

Correlation of Urduization in Pakistani English (PAKE): a Cultural Integrant

Hafiz Syed M. Yasir

Department of English, University of Education, Lahore

ABSTRACT

Pakistani English is a non-native variety of English language as it shows different shifts from Standard British English. Every non-native language has a great impact of culture because language is culture and culture is language. It is obvious that many words of local languages become part of the variety of English that is spoken in a specific region. Cultural integration in Pakistani English is very dominant as it is syndicated with Urdu language because Urdu language is a national language of Pakistan declared by constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. Thus Pakistani English shows "Borrowing" from Urdu language and leads to the urduized and code-switched terms as an elementary part of English variety spoken in Pakistan. Recent studies show extensive research on Pakistani English in multi-dimensional avenues. This paper intends to highlight inclusion of Urdu words as a distinct part of Pakistani English (PAKE). Qualitative approach has been used to signify Urduization in sample of writings which include newspapers, official letters and text books selected through convenience sampling technique. This study will highlight the word formation process in Pakistani English under parasol of Urduization phenomenon and how it opens the pathway of producing code-switched terms as an integral part of Pakistani English. Neologism will also be delineated in this study related to Urduized version of English spoken across Pakistan. For this purpose eminent works of M. Taalat, Tariq Rehman, Ahmar Mahboob and Baumgardner in the realm of Pakistani English will be discussed profoundly. Findings show Urdu language as a cultural integrant syndicated with Pakistani English explicitly. This study will open the avenues of conspicuous research regarding Pakistani English as a distinct variety of English at the verge of standardization.

Keywords: Code-switching, Cultural Integration, Pakistani English, Urduization.

Author's Email: Hafiz Syed M. Yasir at yasir.mahmood97@yahoo.com

Introduction

There are different varieties of English language arising world-wide.

There is not a single variety of English language but a 'Plethora of World Englishes' which are used across the

globe (Canagarajah, 2006). These emerging forms of English have distinct characteristics and features which are part of societal culture, values, norms and traditions within a particular boundary of the region where it is being spoken. All new varieties deviated from standard norms and standard varieties of English language. These varieties transform gradually under the influence of social factors like culture, regional languages, traditions, religious values etc. (Kilickaya, 2009). Thus with the passage of time these varieties come as a standing part of world Englishes. So 'World Englishes' include all the varieties whether standard or in the process of standardization as an integral part of varieties of English having different but distinct features other than standard norms of English variety (Baumgardner, 1995). The term 'World Englishes' refers to localized and emerging varieties of English language as these varieties are not interlanguages but legitimate varieties with their own features and norms within a specific cultural and social context (Jenkins, 2009).

Pakistani English (PakE) is one of these varieties amongst world Englishes. Pakistani English is a non-native variety of English language but it is very much deviated from Standard British English (Irfan, 2017). Pakistani English has distinct features and patterns which are deviated from Standard British English under social, cultural, religious and regional factors. Thus English in Pakistan

is an independent variety of English language as an emerging form in world Englishes, which enjoys status of an official language and acts as a *lingua franca* (Ahmad & Ali, 2014). English in Pakistan is a distinct variety as soon it will take a place of standard variety of English language (Khan, 2012). Non-native variety passes through three phases to become a standard variety (Kachru, 1986). According to Kachru following are the three phases:

1. Firstly, localized variety is not recognized.
2. Secondly, non-native variety is considered as a sub-standard.
3. Thirdly, it is gradually accepted as a norm and standard variety.

Under Kachru's model, Pakistani English is passing through the third phase of non-native variety of English language and soon will be included under standardization (Mansoor, 2004). Pakistani English is greatly influenced by interaction of regional languages and includes different lexical and morphological items of regional and national language which are embedded in Pakistani variety of English as an integral part. These factors cause different transformations in English language of Pakistan and gradually deviates from its origin. Pakistani English has its roots associated with British colonization in sub-continent.

Evolutionary History of Pakistani English

History of Pakistani English is linked with pre-partition of Sub-continent (Pakistan: History (The Commonwealth), n.d.). It is the time of 17th century when the British people arrived in sub-continent as merchants under 'East-India Company' who were given a charter from Queen Elizabeth I during beginning of 17th century for the purpose of trade in sub-continent and Britain (Rehman, 1990). They waited till their strengthening position until 18th century when Mughal power declined. Thus, in this situation a vacuum of power and authority was created due to Aurangzeb's orthodoxy in sub-continent and led to the rise of British people (Mehboob, 2003).

British people took position at higher levels and they actually started their vision of coming under English imperialism. As Macaulay in 1835 said that they had a great moral duty to perform in India. They wanted to impose British culture, traditions and language to India. Their mission was to make "Brown Englishmen" which highlights conversion of people of sub-continent into Englishmen by just speaking English language as well as following their lifestyle which includes dressing, look, behavior etc. (British Colonialism In India, 2009). British started implementation of their strategies and ideas in order to fulfill their aim of colonization. They brought the concept of

classes through high and low notions which were used to highlight level of English speaking as well as following the tradition of English gentlemen. Under all these aspects English language was fabricated across the sub-continent.

In 1947, the sub-continent was divided and Pakistan got independence. After independence, British people went away but their influence remained there. This influence was association of English language in the culture, mind and society. English language remained prominent due to its social, economic and global mobility across the world (Mehboob, 2003). Many people learned English language through formal contact or by proper schooling under these factors. Input of learning English language in Pakistan was non-native and local. It got more as interaction and contact with natives, was further reduced after partition of sub-continent. So English was flourished in Pakistan after independence but it was clearly a non-native variety of English because different languages were spoken in Pakistan as a first language (Haque, 2007). These languages include Urdu, Sindhi, Balochi, Pashto, Saraiki, Punjabi and Bengali, etc. and some other regional languages. So English language became the part of Pakistani languages and has a distinct feature due to some transitions and transformations gradually.

Pakistani English is an official language as well as language of education and medium of instruction in institutions

and organizations. Thus, English language act as a lingua franca in Pakistan due to its recognition and importance internationally and globally. English language is used for the purpose of trade, business, meetings, research, education, and official letters etc. (Shehzad, 2017)

Cultural Integration

Pakistani English is a deviated version of Standard British English due to some changes under the social, cultural, regional and religious background. Pakistani English is influenced by different languages and cultural values, which get embedded in English language spoken in Pakistan and results in making a distinct variety of English in Pakistan with different features than its origin language. According to Noam Chomsky, language is culture and culture is language. Under this perspective, language is very much influenced by its culture and language which is an eminent part of any culture and society. This concept is referred as 'cultural integration'. When languages spoken in Pakistan influence English variety by inserting their words, structure and values, thus leads to lexical, morphological and syntactic changes.

Pakistani English is greatly influenced by these features e.g. Islamic values, urduized meanings, urduized words, phonological variations etc. For example, words like Mashallah, Assalam-o-Alaikum, Alhamdulillah, and Hajj refer

to inclusion of Islamic values in English version of Pakistan (Mahboob, 2009). Urdu words like atta, goondah, abadi etc. are also part of Pakistani English under cultural integration. Code-Switching can also be observed in Pakistan which is a mixture of English language and other languages spoken in Pakistan, usually Urdu language. It is a trend in Pakistan to start a conversation in Urdu then switch to English language during conversation (Khan, 2012). Under this phenomenon some code-switched terms can also be seen in Pakistani English, for example bhangra music, geo TV, aaj TV, hamary listeners, etc. (Khan, 2012). These examples show Pakistani English as open to integration of cultural values which are distinct part of variety of English language which is spoken in Pakistan and definitely lead Pakistani English towards standardization due to its signature features.

Urduization in Pakistani English

Inclusion of Urdu words in Pakistani English is a part of cultural association. Urdu words are embedded in Pakistani English which can be understood through context and pre-knowledge of Urdu language (Baumgardner, 1990). Urdu words are intermingled under different categories like, food, clothing, administration, policy, politics, education, status, music, culture etc. The relation of Pakistani English with Urdu language can be examined through highlighting these

borrowed words and how do these words reflect cultural values in Pakistani version of English language. Urdu words are greatly used in Pakistani English fiction and other literature and daily English newspapers, e.g. *atta* (flour), *goondah*, *rickshaw* (auto), *Jirga* (council), *mela* (fair) etc. (Khan, 2012).

According to Baumgardner, if we want to understand Pakistani variety of English language then familiarization of Urdu words and its lexical categories are very important, especially those words which are frequent in Pakistani English. Urduized version of English in Pakistan is being used by fiction writers of Pakistan who are contributing in prevailing Urduization of Pakistani English, under which Pakistani English is getting recognized gradually as embedded with cultural influence such as Urduization (Bilal et al., 2012).

Literature Review

Extensive research has been done by eminent scholars regarding Pakistani English. These works opened the pathway of more conspicuous research in this regard. These researches contribute in making Pakistani English as a distinct and different variety of English language which is deviated from standard British English. These works highlight Pakistani English under different categories like: morphological, syntactical, phonological, lexical, semantic and pragmatic aspects.

Tariq Rehman

Tariq Rehman is an eminent academic writer, scholar and columnist. His work of 1990 regarding Pakistani English is of great significance. He has opened different avenues of Pakistani English and its different aspects and features. Tariq Rehman discussed it under non-native variety and how this variety is deviated from standard British English under different context. Tariq Rahman's work have been cited by many authors and scholars. His works got published in international journal of great status. Tariq Rahman also discussed ESL (English as a second language) and EFL (English as foreign language) context in Pakistani English and its background (Rehman, 1990).

Ahmar Mehboob

Ahmar Mehboob's work regarding English in Pakistan highlights an important aspect which is the historical perspective. Mehboob asserts that Pakistan's native language is other than English language. But English started spreading after the arrival of British people and especially after Mughal's decline. He also highlighted interference of Islamic values, words and culture which is also an integral part of English spoken in Pakistan (Mahboob, 2009). Evolutionary history of Pakistani English was well discussed by Ahmar Mehboob in a diligent manner (Mehboob, 2003).

Robert Baumgardner

His significant works lies under the domain of world Englishes which is a notable parasol to discuss any non-native as well as native variety of English language. R.J Baumgardner's efforts in this regard made works easy to know and understand any variety of English language spoken across the world wide. His works are being cited by many authors, scholars and academicians (Baumgardner, 1990).

Mubina Taalat

She is a well-known research scholar of Pakistan. Her works explain sociolinguistic varieties of English in Pakistan. Form and function of English in Pakistan is also described by Taalat's works.

Humaira Irfan Khan

She is an academic and research scholar of Pakistan. Her works underline Pakistani English as a distinct variety by emphasizing unique characteristics other than the Standard English. Pakistani English is not a separate variety but a legitimate variety of English language. She explained features of Pakistani English at different levels. According to Humaira's works, Pakistani English is an integral part of world Englishes having an influence of cultural and social boundary. Pakistani English is in the process of standardization and will soon take the

place as a norm providing variety due to its distinct and signature characteristics and features.

Research Methodology

This research explores the status of Pakistani English as embedded with its cultural facets especially with urduized words and meanings. Qualitative approach will be used to discuss inclusion of Urdu words as an integral part of English variety spoken in Pakistan. Some samples written in English in Pakistan were taken through convenience sampling technique from different websites, books, columns, letters, phrases, etc. These selected samples will be used to highlight Urdu words and how these words act as a part of English variety in Pakistan. Word formations of these urduized words in English will be examined. Code switched words and neologisms will also be dealt differently as a norm of Pakistani English.

Data Collection and Results

Data was collected from different sources which highlight the inclusion of Urdu words in Pakistani English. These sources include official letters, books, newspapers, websites, phrases, columns, etc. Collected data will be used to underline Urdu words as an integral part of Pakistani English. Code-switched terms will be analyzed along with formation of new words will be explained through morphological changes. Following samples will show Urdu

language as a cultural integrant of Pakistani English:

Food Dishes of Pakistan

Pakistani Food names are based on Urduized words which are used in English writings in a Pakistani context. These words are embedded in English writing but these Urduized words will show cultural integration and influence of background.

These examples are retrieved from websites (Hamariweb, Flavorverse, Theculturetrip, Buzzfeed) and *Herald* magazine's different chunks and versions: (The Herald is a monthly magazine, published in Karachi, Pakistan. The magazine is owned by *Pakistan Herald Publications Limited* (PHPL), which also publishes the Dawn group of newspapers):

Table 1: Food Dishes of Pakistan Based on Urdu Words

Aloo Gosht	Gol Gappa
Chapli Kabab	Shahi Murgh Channe
Nihari	Seekh Kabab
Chicken Karahi	Zarda
Kadhi	Nargisi Kofta
Haleem	Katakat
Qeema	Halwa Puri
Paya	Samosa
Jalebi	Kulfi
Chicken Makhni	Gajar Halwa

Ras Malai	
Retrieved from: (Hamariweb, n.d.), (Flavorverse, n.d.), (The Culture Trip, n.d.), (Buzzfeed, n.d.)	

Dresses

Urdu dress names are also a cultural integrant of Pakistani English which are being used by different writers, websites, etc. Following examples show words in English language as these are in Urdu language:

Table 2: Dress Names of Pakistan Based on Urdu Words

Shalwar	Sherwani
Kameez	Khussa
Kurta	Pajama
Kurti	Angrakhha
Retrieved from: (Cultural and Traditional Pak. dresses, n.d.), (Pakistani Clothing, n.d.)	

Newspaper

English newspapers that are published in Pakistan are rich in Cultural influence as these newspapers include Urdu and other cultural terms and words which signify cultural integration of Pakistan in Pakistani version of English language. Following examples are extracted from 'Dawn' newspaper (Dawn is Pakistan's oldest, leading and most widely read English-language newspaper and is newspaper of record. It is one of the country's three largest English-language dailies and the flagship of the

Dawn Group of Newspapers.). Sample contained newspaper of Dawn from 13th - 15th February, 2019. These selected samples were used to highlight Urdu words intermingled in Pakistani English as a standing part of English variety:

Table 3: Urduized Words from Newspaper Sample

Muhalla	Jawan
Chutni	Kabaddi
Rickshaw	Abadi
Goondah	Jehad
Badmash	Ameer
Sufi	Jamat
Maulvi	Islami
Tehseel	Mela
Ghee	Kachhi-Abadi
Retrieved from: (Dawn Newspaper, 2019)	

An Official Letter

Official letters, whether governmental or non-governmental, sometimes also include Urduized words merged in Pakistani English because English language is used as an official language across Pakistan. These letters also stand as a proof of Pakistani English which is based on Urduized words intermingled in English variety. For Example, the following sample highlights different Urdu words like: Chowkidars, Baildars, Malis, Behitis, and Naib-Qasid, which are words for government workers at lower scales.

Figure 1: An Official Letter with Urdu Words

"The Secretary, Finance, Punjab, has issued a circular letter under which peons, chowkidars, baildars, watermen, malis, behitis, sweepers and other work-charged employees have been granted a special benefit. But it is very strange that the Secretary, Finance, has extended this gracious concession to three departments only. Why a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the poor peons, rani qasids, chowkidars and malis of the Education Department?"

Extracted from 'The Pakistan Times' pointed out by Baumgardner in 1987 (Khan, 2012).

Article

One article was selected from website (dawn.com) which is written by Haroon Khalid named as "Are Pakistani authors doing justice by writing in English?". Some Urduized words are included in this article which are as following:

Table 4: Urduized Words from Selected Article

Maulvi	Heer
Hindu	Malka
Lambe	Barat
Aag ka Darya	Sufi
Retrieved from: (Khalid, 2016)	

Islamic Values

Words of Urdu (included through Arabic lexis) under Islamic values are also used by different authors, columnists, scholars, etc. These words are Urduized but reflect Islamic values and concepts.

Following words show Islamic concepts and lexis in terms of Urdu lexis.

Table 5: Urduized Words Based on Islamic Values

Alhamdulillah	Assalam o Alaikum
Insha-Allah	Masjid
Shaheed	Zakat
Shariat	Ameer
Nazim	Maktab
Nikah	Jehad
Retrieved from: (Khan, 2012) (Mahboob, 2009)	

Data Analysis and Findings

Selected data was analyzed to locate Urduized words merged in English writings of Pakistan as an essential part of English variety. Data shows clear inclusion of Urduized words in Pakistani English. These words stand as a cultural artifact. Under data analyses, different phenomena were seen which include code-switching terms, new word formation by different procedures. These words lead to neologisms in English of Pakistani English. Urduized words form different samples, were seen especially to underline word-formation processes morphologically by addition of prefixes, suffixes into existing base words. These words act as new words formed by different changes. Secondly, code-switched words were marked under samples and other sources. These

phenomena will be highlighted one by one in this section:

Code-Switched Words

According to Khalique (2006), it is a tradition in Pakistan to use code-switching during conversation which includes starting conversation in one language and then shifting to other language and these shifts take place variously during conversation (Khan, 2012). It influences the word formation process which interlinks both Urdu and English words to make new Compound words. These words are called as code-switched terms influenced by code-switching process. For example media channels are epitome of this process as channel names are based on code-switched terms like ‘Aaj TV’, ‘Hum TV’, ‘Geo News’, ‘Dunya News’ etc.

Table 6: Code-switched Terms in Pakistani English

Lathi-charged	Muhalla-wise
Bhangra Music	Maghrib Time
Dhol Beats	Qawali Night
Kachchi Abadi	Chicken Karahi etc.
Mini Jirga	Baradari System
Pre-dholki	Barat Ceremony
Fatiha Offering	Rickshaw-wallah
Rabi Season	

Word Formation

Word formation process is very cultural product sometimes. Same goes with Pakistani English. Words are formed

by adding some morphological categories into it. These morphological categories include prefixes and suffixes. Urdu words from Pakistani English are used to make new words and to change its grammatical class by making certain changes through suffixes and prefixes. Samples show these morphologically changed words as a part of English in Pakistan. Productivity of Urdu words increase by adding new morphological categories to make new lexical categories.

Table 7: Word Formation Process of Urduized words in Pakistani English

Base-Words	+	Prefix/ Suffix	=	New Word
Shariat	+	'isation' (suffix)	=	Shariatisation
Bradar	+	'ism' (suffix)	=	Bradrisim
Punjab	+	'ize' (suffix)	=	Punjabize
Lahore	+	'ites' (suffix)	=	Lahorites
Dholki	+	'pre' (prefix)	=	Pre-dholki
Islam	+	'ize' (suffix)	=	Islamize
Islamize	+	'ation' (suffix)	=	Islamization
Maund	+	'age' (suffix)	=	Maundage
Goonda	+	'ish' (suffix)	=	Goondaish

Neologisms

Under all these phenomena, words of Pakistani English are entertained by code-switched terms, word formation process and borrowing from Urdu words in the context of Pakistani. Neologisms are newly coined words whether cultural, social or any of the other factors. There are distinct neologisms or newly coined words which can be seen in terms of Pakistani English. 'Pakistan Times' highlighted an example: "Good news for Woolies! No more stretching and de-shaping of your woolen clothes" (Khan 2012). New word "Woolies" can be seen in this context which defines the meaning of people who wear woolen clothes. In this way new words are coined and take place in the basic vocabulary. There is also a newly coined word in English language which is influenced by Urdu word for dancing girls as '*nachania*', under this word English language has include word '*Notch Girls*' under same semantic category but also referred to prostitutes. So in this neologisms add into new language and become a part of it.

Findings

Under collected data and its analyses, this study explored Urduization or inclusion of words from Urdu language in Pakistani English which is spoken and written in a Pakistani context. Urdu words are linked and merged in English variety of Pakistan which lead to the distinct position of Pakistani English. These distinct features highlight that Pakistani

English is a deviated version of Standard British English due to cultural integration or interference in the form of vocabulary and also some other factors. This research also explained code-switching in Pakistani English linked with Urdu language as a cultural integrant as well as word formation process and neologisms have been dealt under the parasol of this research. Thus, Pakistani English is very much associated with Urduized version or Urdu language under different categories addressed in this research. Thus, the following points have been dealt and proved under this study:

Inclusion of Urdu words in Pakistani variety of English language. These words are intermingled with English language to make an impact of cultural influence on language spoken through regional languages spoken in that context. This concept is associated with 'borrowing' as words are taken as it is in other language to convey same meaning under the same cultural and social context.

Urduized words can also be seen in compound forms as these words get associated with English language to make a compound word with one by one ratio (One word of English language and other word from Urdu language). These words are code-switched words and have an important place in English variety of Pakistan. These words are made under influence of code-switching during conversation and highlight the expression

and novelty in the structure and bilingual tendency of the word in a particular language.

Word formation process is a main fact of increasing Urduized words in English of Pakistan. This process is entertained by prefixes and suffixes thus make production of words more productive to be a part of Pakistani English under Urduization. These words undergo some changes of addition or omission of morphological categories in the base word to make a new member of vocabulary in the language.

Neologisms is of great significance in any language. Pakistani English also include newly coined words under different aspects which could be cultural, social or regional. These words get same place in the language as other words, as it is a distinct addition in the lexis of language.

Limitations

These findings are directed through the sample selected by using convenience sampling technique which covers different sources: newspaper, article, letter, website data etc. This study can be done by focusing on one specific part of sample to make it more specified and concise.

Conclusions

This paper discusses Urdu borrowings in English variety of Pakistani

English. These Urdu words are used in English with the same meaning in most of the cases. These inclusions of Urduized words complement cultural influence of language on other language. The main reason of Urduization is contact of English language with its local and regional languages and less with standard variety of English language. Code-switched terms further enhance the strength of Pakistani English on the independent linguistic norm of Pakistan. Thus, Pakistani English reflects distinct innovation at the lexical level due to strong impact of Urdu language. Pakistani English exhibits the process of hybridization at the lexical level which leads to the formation of endocentric and exocentric compounds. Compound words, code-switched words, affixed words and borrowed words in terms of Urduization are distinct feature and characteristic of Pakistani English.

English variety of Pakistan is very much in use of different writers as well as in official purpose. It needs some background knowledge to understand full stance of text if you are not from Pakistan then it would be great a difficulty to understand meaning at full level unless interpreted through contextual clues. Thus, certain words of Pakistani English can be understood with cultural recognition and pre-knowledge of the background. According to Sidwa (1993), Pakistanized English should be used very carefully, as it is just the play for natives of Pakistan but these words and phrases can create real complexity for non-natives

who will read that text, as they are not familiar with Urduized words included in English variety.

Future Recommendations

This study will open different pathways of eminent research in Pakistani English under World Englishes. The distinct factors of Pakistani English make it different from its origin variety i.e. Standard British English. This study will help to open different avenues to prove Pakistani English as a different variety as it is merged with cultural factors and influenced by different languages. This study will help researchers to work on Pakistani English to prove it as a legitimate variety of English language as it has distinct and different lexical, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, phonological, and morphological features. These features clearly demonstrate deviation of Pakistani English from Standard British English. There is a need to explore Pakistani English's feature and highlight its inclination towards different aspects. Hopefully this research will act as a base for more researchers to work in this regard and step forward to lay deep roots of standardization of English in Pakistan as it is at the verge of standardization, but needs some work to move forward.

References

- (2019, February 11-15). *Dawn Newspaper*. Pakistan: Dawn Network.
- Ahmad, S. R., & Ali, S. (2014). Impact of Urduised English on Pakistani English Fiction. *Journal of Research (Humanities)*, 61-75. Retrieved from <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Impact-of-Urduised-English-on-Pakistani-English-Ahmad-Ali/9a551b828bea949ba7d540894baeaa3b07afdf3>
- Baumgardner, R. j. (1995, July). Pakistani English: acceptability and the norm. *World Englishes*. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-971X.1995.tb00355.x>
- Baumgardner, R. j. (1990, January). The indigenization of English in Pakistan. 06(01), 59-65. Retrieved from <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/english-today/article/indigenization-of-english-in-pakistan/035B65882835C2E0B6FF7692BC888960>
- Bilal, H. A., Warraich, A. A., Fatima, N., Tiwana, D. S., & Bhatti, T. R. (2012, June). Urdu Loan-Words in Pakistani English. *Global Journal of HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCE, LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION*, 12(09).
- British Colonialism In India. (2009, February 12). (Encyclopedia of Children and Childhood in History and Society) Retrieved from www.encyclopedia.com: <https://www.encyclopedia.com/children/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/british-colonialism-india>
- Buzzfeed*. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.buzzfeed.com/aemunreza/pakistani-foods-you-should-really-learn-to-cook-zdtt>
- Canagarajah, S. (2006, June). The Place of World Englishes in Composition: Pluralization Continued. *College Composition and Communication*, 57(4). Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237267861>
- Cultural and Traditional Pak. dresses. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.shughal.com/18-cultural-and-traditional-pakistani-dresses/>
- Flavorverse. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://flavorverse.com/traditional-pakistani-foods/>
- Hamariweb. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://hamariweb.com/recipes/special_pakistani_dishes_scid11.aspx?Page=2
- Haque, A. (2007, February). THE POSITION AND STATUS OF ENGLISH IN PAKISTAN. *World Englishes*, 02(01), 6-9. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-971X.1982.tb00510.x
- Irfan, H. (2017, June). The Postgraduate Students and their Teachers' Perceptions of the Use of Pakistani English (PakE) in Pakistani Universities. *Journal of Research and Reflections in Education*, 11(01), 38-48. Retrieved from <http://www.ue.edu.pk/jrre>
- Jenkins, J. (2009, May 08). English as a lingua franca: interpretations and attitudes. *World Englishes*,

- 28(02). doi: 10.1111/j.1467-971X.2009.01582.x
- Kachru, B. (1986, July). The power and politics of English. *World Englishes*, 05(2-3), 121-140. doi:10.1111/j.1467-971X.1986.tb00720.x
- Khalid, H. (2016, February 24). *Are Pakistani authors doing justice by writing in English?* Retrieved from dawn.com: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1241403/are-pakistani-authors-doing-justice-by-writing-in-english>
- Khan, H. I. (2012, September 03). The Evolution of Pakistani English (PakE) as a Legitimate Variety of English. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature*, 01(05), 90-99. doi:10.7575/ijalel.v.1n.5p.90
- Kilickaya, F. (2009, September). World Englishes, English as an International Language and Applied Linguistics. *English Language Teaching*, 2(3). Retrieved from www.ccsenet.org/journal.html
- Mahboob, A. (2009). English as an Islamic language: a case study of Pakitani English. *World Englishes*, 28(02), 175-189.
- Mansoor, S. (2004). The Status and Role of Regional Languages in Higher Education in Pakistan. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*, 25(04). Retrieved from <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ885206>
- Mehboob, A. (2003, January 01). The English Language in Pakistan: A brief overview of its history and linguistics. *Pakistan Journal of Language*. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/816229/The_English_language_in_Pakistan_a_brief_overview_of_its_history_and_linguistics
- Pakistan: History (The Commonwealth)*. (n.d.). (Commonwealth Secretariat 2019) Retrieved from thecommonwealth.org: <http://thecommonwealth.org/our-member-countries/pakistan/history>
- Pakistani Clothing*. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistani_clothing
- Rehman, T. (1990). *Pakistani English*. Islamabad, Pakistan: the National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-iAzam University, Islamabad. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Tariq_Rahman/publication/272269971_Pakistani_English/links/54f54900cf2eed5d736ebf4.pdf
- Rehman, T. (n.d.). *Pakistani English*.
- Shehzad, F. (2017, October 17). Colonial Impact on our mindsets. *The Express Tribune*. Retrieved from <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1533047/colonial-impact-mindsets/>
- The Culture Trip*. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://theculturetrip.com/asia/pakistan/articles/11-traditional-pakistani-dishes-you-need-to-try/>