

Lexical Borrowing: An Analysis of “Daily Dawn” and “The Nation”

*Hir Ali **Ali Hassan ***Hina Ali

Abstract

انگریزی بین الاقوامی زبان بن چکی ہے۔ اسے Lingua Franca سمجھا جاتا ہے اور یہ دینا کے ہر کونے میں بولی جاتی ہے۔ English Variety کئی زبانوں خصوصاً اردو کا مرکب ہے۔ یہ ایک قدرتی عمل ہے۔ کہ اردو الفاظ اور پاکستانی Variety انگریزی زبان کی طرف سے اپنائے گئے ہیں اور موجودہ دور میں یہ پاکستانی انگلش (English Variety) کا مستقبل حصہ بن چکے ہیں۔ موجودہ تحقیق اردو (Borrowed Words) کے بارے میں ہے جو دنیا کے مخصوص خطے میں (English Variety) میں اپنایا ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لیے مختلف اخبارات مثلاً دی ڈان اور دی نیشن منتخب کی گئی ہیں کیونکہ یہ پاکستان میں قدیم اور زیادہ پڑھے جانے والی اخبارات ہیں۔ نتائج یہ ظاہر کریں گے کہ پاکستان انگریزی الفاظ کی زیادہ تعداد مقامی اقسام سے لی گئی ہے۔ دونوں اخبارات سے مختلف الفاظ ملے ہیں جو (Specific Register) کو عیاں کرتے ہیں۔

Keywords: Language, Lexical Borrowing, Newspaper, Daily Dawn, The Nation.

Introduction:

Borrowing is a typical term used for the process by which a language or variety receives material from other variety typically called “supporter language”. Borrowing does not mean to focus on the rented words but it also focuses on the other borrowed features of the language i.e. phonemes, morphemes and syntactic features. In addition, it is a traditional term having universally significance. Lexical borrowing is a process through which one language adopts the individual words. Furthermore, when two languages come into contact with each other and one language picks the lexical items from the other language however, the language which receives the words is called “recipient language”, and on the other hand, the language who shares the words is called “donor language”.

The key commitments for lexical borrowing have conventionally been for “need” of people and “prestige”. The need of people constitutes a concept that borrowed words have already been the part of donor language and then becomes the part of receipt language having the purpose to facilitate the people for easy understanding. However, borrowing due to the prestige means that a speaker seems to feel that there is a class word in donor or prestige language. Thus, the word “cachet” means status; the speaker will try his best to receive this word. There is a crack in the need borrowing so it is called essential borrowing. On the other hand prestige is called needless because the speaker knows that a similar notion is already existed.

* Department of English, University of Sargodha, Sargodha

** Department of English, University of Sargodha, Sargodha

*** Department of Economics, The Women University, Multan

Newspaper has become the need of public. They begin their morning with the reading of newspaper. Newspaper contains global news, so it is an essential tool of information. Whenever, we study newspaper our first sight goes on to the contents of the newspaper which contain the Urdu and other local words borrowed by Pakistani English Newspapers. This research is an analysis of transformation of the Urdu words into Pakistani English Newspaper due to cultural influences and bilingualism. The data has been collected from two Pakistani most famous and influential Newspapers 'The Dawn' and 'The Nation'. It can be said that transformation of Urdu words into Pakistani English newspapers may crop a new variety which "can be identified by certain distinctive linguistic features of grammar, word formation, and lexical variation" (Baumgardner, 1993, p. xvi).

Urdu language is the mixture of multi languages. There are several words, which the Urdu language has received from Arabic, Persian as well as from English language. In this paper, Urdu is "donor language", and English is "Recipient language". Hung (2000) proved that Hong Kong English has its own phonology, and syntactic features. They are creating their own different variety of language. Deterging (2005, 2007), worked on the vowel of Singapore English, and proved that their style of pronunciation is not depended on any Standard English. Pakistani English variety is a complex phenomenon; due to huge Linguistics range, bilingualism and multilingualism. English has become an international language, and also the belonging of an individual. Native languages have a great influence on the speakers of English language. When the English speakers communicate with each other, they use words of their native language, so that they convey their ideas in a better way. A non-speaker has a choice that he/she can use different kinds of words according to his/her own need. Now a question is to be borne in our mind that "is there any part of language that cannot be landed from one language to another language"? The answer would be that there are not.

Research questions:

- 1-How borrowed words have been affected on Pakistani English Newspapers, and to what extent these words are bringing change in the minds of the readers?
- 2-What is register and how these two newspaper's registers are different from each other?

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study are given as below:

- 1- To highpoint the Urdu words and other Pakistani varieties in Pakistani English Newspapers.
- 2- The effects of these varieties on the Newspapers and their readers.

Significance of the study:

The significance of the study is that, it encapsulates to what extent Urdu words and other Pakistani varieties have been used in Pakistani English Newspapers and how English Newspapers play their role by carrying hole between Pakistani variety and Standard English. It also shows why English Newspapers are using these words and how these words are beneficial for Pakistani natives and harmful for regular users of 'The Dawn' and other Newspapers.

Literature review:

“This is a systematic, explicit and reproducible way of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all of the research findings and scholarly work available on a topic” (Fink, 1998, p.3)

Whenever we talk about any of the linguistics feature, the first question arises in our mind what is language and what is the main purpose of language? It can be identified by different grounds; it may be the language of news and social sciences. Further, human language is pure language and it is the main instrument to explore our ideas and feelings (Adebayo, 1995). Language is described as the vital form of communication (Ormrod, 1995). In the views of behaviorist language is learned through acting, thinking and feelings.

Lexical borrowing is a process through which by the contact of the two different varieties words exchange from one language to another language. One language donates the words and the second language receives the words. English language is considered as Lingua-franca, and is practically recycled in every single part of the world. Conventionally, language changes when other language comes into contact with it and this change can be elaborated into three categories like ‘borrowing’, ‘code switching’ and ‘bilingualism’.

Thomason and Kaufman (1988), has depicted that every language has its own characteristics, and borrowing is the process by which one language engrosses the characteristics of other language and no change does occur in native language but change appears in the addition of non-native characteristics. Coetsem’s (1988) expresses that people are using any other language for contextual purpose and it joins the features of other language, this is called borrowing. Bloomfield (1933) was the first person who struggled for this study, and the idea of the grouping of the lexical borrowing devised by him. He classified it into “dialect borrowing” and “cultural borrowing”. Dialect borrowing is occurred from the similar speech, and cultural borrowing is occurred from the contact of different languages.

Baumgardner (1993) encapsulates that borrowing from Urdu to English, words suffer a great morphological limit owing the highly restrict rules of grammar. Tallat (2002, 2003) explores that Pakistani English variety is seemed to be changing, and this change is occurred by the contact with other Pakistani native varieties and especially due to Urdu. Kennedy (1993a) an American linguist tried to find out different lexical words borrowed from Urdu by Pakistani news media and he proved that Pakistani Newspapers lexical choice is more passionate and dramatic than American Newspapers. There are multiple words which are begotten by Pakistani News media. There are some words to be found totally opposite or not equal to British and American words. The use of such vocabulary and expressions are specified by culture. He concludes his study by saying that there are jargon words which have become the property of Pakistani News media; “chai-pani, muk-mukka, sifarish and purchi”etc are the words that give positive as well as negative meanings.

The variety of Pakistani English Newspapers is very dominant especially The Dawn Newspaper because it is the more circulated Newspaper in every corner of the Pakistan. However, the Pakistani Newspapers have engrossed the devotion of the foreign linguistics to identify the difference between Standard English and the

Pakistani variety. Hussein (2002), has worked on two different newspapers, one belongs to United Kingdom, 'The Guardian' and second belongs to Pakistan 'The Nation'. However, he identified and found that both newspapers seem to use new words in their variety. For instance, "Musharrefic Blair option" and the word "roborat", the first one was found by Hussein in 'The Nation' on September 11, 2002 and the second one was found in 'The Guardian' on May 02 2002. Baumgardner is a very vital character in the study of linguistics and a few articles can be found on Pakistani Variety to his praise. He elaborates his ideas by saying that more than half people are using English language. He reports that borrowing from Urdu and other local varieties is a common phenomenon in Pakistani English. (Burchfield ,1985 cited in Bolton ,2006 ,p.244) expresses his views that English is called Lingua franca, and has become the belonging of native and non-native speakers. Native speaker has a vital influence on non-native speaker, and he tries to learn and speak English language. They lend words from their original language and use them in English language for the purpose of better communication. A non-speaker has the faculty to take words from any language and he uses them in communication.

Byron (1977), expresses that English which is used by different people who belongs to different societies have their own definite ways and outlines. English has rented number of words from its local Language's dialect. Our main concern is with Urdu language. Pakistani English contains a number of Urdu words. These are the words that people mostly use in daily conversation. We use "i am going to bazaar" or "i am eating roti" (میں روٹی کھا رہا ہوں), due to the excessive entrance of Urdu words into English and the involvement of the local languages of Pakistan has become the part of Pakistani English (Baumgartner 1993). English Newspapers, which are published in Pakistan, have been playing their role more effectively, and with great responsibility. The function of these newspapers is to convey views, ideas, messages and information. There is a great impact on the language of English newspaper's readers, who violates the norms and rules of English.

Material and Methodology:

The present study is about 'borrowing' and for this purpose, I have collected data from two different Pakistani newspapers namely "The Dawn" and "The Nation" because these are the most circulated newspapers in Pakistan. The Dawn was founded by Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah in Delhi, India 26 October 1941 because it is most comprehensible newspapers in every corner of Pakistan. It has a weekday circulation of over 138,000. The CEO of Dawn group is Hameed Haroon and current editor is Zafar Abbas. The Nation English newspaper on the other hand based on Lahore since 1986. It was published from Lahore Multan Karachi and Islamabad by Nawaiwaqt group, which was founded in 1940 by Hamid Nizami There are several reasons that why I have selected these two newspapers because they are the most trustable newspaper and they throw light each and every aspect of daily life let us suppose when former prime minister was assassinated they had exclusively broadcasted the whole film in front of the nation.

I have nominated language of newspapers because it is considered as simple language for common people to communicate, and it has wide range to be used by people of Pakistan. The reason is that, it includes a number of local words that are

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used for cultural attachment by people of Pakistan. While other written documents like books, magazines and novels do not give such a material.

English is very lithe and mixture of other languages. It has started this process of borrowing from Latin and Celtic and then later stage from French and other varieties which have been spoken in England societies. (Burchfield, 1985 cited in Bolton, 2006, p. 244). English has now become the possession of native and non-native speakers and they use it in their everyday conversation to convey their ideas, feeling and expressions to other people. Non-native speakers are also inspired by English language and they use it just to be feeling privilege (Byron, 1977, p. 255). These varieties of English language have their specified pattern and chic and these varieties comprise large number of loan words which have borrowed from their native varieties. Let's take the example of Pakistani English which is the mixture of all the native varieties particularly Urdu, “I am going to mela” (میں میلے میں جا رہوں) or “I am going to masjid” (میں مسجد جا رہا ہوں). Examples show that these are the words that are adopted by Pakistani English variety.

I have selected “The Dawn” from date 1 May 2014 to 2nd May 2014 and “The Nation” from date 29th April, 2014 to 30th April, 2014. I have studied these newspapers thoroughly and highlighted the Urdu words which are used by these two newspapers. I have isolated borrowed words from the newspapers and then, arrange them in tabulation form and made four columns, to identify their meanings as well as frequency in separate column. I specially focus on their frequency because then I will be able to distinction between two different newspaper's registers then, I have checked their dictionary meanings and origins in Advance Learner's Dictionary.

I have analyzed this data of both newspapers ‘The Dawn’ and ‘The Nation’ by comparing the words of both the newspapers. Then I have checked the frequency of both newspaper and highlighted the nominate words that are used by both newspapers more time. It showed that these highlighted words have the specific register of both newspapers.

Analysis of the Data:

This part of the research offers an analysis of the data that is gathered from different newspapers that are under study ‘The Dawn’ and ‘the Nation’. The whole study of the newspapers is given below. The Urdu words in English Pakistani variety are found in two newspapers and these words are arranged below in tables along their meanings and frequency.

Table No-1: Urdu Words in the Dawn Newspaper (2-05-2014)

S.R #	Words	Meanings	Frequency
1	Mazdoor (مزدور)	An unskilled person	2
2	Mazdoor-ittehad (مزدور اتحاد)	Unity or combination of workers	2
3	Chowk (چوک)	Is a place among the four roads it is made for to handle the over burden of traffic	6
4	Pir (پیر)	A Muslims saint and holy man	1

5	Mazaar (مزار)	Is a place where Muslims mystic are engraved,	1
6	Masjid (مسجد)	Muslims worship place like church for Christian	1
7	Hajj (مزدور)	A great Muslims pilgrimage to Mecca	1
8	Monsoons (مون سون)	It is a kind of rainy season	1
9	Awam (عوام)	public	1
10	Youm-i-shuhda (یوم شہداء)	A day of those great people who sacrificed their lives in the protection of Islam.	1
11	Sufi (صوفی)	A Muslim mystic	1
13	Gymkhana (جم خانہ)	A riding day, especially horse races	1
14	Kissan party (کسان پارٹی)	Peasants party	1
15	Gaddi- nasheen (گدی نشین)	A person who is the guardian of the state or society after his father's death	1
16	Auto-rikshaw (اتو رکشم)	A kind of vehicle with three tyres to carry people from one place to another	1
17	Fauji (فوجی)	A soldier or fighter	1
18	Nizam-i-mustafa (نظام مصطفیٰ)	To follow the path of the Mohammad(S.A.W.W) for better life	1
19	Kissan-ittehad (کسان اتحاد)	Gathering of farmers	1

Analysis of table No. 1:

Let's have a brief overview of the above table; it seems that there are 19 Urdu words that have been taken from daily dawn newspaper. The word "chowk" has appeared 6 times in this newspaper, and after it "mazdoor" and "Mazdoor-ittehad" are appeared 2 times, but this word is not translated into English. All the words like "mazaar", "masjid" and "hajj" have their translation in English, but they are used in Pakistani local English variety due to cultural relationship. These widely words show the specific register of 'The Dawn' newspaper.

Let's talk about the main heading how these borrowing words bring the change in the minds of the readers. There are many words in Pakistani English variety that explore different meanings in different cultures for example we have a word "masjid", it is a worship place, then a question comes in our minds that why print media have not portrayed the words "church" and "gurdwara". In fact all these words have common meaning "worship place". This shows that words are interpreted by the readers according to their cultural meanings, and through these

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words people become familiar with other cultural words. This analysis also shows that “masjid” is for Muslims worship, “church” for Christians and “gurdwara” for Sikh people to perform their religious prayers.

Some other examples are there for analysis that the words like “chowk” and “mazdoor” are used by Pakistani newspapers. Why they do not use words like “crossing place” and “labour”? The answer is that words are cultural specific and used by newspapers according to their situation. In English these Urdu words are used according to their variety and context.

Table no. 2: Urdu words in Pakistani English Newspapers (1-5-2014) The Dawn

S. R #	Words	Meanings	Frequency
1	Kissan-ittehad (کسان اتحاد)	Combination of farmers	2
2	Tehsil (تحصیل)	An administrative area in parts of Bharat	2
3	Tehsildar (تحصیل دار)	Chairperson of the administrative area	1
4	Isha	Isha is a name of Muslim prayer held at night	1
5	Awami (عوامی)	Things which are associated with public	1
6	Madressahs	Educational place where Muslims get Islamic education	1
7	Aam aadmi (عام آدمی)	Common man	3
8	Halal (حلال)	Religiously acceptable according to Muslims law	1
9	Bazaar (بازار)	An area of town included many shops	1
10	Haram (حرام)	Forbidden or proscribed by Islamic law	2
11	Talwar (تلوار)	A sword, especially a kind of sabre:	1
12	Taliban (طالبان)	A Muslims movement in favors of Islam	1
13	Masjid (مسجد)	A holy place for Muslims worship	1
14	Awami-Tehreek (عوامی تحریک)	Public march	1
15	Kissan (کسان)	A farmer who works in fields	1
16	Zamidaar (زمیندار)	A landowner	2
17	Shalwar (شلوار)	A kind of loose trouser	1
18	Kameez (قمیض)	A long shirt	1

19	Sabzi-Mandi (سبزی منڈی)	A place where gross grossers sail vegetables	1
21	Macchar (مچھر)	Mosquito or vampire	1
22	Yadgaar-e-Shuhda	Thinking about those people who has sacrificed their lives for the protection of Islam	2
23	Fatiha (فاتحہ)	Collectively held prayer at death ceremony	2
24	Islah (اصلاح)	To reform	2

Analysis of table No.2:

The second table which depicts that the most frequently used word is “Aam aadmi”. It appeared 3 times in daily dawn newspaper. It is not translated into English language. After this “yadgar-e-shuhda”, “fatiha”, “islah”(reform),”haram”, “tehsil”(administrative area) and “kissan-ittehad” are appeared 2 times, but among these most of the words are not translated into English, and these words are parts of local variety. These words show specific register of daily dawn newspaper.

As we have discussed above, if we come to the analysis of the few words like “halal”, “haram” and “kameez”, we can that word “kameez” is cultural specific word in south Asia and in English we say it shirts, both have same meanings but due to language and cultural differences their varieties have changed, both are used for wearing. In other non-Muslims cultures there is no concept of the words “halal” and “haram“. According to the Muslims believes these words are used for animals that are killed according to Muslims law. It brings the minds of the readers that these words are Muslims specific.

Table No. 3: Urdu words in Pakistani English Newspapers (29-4-2014) The Nation

S.R #	Words	Meanings	Frequ ency
1	Islah (اصلاح)	Muslims prayer held at night	1
2	Mujahedeen (مجاہدین)	Soldiers fight in favor of their strong beliefs	1
3	Mohalla (محله)	An area of village or city, or a community	1
4	Rabita-Committees (رابطہ کمیٹی)	To contact with other committees	1
5	Yadgaar-i-shuhda (یادگار شہداء)	To think about those people who has sacrificed their lives for Islam	1
6	Rah-i-rast (راہ راست)	Right path	1
7	Nishan-e-haider (نشان حیدر)	A title	1
9	Charpoy (چارپائی)	A bed for sleeping	1
10	Chowk (چوک)	A place among the four roads to	1

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		monopoly the heavy traffic	
11	Karkhana (کارخانہ)	A factory or a workplace	1
12	Rikshaw (رکشہ)	A vehicle having three wheels	2
13	Masjid (مسجد)	A place for Muslims worship	1
14	Awami-ittehad (عوامی اتحاد)	Public unity	1
15	Markaz (مرکز)	A central holy place	1
16	Tehsil (تحصیل)	An administrative area	1

Analysis of table No.3:

Let’s have a view of the above table which shows that the most wanted word is “rickshaw” which has appeared 2 times in ‘The Nation’ newspaper and it has been translated into English language. Other words like “tehsil”, “masjid” (mosque), “mujahedeen” (a fighter), and “islah” (reform) are translated into English and are appeared single time in ‘The Nation’ newspaper. These more circulated words show specific register of ‘The Nation’ newspaper.

As i have already told u, that why the nation newspapers have explored some words like “charpoy”, “mujahedeen” and “islah” instead of “bed”, “fighter” and “reform”? The reason is that “charpoy”, “mujahedeen” and “islah” are belongs to Urdu language and when a person who does not know about Urdu language and reads these words in newspapers he thinks that these words are used for the convenience of their native people. This also shows that these words are cultural specific and are presented according to their context.

**Table No. 4: Urdu words in Pakistani English Newspapers (30-4-2014)
The Nation**

S. R #	Words	Meanings	Frequency
1	Islah (اصلاح)	Muslims prayer held at night	1
2	Mujahedeen (مجاہدین)	Soldiers fight in favor of their strong beliefs	1
3	Mohalla (محلہ)	An area of village or city, or a community	1
4	Rabita-Committees (رابطہ کمیٹی)	To contact with other committees	1
5	Yadgaar-i-shuhda (یادگار شہداء)	To think about those people who has sacrificed their lives for Islam	1
6	Rah-i-rast (راہ راست)	Right path	1
7	Nishan-e-haider (نشان حیدر)	A title	1
9	Charpoy (چارپائی)	A bed for sleeping	1
10	Chowk (چوک)	A place among the four roads to monopoly the heavy traffic	1

11	Karkhana (کارخانہ)	A factory or a workplace	1
12	Rikshaw (رکشہ)	A vehicle having three wheels	2
13	Masjid (مسجد)	A place for Muslims worship	1
14	Awami-ittehad (عوامی اتحاد)	Public unity	1
15	Markaz (مرکز)	A central holy place	1
16	Tehsil (تحصیل)	An administrative area	1

Analysis of table No. 4:

The words which have been taken from ‘The Nation’ are arranged above which are highlighting that the most widely used words are “Taliban” and “Tehsil” which appeared 6 times in ‘The Nation’ newspaper. After this the words “Hakeem” and “markaz” 5 times, “basmati” 4 times, “quami” 3 times and “al-Quada”, “safari” and “fauji” appeared 2 times in ‘The Nation’ newspaper. Most of the words are translated into English and also used in native variety. This shows that these widely used words are specific register of ‘The Nation’ newspaper.

If we come to the analysis of the last newspaper, then we would analyze those certain words for instance “ghee”, “quami” and “fauji” are specific for Urdu language and it is very difficult to understand for other people, who do not know about Urdu language. They think that these words are possessed by Urdu people and are used according to their context. If we convert them into English language like “butter”, “public” and “army”, their meanings will remain same but different lies in language. So we can say that meanings of the words could change according to culture and their way how people use them in different situations.

Results:

Now we would be able to modify our work. Here we would discuss about different borrowed words used in our daily conversation to convey the ideas more impressively. Pakistani English newspapers are full with local variety words, and some of these words are only suitable for this scenario. Pakistani print media has devised some compound words for this setting. The words that are borrowed by Pakistani variety are only cultural specific we cannot find equivalent to American and British newspapers.

English is a mixture of many languages, due to its extensive vocabulary. It has adopted words from other languages due to some historical events. In Pakistani context, several words have been adopted by Pakistani English newspapers. It is aimed as to provide its native readers clear and authentic understanding of the newspaper, but it is very difficult for those who don’t understand these local words. The words like ‘chowkidar’, ‘naib qasid’ and ‘step-motherly’ (3 Oct.1986) have taken from Pakistan times and have been giving the examples of compound words. We can easily identify that these borrowed words are the parts of cultural background. Here are some words that are analyzed according to their frequency and meanings that are specific in that scenario.

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Mazdoor:

Mazdoor or worker is a person who works under some other persons to get his salary. He is a person who works hard to fill the belly of his family it is a word that is mostly used in Pakistani English newspapers. Its origin is from Hindi mazdur. Mazdoor used 2 times in “Daily Dawn” newspaper.

Mazdoor-Ittehad:

It is meant by unity, and it is the word that used in newspapers to identify the union of the workers. This kind of unity is mostly held, when there is strong need to stand in favors of their rights against any prestigious party or government. It is used 2 times in “Daily Dawn” newspaper.

Chowk:

Chowk is a place among the four roads to monopoly the heavy traffic, a police man is standing at that place having a whistle. it also contains sign lights with three different colors namely red, blue and green. it is used 6 times in “Daily Dawn” newspaper.

Mazaar:

It is a holy place, where Muslims mystic are engraved. It is a place where Muslims go for the fulfillment of their prayers. It appeared single time in Daily Dawn newspaper.

Hajj:

The greater Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, which takes place in the last month of the year and which all Muslims are expected to make at least once during their lifetime if they can afford to do so. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. We can compare it with Umrah from Arabic (*al-*) *hajj* '(the Great) Pilgrimage'. It appeared single time in Daily Dawn newspaper.

Gymkhana:

Gymkhana is a riding day including races and other competition of children's on horseback. Its origin is mid-19th century: from Urdu *gendkānah* 'racket court', from Hindi *gēnd* 'ball' + Persian *kānah* 'house', altered by association with gymnastic. It came single time in daily dawn.

Masjid:

It is a holy place for Muslim's worship. Muslims go five times in a day for prayer. it is used by Dawn newspaper single time.

Monsoon:

It is a season of heavy rain in summer especially in South Asia including India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. It falls during this area. It appeared single time in daily dawn. It is derived from late 16th century: from Portugues monção, from Arabic mawsim 'season', from wasama 'to mark, brand.

Sufi:

This special term is used in Pakistan for great saints.

Auto-rickshaw:

It is a kind of small vehicle having three wheels. It is used in South Asia to carry people from one place to another. Its origin is late 19C: abbreviation of jinricksha. It appeared single time in daily dawn newspaper.

Fauji:

It is a soldier or fighter. He is a man of army who fights against the enemies and save their nation's boundaries from any external attack. it is used by daily dawn single time.

Discussion of table No.2

Kissan-ittehad:

It is a kind of gathering of farmers. It is probably held at a time when there is a urgent need to stand in favors of their rights against any prestigious party or government. It might be procession against government. It appeared 2 times in daily dawn newspaper.

Tehsil:

An administrative area in most parts of India. it is smaller than district. Tehsil is a term mostly used in Pakistan and India for the division of an administrative area. There is no alternative of this term and only used in Pakistan. it is derived from Persia and Urdu taḥsīl, from Arabic, 'collection, levying of taxes'. It is appeared 2 times in daily dawn newspaper.

Isha:

It is a name of Muslims prayer that is held after evening. Isha is one of the Muslims prayers out of five. it is used single time in dawn newspaper

Awami:

We can relate this term to public; things that are mostly associated with public are called Awami or public things. it appeared single time in daily dawn newspaper.

Madressahs:

It is an educational place where Muslims are taught pure Islamic education. it is used by dawn newspaper single time.

Halal:

This term is mostly associated to an animal that has been killed by Muslims according to their Islamic law. Its origin is mid 19C from: Arabic ḥalāl 'according to religious law'. It came one time in daily dawn.

Bazaar:

Areas in a town having large numbers of shops are present at a time. People go there to buy necessary things. It origin is late 16th century: from Italian bazarro, from Turkish, from Persian bāzār 'market'. it came single time in daily dawn.

Kissan:

It is a worker who works in agriculture field. We can say it a ploughman. Its origin is from 1930s: Hindi *kisān*, from Sanskrit *kr̥ṣāṇa* 'person who ploughs'.

Haram:

It is mostly associated with those things that are proscribed by Islamic law for example smoking is haram in Islam. Its origin is from Arabic *ḥarām* 'forbidden'. It came 2 times in daily dawn.

Talwar:

A sword, in ancient time's people used to fight with sword because new technology was not introduced. It came single time in dawn newspaper. Its origin is from Arabic *ḥarām* 'forbidden'.

Taliban:

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A Muslims movement whose soldiers took controls much of Afghanistan area from early 1995, and in 1996 took the control of capital of Afghanistan Kabul and introduced an Islamic state. After 9/11, United States and Afghanistan forces overthrow the Taliban in 2001. It appeared single time in daily dawn newspaper. Its origin is from Persian *tālibān*, plural of *tālib* 'student, seeker of knowledge', from Arabic

Zamidaar:

A landlord who uses to rent is land to tenant farmers. Its origin is from Persian *zamīndār*, from *zamīn* 'land' + *-dār* 'holder'. It appeared 2 times in daily dawn newspaper.

Shalwar:

It is a pair of light, loose trousers, worn by women from south Asia typically with a kameez. Its origin is from Persian and Urdu *šalwār*.it came single time in daily dawn.

Kameez:

It is a kind of long shirt mostly people wear in south Asia. Its origin is from Arabic *qamīṣ*, perhaps from Late Latin *camisia*.it appeared single time in daily dawn.

Fatiha:

It is a short first sura of Koran uses to read at death ceremony. It is an essential element of Muslims ritual prayer. Its origin is from Arabic *al-Fātiḥah* 'the opening (sura)', from *fātiḥa* 'opening', from *fataḥa* 'to open'. It appeared 2 times in daily dawn.

Discussion of table No. 3:

Mujahedeen:

Mujahedeen are those people who supposed to sacrifice their lives in the protection of Muslims beliefs. The word which we used for these persons is "Shahadat" (A person who sacrifice his life in the way of God).It is derived from Arabic and Persian word 'Mujahidin'. It circulated single time by the nation newspaper.

Mohallah:

An area of town or village where people live and their houses are very close to each other. Its origin is from Arabic *mohālla*. It appeared single time in the nation newspaper.

Charpoy:

It is a light bedframe; it is mostly used in rural Ares of south Asia like Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. Its origin is from mid-17th century: from Urdu *cārpāī* 'four-legged', from Persian.it appeared single time in the nation newspaper.

Rickshaw:

It is a kind of vehicle contains three wheels. It is used to carry passengers from one place to another. Its origin is from late 19 century: abbreviation of jinricksha. In simple words, we can say it a kind of transport in Asian countries.it appeared 2 times in the nation newspaper.

Karkhaana:

Karkhana is a factory or workplace. It may be the electronics factory, rice or textile factory. It appeared single time in 'the nation' newspaper.

Discussion of table No. 4:

Ghee:

It is a clarified form of butter made from the milk of buffalo and cows, used in Indian cooking. Its origin is from Hindi *ghī*, from Sanskrit *ghṛtá* 'sprinkled'. It appeared single time the nation newspaper.

Bizarre:

Its mean that a person who shows very strange and unusual behaviour. Its origin is from mid-17th century: from French, from Italian *bizzarro* 'angry', of unknown origin. It appeared single time in the nation newspaper.

Basmati:

It is a kind of long Indian grain-rice with a delicate fragrance. Its origin is from Hindi *bāsmatī*, literally 'fragrant'. It appeared 4 times in the nation newspaper.

Chowk:

Chowk is a place among the four roads to monopoly the heavy traffic, a police man is standing at that place having a whistle. it also contains sign lights with three different colors namely red, blue and green. it is used single times in the news newspaper.

Sifarish:

Sifarish is an Urdu word which literally means recommendation. It is used to influence someone through authority to save someone else from punishment. The word is also used frequently in Hindi. This word is appeared 2 times in 'the nation' newspaper.

Al-Quaid:

A terrorist's network forcefully opposed to the United States that distributes money and logistical support and training to a wide variety of radical Islamic terrorist groups; has cells more than 50 countries. It appeared 2 times in the nation newspaper.

Dushman:

A person who finds an opportunity to hurt you, in other words an enemy. For example India is the greatest enemy of Pakistan. It appeared single time in the nation.

Chaudhry:

Chaudhry is a hereditary title of honors, to persons of eminence or royalty. It appeared single time in the nation newspaper.

Qabza-group:

Qabza-group means a person or a group of person committing an act of illegal possession on other people's resources. It appeared single time in the news.

Hakeem:

Hakim is an Arabic name. A hakim is several things in Arabic: a ruler or judge as well as a wise person or physician. It is also a title given to someone practicing alternative medicine. Al-Hakim is also used as one of the many names for Allah with this particular name meaning the wise healer. The name has enjoyed some popularity

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amongst English speakers, particularly amongst African Americans. It appeared single time in the nation newspaper. It is originated from 1575–85; < Arabic *hakīm* wise, wise man.

Conclusion:

English Language is rich with vocabulary. It contains number of loan words which have been taken from Urdu. Pakistani English newspapers have borrowed different word which highlights their specific register as well. Most of the Urdu words are used in English newspaper on daily basis, so that people convey their ideas in a better expression. There is no change which occurs in the meanings of these loan words, either these are used in Urdu or English. Vocabulary is the second name of language, because without vocabulary Language could not exist. When two languages (cultures) come into contact with each other than a new vocabulary in both languages (Urdu and English) appears. English language is considered as an international language. Pakistani English variety is not standard variety; the main reason is that, it is a mixture of local varieties. Now English has become the language of both native and non-native speakers, because it is an international language, so it has become the possession of those who speaks English. The process of borrowing begins when they speak to each other and use local words for their own convention. Therefore, it could be said that all the English varieties that exist in this world, shows the influence of their local varieties and Pakistani English variety is the outcome of local varieties.

انگریزی زبان لفظیات سے بھرپور اس میں بے شمار (Borrowed Words) ہیں جو اردو زبان سے لیے گئے ہیں۔ پاکستانی انگریزی اخبارات میں بھی مختلف (Borrowed Words) ہیں جو اپنے مخصوص Register کو نمایاں کرتی ہیں۔ بہت سے اردو الفاظ انگریزی اخبارات میں روزانہ استعمال ہوتے ہیں تاکہ لوگ بہتر انداز میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر سکیں۔ ان (Borrowed Words) الفاظ کے معانی میں انگریزی یا اردو میں کوئی تبدیلی نمایاں نہیں ہوتی۔ لفظیات زبان کا دوسرا نام ہے کیونکہ ذخیرہ الفاظ یا لفظیات کے بغیر Language کا موجود ہونا مشکل ہے۔ جب دو زبانیں ثقافتیں ایک دوسرے سے رابطے میں آتی ہیں تو نئے لفظیات اردو اور انگریزی زبان میں آنے لگتے ہیں۔ انگریزی زبان کو بین الاقوامی زبان سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ پاکستانی انگریزی Variety کو غیر معیاری سمجھا جاتا ہے جسکی بنیادی وجہ یہ ہے کہ یہ مقامی اقسام کا ایک مرکب ہے۔ انگریزی بین الاقوامی زبان ہونے کی وجہ سے مقامی اور غیر مقامی (Speakers) کی زبان بن چکی ہے۔ جب لوگ ایک دوسرے سے بات کرنے کے لیے مقامی الفاظ استعمال کرتے ہیں تو Borrowing کا عمل وجود میں آتا ہے۔ لہذا یہ کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ جتنی بھی English Variety دنیا میں پائی جاتی ہیں، Local Verity کا اثر و رسوخ نمایاں کرتی ہیں اور پاکستانی English Variety، مقامی قسموں کا نتیجہ ہے۔

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