

## A Corpus Based Analysis Of The Effects Of Pakistan English Fiction On Urduized English

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### ABSTRACT

*This study looks at the vocabulary used in Pakistani English fiction that has been Urduized. This study, which uses data from the one million-word Pakistani English Fiction corpus (PEF), examines the impact that the Urduized words used in Pakistani English have on their language. Numerous modifications at the level of lexicon have been made in Pakistani English as a result of Urdu's influence through code substitution. Through the use of dynamic vocabulary rooted in Pakistani culture, the data analysis demonstrates how Pakistani English clearly reflects the influence of its home culture. The distinctive characteristic of Pakistani English is the frequent lexical usage of Urduized words in fiction. This reinforces the idea that Pakistani English is an autonomous collection that has transcended the procedure of locating and represents an autonomous lingual standard of its own.*

**Key words:** *Lexicon Compounds, Indigenized Variety, Urduized Words, Pakistani English, Indigenous Culture.*

### INTRODUCTION

The English spoken in Pakistan is a developing separate dialect. As a lingua franca and co-official language, English is widely used in Pakistan. The fact that both the constitution and the body of laws are written in English vindicates its important role in Pakistan. Various English dialects have appeared as a result of post-colonial circumstances. Pakistani English is localizing, with the influence of regional tongues being the primary factor contributing to linguistic diversity (Baumgardner 1993). Pakistani English has clearly been influenced by the Urdu language at the lexical level. "Some lexical items may exhibit a change in meaning from Standard British English to Urduized (Talaat 1993)."

English in Pakistan has demonstrated its distinct communication and social identity as a non-native variation. At the vocabulary, phrase, and sentence levels, it is simple to deduce this unique identity throughout the language. It goes without saying that regular exposure to the Urdu language is the cause of it. According to Baumgardner (1993), "Pakistani English has absorbed a great deal of vocabulary from Urdu and the regional languages of Pakistan." English-language fiction writers from Pakistan have received praise and recognition on a global scale.

Since the Pakistan Academy of Letters started awarding yearly literary prizes for works initially written in English in the 1980s, Pakistani English literature has been recognized on a national and official level. Alamgir Hashmi was the first well-known English author to be awarded this honor. Other English writers who have been honored by the Academy during the past three decades include Nadeem Aslam, Kamila Shamsie, and Bapsi Sidhwa. Many English-language novelists from Pakistan have been shortlisted for or have won international honors in the early years of the twenty-first century. Known as the

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masterworks of Pakistani English fiction, Mohsin Hamid authored two novels: *Moth Smoke* (2001) and *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (2006). *A God in Every Stone* (2013) is Kamila Shamsie's sixth book. She gained recognition in Pakistan after winning the Prime Minister's Literary Award for her first book and being nominated for the John Llewelyn Rhys award for her third book, *Kartography* (2003). With her second book, *Trespassing* (2004), Uzma Aslam Khan was placed on the shortlist for the Commonwealth Writers Prize (Eurasia). As time goes on, an increasing number of Pakistani English writers are penning fiction, and the language these writers use in their works appears to be heavily influenced by their native cultures.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The English language in Pakistan, being a non-native variation, has absorbed certain terms, structures, and idioms from the indigenous languages, particularly Urdu language. It has a number of traits that set it apart from the norm and represent the autonomous development of Pakistani English.

In particular, the use of interbred structures, which demonstrated inventions in the South Asian varieties of English, such as one native word combined with an English word, were extensively studied by Kachru (1985). Examples of these hybrids included "lathi-charge," "rickshawdriver," "childlifter," "Tongadriver," "Policewala," and "Tongawala" on Pakistani English. He said that many words in Pakistani English are borrowed from Urdu and other regional languages. The issue of wordformation in Pakistani English was also highlighted by Baumgardner (1993). It is evident from his remarks that prefixes and suffixes in Pakistani English are highly inventive and prolific.

The unique structure of linguistic unit and linguistics elements in Pakistani English were further stressed by Rahman (1991). Behzad (2009) examined the influence of Urdu on English-language newspapers in Pakistan. The impact of Urduized words in Pakistani English literature is examined in this book, and the employment of these words has produced creative vocabulary in Pakistani English that is infused with Pakistani culture.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current study is qualitative in character as well as quantitative. The current work provides the ratio of each Urduized word in Pakistani English fiction on a quantitative level, while all commentary is done so on a qualitative one. The world Pakistani English theoretical framework of the current study is based on data consisting of all the Urduized words extracted from a Pakistani English Fiction Corpus (PEF). Researchers from GC University Faisalabad have assembled the one million word Pakistani English Fiction Corpus (PEF), which is accessible for research purposes. The corpus is drawn from the novels and novellas of Pakistani writers.

Every word in the book has been meticulously selected, and it has been appropriately interpreted. The impact of Urduized vocabulary is evident throughout Pakistani English Fiction, as these words are prevalent and appear to have been employed by writers for specific objectives. Using the software AntConc 3.1.1, the frequencies of every word in the Pakistani English corpus have been examined, and a thorough analysis of the corpus's grammatical and culturally specific categories has also been conducted. The usage of Urduized words in Pakistani English is revealed by this study, and their usage has been examined by classifying them according to Baumgardner's categories from "Pakistani English Language" (1995:86).

## DATA ANALYSIS

The present synthesis has been conducted with consideration for the discourse use of Urduized words in Pakistani English, which has given the language and culture a distinct identity due to its usage. According to Baumgardner (1993), a significant portion of Pakistani English's vocabulary is borrowed from other regional languages, such as Urdu, and these words have contributed to the language's linguistic and cultural distinctiveness. Pakistani English appears to be heavily influenced by Urduization.

### 4.1. Categories of Urduised words & Discussion

Every word that has been converted to Urdu has been categorized, and after providing each term with its close equal and ratio in the Pakistani English Fiction corpus (PEF), a discussion has been provided. By splitting each category into categories tables, all categories have been thoroughly addressed, and their concordance lines from the Pakistani English Fiction corpus (PEF) have also been examined.

Urduised words belonging to Culture-specific category in PEF

SNO	URDU NOUNS	NEAR EQUIVALENT	FREQUENCY
01	SHADI	WEDLOCK	10
02	JAHEIZ	GIFT	12
03	IMAMZAMAN	Magical spell for security	05
04	Mehindi/Henna	Ceremony at hymeneals	01
05	Luddi	Party	01
06	Purda	Vestment	03
07	Jalsa	Open assemblage	01
08	Jhoola	Craddle	03
09	Dai	Undocumented Woman's doctor	01

Table 4.1.1 enumerates the Urduised terms that are directly borrowed from Pakistani culture and are utilized in Pakistani English fiction. Once more, the authors appear to be forced to select these phrases in order to accomplish their goals. Although there are appropriate English translations for terms like "Doolah," "Jhoola," and "purdah," the authors' choice to include these words in the corpus of Pakistani English fiction speaks volumes about their rich cultural connotations.

Unquestionably, terms like "Luddi and dai" are those that are deeply ingrained in Pakistani culture's customs and traditions. Although its usage is a distinctive aspect of Pakistani English with its own standards, and their meanings are obviously deeply ingrained in Pakistani society.

Table 4.1.2: Urduised words belonging to Religious category in PEF.

SNO	URDU NOUNS	NEAR EQUIVALENT	FREQUENCY
01	Mauli	Holy man	01
02	Jayenimaz	Worship Rug	04
03	kismat	Destiny	01
04	Ijtehad	Accord	01
05	Khutba	Preaching	01
06	Sufi	Sacred Guide	04
07	Deen	Theological virtue	02
08	InShaAllah	If God wills	01
09	Aftaris	Meal at the end of day	01
10	Jamia	Madrassa	01
11	Fatwa	Spiritual Testimony	01
12	Darbaar	Grave	01
13	Mazaar	Burial chamber	01
14	Tasbih	Prayer beads	01
15	Haram	Prohibited in Islam	01
16	Fateha	Prayer	01

Table 4.1.2 furnishes a detailed description of the spiritual category and all nouns concerning to the Pakistani religious cult. There appears to be no lexical gap in the novel's selection of these nouns, which fall under this religious category: "mazaar sharief," "ulemah," "qismat," "jaeyenimaz," "Khuthba," "deen," "tasbih," and "bassant." Nevertheless, the author used these Urduised terms and established a strong connection to Pakistani society.

Even though the other open-class word, such as "walaith," "peer," "moolvi," and "Murreed," lack literal English meanings. However, the author has refrained from using words that would have been appropriate for the situation, demonstrating the impact of religious cult on Pakistani English. It emphasizes once more how uniquely localized Pakistani English is, proving that the language has successfully crossed the indigenization process and that all postcolonial Englishes have incorporated vocabulary from regional tongues.

Table 4.1.3: Urduised words belonging to wearings in PEF.

S.NO	Urdu nouns	Near Equivalent	FREQUENCY
1	Paghri	Hat	09
2	Kharrha	Wristband	04
3	Dhurrie	Mat	01
4	Cholie	Garment	02
5	Chunni	Shawl	02
6	Payajama	Pant	01
7	Farak	Dress	03
8	Jora	Pant shirt	01
9	Kurta	Shirt	04
10	Burqa	Humeral veil	02

The Culture-specific nouns related to wearings category is covered in Table 4.1.3, and it appears that Urduised words have a greater influence in this area as well. Words like "khurta, faraak, chunnie, and cholie" refer to specific clothing items that represent Pakistani culture, and Pakistani English fiction makes this point very clear.

In his custom-made kurta, he looked quite stylish (PEF.file.txt.49). Asia, the small daughter, was really irritated and her farak was a little bit out of date (PEF.file.txt 27).

Table.4.1.4 Urduised Words belonging to Edibles/Drinks category

S.NO	Urdu nouns	Near Equivalen	Frequency
1	Shaljam	Root vegetable	02
2	Kulfi	Icecream	02
3	Burfi	Sweetish	04
4	Gajjar	Carrot	02
5	Dal	Pulse	01
6	Pista	Pistachios	03
7	Pulao	Salt rice	05
8	Zam Zam	Holy Water	02
9	Sherbat	Drink	03
10	Band Gobhi	Cauliflower	05
11	Mooli	Reddish	04
12	Mattar	Beans	06

The Urduised terms used in Pakistani English fiction that fall under the heading of consumables and drinks are included in Table 4.1.4. The profound influence of Urduised words in Pakistani English fiction was amply demonstrated by the microanalysis of every word used in this category.

Nearly every word, including "daal," "Shaljam," "matter," "phista," and "ghajjar," has a proper English equivalent. However, Pakistani English writers have engaged these words to depict the rich influence of Pakistani culture and to speak about the country's spoken language on a wide range. As a result, their usage is highly indicative of the localization of Pakistani English fiction.

Table 4.1.5 Urduised words belonging to Relations category in PEF.

S.NO	Urdu nouns	Near Equivalent	Frequency
1	Phupha	Kinsman	04
2	Abu	Father	02
3	Khaloo	Uncle	01
4	Khala	Aunt	03
5	Rishta	Relation	05
6	Phupha	Uncle	03
7	Sweetoo	Dear	05
8	Phopho	Aunt	04
9	Jaanu	Darling	04
10	Mama jee	Maternal Uncle	06

The terms related to the relations category are included in Table 4.1.5. It is evident that bulk of the text in the phrase "ami to nani amma" have appropriate English equivalents, but the author's choice of words to portray Pakistani culture seems to be more prevalent. Since there are no precise substitutes for words like "khala, khaloo, phupo, phupa, maamo jan," they convey a strong sense of attachment to close friends and family. Words like "Ami" and "Bari Ami," which are usually utilized in Urdu, describe the rich culture of Pakistan, complete with specific custom and duty that have affected the English language. All of these lexical items have contributed to the lexical richness and unique norms of Pakistani English.

Table4.1. 6: Urduised nouns of miscellaneous category in PEF.

S.NO	Urdu nouns	Near Equivalent	Frequency
1	Munshi	Adjunct	04
2	Fauji	Militarized Man	06
3	Beema	Insurance	02
4	Manhoos	Ominous	03
5	Sehan	Compound	06
6	Haveili	Mansion	02
7	Halaat	Condition	05
8	Mohallah	Locality	03
9	Faqir Beggar	Beggar	05
10	Dastur	Constitution	01

Studies of Table 4.1.6, which lists the various type of Urduised words that appear in the book, are also highly worthwhile. It then becomes apparent that, with the exception of the Urduised noun Makkan," all other Urduised words in the novel—"thailah, takht, bachey, sehan, madjilis"—have very appropriate substitution words available. There is also no linguistic unit gaps in using these words, but Pakistani English still promote to use Urduised words, which not only illustrates the influence of the Urdu language on Pakistani English but also speaks to the unique standard of Pakistani English. According to PEF.Txt.74, the sehan would have been roomy and possibly enjoyable. Despite having a genuine English equivalent, the word "sehan" is nonetheless employed by English writers from Pakistan to illustrate how the English language has been Pakistanized to reflect national customs. The discussion that follows each category's description in categorized tables follows. The well-formed class of Urduised words comprise creative Urdu compounding in Pakistani English fiction.

Table 4.1.7

Urdu-English compounding category in Pakistani English Fiction

S.NO	Urdu nouns	Near Equivalent	Frequency
1	Shariat laws	Spiritual rules	02
2	Tiny Diyas	Small source of illumination	03

3	Katcha house	Slum area building	02
4	Political Jalsa	Policy-making public assemblage	02
5	paan leaves	Piper betel leaves	01
6	municipal jammadaar	Domestic carpet sweeper	01
7	opperwala portion	upper portion	01
8	rickshaw wala	rickshaw man	03
9	Dry-fruit wala	dry-fruit man	02
10	canopied jhoola	canopied cradle	02
11	Phoolwalla	Flower man	02
12	chalia palm	palm with small particle	02
14	Muslim dupatta	Muslim cloak	04
15	Burqa veil	Veil dressed	03
16	Solar topi	Hat to protect from heat	02

The novel compounding in Pakistani English is expanded in Table 4.1.7, which also covers the Urdu-English compounds in Pakistani English literature. This is particularly evident in works that combine one Urdu and one English ingredient.

The placements of Urdu words in these blended compounds vary. Hybridization is the term for this process of word development (Kachru 1983:112). In Pakistani English, compounding is a particularly effective method for creating new words. Urdu-English code-switching creates intriguing endocentric and exocentric compounds are also possible (Wardhaugh 2003:233). A substance that can be utilized for one of its essential components is said to be endocentric. These compounds' meanings are always clear.

For instance, a Katcha House is a type of house, and an Opperwala portion is a type of portion. Here are a few instances of mixed endocentric compounds found in English-language Pakistani fiction. The table includes noun-particle, adjective-noun, noun-verb, and non-noun compounds, which is fascinating to notice. It's noteworthy to note that any compound that contains a noun, adjective, or particle falls under the category of Urduized words. Additionally, all of these Urduized words appear to have corresponding English equivalents that are intentionally employed by Pakistani English fiction writers:

Endocentric compounds in Pakistani English Fiction

Solar Topi hat to protect oneself from sunlight

(A kind of hat)

Katcha buildings slum houses

(A Kind of house)

Opperwala portion upper portion

(A kind of portion)

Canopied Jhoola baby bed with a covering (A kind of cradle)

The house's opperwala section had a totally separate entrance. (PEF,txt.43).

On the other end of the canopied Jhoola, Ameelah giggled before going quiet. (PEF.txt.41).

Conversely, the meaning of an exocentric compound is evident from the total of its constituents. These compounds are highly idiomatic since their meanings are a little hazy. There are other instances of mixed exocentric compounds in English fiction written in Pakistan:

Exocentric Words in English Fiction Written in Pakistan

person wearing a burqa, Jammadaar jammadaar who is employed by Municipal.

Since all of the Urduized terms used in these compounds have rich cultural connotations, it appears that the writers of Pakistani English fiction have picked them to accurately portray Pakistani culture.

Table 4.1.8: Urdu-English nouns with inflections 's/es, ed,' category in Pakistani English Fiction.

S.NO	Urdu nouns	Near Equivalent	Frequency
1	Jammadar	Cleaning implementer	03
2	Poolwhala	Flower male	02
3	Jammadaarani	Female cleaning implementer	02
4	Chaddered	Canopied	02
5	Chapped feet	Feet with shoes	02
6	chowkidaar	Security guard	02
7	Diays	Source of illumination	01
8	Bhangras	Party	02
9	Naalaas	Drainage	03
10	Dholkies	Barrel	02

The nouns falling under the inflections's/es, daar, ed' group are covered in Table 4.1.8, and it's fascinating to see the impact of Urduised English on Pakistani English Fiction. The English letter "s" is present in 73 terms, including "nalla, nalli, diva, and choli." Urdu-English code-mixing has produced intriguing and originallexicon combinations, and Pakistani English is distinctly distinguished by this distinctive Urduised-English compounding: The terms Dholkies, Chaddared, Chapped, Diyas, and Nallas are examples of Urduised nouns with English inflections "s/es/ed" that demonstrate lexical invention in Pakistani English and speak of the language's autonomy.

In Pakistani English fiction, the derivational morphemes "Daar and wala" are highly productive:

I enter without any issues from the elderly chowkidar, and I make out a long driveway with maybe a dozen automobiles. (Txt.04, a PEF file)

On Mall Road, a gathering of fruit vendors, attar wallas, Phoolwalas, dry-fruit wallas, and paanwallas was observed.(PEF.file67)

Additionally, table 4.1.8 shows that certain Urduised words have quite adequate English alternatives; yet, their conscious choice says volumes about the authors' deliberate choices in Pakistani English fiction.

Words like "Jammadaar" and "chowkidaar," which are often spoken in Pakistani culture, have extremely adequate English equivalents but are strongly tied to the country's culture. Therefore, it appears that the use of these Urduised phrases in Pakistani English fiction was done on purpose to paint a very harsh picture of Pakistani culture.

## Conclusion

It highlights unique features of Pakistani English. Pakistani English fiction exhibits vocabulary invention as an outcome of the Urdu language's important power. The lexical hybridization process that results in the creation of endocentric and exocentric compounds is evident in Pakistani English. The current analysis of Pakistani English fiction has shown that authors have incorporated Urduised vocabulary to portray the richness of Pakistani culture in their works. Undoubtedly, Pakistani English's Urdu-English code-switching serves as its own lexical norm, reinforcing the language's status as a distinct variation with unique characteristics.

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