

Code-Mixing of English in the Sindhi Newspaper "Daily Kawish": A Case Study



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Courtesy: http://www.thekawish.com/beta/

Abstract

Code-mixing occurs frequently in the contemporary polyglot, bilingual and multilingual societies. It takes place not only in electronic & print media but it also comes about in all ranges

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of the country. This study was aimed at discovering the level to which code-mixing is occurring in the largest circulated daily Sindhi newspaper 'Kawish', if there were any & to discover alike words in Sindhi verbal communication. A qualitative approach has been used to get the outcome in this study which is a case study. The publications of 'Kawish' for a month were scrutinized and dissected. The formulated facts and figures or data discovered that the occurrence of codemixing is commonly experienced in the newspaper. Though, words to big extent have their resemblance in Sindhi lingo yet these words are not a part of publics' lively vocabulary and the same are not ordinarily brought in use in daily dialogues. It replicated the wide-ranging performance prevalent in the social order. Those words are utilized that are effortlessly accessible and can assist laid-back and composed dialogues, no problem if these words are brought in use by carrying out code-mixing. This study will help in transporting wakefulness to the journalists who files news and other related individuals regarding their run-through of codemixing, with the purpose that they remain cognizant of the phenomenon that English words possess their counterparts in Sindhi tongue and ought to be brought in use as an alternative. Besides, there is a dire need of framing a linguistic policy for the purpose of the news because these are ceremonial and watched globally.

Keywords: Code-mixing, Kawish newspaper, Sindhi news, Case study, language policy

Introduction

The regional language of the Sindh province is Sindhi while the national or communicative language of Pakistan is Urdu language, except Sindhi, a number of local languages are vocalized in the Sindh province which give a multilingual or a polyglot standing to the province. Simultaneously English possesses an extreme status in this Sindhi society, as it is an official language of the province and the country. This kind of hegemony of English, inattention of the federal as well as the provincial governments in framing a linguistic strategy and policy, imperialism of west and the outlook as well as reaction of the social order to the English Language has made the occurrence of code-mixing among people in their everyday conversations. The Print and electronic media undoubtedly has played a vital role in the expansion and growth of contact and conversation yet it has simultaneously augmented the occurrence of code-mixing as being observed in several studies prepared in the arena of research (Rasul, 2006; Mushtaq & Zahra, 2012). Code-mixing too is ensuring upsurge to a language mixture (Khalid 2006). In a bilingual or multilingual civilization, though the process seems to be inevitable yet it is shocking. It has actually given rise to problems and queries. It is therefore required to keep check & take notice counter to code-mixing as it is promptly altering Sindhi lingo.

Beginning of Code-Mixing in Sindhi

Sindhi language is an Indo-Aryan language of the historical Sindh region which is spoken by the Sindhi people. When it was decided to educate the masses through literature with the help of Sindhi language, the language experts and educationists insisted on streamlining the Sindhi tongue. According to the opinion of experts and educationists simple verbal communication impacts the people to a great extent because in Media, it is well said that simple sentence is effective sentence. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan not only highlighted the role of language for gaining literature related things in order to edify and modify the followers of Islam belonging to the subcontinent but also opened the path for English to be developed.

In the commencement of English language in the subcontinent, the society articulated some resistance and opposed it vividly but later, the masses gradually not only launched a movement in order to revamp old-style Urdu language but then it also recognized English to a great extent because the English language had pierced its abysmal roots into music, art & literature of the Indian Subcontinent. The impact of English was so foremost that the people of the subcontinent were not able to set free themselves from the grasps of English even after Independence. As a result of it, English language was given the status of the official language in the country.

The conclusion we get from the history is this that, like Urdu, Sindhi language has also experienced several ups and downs as well as alterations since 1857. Sindhi is burdened with Turkish, Persian and Arabic words. During the life period of well-known Sufi Poet of Sindh Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (1689-1752) the Sindhi language was uncontaminated, unique, difficult and hard and free from the influence of those languages it faces with now. The young generation of Sindh is unable to understand the poetry of Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai because of the deteriorating situation of the language at present.

From the period between 1857- 1947, Sindhi lingo had grown into simplicity. This happened due to the diminishing amount of the influence of Persian, Turkish and Arabic languages and getting impact of Urdu and English languages. After separation, Sindhi spoken in India got the influence of Hindi language to a great extent; therefore, the Sindhi language spoken in the Ulhasnagar region of the Indian state of Maharashtra and the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat is somewhat different from that of spoken in the Sindh province.

Sindhi has greatly been affected by both Urdu and English Linguistics after independence in 1947. Those who have never studied English in Sindh use numerous words of the language in their daily communication. A number of English words like chief justice, police, book, pen, plate, Vote, timing, glass, mobile phone, video game, television, make-up, party, current account, state bank, dressing table, steel mills, January, dollar, sorry, thanks, welcome, bye, thank you, good morning, good night, budget, peoples' party, funding, face book, whats app, twitter, social media and message can regularly be heard from the people who don't know even the ABC of English in their daily conversation except having any wakefulness of code-mixing. It will not be extension to add here that above-mentioned words have been a necessary part of Sindhi language and many English words including above given vocabulary are used in daily Kawish newspaper without knowing the phenomenon and fact of code-mixing.

Role of 'Kawish' Newspaper in Code-Mixing

In this contemporary society, the vital role of media cannot be ignored in keeping the people updated from all the national and international issues, developments and happenings. Kawish being a largest circulated Sindhi newspaper of the Sindh province has got much familiarity among the people and it has achieved the target of making place in the hearts of the masses after developing credibility. The Kawish possesses all kinds of news including education,

politics, entertainment, recreational and international news items. It has become a big means of keeping the people updated and communication.

Daily Kawish has succeeded in drawing the attention of the publics on account of focusing on the international relations, economic and political situation of Pakistan. Kawish left all other Sindhi newspapers at least 60 in number behind in rating; as a result, it grabs more and more advertisements from both private and public sectors. The companies and people for enhancing their businesses issue advertisements to Kawish in Sindhi media rather than other newspapers. This is because of the popularity of the newspaper in the province.

Summing up the discussion, Kawish is trying its best to quench the thirst of knowledge of its readers. According to Rasul, 2006, "the social order, verbal communication and media are knotted in a single bond and close rapport; this is based on the ground reality". Both print and electronic media has been playing a role of two dimensions which include (i) that the media impacts greatly on the lives of people & forms the outlook of the publics. (ii) It throws back and reflects the conduct of the people. Since English is enjoying the status of a verbal communication of sophisticated, educated, learned, elite class and cultured people in the Sindh province, hence code-mixing of English in Sindhi language has become a common societal bustle. This theoretically vocalized or socio-cultural, socio-linguistic occurrence is mirrored in Kawish newspaper in order which is swaying the people.

Research Questions

This research was based on finding answers to the following research questions.

- 1. Is code-mixing predominant in Sindhi newspaper Kawish? If yes, then to what extent?
- 2. Which kind of code-mixing is done in the newspaper and at what level?
- 3. Is Sindhi language adequate enough to give equivalent of the injected English linguistic words?

Scope of the Study

This study has been restricted to the 30 publications of the newspaper 'Kawish'. The study focused solely on the occurrence of mixing the English code which is being done in the newspaper.

Significance of the Study

This research about the occurrence of code-mixing in Sindhi newspaper 'Kawish' is of mammoth significance especially in the Sindh Province and also for the country where a number of indigenous lingoes are articulated, voiced, written and spoken wherein the occurrence and phenomenon of mixing the codes is common thing nowadays. This phenomenon lends a hand to comprehend the sociolinguistic values as well as culture in Sindh and also the country. We can say that this study has great importance as it draws attention towards the reality that both print and electronic media do not have any permanent linguistic strategy or language policy. The journalists and media men use English at their own behest, understanding and convenience.

Review of the Related Researches

The code-mixing is a global fact and situation in a polyglot society like that of Sindh. This fact has been witnessed in several areas such as periodicals, magazines, newspapers, television, radio transmissions, nutrition dissertation, internet, daily lives etcetera. A study of code-mixing of English into Chinese internet language by Bi (2011) tells that code-mixing has turned into a fashion in the internet dissertation in China. The code-mixing of English in Chinese language is not because of or reason of any traditional onslaught; rather English words are brought into use solely in order to implement language tasks. The conclusion given by the researcher was this that the English language has converted into inevitable fashion. Ample consideration and heed is mandatory to carry the sense of balance of code-mixing in order to forbid misperception, cultural meddling and misunderstanding. As cited in Lau et al., 2011, Muysken says that code-mixing is a procedure wherein verbal substances or lexical items as well as structural characteristics and grammatical features of more than one verbal communications occur in the same paragraph or sentence. The main objective of the study was aimed at studying code-mixing of English lexical items in showbiz updates in China.

he examiner finally concluded that the shortened forms of word or phrase (abbreviations) such as 'TV', 'VCR', 'CPU', 'FBR', 'CD', 'PC', 'PTV' 'DVD', 'CV', 'RCC', 'SMS', 'PM', 'CM', 'VIP', 'IT', 'KTN', 'ARY', 'CSS', 'PCS', 'FPSC', 'SPSC' and 'KE' were employed and utilized to make news easy, stress-free, simple & unpretentious to comprehend the same. Moreover, specific adjectives such as high, calm, brave, cruel, bored, lazy, cool, hot, kind, still, tranquil, quiet, large, little, big, fat, short, tiny, wide, friendly, gentle, happy, jolly, lively, perfect, proud, successful and many others adjectives were written in filing the news in a bid to yield fashionable outcome or to throw a contemporary touch to the entertaining news & updates in China while repetition of words such as 'lovely lovely', 'beautiful beautiful', 'bye bye', 'chil chil' is "a characteristic of Chinese linguistic which is not permitted in English sentence structure or grammar.

Furthermore, the English words which have been mentioned above, motives and tasks of mixing the codes have been more discovered by Indian researcher Kanthimathi (1999). She conducted her research on higher secondary students by taking help from an opinion poll. The researcher established that the extent of English code-mixing hinges on the diverse aspects like (a) Medium of instruction in higher secondary school (b) Volume of publicity to English (c) The regularity of verbal communication used in several spheres. The outcome of the research is mirrored in the following avowal: "The universe is wealthier than it is likely to utter in any solo lingo" (Prigogone as cited in Kanthimati, 1999).

Likhitphongsathornand Sappapan (n.d.) did a study to identify the types of English brought in use in ballad lettering. As detected by Benthhila and Davies citing Teeratorn & Pattama, (n.d.) concluded that even the music was not able to escape the influence of code-switching and code-mixing. Such situations or facts are utilized to yield stylistic & appealing upshot.

Another researcher Li (2000) establishes that the masses mostly try to express in the English language because of its veracity and preciseness as this language needs a smaller amount of struggle. According to Hawkins (2004) with the use of English words, one can depict the most

with the least. The researcher recommended that the well-organized one is he who by means of the bottommost whole difficulty in online performing or processing.

Kannaovakun and Gunther (2003) establish in their research conducted on code-mixing that the linguistic brought in use in entertainment program of a Thai television channel was studied. The statistic or data was a recorded prevalent showbiz program. The outcome revealed that as many as seven kinds of code-mixing were employed in the said entertainment program, the host and guests were doing code-mixing of the both languages i.e. English and Thai lingoes, transcription from one alphabet to another (transliteration), cutting, clipping, shortened form of a word or a phrase (abbreviation), crossbreeding (hybridization), employing the English titles, terms and names.

Another researcher Shen (2010) has conducted research on code-switching of English into Chinese language in sports based news reports. This research was conducted on the basis of an effective and wide-ranging Chinese sports newspaper. He unearthed that the substituted elements (switched constituents) oscillate and vary from one lexeme to sentences and phrases.

Similar outcomes were revealed in a research that was based on the remarks of the people who were regular readers of Herald in Zimbabwe. The scholar chose articles of seven days from the different editions of the magazine for the investigation. He witnessed that the fact of codemixing & code-switching was general in remarks and comments given by readers and he also discovered that the fact or situation was at all stages which is intra-sentential, level intra-word and inter-sentential.

Similarly, Charaka conducted research on code-mixing of English in the newspapers being brought out in Thailand. The objective was to recognize language component (linguistic unit) that is mixed in Thai verbal communication and examine parts of speech code-mixing in the newspapers brought out daily, the investigator categorized the words caused from the codemixing. It was discovered that maximum occurrence of code-mixing took place in sports news items that was almost 41 percentages and the minimum occurrence of code-mixing which recorded in financial news was just 10 percentages. The study also revealed that the code-mixing at lexical level was in excess of that of phrasal level.

Likewise, according to Tsang (2006), who conducted a research in order to investigate the ratio of code-mixing on social media sites with the objectives to discover code-mixing of English & Chinese languages on internet environment. The statistics or the data was gathered in an ordinary situation. The study observed that as many as five kinds of language structures (linguistic features) are present in computer arbitrated conversations. This indicates that dialogue is a crossbreed (hybrid) of lettering & talking on internet environment. It was concluded from the study that the language structures (linguistic features) are an outcome of those of speakerwriter's wish to converse efficiently and effectively.

Al-Mulhim (n.d.) did a case study research in order to explore the impact of both print and electronic media on mixing the English code amongst youths in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The model comprised of young girls that were caused to watch a popular TV program named 'Scoop' with the objectives to notice how English brought in use in the specific program that mustered the courage in the females to utilize alike words in their daily communications. The result of the study backed the theory (hypothesis) that newspapers, magazines, radio and television had an abundant effect on the verbal communication of youths belonging to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Sitti Kussuji Indrastuti (2009) in his research discovered that the occurrence of codemixing & code-switching on Yasika FM Radio was higher in comparison with other broadcasting organizations in Yogyakarta. The researcher unearthed that interior code-switching that is code-switching in a sense and flair is a general thing on the Yasika FM Radio. Thus the outcomes disclosed that code-switching is either because of a move from a trivial (non-serious) to thoughtful (serious) problem or to enhance comedy to the transmission.

Moreover, Shogren, J. B. (2011), explored code-mixing & code-switching amongst polyglot kids aiming at investigating the design & pattern of mixing and switching the codes of two children (one boy and second one a girl) aging five years each. According to the revelation, the lad speaking two languages (bilingual) in natural background was inclined to switching the code; while the lass taught L2 (second language) repeatedly was resorted to mixing the both languages (codes) in her chatty interface. This has disclosed the link and affiliation between language conduct and method of publicity to a linguistic. It was a transitory analysis on literature already printed and manufactured on code-mixing between binary lingoes.

According to the analysis of Mushtaq and Zahra (2012), regarding the code-mixing on TV advertisements. The research was aimed at exploring influence and degree of mixing the code in commercials publicized on many television channels and newspapers in Pakistan. Statistics (Data) was received from some Pakistan-based television channels which included Hum Television, ARY Digital Television Network and Geo Television. The researchers distributed a questionnaire in order to get to know the influences and opinions of mixing the code on the spectators of television advertisements. This study established that code-mixing was present in the commercials to a bigger amount in television advertisements, throwing a solid influence on the spectators. By this way, code-mixing served the purpose of efficient as well as effective discourse.

In the same way, Asghar (2012) is of the opinion that code-mixing causes in transplant or hybridization, when more than one linguistic is repeatedly mixed, this causes in a novel crossbreed (hybrid) diversity of linguistic. Though, the said fresh diversity of language bonds to a certain degree beauties of the two lingoes yet this variety of language possesses its own exceptional and sovereign vocabulary and grammar that is to be said outstanding to any of the diversified lingoes. Asghar (2012) supports his notion by presenting certain instances like glassein, universitiyaan, partiyan, machinayen, leaderaan, budgetein, classein, kaarkunaan, quomi assembly, hakomati memberan, senator sahibaan etc. The researcher remarked that certain talkers were wonted and habitual of reiterating English counterparts of the Pakistani national language words either to display their information as well as knowledge on the English linguistic or portray their standing realization.

Likewise, Talaat (2002) gathered statistics and data from some English newsprint and periodicals printed in Pakistan. The designated script was explored by linking standard British English with the sentence construction of Urdu. She explored that the structure of Urdu language momentously affected the English lingo increasing in Pakistani English. She remarked formational difference in opinion in linguistic and then established that this was happening because of accurate conversion (translation) and code-mixing.

Research Strategy

The qualitative approach/ methodology have been used for this research. Owing to specific time, a case study research was chosen so that the fact of code-mixing may be understood in befitting manner and analyzed within the limitations of a particular element.

Population

The populace comprised of 30 publications of daily 'Kawish' of March 2018.

Sampling

The sampling methods designed for this study were Convenient and Purposive sampling techniques. The sample comprised of 30 publications of Kawish newspaper for the month March 2018.

Data Collection Instruments

The data collection tool was the 30 publications of daily 'Kawish' of March 2018. The newspaper's cuttings facilitated in ascertaining and determining whether the code-mixing is rampant in the largest circulated daily Sindhi newspaper. Besides, these cuttings selected closely from the 30 publications of Kawish assisted to elucidate, interpret, discover replacement and pinpoint the word class of the English term put in the Sindhi news in Kawish.

Analysis of the News Cuttings

The investigation of the cuttings of the publication of Kawish newspaper has revealed that code-mixing is repeatedly accepted by the readers of Kawish because the news lingo has revamped since some years. No doubt, the words such as captions, lead (leading news of five column on front page), super lead (the second leading news of five column on the upper portion from left), headings, scoop, breaking news, box story, photos have got their comparable in Sindhi and they were employed in bygone times but with the variation in societal approach have been thrown away.

After in-depth research of the cuttings of thirty publications of Kawish, this was scrutinized and examined that code-mixing is repeatedly experienced in the news items of the newspaper. Though, words of English in abundance brought in use in the newspaper possessed their relevance as well as equivalence yet they were not in daily usage in the newspaper. The people often are unacquainted with such similar and alike words. Moreover, this was scrutinized that even such words of English whose equivalent are cognizant to the people, were too injected in Kawish. For instance the English words such as Chief Justice, Budget, Takeover, Election Commission, Parliament, Working Group, Inquiry Committee, Petrol, Notification, Vice Chancellor ere also used in news items. The same Sindhi words were dredged up which are

itemized below against the English words used in Kawish. The words that were reiterated and rewritten numerous times have been cited merely once.

English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi
		manuscript
Chief Justice	Sarbraah Judge	سربراهه جج
Party	Jama'at	جماعت
Record	Mehfooz karn	محفوظ کرڻ
Rangers	Qanoon Lagu Kandarr edaaro	محفوك كرن قانون لاڳو كندڙ ادارو برقي مراسلو تيل
E-mail	Barqi maraslo	برقي مراسلو
Petrol, diesel	Tel	تیل
Takeover	Hukoomat Sanbhalan	حكومت سنيالڻ
Retirement	Sabkadoshi	حڪومت سنڀالڻ سبڪوشي
Media	Iblaagh ya Sahaafat	ابلاغ یا صحافت
Banner	Jhanda	جهنڊا
Notification	Hukum-naamo	حڪم نامو بجلي جي اکٻوٽ
Load shedding	Bijli ji Akh Boot	بجلي جي اکٻوٽ
Judicial martial law	Adaalti hukoomat	عدالتي حكومت
Election Commission	Aam Choondon Karaaendarr edaaro	عام چونڊون ڪرائيندڙ ادارو
Budget	Laagat ya kharch jo tafseel	لاڳت يا خرچ جو تفصيل
Parliament	Majlis e shura	پار ليامينٽ
Working Group	Kam Kandarr Jatho	کم کندڙ جٿو
Inquiry Committee	Jaach kandarr jatho	جاچ ڪندڙ جٿو
Vice Chancellor	Aala Talimi Edaaray jo Sarbrah	اعليٰ تعليمي اداري جو سربراهه

Table 1. English terms with their Sindhi equivalents (Published in daily Kawish: March 1-5, 2018)

Table 2. English terms with their Sindhi equivalents (Published in daily Kawish: March 6-10, 2018)

English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi manuscript	English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi manuscript
Functional	Fa'al	فعال	Police	Muhaafiz Ahalkaar	محافظ اهلڪار
Security	Tahfuz.	تحفظ	Defense	Difaa	دفاع
People's party	Awami Jammaat	عوامي جماعت	Join	Shamil	شامل
Conference	Mashawarat	مشاورت	Officer	Kaamoro	ڪامورو
All parties conference	Kul Jamaati Mushawarat	ڪل جماعتي مشاورت	9 mm	Nandhi Bandooq	ننڍي بندوق
Election	Choond	چونڊ	Post Mortem	Marandarr manhu jo	مرندڙ ماڻھو جو معائنو

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				mu'aaino	
Movement	Tahreek	تحريك	Team	Jamaat ya	جماعت يا جٿو
				jatho	
DG Rangers	Qanoon Lagu	قانون لاڳو	Report	Tafseel	تفصيل
	Kandarr	ڪندڙ اداري			
	Edaaray jo	جو سربراهه			
	Sarbraah				
Doctor	Mu'aalij	معالج	Speaker Assembly	Majlis jo	مجلس جو
				Khateeb	خطيب
Medical check-up	Tibi Chakaas	طبي چڪاس	Ticket	Kiraayo	ڪرايو
Water Commission	Paani		Voter list	Raai jo Haq	راءِ جو حق
	Chakaas	پاڻي چڪاس ڪندڙ ادارو		rakhandarran	رکندڙن جي فهرست
	Kandarr	ڪندڙ ادارو		ji fahrast	فهرست
	Edaaro				

Table 3. English terms with their Sindhi equivalents (Published in daily Kawish: March 11-15, 2018)

English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi manuscript	English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi manuscript
Post mortem Report	Marandarr maanhu je mu'ainay ja tafseel	مرندڙ ماڻھو جي معائني جا نفصيل	Land	Zameen	زمين
Law & order	Amun Aman	امن امان	European union	Olah je mulkan jo Itihaad	اولھه جي ملڪن جو اتحاد عملِ طاقتي
Torture	Tashadud/ Maarkut	تشدد يا مار ڪٽ	Scanning	Amal-e-taqti	عملِ طاقتي
Notice	Hukam namo	حكم نامو	Join	Shamooliat	شموليت
Chief election commissioner	Choondon Karaaendarr edaaray jo Sarbraah	چونڊون ڪرائيندڙ اداري جو سربراهه	Dialogue	Mukalmo/ Galh Bolh	مقالمو، ڳالهه ٻولهه
January	Eisaai saal jo pahriyon Mahino	عيسائي سال جو پھريون مھينو	Late	Der	دير
Polling station	Rai diyan ji jagah	راءِ ڏيڻ جي جڳهه	Long run	Digho Mudo	ڊگھو مدو
Card	Pato/ taash	پتو، تاش	Negative	Nakaari	ناكاري
Immigration	Pardeh laday wanjan	ير ڏيهه لڏي	Jail	Qaidkhano	قيدخانو
CCTV	Gujhi nazar rakhan waro	و چڻ ڳجهي نظر رکڻ وارو	Glass	Katoro	ڪٽورو

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	ozaar	اوزار			
Video	Mutahrik tasveer	متحرك	Valentine's day	Ishq waran jo	عشق وارن جو
		تصوير		deenh	ڏينهن
Security check	Hifaazati	حفاظتي	Code	Chor likhaai	چور لکائي
	chakaas	چڪاس			
Clearance	Manzoori	منظوري	SMS	Barqi paigham	برقي پيغام
Manager	Muntazim	منتظم	Returning officer	Choondon	چونڊون
				karaaendarr	ڪرائيندڙ
				kamoro	کامورو
Professional	Peshay waro	پيشي وار و	High court	Alaa adaalat	اعليٰ عدالت
Reaction	Rad-e-amal	ردعمل	Arrest warrant	Griftaari waro	گرفتاري وارو
				Hukum naamo	حكم نامو
International	Aalmi	عالمي	Rural	Bahraari/ dehi	ٻِهراڙي، ديهي
National disaster	Qaumi	قومي تباهي کي	Patrolling	Gasht	گشت
management	tabahkaari khay	منهن ڏيندڙ			
	munh deendarr	ادارو			
	edaaro				
British airways	Bartaanvi	برطانوري	Land mafia	Zameenan te	زمينن تي قبضا
	jahaazan jo	جهازن جو		qabza kandarr	ڪندڙ
	fizaai rasto	فضائي رستو			
Royal Air force	Shahi hawai	شاهي هوائي	Country manager	Mulk lai muqrar	ملڪ لاءِ مقرر
	taqat	طاقت		kayal muntazam	کیل منتظم
Register	Dakhil	داخل	Helicopter	Parran waro	پرن وارو ننڍو
				nandho jahaaz	جهاز

Table 4. English terms with their Sindhi equivalents (Published in daily Kawish: March 16-22, 2018)

English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi manuscript	English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi manuscript
Security plan	Salamti mansoobo	سلامتي منصوبو	Control	Qaboo	قبضو
Quick reaction	Fori rad-e-amal	فوري ردعمل	Director General	Maamlan jo Nazim	معاملن جو ناظم
Mobile force	Gashti fauj	گشتي فوج	Million	10 Lakh	10 لک
Media man	Sahaafi	صحافي -	Press	Chapaai Markaz	ڇپائي مر ڪز
Destabilize	Ghair mustahakam	غير مستحكم	Civil	Shehri	شهري
Judicial activism	Adaalati Phurti	عدالتي قرّتي	Briefing	Jamiya Aagahi	جامع آگاهي
Doctrine	Nazrio	نظريو	Cusec	Kaab Sania	كعب ٿانيه
Link canal	Wah/ Shaakh jo jorr	واهه، شاخ جو جوڙ	Hydrel	Paani	پاڻي
Indent	Hashiyo	ہائنیو	Godfather	Bay je kufaalat ji	ٻئي جي ڪفالت

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				zimewaari khannadarr shakhs	جي ذميو ار ي ڪندڙ شخص
Don	Dohan jo Agwan	ڏوهن جو اڳواڻ	Scheme	Mansoobo	منصوبو

Table 5. English terms with their Sindhi equivalents (Published in daily Kawish: March 23-30, 2018)

English terms used in Kawish	Equivalents in Sindhi language	Equivalent in Sindhi manuscript
Out	Bahir	ٻاهر
Ballot papers	Choondan wari parchi	چونڊن واري پرچي
Ballot Boxes	Choondan wara dabba	چونڊن وارا دٻا ٿيلها
Bags	Thelha	ئیلہا
Youth Festival	Nojawaanan jo melo	نوجوان جو ميلو
Final match	Hatmi Raand	نوجوان جو ميلو حتمي راند منتقل ٿي سگھندڙ
Mobile	Muntaqil thi saghandarr	منتقل ٿي سگهندڙ
Support	Madad	مدد
Perform	Kheday saghan	کیڏي سگهڻ
Shooting	Tasveerun ji aksbandi	کيڏي سگهڻ تصويرن جي عڪسبندي هدايتڪاري
Direction	Hidaayatkari	هدايتڪاري
Body Guard	Muhaafiz	محافظ
Culture	Saqaafat	ثقافت
Foreign Policy	Pardehi Hikmat-amali	پرڏيهي حڪمت عملي
Dam	Band	بند
Accounts	Hisaab kitaab	حساب کتاب
Petition	Darkhast	درخواست
Corruption	Rushwat	رشوت
Fraud	Dhokho	ڏ <i>و</i> کو

Table 6. English terms with their Sindhi equivalents (Published in daily Kawish: March 1-30, 2018)

English terms used in	Equivalents in Sindhi	Equivalent in Sindhi
Kawish	language	manuscript
Engineer		انجنیئر
Nurse		نرس
Doctor		ڊاڪٽر
Judge		جج
Senior superintendent of		سينئر سپرينٽنڊنٽ آف پوليس
police		
Deputy commissioner		ڊپٽي ڪمشنر
Security forces		سيڪيور ٽي فورسز
Inspector general of police		ڊپٽي ڪمشنر سيڪيورٽي فورسز انسپيڪٽر جنرل آف پوليس
Commissioner		ڪمشنر
Secretary		ڪمشنر سيڪريٽري گورنر
Governor		گورنر

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	* * (
Administrator	 ایشدمنسٽريٽر
Polling officer	 پولنگ آفیسر
Presiding officer	 پرزائیڊنگ آفیسر
Lieutenant general	 ليفٽيننٽ جنرل
Colonel	 ڪرنل
Major	 ميجر
Brigadier	 برگيڊيئر
Major general	 میجر جنرل
Director general	 ڊائريڪٽر جنرل
Public relations officer	 پبلڪ رليشنز آفيسر
Registrar	 رجسٽرار
Director	 ڊائريڪٽر
Chairman	 چیئرمین
Dean	 ڊين

Findings of the Research

The investigation of the gathered statistics mirrored that the act of mixing the code of English is an essential segment of news being filed and published in Sindhi newspaper. The thing which was unearthed during the study was this that merely external code-mixing transpired in the cutting of the news items. Moreover, the second thing discovered was this that code-mixing was emerging at term degree frequently and at phrasal extent infrequently. It was also observed that the nouns had commonly been code-mixed.

The outcomes of the research revealed that Sindhi was affluent and prosperous in terminology and vocabulary in addition, having particular scarcity in the terminology concerning science and technology. The motive of this is that the exploration and growth in the arena of science & technology has not been done so far by the researchers of Sindhi language and such studies have only been carried by the western or developed countries therefore, such words or the terms are used in the English language (For this see last table).

After being an official language of all the provinces of the country including Sindh, English language is prevalent in all significant sections, segments and domains of Pakistan. English is the tongue of the judiciary, all the provincial and federal governments, armed forces, security agencies, colleges, universities, trade & commerce, cabinet secretariat, science & technology, non-governmental organizations and foreign office of Pakistan. So, English language has grown into an essential part & parcel of Sindh's social order like that of entire country to the extent that even political affairs of the province are not able to escape from its command & control.

The entire phenomenon gave rise to code-mixing of English in total areas of life in Sindh. The proper study of the facts and figures evidenced that the terms (words) which are in relation with the public sectors were brought in use in the English language, though Sindhi possesses alternative and replacement of such words.

For instance: (a) The terminologies concerning Ballot Boxes, Bags, Youth, Final Match, Mobile, Perform, Support, Shooting, Direction, Body Guard, Culture, Policy, Dam, Accounts, Petition, Corruption, Fraud, Notification, Assembly, Meeting, Vote, Load shedding and many words given in tables above. Besides, (b) The terminologies concerning judiciary warrants, magistrate, central jail, jail superintendent, Supreme Court, law & order, jailer, city police station. (c) The terminologies concerning political affairs, politics, shortened forms (abbreviations) of the political parties of Sindh including PMLF (Pakistan Muslim League Functional), JI (Jamaat e Islami), PPP (Pakistan Peoples' Party), MMA (Mutahida Majlas Amal), PTI (Pakistan Tahreek e Insaf), MQM (Mutahida Quami Movement), JUI (Jamiyat Ulma Islam), SNF (Sindh National Front), JSQM (Jeay Sindh Mutahida Mahaz), STP (Sindh Tahreek Party), BNP (Baloch National Party) etcetera. (d) The terminologies concerning website, social media, science, telephone, fax machine, technology, email, drone, website, face book, twitter, gun, LinkedIn, Gmail, revolver, arrow, software, rifle. The terminologies concerning security agencies, rangers, armed forces, army, navy, air force, chief of army staff, joint chief of staff, naval chief, chief of air staff, frontier constabulary, private security company, security guards etcetera. (e) The terminologies regarding shortened forms (abbreviations) including PRO, SU, KTN, CNG, FTR, FC, AM, PM, FM, ICU, TV, VCD, LED, LTV, PTV, CCTV, VIP, VCR, QUEST, ISPR, MD, CEO, ASF, QTV, ARY, FBR etcetera. (f) The terminologies concerning business, entrepreneurship, trade, economy issues, banks, micro financing, commerce, money transfer, payments, sales tax, accounts, transactions, industries etcetera. (g) Furthermore, the terminologies or terms in general usage such as names of months, colors and certain substances were also discovered in English, for instance pink, white, sky blue, peach color, red, brown, yellow, navy blue, black, December, August, January, April, February, March, June, May, July, October, September, November, jacket, skin tight, shirt, paint, coat, full suit, two piece, trousers, jeans, half sleeve, etcetera.

The study found out that there were certain such terms (words) which possessed meaning in Sindhi but the same English words are being used in the newspaper because these words have merged and amalgamated in Sindhi language. Although their alternate is available in Sindhi languages but due to not being in frequent use, the English words have taken their place. Such words are being given here, for instance chief justice, governor, chief secretary, ballot box, police station, returning officer, election commissioner, polling station, polling officer, presiding officer, load shedding, police officer, main market, mobile market, electronic market, judge, book shop, prince town, model town, electrician, doctor, clinic, table, hospital and motor cycle. The hegemony of linguistic was also observed in the names of academies, centers and places which include Defense Housing Society, Model Town, Forces academy, Area Study Centre, Centre of Excellence in Art & Design, Knowledge Centre, Career Inn, Oxford Academy of Science & Technology, satellite Town, London Town, and Lytton Road.

Conclusion

The study of thirty publications of daily Kawish for the month March 2018 has revealed that mixing of English code is regularly & commonly accepted in the report writing and news filing that become part of the newspapers. Besides, the code-mixing is frequently as well as unintentionally embraced and agreed in the Sindhi newspapers and articles. The research also unearthed and brought the fact ahead that the code-mixing of English has become an integral part

of news filing, report writing and article lettering as the English terminologies (words) shown in tables have willingly been conceded by a large number of almost 40 million Sindhi speaking people in entire Sindh, some parts of Balochistan, Punjab and power corridors of Islamabad.

Therefore, many English words have replaced and substituted original Sindhi words and these Sindhi words owing to not being in practice have been totally forgotten from the Sindhi speaking people. Except use of these words in Kawish, the people in their routine communication, conversation and discourse also use these English terms freely and frequently.

Therefore, it can be said that the news language in Sindhi newspaper has taken a new turn by adopting English words rather using unalloyed, sheer and utter Sindhi words. The trend of using English words has increased though; since the inception of English after independence but it has been experienced to a great extend for almost a two decades. Consequently, it will not be extension to add that Sindhi language is altering and revamping rapidly on account of the interference of enhancing trend of English in the province. The terms such as lead (leading news of five columns), super lead (leading news on second number placed on the top/ upper portion of the newspaper from right side), headings, box stories, political issues, education news, press releases, sports news, showbiz news etcetera are repeatedly brought in use in the news items published in daily Kawish, despite the reality these words possess their alternatives, substitutes or equivalents in one of the oldest language of the world Sindhi.

Nevertheless, such English substitutes in Sindhi language have been thrown away and rejected in consideration of the revamping outlook of the social order of the province *en route* for Sindhi & English. According to the central idea of this research, code-mixing of English is recurrently as well as frequently occurring while filing Sindhi news items which are then becoming part of the newspaper.

This study showed that a mentionable size of English terms have currently come to become a necessary share of code-mixing of English in Sindhi newspaper. The thing required to be assessed and scrutinized was this that certain specific English words or categories of terms are generally code mixed. Such terms, terminologies and words can be assembled and collected in many ways. Initially there is what we are cognizant with like "borrowed, hired & loaned out terms" that have easily moved in Sindhi from the English language.

For examples, there are certain terms of English language such as load shedding, television channel, office, university, car, bus, train, traffic, industry, ok, welcome, sorry, driver, Engineer, businessman, heart attack, operation, doctor, clinic, hospital, post office, link road, college, school, officer, parcel, mobile phone, internet, website, computer, radio, watch, clock, time table, election commission, editor, news editor, director news, director current affairs, rundown, schedule, time, meeting, film, police officer, police station, food inspector, anti-corruption, hostel, girls common room, function, party, gold medal, silver medal, degree certificate, mark sheet, transcript and many others are frequently brought in use by the masses belonging to every walk of life for their daily conversation; this is why these words are very commonly reflected in Kawish. Moreover, the acronyms such as FBR, CIA, ISI, RAW, CCTV, VIP, ICU, FC, MI, IB, CNG, TV, KTN, PC, SMS, ARY, QTV, AC, CPU, PK, ASF, USA, UAE,

UK, ISPR, PRO, VC, DC, ASP, SSP, DIG, IG and COAS were also experienced to be usually used in the news published in Kawish and no need was felt to know the full forms of these abbreviations because the people understand these acronyms more easily rather than full forms of these words.

Being difficult and technical words in pronouncing and comprehending, the abbreviations of these words are easily accepted and understood by the common individuals. Moreover, the names of places like Lahore fort, airbase, helipad, cricket ground, airport, school, college, university, hospital, clinic, restaurant, hotel, market, museum, assembly building, police headquarter, general headquarters, torture cell, jail road, tower, commode, bathroom, study room, toilet, attach wash, TV hall and drawing room were also commonly brought in use in the Sindhi news published in daily Kawish.

In addition to it, the names of designations and occupations were too exposed in the English language like Engineer, nurse, doctor, judge, senior superintendent of police, deputy commissioner, justice, inspector general of police, commissioner, secretary, governor, administrator, mayor, security forces, polling officer, presiding officer, election commissioner, registrar, lieutenant general, colonel, major, brigadier, major general, director general, public relations officer, director and chairman (see Table No. 6).

Furthermore, the terms relating to some particular governments, administration, departments and managements were also fixed and originated. Such words included Section Officer, Telephone booth, customer service center, turbine, utility store, tour, trip, visit, assembly building, lecturer, professor, feeder, special ordinance, power, file, railway station, high commission, radio station, stadium, cricket, load shedding, scouts, police officer, deputy commissioner, district education officer, computer lab, torture cell, senator etcetera. Except these words that were not only used fluently in Kawish as they are but the names of various armed forces were also written in English in the newspaper. Those words include navy, anti-narcotics force, anti-corruption, army, intelligence agencies, airport security force, air force, frontier constabulary, rangers, police, law enforcement agencies, army chief, naval headquarter, general headquarters, cantonment board and camp office.

Besides, it was also seen that the technical and scientific terms of English were also used as they were. For example technology, websites, inbox, e-mail, Gmail, yahoo messenger, face book, mobile phone, twitter, hard disk, software, SMS, laptop, internet Wi-Fi, online magazine and many other words were found which were frequently used in the news items of the newspaper. In the same way, the names of arms and ammunition such as bomb, cracker, 9mm, gun, rifle, air gun, cartridge, Pistol, revolver, firearms, hand grenade, cannon, mortar, missile, rocket, bullet etcetera.

As we have discussed earlier that English is an official language of the province, therefore the terms such as notification, Interpol, judicial activism, red warrant, arrest warrant, control line, Amnesty International, party, link canal, excise inspector, test match, lieutenant colonel, target, All Sindh Badminton, Pakistan women cricket team, cricket series, T-20 match, Youth Olympics Qualifying Round, white wash, international cricket and many other words were too brought in use frequently as these words do not have possible substitutes in Sindhi languages but if still their equivalents are used, the readers of Kawish will be unable to understand those terms easily because these English terms have totally been merged in Sindhi. It was also observed certain English terms had no probable replacements in Sindhi language which include the names of certain areas situated at many cities and towns.

In Hyderabad there are many areas including cantonment area, defense road. In Sukkur there is barrage colony. In Larkana there is Sir Shahnawaz Library, green palace hotel, board of intermediate and secondary education, Government Degree College. In Karachi there is Defense housing society, university road, Federal Urdu university of Arts and Science, Boat Basin, city court and in Jacobabad there is John Jacob Road. These English names are being used as they are in Sindhi and the equivalents will make it difficult for the people to be understood them properly. Therefore the thing which was observed up to now is this that many English terms which had been used in Kawish ensuing in mixing the code, have not their substitutes and replacement in the Sindhi language for certain reasons.

Consequently, the equivalents which are accessible in Sindhi had not been used since these words were found to be a share of the public's utter inactive vocabulary and the same cannot be recovered in time of necessity. It is a fact that still most of the words are unfamiliar to the common masses on account of being discarded.

Therefore it is established that the Sindhi journalists of the particular newspaper i.e. daily Kawish, do code-mixing of English while filing and writing their news. They subconsciously use the merged English words in their news reports which are published in the newspaper. By doing this, the reporters aim at conveying their note or news to the readers of the newspaper in an easy way. Moreover, the Sindhi reporters possess certain other motives behind mixing the English code which include most importantly the realistic attitude "utilitarian approach" of the social order of the province which is this that the masses dither in taking efforts to observe the alternative term in Sindhi.

Besides, some terms of English language brought in use in the Sindhi news have no equivalents in Sindhi whereas certain other words do have the same but these terminologies are either in speakers inactive words or fully unidentified to such users. Consequently, the users employ those terms which are just around the corner and the same English words that fulfill their talkative objects.

Recommendations and Suggestions

Firstly, a language police is extremely required to be framed. This is not only the responsibility of the state to make a language policy but also the duty of media houses to prepare a bizarre language policy in order to file effective news items. The training workshops should be organized for journalists from time to time in order that they may be convinced and told to use original Sindhi words in their news, articles and stories, if such words are present. By this, the masses will be able to know and understand the alternative words of Sindhi and their proper use too. Finally, it is concluded that the code-mixing of English in Sindhi newspaper has made the

Sindhi language more effective and efficient. It has not resulted in annihilation of the indigenous lingo of the Sindh province.

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