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### ENGLISH-PASHTO CONTACT: LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION OF ENGLISH CALQUES IN PASHTO

<b>Laiba</b>	M.Phil Scholar Northern University Nowshera Email: <a href="mailto:liabayaseen333@gmail.com">liabayaseen333@gmail.com</a>
<b>Rubia Amjad</b>	M.Phil Scholar Northern University Nowshera Email: <a href="mailto:rubiaamjad169@gmail.com">rubiaamjad169@gmail.com</a>
<b>Ehtisham Ul Haq</b>	M.Phil Scholar University of Malakand Email: <a href="mailto:ehtishamulhaq9898@gmail.com">ehtishamulhaq9898@gmail.com</a>
<b>Kaleem Ullah</b>	M.Phil Scholar Northern University Nowshera Email: <a href="mailto:kaleemkhan8180@gmail.com">kaleemkhan8180@gmail.com</a>

#### ABSTRACT

The current study focuses on those borrowed words which come under the category of calques. Calques are those words which come from one language into another and are modified up to such great extent that there seems no apparent resemblance with the original word. The main purpose of this study is to throw light on English-Pashto contact and to explore some calques. The researchers collected primary data from the informants who were the inhabitants of Lower Dir Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through recording their natural conversation. The respondents were selected through samples based on convenience and ease of access. The normal speech of the informants was scanned and those tokens were extracted from it, which were used as calques. Analysis of the study shows that the loan words are different from the source words in pronunciation. Mostly, the loan words are short as compared to the original words as a result of the elision of some sound from the original words. The loan and source words are analyzed from the morphological and phonological perspective. Therefore, the present study highlights some of the calques that came from English into Pashto as a result of close contact between these two languages.

**Keywords:** Calques, loan words, elision, source words, English-Pashto contact, pronunciation.

#### INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Background

Norquist (2020) asserts that a language experiences a shift when it endures enduring changes. It affects phonology, semantics, syntax, spelling, and morphology. The process significantly influences a language's lexicon. Languages influence each other in many ways. Borrowing constitutes one approach. The process of borrowing entails the irreversible transference of lexicon from one language to another. The Pashto language has adopted several elements from the English language.

The incorporation of components from one linguistic system into another is referred to as borrowing. Throughout time, cultures that engage with one another experience this process (Hoffer, 2002).

Treffers (2010) asserts that borrowed traits in dialectal borrowing stem from the same linguistic location. A different language is employed during instances of cultural borrowing. The phrase "culture borrowing" does not consistently denote reciprocal and highly interactive exchanges among language users.

"Loan translation" or "calques" denotes a particular type of borrowing. The borrowing language immediately incorporates a word component from the parent language into its own lexicon (Yule, 2020).

Pashto is the official and national language of Afghanistan. Spoken in the province of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, it is the regional language of Pakistan. Pashto dialects are classified based on socio-cultural and geographical factors. The southern areas of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan utilize the Qandahari dialect, commonly referred to as the Khattak dialect or the Southern dialect. It is one of the two principal dialects that originated from these locations. Historians have identified the second variant as the Peshawari dialect, utilized in northern Pakistan (Yousafzai dialect) (Garcia, 2016).

## **1.2 Research Problem Statement**

The mechanisms of code-switching and borrowing facilitate the incorporation of several English terminologies into Pashto during English-Pashto interactions. Some words have undergone so significant alteration that they no longer resemble their original forms, necessitating heightened awareness in this interaction. Calques, or loan translation, denotes the significant modification of the acquired language (Hudson, 1978). This project aims to identify and analyze Pashto loanwords or English calques that have been assimilated into ordinary language.

### **a. Research Questions**

1. What are some of the frequently occurring English calques in Pashto?
2. How these calques are linguistically modified and changed from their original form or source words?

## **1.4 Significance of the study**

The current study is of a greater importance. It determines the extent of English-Pashto contact through finding out and describing the calques that came from English and are used in Pashto. It also explains the pattern of phonological and morphological adaptations from which these calques have gone through. Finally, it also hints further areas for future research.

## **Literature Review**

### **2.1 Background**

The breadth of linguistic change or variety is more extensive than that of most other subjects. Consequently, writing often appears fractured and even contradictory. Rather of addressing the vast issue, scholars and novelists such as Jane Austen prefer to concentrate on a certain aspect of it. The objective is to provide an exhaustive analysis of the evolution of human language and to integrate its many components coherently. It elucidates the process of transformation and the origins of our evidence. Their causes, together with the beginnings and conclusions of entire languages. This establishes a framework for addressing the fundamental question of

whether language change results in advancement or decline.

A branch of historical linguistics examines the evolution of languages across time. Historically, scholars have concentrated on identifying the origins of language and recording the change of phonetic sounds across time. They failed to consider the following: ongoing change; alterations in syntax and semantics; languages in decline; pidgins and creoles; and the sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors that influence numerous changes. These previously neglected topics increasingly acquired significance in the latter half of the 20th century. The objective of this research was to integrate contemporary concepts with old ones. Aitchison (2001) encapsulated this by stating that it seeks to furnish a comprehensive picture of the subject by integrating conventional historical linguistics with contemporary approaches. Joseph (2009) contends that no language remains static and that all languages are susceptible to change (Cited in Nordquist, 2020). All languages demonstrate a certain degree of variety. It is universally recognized as a fact. Modifications to spoken languages often include Process by which a language develops throughout time. According to Jennifer (1993), the process of language change affects several components of language, including phonetics, orthography, phonology, morphology, semantics, and syntax. Consequently, conventional expressions together with their corresponding meanings and pronunciations are progressively becoming outdated (Devi, 2014). Nordquist (2020) states that a language shift happens when a language experiences enduring changes. The global phenomenon of language change is noteworthy. All natural languages change over time. It influences the semantics, syntax, morphology, orthography, and phonetics of languages. The lexicon, or vocabulary, constitutes a significant aspect of language that transforms as it develops.

Languages change occurs as a result of various causes. These causes are divided in to two broader categories. Firstly, there are internal or Psycholinguistic factors. Secondly, there are external or Sociolinguistic factors for language change. Internal or Psycholinguistic are those factors which occurs inside the structure of language and in the minds of its speakers. On the other hand, external or Sociolinguistic factors are those social factors which are outside of language system itself (Aitchison, 2001).

## **2.2 Language Change and Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which deals with the study of language in relation to society. It is about language use and the structures in which the users of a language live. This field of study accepts that in human culture there are different examples and practices where some are semantic examples (Spolsky, 1998).

Language changes in various perspectives. Lexical change occurs because of different reasons. It is the most perceptible type of progress in a language. The fast innovative advancement has brought forth lexical change. (Eisenstein, o'Connor, Smith and Xing, 2014). Change in sound is another form of language change. It happens with the presence of another phenomenon in the phonetic or phonological structure of a language. It is basically depicted as a specific sort of progress in the sound

arrangement of a language throughout some stretch of time (Nordquist, 2020). As indicated by Haja and Shamimah (2008), Morphological changes happen through attachment (Referred to in Devi, 2014). With regards to Semantics and recorded etymology, Semantic change alludes to any adjustment in significance of a word throughout the course of time. It is additionally called Semantic move, lexical change and Semantic movement. Normal sorts of Semantic change incorporate enhancement, pejoration, expanding, narrowing etc (Nordquist, 2020). Syntactic change is the concurrence of various word orders for communicating a similar substance. The request for words in a language may change because of contact between dialects. The contact of dialects having word request as SVO (subject-action-word object) with dialects having word request as SOV (subject-object-action word) is professed to move its statement request from SVO (subject-action-word object) to SOV (subject-object-verb) (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988).

A survey of contemporary work on language change typologies aims to synthesize the many kinds of change that require differentiation. The three primary kinds of language change addressed are spontaneous change, borrowing, and imposition. Upon reviewing all the distinctions, it is evident that these three kinds of change encompass all aspects. Furthermore, the model enables the comparison of many facets of the changes and use that data to formulate testable predictions grounded in real-world contexts. Extensive investigation is necessary; however, the potential effects might be significant. We contend that the contexts and circumstances in which historical language rules are applicable may be more effectively articulated through a coherent and systematic classification of change types, potentially resulting in more rational explanations.

Every component of a language is affected when it undergoes transformation. Nevertheless, the most apparent manner in which a language might differ is through lexical alteration. Numerous new terminology related to modern technology and Western culture have infiltrated the lexicons of languages worldwide during the past several centuries. A further effect of erroneous translation is the modification of lexicons across various languages. Political, economic, cultural, educational, and other societal factors all contribute to lexical evolution. Individuals occasionally utilize the borrowed forms. The greater the prestige of a borrowed term, the more probable it is that its users will adopt it, so aligning themselves with the upper class. Their effort to integrate foreign language into everyday conversation is motivated by a desire to uphold their reputation, which is augmented by the use of borrowed expressions. A significant portion of the educated populace have a strong understanding of foreign vocabulary. Their utilization leads to greater acceptance among community members. A greater number of persons employ them, and they are utilized in spoken communication. as well as in written language frequently (Eisenstein, o' Connor, Smith & King, 2014).

Lexical change means that people are using different words in present rather than that used in the past. It is the type of change in language which is the most frequently occurring and can be observed easily. The word "wireless" used by an

older person mean "radio" to the same term would mean a wireless technology like a laptop or phone for a younger person (Mantiri, 2010).

With the passage of time all languages of the world change regularly. However, the rate of language change is different in different languages, which depends upon various contributing fact. Variation in language occurs due to various reasons. These reasons include culture, politics, technology, social, environment, and

### **2.3 The process of Language Change in general**

Social factors are those factors which come as a result of influences of foreign languages upon another language. The unique way of speaking of the speaker, vocabulary, and phrases depending upon age, place, social status, gender, and education of individuals are also the social factors. Social factors are responsible for language change. They are the result of changes in politics, education, technology, and economics. When these variables change, the change occurs in a society which further leads to variation in language. In every society, people belong to different social status. Some of them enjoy the prestige of money, power, education, high income, ranked levels, high residential dwellings, and occupation. While other people lack these things. Individuals belong to different social classes and having different social prestige, perceive and response things differently. People belonging to various levels of social status use vocabulary and phrases differently (Finegan&Rickford, 2004). The speakers belonging to rural areas, where there is no proper grammar, will speak far more different from those of higher standing (Cited in Mantiri, 2010). Even in every small community variation in language are found according to education, age, occupation, income, ethnicity, gender, and social status of the speakers. No two individuals speak similarly. So through interactions speakers pick up new vocabulary and put them into a new way of speech. By this way, these variations spread through the whole population which leads to variation in language (Mantiri, 2010).

### **2.4 Loan translation or calques**

Loan translation or calques are an important type of structural borrowing. Calques or loan translation is a complex lexical unit that is created an item by item translation of source unit. Calques may also be morphological derivatives (Haugen, 1950). Loan translation or calque is a type of borrowing, in which there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language (Yule, 2010).

### **2.5 Pashto language**

The official language of multilingual Afghanistan is Pashto, which is not only both the general and formal language of the country along with Dari but is also a local language of Pakistan, people speak in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The importance of the language became at the time of Afghanistan war. In 2012, according to ethnologies there were 25,500 speakers of this language in Afghanistan. The scholars of history and philology hold challenging opinions regarding to the origin of the language. This developed into two different groups of theories; the Aryan and Semitic. In regards to the dialects of Pashto, their foundation is based on several sociocultural and economic factors, the relationship among the different communities and other

linguistic and historical dynamics which is essential during the formation stage of dialects. These factors spread in to two main dialects of the language: Qandahary also known as Khattak dialect or Southern dialect, in the southern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Pakhtoon in the dominated areas of Baluchistan. The second is Yousafzai dialect which historian termed as Peshawari dialect is spoken in the areas of north Pakistan. (Garcia, 2016).

The history of Pashto language is heavily inflected by cross boundary interaction with Persian. Pashto was first sexualized within a Persian language template that was framed by the Mughal Empire. During the colonial period Pashto encountered English in the British military exam system, among other bureaucratic locations such as the judiciary. Today, Pashto is a complex moving web of oral, textual and computer relationship with Persian, Urdu and English. These many cross boundary relationships with other languages affect the way Pashto related to new loanwords and creation of new forms of textual and technical representation of language that are adopted by its speakers. Pashto interacts with Persian in Kabul, Hindko in Peshawar, and Baluchistan in Quetta. Pashto relationships with local and global state structures since 2001 have generated a new historical and material layer of pedagogical works for the language that represent geographies of production and consumption. History of Pashto writing should be made clear that writing of Khushal Khan Khattak also left considerable mark on history of Pashto language. Khushal Khan Khattak is first Pashtun to write in Pashto (Hanifi, 2013).

Pashto Language is the national and official language of Afghanistan. It is the regional language of Pakistan, spoken in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province. Pashto language has gain the status of an international language. Its historical, cultural, and literary richness and its significance have been acknowledged world-wide. The term Pashto is attributed to the pashtoon tribe itself. This term has evolved through different stages up to the present form (Garcia, 2016).

### **METHODOLOGY**

The present study is purely qualitative. Through qualitative approach, the researchers analyzed the collected data and found out tokens which came from English into Pashto. These terms are used in Pashto as calques or loan words. The population of study for the present study was comprised of the native speakers of Pashto language belonging to Lower Dir Khyber Pakhtunkhwa who belonged to various field and occupations. Primary data were collected through recording their naturally occurring conversation.

After data collection, the researchers scanned those terms which were borrowed from English into Pashto and were used by the respondents as calques or loan words. The researchers extracted such words from the recordings. These tokens were then defined and analyzed. The analysis was based on morphological and phonological features. The original word and loan words were also analyzed comparatively.

### **Discussion and Data Analysis**

The collected data is analyzed and discussed in the below section:

### 4.1 English Calques in Pashto

The first loan word in the selected tokens analyzed here is 'shock-observer'. It is a jargon related with the technical terminologies in the field of auto-mobile mechanics. Yet, it is commonly used in Pashto discourse because it is a familiar part of every sort of vehicle.

It is altered into Pashto as 'shaqabzar'. In the first place, the number of syllables of the original source word has been reduced from four to three in Pashto. Secondly, a number of consonants have been omitted through the process of elision. The omitted consonants are: /k/ and /V/. The consonant K has been replaced with Q. The third phonological change made in this loan word is the change of vowel sounds in it. Thus, /O/ vowel following /SH/ has been changed to /A / and the /U/ vowel before B has been changed to /A/. Both forms i.e. the original source word and its loan form are compared in the below given table:

**Table 4.1.1**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Shock absorber</b>	/ˈʃɒkəb,zɔːrbər/	Shaqabzar	/ʃaːqʌbzər/

The second loan word in the selected tokens analyzed here is 'mobile oil'. It is a term related with the field of auto-mobile mechanics. Mobile oil is used in vehicles to produces greasiness or slickness in engines. Yet, it is commonly used in Pashto discourse because it is a familiar part of every sort of vehicle.

Mobile oil is source word whereas moblane is the loan word. It is altered into Pashto as 'moblane'. In the first place, the number of syllables of the original source word has been reduced from three to two in Pashto. Secondly, the source word is totally changed from the loan word due to omission of some letters. The omitted letters are: /I/ /L/ and /o/. The third phonological change made in this loan word is the change of sounds. So, the source word along with loan word is shown in the table below.

**Table 4.1.2**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Mobile Oil</b>	/ˈməʊbaɪl/ /ɔɪl/	Moblane	/mubleɪn/

The third loan word that the researchers found in the process of data collection is 'conductor'. This word is used in Pashto for a person who is there in a vehicle along with vehicle driver. Conductor takes care of the vehicle and follows the instructions of driver. The person also collects fares from travelers in vehicle that are used to carry passengers. Conductor is also found in trucks and other vehicle that are used to carry goods from one place to another.

The word used in Pashto for conductor is calendar, which is the modified form of the original word. From Morphological perspective, the number of syllables of the source word is equal to the loan word. Phonologically, some sounds like /u/, /d/ and /t/ are

omitted. These omitted sounds are replaced by other sounds. The replaced sounds include /a/, /l/, and /d/ respectively. The two words are compared in the following table.

Table 4.1.3

Source Word	Phonological / Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Conductor</b>	/kən'dʌktə(r)/	Calendar	/kælendər/

The next loan word in the selected tokens which is analyzed here is 'matchstick'. It is a term which is used in cooking. In normal day to day conversation, it is pronounced as Machas instead of Matchstick. It is used for woods or gas or any other flammable substance to catch fire. Morphologically, the number of syllables in both, source and loan words are equal. Phonologically, certain sounds are omitted from source word and replaced by other sounds. The sounds which are omitted from the original word are /t/ and /k/. The omitted sounds are replaced by /a/ and /s/ sounds in loan word. This pair of source and loan words is compared in the following table.

Table 4.1.4

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Matchstick</b>	/mætʃ//stɪk/	Machas	/mɑ:tʃəs/

Next comes in this respect another loan word which is completely modified and has no apparent resemblance with its original form. This word which is comparatively analyzed with its original form, is waistcoat. In normal conversation of Pashto native speakers, it is uttered as wascat. Waistcoat is a garment that is worn by male members. It is just like coat but has no sleeves. From morphological perspective, both of them have the same number of syllables. Both words are comprised of two syllables each. Secondly, in phonology of language, just like other calques, certain sounds have been omitted from the original word. These omitted sounds are replaced by some other sounds. The omitted sounds include /air/, /t/ and /o/ which are replaced by long /a/ and /a/ whereas; the /t/ sound is completely omitted. Among the replaced sounds, two sounds /air/ and /a/ are vowels while one sound /t/ is consonant.

Table 4.1.5

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Waistcoat</b>	/'webs(t), kəʊt/	wascot	/Wɑ:skɑt/

The next loan word in the selected tokens that is analyzed here is heart attack. Heart attack is a serious disease in which the heart does not get enough blood, causing damage to the heart pain and often leading to death. Morphologically, there are three syllables in heart attack. Similarly, Loan word is comprised of two syllables. Loan word is phonologically different from source word due to exchanging of



sounds. The omitted sounds are /h/, /r/ and /a/. These sounds are replaced by /a/, /t/ while the /a/ sound of 'Attack' is completely omitted.

**Table 4.1.6**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Heart Attack</b>	/he:(r)t/ /ə'tæk/	Attataik	/əta:tæk/

Another loan word in the selected tokens analyzed here is horn. A horn is a sound making device that can be equipped to motors, vehicles, trains etc. The driver uses the horn to warn others of the vehicle's approach or presence, or to call attention to some hazard. Motor vehicles, ships and trains are subject by law to have horn in some countries. Like trams, trolley cars and streetcars, bicycles are also legally required to have an audible warning device in many areas. Morphologically, there is one syllable in source word while in loan word there are two syllables. The loan word is morphologically different from source word due to the replacing of the sound /o//to /a/. Another difference between the two words is that the /r/ sound is silent in source word while it is pronounced in loan word. Similarly, /n/ sound of the original word is replaced by /ʒ: and n/. The loan word along with its source word is shown in the following table.

**Table 4.1.7**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Horn</b>	/hɔ:(r)n/	Ararn	/əʔərn/

Next, comes another word which is analyzed here. It is a word which is occurring most frequently in daily conversation of native speakers of Pashto. It is loud speaker. This word is used as lood-speker which is the modified form of the original word. It is a device that changes the electrical signals into sound loud enough to be heard at a distance. Morphologically, there are three syllables in source word while the same number of syllables is present in the loan word as well. Secondly, from phonological perspective, /au/ diphthong and long /e/ sound are omitted and replaced by /o/ and short /e/ sounds in loan word. Both of the omitted and replaced sounds are vowels. This pair of source and loan words is enlisted in the following table.

**Table 4.1.8**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Loud Speaker</b>	/laʊd/ /'spi:kə(r)/	Loodspeker	/Loodspeker/

Furthermore, the researchers came across with another word which occurs frequently in discourse of people who are closely related or tied to vehicles. It is a term which is related to the field of vehicles therefore, it is also used by auto-mechanics. This word is Mudguard which has been transformed to Malgad in Pashto. Mudguard is the part of all sort of vehicles which is used to block splashing of muds and water. It is used to protect the parts above wheels from dust, mud and water etc which is thrown up

by wheels. From morphological perspective, there are two syllables in both source and loan words. Phonologically, some sound is omitted and replaced by other sounds. The deleted sounds include short /u/, /d/ and /au/. These sounds are replaced by long /a/, /l/ and long /a/ respectively. The short /u/ and /au/ among the omitted sounds are vowels whereas the sound /d/ is consonant. These two words are compared in the following table.

**Table 4.1.9**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Mudguard</b>	/ˈmʌd,ɡɑː(r)d/	Malgad	/Ma:lga:d/

The next word in this respect which is analyzed here is pipe wrench. This is a technical term which is used mostly in plumbing. It is used for gripping and turning the cylindrical objects of two jaws. It is used to grip the pipes when turning in one direction. Morphologically, there are two syllables in both words. Secondly, some sounds are changed to other sounds. The sound which is omitted is /ai/ sound. This /ai/ sound is replaced by /ei/ sound. Both sounds are diphthongs. This pair is enlisted in the following table.

**Table 4.1.10**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Pipe Wrench</b>	/paɪp/ /rentʃ/	Paiprench	/peɪprentʃ/

The next loan word in the selected tokens is analyzed here. It is switch. This term is most widely used in shops, factories, offices, hospitals and houses. Switch is an electric device which is used for making and breaking the connection in electric circuit, pushed up or down with finger that controls and turns on or off an electric current. It is used to provide a pathway to an electric current in a circuit. Morphologically, there is one syllable in both loan and source words. Phonologically the sound /w/ is converted to /o/ sound. The omitted sound/w/ is semi-vowel while the replaced sound /o/ is vowel. This modified word is shown in the given table along with its original form.

**Table 4.1.11**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Switch</b>	swɪtʃ	Sooch	/suʃ/

The next word which is analyzed herein the selected tokens is auto measure. Auto measure is a technical term that is used in the field auto-mobiles. Morphologically, there are three syllables in both words. Phonologically, some specific sounds are deleted and replaced by other sounds. The sounds which are deleted includes long /a/, /ai/ and /.../. These sounds are replaced by short /e/ and /z/ sounds. The two

sound are replaced while long /a/ sound at the beginning of source word, is completely deleted. Both of the words are compared in the following table.

**Table 4.1.12**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Auto measure</b>	/ˈɔ:təʊ/ /ˈmeʒə(r)/	Tomezur	/Tumezər/

The next word which the researchers found in vogue that is used as a calque is tractor. It is a powerful driven vehicle with large, heavy trades for pulling farm machinery and other vehicles. It is used for agricultural activities like drawing plough, harvesting, and grinding the crops. This term is pronounced as Tactar. Morphologically, both of the words have two syllables. Phonologically, the omitted sounds are /r/ and /o/. The /o/ sound is replaced by /a/ whereas the /r/ sound is completely omitted from the original word. These terms are shown in the following table.

**Table 4.1.13**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Tractor</b>	/ˈtræktə(r)/	Tectar	/tæktər/

Next, the researchers analyzed another word which is used most frequently. It is Flying Coach which is the original word. The native speakers of Pashto language pronounce this word is Flaingcoch. It is a vehicle that is used to carry passengers from one place to another. Morphologically, there are three syllables in original word while in loan word the number of syllables is two. Secondly, a specific sound, /ai/ has been omitted from source word and replaced by another sound that is /ei/. Both of the omitted and replaced sounds are diphthong. These two words are illustrated in the following table.

**Table 4.1.14**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription.
<b>Flying Coach</b>	/ˈflaɪɪŋ/ /kəʊtʃ/	Flaing coach	/fleɪŋkɔtʃ/

The next word that is analyzed here is chewing gum. Chewing gum is a sweetened and flavored insoluble and flexible substance that is used for chewing. Morphologically, there are three syllables in chewing gum while two syllables in loan word. Phonologically, the deleted sounds include long/e/ and /w/. The long /e/ has been replaced by short/e/ while /w/ sound is completely omitted. The source word along with its original form is shown in the following table.

**Table 4.1.15**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Chewing Gum</b>	/ˈtʃuːɪŋ ˌɡʌm/	Chingum	/tʃiŋʌm/

Another word in this regard which is analyzed here is Vaseline. It is pronounced as voslain. Vaseline is brand name for a soft, oily, yellow or white substances made from oil applied to skin, to protect it or to stop them sticking and rubbing together. Morphologically, both words are comprised of two syllables. Phonologically, the /a/ sound has been omitted and replaced by /o/ in loan word. The difference between the two terms is given in the following table.

**Table 4.1.16**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Vaseline</b>	/ˈvæsəliːn/	Voslain	/vʊslin/

Besides, the researchers found another term that is used as a calque. It is hanger. It is a curved piece of plastic or metal on which clothes are hung. It is shoulder shaped frame with a hook at the top usually wire for draping and hanging a garment. Morphologically, there are two syllables in both words. Phonologically, /h/ sound is replaced by /e/ in loan word. The deleted sound /h/ is consonant while the replaced sound is vowel. The two words are compared in the following table.

**Table 4.1.17**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Hanger</b>	/ˈhæŋə(r)/	Enger	/eŋər/

The next word in selected tokens is line man. Line man is a government employ, who is on the job to repair any fault in electricity. The term which is used for Line man is larrman Pashto. Morphologically, there are two syllables in both source and loan words. The phonological difference between these two sounds is the deletion of sounds. The deleted sounds are /ai/ and /n/. The /ai/ sound is replaced by /ɜː/ sound while /n/ sound is completely omitted. These words are illustrated in the following table.

**Table 4.1.18**

Source Word	Phonological Transcription	Loan Word	Phonological Transcription
<b>Line Man</b>	/laɪn/ /mæn/	Larrman	/Ləɜːmæn/

## Findings

The researchers come to the conclusion that up to great extent the Pashto language has borrowed words from English related to various fields or various areas. Though the illiterate native speakers of Pashto language are unaware of the borrowed words still they are using them in their day to day lives. Moreover, most of the source words

are shortened when they become loan words because of the deletion of some sounds from the original words.

Finally, it was found out that main difference between loan word and source word is the presence or absence some morphological and phonological features.

### **Conclusion**

Keeping the objectives and question of the current study in mind, the researchers were investigating for the borrowed words that came from English into Pashto in course of time. After analyzing the collected data for this purpose, the researchers arrived at the result that a great deal of Pashto vocabulary is borrowed from English language. In these borrowed words a great sum are those words which come under the category of calques or loan translations. These calques are used in various fields like in the domain of auto-machinery, agriculture, vehicles, electricity, foods, and other household chores. Similarly, these calques are used by individuals belonging to different social groups. The collected terms are almost all nouns which are used by Pashto native speakers in their daily conversations.

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