
Impact of bilingualism in Bano qudsia novel.

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Abstract

Pakistani novelists have multilingual ability which helps them to try out different language skills in their writing by using local and global languages. This goal of this study is to investigate language schemes in the selected novel. The innovative approach of code mixing, code-switching and borrowing is investigated in Pakistani fiction. The novel HASIL GHAT (2005) by Bano qudsia is chosen for the study. Bano qudsia was well known for writing modern Urdu classics. She conveyed her thoughts using both local to global language. The writer used Code-mixed words because these words have substitute in the host language and due to well known cultural factors makes the author to use native expression. She also used the feature of code switching and borrowing in this novel. Urdu and English language is used side by side in Pakistani culture. On the one hand Urdu is our domestic language and on the other hand English is our governmental language so these are connected with each other at all levels of life and this factor is also available in Pakistani fiction. We used qualitative and descriptive methodology in this research. This research will enhance our comprehension of linguistic forms used by Pakistani writers in relation to code mixing and code-switching in this novel.

Key terms: Language schemes, Code-mixing (CS), code switching, borrowing (CM), Pakistani fiction, multilingualism.

1. Introduction

In the early fifties the focus of attention was shifted toward language contact and its progress. In this novel we will observe that a different linguistic feature comes into contact with each other in the form of code switching, code mixing and lexical borrowing (Anamalai, 1989, p.48). Bilinguals used these linguistic features to interact with each other. The origin of bilingualism was started in the 19th century when British ruled over the subcontinent and brought with it rule and language. So colonization contributed in the growth of bilingualism (Kachru 1986). Lord Macaulay's described this strategy as "two different aspects with totally opposite thinking" this leads to an advancement in English language. Language had an impact on human mind when people communicate with each other and "this communication began as a result of colonization" (Mesthrie, 2009) and as a response of this merging with in sentences take place. English other than Urdu language carries a reputable place in Pakistan and its importance grew as the time flies. It is not only empirically admired but also has communal value, prosperity along with high ranking. Kachru (1997, p. 227) states that English language carries "certain doctrinal values including ethnic and aristocratic competence". So the supremacy of English is clear in Pakistan as it is the language of government institutes as well as upper class in current time even our writers use this in their writings.

English language is a voracious debtor of many languages according to Crystal (2010) and it is an amalgam of many languages. Same the case with Urdu language and it includes lot of words and expressions of English language and English language is a mixture of 120 languages. languages have impact on each other and the simple technique is borrowing (Sapir, 1921). Kachru (1994) further explain this concept by elaborating two types of hypothesis “deficit hypothesis” and “dominance hypothesis”. The preconception concerning deficit hypothesis in relationship with borrowing is that it impregnates the linguistic fissure in a language. Many languages are used in Pakistan as first language but English and Urdu hold special position as far as power and authority is concerned. English has ingrained in our minds because it the language of colonizers which is related to symbol of domination and prestige Urdu is considered is the most influential language which attain the secondary status. And contrary many native languages are rejected by authorities. They lose their status by the most powerful languages. Pakistani constitution also put limitations in the use of English though it is also written in English language (Schneider, 2007). English countries have very negative feelings about the concept of islamitization but it seems to be very shocking that it has no effect on the mind set of Islamic countries for using English as global language. Urdu and English occupy equal status in Pakistan. It evolves few hundred years from Indo-European languages. Urdu is amalgamation of ARABIC, SANSKRIT, HINDI and PUNJABI”. In the 13th century, Hindi was used for religious purposes and Punjabi, Multan, Gujrati and Dekkani were considered as situational languages. Urdu was emerged from these languages in the 17th century in Delhi. But it gains its status around 18th century. It keeps on expanding after that time and includes words from various languages. English from subcontinent starts making its position in Urdu language. It is impossible to draw border line between these two languages and that is why these languages were used side by side in Pakistani English fiction. The technique of code switching, code mixing and borrowing emerged due to parallel use of these languages but in Pakistan opposite views exit about these two phenomenon some considered it as skill of being expert in English and Urdu while other think it as damage to their heritage and thought of removing English from their mother tongue. But very high percentage of writers used English in their writing to easily convey their thoughts. This is what we will observe in the novel “Hasil ghat” by bano qudsia (2005).

Objective of the study

The current study will focus on the type of mingling used by BANO QUDSIA in the novel “HASIL GHAT”as well as to search how she has used the technique of code mixing and borrowing to make the text easy and understandable for the readers.

Research questions:

- 1: What kind of code switching is used by the writer to convey her thoughts?
- 2: How English is inculcating in Urdu language by using different linguistic varieties?

2. Literature Review

Before starting the analysis, it is necessary to explain the term code, code switching, code mixing and lexical borrowing because these terms often muddled with each other. Code as a verbal element may be tiny as morpheme and complex and elaborative like the whole language system

(Ayeomoni, 2006). In code-mixing, linguistic component of two languages mix up with each other in the same statement. Code-mixing is the way through which linguistic part with in sentences are shifted from one language to other (Kachru, 1983). Code-mixing deals with phrase, word or morpheme level while code-switching is the mingling of two codes at clause level (Poplack, 1980). However, Bhat (1997) used these terms interchangeably and does not make any difference. In this study no disparity has been made between these terms because code switching when occur inside the sentences named as code mixing and lexical borrowing. English language - is a used for trade purposes and it is used for interaction all over the world. Its importance and use is undeniable among those countries where it is use as L2 and popular among masses due to its institutional use. It is considered as way to progress and prestige. Linguists and researchers said that many sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics factors leads to code-mixing and switching. Most important factors among these are bilingualism and language contact which bring about lexical borrowing and merging of two codes. "English loan words aid the individuals to use language in highly innovative way" (Stanlaw, 1987). But Takashi (1997) disagrees with the concept of giving high priority to loan words and allows them to fill lexical gaps in a language to. Piller (2003) viewed foreign language as controlling the mind set of recipient language for longer time span". English language is linked with globalization, progress, revolution and gratification and that's why Pakistani writer's code mix English words in Urdu language. Furthermore, English language is not only attention seeker gadget but also a road to modernity.

Types of code switching:

Hoffman has distinguished between following genre of code switching

1: Inter- sentential switching

It take place between the sentences where one language completely control whole text

2: Emblematic switching

Slangs, exclamations and particular expressions in one Languages are merged into another, as when a Punjabi/English

3: Constructing link with the previous speaker:

When speaker instead of using L1 interact in L2 with other speaker and in respond that speaker also communicate in second language.

4: Intra-Sentential Switching:

In this kind of switching new expressions insert inside a sentence.

5: Intra-lexical Code mixing:

Admixing inside word boundary.

6: Alteration of sounds:

It happens at the sound level in the text.

3. Methodology

In this research qualitative approach is used to described, organized and systematically analyze the data. The theory of Hoffman is applied on the text in order to withdraw the features of code-switching and code mixing. Hoffman states that ‘code mixing is bending inside the sentence and code switching occurs atop sentences (1991:104). According to the theory the text is examined to track different sort of code-mixing and code-switching, and how the contextual factors affect the choice of words in the text.

Data Analysis:

The data gathered from the novel “HASIL GHAT” by BANO QUDSIA showed that writers have borrowed a lot of words from English.

The following three steps are taken while collecting the data which are as under:

- First is the complete reading of the novel “Hasil ghat”
- Then picking the dialogues which have element of amalgamation.
- Revealing the linguistic features in the dialogues of the novel.

No.	Data from text	Analysis
1	Ju nilaiqi American mai hai wo “it’s but human” ka zail ati hai....	<i>Intersentential code switching</i>
2	Kuch sayasdan is natija par poncho hai ka in hadisaat ki bunyadi waja “static” bijli hai	<i>Code mixing</i>
3	Kahi “GRANDMAS AND GRANDPAS” wallneter bhi teen sa lay kr chaa bajha tak phone par mil jate hai	<i>Intrasentential lexical codemixing</i>
4	Sari zindagi in arqab jahazi ka liya “rescue parties” bejhata rehta hai...	<i>Intrasentential code switching</i>
5	Hum ak din “left overs” khatain hain aur Sunday ko main cooking karti hun aur sara hafta dishes tayar kar k frizer mai rakhti hun	<i>Code mixing/ intrasentential lexical borrowing</i>
6	Hamesha aesi tehreero mai shamil hun ju gulariyu “flamingoe” aur “skunks” k liya pareeshan hain	<i>borrowing</i>
7	“its brave.....don’t be sissy.... Be a man. Main bench par beth kar chori chori un ki negrani bi karta hun	<i>Intersentential code switching</i>
8	Aesa moqoo par chacha samad “veutrilocust” bhi ban jaya karta tha	<i>borrowing</i>
9	Yeh log dil shakasta ho kar bhi “move on” karna janta hain	<i>Intrasentential code switching</i>
10	In cabinets to humara mulk mai almaria kehta hain	<i>Intrasentential lexical borrowing</i>
11	Mahal numa ghar in ghero ka intezama, behrooni mumalik ka safar, “designer” kapro aur jhoote ki talaash	<i>Intrasentential code switching</i>
12	Main na gari on kar di hai..... i can’t wait anymore	<i>Intersentential code switching</i>
13	Har wo admi ju male chauvinism mai yaqeen rakhta hai	<i>Code borrowing</i>

14	Mai na kabhi apna bacho ki “ baby sitting ” na ki thi	<i>Code borrowing</i>
15	Kamar ko lachkachte hwa cat walk chal rahi thi	<i>Code mixing</i>

4. Conclusion

After analyzed the text, this study reveals that famous Pakistani Urdu novel Hasil ghat by bano qudsia have used lots of code switching, code mixing and code borrowing from English vocabulary into Urdu language. It also explains that Urdu language is very adjustable which incorporate foreign vocabulary in the text of the novel without any deformation in the sentence formation of Urdu language. A number of words that take from English language show that writer has lot of grip on the Urdu and English language which is clear example of bilingualism in the society. This also explains how use of English words can ease the job of novelist in writing the novel and this technique is very helpful for the reader because they can easily understand the text. If you find no words in Urdu language code switching, borrowing and mixing aid the process of writing the text and solve the ambiguity of the reader.

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