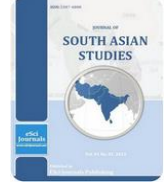




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## EFFECT OF THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE OF BRITISH MIRPURIS ON THE VOCABULARY OF NATIVE PAHARI SPEAKERS OF MIRPUR AND APPLICATION OF PAHARI PLURALISATION RULES ON BORROWED ENGLISH WORDS

Haleema Shaheen\*

*University of Management Sciences & Information Technology Kotli, Pakistan.*

### ABSTRACT

Majority of people from Mirpur district in Azad Kashmir is living in England. While no accurate statistics are available, an estimated 60 to 70 percent of British Pakistanis in England have origins in the Mirpur District. Mirpuris in Britain are still in touch with family back home in Azad Kashmir as remittance is sent back to them to help fund farmland and family businesses. These British Nationality holders mostly visit their relatives in Mirpur after every one or two years. The study sets to explore the effect of the spoken language of British Mirpuris on the vocabulary of Mirpuri Pahari language. This research unfolds the fact that the British Mirpuris (when visiting back their relatives in Mirpur) introduce a new type of vocabulary which is neither English nor Mirpuri. The research further aims at knowing views of native speakers regarding this change in vocabulary. This exploratory study has been carried out in both quantitative and qualitative method. A questionnaire was developed by the researcher to collect data. Total thirty native speakers of Pahari language from students, uneducated and professional class were chosen randomly. Participants were divided into three age groups. A group from the Facebook community was also kept in observation. This study is a contribution to the Sociolinguistic study of Pahari and English. This aspect of the mutual effect of both languages on one another is not explored before.

**Keywords:** Spoken language, British Mirpuris, Diaspora, affects vocabulary, Mirpuri Pahari, borrowed words, Pluralisation, native language morphology.

### STUDY BACKGROUND

**Mirpur district:** Mirpur was named after Miraan Shah from Kakarh family who ruled this area 450 years ago. The population of the most developed district of Azad Kashmir is 4,23000 people. Its area is 1010 Km square. Area of Mirpur district is mostly plain. On its north, Kotli is situated, on south Jehlam, on east Bhimber, and on west Gojarkhan and Rawalpindi are situated. Most of the population of Mirpur is associated with agriculture and trade (Saeed, 2015). 70% of its population is abroad due to the construction of Mangla Dam. Mirpur district has a position of an industrial state of Azad Kashmir. People of Mirpur are industrious, hardworking and healthy. Two main castes of Mirpur are Jutt and Raajput. Mirpur district consists of two tehsils, tehsil Mirpur and tehsil Dadyaal. Shrine of Peer-e-Shah Ghaazi And Roomi-e-

Kashmir Mian Muhammad Bakhsh and Jarhi Kass park are the famous spots of the district. Due to the construction of Mangla Dam historical cities of Mirpur and Dadyaal were flooded. More than 300 villages disappeared from the map of Azad Kashmir. The modern city of Mirpur is 1500 feet from sea level (Saeed, 2002).

**How Mirpuris went to England:** Majority of Pakistanis in England belong to district Mirpur in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. About 75% of Pakistanis in England are from district Mirpur (Imran & Smith, 1997). Ballard (1990) writes that no other district in Pakistan has seen a higher proportion of its population engaged in transactional migration than Mirpur and from nowhere else have a higher proportion of such migrants successfully established themselves in Britain.

He further states that the current population of Mirpuri immigrants in the UK is about 600,000. Migration of people from Mirpur started even before the partition of the subcontinent. Migration from Mirpur district and its

\* Corresponding Author:

Email ID: [haleemaajk@gmail.com](mailto:haleemaajk@gmail.com)

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adjacent areas began soon after World War II as the majority of the male population of this district and region of Pothohar worked as a part of British armed forces. But after the Mangla Dam project, there was a mass migration in this area. This dam was built in the 1960s and eventually flooded the surrounding farmland. Ansari (1969) states that there were two main causes of this mass migration: The force that was mainly working in Pakistan was the removal of people from their native land in large number. Mangla dam was basically built for the purpose of management of water resources and for generation of hydroelectric power. It was completed in 1966. The dam built in the area of Mirpur district was a source of benefit and facility for the whole country. Area of Mangla dam is 100 miles square and it produces 35% of total electricity produced in Pakistan. During the construction of dam 100,000 people were displaced. This was one major cause of migration of people of Mirpur to England.

According to him the second major cause of this migration was the demand for labour in the textile industry of Britain. Due to labour shortage England offered visas to people of Mirpur. In this way, England resolved her problem of a labour shortage in the textile industry. In 1970 it became a trend for Mirpuri families to settle in England. Mirpuris are not settled only in England but in other countries as well like in the Persian Gulf, in Scandinavia and Europe, and small communities are in Singapore and Hong Kong.

**Ties with Mirpur:** According to Ballard (1990), British Mirpuris maintained their ties with their native land through several cultural practices. One of the primary factors is a trend of arranging marriages back in Pakistan (Ballard 1990). The main motivation for this practice is to preserve patrilineal tribal identity. Social practice is to arrange a marriage with a Muslim within the Baradri and family. Many people see cousin marriages a way of preservation of ancient tribal traditions and to secure sense of brotherhood. Pakistani parents want to nurture traditional values in their children. A study published in the Journal of Medical Genetics, which observed specifically at two hospitals in West Yorkshire, declared that the rate of consanguineous marriage among Pakistanis was 55 percent and this percentage was continuously increasing.

Ali (2005) gives another main reason of strong relation of British Mirpuris with Mirpur is due to visiting sick relatives back in Mirpur. Even they bury their deceased

family members in Kashmir. They move dead bodies of their family members to their homeland. People keep on visiting their homeland to visit and pray at their (late family members) graves in Pakistan.

He further says that it is a common trend for Pakistani families to bring their children to visit Pakistan on spring or summer vacations. The basic motive behind this act is to familiarize them with the culture and traditions of their forefathers. Many Mirpuris visit back their native land to attend marriage ceremonies of their relatives or to celebrate religious festivals.

**Pahari language:** Pahari, claim the supporters of Pahari such as Dr Mohsin Shakeel and Ali Adalat, is one of the oldest languages of South Asia. It is one of more than two dozen languages used in the State of Jammu Kashmir. With mostly migration to England taking place from Pahari/Pothohari speaking areas of Kashmir, Pahari/Pothohari has also become a large South Asian language in Britain (Mohsin, 2005). Pahari languages belong to the Indo-Aryan languages spoken in the areas of lower ranges of Himalaya, in eastern Nepal, in Indian states, in Jammu And Kashmir to Azad Kashmir and Murree in Pakistan. The script of Pahari language is Devanagari and Persio-Arabic. Mirpuri Pahari belongs to a western genealogical group of Pahari language. Pahari is classified in northern cluster of western Punjabi (Garrison, 1920).

#### **THE PRESENT STUDIES**

**The language of focus:** Lothers (2012) called Pahari of Mirpur "Mirpuri Pahari" or "Mirpuri". Mirpuri Pahari is clearly distinguished from Punjabi. Mirpuri is a dialect of Pothohari language. Area of Pothohari language extends across the Pothohar plain running from Jhelum river crossing salt range into northern areas of Kashmir (including Mirpur District) Murree and Abbottabad. This language is called Pothohari or Pahari but people of Mirpur call it Mirpuri. The researcher has used word Mirpuri for Pahari language spoken in the area of Mirpur for the sake of convenience.

**Area of focus:** Our geographical area of focus is Mirpur district. During the survey, we selected our participants randomly from Islamgarh a town of Mirpur district.

**Objectives:** This research paper is an attempt to

- explore the vocabulary that is used by British Mirpuris and native Mirpuris while conversing.
- identify the employed English vocabulary in Pahari.
- explore whether native Mirpuris are conscious of this change in language.

- know the views of participants about this change.
- explore the pluralisation process in Pahari applied on commonly used English vocabulary.

**Research questions:**

- How Mirpuri natives communicate with British Mirpuris?
- How British Mirpuris employ English vocabulary in Pahari?
- Are the participants aware of this change in vocabulary?
- Whether this change should continue or not?
- What kind of Pahari pluralisation rules the do speakers apply to English words?

**The significance of study:** This research paper is significant as an attempt to explore effects of English language on Mirpuri Pahari language. English is an international language and it affects almost all languages. This research work is significant because it aims at exploring the effect of English on Mirpuri Pahari through the spoken language of Mirpuri visitors. This work not only aims at knowing about the awareness of native speakers about this change but it is also an effort to know their views about this change. It is an important study as it explains Pahari morphological effects on English loan words.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Vocabulary is the body of the words used in a particular language. Vocabulary is one of the most important components of any language. All living languages keep on changing. This change can be seen mainly in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Vocabulary change is not sudden it is a gradual process.

George Yule in his book "The Study of Language" has described word formation processes. These processes are coinage, borrowing, derivation, back-formation, clipping, blending, compounding, acronym, and conversion. Borrowing is the most common source of word formation in any language. Borrowing is taking over words from other languages. These loan words are used in daily language and are not returned back.

Robert McColl Millar in his book "Trask's Historical linguistics" has mentioned several reasons for borrowing new words from other languages. The first reason mentioned by him is contact between languages. Secondly, a language borrows words from other prestigious languages. The third reason is when existing vocabulary of a language is not enough to express new ideas then language borrows words. According to the

writer, languages borrow mostly nouns from other languages.

Loan words are not mostly used in their original form. Every language has its own Phonological and morphological systems. These words pass through Phonological processes that change their pronunciation. Then languages apply their own morphology on the loan words and after that meaning of the borrowed terms is also extended.

Edward Sapir in his book "An Introduction to Study of Speech" says that Borrowing is the simplest kind of influence of one language on another. Needs of communication bring the speakers of one language in contact with neighbouring or culturally dominant languages. The language of those people who are looked upon as a centre of culture is more likely to have an effect upon other languages. The writer has given an example of Chinese language from which Korean and Japanese have borrowed many words. The Japanese language has so many loan words from the Chinese language that an educated Japanese speaker can hardly complete his sentence without Chinese resources. The English language has always borrowed words from other languages according to its needs. The French language has not only influenced vocabulary of English language but it effected its phonological and morphological system as well. The writer has given examples of many other languages in this regard.

Bates L. Hoffer in his article "language Borrowing and Language Diffusion an overview" first defined process of Borrowing as the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another. And it took place anytime when two cultures are in contact over a period of time. In the second part of the article he has discussed borrowing of English words in the Japanese language. In Japanese thirteen percent running vocabulary and ten percent, different words used in daily language are taken from English. Most of the borrowed words substitute native language words. Japanese speakers apply Japanese morphology on English loan words and they inflect verbs and adjectives in this way. According to Bates speakers purpose of communication is not the sole reason for borrowing words. Use of loan words in a spoken language is a mark of fashion and education. In literary works, writers use loan words for poetic literary wordplay and double meaning effects. English has borrowed words from

Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew Chinese, Japanese and Many other languages.

Einar Haugen in his Article "Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing" has pointed out that borrowing words from one language to another is conditioned with bilingual mastery. For a large scale of borrowing, there must be a large number of bilingual speakers. Borrowing begins with the analysis of the behaviour of bilingual speakers. It is an exploration of the relationship between the behaviour of bilingual speakers and results of borrowing. The writer has analyzed American language speakers who often mix both languages, the native language and the language from which they borrow words.

"Phonological Adaptation of English Loan Words in Pahari" a research work by Abdul Qadeer Khan & Haider Bukhari throws a light on the phonological change in English loanwords mostly used by Pahari speakers. Researchers have analyzed three hundred words to find out phonological changes introduced by native speakers. There is a strong influence of native language on the pronunciation of loan words. English is a language the writer has used for the process of borrowing words from the English language. The main cause of borrowing is a prolonged socio-cultural interaction between the speakers of both languages. When England colonized Subcontinent, they influenced the native languages. English is one of the official languages in Pakistan and it is the language of science and technology. Media is also a big source of loan words. Pahari is a language mostly spoken in hilly areas and it is not a language of technology. Native Pahari speakers borrow English words to fill this gap and they apply their own phonological system on loan words.

"The Adaptation of English Loan Words in Jordanian Arabic" an article by Alomoush, Omer Ibrahim, Alfaqara, Wa'el Mohammad Salem, is a discussion about increasing English loan words in Jordanian Arabic vocabulary. The writer has given three hundred and thirty-four words in Jordanian and considered their implications for different theories of loanword adaptation, reporting morphological, phonological and semantic adaptations of loan words. This study shows that most of the English loan words are integrated Jordanian Arabic morphological and phonological systems.

Riaz Ahmed Islam in his Research work "The Morphology of Loan Words in Urdu: The Persian, Arabic

and English Strands" has said that English is a language of status symbol. New ideas and technological terms are described with the help of English loan words when there is no substitute of these words in the Urdu language. English loan words are commonly used in Urdu language but under the morphological influence of native language. Morphological changes can be seen both at derivational and inflectional level. Most frequently English loans correlate with native Urdu affixes. The writer has discussed morphological changes in borrowed verbs and nouns.

Borrowing is one of the most common ways of introducing new words in a language. Almost every language borrows words from other languages. Most of the loan words pass through the process of phonological and morphological modification under the rules of native language.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

In this exploratory study, quantitative and qualitative both approaches were used. In the qualitative method the researcher employed non-participatory tools of observation. A group of Facebook community was kept under observation. Comments of members of that group were keenly observed and words introduced by British Mirpuris and now used by Native Mirpuri speakers were picked out. In a quantitative approach, the researcher designed a questionnaire for the survey. Data collected through questionnaire and observation was listed. The researcher briefly explained structural changes which were introduced in the original English words by British Mirpuris.

**Sample:** The geographical area of research was Islamgarh a town near Mirpur district. Total 30 participants participated in the survey. All those native Mirpuris were divided into three categories, 10 participants in each category. In the first category the participants were selected of age below than 20 years. In second category participants taken were of age group between 20 to 40. In third category participants belonged to the age group above 40 years. Participants were selected randomly in these categories from the area of Islamgarh. Fifty percent participants were male and fifty percent participants were females. Educational and social background of the participants spanned a broad spectrum. Preferably those individuals were chosen whose family members were settled in the UK so they must have a great exposure to the kind of vocabulary we were interested in.

**RESULTS**

**Age group (I):** First, we will discuss the process of data collection and results from our first group (age limit 20 years). The participants have been selected were all students. All of them were living in Islamgarh. All of them were unmarried. Almost all of them were born in Mirpur and they spent their whole life in Mirpur. Mother tongue of all participants is Pahari language. Most of the participants called it Pahari or Pahari Mirpuri. All of them were able to comprehend written and spoken English. They were more comfortable in speaking the Urdu language. Then they were enquired about their

family members in England all of them have 2 - 7 family members in England. Some participants said that their almost whole family is in England so it is not possible for them to count them. But they can mention their siblings, uncles and aunts. Their relatives are scattered in all England most of them are in Oldham, Bradford, London, Sheffield, Manchester and Darby. Their British family members visit Mirpur after every two to four years. Then researcher posed the questions to know their point of view about the use of their native language for communication purpose between British Mirpuris and native Mirpuris. Results are given below;

Questions:	Responses			
	Yes	No	Other	Total
Do young people gladly speak Mirpuri Pahari?	90%	10%	0%	100%
Do British Mirpuris speak Mirpuri Pahari?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you think it is a good thing to use Mirpuri Pahari language for communication?	90%	0%	10%	100%

Ninety percent participants agreed that young people speak Mirpuri Pahari gladly but ten Percent respond that it was not their choice to speak Mirpuri Pahari language. All of them agreed that British visitors speak Mirpuri Pahari. Ninety percent said it is a good thing to speak Mirpuri Pahari and ten percent replied it may be good

but they are not sure about it. They were of the view that English and Urdu are more prestigious languages but the importance of native language cannot be denied. Some other questions were asked by a researcher to know about the popularity of Mirpuri, Urdu and English language. Results are given below;

Questions	Responses			
	Mirpuri	Urdu	English	Total
Which language do you use with your British family members?	80%	10%	10%	100%
In which language do you communicate with your family members (living in Mirpur)?	60%	40%	0%	100%
Outside your family which language do you use with British Mirpuris?	70%	20%	10%	100%

Eighty percent participants said that they communicate with their British family members in Mirpuri Pahari, ten percent voted for Urdu language and remaining ten percent for the English language. The language used in Mirpur for communication is 60% Mirpuri Pahari and 40% Urdu. Seventy percent participants respond that they use Mirpuri Pahari with British visitors outside

their family and twenty percent use Urdu while ten percent use the English language. Then researcher asked participants some questions to get an idea of their awareness about this change in vocabulary. After this, some questions were posed by the researcher to get their feedback about this change. results are given below;

Questions	Responses			
	Yes	No	Other	Total
Do you think British Mirpuris speak Mirpuri Pahari in a different way than Native Mirpuris?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you feel this difference is regarding vocabulary?	100%	0%	0%	100%

Can you mention some words in Mirpuri Pahari which are a mixture of English and Pahari?	80%	20%	0%	100%
Do you agree that this change is due to British Mirpuris spoke the language?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you use this type of vocabulary in your everyday language?	70%	30%	0%	100%
Do you think it is a good change?	10%	90%	0%	100%
Do you think this process of vocabulary change must stop?	90%	10%	0%	100%

There is a difference between spoken Pahari of British Mirpuris and Mirpuri natives, hundred percent participants agreed with this statement. Same were the results for the question regarding the change in vocabulary. Every participant agreed that there is a change regarding vocabulary but twenty percent failed to provide any word of such kind. It was a difficult task to get this type of words even from those who said they can provide such words. The researcher explained to them what type of words they are demanding with the help of some examples. All of our participants again agreed that this change in vocabulary is due to the spoken language of British Mirpuris. But when they were asked that whether they use this kind of vocabulary in their daily language, thirty percent said they do not use this vocabulary in their speech. Seventy percent answered that they use this vocabulary in their language.

On the second last question, ninety percent respond that this is not a good change in vocabulary and ten percent considered it a good change. At end, ninety percent participants demanded that this process of vocabulary change must stop. Ten percent who considered it a good change said that this process must not stop it is a good change. it is mentioned again here that this was our first category of age group below 20 years and all of them were students. The words mentioned by participants will be discussed in last part of result discussion.

**Age group (II):** Researcher posted same questions in the same way to the second category belonging to the age group (20-40). It was more like a conversation because some participants in this group are highly educated. This group took a keen interest in the discussion and suggested further exploration in the field of sociolinguistics and bilingualism. Our participants of this group were mostly married. Some were associated with the field of education, lecturer of English subject, a scholar of other fields and PhD scholars. All participants were Pakistani nationals. They were born in Mirpur and spent most of their lives in Mirpur. Some of them had temporarily lived in other areas of Kashmir and Pakistan. Few of them had visited England once or twice. Each one of the participants had four to nine family members living in England. All of them were equally comfortable in speaking Urdu, English or Pahari. They used term Pahari rather than Mirpuri for their native language. People of this group stated that more than fifty percent of their family lives in England. Their relatives are scattered in all England most of them are in London, Bradford, Oldham, Sheffield, Manchester, Darby and Birmingham. Their British family members visit Mirpur after every two to four years. Then they were asked questions to know their point of view about the use of their native language for communication purpose between British Mirpuris and native Mirpuris. Results are given below;

Questions:	Responses			
	Yes	No	Other	Total
Do young people gladly speak Mirpuri Pahari?	70%	30%	0%	100%
Do British visitors speak Mirpuri Pahari?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you think it is a good thing to use Mirpuri Pahari for communication?	80%	20%	0%	100%

In response to the first question, our thirty percent participants said that young people do not speak Pahari gladly because they have a choice to speak Urdu and English as well. Seventy percent said that young speakers speak their mother tongue happily. All of the

participants in this category agreed that British Mirpuris speak Pahari language when they visit Mirpur. Mirpuri Pahari language as a mode of communication between British Mirpuris and native Pahari speakers is considered good thing by eighty

percent participants. Remaining twenty percent proposed that it is an age of technological advancement and we must adopt the English language as a mode of communication. Then we discussed the

popularity of Urdu, English and Pahari language. It was a kind of comparative analysis to know the most effective language used for communication between British visitors and native Mirpuris. Results are given below;

Questions:	Responses			
	Yes	No	Other	Total
Which language do you use with your British family members?	60%	10%	30%	100%
In which language do you communicate with your family members (living in Mirpur)?	90%	10%	0%	100%
Outside your family which language do you use with British Mirpuris?	60%	20%	20%	100%

When they were asked about the language they use to communicate with their family members in England, sixty percent replied they use Mirpuri language. Ten percent voted for Urdu and remaining thirty percent said that they speak English with their British family members.

The language of communication between family members living in Mirpur is Mirpuri Pahari said by our ninety percent participants. Ten percent said that they speak the Urdu language in their family and no one from this group said that they use the English language as a mode of communication with their family.

On enquiry about the language used by them to

communicate British Mirpuris outside their family, our sixty percent participants voted for Mirpuri Pahari language. Twenty percent replied that they speak Urdu language and remaining twenty percent said that they use the English language while talking to British Mirpuris.

Then the discussion was moved toward change in vocabulary in Mirpuri language. The questions were asked in a way to get knowledge about awareness of native speakers regarding this change. They were further enquired about the main causes of this vocabulary change. The researcher asked about views of the participants about this change in vocabulary. Results are given below;

Questions:	Responses			
	Yes	No	Other	Total
Do you think British Mirpuris speak Mirpuri Pahari in a different way than Native speakers?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you feel this difference regarding vocabulary?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Can you mention some words in Mirpuri Pahari which are a mixture of English and Pahari?	90%	10%	0%	100%
Do you agree that this change is due to British Mirpuris' spoken language?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you use this type of vocabulary in your everyday language?	90%	10%	0%	100%
Do you think it is a good change?	30%	70%	0%	100%
Do you think this process of vocabulary change must stop?	70%	30%	0%	100%

This group of participants was most cooperative of three groups. Their views were also different than other two groups. Hundred percent participants said that British Mirpuris speak a different type of Mirpuri Pahari language which is different from Mirpuri of the natives in many ways. All of them affirmed that mainly the vocabulary of British Mirpuris is different and there are many words of this different type of vocabulary.

When they were asked whether they can provide some word of this type, ninety percent replied that they can provide and ten percent excused. They said that they know this type of words is been used in Mirpuri language but it is difficult for them to mention some words of this type from their own language. This group of participants not only provided us with some words

but they discussed the evolution process and reasons for this change as well.

All of the candidates agreed that this change was due to the spoken language of the British Mirpuris. Ninety percent candidates stated that they use this kind of vocabulary in their daily language. Only ten percent said they do not use this type of vocabulary in their routine language.

Thirty percent people supported this kind of change in vocabulary. They proposed that evolution of language is compulsory and it must continue. Seventy percent participants considered it a bad change that is contaminating their language. They said that this change in vocabulary must not be allowed in any case.

**Age Group(III):** In third category, candidates were selected from age group above forty. All participants were native Mirpuris. They called their language our

Mirpuri language. All of them were married. They spent a major part of their lives in Mirpur. Some candidates were uneducated and they were unable to read or write any language. They said that they can speak and comprehend Mirpuri and Pahari language but they cannot speak or understand the English language. They have many family members in England including their children, their grandchildren, and their siblings etc. Some of them have visited England once or twice. Their relatives are scattered in all England most of them are in Manchester, Bradford, Oldham, Sheffield, London, Darby and Birmingham. Their British family members visit Mirpur almost every year. Then they were asked questions to get an idea of their thinking about the use of their native language for communication purpose between British Mirpuris and native Mirpuris. Results are given below;

Questions:	Yes	No	Other	Total
Do young people gladly speak Mirpuri Pahari?	60%	40%	0%	100%
Do British visitors speak Mirpuri Pahari?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you think it is a good thing to use Mirpuri Pahari language for communication?	100%	0%	0%	100%

The first question was the same as for the first and second group but here response was quite different. Sixty percent candidates said that young people gladly speak Mirpuri language whereas forty percent said that young people preferably speak Urdu and English language.

All of the participants agreed that British visitors speak Mirpuri Pahari language. They said British Mirpuris have to speak Mirpuri because old aged Mirpuri natives cannot understand English. Their grandkids from England do not know Mirpuri language but for the

purpose of communication with Mirpuri grandparents, they try to learn it.

Mirpuri Pahari language as a mode of communication was considered good by all participants of this category. They said that it is a good thing for them as they can't comprehend any other language.

Then the popularity of Urdu, English and Pahari language was compared to some questions. It was a kind of comparative analysis to know the most effective language used for communication between British Mirpuris and native Mirpuris. Results are given below;

Questions:	Responses			
	Yes	No	Other	Total
Which language do you use with your British family members?	100%	0%	0%	100%
In which language do you communicate with your family members (living in Mirpur)?	80%	20%	0%	100%
Outside your family which language do you use with British Mirpuris?	100%	0%	0%	100%

Hundred percent candidates from this group said that they use Mirpuri Pahari language with their British family members. They cannot speak the English

language so there are no chances of speaking English with British family members. Most of them said obviously Mirpuri as we don't know any other language.



The language of communication between family members living in Mirpur declared by our eighty percent participants was Mirpuri language. Twenty percent said that they use the Urdu language in the family to promote the habit of speaking the Urdu language among their children. They said Urdu is their national language, the language used in educational institutions so they want their family to speak the Urdu language. From this category, all of the candidates voted for Mirpuri language as a mode of communication between native Mirpuris and British Mirpuris outside their family.

They considered it the most comfortable mode of communication between them and British Mirpuris. Then came the last part of the interview. This was one of the most interesting parts of the research. The researcher had to elaborate all the questions to get information from participants about their awareness regarding this change in vocabulary. Next and the last step was to know their response to this change and to get their suggestion whether this change regarding vocabulary should continue or not. Results are given below;

Questions:	Responses			
	Yes	No	Other	Total
Do you think British Mirpuris speak Mirpuri in a different way than Native speakers?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Do you feel this difference regarding vocabulary?	100%	0%	0%	100%
Can you mention some words in Mirpuri Pahari which are a mixture of English and Pahari?	90%	10%	0%	100%
Do you agree that this change is due to British Mirpuris' spoken language?	90%	0%	10%	100%
Do you use this type of vocabulary in your everyday language?	90%	10%	0%	100%
Do you think it is a good change?	20%	80%	0%	100%
Do you think this process of vocabulary change must stop?	90%	10%	0%	100%

All of the candidates affirmed that British Mirpuris speak Mirpuri in a different way than Native Mirpuri speakers. Participants said that a clear distinction can be marked between spoken language of both parties. In this category, no one said that there is no difference. On the question regarding the change in vocabulary hundred percent candidates affirmed the change regarding vocabulary. Some candidates explained that this change is not only regarding vocabulary but pronunciation is also different. The researcher had to remind them that her research work revolves around vocabulary. In response to a question that this change is due to British Mirpuris' spoken language, ninety percent participants affirmed it. Ten percent said that this is not the sole reason for the change in vocabulary there are some other factors working on it. But they could not mention those factors specifically. The next question was whether they could mention some words of this type? Ninety percent participants said that yes, they can provide such words. Ten percent said they know this type of words is being used in Mirpuri language but they cannot mention few of them.

And those who said they can provide, provided us so many irrelevant words as well and we had to choose related words from that list. Ninety percent participants confirmed that they use this type of vocabulary in their daily language and ten percent said that they do not use this kind of vocabulary in their language. They said that only British Mirpuris and uneducated people use this kind of vocabulary in their spoken language. Eighty percent participants of the third category did not consider it a good change in vocabulary. Only twenty percent considered it a good influence of English language on Mirpuri language. They suggested that if we can follow English society in many other respects then why not in Language? This change or evolution in vocabulary must stop? ninety percent suggested that it must stop and only ten percent said it must not stop. Majority of this category said that we should preserve our language because language reflects culture and tradition and this type of change in language may affect our culture. **List of words:** This list contains the words our participants of the survey provided us and the words we

got from a group (Islamgarh Youth) we kept in observation, from facebook community. These are the words which are borrowed in Mirpuri language from the English language. But these words are not in their original form. British Mirpuris have applied pluralisation rules of Pahari language on English words. vocabulary is English but morphology applied to these words is of Pahari language. Native Mirpuris have adopted these words in the new changed form. There are so many words of this kind in Mirpuri Pahari language.

Some of these words are given in appendix and original English word is also given which is inflected with Pahari pronunciation rules.

### **CONCLUSION**

Pahari an Indo Aryan language is closely related to the Punjabi language. This chain of languages is mainly spoken in Pothohar plains, Pindi, Murree and Pirpanjaal mountains. Pahari is the largest language spoken in Kashmir and the majority of people of Mirpur speak Mirpuri Pahari.

Every dialect of a language is different from other dialects of that language and Mirpuri Pahari is mainly different from other dialects regarding its vocabulary. In Mirpuri Pahari, there are English words in large number and those English words are not in their original form. Mostly nouns are borrowed from English language and they are pluralised by applying Pahari morphological rules on them. We got almost fifty words of mixed vocabulary through our questionnaires and observation of a group of facebook community. Most of the words borrowed from the English language are used in Mirpuri Pahari after adding inflexion (aan) at the end of the word. In case of nouns, this addition converts singular nouns into plural nouns.

The final results that researcher got after combining the results of three categories are discussed in this paragraph. Researcher got hundred percent affirmation from the participants that British visitors speak Mirpuri language during their visit to Mirpur. Ninety percent participants considered it a good thing to have Mirpuri language as a mode of communication between British visitors and people living in Mirpur. Eighty percent said that they speak Mirpuri with their foreigner family members. Until this part of research, researcher tried to get some data to know the popularity of languages used for communication purpose between Mirpuri natives and British visitors. Results show that Mirpuri language is extensively used for this purpose of communication.

Then comes the most important part of our research which declares the difference in the spoken language of British visitors regarding vocabulary and awareness of Mirpuris about this issue. Hundred percent participants agreed from all three categories that spoken language of British visitors is different and this difference can easily be observed in their spoken language. Eighty percent mentioned some words of mixed vocabulary. Vocabulary evolution in Mirpuri language is due to the effect of the spoken language of British visitors, this statement is supported by eighty percent participants. Only twenty percent considered it a good change and eighty percent did not support this evolution process. Eighty percent participants suggested that this process of vocabulary evolution must stop.

Survey results clearly indicate that spoken language of British visitors has a great impact upon the vocabulary of Mirpuri Pahari language.

### **FURTHER STUDIES**

Language is ever changing and evolving. Change is the characteristic of a living language and there is a dire need to observe and measure these changes. Pahari is a vast language with many dialects. a lot of research work is being done in this language and a lot more is needed to be done. English the international language has not only affected vocabulary of Mirpuri Pahari, but it also affects phonology and morphology of Mirpuri language. In this research borrowed word from English language and application of Pahari morphology on these words is explored. Many other areas of Mirpuri Pahari language demand further exploration and this research work is a minor part of this series. It is an effort to open new ways of research in the field of sociolinguistics.

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### English Questionnaire

Dear participant, we want to know your views about "How does speak language of British visitors affect the vocabulary of native Paharhi speakers of Mirpur? "

Instructions: Please put a tick in the box next to the answer of your choice or write in the space provided.

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. First language: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gender: \_ Male \_ Female
4. Age: \_\_\_\_
5. Birthplace: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Family: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Marital status: \_Unmarried \_Married other \_\_\_\_\_
8. Education: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Can you read? \_Yes \_No
10. If so, in what language? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Where have you lived? Place(s): \_\_\_\_\_
12. Do you have any family member who got British nationality? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
13. How many members of your family live in England? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Where did your family members live in England? \_\_\_\_\_
15. When did your family come to Pakistan? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Have you ever visited England? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
17. Do young people gladly speak Mirpuri Pahari language? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
18. Do the British visitors speak Mirpuri Pahari language? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
19. Do you think it is a good thing to use Mirpuri Pahari language for communication? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
20. In your family, what language do you use with your British family members? Mirpuri \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_
21. What language do you speak with each other in the family (living in Mirpur)? Urdu \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_ Mirpuri \_\_\_\_\_
22. Outside your family, what language do you use with British Mirpuris? Mirpuri \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_
23. Do you think British Mirpuris speak Mirpuri in a different way than native speakers? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
24. Do you feel any difference regarding vocabulary in the spoken language of native Mirpuris and British Mirpuris? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
25. Can you mention some words in Mirpuri Paharhi, a mixture of English and Pahari?
26. Mention any five words of this type 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_
27. Do you agree that this change is due to British Mirpuris' spoken language? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
28. Do you use this type of vocabulary in your everyday language? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

29. Do you think it is a good change in vocabulary? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

30. Do you think this process of vocabulary change must stop? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

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### Appendix

- Windaa (from English word Window)
- Dooraan (from English word Door)
- Roomaan (from English word Room)
- Bathaan (from English word Bath)
- Roodaan (from English word Road)
- Chairaan (from English word Chair)
- traaliyaan (from English word Trolley)
- Shelfaan (from English word Shelve)
- Shirtaan (from English word Shirt)
- Sinkaan (from English word Sink)
- Socksaan (from English word Sock)
- Hooveraan (from English word Hoover)
- Carpetaan (from English word Carpet)
- Pinnaan (from English word Pin)
- Tailaan (from English word Tile)
- Shataan (from English word shot)
- Poweraan (from English word Power)
- Muggay (from English word Mug)
- Lightaan (from English word Light)
- buckaan (from English word Book)
- Pentaan (from English word Pant)
- Trouseraan (from English word Trouser)
- Ringaan (from English word Ring)
- Scootraan (from English word Scooter)
- Scyclaan (from English word Cycle)
- Deshan (from English word Dash)
- Famliyaan (from English word family)
- Shoppaan (from English word Shop)
- Beddaan (from English word Bed)
- Spikaan (from English word Spike)
- Speedaan (from English word speed)
- Stampaan (from English word Stamp)
- Huddaan (from English word Hood)
- Auntiyaan (from English word Aunty)
- Treataan (from English word treat)
- Streetaan (from English word Street)
- Paperaan (from English word Paper)
- Babiyaan (from English word Baby)
- Perfumaan (from English word Perfume)
- Drowaan (from English word Drawer)
- Sistraan (from English word Sister)
- Pramaan (from English word Pram)
- Polshan (from English word Polish)
- vaaslinaan (from English word Vaseline)
- Creemaan (from English word Cream)
- Caraan (from English word Car)
- tubaan (from English word Tube)
- Tetaan (from English word Tape)
- Filmaan (from English word Film)
- Seediyaan (from English word CD)
- Batriyaan (from English word Battery)
- efficiensiyaan (from English word efficiency)
- Doctraan (from English word Doctor)
- Teachraan (from English word Teacher)
- Nursaan (from English word Nurse)