha-puja next year. In this example, the code-mixed word appa is used for amma’s husband and Aasha Ranii’s father.

Example- 7
“Please akka–go to him”. (StarryNights, p.123)

Code Mixed Word: Akka (Noun)
Literal Meaning: A respective female or sister.
General Meaning
The word *akka* stands for different things. *Akka* is supposed to be a spirit. It is the Arabic name for acre. It is also a town in Morocco. *Akka* is also an organization in America. In India, the word *akka* is used for elder sister or elder woman. It shows status, dignity and respect for the girl or woman who is called as *akka*.

**Contextual Meaning**
Sudha tries to convince her sister Aasha Rani to visit their father *appa* who is serious. Aasha Rani hates *appa* because he has deserted his family and lived away from them. She doesn’t want to see *appa*. Sudha and Amma have forgiven *appa* and they also want that Aasha Rani should not hate *appa* because after all *appa* is Aasha Rani’s father. Therefore, Sudha tries to convince her sister Aasha Rani by calling her *akka* to forgive *appa*. In this example, the code-mixed word *akka* is used for the older sister. It shows love and respect for older sister.

**Miscellanies**

A) Cosmetics/Fashion Wears
We all love our personality and are ready to do anything for making our personality more impressive. Fashionable cloths are very often preferred by people to show that they belong to modern world. Various artificial objects are also used by male and female which are suitable to their personality. The various cosmetics are preferred by men and women to make them fashionable and attractive. The following are the examples of code-mixing which highlight importance of cosmetics and fashion wears in our daily life. These examples are as follows:

**Example-1**
“Why were brides in Hindi films unfailingly North Indian? The same red and gold sari, the same jewellery, the same mehendi, the same bindis.” (Starry Nights, p-05)

**Code-Mixed Words:** 1. *Mehendi* (Noun) 2. *Bindis* (Noun) (Plural form of *bindi*)

1. Mehandi

**Literal Meaning:** A temporary form of skin decoration.

**General Meaning**
The word *mehendi* is derived from the Sanskrit word *mendhika*. It is a Vedic costume. *Mehendi* is applied on hands and feet. Earlier, *mehendi* was used to draw some traditional patterns like figure of Sun. *Mehendi* is also known as *Henain* in the Western world. It is a temporary form of skin decoration. Hindus apply *mehendi* on some special occasions like wedding, *Karwa Chauth*, or *Diwali*, etc. It is a ceremonial art form originated in ancient India. Bridegroom is painted with beautiful shapes on *mehendi*. The different patterns of *mehendi* are applied for celebrating festivals. A brush or plastic cone is used to draw *mehendi*. It is mixed with the lime juice for the effect of dark colour.

2. **Bindis**

**Literal Meaning:** A small dot on the forehead.

**General Meaning**
*Bindis* a Hindi word derived from Sanskrit which means a small dot. It is a forehead decoration. It is applied by woman in countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Shrilanka and Mauritius. It is a bright dot of red colour applied at the centre of the forehead close to the eyebrows. *Bindi* has a religious significance. A married woman is expected to put *bindi* everyday. It is the indication of a married
woman. *Mangalsutra* and *bindi* are supposed to be very precious in Hindu religion. A married woman can wear them. A widow is not allowed to wear both. Red *bindi* has a special significance as it represents beauty, honour, love and prosperity. A traditional *bindi* is red or maroon in colour. It is applied very skilfully. The attempt is made with the finger tips to give a perfect round shape. The traditional Indian women always put *bindis* for well-being of their husbands. *Bindi* is usually a cosmetic mark used to enhance beauty. *Bindis* are of different colours and used by many girls and married women to make them more impressive and beautiful. As a fashion, many women try to apply the *bindi* matching to the colour of their dress or saree. Even different designs, shapes and colours of *bindis* are available in the market. For a foreigner, a *bindi* is not more than a colourful powder, but in countries like India, *bindis* have traditional and cultural significance.

**Contextual Meaning**

In a Hindi film scene, Aasha Rani is in her honeymoon suite in a five star hotel. She is in her bridal finery. It is the north Indian style of brides in the Hindi films; therefore, Aasha Rani is in the same red and gold saree, the same jewellery, the same *mehendi* and same *bindis*. In this example, the code-mixed words *mehendi* and *bindi* refers to the typical heroines in the north Indian movies.

**B) Terms of Respect**

Respect terms are very commonly used as code-mixed words even the user is unaware about his code-mixing of such respect term. Among the respect term honorific -*ji* is very common. In the present research, *babuji, lallaji, sadhuji*, etc. honorifics are inserted as code-
mixed words. These honorifics show respect for a particular person for which the honorifics is used. The following are some of the examples of respect terms which are inserted as code mixed words:

**Example- 1**

“Remember that she is your **Guru**, and think of her with reverence and respect, and you will be all right and she will be all right.” *(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.93)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Guru (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Teacher or Master.

**General Meaning**

*Guru* is a Sanskrit word for a teacher or master in Indian tradition. The ideal relationship between *Guru* and his disciples are presented in Indian tradition very beautifully and idealistically which is known as *Guru Shishya Tradition*. It focuses certain principles that are supposed to be mandatory for the *Guru* and his disciple. Hindu tradition gives importance to *Guru*. The main job of *Guru* is to impart knowledge to his disciple and make him expert in a particular field. The *Guru* is also supposed to be a godly person who teaches the essence of life and shows the right way to success. It is a belief that no one can succeed without the blessings of *Guru*. Therefore, in every field expert *Gurus* are selected who can guide well and help to succeed in life. In Hinduism, the ideal image of *Guru* can be studied from the world famous epics *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. In *Mahabharata*, Krishna and Arjun and in *Ramayana*, Ram and Hanuman are the ideal examples of *Guru* and *Shishya* or disciple. In Indian tradition, *Gurus* are often presented as strict and dominating figures. In different religions, castes and sects, we find the different *Gurus* but they stand
for goodness and greatness. This term is commonly used by people in different countries but in Indian culture Guru has a special significance. It makes us aware about the ideal relation between Guru and his student or disciple. Guru is expected as a master in a particular field and his job is to train his disciple. The ancient Indian tradition focuses the significance of Guru who is treated like God and any kind of sacrifice is done for him as gurudhakshina. In India, religious people have their Gurus and they celebrate their jayanthis in a special way to show their gratitude for their Guru. The Guru is an image of an ideal person, who tries for the overall personality development of his disciple and makes him a good human being.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriram feels depressed and unhappy. Mahtmaji tells him to be happy. Mahatmaji also tells him that he need not worry. Bharati will look after him. Mahatmaji tells him that Bharati is his Guru and he should respect her. Indirectly, Mahatmaji tells both of them to take care of each other. In this example, the code-mixed word Guru is used for Bharati who is experienced and is able to guide and support Sriram. The word Guru shows the ability of a person and it also shows the friendliness, devotion, love, and respect of Guru and his disciple for each other. In this example, the code-mixed word Guru is used to refer to the qualities of Bharati who can perform the role of Guru.

**Example-2**

“He had been told they were sahibs, superior people.”*(Untouchable, p.03)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** Sahibs (Noun) (Plural form of sahib)
**Literal Meaning:** A respected male person.

**General Meaning:**

*Sahib* is a very common term used as honorific to give respect to the seniors or superiors. The term is used for males and the females are called *memsahibs*. This term is very commonly used by Indians to refer to their senior officials. The children of very rich people are called *sahibjade*. Sometimes this term is used for friends and *Gurus* also to accept their supremacy.

**Contextual Meaning**

Bakha is very much impressed by British and Indian soldiers in India. He wishes to be modern. He is impressed by European dress. Bakha visits British regimental barracks with his uncle. He observes the life of Tommies. He likes their canvas beds with blankets, breakfast of egg, tea and wine in tin mugs, smoking habits and their parade. These observations of Bakha make him think of them as *sahibs*. In this example, the code-mixed word *sahib* is used for the British soldiers who have a particular discipline. It makes Bakha think of them as special people. Therefore, they are called sahibs.

**C) Greetings**

Greeting has become a normal and natural tendency of people. We greet people on several occasions. Every language has its special terms of greetings. Naturally, the suitable greetings are chosen by the user. It depends on the relationship of the person for whom the greeting is addressed. Even there are other factors like status, education, background, location, etc. which play important role in using a particular expression for greeting. The following are some of the basic expressions used for greeting through the code-mixed words:
Example-1

“Gorpad, a cold-headed stoic whom no parting moved, told sriram: Now you know what your duties are, and how to do them. Sister, you will receive our instructions. ‘Namaste’, and climbed into Gandhijis compartment.” (Waiting for the Mahatma, p.93)

Code-Mixed Word: Namaste (Verb)

Literal Meaning: A form of Salute.

General Meaning: The word namaste is derived from Sanskrit. ‘namah’ means bow and ‘te’ means you. In India, it is a common way of salutation. While attempting to namaste, a person bows down a little and folds his hands in respect for the person for who the term namaste is used. It is a common cultural practice in India. It is a common neutral term used for greeting friends, relatives and others. In many gatherings and cultural activities, a person or lady is appointed at the door of the gate to welcome the guest or audience. Even it is a good communication strategy to begin the conversation. It is expected that the word namaste should be said with a smiling face for creating friendly atmosphere.

Contextual Meaning

Mahatmaji meets people, he informs Sriram and Bharti to take care of each other and then he enters in the train. Gorpad one of the leaders and followers of Mahatmaji, makes Sriram aware about his responsibility and he also enters in Mahatmaji’s compartment. He says goodbye by saying namaste to Bharti and informs her that she will receive instructions. In this example, the word code-mixed word namaste is used to show respect and to bid good bye.
Example-2

“Britain will leave India with a salam, if we crush the backbone of her administration.” (Waiting for the Mahatma, p.168)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Salam (Verb)

**Literal Meaning:** Salute.

**General Meaning**

*Salam* is an Arabic word for peace and greeting. It is generally used for greeting someone. In less formal situation, the word *salam* is generally used. In formal situations *As-salam u alaykum* is used in Muslim countries. The word salaam is expected to be used with a good facial expression and generally with hand shake. This expression is used as a simple greeting. It also shows respect to the person to whom this expression is referred to. This expression is used very commonly by Muslim people to greet the people.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sriram is impressed by violent ways of Jagdish to free India. Sriram does many jobs which he hoped would help the country in its struggle. He set fire to the records, derailed a couple of trains and paralyzed the work in various schools exploded bomb to destroy agricultural research centre. Jagdish thinks that Britain will leave India with a *Salam*, if we crush the backbone of her administration. In this example, the code-mixed word *salam* is used to show the condition of British people who will have no other option than leaving India and Indians with respect.

**D) Instrument/Weapon**
Some terms or words are used as the instrument or weapon. These words have special meaning. Sometimes these words are deliberately code-mixed with the intention of effective communication. These code-mixed words have culture specific meaning and performed as a special instrument or weapon. The following are the code-mixed words which are used as the instruments:

Example-1

“He skirts Vasudev’s courtyard, and with his lathi in his hand and his mongrel before him, he passes on along the main path down the hill towards the gate.” (Kanthapura, p. 85-86)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Lathi (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A long stick used as a weapon by the police in India.

**General Meaning**

*Lathi* is used as a weapon by the police or military to control crowd. In Jamindari system in India, people used *lathi* to collect taxes. *Lathi* is also used by many villages at the time of night for the protection from animals and thieves. The *lathi* is generally of 4 to 6 feet. Many people use bamboo stick as *lathi*. In the old age *lathi* is used as a support also. In Indian culture, son is supposed to be the *lathi* in the old age because son is a great support for anyone during the old age.

**Contextual Meaning**

In this example, the time is of the night and Bade Khan is crossing Vasudev’s tin shed. The boots of Bade Khan make the sound. His mongrel shows the position of Bade Khan as a police authority who keeps the area under control. He skirts Vasudev’s courtyard with his
lathi in his hand and his mongrel before him. In this example, the code-mixed word lathi is used as a weapon to keep the village safe. The lathi in the hand of Bade Khan also shows his post and power.

Example-2
“We will spin the charka, wear Khadi, live without luxury, and we shall have India ruled by Indians.” *(Waiting for the Mahatma, p.113)*

- **Code-Mixed Word:** Charka (Noun)
- **Literal Meaning:** Spinning wheel.
- **General Meaning**
The word Charka is used as a device for spinning thread or yarn. In Europe spinning wheels are used in 1280. The different artist and painters have drawn the pictures of spinning wheels in different centuries. The modifications have been taken place in the spinning wheels in changing times. During the independence period, Gandhiji has given importance to charka. The swadeshi movement has given a certain place to charka in India. It becomes a tool of Indian independence movement. Even the flag of India presents charka with some modifications. It shows importance of charka as a tool of Indian freedom struggle.

- **Contextual Meaning**
Sriram is very much influenced by Gandhian principles and thinks about the prosperity of India. He is ready to shout loudly the slogan ‘Quit India’. He wishes to fulfil the dream of free India. He states the views of Gandhiji and gives importance to spin charka so that they will get their clothing. They will have pride to see India ruled by Indians. In
this example, the code-mixed word, *charka* is used as an instrument and ideology to free India from British rule.

Example-3

“The *sudarshan chakra* was more than a mere symbol.” (*Starry Nights, p.95*)

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Sudarshan chakra* (Noun Phrase)

**Literal Meaning:** A kind of weapon.

**General Meaning**

In Hinduism, the God Vishnu has a *sudarshan chakra* in his hand which is a super weapon with 108 serrated edges. The *sudarshan chakra* is used in *puranas* for the destruction of the enemies. The word *sudarshan* is a Sanskrit word made of two words ‘su’ means good and ‘darshan’ means vision. The word *chakra* stands for movement. Among all Vedic weapons, *sudarshan chakra* is supposed to the most powerful weapon.

**Contextual Meaning**

Sheth Amirchand was a Member of Parliament. He is involved in so many activities and connection with the underworld. He managed to dissociate himself from every scandal. He is surrounded by *goondas* who wear white cap with the symbol of *sudarshan chakra*. It is not only a symbol but it shows his power and status. In this example, the code-mixed word *sudarshan chakra* is used as a weapon to silence people. It shows power and status of Amirchand.

**E) Places**
Some terms refer to certain places and locations and they have particular meaning. The following is the example of code-mixing which refers to the place:

**Example-1**

“A babu was passing through the Dawai Khana of the Doctor and I said to him: Babu ji Babu ji, God will make you prosperous. Please make my message reach to the ears of the Hakim ji.” *(Untouchable, p.71)*

**Code-Mixed Word:** *Dawaikhana* (Noun Phrase)

**Literal Meaning:** Dispensary.

**General Meaning**
The word ‘*dawai*’ means medicine and *dawaikhana* is a place where doctor or Hakim treats patients and gives medicine.

**Contextual Meaning**
Lakha tries to tell Bakha that they are untouchable and they must respect superior people. He gives one example to Bakha that when Bakha was a child and suffering from illness his father went to Hakim and tried to visit him urgently but being untouchable Lakha was not allowed to meet directly and urgently to Hakim. Therefore, he sends the message with the babu who was passing through the *dawaikhana* of the doctor. Lakha requests babu to convey his message to Hikam about the illness of his son but being untouchable, he didn’t get chance to meet Hakim urgently for the treatment of his son Bakha. In this example, the code-mixed word ‘*dawaikhana*’ is used for the dispensary of the doctor where doctor checks the patients and gives medicines.

**Example-2**
“He would like to go and be a scavenger at his ashram.”
(Untouchable, p. 138)

Code-Mixed Word: Ashram (Noun)

Literal Meaning: A place.

General Meaning
Ashram is a very commonly used word in Sanskrit, Hindi and Marathi. It is also known as spiritual hermitage. Ashram is supposed to be a very special place of learning for the children. In ashram learning of different subjects takes place. It is supported with yoga, meditation, and physical exercise. Ashram was considered as an ideal and powerful symbol of learning where kings used to send their children for learning. In ancient India, religious activities and warship training was given importance in ashram. The concept of ashram has undergone changes. Now it is used for residential schools called as ashram schools. Even many meditation and yoga centres are called ashram and such centres are supposed to be the places of solace and tranquillity.

Contextual Meaning
Bhaka is very much pleased to see Ghandhiji’s greatness. He likes the principles of Mahatma Gandhi who treated everyone on the same ground. Bhaka for the first time feels privileged to be a sweeper and wishes to work as a sweeper in Gandhi’s ashram. He feels that ashram is the best place for him to work. Even he wishes to serve ashram. In this example, the code-mixed word ashram is used as an ideal place for the Gandhiji’s disciple to work devotedly.

Example-3
“Entire Chitrahaaras were devoted to the song. Every dhaba, every street-side barber shop, every red Maruti seemed to vibrate with the energy of their love.” (Starry Nights, p.66)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Dhaba (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** Hotel.

**General Meaning**

Dhaba is a place where food is available. Generally, dhabas are not in the heart of the city or in the villages because dhabas are supposed to be the places where ample space is available for parking. Therefore, dhabas are seen on the highways. Dhaba provides variety of food. Many travellers choose dhaba for food because they can park their vehicles and relax for a while. Television set is a common feature of dhaba where news or songs are seen for a short while. Many dhabas provide wine to the truck drivers secretly and illegally. Therefore truck drivers choose dhabas for resting, drinking and eating food. Vegetarian and non-vegetarian food is generally, available in dhabas. Dhabas are open up to late night despite of some government restrictions.

**General Meaning**

Aasha Rani and Akshay become popular with their first movie Soutan ka Badla. This movie makes good record. They become a popular couple for the public. Their song becomes famous and they become popular as a romantic couple. Their song becomes very popular and it is enjoyed by people. On every dhaba people watch the song and enjoy it with great amusement. It becomes very popular as a love song and becomes matter of great interest for the people who observe it on dhaba. In this example the code-mixed word dhaba is used to show that
dhaba becomes a popular place to enjoy the song with great enjoyment.

F) Gratitude
Feelings and emotions of a person help us to know his gratitude for others. These feelings of gratitude help us to know an individual his nature, behaviour, way of thinking and living. The following is the example of code-mixed example which shows gratitude:

Example- 1

“Mehrbani, he said when he had half filled the fire pot with coal.” (Untouchable, p.98)

Code-Mixed Word: Mehrbani (Noun)

Literal Meaning: Thanks giving expression.

General Meaning
This is a very common expression to thank someone and to show gratitude. This word is generally used for those who have helped or provided some help. This expression shows the feeling in the mind of the user for the person who has done a special job.

Contextual Meaning
Havildar Charat Singh is a good man and does not treat untouchable in a bad way. Bakha is impressed by him. Even Havildar Charat Singh gives a clean new shirt and a white turban to his cook before he went on leave. It shows goodness and cooperative nature of Charat Singh. Bakha is helped by Havildar Charat Singh to fill the fire pot with coal. Therefore, Bakha uses the word mehrbani. The code mixed word
mehrbanī is used to show that Bhaka is helped by Charat Singh. By using this expression Bakha thanks Havildas Charat Singh sincerely.

G) Nationality

Everyone loves his/her country. It is a natural feeling of a person for his nation in which he lives. Some words have specific meaning in its culture and such words cannot be translated exactly with the same meaning. Even sometimes translation is not at all possible. Therefore, these words have their own weightage and should be used to express the exact meaning of the terms. In the present study, some words are used as code-mixed words to highlight the nationality or love for the country. The following are the code-mixed words used for showing nationality or patriotism:

Example-1

“They say the Mahatma will go to the red man’s country and he will get us Swaraj.” (Kanthapura, p.257)

Code-Mixed Word: Swaraj (Noun)

Literal Meaning: Home Rule, Freedom or Independence.

General Meaning

Swaraj is commonly used term in Hindi. ‘swa’ means self and ‘raj’ means rule. The term swaraj shows decentralization of power. Mahatma Gandhi voiced for swaraj by supporting swadeshi movement and stood in opposition with the British rule. The Gandhian ideology opposed the centralization of power and voiced for decentralization of power. Even at individual level also the idea of swaraj helps for self-assessment. It also stands for a particular system which will give justice to the common ordinary people in the society. Recently Aam
**Contextual Meaning**

The supporters and followers of Mahatma say that Mahatma Gandhi will compel the British government to free India. People appreciate the efforts and the non-violent way of struggle against British government. They are optimistic and think that Gandhiji will get us swaraj. In this example, people show their hope of getting independence. They think that Gandhiji will go to the British government and they will be forced to give us freedom. The code-mixed word swaraj is used to show Ghadhiji’s idea of ruling system. People trust Gandhiji’s ability to make India free from the British rule.

**Example-2**

“And all of a sudden we cry out,’Gandhi Mahatma ki jai!’,and they look at us and stop their work but they do not reply, and we shout the louder,’Vande Mataram! Inquilab Zindabad! Mahatma Gandhi ki jai!’” (Kanthapura, p.239)

**Code-Mixed Word:** Vande Mataram, InqalabZindabad (Compound Words)

**Literal Meaning:** Both are slogans used to show love for India.

**General Meaning**

*Vande Mataram* is a patriotic song composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. It is a Bengali song which means ‘I bow to thee
mother.’ It has become a hymn to mother land India. It has inspired my patriots who sacrificed their lives for the nation. After Indian independence, it has become a national song of India. Sir Arbindo has translated this song as ‘Mother I Salute to Thee’. Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which means long live revolution. The word Inquilab means revolt and Zindabad means to live forever. This phrase was used by socialist revolutionaries. Many freedom fighters like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Aazad used this phrase to inspire people and to show their rebel against British Government in India. Both the phrases Vande Mataram and Inquilab Zindabad are used by the Indian freedom fighters to show their love for India and hatred against British rule. Both these phrases have motivated and inspired people to fight for their freedom.

**Contextual Meaning**

People gather in majority down the Skeffington bungalow. The rising number encourages people to express their love for India and their intention of making India free from the control of British government. The spirit of patriotism encourages them and they shout loudly ‘Vande Mataram! Inquilab Zindabad! Mahatma Gandhi ki jai.’ these are the slogans of the people uttered in the name of the country. It shows the patriotic spirit of the people who are eager so see India free from the control of British government. The code-mixed words, Vande Mataram and Inquilab Zindabad are used by the Indian people to show their love to free India from British rule.

**Example-3**
“Bakha felt honoured that the sahib had deigned to talk Hindustani to him, even though it was broken Hindustani.”
(Untouchable, p.113)

Code-Mixed Word: Hindustani (Adjective)

Literal Meaning: An Indian.

General Meaning
The word Hindustani is used to refer to inhabitants of India or Hindustan. This term is also used to indicate the area where Hinduism dominates. Historically and geographically, Hindustan refers to a particular region of the upper and middle Ganges valley. This term is also used for South Asians. The word Hindustani is also used to refer to a particular language which derives from Khariboli dialect of Uttarpradesh, Uttaranchal, Delhi and Bihar. The word Hindustani also is used to refer to a particular person, who lives in a particular Hindu region, follows its principles and is proud to be a Hindustani. It is also an ideal image of Indian which shows him great, noble and a man of good principles.

Contextual Meaning
Bakha is surprised by Colonel Hutchinson who tries to speak Hindustani and tries to mix with them. Bakha knows that it is difficult for English people to speak Hindustani. They can use words like Acha (good): jao (go away), Jaldi karo (be quick), sur ka bacha (son of a pig), kute ka bacha (son of a dog), etc. However, Colonel Hutchinson’s Hindustani way of speaking creates awareness among the people .In this example, the code-mixed word Hindustani is used to indicate the attempt of Colonel Hutchinson, who tries to make use of Hindustani language despite of being a foreigner.
Example-4
“You should not even think, on those lines, if you are going to be a true satyagrahi’, said the other.” (Waiting for the Mahatma.p.76)

**Code-mixed Word:** Satyagrahi (Noun)

**Literal Meaning:** A person who insists to follow the principal of truth.

**General Meaning**
The word satyagrahi refers to satyagraha, which is the combination of ‘satya’ means truth and ‘agrah’ means force. The word satyagrahi refers to a person who follows the way of truth and is never shaken by other forces. The word satyagrahi is used for the followers of Mahatma Gandhi who deployed in the movement of independence. The word satyagrahi stands for a person who follows certain principles of Gandhi movement. Such person is expected to be a person who is hard worker and follows his time-table sincerely and devotedly. They never involve in unjust practices and violence. They have a peaceful way to follow. Tolerance is very special quality of satyagrahis. They follow the principles of non-cooperation, truth, chastity, non-possession, fearlessness and body labour. The term satyagraha refers to a long term conflict. Mahatma Gandhi has used the term satyagraha for referring the following movements like Quit India Movement, Non-cooperation Movement, etc. Even, bardoli satyagraha, champaranya satyagrah, etc. focus on the nature of the satyagraha as a movement for the noble cause of Indian freedom.

**Contextual Meaning**
Gorpad permits Sriram to sleep in their room. Sriram tries to know whether to sleep on the floor. The followers of Gandhiji come to know
that Sriram is a newcomer. They tell Sriram that the followers of Gandhiji always sleep on the floor. They are taken to the prison where they have no beds. Their role is to fight for the freedom of India against British power in a silent way. Even many people have suffered and accepted death but fought for their country in a non-violent way. Bharti’s father also died due to police lathicharge, it upsets Sriram to see the bad treatment of British to Indians and he expresses his violent reaction against Britishers in a violent way. The follower of Gandhiji do not like violent reaction, therefore, they try to suggest Sriram that if he wants to be a true satyagrahi then he has to follow the principles of Gandhian followers.

4.3 Conclusion
This chapter has analysed the categorically selected examples of code-mixing. The literal meaning, general meaning and contextual meaning of the code-mixed words in the novels under consideration are explained for the understanding the code-mixed words effectively.