



RESEARCH PAPER

Pakistani English: An Analysis of Grammatical-Syntactical Structures of Pakistani English Novels

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ABSTRACT

The research aims at investigating how the Pakistani English Novel writers have deployed grammatical syntactical structures typical of Pakistani English variety in their writings. It's a natural factor when two languages come in contact with each other they are get influenced by each other. Same is the case with Pakistani English variety. The study also aims at how Urduised words contribute to the unique characteristics of Pakistani English variety and in which contexts these words are used. The research is based on the model proposed by Mahboob (2004; 2009). The data is collected from three different novels written by Pakistani English Novel writers Ahmad Ali and Bapsi Sidhwa. The data is analyzed qualitatively. Different grammatical and syntactical structures are collected from the three texts and are analyzed qualitatively. The results reveal that Pakistani English is unique and legitimate at its place and differs from Standard British English not only in its grammatical forms but also at the syntactic constructions too.

KEYWORDS Culture Representation, Grammatical Syntactic Structures, Pakistani English, Pakistani Novels, Urduised Words

Introduction

Colonization is one of the major causes of the spread of English throughout the globe. According to Kachru (1983) the spread of English in the subcontinent is the result of the East India Company. The officers were motivated to teach and instruct in English instead of Arabic and Sanskrit. They motivated the people to speak in English and assured them English be the path of their prosperity. They presented their culture and language as inferior. The people got so much influenced that they left their culture and adopted the new culture which was presented them as the prestigious one. They became more English than the English. Phillipson (2001), after the British Raj, English still enjoys a prestigious place in the post-colonial world as being the trade language.

English in Pakistan is an emerging variety. English in Pakistan is now a lingua franca and it is the co-official language of the country as well. The important position of this language in Pakistan can be seen through the fact that the law bodies and constitution are in English. One of the most effective reasons behind the different varieties of this language was Post-colonial set-up.

Pakistani English fiction writers are known world-wide and are also praised on international forum as well. 1980s has been the time when Pakistani English literature started receiving national as well as official compliments, when the original work in English included by Pakistan Academy of Letters was awarded with annual literary awards.

Pakistani English has established its own individual cultural and linguistic identity as a non-native variety. This respective identity can be easily reckoned throughout the language at the levels of lexis, phrases and sentences. Pakistani English is going through the Localization process and the main reason behind language variation seems to be the local languages (Baumgardner 1993). Pakistani English on the lexical level has been mainly influenced by the Urdu language. Talaat (1993) is of the view that there are certain lexical items that might shift to new Urduised meaning from British English usage. It is pointless to say that all this is result of the regular contact between English with Urdu. Baumgardner

(1993) also believes that Pakistani English contains a good sum of words borrowed from Urdu and other Pakistani regional languages. Thus there are variations at phonological, lexical, grammatical and semantic level. It is because of these changes that today we have several non-native English varieties e.g. Indian English, Korean English, Singaporean English, Pakistani English and Chinese as well as Japanese English. The non-native varieties and Standard British English have some differences in them which let them have their different syntactic, grammatical and semantic system. In Pakistan, the Standard British English is violated at all linguistic levels. English interacts with various regional languages in Pakistani society and so it gets localized in lexicon, syntax and pronunciation (Rahman, 1990). English being the non-native language in Pakistan has added different structures, expressions and words from the native's especially Urdu language. It has shown many features that are a proper display of its norms and these features indicate the distinctive trend of Pakistani variety of English.

Keeping in view this issue the present study is interested to find out how the grammatical syntactical structures typical of Pakistani English variety are presented by Pakistani English writers in their writings. Furthermore, the study is also interested in investigating how the unique characteristics are presented via Urduised words?

Literature Review

It is a universal phenomenon that when two languages come in contact they get influenced. Every country and society has its own culture which is unique in nature. The most problematic issue is the translation of the culture specifications of any country so people borrow or transliterate those culture specific items to appropriate the language. Pakistani English is the combination of different regional languages and carries different syntax and other features (Rehman, 2003). Due to the influence of these languages Pakistani English is considered to be a unique variety of English which is called a non-native variety different from Standard British English.

The past researchers collected data on their personal observations, used it and acquired results by exploiting certain examples out of it. The identification of differences among Pakistani, American and British Englishes is pretty difficult just keeping in view observation based research on Pakistani English's lexical items.

Kachru (1996) offered an effective model of World Englishes containing three English usage concentric circles: inner, outer and expanding. Each circle exemplifies different types of functions, acquisition patterns and spread of English in various cultural contexts.

Bruthiaux (2003) opines that Kachru's model has provided very helpful shorthand for the classification of worldwide English contexts. The inner circle varieties have been defined and codified whereas the varieties of outer and expanding circles are going through the standardization process. The outer circle covers the countries where English has either historical or official importance (p.172).

Baumgardner (1993, p.50) states that World Englishes is something that forms a unique sociolinguistic variety, each of which is either standard or in the process of standardizing is an important share of this exceptional international phenomenon. Jenkins (2009, p.202) is of the belief that World Englishes are the genuine English varieties that shares personal norms in use like American and Standard British English. The accents have many of the variables like correctness and pleasantness and are also accepted for international communication. These are the varieties that normally deviate from the Native American or British Englishes and seem to have highly influenced by other local languages (Mesthrie, 2006). Variations in World Englishes may occur with respect to the cultural values and norms where they are used (Phillipson, 2008). The role of English in today's

world has been transformed which results in the forms that deviate from a single standard (Crystal, 2003). In Canagarajah (2006)'s view, there is not just one but a number of World Englishes which are used by people for communication.

Pakistani English

Pakistani variety of English has been indigenized and nativized keeping in view the use of language for the last two centuries (Mahboob, 2004). This nativization process is the reason for deviation at several levels in Pakistani English. Y. Kachru (2008) said about the use of language that people use it for various purposes in a number of contexts. Functions of the English language differ in different contexts as the systems, administrative issues and traditions, educational policies, the social and cultural contexts of language use differ from one context to the other. English is taught all over Pakistan on public and private school levels. There are several firms and institutions that work on the speaking skills of the students alongside the other proficiencies to pass tests that are required before going abroad for higher studies (Rehman, 2001). Pakistani English, like other varieties of English also differs from the Standard British English on several levels. There is a passion to achieve most excellent level in English which is rooted among the navy, air force and state elites (Rehman, 2005). The students also have great interest towards English having well awareness of the international demand of English language in business, bureaucracy, media and research (Crystal, 1999).

Kachru et al. (1986) specified that discourse particularly in grammar and lexis gives a reflection of socio-cultural context. Plat et al. (1984) also revealed that new varieties of Englishes have embraced several local languages features such as phonological, grammatical, lexical and syntactic features which are there intended for various non-native contexts and purposes in them. Singh (1998) claimed to find no such structural features that are not found or missing in non-native varieties of English and are there in the native use. Speakers of a language partially inherit its systems and make some amendments partially on their own and even mono or multilingual speakers also have the right to bring a change in the system (Mufwene, 1998).

Kachru (1983) studied the English varieties of South Asia in a very acute way, especially the hybridized structure usage showed innovations in these English varieties. These structures included the combinations of English plus native word which were like '*lathi charge, child-lifter, rickshaw-driver, Police-wala, Tonga-drivers, Tonga-wala*' (p.57).

Taalat (2002) states that Pakistani English contains all the words that exist in Standard British English (StBrE). Taalat (1993) studies lexical variation in Pakistani English and experiences the semantic shift in the lexical items as a shift from S.B English usage to a so-called Urduised meaning. Similarly, Baumgardner (1998) basis his discussion of Pakistani English on its comparison with exonormative English models. His study on the acceptance of various lexical, morphological and syntactic innovations in Pakistani variety of English is one significant study of its own kind but its scope did not extend to any help for investigating sociolinguistic variation in Pakistani English.

Mahboob (2004) presents a summary of lexis, syntax, phonology and morphology of Pakistani English (PakE). Rahman's work benefitted the corpus planning in Pakistan (Mansoor, 2005). Standard English would soon be replaced by Pakistani English. Kachru (1985) views a non-native variety to pass through three stage process. The first phase does not recognize the local variety. In the second lap, that same local variety is taken as sub-standard and third phase is the point where it is acknowledged as norm. Pakistani English is in the recognition process in the third phase (Mansoor, 2002).

Pennycook (1994) says that English has gone through transformation because of its contact with the regional languages. Talaat (2002, p.14) opines that English and Urdu are

used either simultaneously or alternatively through code mixing and code switching which seems to be the norm now. It is certainly considered a style to start a conversation in Urdu with an English accent and then switching back to English and then again to Urdu (Khaliq, 2006). Thus, like other postcolonial countries, English in Pakistan, like many of the post-colonial countries comes in contact with the regional languages and is this localized in syntax, lexicon, and pronunciation (Rahman, 1990).

A lot of work is done in the perspective of Pakistani English at lexical, phonetic, grammatical and lexical level. The present study is based on “Grammatical Syntactic Structures: An Analysis of Pakistani English Fiction” is unique in its nature and far reaching in its impact because it aims at highlighting the difference at grammatical syntactic levels in Pakistani English which has not been touched so far. Thus the following aims and objectives are devised to get the answers to the raised questions.

Material and Methods

The approach applied for the study is qualitative. According to Jacobs et al. (2010) the qualitative research is performed without prior assumptions. It focuses on the total and in depth understanding of views, ideas and behaviors as it is a process of inductive data analysis.

Research Approach

Different scholars such as Baumgardner (1993a), Tariq Rehman (1990) and Ahmar Mehboob (2004, 2009) have done great works on Pakistani English variety.

For the analysis and interpretation of data, this research project follows the schemata given by Ahmar Mehboob (2004, 2009).

1. Use of Aspects
 - 1.1. Use of progressive aspect
 - 1.2. Collective use of Progressive aspect and habitual
 - 1.3. Use of progressive aspect with stative verb
 - 1.4. Use of Perfective aspect
2. Use of Reduced relative phrases
3. Use of Complementation:
4. Use of verb complementation:
5. Use of Noun complementation:
6. Difference in the use of word order:
7. Omission of auxiliaries:
8. Use of Preposition
9. Use of articles
10. Lexis

- 10.1. Transliteration/Borrowing
- 10.2. Idioms/Proverbs
- 10.3. Adaptation of Grammatical Structures
11. Compounding
12. Hybridization
13. Conversion
14. Pre-posed phrase
15. Semantic Shift
16. Syntactic Innovations

Data Collection Tools and procedure:

The data is collected from three English novels written by Pakistani writers. The novels are:

- 1. A Case of Exploding mangoes (Muhammad Hanif, 2008)**
- 2. Twilight in Delhi (Ahmad Ali, 2007)**
- 3. Ice Candy man (Bapsi Sidhwa, 1988)**

After reading the novels the expressions which fall on the criterion of selected categories are selected. The lexical and grammatical structures which reflect the difference are underlined and are marked as bold.

Data Analysis

The present chapter bases on the qualitative analysis of the three texts according to the frame work adopted by Mehboob (2004, 2009). There are a great variation between Pakistani English and Standard British English both at sentential and clausal levels. There is a big difference of word order, use of tenses and complementation as well.

Use of Aspects

According to Wardhaugh (2005) an aspect is used to represent the course of time through a verb. There are two types of aspects Progressive and Perfective. These are used to define the distribution of even in time.

Use of progressive aspect

According to Verma (1978) the British use progressive aspect along with the dynamic verbs while the non-native English speakers such as Indians and Pakistanis use the progressive and dynamic verbs.

Examples:

- i) But the only Mao I know is that Chinese guy with the cap and I have no clue what his

- people **are doing** in Pakistan. (Hanif, 2008: p. 178)
- ii) We **are standing** the edge. (Hanif, 2008: p. 294)
- iii) My own blood **is flowing** into the metal blade. (Hanif, 2008: p. 328)
- iv) We **are incriminating** our mothers. (Sidhwa,1988: p. 161)
- v) I **am performing** the monkey. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 178)
- vi) They **are killing** all Muslims (Sidhwa,1988: p. 192)
- vii) Night envelopes the city, **covering** it like a blanket. (Ali, 2007: p. 03)
- viii) And still a beggar or two goes by **singing** in a voice.... (Ali, 2007: p. 06)
- ix) An old lady in her fifties **is lying** on one of..... (Ali, 2007:p. 07)

1.2. Use of progressive aspect with stative verb

- iii) I **am suffocating**. (Sidhwa,1988: p. 05)
- iv) My heart **is pounding** and I try to get off the table. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 05)
- v) ...and the poets **are feeling** the lack of..... (Ali, 2007:p. 04)

Collective use of Progressive aspect and habitual

There is a great difference in the use of progressive aspect between Indian English and British English. The Indians English speakers use progressive aspect with habitual while in British English a simple present tense is used to show habitual (Trudgill 1982: 110). The use of progressive aspect with habitual is also visible in Pakistani English variety as well.

Examples:

- i) He **is always wearing** slippers, so? At last he has started wearing a uniform.
(Hanif, 2008: p. 348)
- ii) He **is always feeling** better. (Hanif, 2008: p. 349)
- iii) I know I **am always saluting** a dead man (Hanif, 2008: p. 340)
- iv) Do something. I **am always hurting**. (Sidhwa,1988: p. 6)
- v) He **is usually wearing** glasses during reading. (Sidhwa,1988: p.57)
- vi) People of both the regions **are always respecting**..... (Sidhwa, 1988: p.117)

Use of Perfective aspect

The use of past adverbial with past tense also differentiates the British variety from other varieties of English. According to Kachru (1985) present perfect is used with past time verb in Indian English whereas, in Pakistani English past perfect is used in sentences having the past adverbial.

Examples:

- i) In Danang we captured this gook, which **had killed** nine of my men with knife a few days **ago**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 111)
- ii) I **had pounced** and pinned him to the ground **yesterday**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 134)
- iii) Uncle **had caught** him by the tail a few days **ago**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 135)
- iv) Muslim-Hindu riots **had broken out** near holy (festival) almost a month **ago**.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 71)
- v) I **had never** thought to ask him **before**. (Sidhwa, 1988: p. 119)
- vi) Hindu community **had planned** to smash the Parsees a night **ago**.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p.177)
- vii) Until the **last century** it **had held** its head high.... (Ali, 2007: p. 05)
- viii) You **have heard** enough for **today**. (Ali, 2007: p. 07)
- ix) I **had never approved** of Ashfaq's marriage.... (Ali, 2007: p. 10)

2. Use of Reduced relative phrases:

According to Baumgardner (1947:p. 47) in Pakistan English the use of preposed phrasal compounds is considered to be equivalent of postposed attributive relative clauses.

Examples:

- i) **The Pakistan Time** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 114)
- ii) **Soviet Red Army** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 119)
- iii) **Late night movies** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 322)
- iv) **Slick greying hair** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 311)
- v) **A blazing silver disk** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 321)
- vi) **White gloved hands** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 326)
- vii) **Open topped jeeps** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 328)
- viii) **Limp handed salute** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 329)
- ix) **Thumps up sign** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 322)
- x) **Guilt driven attention** (Sidhwa,1988:p. 05)
- xi) **Cane bottomed chair** (Sidhwa,1988:p. 165)
- xii) **Pointed tipped shoes** (Sidhwa,1988:p. 149)
- xiii) **Half hearted effort** (Sidhwa,1988:p. 131)

xiv) **Two toothed grandmother** *(Sidhwa,1988:p. 193)*

xv) **Bunched up lips** *(Sidhwa,1988:p. 138)*

Use of Complementation:

Rehman 1990) and Saleemi (1993) has focused on the complementation while having an analysis of Pakistani English syntax.

Use of verb complementation:

Pakistani English variety is different in its use of monotransitive and ditransitive verb complementation.

Examples:

- i) Or from their berets, so carefully **positioned to hide** that shiny bald patch.
(Hanif, 2008: p. 17)
- ii) He stood tall and **refused to look** down or sideways. *(Hanif, 2008: p. 20)*
- iii) My father made me **promise never to swear** on the Quran even if I was telling the truth.
(Hanif, 2008: p. 49)
- iv) My neck too is **beginning to ache** at that awkward angle.
(Sidhwa,1988: p. 138)
- v) You are free **to go** to your mosques. *(Sidhwa,1988:p. 139)*
- vi) And he **began to relate**
- vii)He asked me **to crawl**..... *(Ali, 2007: p 122)*
- viii) He was **going to mix** it..... *(Ali, 2007: p 123)*

Use of Noun complementation

In Pakistani English a preposition plus -ing participle is used as to-infinitive.

Examples:

- i) You have one night **for thinking**. *(Hanif, 2008: p. 21)*
- ii) So absorbed was he in the innards of the whale that it took him some time **for realizing** what the imam was saying. *(Hanif, 2008: p. 37)*
- iii) Col. Bharucha decided to spare time **for planning**. *(Sidhwa,1988:p. 189)*
- iv) Ayah carries me screaming into the kitchen and **proceeds to splash my** face at the sink. *(Sidhwa,1988:p. 57)*

Difference in the use of word order

Pakistani English lacks in subject auxiliary inversion.

Examples:

- i) What he wants to say but cannot get the **tone right**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 313)
- ii) What everybody else **is doing?** (Hanif, 2008: p. 334)
- iii) What they **are thinking?** (Hanif, 2008: p. 345)

Omission of auxiliaries

The absence of do support is very common in practice in Pakistani English.

Examples:

- i) **They *like prisoners. They *worms.** (Hanif,, 2008: p. 105)
- ii) ***you believe that?** It was difficult to get a word out of him.
(Hanif,, 2008: p. 111)
- iii) **How *you know?** (Hanif, 2008: p. 182)
- iv) How much time ***passed?** (Hanif, 2008: p. 201)
- v) Sir, why ***you** sent? (Hanif, 2008: p. 138)
- vi) You ***related?** (Hanif, 2008: p.201)
- vii) ***A** life sentence? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 81)
- viii) ***You** have stolen the jar? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 132)
- ix) Taking away something, ***Rosy** doesn't want anyway? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 69)
- x) ***We** are getting all hoity-toity today? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 80)
- xi) Oye! ***You** gone crazy? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 124)
- xii) ***The** sugar and the rose-water jumped last night? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 137)
- xiii) *** you know** about partition? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 160)
- xiv) Where ***she** go? (Sidhwa,1988: p. 139)
- xv) **She* not** talk much, she get tired. (Sidhwa,1988: p. 2)
- xvi) **They* not** learn dirty words yet, (Sidhwa,1988: p. 25)
- xvii) They will think **I* now** teach you. (Sidhwa,1988: p.25)
- xviii) What *** she** expects from Parsee family? (Sidhwa,1988: p.109)
- xix) ***You** hear about Bhagwan das the tailor? (Sidhwa,1988: p.118)

Use of Preposition

In British English the use of preposition is considered to be redundant, whereas, in other non-native English varieties these are considered to be standard. Rahman (1990) has described three types of differences in the use of preposition in Pakistani English such as:

- i) In Pakistani English prepositions are often skipped
- ii) Prepositions are used on those places where there is no need
- iii) Dissimilar types of prepositions are used in Pakistani English

Examples:

- i) ***To** defend yourself against *(Hanif, 2008: p.18)*
- ii) Spitting ***his face** *(Hanif, 2008: p.31)*
- iii) Who walked ***his** clan *(Hanif, 2008: p.31)*
- iv) Looked ***my** target *(Hanif, 2008: p.133)*
- v) His mouth ***my** ear. *(Hanif, 2008: p.17)*
- vi) ***the** sleepy fallen arch of my right foot. *(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 5)*
- vii) His lips stretch and stretch in a small line ***into his face.** *(Sidhwa, 1988: p.118)*
- viii) He crushes the stub of his cigarette ***into the grass.** *(Sidhwa, 1988: p.118)*
- ix) Carrying on their heads charpoys heaped ***their** belongings. *(Sidhwa, 1988: p.199)*

Use of articles

The already described nouns are re-represented with the use of articles. In Pakistani English

variety the most common errors are in the use of articles. The definite article is always absent from places where it needs to be placed. This error is also visible in African, Indian and Ghanaian English (Bokamba 1982: 80-81).

Examples:

- i) General Akhter remained ***general** until the time he died. *(Hanif, 2008: p.44)*
- ii) But he is in too cheerful ***mood.** *(Hanif, 2008: p.52)*
- iii) In the first meeting after General Zia's coup, eight generals, including the heads of ***the navy**, and ***the air force**, sat around a table. *(Hanif, 2008: p.38)*
- iv) ***One** who steals purse steals trash. *(Sidhwa, 1988: p.97)*
- v) ***Yard** itself is thronged by woman at day and by men at night. *(Sidhwa, 1988: p.194)*

- vi) The lines on ***poet's** face trace his heart's feelings. (Sidhwa,1988: p.247)

Lexis

The researches have proved that Pakistani English has evolved rapidly. Urdu has great influence on English and so many Urdu words have been added in Oxford dictionary as well. Different strategies have been used for nativizing English. Some of those are being discussed below:

Transliteration/Borrowing

It is strategy used in non-native varieties of Pakistani, Indian and African English. It is used when there are no exact equivalents for the culture specific items such as 'mehndi, payal and churi' are found in Standard English. It is also used as an appropriation strategy for localizing Standard English. Pakistani and Indian English is rich in transliteration. Baumgardner and Sahmim (1993) have defined 54 categories in which the borrowed words are used in English.

Examples:

- i) **Birather**, that's why you so sweet. (Hanif, 2008: p.105)
- ii) The man who had fired judges and television newscasters who had refused to wear a **duppata** on the heads. (Hanif, 2008: p.117)
- iii) Black **Shiwrani** for the dress to the nation; pressed and tried. (Hanif, 2008: p.315)
- iv) She is called in moments of need and gratitude, **bijli**. (Sidhwa,1988: p. 21)
- v) **Ayah** covers my head with her **sari paloo**. (Sidhwa,1988: p. 137)
- vi) Going all the way from '**uloo-kay-pathay**'... (Sidhwa,1988: p. 81)
- vii) Here and there in every **mohallah** the mosques..... (Ali, 2007: p. 03)
- viii) At the foot of the palm **henna** tree... (Ali, 2007: p. 07)
- ix) And goes to the **latrine**..... (Ali, 2007: p. 09)

Idioms/Proverbs:

These are always culture bound and vary from culture to culture. So they are difficult to be translated and are used as is it. If sometimes they are translated they lose their meaning and essence (New Mark, 1993).

- i) She didn't tell you? **Are you a farther or a barber/Bunda aen kae nae aen** (بنندہ این کہ نائی این) (Sidhwa,1988: p. 12)
- ii) You will bloody **fall at each other's throat**. (Sidhwa,1988: p. 60)
- iii) **Twisting tails behind the scene...** (Sidhwa,1988: p. 87)

- iv) **Destruction in its foundation and blood in its soil.** (Ali, 2007: p. 04)
- v) That God is **all-high and one** ... (Ali, 2007: p. 04)
- vi) It is the symbol of **Life and Death**.... (Ali, 2007: p. 04)

Adaptation of Grammatical structures:

Different words from local languages may be used with the grammatical morphemes.

Examples:

- i) She found herself standing at the end of a long queue of women, all middle aged or old, all covered in **dupattas**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 144)
- ii) The bloody **burqas!** How did you know that weren't carrying a rocket launcher beneath that tent? (Hanif, 2008: p. 148)
- iii) They tried to infiltrate it with **mullahs** like they have done with every single trade union. (Hanif, 2008: p. 166)
- iv) All rich **begums**, the Information Minister told him. (Hanif, 2008: p. 172)
- v) Stuffing ourselves on syrupy **gulab jamans and jalebis**. (Sidhwa, 1988: p. 101)
- vi) We go into the kitchen to Imam Din for **chapatties** with sugar. (Sidhwa, 1988: p. 142)
- vii) Look out! There is a fly on the **ladoos**. (Sidhwa, 1988: p. 164)
- viii) How the **Farangis**.... (Ali, 2007: p. 08)
- ix) all the **Mussalmans** (Ali, 2007: p. 08)
- x) ices and **sherbets** (Ali, 2007: p. 23)

Compounding:

In Pakistani English certain compound words have a vivid effect.

Examples:

- i) Just a **king size matters** on the ground. (Hanif, 2008: p. 109)
- ii) The only person who is really pleased to see us is the **band master**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 326)
- iii) **Load master** Fayyaz asks, "Shall I serve the mangoes, sir"? (Hanif, 2008: p. 359)
- iv) ...and looks at ayah out of the corners of his gleaming **light brown** eyes.

- (Sidhwa, 1988: p.119)
- v) I told you to tighten **cot strings** yesterday. (Sidhwa,1988 :p.136)
- vi) Removing his lamb's wool **Jinnah cap**. (Sidhwa,1988: p.236)
- vii) In the dim **starlight** roofs and houses.... (Ali, 2007: p. 03)
- viii) In the **courtyards**, on the roofs, (Ali, 2007: p. 03)
- ix) And dogs quarrel..... alleys and **cross-roads**. (Ali, 2007: p. 03)

Hybridization

In Pakistani English hybridization is used to improve the productivity of the language. Certain Urdu words are combined with English words.

Examples:

- i) In his presidential dress, looking dignified in a **black-shirwani**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 114)
- ii) In his yellow **pyjama-shorts** and wearing **kirpan-daggers**. (Sidhwa, 1988:p. 140)
- iii) Sniffing and wiping her nose on **sari-blouse**. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 153)
- iv) Their crumpled *kamizes* are too short and the **pencha-bottoms** of their *shalwars* too wide. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 249)
- v) Reminders of **old Delhis** ... (Ali, 2007: p. 04)
- vi) Dome-shaped **pan-box**... (Ali, 2007: p. 08)
- vii) He was dressed only in a **shirt and pajama** ... (Ali, 2007: p. 24)

Conversion

Conversion means a shift from one part of speech into other such as a shift from adjective to noun or from noun to verb.

Examples:

- i) I am on my knees, my **eye's level** with the letter box slit. (Hanif, 2008: p. 24)
- ii) The only person who **voiced his thought** was General Akhtar. (Hanif, 2008: p. 42)
- iii) Some would go on to **govern provinces**, others would be their juniors. (Hanif, 2008: p. 44)
- iv) We looked at the **dazed** and dull faces. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 214)

- v) Convoys to send **kidnapped women**. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 235)
- vi) We were only smuggling the **rationed petrol**. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 235)

Pre-posed Phrase:

In Pakistani English certain prepositional phrases are placed at preposed positions.

Examples:

- i) It turned out it was a **circus guy**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 111)
- ii) Put some clothes on him and take him to the **VIP room**.
(Hanif, 2008: p. 143)
- iii) Our feet had suffocated and died in their shinny **leather coffins**.
(Hanif, 2008: p. 109)
- iv) He slept in his bed and at night went to his **friend's apartment**.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 245)

Semantic Shift

Different words from Standard British English are used in Pakistani English which reflect a shift in meaning.

Examples:

- i) One day this asshole is going to be **court martialled**. (Hanif, 2008: p. 51)
- ii) The mother hastily **winds** shawl. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 14)
- iii) I can see through two **barred** windows. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 33)
- iv) Outside their window Yousaf is **shaving** the leaves from the trees.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p.65)
- v) Night **envelopes** ... (Ali, 2007: p. 03)
- vi) **Engrossed** in thoughts (Ali, 2007: p. 25)

Syntactic Innovations

Restructuring and introducing novelties in the use of different grammatical functions have been a paramount characteristic of non-native authors, it is one way in which Pakistani English differs from British standardized English (Schmied, 1991: 125-126) The novel Ice- Candy-Man has such unusual sentence structures. The use of 'as if' differs from standardized English.

- i) He puffs up and surveys us **as if he is** caught a lion. (Sidhwa,1988:p. 164)
- ii) Ice-Candy Man tucks his green shirt between his legs **as if he is wearing** a dhoti.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 96)

- iii) He behaves **as if this alone is** not enough to rivet my attention.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 148)
- iv) He is looking so deliberately at the floor that it appears **as if he is hanging** his head.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 151)
- v) She suddenly asks **as if the zoo attendant is somewhere** he ought not to be.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 151)
- vi) And he strokes *Massuer's* hand with his trembling hand **as if he is massaging** *Massuer*.
(Sidhwa, 1988: p. 170)

Discussion

Like many other languages English language also changes its features when it moves from one area to another area. Pakistani English is a non-native variety because it is not used as mother tongue in Pakistan. Pakistani English has its own distinct register which shows variations at different levels of language. Being a non-native variety, Pakistani English has different structure; words and meaning from Standard English. These features have independent trends in Pakistani English. These features made Pakistani English more complex. There is a great influence of Urdu on Pakistani English as these both languages remain in contact for many years.

English language is a lingua franca so it is greatly influenced by different languages. Every country where English is spoken as a second or third language has its own variety of English such as Nigerian, Singaporean, Indian and Pakistani Englishes. All these Englishes have their own specifications and uniqueness with respect to grammatical and syntactical structures. In Pakistani English variety there is also a great influence of Urdu language which is quite visible in Pakistani English novels. The use of different Urduised words not only represents Pakistani culture but also make Pakistani English a unique variety. The influence of Urdu is up to such extent that the local and cultural terms used in Urdu have become a part of the Oxford Dictionary and Pakistani English has become the legitimate variety of World Englishes now.

Every literary piece of work is the reflection of some particular culture. Every culture has its own uniqueness which is not found in other cultures. While writing it becomes difficult for the authors to translate or get the exact equivalents of those culture specific terms, so s/he uses different strategies such as transliteration or borrowing to convey the meaning, same strategies have been applied by the Pakistani English Novel writers.

Conclusion

Honna (2003) "English extends, adjusts and varies when it is used in non-native context". The present research after having an analysis of Pakistani English Novel writer's works concludes that Pakistani English variety is unique in nature and resembles to non-native varieties of World Englishes but unfortunately is one of the less researched varieties of English. It is different from Standard British English not only at grammatical level but at syntactic level too. Another uniqueness of Pakistani English is due to the frequent use of Urdu vocabulary in writings and speaking. The author's such strategies are the reflection of their ideological perception of promoting their culture and making Pakistani English a distinct variety evolving its own identity. It is very compulsory to take necessary steps for the promotion and acceptance of Pakistani English at international levels. Furthermore, the

future researches should be about the analysis of Pakistani English's distinct features rather than having it compared with British or American English.

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