

## Lexical Analysis of English Borrowings in Balochi Text 'Trangani Bunzeh' By Saba Dashtiyari

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### Abstract

The goal of the research, "Lexical Analysis of English Borrowings in Balochi Language," was to close the theoretical divide between English borrowing and linguistic contact in Pakistan's regional languages. The purposes and varieties of English borrowings in the Balochi language. The nature of the investigation was qualitative. In order to examine English borrowings in the text, sixteen short stories by a well-known Balochi author Saba Dashtiyari were purposefully chosen as a sample. Students at the BS level are taught the short tales chosen for analysis as part of the Balochi course curriculum. Thematic analysis was used to examine the texts. After the chosen publications were analyzed, over 65 instances of borrowed English terminology were found. It was discovered that the bulk of the imported terms (20%) had Balochi counterparts. Merely 80% of the terms were found to have no counterpart in the Balochi language. The study's conclusions also made clear that borrowed terms were accepted in a variety of real-world contexts, such as politics, sports, education, science and technology, and medical. This suggests that English has had a significant effect on Balochi language and literature. The study's conclusions have consequences for educators and legislators who create the Balochi courses that are taught at the college and university levels. The research came to the conclusion that by describing how borrowing might impact local languages, authors, students, and speakers of those languages can all learn about various facets of borrowing.

**Keywords:** English language, borrowing, lexical analysis, and Balochi language

### Introduction

Pakistan's linguistic variety is vast, resulting in a mosaic of languages that each express a distinct cultural character. Speaking mostly in the Balochistan area, Balochi is one of these languages that has a prominent position. Since language is a storehouse of cultural legacy, it becomes essential to comprehend the processes of language exchange. The interaction between local terms and imported words—especially those from English—in the context of Balochi reveals a story of cultural adaptation and interaction. Language is a live representation of culture and identity, not just a means of communication. Prominent sociolinguist Joshua Fishman once said, "Languages are the pedigrees of nations" (Fishman, 1991). In the case of Balochi, it turns into a medium for weaving the intricate cultural fabric of the Baloch people. Layers are added to this tapestry by language intermingling, particularly by lexical borrowing, which creates a linguistic landscape reflecting past contacts and modern influences. The biggest province in Pakistan, Balochistan, has a wide variety of languages spoken there. The people who speak Balochi are Indo-Europeans who have traditionally lived in this large area. Languages like Saraiki, Brahui, and Pashto are also a part of the complex linguistic mosaic and add to Balochistan's cosmopolitan fabric. The borrowing of English terms becomes a significant phenomenon in this linguistic tapestry, indicating a point of interaction between the local and the global. Balochi is a symbol of identity as it is firmly ingrained in the history and culture of the Baloch people. The wise

words "Language is the archives of history" (Emerson, 1836) were said by Ralph Waldo Emerson. When it comes to Balochi, the language preserves the historical trajectory of the Baloch people, from prehistoric periods to present-day struggles. This historical archive's English language borrowing may be seen as a modern layer that reflects a time of more international contact.

### **Lexical Borrowing**

One of the most important aspects of languages' dynamic character and a key factor in their development is lexical borrowing. It is the linguistic interchange of words across cultural and historical barriers, including the integration of words from one language into another. According to linguist Suzanne Romaine, "Languages are like living organisms; they breathe, adapt, and borrow to survive and thrive" (Romaine, 2010), in an elegant way. This borrowing process is more than just a language exchange; it is a reflection of the complex interactions that occur across groups, promoting cross-cultural communication and influencing the evolution of language.

### **Introduction of the Balochi Language**

Spoken mostly in the province of Balochistan, Balochi is a cultural cornerstone in the broad and varied linguistic landscape of Pakistan. This language is a conduit for the echoes of ages, deeply ingrained in the Balochi people's history and legacy. Mir Gul Khan Nasir, a renowned poet from Balochistan, once said, "Balochi is the melody of our mountains, the rhythm of our deserts; it's the soul of our people" (226). In addition to being a language, Balochi is a storehouse of myths, customs, and the community's overall identity.

### **Balochi Lexical Borrowing**

The process of Balochi, as it is lovingly called, lexical borrowing takes the form of a cultural exchange with languages that have shaped the area forever. With its widespread impact, English has added a distinctive thread to this linguistic mosaic. Linguist Peter Trudgill states that "languages borrow and lend, creating a linguistic mosaic," and that "borrowing is not a one-way street" (Trudgill, 2000). Balochi's use of English terms is evidence of the language's fluidity, where boundaries dissolve and linguistic possibilities arise. Let us look to the words of a contemporary Balochi writer, Mir Mohammad Ali Talpur, to get an understanding of the community's feelings on lexical borrowing. "Language, like a river, flows and embraces diverse influences," he said in 2005. The imported words give our Balochi language power and help it to bridge the gap between tradition and modernity." In a same vein, poet Zarina Baloch said in 2012 that "I find a connection to the wider world in each borrowed word, enriching our Balochi expression without diluting its essence."

Lexical borrowing in Balochi is important since it reflects the region's diverse cultural heritage and goes beyond language enrichment. Languages pick up vocabulary by borrowing it, taking with them not just its lexical meaning but also its cultural connotations. "In the act of borrowing, languages become cultural conduits, carrying echoes of histories and encounters," as linguist William Wang so eloquently puts it (Wang, 1998). The borrowed terms in Balochi capture the historical contacts, commercial routes, and modern international exchanges that have influenced the Balochi people's linguistic identity.

In conclusion, Balochi's lexical borrowing demonstrates the flexibility and tenacity of this living language via a dynamic dialectic between tradition and innovation. Like cultural objects, borrowed words convey tales of exchange, community, and common experiences. "Languages are not museums; they are vibrant markets where words are exchanged and new expressions find a home," (Crystal, 2006). With its eclectic vocabulary, Balochi is a bustling marketplace where modernity and tradition meet to create a language mosaic that endures beyond the years.

## **Review of Literature: English Lexical Borrowing in Balochi Language**

The phenomena of lexical borrowing, in which languages interact and share vocabulary, demonstrates the dynamic character of languages. It has been noted that there is a noticeable interaction between terminology that are native to the Balochi language and ones that have been taken from English. The purpose of this review of the literature is to investigate the corpus of research on Balochi lexical borrowing of English, looking at the sociolinguistic, historical, and cultural aspects of this language interchange. Gaining knowledge of the historical background of Balochi lexical borrowing helps one to understand the development of the local language. The borrowing dynamics are influenced by the historical relationships between English-speaking entities and Balochi-speaking groups, whether via colonial effects or modern globalization. Linguistic trends in the Indian subcontinent—which includes modern-day Pakistan—have been influenced by colonial history for a long time. Due to its advantageous position, Balochistan had many eras of colonial governance. According to Farida (2018), "English borrowings in different regional/local languages are closely associated with the colonial history of the Indian sub-continent." This connection suggests that Balochi linguistic borrowing may have colonial origins. "Languages bear the imprints of historical encounters, and in the case of Balochi, the colonial legacy has contributed to the dynamics of linguistic borrowing." (2018, Farida)

English has maintained its sway over a variety of fields in the post-colonial period, including media, government, and education. Rahman (2006) emphasizes how English's continued status as Pakistan's official language has influenced regional linguistic patterns. The borrowing patterns seen in Balochi may be a reflection of this post-independence language continuity. "The administrative and educational systems of Pakistan continued promoting English, contributing to its persistent influence on regional languages like Balochi."

When attempting to understand why particular languages borrow terms from other languages, sociolinguistic aspects are essential. The lexical borrowing patterns in Balochi may be influenced by the prominence and reputation of English as a global language.

### **Language Status and Patterns of Borrowing**

The notion of "Englishisation" proposed by Kachru (2005) highlights the prominence and social standing of English, which encourages speakers of less esteemed languages to adopt vocabulary from the prevailing language. Knowing the sociolinguistic reasons for borrowing offers important insights in the context of Balochi. "Englishisation, as a sociolinguistic phenomenon, captures the essence of borrowing dynamics, where the prestige of English influences linguistic choices." Kachru (2005)

The difference made by Bloomfield (1993) between direct and cultural borrowing offers a framework for examining the characteristics of borrowed terms in Balochi. The flow of vocabulary across different languages is known as cultural borrowing, while direct borrowing takes place within the same speech region. These two kinds of borrowing may be combined in Balochi's borrowing habits. "The cultural borrowing and hybridization of vocabulary items in Balochi reflect the multifaceted nature of linguistic exchange." (1993, Bloomfield)

The current language environment in Balochi is influenced by globalization and technological progress, which has led to continuous lexical borrowing. Goshkheteliani and Kikvadze (2017) highlight how globalization affects language exchanges. The proliferation of English in the media and on digital platforms might exacerbate Balochi borrowing patterns, especially in fields like science, technology, and popular culture. "In this age of modernization and globalization, media plays a key role in spreading information to the masses, contributing to the incorporation of English lexis in Balochi." (Kikadze & Goshkheteliani, 2017)

Globalization has accelerated the domains of science and technology, which often serve as catalysts for lexical borrowing. Arshad et.al (2022) asserted “globalization has caused the spread of English language throughout the world as it is the only medium of communication that bridges the gap between nations and brings societies close to each other. Moreover, it has considerably influenced the local languages of Pakistan including Saraiki”. Because of the prevalence of English in scientific literature and technical developments, the incorporation of English terminology into Balochi may be more noticeable in certain fields. "In the age of technological advancement, lexical borrowings related to science and technology become inevitable, as English influences languages worldwide." (2018, Farida)

The process of constructing linguistic identity and educational practices are affected by the adoption of English vocabulary into Balochi. The subject of language policy and its effect on students' linguistic development is brought up by the use of English borrowings in instructional materials. The research by Sipra (2013) on English borrowings in Urdu emphasizes the need of a sophisticated approach to language policy. "If educational materials incorporate English borrowings, it necessitates a careful examination of language policy to ensure a balanced linguistic development among students" (Sipra, 2013)

Balochi's semantic adaption of imported terms shows how cultural identity is negotiated. The incorporation of English terminology into Balochi not only contributes to linguistic variety but also influences the expression of cultural ideas. "The semantic adaptation of English borrowings in Balochi signifies a nuanced negotiation of cultural identity through linguistic expressions" (Sapir,1921). Words from the English language might be difficult to translate due to linguistic intricacies and cultural resonance. Balochi's borrowed phrases and their need are discussed in light of Haugen's (1950) distinction between necessary and unnecessary borrowing. "The challenges of lexical borrowing include the distinction between necessary borrowings, filling linguistic gaps, and unnecessary borrowings where equivalents exist in the recipient language." In Haugen (1950).

Identity negotiation is reflected in the changing linguistic landscape of Balochi, which is altered by the lexical borrowing of English terms. According to Hall (1996), "The question of identity is central to understanding the dynamics of cultural and linguistic exchange. In the context of Balochi, the evolving linguistic landscape is a canvas where identity negotiation takes place, intertwining native expressions with borrowed terms."

In summary, the lexical borrowing of English in Balochi is a complex phenomenon shaped by sociolinguistic, historical, and modern elements. The analysis of the literature emphasizes the necessity for further investigation to go deeper into the particular areas of borrowing and the semantic modifications of English terms in Balochi. The interaction of these two languages creates a complex web of linguistic interchange, which adds to the dynamic character of Balochi identity.

## **Objectives of the Research**

The objectives listed below were the study's main goals.

1. To look at the Balochi language's borrowings from English.
2. To learn about the many types of borrowed terms that are utilized in Balochi.

## **Research Questions**

The following questions were the focus of the study's investigation.

1. What terminology that has been borrowed is being utilized in Balochi language?
2. What kind of English borrowings are employed in Balochi?

## **Methodology of the Research**

### **Type of research**

The nature of the investigation was qualitative. Its goal was to use a qualitative style of inquiry to describe the nature of English borrowings in Balochi language.

### Design of the research

Given that the study's goal was to utilize a qualitative method of inquiry to examine how Balochi speakers and authors borrow, the descriptive research design was an appropriate choice.

### Research sample

Sixteen short stories by well-known Balochi author Saba Dashtyari were purposefully chosen as a sample to analyze English borrowings in the text. The BS level students are taught the texts chosen for study as part of the Balochi course curriculum.

### Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was used to examine the texts. The texts were read and coded first. English borrowings were located and classified according to several criteria. ones that have Balochi counterparts and ones that didn't were kept apart.

### Results

#### Nature of English borrowing in Balochi text

After the chosen texts were analyzed, over 65 instances of borrowed English terminology were found. It was discovered that the bulk of the borrowed terms (20%) have Balochi counterparts. Merely 80% of the terms were found to have no counterpart in the Balochi language. Table 1 provides the specifics of the borrowed vocabulary items.

Table 1:

*Index of Cited Words*

Category	List of borrowed words	Equivalents in Balochi language (Roman script)
<b>words having equivalent in Balochi</b>	Library Courts System Leader Time Research Scholar Geography Rush Journalist Public Mission Courts	Kitab Khana Dewan Nizam Rehbar Waq Tahqiq Ilmaha Jughrafiya Shor Sahafi Awam Maamurat Dewan
<b>words having no equivalent in Balochi</b>	Loot Minute Seat College University Hospital Laboratory Stadium Guard Propaganda Kilometer	List Writ Google Sim Tractor Cigarette Laptop Cut Jeep Rally Tank

	Miles February March Bus Machinery Plate Speaker Feature Purse Note Motor Society Rhythm Item Stage Calculator	Publisher Officer Professor Doctor Jail Barracks Fashion Media Cricket Football Badminton Polo Currency Focus Counter
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Balochi authors tend to choose English terms above their Balochi counterparts when conveying notions connected to such words, as seen by the large number of English borrowings that have Balochi equivalents. It suggests that these phrases are not intended to close the gap in the Balochi language; rather, they have been appropriated because of the prestige of the English language, a reference to Kachru's dominance thesis (2005). The goal of importing vocabulary items without Balochi equivalents is to communicate ideas that, as Kachru (2005) in the deficit theory indicates, cannot be adequately expressed by employing Balochi terms. Even when these idioms are translated into the local tongue, it is impossible to define their meanings. Therefore, in order to assure precise representation of meaning, it becomes necessary in such a case to employ straight English terms.

### Lexical borrowing domains

This section contains the researcher's conclusions about the areas of everyday life where borrowed language was used, as discovered via an analysis of the texts used as samples. Education, media, science and technology, sports, journalism, law, politics, and culture are among the most well-known fields that have accepted English loan terms. The borrowed vocabulary items are detailed in depth in the table below.

Table 2

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Lexical words</b>
<i>Education</i>	<i>University, Library, College, Laboratory, Philosophy, Research, Publisher, Professor</i>
<i>Journalism and Politics:</i>	<i>Journalist Propaganda Feature Focus Stage Leader VCR TV (Television)</i>
<i>Science and Technology:</i>	<i>Machinery, Bus, Tractor, Internet, Machine, Camera, Calculator, Motor, Speaker, Google, Sim, Laptop</i>
<i>Sports</i>	<i>Law for Stadium Football, Badminton, Polo, Cricket, Rally, Mile, Kilometer, and Toss</i>
<i>Law</i>	<i>Writ, Court, Police, Officer, Jail, Guard, Smuggle, Loot, Barracks</i>
<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Hospital, Doctor, Laboratory</i>
<i>Daily life</i>	<i>Culture, Public, Rush, Society, Time, Plate, Minute, List, Currency, Note, Cut, Item,</i>

	<i>fashion</i>
<i>Geography and Military</i>	<i>Geography, Jeep, Tank, Mission</i>

As a result, our knowledge of linguistic development, cultural interaction, and identity negotiation has greatly benefited by study on the lexical borrowing of English terms into the Balochi language. Focusing on the short tales of Saba Dashtyari, the qualitative analysis reveals a dynamic language ecosystem in which English borrowings are essential. The fact that 65 lexical items have been found to be borrowed and that 20% of them have Balochi counterparts highlights the complex interactions across language traditions. This trend illustrates how language choices within the Balochi community are influenced by English prestige, which is consistent with Kachru's dominance theory.

The study's conclusions have ramifications for both language policy and education, and they call for a careful consideration of language dynamics in curriculum design. Balochi can adapt to global influences, as shown by the study of borrowing domains in a variety of spheres of life, such as sports, politics, and everyday activities. Borrowed words are a sign of Balochi's adaptability and willingness to embrace linguistic variety as it continues to weave its cultural tapestry.

A fuller investigation of the intricate elements influencing language identity is prompted by the research's probing concerns about the sociolinguistic reasons behind borrowing decisions. For educators, legislators, and linguists working on the preservation and advancement of regional languages, this knowledge is crucial. The research enhances academic discourse and adds significant insights to the current conversation on the coexistence of global and local language influences by shedding light on the nuances of English borrowings in Balochi. In the end, it serves to support the notion that languages are dynamic systems affected by past contacts as well as present ones, and that the occurrence of borrowing in Balochi is a colorful representation of this dynamic process.

### Discussion

Studying how English words are lexically borrowed into the Balochi language is very important for answering basic concerns about how language functions in different cultural situations. Using a qualitative methodology, the research carefully examines the kind of English borrowings that occur in Balochi, revealing the intricate relationship between two language lineages. The study examines the reasons behind vocabulary choices as well as instances of borrowing in sixteen short tales written by the renowned Balochi novelist Saba Dashtyari. 20% of borrowed phrases have counterparts in Balochi, raising interesting issues regarding the sociolinguistic reasons motivating these decisions. This result supports the dominance thesis put out by Kachru and highlights the status of the English language while providing insight into the complex process of linguistic identity negotiation in the Balochi community.

The study's significance goes beyond linguistic research since it explores more general implications for language policy and education. The study clarifies the complex effects of English borrowings on Balochi language and literature by addressing the issues of what terminology is borrowed in Balochi and what types of borrowings are used. The discovery of borrowing domains in everyday life, sports, politics, and education highlights how flexible Balochi is in response to changing international trends. For educators and policymakers, this information is essential because it offers insightful information about the complexities of language development. The research contributes to the current conversation on linguistic interchange and cultural identity by deepening our knowledge of the historical and sociolinguistic background that shapes borrowing patterns and laying the groundwork for well-informed choices in curriculum creation and language preservation.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the study on the lexical borrowing of English terms into the Balochi language serves as an important addition to our knowledge of linguistic development, cultural interaction, and identity negotiation. The qualitative study, which focuses on the short tales of Saba Dashtyari, reveals a dynamic language environment in which English borrowings are essential. The discovery of 65 instances of borrowed phrases, along with the revelation that 20% had Balochi counterparts, illustrates the subtle interaction across language traditions. This trend coincides with Kachru's dominance theory, demonstrating the effect of English prestige on language choices within the Balochi community.

The study's consequences extend to the worlds of education and language policy, encouraging a thorough analysis of language dynamics in curriculum creation. The examination of borrowing domains in a variety of contexts, including as politics, sports, and everyday activities, shows how flexible Balochi is to outside influences. As Balochi continues to weave its cultural tapestry, absorbing borrowed terminology becomes a tribute to its resilience and openness to linguistic variety.

Furthermore, the study offers fundamental issues concerning the sociolinguistic motives underlying borrowing decisions, demanding a deeper examination of the complex elements defining language identity. This knowledge is crucial for educators, politicians, and linguists interested in the preservation and promotion of regional languages. By uncovering the subtleties of English borrowings in Balochi, the research not only improves academic discourse but also adds significant insights to the continuing conversation on the coexistence of global and local language influences. Ultimately, it underscores the view that languages are living things, molded by past contacts and modern exchanges, and that the borrowing phenomenon in Balochi is a dynamic manifestation of this ever-evolving linguistic journey.

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