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Language Interaction amongst English, Urdu, Hindko and Balochi

Dr. Sabina Shah¹

Prof. Dr Abdul Saboor²

Abstract:

This study deals with interaction between languages, English, Urdu and two locally spoken languages. By two locally spoken languages, we mean Hindko and Balochi. For this purpose, the data has been taken from the website of Gandhara Hindko Board and Balochi newsletter Saal Haal. The advertisements, cards and news show the contact between local languages and English as well as the link between the local languages and Urdu. The data analysis shows the plurilingual use in two provinces (i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan). Such use indicates the spread of localization process through Hindko and Balochi.

Keywords: language, use, English, Urdu, Hindko, Balochi

1. Introduction

Pakistan is a multilingual and multicultural country. Islamabad, the capital, is the geographical centre of Pakistan, while Urdu is considered as the language centre. The country is divided into four provinces, and this division resulted in four languages. However, according to Khalique (2007), there are total seventy two languages spoken in the country due to diverse ethnic communities living in each province. Khalique (2007) stresses the evolution of a common language that shares culture and values in a linguistically diverse habitat. Although living in multi-ethnic habitat, the multilingual communities are united by the use of Urdu, an official language, and

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English, the language of instruction. Having looked at the idea of contact and interaction, I also speculate about the vitality of the inter-language communication. The material has been published on contact/use between English and Urdu (Rahman, 1997), however I have not found material related to the contact/use between English, Hindko and Balochi in Pakistan and our study will help to fill in this gap.

Use of English helps to expand interlanguage relation (Payne & Whitney, 2002; Tarone, 1994). By interlanguage relation, it is meant the connection between local varieties and their analogues. Such expansion makes communication easier. The junction of various lingoes deliver a different “mode of communication [that] is a sub-standard derivation of the ‘real’ language”, says Hassan (2004, p. 4). In addition to this, the convergence of indigenous languages resolves the borderline issues tacitly. Utilising the multicultural knacks and spirits of Pakistani society, English in Pakistan affects the linguistic formations and influences the cultural developments. Hassan (2004, p. 7-8) argues that English in Pakistan is based on British English, albeit “re-assembled form of communication” ornamented with American model and codex along with local perceptions. Without referring to exonormative category, Hassan (ibid.) favours “this linguistic system”, since he maintains that this system “works very well within our [Pakistani] community.” Interestingly, Schneider’s (2007) model of exonormativism is similar to Hassan’s aforementioned notion of current English in Pakistan.

In the multilingual environment of Pakistan, tons of languages are used. Shina, Hindko, and Pashto are spoken in one part, whereas Sindhi, Balochi and Punjabi are spoken in other various parts of the country. The contact and interaction between English, Urdu and local languages, their varieties and sub-varieties allow inter-language assimilation, hence resulted in arbitrary localisms. This new form replaced Urdu, which transmits English culture in the multilingual society (Hassan, 2009, p. 85). Studies support learning

English in order to communicate with post postmodern-speech-community (Rahman, 2003; Hassan, 2004, 2009; & Khalique, 2007).

1.1. Objectives

- a. To identify use between English and local languages in a plurilingual community.
- b. To investigate use and interaction between Urdu and local languages in the multilingual society.

1.2. Delimitations of the Study

This study has been restricted to the website of Gandhara Hindko Board (<http://www.gandharahindko.com/>) and Balochi newsletter, *Saal Haal*. . The research is focussed on the use between English, Urdu, Hindko and Balochi in the multilingual community. The community chosen for this study is multi-ethnic and multilingual. This also includes revitalization which occurs as a result of contact and interaction between languages.

2. Review of Previous Studies

2.1. English in Contact with Hindko and Balochi Languages

In Pakistan, the use of English with local languages results in delivering English as an epicentre. Leitner (2004b, p. 339) says that all sub varieties of Australian English are given national importance. Not only this, they reveal Australian cultural background. Leitner (2004a, p.7) wonders, “What happens when people of diverse language backgrounds are forced into contact and interaction?” Leitner (2004a,b) answers this question in great detail in his two volumes, while discussing localization process in the linguistic landscape of Australia which has achieved distinctive identity thus Leitner (2004a, p. 273) maintains:

The notion redefined itself as ‘multicultural’, as ‘open’, ‘inclusive’ and - more recently – as ‘diverse’. It developed and implemented appropriate policies regarding language pluralism.

Leitner's notion of contact and interaction between local languages with English expands the field of multiculturalism and diversity. Reinforcing the idea of the effect of diversity, Leitner lays emphasis on fusion of languages, rather than looking at them separately. Such fusion will result in the evolution of a common language in "the dynamically changing habitat in which languages function" (Leitner, 2004a, p. 273-274).

Given Leitner's idea of contact and interaction, if we look at local languages in Pakistan, the contact and interaction among various languages i.e. Punjabi, Pashto, Seraiki, Hindko, Balochi, Brahvi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Urdu, Persian, Shina, Brushiski, Khwar, Balti, Kohistani, Chitrali, Dhatki, Memoni, Kashmiri and several others, is already taking place in the multilingual society, which encourages vitality and growth at local level (Hickey, 2004, p. 550; Khaliq, 2007, p. 107). The influences exerted at local level could not spare English, since English is the institutionalized language of the country. It is adorned with local flavours and tastes.

2.2. Contact and Interaction between Urdu and Local Languages

Having realised the importance of Urdu as a contact language, Dua (1992, p. 381-400) presents Urdu at different levels. Studies reveal that a national language of Pakistan, Urdu, is also a language associated with Muslims in India as well as a language of learned people in pre-partition days (Clyne, 2004, p. 296; also see Hickey 2004, p.548; Rahman 2011; Clyne, 1992, p. 460; Dua, 1992, p. 386; Mahboob, 2003, p. 5). In Pakistan, current Urdu is a combination of Persian, Arabic, Hindi and local languages (Rahman, 2011). Urdu is the language which unites South Asia in centre, so it would not be wrong to employ Leitner's (2004b) notion of epicentre for Urdu in its own right. Urdu, known for communication between the societies of indigenized varieties in the country, also helps to enhance communication across the border.

Khalique (2007, p. 110) stresses on the inclusion of mother tongues in the curriculum, and focuses on adopting them as a medium of instruction side by side Urdu. He requests for the advancement of Urdu and vernaculars in academia. For the past many years, great socio-political changes took place in Pakistan. The aftermath echoes

“increased access to advanced information and communication technology, the shared political experience of people, the erosion of primitive feudal authority in the economic realm, the road network and an increased awareness of the importance of quality education” (Khalique, 2007, p. 110-111).

Such changes inclined me to think about vitality of languages in Pakistan (Rahman, 2006). It implies renewal, immersion and dissemination between various languages in the community. The language vitality produces language proximity and variability amongst multi-ethnic and multicultural groups in the diverse habitat as a result of contact and interaction. The process of restitution restricts feudalism and domination which works to establish “a new political caste” (Ammon, 2005, p. 1542). This new political caste may assist to revitalize the whole process of language proximity and variability in the country. Also, Khalique (2007, p. 111) describes the status of three languages: rejuvenation brings English to the level of “the most advanced language in Pakistan, while Urdu flourishes in the country as a language of “all modern technology to [the users’] benefit”, and other local languages or vernaculars to progress in the same way. Having illustrated the three languages in Pakistan at different levels, it is apt to say that Urdu is considered as an identity symbol for the Pakistanis, which heads to merging of fairly diverse habitat.

I consider that the aforementioned discussion indicates language interaction model that allows internal transmission and variability of languages.

Following research questions have been formulated in order to investigate the aforementioned details.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Questions

- a. How does interaction/use of English with Hindko and Balochi in an ethnolinguistic culture of the plurilingual community leads to interlanguage vitality?
- b. How does use of Urdu with Hindko and Balochi occur in the multilingual community?

3.2. Data Collection/ The sample

The data has been collected from the website of Gandhara Hindko Board (<http://www.gandharahindko.com/>). The data constitutes the cards of different events held at different places; the news has been cropped available on Express newspaper published from Islamabad and the news published in *Hindkowan Online* magazine. The researcher takes an advantage of speaking Hindko as her mother tongue, and brings about the relationship between English, Urdu and Hindko. The frequency of English, Urdu and Hindko words in Hindko cards has been noticed.

The data has also been collected from the newsletter *Saal Haal* published by the department of Balochi, University of Balochistan. Four news have been taken and cropped from the aforementioned newsletter. The second author avails the benefit of Balochi speaker, and notes the frequency of English, Urdu and Balochi words in news.

4. Analysis

The advertisements, cards and news chosen for this research have been mentioned in Hindko and Balochi. They are translated into English in order to understand the contact and interaction amongst English, Urdu and local languages (i.e. Hindko and Balochi).

Muhammad Zia Ud Din Muhammad Akhtar Naeem Gulnaz Shah
 Muhammad Raza Khan

(Coordinator) (Convener) (Deputy
 Convener) (Deputy Convener)

03345554655 03341562152

Programme InshaAllah

01 October 2016, Saturday, 10 am Multipurpose Hall, Hazara
 University, Mansehra

Gandhara Hindko Board Pakistan

Gandhara Hindko Board, Hazara Branch

Gandhara Hindko Academy, Peshawar

www.gandharahindko.com)

Analysis:

Total 17 English words including website have been used in this card which is about Hindko conference. They are ‘conference’ (4), ‘board’ (4), ‘academy’ (3), ‘programme’ (2), ‘coordinator’ (1), ‘convener’ (1), ‘deputy convener’ (2) ‘www.gandharahindko.com’ (1). The script with monogram is given in English. Here we notice that people are forced into using between Hindko and English while communicating in Hindko.

(b) The following card has been downloaded from the section ‘LATEST NEWS’ on the website of Gandhara Hindko Academy.



تیسری ہندکووان تریمتاں کانفرنس
3rd Hindkowan Women Conference

گندھارا ہندکو اکاڈمی دے زیر اہتمام صوبے دی تاریخ آج تیسری ہندکووان تریمتاں کانفرنس ہوندی پئی اے۔ ایہدیک تاریخی کانفرنس اے جس آج ہندکو زبان، ادب دی ترقی دے خوالے نال خواتین اپڑے مقالے پڑھسن، تواڈے سی التماس اے کہ پروگرام آج آپ بی شرکت کرو تے آپ دی سہیلیاں توں بھی نال لیاؤ۔ اس موقع تے خواتین مختلف اسٹالز دے ذریعے ہندکووان معاشرت تے ثقافت توں نمایاں کرسن۔

گندھارا ہندکو بورڈ پاکستان
 گندھارا ہندکو اکاڈمی پشاور
 091-9216223-24

ڈاکٹر گلنازارشاد
 ڈپٹی کنوینر

آفتاب اقبال بانو
 کنوینر، ہندکووان تریمتاں کانفرنس

پہلو انشا اللہ
 18 نومبر 2017ء، بروز ہفت روزہ 10 بجے
 بمقام 2 چنار روڈ، آبدارہ، یونیورسٹی ٹاؤن، پشاور

Translation:

(3rd Hindkowan Women Conference)

Gandhara Hindko Academy arranged Third Hindkowan Women Conference in the history of province. This is a historical conference in which ladies will read their scripts related to Hindko language and the progress of literature. You are requested to attend the conference, and bring your friends along with you. On this occasion, ladies will arrange stalls in order to celebrate the culture of the region.

Aftab Iqbal Bano

Dr Gulnaz Arshad

Convener, Hindkowan Women Conference

Deputy Convener

Programme InshaAllah

18 November, 2017, Saturday, 10 am Venue: 2 Chinnar Road,

Abdarra, University Town, Peshawar

Gandhara Hindko Board Pakistan

Gandhara Hindko Academy, Peshawar

091-9216223-24)

Analysis:

We see total English words (13) in this advertisement of Hindko. They include ‘conference’ (4), ‘academy’ (3), ‘programme’ (2), ‘board’ (1), ‘convener’ (1), and ‘deputy convener’ (1), ‘stalls’ (1) Using between English and Hindko broadens the area of diversity.

(c) The following cropped text has been taken from the newspaper “Express” published from Islamabad.



Translation:

“I’m proud of my language”

Conduction of 2nd Hindkowan Women Conference

Stall arrangements constituted different books and pamphlets related to Hindko literature

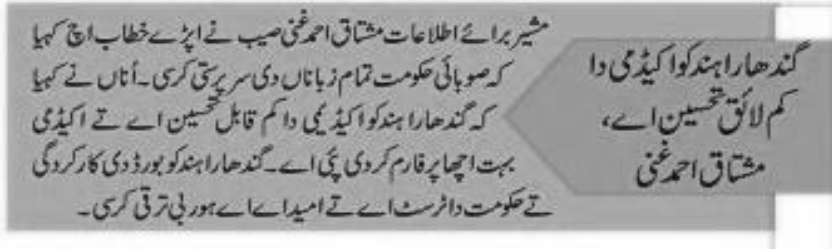
The participants vigorously participated in the quiz programme related to the prominent personalities, locations, books and daily idioms of Peshawar and Hindko language and got prizes.

Analysis:

Example (c) is an amalgamation of Hindko, Urdu and English. We see that 4 English words, ‘conference’ (1), ‘pamphlets’ (1), ‘stall’ (1), ‘quiz’ (1), ‘programme’ (1), 8 Hindko words, ‘munnun’ (1), ‘fakhar’ (1), ‘he’ (1), ‘aapparri’ (1), ‘zuban’ (1), ‘utte’ (1), ‘hindkowan’ (1), ‘tarreemtaan’ (1) and remaining Urdu words have been used to publish this news. This shows renewal and vitality of

different languages in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Like English, Urdu is also embedded with local influences. Urdu advertisements are embedded with English and Urdu words in example (c).

(d) The following text has been downloaded and cropped from the magazine, *Hindkowan Online*.



Translation:

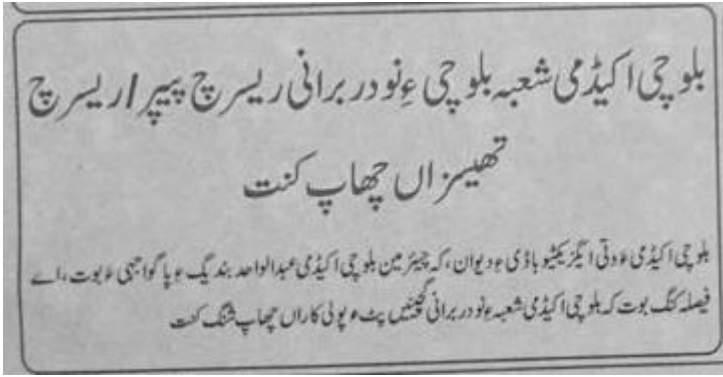
The performance of Gandhara Hindko Board is commendable

The Adviser for the Ministry of Information, Mr Mushtaq Ahmad Ghani, said in his address that the provincial government will head all languages. He said that the performance of Gandhara Hindko Academy is commendable. The government has confidence and trust in the performance of Gandhara Hindko Board and expect them to prosper more.

Analysis:

Here Hindko is used as a matrix language, and English and Urdu have been used as embedded languages as we can see the English words 'academy' (3), perform (1), board (1), trust (1). The words taken from Urdu are 'laiq tehseen' (1), 'masheer barrae ittillahaat' (1), 'khitaab' (1), 'sarparrasty' (1), 'qabal-e-tehseen' (1), 'bohot' (1). This interaction between the languages gives rise to flexibility and ethnolinguistic vitality. The interaction amongst international language (English), official language (Urdu) and local language (Hindko) is evident in the province.

(e) Following news has been taken from the Balochi newsletter *Saal Haal*.



Translation:

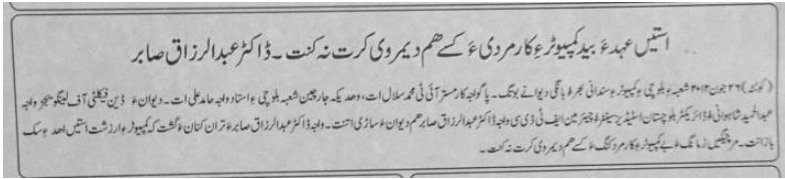
Balochi Academy will publish the research works and research papers of the students of the Department of Balochi.

It is decided in the meeting of executive body of Balochi academy which was chaired by the Chairman of Balochi academy, Abdul Wahid Bandaig, that Balochi academy will publish selected researches of the students of the department of Balochi.

Analysis:

Here Balochi is in contact with English and Urdu. English words 'academy' (4), research (2), 'paper' (1), 'executive' (1), 'body' (1), 'chairman' (1) have been used. Urdu words like 'shohba' (2) and 'chaap' (1) have been employed. This shows unavoidable interaction between English Urdu and Balochi.

(f) This news has been cropped from the Balochi newsletter *Saal Haal*.



Translation:

It is not possible to progress in today's world without using computer. Dr Abdur Razzaq Sabir

(Quetta) On 26 June 2012, a programme was arranged to award certificates in the field of computer in the Department of Balochi. The programme was chaired by the head of IT section, Muhammad Sallal whereas; the programme was arranged by Mr Hamid Ali from the Department of Balochi. Dean Faculty of Languages, Mr Abdul Hameed Shahwani, Director of Balochistan Study Center, Dr Abdur Razaq Sabir, were also present. Dr Abdur Razaq Sabir addressed and mentioned that computer is very important in today's world. In this age, no one can progress further without using computer.

Analysis:

Example (f) shows use of English words 'computer' (4), 'dean' (1), 'faculty of languages' (1), 'studies' (1), 'center' (1), 'chairman' (1), 'director' (1). Use of Urdu words is also found like 'shohba' (2), 'ustad' (1). Here we notice the localization process entering the international language, English, and official language, Urdu.

(g) Following news was taken from the Balochi newsletter *Saal Haal*.



Translation:

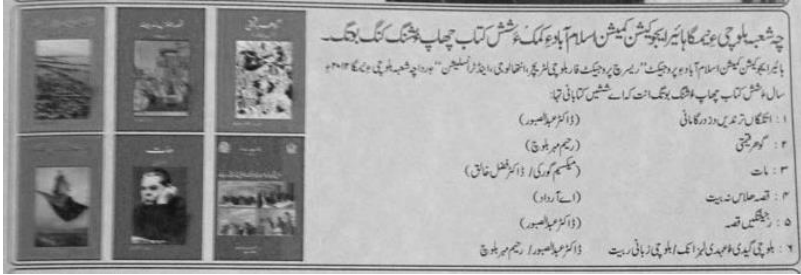
The Certificate and Diploma Courses of Balochi have started in the University of Karachi

(Karachi) The certificate and diploma courses of Balochi have started in the department of Sindhi at the University of Karachi. In this connection, the meeting of the departmental board of studies of the department of Sindhi was chaired by the chairperson of the department of Sindhi, Dr Naheed Parveen. The meeting was held on November 5, 2012 in the University of Karachi. The chairman of the department of Balochi, University of Balochistan, Dr Abdul Saboor, was also present in the meeting. In this connection, the efforts of Professor Saleem Memon and Professor Ramzan Baamaarri are commendable.

Analysis:

Using English words in example (g) is frequent as we can see, 'university' (2), 'certificate' (2), 'diploma' (1), 'courses' (1), 'department' (1), 'course' (1), 'departmental board of studies' (1), 'chairperson' (1), 'professor' (1). Urdu words have also been used like 'jaamia' (2), 'shohba' (4), 'ustad' (1) among many Balochi lexis and syntax.

(h) This news has been taken and cropped from the Balochi newsletter *Saal Haal*.



Translation:

Six books have been published by the Department of Balochi in cooperation with Higher Education Commission Islamabad.

With regard to the project of Higher Education Commission Islamabad: “Research Project for Balochi Literature, Anthology and Translation”, the department of Balochi published six books in 2012. These include following books

- 1- Atkagan tronden dradh ragamani (Dr. Abdul Saboor)
- 2- Gohar keemati (Rahim Mehr Baloch)
- 3- Maath (Maxim Gorki/Dr. Fazal Khaliq)
- 4- Qissa Halas na beet (A.R Dad)
- 5- Rajentagen Qissa (Dr. Abdul Saboor)
- 6- Balochi Geedi o Ahadi Labzank/Balochi Zobani Rabet (Dr. Abdul Saboor/ Rahim Mehr Baloch)

Analysis:

In example (h), many English lexis has been used like ‘Higher Education Commission Islamabad’ (2), ‘project’ (1), ‘research project for Balochi literature’ (1), ‘anthology and translation’ (1). Some Urdu words have also been employed in this news as for example, ‘shohba’ (2), ‘kitab’ (2), ‘chaap’ (2), ‘saal’ (1), ‘qeamati’ (1), ‘zubaani’ (1).

5. Discussion

The idea of localization process can be seen clearly in the given texts, and such localization process has attained plurilingual identity in a plurilingual community (Shah, 2015a, b). This shows that Hindko and Balochi is “open, inclusive and ... diverse” (Leitner, 2004a, p. 273). The language used for website and newsletters shows that the digital system has not been systematised enough to produce website address in Hindko and Balochi.

Leitner (2004a) aptly pinpointed the fusion of languages instead of discussing them individually. Different languages, Balochi, Hindko, Pashto, Saraiki, Urdu and English, function in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The aforementioned fusion of languages leads to the development of a plurilingualism as we see in these advertisements, news or announcements.

Different languages function in an ethnolinguistic culture (i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan) that frequently changes, leads to vitality and progress in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan (Khalique, 2007). Since English cannot be isolated from the local languages as we have seen in the above examples (i.e. advertisements and news). Hindko advertisements are elaborated with Hindko, Urdu and English words whereas Balochi news are mentioned in Balochi, Urdu and English.

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An analysis of language attitude towards code mixing in Makran Region of Balochistan

Durdana Rafiq¹
Tanvir Ahmed²
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Abstract:

The aim of the present study is to analyze the language attitudes of graduate level students and teachers towards English code mixing in the Makran region of Balochistan. This study explores the study of code mixing which has not been discussed with reference to Makran region of Balochistan. The study analyzes the extent of sub types of code mixing living in the dominated areas of Makran like Panjgoor, Turbat, and Gwadar. A total number of 15 participants were selected by the researchers from different graduate, undergraduate colleges and from the University of Turbat. Mixed method approach was employed by the researchers. Data was collected both quantitatively and qualitatively. The researchers collected the data qualitatively through semi-structured informal interviews. The theoretical framework of Muysken (2000) typology of code-mixing was used to identify the types and subtypes of code mixing.

The results of the study show that code-mixing is a common process found among the speakers of people from Makran region. Moreover, all sub types of code mixing have been found in the

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speech of the people from the said region. The results of the study also reveal that people have positive attitudes towards code mixing in their personal life; however they are not in favour of giving Balochi language the status of the national language of Makran.

INTRODUCTION

Language is considered as the most powerful tool of communication. It is the language which makes us different from animals and other creatures. It is the language which helps to express our feelings, emotions and our thoughts with other human beings. Language and attitudes are closely linked with each other. People have different attitudes towards different languages. Attitudes are not constant because they keep on changing from time to time. In the same way, the opinions and the beliefs of the people keep on changing. Language is one of the most important phenomena of human life. It plays a vital role in describing who we are and how we are different from other speech communities. Joseph (2006) asserts that identities of the people are based on their behaviour and language plays a significant role in this regard.

The purpose of this study is to discuss some of the important aspects of the sociolinguistics situations among the least studied and discussed ethnic group, the Balochs. The study also explores the extent of sub types of code mixing among the people of Makran region. Balochs are the inhabitants of the South East part of Iran.

Problem statement

Balochi language has often been overlooked or ignored with regard to its changes due to code mixing. Several studies have been done on code mixing in Pakistan but very little work is done on the dialect of Balochi spoken in Makran.

The Regional varieties of Balochi language manifest explicit variation in terms of phonetics, syntactic and lexical features. The themes of code-mixing pertaining to the dialects of Balochi language present a potential of an in-depth inquiry. It is

deemed necessary to know the status of Balochi language in the present scenario and the perceptions of the people towards mixing of Balochi and English codes among the young speakers of the region.

Research Objectives

The objective of this study includes:

1. To investigate the extent of subtypes of code mixing among the people speaking Balochi in the Makran region of Balochistan.

Purpose of the Research

Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of land. The province of Balochistan is rich in its multicultural and multilingual varieties. The purpose of this research is to discuss significant factors of sociolinguistic situation among the least studied group of Balochs. In the present scenario when we know that Balochistan is engulfed by racial conflicts; it is significant to know how English has affected the language of Baloch living in Makran and how it impacted the perceptions of Baloch population towards Balochi language.

Research Questions

The study comprises the following Research Question.

1. What is the extent of the sub-type of code mixing among the people speaking Balochi in the Makran region of Balochistan?

Significance of the study

This study helps the readers and the future researchers to understand the extent of sub types of code mixing among the speakers of Balochi in the Makran region of Balochistan. This study is innovative in a sense that it explores the areas which have not been discussed before with respect to the particular area of Makran. This research has made a significant contribution to the

development of sociolinguistics and especially it contributes to the understanding of code mixing in Makran division.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The aim of this chapter is to discuss some of the important features of sociolinguistic situations which include language attitudes and code mixing. This chapter also reflects various works done earlier on language attitudes and code-mixing. This chapter will provide an in-depth inquiry of the afore-mentioned areas.

Code mixing

The practice of code mixing is prevalent in our society. It is considered as a common practice. According to Gomez and Garcia (2011) the demographic differences may affect the attitudes of the teachers towards code mixing. The researchers used structured interviews. The population consisted of 279 teachers of schools at the elementary level of Texas. The results of the study showed that the teachers of the Southern part of Texas have a negative attitude towards code mixing and code switching from the people of North. Attitudes can be modified or changed depending upon the situations.

Another work was conducted on code mixing in the context of interviews by Eric (2006) he asserted that the mixing of languages prevails in media also. Code mixing influenced the genre of media. In his study, the researcher identified the reasons behind code mixing. The data for this study was collected from the articles encompassing interviews of the famous celebrities. The findings of the study showed that code mixing occurred due to the impact of globalization and the importance of English language.

A study was also conducted by Mushtaq and Zahra (2012) on code mixing and the extent of code mixing in several advertisements of Pakistani channels. The researchers collected data from three famous channels of Pakistan; Hum TV, ARY TV and Geo TV. The findings of the study showed that code mixing is a common phenomenon seen in various advertisements of Pakistani

channels. The results also showed that code mixing is also highly appreciated by the youngsters of Pakistan.

Code mixing is commonly observed in the Bilingual speech community. This process occurred in language contact situations. As claimed by Hasan and Akhand (2015) in the process of code mixing in Bangla. The study was conducted on the use of language in a social context. The researchers analyzed two types of code mixing in the spoken language of the people of Bangla; Inter-sentential code mixing and intrasentential code mixing. The results of the study showed that people preferred code mixing to develop the function of social structure and the function of meta-linguistics structure. Language code mixing occurs within certain speech community for many reasons. Mubarok (2007) in his study finds that in the sermons of KH Zainuddin Mz's there are two types of codes present; the main code and second code. Different theories of code switching and code mixing are described by the linguists.

Another study was conducted by Shogran & Jelena (2011) on the language behaviour of the bilingual children. They conducted the research on two five year old bilingual children. Data was collected through informal conversation and it was found out that the main reason behind switching codes among the children was solidarity.

According to Holmes (2001) the process of borrowing occurs when the speakers do not have any appropriate words in their own language. The meanings of the words can be changed when they are used in another language. He quoted the example of two words dove and hawk. The meanings of the words are changed according to the context words are used. Another research also highlighted the significance of transfer of words from one language into another language.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The previous chapter dealt with the review of related literature and the work done earlier on language attitudes, code

mixing, dialect and importance of English language. The present chapter in the light of the literature review focused on the methodology adopted for this study.

Research Design

The researchers adopted the mixed method design. The mixed method approach was adopted by the researchers because it helped the researchers to address a question at a different level. It also did not bind the researchers to focus on a single research design.

Theoretical Framework

The researchers have used Muysken typology of code mixing (2000) as a theoretical perspective to substantiate the analytical grounds of the present inquiry. Muysken has discussed both code mixing and language attitudes in his typology of code mixing. According to the aforementioned theoretical perspective, code mixing is a neutral term as compared to code switching. Muysken has demonstrated that as an umbrella term code mixing is more appropriate as compared to code switching because it deals with all kinds of mixing in a language from a single unit to other larger constituents. He has discussed the discipline of language contact in terms of grammar and structure of language contact phenomenon. Intra-sentential code mixing helps us to understand the process of language contact. The main points of his theory have based on three aspects:

- Insertion
- Alternation

Insertion of materials deal with the insertion of lexical items or entire constituents from one language into another. According to him insertion is similar to the process of lexical borrowing. It might have included the insertion of any constituents or of a noun, adverb, adverbial phrases and noun phrases etc. Alternation, on the other hand, deals with the structures from the languages.

Semi-structured Interviews

The data was also collected through semi structured informal interviews. The semi structured informal interviews were selected because they provide spontaneous speech and helped to produce natural conversation.

Informal conversations on different topics were ranging from professional scenario to entertainment, general topics and hobbies. Some of the questions of the interviews were pre-planned and others were not planned and left on the participants in order to get spontaneous responses under a naturalistic environment. semi structured interviews helped the researchers to explore the ideas of the participants. The interviews were individually tape recorded and later on were transcribed by the researchers. Interviews were analysed quantitatively in order to find out the extent and type of code mixing.

To answer the first research question the researchers adopted a qualitative mode of inquiry. Semi structured informal interviews were planned by the researchers. The first two to three questions were planned and rest of the interview questions were left on the participants by the researchers because it allowed the participants to produce spontaneous speech under natural environment. It also made the participants to express their beliefs and views openly without any hesitation. The interviews comprised of 12 to 16 questions that lasted for 20 to 25 minutes. A total number of 15 participants were selected from the university of Turbat and different graduates and undergraduate colleges of Panjgoor and Gwadar. Both male and female participants were interviewed by the researchers.

Analysis based on interviews

The following analysis is based on the interviews conducted by the researchers from the interviewees. The total number of participants, for interviews, was 15. All the interviews were semi structured, informal interviews in order to analyse the views and beliefs of the people naturally produced under natural environment.

Insertion

The table below answers the first research question which was about the type and extent of code mixing among the speakers of Balochi in Makran region. The aim of the researchers was to find out the extent of sub-type of code mixing by using the theoretical framework of Muysken's behaviouristic approach. Initially the researchers found out the types of code mixing

Serial no	District	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Total
1	Gwadar 1	39	9	4	-----	52
2	Gwadar 2	57	7	-----	2	66
3	Gwadar 3	135	15	1	4	155
4	Gwadar 4	54	2	1	4	61
5	Gwadar 5	101	4	3	2	110
6	Turbat 1	75	4	3	2	84
7	Turbat 2	98	9	8	-----	115
8	Turbat 3	12	5	3	-----	20
9 10	Turbat 5	17	----- -	1	----- -	18
11	Panjgool 1	120	12	10	1	143
12	Panjgool 2	15	-----	-----	-----	15

13	Panjgool r 3	86	5	4	-----	95
14	Panjgool r 4	50	12	1	-----	63
15	Panjgool r 5	56	14	1	1	72

Analysis

Insertion which according to Muysken (2000) may include the inclusion of any content words like Noun, Verb, Adjective and Adverb; it can also be a noun phrase or verb phrase. The researchers highlighted the subtypes of code mixing from the 15 interviews by going through the interviews thoroughly. The researchers underlined the subtypes of code mixing used in the interviews according to the theoretical framework of Muysken (2000) and made a chart and displayed the types on the chart. The researchers counted the types of code mixing in the interviews manually. After the identification of subtypes of code mixing the researchers also identified the extent of subtypes of code mixing used in the interviews. According to the findings of the above table the type of insertion used by the participants in the interview was of Noun. Noun was most frequently used by the majority of the participants in the interviews.

The maximum extent of Nouns usage were 135 which were used by the participants of Gwadar and the total number of nouns used by all the participants of the interviews were 989. This thing shows that the participants of Gwadar were more comfortable in using this type of insertion in their everyday speech; moreover, no such external force is compelling them to use this type of insertion as being observed in the interviews. They produced the speech under natural condition. There can be another reason of using noun insertion among the participants that they didn't find any

appropriate noun in their native language. It was commonly observed that the people who were living in urban areas of Makran like Gwadar which is getting developed due to many mega projects going on the youth is especially concerned with the idea that they are familiar with the language of power which is English and they can impress other people as well as their fellow beings by inserting various words from English language into their native language.

Examples of insertion from the interviews

Nouns	Verbs	Adverb	Adjectives
OPF Public school	Realise	Averagely	Individual
Matric	Mobilize	Verbally	Stable
Student	Apply	Negatively	Positive
Commission	Adopt	Positively	Teenage
Discipline	Play	Originally	Indian
Institution	Include	Specially	Basic
Environment	Participate	Totally	Practical
Surrounding	Convince	Mostly	Negative
Administration	Add	Basically	Nature
Changes	Serve	Happily	Strict
Nursery	Show	Socially	Liberal

The least type of code mixing used in the interviews was of adverb by the participants. It was used 16 times by all the participants of the interviews. It seemed that most of the participants were not familiar with English adverbs. It can also be interpreted that the participants of the interviews had sufficient knowledge about the adverbs of their own native knowledge so that is why they do not feel to replace English words in their native spoken language. From the interviews it had also been observed that adverb is not used by the participants of the following areas such as Gwadar 1, Turbat 2, Turbat 3, Turbat 4, Turbat 5 , Panjgoor 2, Panjgoor 3, and Panjgoor 4. It had also been shown from the interviews that adverb was also not used by a great majority of the people

Alternation

The below table B answers the first research question which was about the extent of subtypes of code mixing among the speakers of Balochi language in Makran region. Researchers analyzed the table according to the theoretical framework of Muysken (2000).

	Phrase	Clause	Tag switching	Total
Gwadar 1	-----	2	-----	2
Gwadar 2	-----	-----	-----	0
Gwadar 3	2	-----	1	3
Gwadar 4	2	1	3	6
Gwadar 5	3	-----	-----	3
Turbat 1	3	-----	1	4
Turbat 2	4	-----	-----	4
Turbat 3	2	-----	-----	2
Turbat 4	1	-----	-----	1
Turbat 5	1	1	-----	2
Panjgoor 1	3	1	-----	4
Panjgoor 2	-----	-----	-----	0

Panjgoor 3	7	-----	1	8
Panjgoor 4	-----	-----	1	1
Panjgoor 5	2	-----	-----	2

Analysis

Muysken defined the code mixing as the type of mixing which involves all types of mixing ranging from single unit to the larger unit. His theory focussed on three important aspects, such as Insertion, Alternation and Behaviouristic approach. Alternation deals with the long switches from one language into another language. It may include the switches on the level of phrase, clause and tag switching. According to him in the Alternation process the speaker completely switches from one language into another. The researchers highlighted the process of Alternation from the fifteen interviews one by one. Researchers analyzed the interviews thoroughly. After highlighting the types of Alternation used in interviews the researchers put these Alternations in the form of the table and then counted the table manually. After the analysis of the interviews according to the theoretical framework of Muysken's (2000) typology of codemixing, it was found out that the most frequently used type of code mixing by the participants in the interviews was of phrase.

And in another interview this process of alternation can also be observed where the interviewee used phrase in his utterances. 'Societya taha changes tara araglotan. Hama sha ornouaeyatou By workshop and by training program.' Phrase is the most common type of Alternation used by the participants of Turbat, Panjgoor and Gwadar. It shows that the people living in these areas of Makran frequently switch from one language to another language on the level of Phrase; however the other types of alternation like tag

switching and switching at the level of the clause is being observed from the participants of the interviews but not on greater number. This can be interpreted as the participants of these areas are more comfortable and familiar with this type. So, from the table it was clear that the most frequently used type of Alternation was phrase and the least type of Alternation code mixing not frequently used by the participants in the interviews was a clause. The Alternation on the level of phrase used by the participants was 30 times and Alternation on the level of clause used by the participants was 5 times.

Table of Alternation

Some examples from interviews

Phrase	Clause	Tagswitching
Medium of instruction	Third-year student	As an engineer
Source of awareness	Second-year student	As a subject of Balochi
Source of inspiration	Basically educated and uneducated	As a national language of Pakistan
Girls and boys combine study	The second year F.Sc. pre-medical	Because of their thoughts
Rules and regulations	Nothing is impossible	Or without family support
Support mother family		As a youth
Matric board preparation		As a representative of Baloch culture

Results and Discussions

Findings based on interviews

On the basis of the interviews from the participants of Balochi speakers from Makran region, it was found that codemixing is an accepted mode of communication among the speakers of

region. Moreover, the researchers also analysed the extent of subtypes of code mixing among the speakers by using the theoretical framework of Muysken behaviouristic approach.

The researchers found out that the process of Insertion and Alternation is prevalent among the speakers. In insertion the following subtypes were frequently used by the participants for example noun, verb, adjective and adverb. And in alternation process following subtypes were used by the participants for example phrase, clause and tag switching.

The researchers found out that the most common subtype of code mixing which was used by the majority of the participants was noun and the maximum extent of the noun which was used by the participants was 135 times. Among the participants the speakers of Gwadar district used it most frequently, and the total number of the noun used by all the participants of the interviews was 989.

The second subtype of code mixing by the participants was verb which was used 105 times by the participants of the interviews. Then comes the third subtype of code mixing that was adjective and was used 44 times by all the participants of the interviews. The least subtype of code mixing used by the participants of Balochi speakers in Makran region was an adverb, and it was used 16 times in the interviews by the speakers of Turbat, Panjgoor and Gwadar.

It was found out from the interviews that insertion was a common process being observed in the conversation of Balochi speakers in Makran region; however the extent of the usage for the subtype varied depending upon the participants. The result of the analysis which was based on the alternation, it was found out by the researcher that all subtypes of alternation were used by the participants of the interviews. The subtypes of alternation included switching at the level of phrase, clause and tag switching. It was also found out that the most frequently used subtypes of code mixing by the participants of Makrani dialect of Balochi was a phrase. The extent of phrase used by the participants was 30 times. Among the participants of the interviews it was used most

frequently by the speaker of Panjgoor 3. The participant of Panjgoor, 3, used phrase type of alternation 7 times which was the maximum extent of usage among all the participants of the interview. The second subtype of alternation which was used by the participants after the phrase was tag switching which was used 7 times by all the participants of the interviews. The participant of Gwadar, 4, used 3 times in his interview which was the maximum extent among all the speakers of the interview. The least subtype of alternation used by the participants of the interview was a clause. It was used 5 times in total by all the participants.

Conclusion

To sum up the chapter we can say that this study exhibits the process of code mixing among the speakers of Makrani dialect of Balochi. The results reveal that code-mixing is a common phenomenon used by the urban Balochi speakers of people of Makran. The theoretical framework of Muysken typology of codemixing has been observed in the speech of the participants like insertion and alternation. Furthermore, the subtypes of insertion and alternation like the use of noun, verb, adverb, adjectives and alternation on the level of phrase, clause and tag switching have also been revealed.

Recommendations for future research

This study was conducted on analysis of language attitudes towards code mixing in the language use of Balochi speakers of Makran specifically in areas of Panjgoor, Turbat and Gwadar. A similar study can also be conducted on language attitudes in other parts of Makran. This study was conducted on three particular areas of Makran namely Panjgoor, Turbat and Gwadar; however, there are many other dialects of Balochi, so, a similar study can be conducted on different dialects of Balochi.

Limitations

This study is limited to only the analysis of extent of sub types of sub-dialects of Balochi spoken in the Makran region of Balochistan, and only 15 participants were selected for the interviews; the number of the participants could also be increased. The participants were selected from the selected areas of Makran like Turbat, Panjgoor and Gwadar. The focus of the study was only Makran; however, there are many other areas of Balochi language.

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