

A SOCIO-LINGUISTIC STUDY OF ENGLISH LOAN WORDS IN PAKISTANI SARAIKI NEWSPAPER “JHOKE”

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ABSTRACT- The objects are to identify the nature of English loans and expressions utilized within the “Jhoke” newspaper. Why writers tend to use English loans and readers’ response? For this purpose, a comprehensive study of the Saraiki Newspaper Jhoke was conducted in which, 180 daily newspapers and 360 editorial columns were analyzed to identify the frequency and nature of English loan words used in the Saraiki newspaper “Jhoke”. Moreover, a questionnaire was developed for the writers, journalists and readers to know the implications of the use of English loans. In this questionnaire, 243 participants from different spheres of life participated in the survey. we conclude that the English Nouns are used in more than 80% in the Saraiki newspaper and other parts of speech like pronoun, verb, adjective and adverbs are used just 20%. We feel that the English loan words can express any motive better than the native language expressions while the 80% Saraiki readers feel that the writers should use the Saraiki words when they are available but they can use English loans words in case of unavailability of Saraiki words.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Presently, more than 6000 languages are spoken in the globe and all languages encompass their distinctive terminologies having millions of expressions. Speakers of all these languages have to make a contact with each other who verbalize dissimilar languages. It is come into being that when languages get nearer keen on making contact with each other; there is the exchange of linguistic stuff from one language to other languages because of the transferring of lexis or expressions and other items of languages. Some languages are considered more powerful and convenient than the other languages and offer huge number of vocabulary. Extension inside expressions or words when new lexis and expressions come in a dialect or language is the accepted outcomes of verbal communication of different people how speak different languages in many circumstances. Speakers find out different vocabulary that is not present in their own language, and very often, they have a tendency to be affectionate of some of the vocabulary from other than their native language and “borrow” these items for their personal use. They feel much ease and comfort while using the words or expressions of other language other than their native language. Since the English speaking countries have turn out to be highly developed, and the English dialects are very powerful and dominant dialects in the globe. English loans and lexis on any dialect or dialects are much greater in number in comparison to its borrowing from all other languages of the universe. The concerned phenomenon among other languages and English is known as “Englishization”.

1.1. Background of study

Hock (1986) maintains that, the phrase “borrowing” concerns towards the “adoption of individual words or even large sets of vocabulary items from another language or dialect.” That mode of action be known as “borrowing or having a loan” even though the giving languages never lose its original stem or expression, and the

borrowing languages never turn back the expressions. The superior word may be “copying” however, “borrowing” has been used for many years and reputable in this regard and lexis which are rented are called loan words.

Kachru (1994) a well-known linguist, who is the master in the area of contact linguistics, here are fundamentally some theories regarding a stimulus in favor of the word loaning in the different dialects. The first theory is known as the “deficit theory” the next one be called “dominance theory.” “The deficit theory” presupposes that the loaning involves lingual “gaps” in the dialect along with chief inspiration aimed at loaning the tonic for the lingual “deficit”, more than ever inside the expressions and words reserves of a dialect.” It suggests that much lexis is borrowed from other dialects or languages for the reason that here is no counterpart within the specific loaning dialect.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

At present, everyone can examine that the writers of every language in the whole world use the English loan words extensively. Because, the English language is the most powerful, influential and lingua franca in the globe. Moreover, same is the case with Saraiki language that the writers of Saraiki language are using the English language words in their journals, books, radio, magazines, newspapers, articles, social, electronic and print media as well. Many writers and authors are of the view that the inclusive use of English loanwords is not good for the health of any language including Saraiki. They are of the view that when so many loanwords of English language occur in any language, it causes dissatisfaction in the minds of many certain groups of borrowing language.

1.3 Objective of the Research

1. Recognizing the nature of English loans and expressions utilized within the “Jhoke” the Saraiki daily newspaper

2. To investigate writers' intention of using the English expressions instead of Saraiki language expressions in their articles of daily newspaper "Jhoke"
3. To observe writer's approach with the reader's reaction against the exercise of English loans instead of Saraiki language equivalents
4. To analyze the frequency of English loan words used in daily Saraiki newspaper Jhoke.

1.4 Research Questions

This research will explore the following questions:

1. Which English loan words and advanced expressions regularly utilized and used in the selected Saraiki daily newspaper paper "Jhoke" and what is their rate of occurrence?
2. What will be the explanation and opinion of writers and journalists of using English language loan words instead of having Saraiki equivalents?
3. What is the approach and attitude of the writers and readers towards the utilization of English loan words in the Saraiki language newspaper?

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study will use textual and literary analytical techniques for data analysis. The study used primary data collected through a structured questionnaire. Field survey method was used to record the response of target population.

2,1 Sample of study

1. Daily Saraiki newspaper "JHOKE"
2. Questionnaire for Saraiki students and staff of BZU Multan, General Public, writers and Masters of the Saraiki language 118 students, 19 lecturers, teachers, and 7 other staff members from BZU Multan participated in questionnaire and its result is prepared in the shape of a graph and diagram. The views and opinion of public are also included in the questionnaire in which people from 20 to 60 years of the age took

part in this study. Correspondents are from different spheres of life like politicians, policemen, postmen, housewives, businessmen, shopkeepers, farmers, tailors etc all the correspondents have minimum of education is matriculation. 86 correspondents participated in this questionnaire. The opinion of different writers, experts and master of Saraiki literature and language are also included in the study in which 36 correspondents participated in this and its detail in given in the shape of table.

2.2 The Comprehensive Study of the daily “Jhoke” Newspaper

More than six months daily newspapers were thoroughly read in order to understand to what extent and the frequency of the nouns, verbs, adjectives and other English loan words in the daily newspaper.

2.3 Research design

The data and information gathered through the textual analysis of bona fide materials of Saraiki newspaper “Jhoke”. The materials included Jhoke daily paper and editorial columns. Around 180 newspaper articles are investigated and 360editorialcolumns from September 2015 to June 2016. To ensure the legitimacy and validity, the comprehensive study of these newspapers and articles conducted. The selection of articles is generally random. Only relevant articles and editorial were selected for this analysis.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Demographic statistics

The demographic statistics are given below:-

Table 1 Demographic statistics

	No. of daily newspapers	No. of Questionnaires	No. of participants / correspondents
Jhoke Newspaper	180	--	--
editorial columns	360	--	--
BZU students and staff	--	1	144
General Public	--	-	86
Writers and language Experts	--	-	36
Total	540	1	266

Table 2: Main and loans words used in a single Newspaper

	“Main words” English loan words happen in Single newspaper.	“Tokens” English loan words happens in Single Newspaper.
Nouns	252	420
Adjectives	42	23
Verb	21	16
Adverb	14	10

Table 3 Aggregate No. of words with and without Saraiki counterparts

Words without counterparts with Saraiki language in a single newspaper (W.E)	Words with close counterparts with Saraiki Language in a single newspaper (C.E)	Words with counterparts with Saraiki language in a single newspaper (N.E)
32	80	219

3.2 Words without counterparts

For data analysis, we assembled the things as per their semantics classes; for example, put, building, vehicle, nourishment, music, conceptual things, and so on. From the unique things the sort of terms and ideas acquired are recognized. Along these lines. We examined the common English words being used have in Saraiki language.

3.3 Expressions having their close counterparts

Here exist various English loan expressions having closed yet not exact like Saraiki counterparts. This is where; I made a semantic correlation between the English expression and the nearest Saraiki equal as far as the importance and use in setting. Standard English dictionaries and lexicons, for example, the Oxford (2002), Cambridge (2002) with Macmillan (2003).

2.4 Words with counterparts

In light of the English loaned expressions among Saraiki reciprocals, which established for having the elevated recurrence with event and token, I have done by accompanying: Bobbda (1995) worked the impression of daily paper scholars and peruses on the English credits. In this review, the scholars and peruses were given 52 sets of words.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The concerned section separated in three sections. The initial segment will manage expressions with no counterparts on the other secondly; it will discuss the expressions with their close counterparts and thirdly, those expressions will be considered that are with their far counterparts. There will be a talk on the sorts of words obtained, the semantic classes they have a place with and the noteworthiness of the section of such words.

4.1 Process of Loaning:

4.1.1 Reasons of Loaning

The more similar the structure the simpler it is to borrow the loan between two or more languages. A lot of distinction makes getting troublesome. Weinrich (1953) found that a major contrast in structure amongst Sanskrit and Tibet confined acquiring from Sanskrit (referred to in Puteri Roslina 1994). English and Saraiki are distinctive in structure English is SVO language, while Saraiki language is SOV having the word arrange Subject, Object and Verb.

4.1.2 Causes of Loaning

There are three essential components why Saraiki resorts to lexical borrowing.

1. As a matter of first importance, despite the fact that a dialect can satisfy the need of a group at one time, it can possibly grow to satisfy present and growing needs.
2. Besides, every group or culture is interested in contact with different groups, societies and culture.
3. Thirdly, every culture can possibly change despite the fact that the reaction or response to the jolt differs starting with one group then onto the next (Sheik Othman, 1979) specified in Puteri Roslina (1994).

4.1.3 Methods of Loaning

I have alluded to Dewan Bahasad Pustaka (2002) to discover the method for shaping

words. The means in framing words to allude to an idea, process, state or highlight are as per the following:

- A) Find a reasonable Saraiki word.
- B) Borrow from a language family. On the other hand, that a word does not exist in Saraiki, get from a related dialect like Punjabi, Urdu or even Balochi language.
- C) Borrow from English, which is the worldwide language if appropriate terms cannot be found from dialects of a similar language family.
- D) Refer to different languages.

4.2 Hierarchy of the Types and loaned Expressions

Words borrowed from another language into Saraiki are for the most part are content words because they convey meaning.

Table 4 Catalog of words concerning people

English Loanword	English Word
1) kartunaala	cartoonist
2) prinsipal	principle
3) Ganral	General
4) agant	Agent
5) poliseaala	Police man
6) sektary	Secretary
7) rapotor	Reporter
8) adokat	Advocate
9) Cheef	chief
10) doktr	doctor
11)Liftinant	lieutenant
12)chairmaine	chairman
13)draktr	director

14) sanatr	senator
15) cammandr	commander
16) offisar	officer
17) dractar	director
18) captan	captain
19) commishnar	commissioner
20) Anginor	engineer
21)rieter	writer
22)inspaktar	inspector

Many loan words, which identify with individuals, recognized from the examination.

Among them are terms that allude to individuals who do certain things, demonstration in certain ways or have certain convictions, for example, inspktor, anginor, reitor and draktor and so on. Aggregate things, which allude to a specific gathering of individuals having basic parts, are armed force, class.

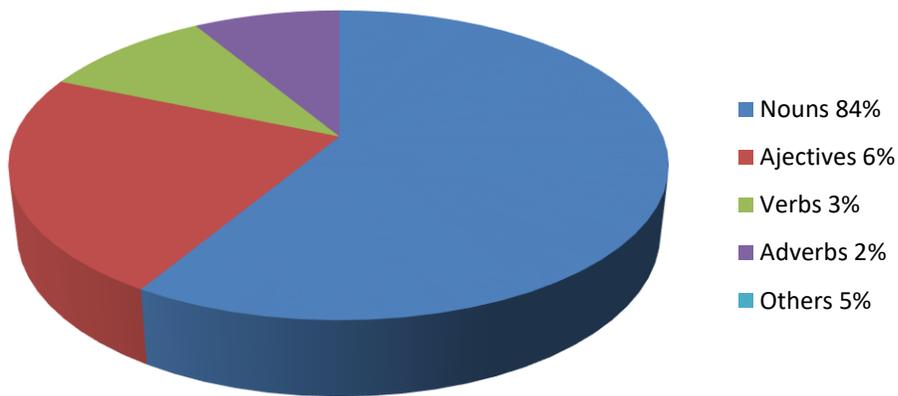
4.3 Designations

Table 5: Catalog of words concerning Designations

English Loanwords	English Words
Majar	Major
Kaptan	Captain
Helpar	Helper
Trainar	Trainer
Sakorty offsar	Security Officer
Manegar	Manager
Consalor	Counselor
Liftinent	Lieutenant
Jernal	General
Kamando	Commando
Profasor	Professor
Comishnar	Commissioner
Editar	Editor
Reoprtar	Reporter

There are 14 words identifying with titles that given in this table. Many titles acquired are military terms. In Saraiki dialect, they had diverse titles and parts. Saraiki titles like Conselar, mejar, are antiquated. The military framework before is not the same as the Western military framework.

Figure 1: Number of expressions used in the saraiki Newspaper Jhoke with division of Parts of Speech

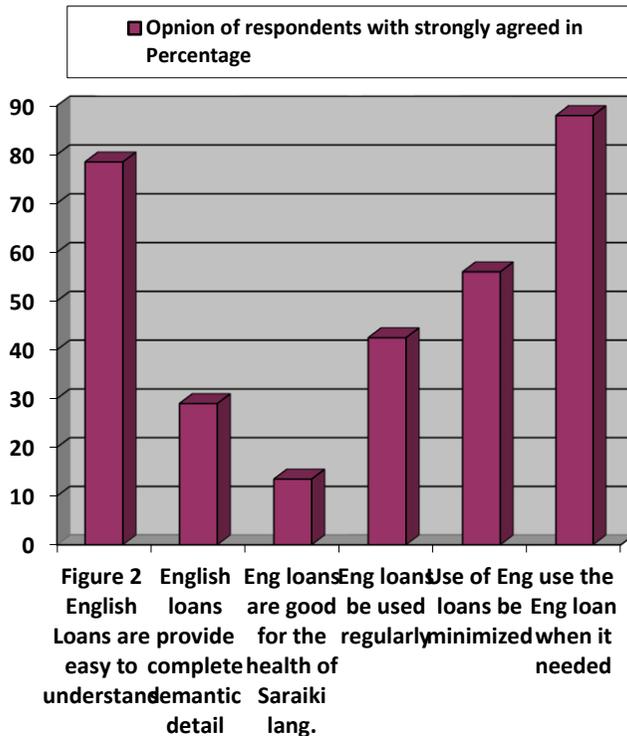


5. Results of Questionnaire

A comprehensive questionnaire developed to get the valuable outcome of the respondents. It is separated further in four parts. See in appendix

5.1 FIRST PART: USEFULNESS AND IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LOAN WORDS IN SARAIKI LANGUAGE

The first part explains in shape of a graph and its explanation is given below.



In first part, in the first account, respondents are 78.5% strongly agree that English loans are very easy to understand while 9% respondents agreed to the declaration, 5.5 percent people are strongly disagreed to this account, 4% responders are disagreed to the given announcement and 3% participants are uncertain about this statement.

In the second statement, 29% respondents are strongly agreed while 40% are agreed, 18.5% respondents are strongly disagreed with this statement while 8% responders are disagreeing to the given question while 4.5 percent people are uncertain about the account.

In third statement 13.5% respondents are strongly agreed, 18% are agreed, while 40% are strongly disagreed, 22% are disagreed and 6.5% respondents are uncertain about this.

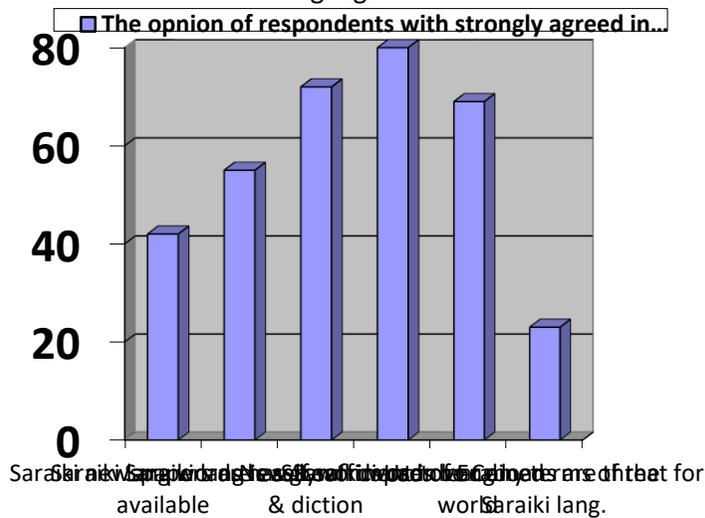
In fourth statement 22 % responders are strongly agreed and 13% people are agreed that English loans be used at regular basis, 36.5% are strongly disagreed while 25% are disagreed and 3.5% are uncertain about this statement.

While in the fifth and last statement of the first part 56% respondents are strongly agreed, 9.5% are agreed and 23% people stand fully against the given question, 11% responders are disagreeing with this and 0.5% are uncertain about this statement.

In the last statement, 88% respondents are strongly agreed, 4% agreed that when there is need English loan can be used while 3% are strongly disagreed, 4.5% are disagreed and only 0.5% respondents are uncertain about this statement.

5.2 SECOND PART:

Table 6: Social influence, facilitating conditions and self-efficiency of Saraiki language words



In the first statement of second part, 42% people are strongly agreed that Saraiki

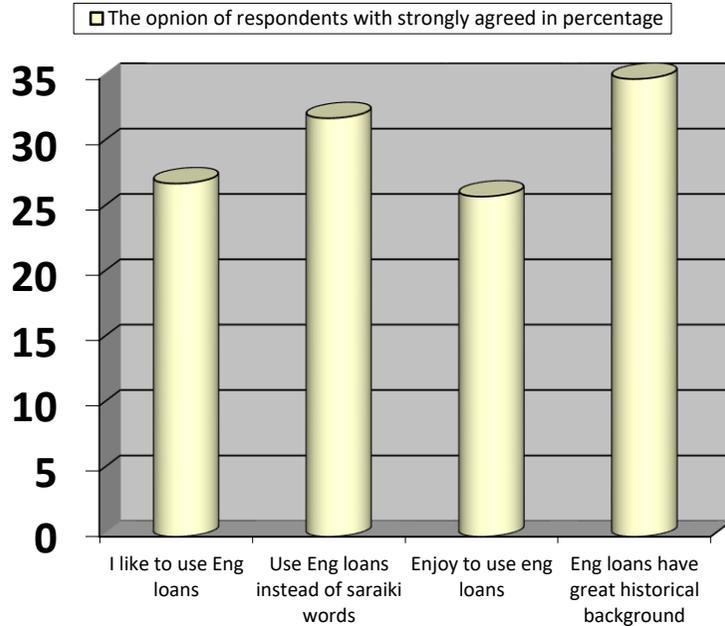
newspapers are not easily available on the other hand 25.5% people agree with this account, 11% people are completely disagreed to the account, 13% responders are disagreed to this account while, 8.5% responders are uncertain regarding the account. In response to the next question, 55% responders are strongly agreed while 19% are agreed, 14% responders opinioned completely against the given account while 12 percent people are opposing to this account. In response to the third report 72% responders are strongly agreed, 12% are agreed, while 8% are strongly disagree, 7% are disagree while 1% responders are uncertain about this. In fourth account 80% people are strongly agreed and 5% people are agreed that English loans be used at regular basis, 6 percent responders are completely disagreeing while 7% responders are disagreeing and 2% people are uncertain about this account.

In the fifth announcement 69% responders are completely agree, 13% are agreed and 11% are fully disagree, 5.5% people are disagreed and 1.5% are uncertain about this statement.

In the last statement, 23% responders are strongly agreed, 12% responders agreed that English loans are threat for Saraiki language, while 23% people were completely disagreed, 39.5% are disagreed and only 2.5% responders are uncertain about this account.

5.3 THIRD PART:

Table 7: Attitude of towards the use of English loans words



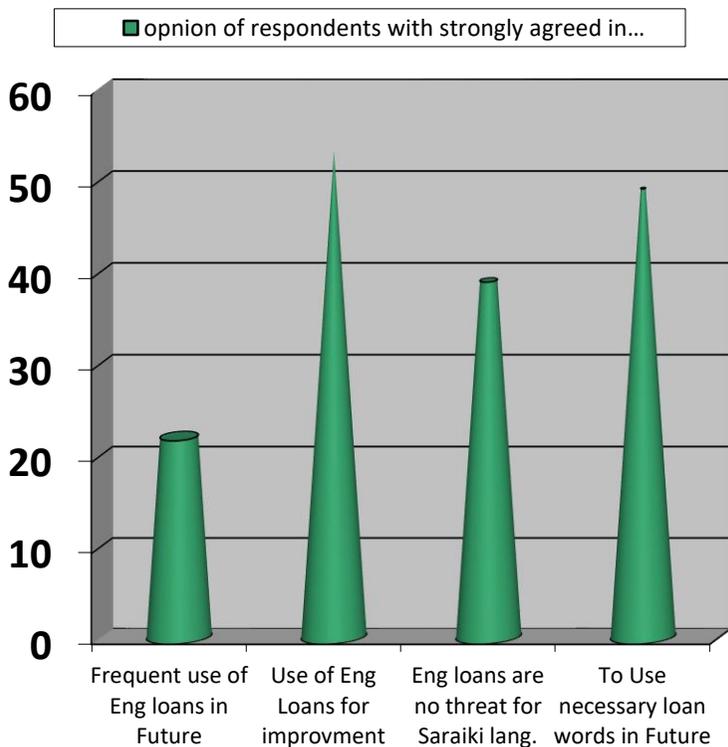
In the third part on the first account, 27% respondents are strongly agreed that they like to use English loan words, while 16% respondents agreed to the given account, 30.5% responders are strongly disagreeing with statement, 25% people were disagreeing to the account while on the other hand 1.5% responders are uncertain about the given account. In response to second question of this part, 32% responders were fully agreeing, while 19% are agreed, 36.5% responders are completely disagree to the announcement while 10% responders are disagree with this statement and 2.5% respondents are uncertain about this statement.

In third statement, 26% responders are fully agree, 14.5% are agreed, while 36% are completely disagree, 20% are disagreed and 3.5% respondents are uncertain about this.

In forth statement 35 % is strongly agreed and 19% people are agreed that English loans be used at regular basis, 28.5% are strongly disagreed while 16.5% are disagreed and 1% people are uncertain about the account.

5.4 FOURTH PART:

Table 8: Behavior and intention to use English loans words.



In the first statement of fourth part, 22% people are strongly agree that they will frequently use English loan words in future, while 17.5% people agreed to the statement, 34.5% people are strongly disagreeing to the report, 23% people are disagreed to the testimonial and 3% people are uncertain about this account.

In the second statement,53% respondents are strongly agreed while 12% are agreed,

22.5% respondents are completely disagreeing to the statement while 9% respondents are disagreeing to the account and 3.5% responders are uncertain about the given report.

In third statement, 39% respondents are strongly agree, 12% are agreed, while 24% are strongly disagree, 18.5% people are disagreeing and 6.5% respondents are uncertain about this. In fourth and last account 49%, people are fully agreed and 11% people are agreed that English loans be used at regular basis, 14.5% are strongly disagreed while 21.5% are disagreed and 4% are uncertain about this account.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Loaning words from dissimilar dialects is a continuous procedure in all dialects. The English dialect has also acquired many words and expressions from many other languages of the world during its development. Every dialect of the world has gone through this phase because there is a possibility that one dialect cannot express every idea. I have accumulated many words and lexis in Saraiki newspaper “Jhoke” and there is a huge amount of semantic exchange. I have also noted that words without their counterparts and with their close counterparts used in the newspaper. These sorts of expressions are obtained in order to complete the lexical deflate of Saraiki language, that they are only taken because Saraiki language is unable to express the ideas easily and there are no reasonable Saraiki counterparts to keep up the exactness and real significance passed on by the remote lexical things.

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CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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