ROLE OF PAKISTANI ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN PROMOTING LEXICAL INNOVATIONS

Muhammad uzair*

Arshad Mahmood**

Arshad Mahmood Raja***

Abstract:

The present study explores the role of Pakistani English newspapers in promoting lexical innovations that deviate from the standard British norms. For this exploration, a descriptive causal comparative research was conducted in which a sample of 473 participants was selected through stratified sampling method. The participants were given an open book test based on the lexical innovations made by the newspapers. The analysis of the data shows that the readers reflected a number of lexical deviations. Thus the impact of language of newspapers was found in the form of a new variety that is Pakistani English.

* Lecturer, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan.

** Assistant professor, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan.

*** Lecturer, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

Introduction:

English newspapers, published in Pakistan, have been effectively performing their function (transmission of messages, information, views, perceptions etc.) all over the country since long. Concerning the promotion of any variety of the language, these newspapers have not adopted any uniform policy, as they are focused more on communicating the message to the society in general. It has been found that these newspapers appropriate English language incorporating indigenous linguistic features in it. The aim of such an appropriation is to facilitate and attract people. The adoption of this strategy has resulted into the formation of a somewhat different variety of the language which "can be identified by certain distinctive linguistic features of grammar, word formation, lexical variation" (Baumgardner, 1993, p. xvi). The deviations from native norms of English, of course, have some impact on the language of the readership of these newspapers. That is why, the theoretical framework given in the ensuing section, literature review, includes studies conducted by the researchers through Pakistani newspapers because they form its basis. However, it is a relatively new idea to see the impact of these deviations on the readership of the newspapers.
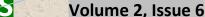
Research Question:

What impact does the lexical innovations made by Pakistani English newspapers have on the language of their readership?

Objectives:

The objectives of the present study are:

i. highlighting the distinctive lexical innovations promoted by Pakistani English newspapers; and

ii. Finding the impact of lexical deviations on the language of the readers of these dailies.

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Significance of the study:

The present study is important because it underlines the role of English newspapers in promoting lexical deviations and introducing a novel variety of English language. The same newspapers can also be employed as authentic material in language classes. Furthermore, it helps bringing to light the role of Pakistani English newspapers in bridging the gap between native varieties and Pakistani English, for English has become an entity owned by millions of people across the globe.

Delimitation:

The linguistic innovations made by Pakistani English newspapers range from syntactic to the lexical ones. However, in the present study the researcher has delimited his enquiry to the impact of lexical features on the readership of the newspapers. The readership of the dailies *Dawn*, *The News*, *The Nation* and *Pakistan Times*, was selected as a source of data collection.

Literature Review

The language of English newspapers in Pakistan has attracted the attention of a number of linguists for having prominently visible differences from Standard English. Hussain (2002), in his study, has explored the language of two English newspapers: *The Nation* and *The Guardian*. The former is a Pakistani newspaper, whereas the latter is published in the UK. Hussain found out that both the newspapers make use of new words in their language. For instance, September 11, 2002 issue (of which newspaper) added new words like "Musharrefic Blair option", to English language. Similarly, the news published in The Guardian, May 02, 2002, used "The advent of surgically altered roborat makes the crossing of a new boundary…..". The word "roborat" is formed from the prefix "robo" (robot) and full word "rat". On April 06, 2002, there appeared "the judge issued this order during the first hearing of the kidnapping-murder of ……" In this example, the phrase "kidnapping-murder" is the false combination of adjective and noun (p. 55). Many examples of such types have been identified by many researchers. Words are borrowed from indigenous languages and integrated into the lexical stock of the newly emerging

variety. The labels of "borrowings" or "loan words" are actually misnomers" (Edgar Werner Schneider, 2007, p.78) Baumgardner (1993) developed corpus of the data from Pakistani English-language dailies from 1986 to 1992 and presented them under six categories: articles of use, descriptive labels for people, edibles (snacks and prepared foods), law and order situation, marriage/ divorce, and wallahs. It has been identified that "although the overwhelming majority of borrowings in the corpus are Urdu nouns, other parts of speech are also found in English language writing in Pakistan including adjectives, adverbials, and verbs" (P. 86).

The use of these borrowings has been a common feature of the Pakistani English newspapers. The following are the examples taken from the article "Utilizing Pakistani Newspaper English to Teach Grammar": "He ordered for necessary path work on the road to be carried out" (*The Nation*, 28 November 1986).

In another example taken from paksitan times he identified the words like he used the word 'chowkidars' (watchmen), 'naib qasids' (peons), and cites the example of word formation from the same newspaper where it 'step-motherly' treatment *Pakistan Times* (3 October 1986). The word 'Pir' in *Dawn* (1 November 1986) and *The Nation* (3 October 1986), 'Hathora Group' in *Dawn* (15 November 1986). 'Zina' in *Dawn* (26 August 1986). A direct lexical borrowing as he says is a natural process in the language contact situation (Baumgardner, 1992, p 256-257). These words were also found in other daily newspapers such as *Pakistan Times*, *The Nation*, *The News* and *Dawn*. There was 'Aata' (flour) crisis during the year 2008 so the words like 'aata', 'naan'(bread) etc. remained part of these newspapers during the year. As a matter of fact, Pakistani English, like other South Asian varieties of English, has moved beyond the stage of mere lexical borrowings. Looking into its syntactic manipulation of the English lexicon, we come across a number of interesting processes that transform a purely English word into a hybrid of Urdu and English. Interestingly enough, it does not happen randomly as there is morpho-syntactic systemization governing somewhere at the deep level. Sometimes a borrowed word is given a new shape by "hammering sometimes on its head, and sometimes twisting its tail" (Bapsi Sidhwa, 1992, p.212). For example, words like "goondas", "jirgas" that are taken from local languages have been used with English suffix—*s*, whereas the plural forms of these words in Urdu would rather take a suffix in their own way. The plural form of "goonda" may be "goondon" or "goondey" and the plural form of "jirga" would be "jirgon" or "jirgey" according

to the context in which these words would be used. Likewise, sometimes semi-switching marks a quite unique character of the Pakistani English where the lexeme from native language is used with the foreign language affix, instead of using the whole word along with its affix according to the native language or the language from which it has been borrowed. Baumgardner (2006) presents examples from *Pakistan Times*, 24 May 1988 in which the borrowed word "chowkidared" is used as a verb but in Urdu language it is used only as a noun (chowkidar). Looking at this example carefully, we find that it has been moulded according to the rules of conjugation in English; changing a noun into a verb by adding a past form affix, that is, d/ed. This process has been applied to a word from Urdu, which, in Urdu itself, would have taken an extra verb "karna/kia" after modifying the noun "chowkidar" which is used to mean "guard" to another noun "chowkidara" which refers to the action of guarding itself. The verb in Urdu, thus, would have been "chowkidara karna / kia". So the borrowed word becomes part of the English grammatical system rather than retaining its full original form. Such types of changes are common features of the language of the Pakistani newspapers. Due to the same syntactic process, hybrid compound such as "lathi-charge", "double-roti", "paan-Shop"etc. are also found in Pakistani English. Pakistani English has also forged its identity in the area of word formation with de- as in "de-notify", "de-load" etc. *Pakistan Times* (4 August 1986) provides the following example: 'List of telephone number F-1 to be converted into other numbers due to de-loading of F-1 exchange'. Some productive suffixes in Pakistani English were found in the words appeared in the newspapers. Suffixes *-ee, -er* and *-ism* also appeared a number of times in the newspapers. The examples of such coinage are 'Notorious history sheeter" and "Ziaism". Another interesting transformation brought about in Pakistani English is the change in grammatical class of the English words normally from noun to verb. Such an example appeared in *The Muslim* (August 4, 1987) which goes as follows:

"Plans to aircraft the ailing Khan Abdul Ghaffar"(changing the noun aircraft into a verb).

Besides the examples cited above, number of English words have also taken on a flavour of their own in Pakistani English: "to baton-charge", "to brickbat", "chargesheet", "eveninger", "history-sheeter", "time-barred", and "wheel-jam strike" are some examples. Consider also the "step-motherly treatment" or the fine on 'air firing' in headlines. These examples bear out the distinctiveness of Pakistani English at the lexical level. (p. 245-255) Last characteristic of

Pakistani English at word level, as observed by Baumgardner, is the use of obsolete words. The words like botheration, conveyance and thrice etc. can be found rather frequently. The following report shows similar words: "We cannot support the demand of a confederation, tantamount to the dismemberment of the country." (Baumgardner, 2006, p. 250)

Research Methodology:

The present study was predicated upon descriptive research because it "attempts to describe the existing" (Glenn H. Walton, 2008, p27) condition of Pakistani English that is emerging as a variety. It is an ex post facto research in which the independent variable is not manipulated. This study is a descriptive quantitative research as it examines the phenomenon of language change due to the influence of the language of newspapers without changing or modifying the situation under investigation. This research was done in the two phases given below.

a. Phase One:

A survey was conducted by the researcher through a simple questionnaire and those males and females, who were used to studying either of these newspapers and were not having any other reading habit, were selected as a sample of the research.

b. Phase Two:

In the second phase, an open book test was given to the participants. The test consisted of an assay on "Problems faced by Pakistani Nation".

Data Analysis:

Table 1

Newspaper-wise Analysis of Borrowed Words

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Newspaper	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Dawn	5.07%	4.44%	5.71%	3.81%	2.54%	3.38%	5.71%	0.00%
The Nation	6.55%	9.73%	5.29%	3.17%	0.63%	1.69%	0.63%	0.00%
The News	3.17%	2.11%	1.69%	0.85%	0.21%	1.06%	0.63%	0.21%
Pakistan Times	5.50%	6.13%	8.03%	5.29%	2.33%	1.69%	2.75%	0.00%
Total	20.30%	22.41%	20.72%	13.11%	5.71%	7.82%	9.73%	0.21%

This table portrays the result of the borrowed words found in the language of the participants who were the readers of one of the newspapers given in column A of the table. Columns B to J group the participants according to the number of the borrowed words found in their written test. And column J exhibits the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. The syntagmatic view of the language presents the row wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for its analysis.

The second row depicts the numbers 1 to 8, which denote the number of borrowed words found in the written work of the participants. From the data in the third row, it is quite clear that among the total of participants, 30.66 percent were those who read *Dawn*. Out of the total readers from this category, 5.07 percent used one borrowed word, 4.44 percent two, 5.7 percent three, 3.8 percent four, 2.54 percent five, 3.38 percent six, and 5.71 percent of the participant from this category used seven such items in their language. However, from the readership of *Dawn* no one used more than seven words in their written tests. Similarly, the result of the readership of *The Nation*, *The News*, and *Pakistan Times* is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows respectively.

The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of their readership. If we compare the percentage given in the columns E, F, G, H, I and J, presenting the result of the participants who used 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 words in their tests, we find that *Dawn* promoted such items more than the other newspapers. *Pakistan Times* is the second to promote these items. However, an exceptional case has been found as the 0.21 percent

of the participants who read *The News*, used eight borrowed words in their writings. There can be various reasons for this. First, the researcher may have not been given correct information or the participants actually read the other newspapers as well or mistakenly ticked the wrong option, which showed that they used *The News* only. It might have been because of the environment they are living in, such as the colleagues using these expressions while speaking English etc.

Table 2

Newspaper-wise Result of words with English suffix –s

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dawn	6.98%	8.03%	10.36%	3.81%	1.06%	0.42%
The Nation	9.09%	9.30%	5.92%	2.75%	0.63%	0.00%
The News	3.81%	2.75%	2.75%	0.42%	0.21%	0.00%
Pakistan Times	7.82%	8.03%	9.73%	4.02%	1.48%	0.63%
Grand Total	27.70%	28.12%	28.75%	10.99%	3.38%	1.06%

The result of another item of Pakistani English, that is, pluralization of borrowed words with English suffix –s, has been displayed in the table given above. Column A incorporates the list of the newspapers read by the participants. Columns B to G group the participants according to the number of the words with English suffix –s found in their written tests. Moreover, column H indicates the total percentage of the participants along with their division according to the newspapers they read. The horizontal view of the language encompasses the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for its analysis. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 6, which denotes the number of borrowed words with English suffix –s, found in the written work of the participants. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration, it is found that out of 30.66 percent of the total participants who read *Dawn*, 6.98 percent used one such item 8.03 percent used two, 10.36 percent used three 3.81 percent used four, 1.06 percent used five, and 0.42 percent of the participants who read *Dawn* used six words in their written

test. Similarly, the result of the readership of *The Nation, the News,* and *Pakistan Times* is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data unfolds that the language of these newspapers has had its impact on the language of their readership. If we take into consideration the columns E, F, G, and H, presenting the result of the participants who used 4, 5, and 6 words in their tests, we find that *Dawn* promoted such items more than any other newspaper. *Pakistan Times* is the second newspaper to promote these items.

Table 3

Newspaper-wise Result of Borrowed words from Noun to Verb

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dawn	6.13%	9.51%	10.99%	2.54%	0.21%	1.27%
The Nation	6.98%	10.15%	8.25%	2.11%	0.21%	0.00%
The News	3.38%	2.33%	2.75%	1.06%	0.21%	0.21%
Pakistan Times	7.61%	10.15%	10.78%	1.90%	1.27%	0.00%
Grand Total	24.10%	32.14%	32.77%	7.61%	1.90%	1.48%

This table presents the consequence of the change in the grammatical class of borrowed words from Noun to Verb, found in the language of the participants who were readers of the distinct newspapers given in column A of the table. Columns B to G group the participants according to the number of the borrowed words found in their written test. Column H makes known the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. The horizontal view of the language presents the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for analysis of the data. The second row illustrates the numbers 1 to 6, which denote number of borrowed words found in the written work of the participants.

From the data in the third row, it is evident that out of 30.66 percent of the participants who read *Dawn*, 6.13 percent used one, 9.51 percent two, 10.99 percent three, 2.54 percent four, 0.21 percent five, and 1.27 percent of the participants used six such items in their language. Similarly,

the result of the readership of *The Nation*, *The News*, and *Pakistan Times* is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data discloses that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of their readership. If we take into account columns E, F, and G, presenting the result of the participants who used 4, 5, and 6 words in their test, we find that promoted such items more than the other newspapers. *Pakistan Times* is the second highly influential paper in this regard.

Table 4

Newspaper-wise Result of English words from Noun to Verb

A	B	C	D	E	F
Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5
Dawn	7.19%	10.36%	10.15%	2.54%	0.42%
The Nation	8.67%	12.68%	5.71%	0.63%	0.00%
The News	3.17%	3.38%	2.75%	0.42%	0.21%
Pakistan Times	6.98%	14.80%	8.46%	1.48%	0.00%
Grand Total	26.00%	41.23%	27.06%	5.07%	0.63%

This table contains the result of the change in grammatical class of English words from Noun to Verb found in the language of the participants who were readers of the different newspapers given in column A of the table. Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of the borrowed words found in their written test. In addition, column G comprises the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read.

The linear view of the language presents the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for the analysis of the data. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 5, which denote the number of English words changed from Noun to Verb. From the data in the third row, it is obvious that among the total of the participants, 30.66 percent read *Dawn*.

The analysis demonstrates that 30.66% of the participants read *Dawn* out of which 7.19 percent used   one, 10.36 percent used two, 10.15 percent used three, 2.54 percent used four, and 0.42

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percent of the participants used five such items in their language. Likewise, the result of the readership of *The Nation, the News*, and Pakistan *Times* is shown in fourth, fifth and sixth rows.

The analysis of the data unfolds that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. If we take into account columns B, C, D, E, and F, presenting the result of the participants who used 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 words in their tests, we find that the readers of the *Dawn* made use of such items more than that of the readers of the other newspapers.

Table 5

Newspaper-wise Result of Borrowed words with English suffix-ism

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Newspapers	0	1	2	3	4	5
Dawn	0.85%	6.13%	9.30%	11.84%	2.33%	0.21%
The Nation	1.06%	6.34%	8.67%	10.36%	1.06%	0.21%
The News	0.21%	1.69%	5.29%	2.75%	0.00%	0.00%
Pakistan Times	2.54%	5.71%	10.57%	11.63%	0.63%	0.63%
Grand Total	4.65%	19.87%	33.83%	36.58%	4.02%	1.06%

This table is about the result of the borrowed words with English suffix *–ism* found in the language of the participants who were readers of the different newspapers given in column A of the table. Columns B to G group the participants in line with the number of the borrowed words used with suffix *–ism* found in their written tests. Moreover, column H indicates the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. The syntagmatic view of the language exhibits the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for the analysis of the data. The second row shows the numbers 0 to 5, which

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denote the number of borrowed words used with English suffix -*ism* found in the written work of the participants.

The data in the third row reveals that among the total of the participants, 30.66 percent were those who read *Dawn*. Out of the total readers of *Dawn*, 0.85 percent used no such language items, 6.13 percent one, 9.30 percent two, 11.84 percent three, 2.33 percent four, and 0.21 percent of the participants used five such items in their language. In the same way, the result of the readership of *The Nation, the News*, and *Pakistan Times* is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows.

The analysis of the data shows that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. From columns D, E, F, and G, presenting the result of the participants who used 2, 3, 4, and 5 words in their tests, it is obvious that *Dawn* promoted such items more than the other newspapers. *Pakistan Times* is the second highest promoter of these items.

Table 6

Newspaper-wise Result of English suffix –ism with English words

A	B	C	D	E
Newspapers	1	2	3	4
Dawn	9.73%	11.21%	9.51%	0.21%
The Nation	11.63%	10.15%	5.92%	0.00%
The News	5.50%	3.81%	0.63%	0.00%
Pakistan Times	13.32%	9.73%	8.67%	0.00%
Grand Total	40.17%	34.88%	24.74%	0.21%

The data in the third row unfolds that among the total of the participants, 30.66% were those who read *Dawn*. And out of the total readers of *Dawn*, 9.73 percent one, 11.21 percent two, 9.51 percent three, and 0.21 percent used four such items in their language. Correspondingly, the result of the readership of *The Nation, the News*, and *Pakistan Times* is presented in fourth, fifth

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and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its influence on the language of the readership as far as this particular change is concerned. If we take into consideration columns B, C, D, and E, presenting the result of the participants who used 1, 2, 3, and 4 words in their tests, we find that the readers of *Dawn* reflected such items more than the readers of other newspapers.

Table 7

Newspaper-wise Result of Hybrid form of words					
A	B	C	D	E	F
Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5
Dawn	5.50%	8.88%	12.68%	3.17%	0.42%
The Nation	6.98%	9.51%	8.88%	2.33%	0.00%
The News	3.59%	2.75%	2.96%	0.42%	0.21%
Pakistan Times	6.13%	9.09%	12.47%	3.81%	0.21%
Grand Total	22.20%	30.23%	37.00%	9.73%	0.85%

This table presents the result of hybridized words found in the language of the participants who were the readers of the different newspapers given in column A of the table. Columns B to F group the participants according to the numbers of the hybridized words found in their written test. Column G presents the total percentage of the participants along with their division according to the newspapers they read.

The linear view of the language presents the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another direction for the analysis of the data. The second row depicts the numbers 1 to 5, which denote the number of hybrid words found in the written work of the participants. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration, it is found out that among the total of participants, 30.66 percent were those who read *Dawn*. And out of the total readers of *Dawn*, 5.50 percent used one, 8.88 percent two, 12.68 percent three, 3.17 percent four, and 0.42 percent of the participants used

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five such items in their language. Likewise, the result of the readership of *The Nation, the News*, and *Pakistan Times* is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the diction of its readership. If we take into account columns D, E, and F, presenting the result of the participants who used 3, 4, and 5 words in their tests, we discover that the readers of *Dawn* employed such items more than the readers of the other newspapers.

Table 8

Newspaper-wise Result of obsolete words

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dawn	10.99%	7.40%	5.92%	4.02%	2.11%	0.21%	0.00%
The Nation	9.51%	9.09%	4.65%	2.11%	1.69%	0.42%	0.21%
The News	6.13%	2.33%	1.27%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%
Pakistan Times	10.15%	9.73%	6.34%	4.02%	1.06%	0.42%	0.00%
Grand Total	36.79%	28.54%	18.18%	10.15%	5.07%	1.06%	0.21%

This table presents the result of the obsolete words found in the language of the participants who were the readers of one of the newspapers given in column A of the table. Columns B to H group the participants according to the number of the obsolete words found in their written tests. Moreover, column 'I' exhibits the total percentage of the participants along with their division according to the newspapers they read. The syntagmatic view of the language demonstrates the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for the analysis of the data. The second row illustrates the numbers 1 to 7, which denote the number of borrowed words found in the written work of the participants. According to the data in the third row, among the total of the participants 30.66 percent were those who read *Dawn*. In addition, out of the total readers of *Dawn*, 10.99 percent used one, 7.40 percent two, 5.92 percent three, 4.02 percent four, 2.11 percent five, and 0.21 percent used six such items in their language. However, from the

readership of *Dawn* no one used seven obsolete words in their written tests. Similarly, the result of the readership of *The Nation, the News*, and *Pakistan Times* is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. If we take into consideration columns F, G, and H, presenting the result of the participants who used 5, 6 and 7 words in their tests, we find that the readers of *The News* used such obsolete words more than the readers of the other newspapers.

Conclusion:

From the study of the researches cited above, it can be concluded that the language of newspapers reflects the mindset of people of that particular society. One can see the socio-cultural impact on the language of newspapers quite easily. This language, if seen closely, reveals culture-specific features that are normally used by the writers to render the emotional attachment to the readers in writing on such themes which may not be strictly of the interest of these readers. By this the researcher means that this influence of various factors on formation of the variety of language is not accidental but rather intentional, especially at word level. Writers borrow words, use hybridization or mold words according to their convenience in such a way as to remove the social barriers which may occur if the foreign language is used as it is used by the natives. Such barriers occur if the language used does not carry any references or allusions, which may be of the interest of the foreign readers. However, if the vice versa is true, the reader may take more interest in reading the newspaper than he would in the case stated above.

Findings:

a- The borrowings form Pakistani languages and culture, which have been regular feature of the newspapers, are found in the language of the readers of these newspapers.

b- The pluralization, of borrowed words with English suffix –*s* have been seen in all the cases but those who read the newspapers regularly reflected this item of Pakistani variety in their language more times than that the ones who read these newspapers rarely.

c- The change in the grammatical class of borrowed words from Noun to Verb has also been seen in the language of the participants representing the whole population.

d- The change in the grammatical class of English words from Noun to Verb has been made by the participants, who read the newspapers.

e- The participants used English suffix *–ism* with the borrowed words which had appeared in the newspapers.

f- The different use of English suffix *–ism* with the English words has also been observed.

g- The Hybrid form of the words which appeared in the newspapers has been found in the language of this participant which shows the impact of the English newspaper on the language of their readership.

h- The obsolete words which are no more used by English speakers appeared in Pakistani English newspapers have also been found in the test given to the participants.

Suggestions and Recommendations:

1. The media should play its part to establish the identity of Pakistani English as a separate variety and try to minimize its intelligibility gap.

2. Further research on intelligibility of the language can be carried out to know how much intelligibility problems occur, if at all they do.

3. As the acceptability of a new language variety depends on intelligibility so it should not be compromised and media could play its part in removing the barriers in intelligibility of this variety so that it becomes more acceptable to the native and the rest of non native world.

4. The authentic material (the English newspapers) should be used in English language classes to make the learning meaningful and relevant. Pakistani English should be presented as a variety so that the students could understand the difference between the standard variety and Pakistani variety; just like they would understand the difference between British and American English.

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5. As the present research excludes the spoken variety of Pakistani English, an exclusive research can be carried out on this area. Just like written form of Pakistani variety, Spoken form should also be not only encouraged but also promoted through media.

6. Since the sub varieties of Pakistani varieties could be many, so it is desirable that only the most systematic and language of educational institutions should be promoted.

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