Morphological Influence of Urdu and other Regional Languages on Pakistani English: A Linguistic Analysis of Contemporary Pakistani Fiction

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ABSTRACT
Looking at Pakistani English (PakE), this paper examines the morphological influence of Urdu and regional languages on PakE in contemporary Pakistani fiction. Based on texts of Moth Smoke by Mohsin Hamid and Kartography by Kamila Shamsie, the paper explores how linguistic operations like lexical borrowing, hybridization and reduplication contribute in configuring the morphological profile of PakE. A contextual reference to the World Englishes theory introduced by Kachru is used in this paper in examining how literary discourse reflects multilingualism and multiculturalism of Pakistan. The results show that Pakistani fiction mirrors and boosts local English features, promoting a constant process of borrowing between indigenous languages and English morphology. This study has implications for postcolonial Englishes in general and how they develop in long-term contact with indigenous linguistic systems and the creative role literature plays as one of the principal site for representing this kind of linguistic transgressions.

Keywords: Pakistani English, Morphology, Borrowing, Hybridization, Identity, Urdu, World English's, Contemporary Fiction

Introduction
The contact between English with Urdu and other home languages in Pakistan led to a linguistic space where Pakistani English (PakE) developed into a variety of its own. In a multilingual society grounded in the history of migration, commerce and colonialism, English has been not only transferred but transformed: local languages like Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi and to an extent Pashto provide morphological, syntactic and lexical enabling conditions for products like affixation (compounds) pseudo-composites or formations namely coining and loaning to be 'standardized' within Pakistani English (Khan & Anjum 2018; Khan & Anjum 2020). Borrowings and hybrid derivation, Urdu loanwords and hybrids are regularly used in written texts of English, as a product of localization not mistake (Syed, 2019; Khattak & Shehzad, 2016).

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Pakistan's linguistic diversity is extremely complex with more than 77 languages spoken, sixty-eight of which are autochthonous and nine allochthonous (Ethnologue, 2022). Under such a backdrop, linguistic fusion is no surprise and an age-old phenomenon which speaks to the historic relationship between trade, migration, invasions and language, culture and customs (Asgher et al., 2024). English serves as the second largest as spoken language of Pakistan and about 49 million people speak it being the national language (Higher Education Commission [HEC], 2020). This common use has led to increased academic interest in Pakistani English and how it interacts with indigenous languages.

Pakistani English is now well acknowledged as a developing, independent variety, attesting to issues of local language and culture (Mahboob 2004; Khan 2020). The morphological amalgamation of Urdu roots into English is indicative that Pakistani English has its own lexical and syntactic logic (Khan, 2020; Khan & Anjum, 2018). PakE can be situated, within the World Englishes model (Kachru 1983; Baumgardner 1998), as an Outer Circle Endglish and is characterised in terms of indigenisation motilities, multilingual pressures and sociolinguistic agency.

This paper concentrates on the morphological influence of Urdu and other regional languages on Pakistani English within the context of literary texts. Based on Kamila Shamsie's Kartography (2002) as a base text, this study investigates lexicogrammatical features and word-formation processes, such morphological and syntactic structures to observe the interlingual interference in the target language. Morphological phenomena are also described using hydridity, reduplication and borrowing to establish that Pakistani English has a life of its own. In this way, this work enriches overall knowledge of Pakistani English as the postcolonial and indigenized variety of English, showing how literature is a mirror that reflects and shapes local linguistic norms.

Research Objectives
To examine the processes of borrowing, hybridization, and reduplication in selected Pakistani English literary texts.
To explore how morphological interference contributes to the localization of English within the framework of World Englishes.

Review of Literature
Kachru divides the use of English (the three circles) worldwide into three groups: Inner Circle, Outer Circle, and Expanding Circle. The Inner Circle symbolizes English's historical and traditional base—countries (like the UK, USA, and Australia) for which English is the first language. Countries in the Outer Circle such as Singapore, Nigeria and India have colonial histories that have influenced the institutionalised status and EIL use of English as an L2. In some countries in the Expanding Circle, such as China, Russia and Japan, English is studied as a foreign language for international communication. This model illustrates the pluricentricity of the English language and denotes its adaptability and potential uses in diverse sociocultural scenarios. It has also been criticised for being overly prescriptive and unwilling to accommodate to the changes and developments in English use today (Kachru, 1985; Crystal, 2003).

Morpho-phonological Influence of Urdu and Regional Languages on Pakistani English
Linguistic exchange between English and Urdu and other regional languages has been shaped by works on world Englishes (Kachru, 1983; Baumgardner 1993). As a result of this language contact and compounding, lexical borrowing, and coinings (Rahman,

2010; Mahboob, 2016), Pakistan has a mix linguistic identity.

The morphological hybridization manifests itself as a site of cultural preservation and identity (Ashcroftet al., 1989). The Urdu based morphological structures frequently modeled in Pakistani writing indicate the dynamic nature linguistic regime of Pakistani English (Rahman, 2015).

Word Formation in Pakistani English

Affixing, reduplicating, and compounding are some of the specific morphological processes that differentiate Pakistani English from other varieties of English (Baumgardner, 1993). The instrumentalist mediation of English in communication and identity projecting grew out of linguistic innovations that contribute to its indigenized nature (Mahboob, 2009).

The fresh neural circuitry of language:

The research on the brain mechanisms of language comprehension, production, and learning is the core of neurolinguistics. It explores the way in which language impacts the brain, and the way in which the brain makes sense of language. According to neurolinguistic research, bilingual or multilingual speakers use a different organization of the language in their brains than monolingual speakers. In terms of neurolinguistics, the ease of understanding Pakistani English as it interfaces with Urdu and the regional languages is clear. Because of bilingual usage of two or more languages in the community, Pakistani speakers have donated a unique organisation of the brain for language. Thus, these cerebral linkages allow for a better understanding of the hybrid linguistic features of Pakistani English.

The Influence of Regional Languages and Urdu on Pakistani English Morphology

The vocabulary of Urdu is very sophisticated and is rich in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. For decades, the language of the ruling class in Pakistan was this. Early Pakistani English Pakistan English was once a separate dialect that was very much influenced by Urdu especially in terms of syntax, grammar and vocabulary. Another study by Tariq (2010) investigated the effects of Urdu on the Vocabulary of Pakistani English. Substantial use of Urdu vocabulary is found in written and spoken English. It is a mutual transfer of words and its lexical borrowing in the Pakistani English that becomes the culture identity to the speaking community of Pakistani English, as suggested by Hafeez (2019). Input of such substantial urdu words makes the Urdu the most prominent influence of Pakistani English as (Anjum Ara's), ―The Urdu factor in Pakistani English, published after referring the prior linguistics, states in her research on this topic. For example, the suffix "-e" forms a significant component in Pakistani English, which is an integral characteristic in the Urdu language; comme films (film), dhere (dear) and barhe (large). A primary example of this influence is the word "yaar" (meaning "friend") in Pakistani English.

As Jean Aitchison's book "Language Change: Progress or Decay? or Mets ha yaar ya i., yaar in Pakstinian English which is a fine example of code-switching, the process of alternating between languages in the same conversation. Another sign of the impact of Urdu on Pakistani English is the use of Insha Allah (God willing). Urdu loanwords have crept into Pakstani English for several reasons, note Muhammad Asif et al. Some common examples of Urdu inflexions in Pakistani English are given below:

Plurals: The plural is formed by the addition of '-at' or '-ain' to the singular in Urdu.

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Other common Pakistani English words are "bazaars" (from "bazaar"), "masjids" (from "masjid"), "qawwalis" (from "qawwali"), "nawabs" (from "nawab") etc.

Compounding

Pakora" + "fication" = "Pakorafication - When one gets something and makes it into a Pakistani snack known as a pakora.
It is a word which has been used very widely, including in food businesses to demonstrate cultural context of pakoras. It is a portmanteau of the Urdu word "pakora" and the English suffix "-fication," meaning to put something in a certain state.

The Role of Regional Languages and Urdu in the Formation of Pakistani English Morphology

Inflection patterns in Pakistani English

Urdu as well as other family vernacular languages influence morphology of Pakistani English (Pak-E) at different levels, including plural formation. Morphological changes that reflect the process of cross-linguistic interplay that gave rise to the development of PakE are manifested in forms such as bazaars < bazaar, masjids < masjid, qawwalis < qawwali, and nawabs < nawab. Plurals of native Urdu words in Pakistani English are formed by adding the same suffix as for plural English words.

Compounding Mechanism in Pakistani English

A case in point here is something I coined called Pakorafication (a blend of pakora and the English suffix "-fication) to demonstrate how anything can be pakoarised e.g. some English: the weather is pakoara and popular pakoray/snack of Pakistan. Pakorafication is a lingua-termbox depicting the cultural influence of indigenously originated glossary on gastronomy. PakE also makes use of compounding as a mendmorphemisation strategy, through which indigenous word stems blend with English morphemes, yielding neologisms. The notion of "mehndi party" is yet another example of this culturally entrenched phenomenon leading to lexical dynamism in Pakistani English as a result of sociocultural practices.

Impact of Regional Languages on Pakistani English Morphology

While Urdu has exerted the greater influence on Pakistani English, the regional languages including Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi and Saraiki have contributed in turn with structural properties to add to diversity and some vernacular perspective.

The Influence of Punjabi

Grammatical and lexical dependencies of Punjabi have significant influence upon the inflectional pattern of PE. This is in accordance with findings in Mahmood and Saeed (2017) which state that the use of the present continuous tense is overused by Punjabi speakers as is the case with Pakistani English grammar. The impact of Punjabi on the inflectional morphology of PakE is discussed in the Oxford Handbook of World Englishes (Klemola, Filppula, & Sharma), including its somewhat unique role with regard to verbs conjugations and tense patterns.

The Influence of Sindhis

While the input of Sindhi in cases of PakE is minimal when judged against Urdu and Punjabi, the morphological trace of Sindhi can be observed in pluralisation by the help of the suffix "-aan". For example, the word chappal (sandal) becomes chappalan in the

plural according to the way the Sindhi plural is made.

Influence of Pashto
If we look at the lexicon of Pakistani English, then we find Pashto has infiltrated it in words such as chappal (sandal), shukria (thankyou), lota (a water pot). Ahmed (2014) also stresses the low inflectional interferences the syntax changes of Pashto and Pakistani English exert. Unlike (Punjabi) with its modification of verb morphology, the effect of Pashto is more lexical than syntactic.

The Influence of Balochi
The linguistic diversity of PakE is evidenced by the addition of Balochi words like sabzi 'vegetable' – a frequent loan word that fits very well into PakE. Furthermore, Balochi prepositions, e. g. saga (with), are employed in LakE prepositional constructions, e. g. I went to the market saga my friend, thus revealing direct syntactic transference.

The Influence of Saraiki
The pluralisation of Pakistani English is greatly affected by Saraiki. Singular nouns may be suffixed by the common "-aan", complicating the plural form, as seen in childaan (children), a common PakE aspect that has heavily influenced the dialect, as with goataan (goats), and cowan (cows). In Pakistani English, honorifics are used similarly as in English spoken elsewhere in the world. Inward actuation up the sociolinguistic chain of Politeness strategies of the sort seen in (1) Hawai'i underlies these practices and reflects the growing importance of honorifics in PakE.
Given that honorifics are based on basic politeness strategies, Mazhar and Malik (2015) show that they reflect social structure. Patterns of use are associated with age, rank, and status -- for instance, Begum Sahiba (madam) and Sahib (sir). While Butt and Khalid (2015) acknowledge its usefulness for reproducing formal and hierarchical discourse, Ali (2016) argues that the honorific system in PakE is developed to meet the cultural expectations of Pakistani witnesses and experts, holding onto Indo honorifics in PakE as a way to maintain local socio-cultural norms.

Indicators of Peculiarities in Pakistani English
PakE includes aspect markers that standard English does not possess due to regional language variations. These markers, often borrowed from native languages, alter speech patterns to indicate states of time.
Ya: Marks out things that are common. For example, I "ya go to the market every day", which is equivalent to I go to the market every day.
Hoona: Stating that something is finished (an action). For example, I hoona my work = I finished doing my work.
Lagana-zero: Represents initiation of action. I eat, e.g., I eat my breakfast =I am beginning to eat my breakfast.
These aspectual markers directly reflect the effects of crosslinguistic contacts on the development of Pak-E.

Endocentric and exocentric compounds
It is noted by Malik and Hussain (2016) that there is a vast majority of exocentric compounds in Urdu which are also present in Pak-E. PakE includes both endocentric and exocentric compounds that are highly shaped by the regional linguistic situation. Among the examples are:

Endocentric Compounds: roti maker, khaki-clad (both terms denoting, respectively, an instrument for making Indian flatbread and a person wearing a khaki outfit). Chai wala, a tea vendor, and Sindhi topi, the classic Sindhi cap, are some of the words that belong to the exocentric compounds. Pashto and Sindhi influences have further reinforced this compounding, thus expanding the morphological base of PakE (Hussain & Mahmood 2018).

Developments in Pakistani English Linguistics
As English-medium (EM) and Urdu-medium (UM) schools yield different linguistic environments, the morphological development of PakE is fundamentally tied to the medium of instruction in Pakistan. Since government schools work through Urdu, which means they give more Urdu infected variety of PakE, and private schools work through English placing more standardised language competence. This formation is followed by the sociolinguistic polarisation in the society of Pakistan.

Pakistani English's morphology is also complex, particularly in terms of being made up of words of various linguistic backgrounds. PakE is characterized by inflectional patterns, compounding, honorifics, and unique aspect markers that differentiate it from other pan-regional and standard varieties of English: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi and Saraiki all influence the English spoken in the country, which is an ever-evolving language-shaped hybrid. This morphemic development,av can be seen as demonstrating not only the richness of the Pakistani linguistic context but also the flexibility of the English language for multilingual societies.

Methodology
Research Design
This is a qualitative research study in terms of textual analysis that takes into account the morphological interference of regional languages and Urdu language in PakE. This is suitable in this research because it allows for an in-depth investigation of linguistic features, context meanings and cultural implications contained in literary works.

The research on the morphology used close textual reading to determine and analyze borrowing, hybridity, copying systematically. The findings also explore how these patterns index sociopragmatic and identity oriented dimensions of Pakistani English, which is shown to be relevant for the study of the processes of language contact and localization.

Data Collection and Sampling
The sample was drawn from two contemporary Pakistani English novels—Moth Smoke by Mohsin Hamid and Kartography by Kamila Shamsie. These novels were deliberately chosen as they depict the urban Pakistani milieu where English, Urdu and regional languages come into contact. Both bloggers – bilingual Pakistani writers who are also in their real-life such a phenomenon embodies the soil reality of Pakistan as a multilingual society.

Provides examples of morphologically-interfered, code-induced lexemes and hybrids. The unit of analyses comprises words, phrases and expressions with direct or indirect impact of Urdu and other regional languages on the morphology of Pakistani English.

Analytical Framework
Following Kachru (1983), we thus decipher the advertisement within dimensions of the

World Englishes paradigm, a viable lens for examining linguistic nativization and localization in postcolonial settings. The model allows examination of how English has undergone the morpho-semantic changes in contact with indigenous Pakistani languages. Two analytical dimensions were used:

Morphosyntactic Analysis:
Identification and categorization of morphological processes such as compounding, affixation, hybridity, reduplication etc that represent influence from Urdu and neighbourhood languages

Sociolinguistic Interpretation:
Analysis of the elicited lexical items to infer identity construction, power relations and societal investments undergirding linguistic innovation and morphological hybridization

Data Analysis Procedure
All the chosen lexical items were considered as to their morphology, etymology and contextual position in the morphemic text. Examples of morphological analysis were classified by the language process involved (e.g., borrowing, hybridization, reduplication). These were then qualitatively analysed in terms of their frequency and distribution to explain how far they contribute towards the development of Pakistani English.
This gradual analytic process emphasizes step-by-step recognition and interpretation of morphological interference, part of a larger goal to understand the trajectory that English follows in multilingual postcolonial environments.

Results and Discussion
This model is underpinned by Kachru's (1983) representation of varieties of English as Inner Circle, Outer Circle and Expanding Circle Englishes according to historical perspectives on the spread of English. The following results show how morphological and lexical blending in these novels reflects the nativization and hybridity of English in Pakistani socio-linguistic space.

Table 1: Morphological Interference and Hybridization in Kartography

Example Type	Text Example	Analysis	Linguistic Process	Kachru's Model Interpretation
Borrowing	"She fixed her dupatta before going out."	The Urdu noun dupatta (scarf) fills a lexical gap in English, representing a cultural-specific item without an English	Lexical Borrowing	Demonstrates localization—English accommodates local cultural lexemes typical of Outer Circle varieties.

		equivalent.		
Hybridization	"He's a proper Karachiwalla — knows every street by heart."	Karachi (English noun) + -walla (Urdu suffix) form a hybrid compound reflecting identity and belonging.	Morphological Hybridization	Shows acculturation of English morphology through Urdu suffixation, typical of Pakistani English.
Reduplication	"Go slow slow, don't need to rush."	English reduplicates "slow" mirroring Urdu reduplication (jaldi jaldi), used for emphasis.	Reduplication	Reflects functional transfer—Urdu discourse habits mapped onto English syntax.
Code-Mixing	"Aré yaar, two weeks on a farm rut ne goth sun lete ho lokal ling."	Interjection aré and vocative yaar inserted into English syntax; performs emotive and pragmatic functions.	Intrasentential Code-Mixing	Symbolizes identity marking and emotive bilingualism within Outer Circle creativity.
Hybrid Compounds	"Paperwallah, Motiawallah, Rubbishwallah."	English base + Urdu suffix -wallah form occupational titles.	Compounding and Hybridization	Signifies morphological innovation and localized English usage.
Cultural Borrowing	"Heera Mandi, Qawali, Badshahi Mosque, Salwarkameez."	Cultural terms and place names inserted untranslated to preserve local authenticity.	Lexical Borrowing	Reflects cultural embedding of English; English absorbs indigenous semantic frames.
Hybrid Collocations	"Biryani for students, Topi tight, The Paperwallah."	Urdu nouns paired with English determiners/a	Code-Mixing + Hybridization	Illustrates syntactic interpenetration and lexical

Example Type	Text Example	Analysis	Linguistic Process	Kachru's Model Interpretation
		djectives, creating bilingual collocations.		flexibility of PakE.
Morphological Transformation	"Khiskoing from khiskna (to move)"	Urdu stem + English gerund suffix -ing demonstrates morphological fusion.	Morphological Blending	Indicates grammatical nativization within the Outer Circle.
Echoic Formation	"Aisay-waisay, tiptop."	Echo words reproduce rhythmic Urdu sound patterns for emphasis and humor.	Reduplication / Echo-Formation	Demonstrates phonological adaptation and stylistic localization.
Capitalization as Prosody	"YOU ARE A BORING FOR READING LETTERS INTENDED FOR OTHERS!"	Capitals convey emphasis similar to Urdu prosody or pitch contrast.	Prosodic Morphology	Written prosody replaces spoken emphasis—an adaptation of local oral rhythm to print form.

Table 2: Morphological Interference and Hybridization in Moth Smoke

Example Type	Text Example	Analysis	Linguistic Process	Kachru's Model Interpretation
Borrowing	"The qawwali was playing softly in the background."	Incorporation of religious and musical term qawwali cultural authenticity.	Lexical Borrowing	Reflects contextualization of English in Pakistani culture.
Hybridization	"She looked at the shalwar-kameez on the bed."	Urdu noun compound used intact; English accepts it as a single lexical unit.	Compounding	Marks nativized morphology typical of Pakistani English.
Reduplication	"He walked slow slow towards the door."	Direct mapping of Urdu reduplication structure onto	Reduplication	Demonstrates syntactic influence and pragmatic equivalence.

Example Type	Text Example	Analysis	Linguistic Process	Kachru's Model Interpretation
Code-Mixing	"Yaar, you can't just walk out like that."	English for emphasis. Urdu interjection yaar integrated into English speech for social intimacy.	Intrasentential Code-Mixing	Expresses bilingual intimacy and cultural identity.
Hybrid Derivation	"He was acting very desi-like."	Urdu adjective desi with English suffix -like creates a cross-linguistic derivation.	Morphological Hybridization	Illustrates creative adaptation of English morphology.
Cultural Borrowing	"They shared pakoras and parathas during tea."	Local food names embedded untranslated to convey cultural realism.	Lexical Borrowing	Reflects semantic nativization within the Outer Circle.
Hybrid Collocations	"The Lassi stand was full."	English headword + Urdu modifier forming hybrid expression.	Hybrid Compounding	Demonstrates contact-induced creativity in lexical structure.

Discussion in Light of Kachru's World Englishes Model

Using Kachru's (1983) **Three-Circle Model**, it is observed that Pakistani English displays extensive **morphological innovation**, **lexical borrowing**, and **code-mixing** and functions as a fully **institutionalized Outer Circle variety**.

Table 1: Analysis in light of Kachru 's model

Analytical Dimension	Observation	Interpretation under Kachru's Model
Lexical Borrowing	Direct inclusion of Urdu nouns and cultural terms (e.g., dupatta, biryani, qawali).	Indicates nativization and contextual identity marking.
Hybridization	English roots fused with Urdu suffixes (e.g., Karachiwalla, Paperwallah).	Represents acculturation and morphological indigenization of English.
Reduplication	Urdu-like repetition in English syntax (slow slow).	Demonstrates transfer of discourse patterns from Urdu.
Code-Mixing	Insertion of Urdu lexemes and phrases in English structures.	Reflects bilingual identity expression typical of Outer Circle users.
Echoic Formations & Prosodic Emphasis	Echo formations (aisay-waisay) and capitalized emphasis.	Highlights phonological transfer and written prosody

Analytical Dimension Observation	Interpretation under Kachru's Model adaptation.

Combined Interpretation

Both novels mirror the language situation in Pakistan, which is a bilingual and bicultural society in which English continually interacts with Urdu and regional languages. · Pakistani writers have also made a localized English to represent native identities. Pakistani English avails itself of hybrid and borrowed lexemes.

The written word is used as a medium to articulate cultural hybridity and linguistic play.

This article employs the tools of morphological analysis in order to tap into this complex phenomenon which goes beyond simply mixing languages and employing one's mother-tongue while writing English fiction but instead can be seen as a process of linguistic hybridization where English has been nativized within the Pakistani sociocultural context. Both writers use English to embody Urdu or regional language structures, indicating that English in Pakistan is no longer a straightforward colonial transplant but a vernacularised one that carries identity. The findings reveal high borrowing, hybridization, reduplication and code-mixing as the underlying recurrent scaffolds of specific sociopragmatic functions. In Kartography, for example, by including words like dupatta, biryani and Heera Mandi Shamsie is seen to be resorting to lexical borrowing; where Urdu words are appropriated instead of being translated in order to maintain authenticity and convey dreams that cannot be presented with the same relativity in other languages. Likewise, formations like Karachiwalla and Paperwallah illustrate morphological hybridity, Urdu suffixes such as -walla appended to English stems, a not-neutral-in-politics identity. In Moth Smoke, Hamid's hybrid formations such as desi-like and slow slow capture structural and semantic diffusion from Urdu, thereby exemplifying the impact of local linguistic standards on English morphology and syntax. Beside it, code-switched interjections like yaar and aray are identity signifiers that indicate affective closeness, and cultural togetherness between the speakers. These are linguistic epiphanies that cumulatively represent what Kachru (1983) terms the creativity of Outer Circle English, in which English rids itself of its imported stiff collar and comes alive with local input; they show language-change-in-the-making and innovation/stake-holding. The morphological interference in these novels thus at tests the development of Pakistani English as an institutionalized, indigenized WT in World Englishes. Through their purposeful mixture of linguistic codes, both Shamsie and Hamid create works that are bilingual not only but bicultural, claiming Pakistan's postcolonial linguistic identity and English's functional evolution as a vernacular mode.

Identity Construction and Sociopragmatic Interpretation

The morphological forms evident in Moth Smoke and Kartography not only represent the linguistic innovation but also functions as effective means for identity formation and sociocultural location. Through the conscious deploying of Urduic morphemes, reduplicated words and hybridized lexical formations both writers inscribe the Pakistani view of life in English. This is not simply a stylistic innovation but rather sociopragmatic markers indicating affiliation, opposition and cultural pride. The reduplication, for instance, in 'slow slow' or 'quick quick' but also the bigging out common to Urdu's incantatory rhythm is symptomatic of how local speech patterns form this new register emotionally and communicatively. Likewise, hybrid constructions such as the burger type or the class-conscious wallah not only express social distinctions and

urban identities that place characters in relation to Pakistan's postcolonial class dynamics. These innovations of form crystallize what Kachru (1992) refers to as "contextual creativity," English as the vehicle for local assertion rather than linguistic adherence. In the process, the writers re-articulate English as a bearer of indigenous multiple worlds in distinction to colonial imposition of code. The sociolinguistic role that such morphological interference plays, thus, is twofold: to domesticate English to communicate culturally specific reality and at the same time to legitimate Pakistani English as a variety in its own right within the global kilit-lish paradigm. "The production of voices (41)" In addition to narrative, told news is implicated in the crafting of authentic Pakistani and globally intelligible voices by Shamsie and Hamid in this story, demonstrating how morphology acts as a subtle yet powerful tool for identity-claiming processes in postcolonial literature.

In this regard, the linguistic aspects portrayed in Moth Smoke and Kartography exemplify that Pakistani English (PakE) has been thriving as an autonomous, living variety of its own under Word Englishes. If persistent morphological interference from Urdu and regional languages are signs not of linguistic corruption, but rather of the creative forces of linguistic innovation - then English ceases to have any kind of monopoly over local reality. The use of Urdu morphemes, nativized compounds and culturally-loaded lexemes evidences the process of adaptive borrowing, as suggested by Kachru (1983) for the Outer Circle where English gets functionalized and internalizes in form. This hybridity embodies a sociolinguistic negotiation — English shifts to accommodate indigenous experience, while retaining its global readability. Furthermore, these morphological structures also testify to the role of Pakistani writers in subverting linguistic norms and inserting their texts within both national and transnational discourse communities. As a result, literature becomes a space of verbal empowerment in which morphology provides the location of cultural opposition and preservation. The infiltration of Urdu and vernacular into PakE ultimately illustrates the manner in which postcolonial English is shaped by contact, creativity, and cultural con/textualization which ensures pluralisation of English thereby enhancing its global repertoire. Thus, the morphological identity of Pakistani English not only denotes its individual selfhood but also reflects the larger sociolinguistic flexibility that characterizes World Englishes.

Conclusion and Future Recommendations

Llanguage situation in Pakistan remains a complex one, resulting from the interactions of historical, political, and social factors at work as well as linguistic influences throughout Pakistan's history. Languages communicate and languages signify, so the unique aspects of Pakistani English signify those broader structures – social, cultural, historical - with which it coexists.

Much of the earlier work on language contact concerning these two languages has concentrated on Urdu influences on syntactic and lexicogrammatical counts in Pakistan [1]. But there is more to grasp on how regional languages such as punjabi, sindhi pashto, balochi etc…contribute to the structural morphology of the language. One of the building blocks for language acquisition, especially a language in its early stages of development and use such as Pakistani English is morphology; there can be no integrity of any speech if some token from this level has not been modified so that instead embodiment local features around it has emerged to constitute well-formed English. The slippage of torrid linguistic entities into Pakistani English did not evolve out bilingualism or code-mixing; it seems born more out lingual symbiosis and identity formation. Therefore, there is more and more need of studies that describe how strong the influence is on Pakistani language

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surrounding combined with its impact on the overall picture of muhajirs' language environment.

Pakistan English needs to be introduced at the educational level, so as to bring down the gap between the officially taught English with that of locally severe linguistic settings where students find a comfortable language. Quite apart from the high functional range of English in Pakistani education, bureaucracy and cyberspace, we should not ignore that there is a local variety already available to Pakistanis and what it represents as legitimate in comparison to that of other forms. Pedagogically, the distinctiveness of Pakistani English is important for language planning and syllabus design.

Globalization and digital communication in Pakistani English are also integral to this discussion. Blame the rapid social media and you can see how the domestication of local lexis into English has accelerated. The lack of formality that characterizes the web communication domains facilitates a playful combination of English, regional languages and Urdu, promoting the birth of novel and unpredictable types of morphologies. It is a phenomenon that needs to be explored by linguists investigating the function of Internet spaces in shaping Pakistani English and EME in terms of their morphology.

Future studies should focus on large-scale experimental investigations into the morphological properties of PJE in various social, pedagogical and digital contexts. Sociolinguistic research could also help to determine the attitudes of various linguistic communities in Pakistan towards Pakistani English and to what extent regional forms have progressed through the regional corpus-based studies may be particularly helpful in determining the patterns of morphological change which is likely to be influenced by regional languages.

Ultimately, as Mehboob (2010, p. 531) rightly mentions in his study, "one cannot completely come to terms with Pakistani English without taking into consideration its cultural and social context." The emergence of Pakistani English as an independent linguistic variety has reaffirmed the fact that language is a living, dynamic phenomenon shaped by it users and its ecology. Taking into account this variety as a real and vital feature of Pakistan's linguistic identity is an essential contribution to a more pragmatic and holistic approach to language education and language policy.

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