An English-Urdu Code-mixing Textual Analysis of Bano Qudsia's Novel Raja Gidh

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Abstract:

The focal point of this think-piece is to find out the variation in the Urdu language on account of language contact. The quantitative nature of the study analyzes English vocabulary borrowing in Urdu novel Raja Gidh by dividing it between grammatical and domain-wise categories and determines the social factors causing Urdu-English code-mixing. It also indicates that the most frequent occurring English grammatical category influencing education and love and romance domains more are English NPs. It also clarifies that the English borrowing into Urdu does not pose any threat to the syntactic structure of the Urdu language.

Key words: Code, Code-switching, Code-mixing, Borrowing, Bilingualism, Grammatical and Domain-wise Categories

Introduction

Language contact study and its development commenced in the early fifties with the work of Haugen and Weireich. When languages come into contact in numerous situations, the

merging of constituents of one language can occur in the constituents of another language in the form of various linguistics phenomena such as code-switching, code-mixing, lexical borrowing, calquing, diffusion and reflexification (Annamalai, 1989, p. 48). It is claimed that code-switching and code-mixing being two significant linguistic phenomena are most common and prevalent ways of interaction among bilinguals. The roots of bilingualism in Pakistani context date back in the 19th century when Pakistan was under the British colonial rule that brought in its wake both power and language in the subcontinent. So a substantial factor causing the development of bilingualism is colonization (Kachru, 1986). Lord Macaulay's educational policies and particularly his notion of 'black men with white thinking' played an active part in English language development in the subcontinent.

Languages affect when they undergo the process of their contact with one another and this contact "is initiated by the spread of languages of power and prestige via conquest and colonization" (Mesthrie, 2009) and in return bring about code-switching, code-mixing and lexical borrowing. English language occupies a lofty and prestigious standing in Pakistan and its power, significance and prevalence has increased with the passage of time. It has become not only a "practical necessity" but also a language of social prestige, success and social superiority. Kachru (1997, p. 227) states that English language holds "ideological, cultural and elitist power". So this strength of English language is obvious in Pakistan because a majority of common intelligentsia and elitists not only switch from Urdu to English in the present time in order to create a special impact but also the writers do this in their works as well.

English language unlike some other languages is a ravenous borrower according to Crystal (2010) and it is a major source of borrowing for numerous languages that are used in the world. Similarly, Urdu has been greatly influenced by English and it borrows a lot of words and expressions from

English and it is a fact that more than 120 languages have contributed a lot to the present vocabulary of English language. It is quite true that languages put influence on each other and the simplest way to do this is the borrowing of words (Sapir, 1921). Kachru (1994) puts forward two sorts of hypotheses with regard to the motivations for lexical borrowing namely "deficit hypothesis" and "dominance hypothesis". The presupposition regarding deficit hypothesis in connection with borrowing is that it fills the linguistic gaps in a language and the major object behind borrowing is the remedy of linguistic deficit particularly of the lexical resources of a language.

There is multilingual situation in Pakistan and numerous languages are used as mother tongue but in spite of this English and Urdu hold great power and authority. Since English was colonizers' language in the recent past, it is regarded as a symbol of authority, power and sophistication and Urdu is regarded as the second powerful language. On the contrary, there are indigenous languages which are disregarded by the political quarters and consequently these languages are being devoured by the powerful languages. It seems to be ironic that Pakistani constitution that is itself written in English proposes to restrict English language use (Schneider, 2007). Agreed that the world is changing with each passing day and the policies of western countries about Muslim countries have given birth to the disliking for English world. But it is interesting to note that the popularity rate of Europe in our country would be very low if we conduct a survey but it is very surprising this has no effect on the use of English that is acknowledged as a global language.

In Pakistan, Urdu is the national language as well as one of the two official languages, the other being English. It has its history of a few hundred years; it evolves out of the Indo-European language. The growth of Urdu language underwent a number of influences such as the domination of Turkish courtiers on the Indian court in the 12th century influenced the

earliest form of Urdu to some extent but this influence was not so strong. Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabi put great impact on the Urdu language because these were the most developed languages at that time. The evolvement of Urdu language was mainly from Persian and Arabic approximately two centuries ago and "it has a long history of amalgamation with other languages". The earliest writings in the Urdu language were of Ameer Khusroo from 1255 A.D to 1325 A.D. During the 13th century, Hindi was deemed to be the language of the region and Punjabi, Multani, Gujrati and Dekkani were considered as local dialects out of which Urdu came into being; the original form of Urdu developed in Delhi and the surrounding areas of this city. But the word Urdu was commonly used in a limited sphere in the 17th century. It is by the end of 18th century that the writers entitled Urdu as the language of Delhi. When Pakistan emerged as an independent state, Urdu was adopted as a national language but it does not follow that it was solely limited to the sovereign state of Pakistan rather it was used as a mother tongue by the people in some of the Indian provinces. Moreover, it is easily understandable in all South Asian countries. It has been going on expanding since then inserting words into itself from various languages.

As it has already been mentioned that the colonial rule of the British brought about the co-existence of Urdu and English during the 19th century but in the middle of 20th century on account of the exclusion of the English from the subcontinent resulted in the alleviation of the flow of English into Urdu. Ass the social context largely affects the linguistics choices and preferences, and behind this linguistic phenomenon the working social factor was the preference of the Pakistanis to make Urdu as their national language though for the last hundred years they had been surviving through the English language. To draw a neat line between the uses of Urdu and English could not be possible for them and that is why these

languages were used simultaneously. At the outset, the effect of English words and phrases was limited solely to the spoken Urdu language that was idealized as the state language and literacy was promoted through the national language too. Since English was the language of the X-rulers, it had a prestigious status in the social set up because elite class and educated community borrowed English words in their spoken expression.

There lies diversity of opinion among Pakistani people regarding code-mixing and borrowing of English words, phrases, and other expressions in order to amalgamate them with Urdu. Some of them consider it as an outcome of globalization that is consequently bringing about changes in every language. However, there are others who are hardly agreed with this notion and are apprehensive about how the brisk fire of English expressions is causing damage to the structure of their mother tongue; they are desirous of saving their language from the incursion of English because they consider language as the depiction of their culture and identity; they have serious worry lest their language should be replaced by code-mixing and code-switching. The trend of mixing the codes of Urdu and English is a very common practice of young people in spoken and written modes of communication in the present era, but the older people affiliating long with their language do not feel themselves at ease in the least with this situation. There are some substantial contributing factors behind the code-mixing and borrowing of English to Urdu in so far as Pakistani scenario is concerned. First of all, Arabic and Persian that exercised great influence on Urdu earlier lost their impact after the independence of Pakistan because the government acknowledged English as the second language of the state and consequently bilingualism was introduced in the system of education. It is from here that Urdu started to accept the impact of a language that was entirely equipped and modern and with the passage of time code-mixing and borrowing from English to Urdu went on the increase. It is

astonishing that we can hardly find pure Urdu speakers in Pakistani education sector. Now innumerable English words and expressions having no equivalents in Urdu are being used in the code of Urdu. The contribution of electronic media is very significant in bringing the flow of English words into Urdu and making the people bilinguals because English is used in the informative, sports and recreational programmes. So in today's Urdu language there is found an abundant amalgamation of English borrowing.

Recently, on account of the spread of modern technological devices and globalization, the cult of code-switching and code-mixing of Urdu and English seems to be trickled down to the common people and its flow has extended from spoken Urdu to the written text and particularly this is true with regard to the writers that are generally deemed to be the promoters of the Urdu language. These days, books and magazines writers are unable to resist the flux of English words, phrases and clauses in their works. This study investigates the flux of English code-mixing in *Raja Gidh*, a renowned Pakistani Urdu novel written by the famous Pakistani novelist, short story writer, intellectual and playwright Bano Qudsia (born 1928). According to Khokhar (2000, p.116), "Raja Gidh" is acclaimed as one of the best Urdu novels; he eulogizes Qudsia's writing style and admits that her cult for frequent borrowing from English words gives a foreign touch to her plays and novels (pp.115-116). It is commonly agreed that any language can only grow if it expands itself by inserting and accepting the words and expressions from other languages that it does not contain itself. But the borrowed words pose a serious threat to its status and annihilate its original structure if they are accepted at the expense of that language, that is to say, if a language despite possessing certain structural and content tools tends to alternate them by employing the structural and content tools of another language, it slaughters its growth itself.

Objectives of the Study

The prime object of this study is to investigate the assumption how far the renowned Urdu novel *Raja Gidh* (2002) contains the use of English vocabulary. Secondly, it focuses on which grammatical category of English has been borrowed more; it also focuses on how code-mixing affects various fields of life and which field of life is affected more by which grammatical category in this novel. Thirdly, this study also investigates whether lexical flux of the English language in the Urdu language just poses as an intruder or pays a positive role in its growth; it also finds out the reasons behind this Urdu-English mixing and draws epilogues accordingly.

Literature Review

Before switching onto the discussion, it is worthwhile to define code, code-switching, code-mixing and lexical borrowing because these terms are often confused with each other. Code as a verbal component may be small as morpheme and intricate and comprehensive like the whole language system (Ayeomoni, 2006). In code-mixing, linguistic elements of two or more than two languages are amalgamated in the same expression in various ways (Yee Ho, 2000). Code-mixing is the way through which linguistic units that can be morphemes, phrases, words, clauses or sentences are transferred from one language to another (Kachru, 1983). Code-mixing points at the mixing of two or more languages in the domain of a sentence whereas code-switching means the blending of the codes of two or more languages at the level of clause grammatically (Poplack, 1980). However, Bhat (1997) does not make any disparity among these terms and uses them interchangeably. It is important to mention here that no distinction has been made in this study regarding these terms because code-switching within a sentence refers to code-mixing and borrowing. English language

is a lingua-franca and it is used in almost in every part of the world in so far as communication among social groups is concerned. Its excessive use lies in the circle of those countries where it is taught and learnt as second language and is deemed to be securing economic prosperity and social prestige.

Linguists and researchers have always been busy to investigate the reasons of code-mixing and they have found out numerous sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors that play an active role in code-mixing and code-switching. One of these factors is bilingualism and language contact which brings about not only the lexical borrowing but also the amalgamation of the codes of two languages among the bilinguals (Ansre, 1971; Bambgbose, 1971; Cheng & Butler, 1989). The other factors causing code-mixing are: modernization, westernization, efficiency, professionalism and social development (Kachru, 1989; Kamwangamalu, 1989). The view given by these scholars is that the few functions played by code-mixing and code-mixing are intra-group identity (Gumperz, 1982), poetic creativity (Kachru, 1989) and the expression of modernization (Kamwangamalu, 1989). "One important reason for the use of English loan words is that they provide linguistic tools that individuals can use in personal and highly creative ways" (Stanlaw, 1987). But Takashi (1997) was not fully agreed with this idea and opined that "it seems inadequate to attribute the high number of elements which do not fill lexical gaps to the loan words with modern connection alone". Takashi draws the epilogue that the use of English in an innovative mode captures the concentration of the audience and it can motivate loan words permutation. Piller (2003) also proposes that "foreign language… impedes the automatic processing and thereby arrests the attention of the recipients for a longer time span".

There are a few more reasons for code-mixing described by the researchers; they are of the view that English language is associated with internationalization, success, future orientation, sophistication and fun (Alm, 2003; Kelly-homes,

2005; Piller, 2003). Furthermore, English language is not only considered as an attention-capturing device but also it is associated with modernity and advancement. There are two major areas of code-mixing that have captured great attention of the researchers. The first of these refers to the structural features of code-mixing (Bokamba, 1989; Chen, 2006; Joshi, 1983; Muysken, 2000). Then the most important of the structural features that have been code-mixed more are noun phrases and content words (Chang, 2001; Chen, 2004; Hsu, 2000). As to the nature of code-mixing, some researchers are of the view that code-mixing is a spontaneous and random process (Adendorff, 1996; Labov, 1971; Tay, 1989) while others regard it as a rule-governed process (Aguirre, 1976; Choi, 1991; Crystal, 1987; Gumperz, 1976; McClure, 1977; Pfaff, 1979; Romaine, 1995).

Numerous researchers have made an investigation into the phenomenon of code-mixing. Nishimura (1997) makes an investigation into the code-switching between Japanese and English and draws three types of empirical data regarding bilingual speech: basically the Japanese variety with lexical items of English, basically the variety of English with English that was the base language and the amalgamated variety with no definite base language. This study clarifies that various types of the uses of code-switching are found in the same individuals and there are a number of reasons of this code-switching. The exploration into the code-mixing traits of Korean-English bilingual children done by Shin (2002) is worth-mentioning in this regard. The focal point of this study is on the disparity between code-switching and borrowing. The empirical study conducted by Hussein (1999) assessed the teenagers Arab students' attitude towards code-switching and code-mixing in order to find out the reasons for that linguistic behavior. The conclusion drawn from this study was that the students displayed both negative and positive behaviors with regard to code-mixing. The study also indicated that the most important

factor responsible for code-switching was the depletion of Arabic equivalents for English terms. According to Arnfast and Jorgensen (2003), code-switching is a very sophisticated and complicated language skill and particularly this is true during the process of second language learning to explore code-switching use in Danish learners. Code-mixing study conducted by Leung (2010) in connection with print advertisement in Hong Kong showed that using English words in print advertisement is considered as a mark of internationalization and modernity. In so far as Pakistani scenario is concerned, Urdu-English code-mixing phenomenon in the language is used in media, education and many other domains; the use of English Vocabulary in the Urdu speaker's social domains is permeating greatly.

In this study, Urdu-English code-mixing is observed in the written text of the novel *Raja Gidh* (2002) written by Bano Qudsia. Though a number of Urdu-English code-mixing studies regarding magazines are available, there is no authentic study of Urdu-English code-mixing in the genres of Urdu language. So it is expected that this study is likely to fill the gap and the researchers have made an utmost effort to draw the conclusion and implications of this code-mixing so that this phenomenon may be accessible to the speakers of Urdu.

Methodology

The text of the selected well-known Urdu novel *Raja Gidh* is divided into two portions out of which the first deals with the extraction and division of grammatical and domain-wise categories such as profession, eatables, education, entertainment, love and romance, place and science by employing the content analysis approach and the second one with the sub-division of these categories in order to determine which grammatical category and field of life is affected more by the phenomenon under study. It is worthwhile to mention here

that the sub-categories described above are not pre-set rather they are data driven and indicate which domain of life is influenced by the phenomenon of code-mixing and which grammatical category has contributed more in this regard. It has also been investigated whether the English words used by Qudsia have their substitution in the Urdu language or not; whether these English words pose any threat to the syntactic structure of the Urdu language.

The quantitative nature of the study first of all counts the total number of English words used in *Raja Gidh* and then brings out the comparative frequencies of each grammatical category; it cites instances in the form of tables and frequency graphs regarding the English words.

Data Analysis and Discussion

The data gathered from the text of the Urdu novel *Raja Gidh* indicates that the writer has borrowed a lot of English words.

Table 01: Comparative Frequencies of Grammatical Categories:

Grammatical Categories	Comparative Frequencies
NPs	276
AdjPs	104
VPs	42
AdvPs	04
Pronouns	08
PPs	08
Determiners	02
Total English Lexis	444

The table 1 given above indicates that the total English words borrowed in the novel are 444 out of which 276 are noun phrases, 104 Adjectives, 42 verbs, 04 Adverbs, 08 Pronouns, 08 Prepositions and 02 Articles. The researcher did not include repeated grammatical categories while counting the total

number of borrowed English words. Thus noun phrases are the most frequent borrowed English grammatical category. The same information is presented in the frequency bar graph given below:
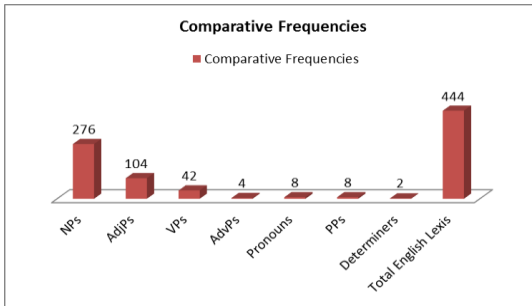
The details of the words regarding each grammatical category have been presented in the tables given below respectively.

Table: 02 Borrowed NPs

lift	course	subject	period	psychology	history	birthday	student
taboos	reputation	hunter	hint	shock	symbol	volume	theory
world	situation	manner	age	background	lecture	water	order
psyche	topics	passion	paper	tissue	notes	lipstick	kiss
way	symptom	society	repression	side	point	assignment	environment
biology	increment	order	oxford	agency	air	Christmas	job
life	hostel	swimming	summer	reference	space	house	conference
tour	party	meeting	energy	light	cafeteria	art	music
sports	ward	day	extension	competition	staff	approval	table
room	burger	beef	bite	girl	feelings	generation	ambition
magnet	business	conviction	conflict	greed	time	week	size
news	Year	bond	prize	balance	shop	bank	beauty
minister	scandal	guilt	library	films	foot	phase	reaction
bacteria	Speed	breaker	Libra	index	sound	seat	music
background	trunk	Announcement	plan	earth	feelings	status	position
communication	process	tower	world	debater	membership	appointment	Gall bladder
accident	selection	immigration	mesmerism	baggage	vaccination	tones	situation
sensitivity	apartment	vision	hallucination	gadgets	group	pool	life
job	agency	time	index	vulture	spellings	leader	opposition
infatuation	genetics	man	assignment	motion	generation	day	process
identity	virus	dream	day	anxiety	genetics	mutation	evolution
radiation	chemistry	barrier	Radio station	officer	duty	emotion	ecstasy
capsule	grade	concentration	research	student	extension	slides	accelerator
excitement	tags	arrangement	adjustment	boundary	hand	B.A.	M.A.
canvas	knowledge	gear	belt	polarities	job	joke	Life saving
category	democracy	fiber	idea	Space suit	father	writers	feature
coffee	disillusionment	carrier	pregnancy	Friend	students	motion	actress
division	Spoon feeding	proteins	carbohydrates	age	term	jelly	meditation
goal	aggression	creation	clairvoyance	job	level	link	solution
explanation	refuge	sake	Sault	number	Communist	Dining table	elite
public	Self-esteem	biogenesis	fiats	crystal	incubator	quantum	scholar

Mass media	genes	tranquilizers	zilch	impulse	Baptist	devil	guile
frequency	hypertension	libido	folklore	scope	loons	Telepathy hypnosis	glands
photograph	guarantee	shave	Sociology department	strikes	Tooth paste	symptom	Sweden
Thailand	Mexico	Yolanda	Rhodesia	-	-	-	-

Generally nouns are borrowed from other languages and the reason behind is that people coming into contact with new things at times are unable to find appropriate vocabulary but this is not invariably followed that the words are not available in the mother tongue rather borrowing and using words from other language is deemed to be a matter of prestige on the part of the speakers and writers. The outcomes gained from the present study correspond with these reasons regarding borrowing.   A number of nouns in the table given above are concerned with education, science and profession, entertainment etc.

Table 03: Borrowed Adjps

six	million	first	federal	final	third	intellectual	hot
cold	decent	shallow	flying	ideal	functional	good	industrial
nice	atomic	mechanical	potential	smart	modern	frustrated	fifty
full	dramatic	prime	finished	high	objective	mental	mixed
super	grand	casual	socialist	serious	destructive	silent	natural
wanted	printed	High	selfish	personal	saturated	alert	young
pampered	slow	unfashionable	ancient	short	Far-fetched	bastard	sustained
modern	academic	bionic	latest	instant	handicapped	greenish	done
general	psychic	creative	pituitary	uncultured	younger	confident	homosexual
synthetic	American	top	dear	slow	fine	long	refined
cultured	foolish	royal	ideal	creative	psychic	astral	solar
thyroid	back	all	secret	clairvoyant	auditory	psychometric	Anti-acid
Telic pithy	gastric	Non-conformist	Protestant	stereo	digital	catatonic	first

Table 04: Borrowed English VPs

Warn	Discuss	Excuse	Is	start	travel	tie
rest	see	analyze	migrate	have	gone	agree
post	impose	thank	cheat	use	notice	contact
beat	break	travel	mark	consult	cut	feed
ignore	celebrate	will	disappoint	behave	build	interpret
relax	develop	admire	receive	explain	concentrate	done

Table 05: Borrowed English AdvPs and Pronouns

never	Very
front	through
this	That
I	Me
my	us
you	it

Table 06: Borrowed English PPs and Determiners

a	The
for	By
under	out
off	in
on	up

Using English vocabulary is regarded as the sign of an educated person. Therefore, English words among Urdu are not discouraged. Among English borrowed words such as nouns, verbs and adjectives etc. cited in the tables given above, there is a majority that possesses Urdu alternatives as for instance, week (hafta), writers (likhari), student (talib-ilm), passion (jazba), creative (takhliki), handicapped (mazoor), travel (sfar karna), interpret (wzahat karna) to mention a few. This shows the writer's competence of using English vocabulary. But most of English words borrowed by by Bano Qudsia are romanized rather than in English and the researchers have the feeling that the writer has not strong grip on the orthographic pattern of English words and its evidence lies in the fact that the writer has committed orthographic errors at certain places in the text such as "Chamistry", "incultured" to mention a few. It was noted while analyzing the text of the novel that English words replacing the Urdu words do not pose any threat to the syntactic structure of the Urdu language. Moreover, all borrowed English words having no English orthography in the text of the novel were translated by the researchers.

Table 07: Domain-wise Categories

Profession	Eatables	Education	Entertainment	Love& Romance	Place and Science
hunter	Dining table	course	party	passion	Third world
swimming	beef	subject	Music art	ecstasy	Rest house
increment	burger	period	Sports day	birthday	tour
Air travel agency	bite	psychology	Prize bond	Flying kiss	cafeteria
job	Spoon feeding	history	Bond films	Please for my sake	Staff room
industrial	coffee	hint	tones	ideal	ward
Business magnet	Protein	volume	Background music	Modern girl	Beauty shop
Prime Minister	carbohydrates	theory	Disco music	Natural selection	Public library
post	Synthetic fiber	intellectual	joke	shock	Front seat
socialist	-	lecture	Royal jelly	refuge	earth
Position status	-	topics	Radio station	Thank you	Out of world
debater	-	background	Mass media	excuse	apartment
appointment	-	assignment	stereo	nice	Ancient mariner
clairvoyant	-	reference	digital	decent	Sweden
client	-	discuss	-	smart	Thailand
apply	-	Feed out	-	frustrated	Mexico
Opposition leader	-	Hostel life	-	disillusionment	Yolanda
Day scholar	-	Oxford		feelings	Rhodesia
select	-	index	-	scandal	psyche
Top writers	-	objective	-	reaction	symptom
actress	-	notes		Libra	Mechanical energy
officer	-	biology	-	serious	Atomic energy
-	-	first	-	secret	Electrical energy
-	-	symbol	-	contact	Potential energy
-	-	Old student	-	wanted	Light energy
-	-	functional	-	sensitivity	bacteria
-	-	Very good	-	selfish	Mental sound
-	-	Number print	-	consult	Gall bladder
-	-	conference	-	infatuation	vaccination
-	-	meeting	-	ignore	vision
--	-	competition	-	young man	hallucination
-	-	ambition	-	identity	auditory
-		I have gone through	-	unfashionable	quantum
-	-	all	-	Self-esteem	gadgets
-	-	notice	-	homosexual	crystal
-	-	communication	-	feature	Cut out

-	-	process		pregnancy	genetics
-	-	membership	-	admire	pampered
-	-	printed	-	fine	incubator
-	-	spellings	-	cultured	psychometric
-	-	confident	-	link	gastric
-	-	First division	-	idolize	hypertension
-	-	grade	-	libido	mutation
-	-	slides	-	fidelity	Telepathy hypnosis
-	-	Academic research	-	Sustained emotion	morbid

Table 08: Miscellaneous Domains Categories

lift	warn	Six million	reputation	It's me	I warn you	federal	tie
excuse	shallow	lipstick	Space age	taboos	situation	manner	manner
communist	Sheri spray	start	society	By the way	repression	Christmas	tie
back brush	Under nourished	Summer Sault	Tissue paper	extension	approval	crash	generation
migrate	conflict	greed	elite	Time waste	News week	Full size	Fifty year
potent	Bank balance	guilt	My foot	finished	High speed	Speed breaker	Phase super-impose
Grand trunk	Announcement	plan	Non-conformist	Use	cheat	mixed	fade
destructive	carrier	Tower silent	accident	beat	Immigration	mesmerism	flight
baggage	Personal history	saturated	pool	life	alert	Mark time	vulture
feed	never	level	Tooth paste	Put on	Life saving	category	democracy
receive	So long	folklore	loons	This is your age	It's very silly of me	aggression	creation
Creative self	Build Chemistry	bastard	casual	instant	term	explain	concentrate
meditation	goal	scope	interpret	Slow motion	fiats	duodenal	Telic pithy

The tables given above indicate that all the English words that were extracted during the course of this study were categorized in accordance with their field. The repeated words were not included. The categories presented are derived from the data; they are not pre-specified. The categories include: profession, eatables, education, entertainment, love and romance, place and science. Entries shown in table 8 indicate that the domains of education and love and romance have been influenced more

by English borrowing and the grammatical category that has contributed more in this regard are noun phrases.

Concluding Statement

Having analyzed the data, this study draws the conclusion that the renowned Pakistani Urdu novel *Raja Gidh* by Bano Qudsia contains an abundant use of borrowed English vocabulary and the most frequent grammatical category that influenced various domains such as education, love and romance are noun phrases that are 276 out of 444 which is the total number of English vocabulary used in the text of the novel. It also shows that Urdu is a flexible language which absorbs foreign vocabulary without facing any deformation in its structure. A number of English words borrowed by the writer are not written in their proper English orthography rather they are written in the Romanized script that gives the impression that the writer does not possess complete grip on English orthographic system. Moreover, the extracted data presented in the tables indicates that the writer's choice for tough English words combination with the Urdu language creates a lot of ambiguities for an average reader.

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