History Pakistani English:

The English language as used in Pakistan is a variety of South Asian English which is close to that of northern India. English has had a co-official status with Urdu, the national language, when Pakistan gained independence from England in 1947, but the constitution of 1959 and the amendments of 1968, 1972, and 1985 recognize Urdu as the dominating language and restrict the use of English, the aim being its eventual replacement. In 1981, the president appointed a study whose report recommended that "Urdu should continue to be the only medium of instruction at the school level, with no exception" (1982), but that English and Arabic be introduced as additional languages from the sixth grade.

Over the years English became an important medium in a number of leading educational institutions. It is the main language of technology, international business, and communication among the national elite, and a major element in the media. The constitution and the laws of the land are codified in English.

In other words, we can say that English has become over the years a pattern of life in Pakistan. But still Pakistani English is one of the less well-researched varieties of English.

Today I will look at the differences between Pakistani English and Standard British English syntactically and morphologically

Syntactically, Pakistani English differs from British English at both the sentence level and clausal level.. In addition to these, the use of certain tenses is also different. Examples of these are presented in the following section:

At the sentence level, a number of word-order changes can be observed 1: Progressive aspect. Pakistani English permits the use of the progressive aspect with the habitual and the perfective:

(1)	I am doing it all the time	(Pakistani English)
	I do it all the time	(Standard British English)

progressive aspect with stative verbs:

(2) a. I am seeing the sky from here.b. They were having a horse.

2: Perfective aspect. There is a preference for the perfective aspect over the simple past in sentences which contain a past adverbial:

(3)	I have seen him yesterday.	(Pakistani English)
	I saw him yesterday	(Standard British English)

3. Reduced relative clauses. Pakistani English prefers preposed phrasal compounds as the equivalent of postposed attributive relative clauses.

(4) a. public-dealing office
"an office which deals with the public"
b. under construction bridge
"a bridge which is under construction"

I have now discussed the difference at sentence level, but there are also differences at the clausal level, namely complementation rules of Pakistani English are found to differ from British English.

4. Adjective complementation

Two types of Standard British English complementation, *-ing* and *to*-infinitive, vary in Pakistani English.

- (5) He is **interested in learning** Urdu (Standard British English)
- (6) They were not at all interested in democracy ... and were only **interested to grab** power at any cost. (Pakistani English)

Other adjectives: firm, insecure, committed, responsible, successful, etc.

5. Verb complementation

In addition to adjective complementation, Pakistani English differs from British English in monotransitive and ditransitive verb complementation. Within monotransitive verb complementation you can lists three subcategories:

1. monotransitive verb complementation by a noun phrase as prepositional object. In this type of complementation, the to-infinitive of British English may be substituted by a prepositional verb plus –ing clause.

(10)	I am looking forward to going to Lahore.	(Standard British English)
------	--	----------------------------

(11) Javed ... was looking forward to become a millionaire. (Pakistani English)

Other verbs that follow this pattern include aim, refrain, resort, think and others.

(b) Monotransitive verb complementation by a finite clause.

In British Engish, a finite clause that complements a monotransitive verb consist of a transitive verb that has a that-clause as its object. Pakistani English may replace that that-clause complement with a to-infinitive complement.

- (12) They **announced that** there would be another drawing soon. (Standard British English)
- (13) The Clerks Association has **announced to take out** a procession (Pakistani English)

Other verbs that follow this pattern include assure, demand, reiterate and urge.

(c) monotransitive verb complementation by a nonfinite clause

This type of verb complementation is further divided into two four sub-types, three of which show difference between Pakistani English and Standard British English

1: In Pakistani English the –ing participle of Standard British English may be replaced by a to-infinitive

2: Pakistani English speakers may substitute the Standard British English main verb plus toinfinitive with a main verb plus that-clause 3: The Standard British English to-inifinitive with a (raised) subject may be replaced by either a that clause or an –ing participle clause, depending on the verb. Verbs such as want and like may be complemented with a that-clause in Pakistani English.

(d) The Standard British English prepositional object of a ditransitive verb may be replaced by a to-infinitive.

- (14) They **banned the film from being distributed**. (Standard British English)
- (15) The resolution banning **Americans to enter** the university
 - campus is still in force. (Pakistani English)

(e) The indirect object in ditransitve verb complementation with indirect object plus thatclause object may be deleted in Pakistani English

(16)	He reminded the students that	(Standard British English)
(17)	The Minister reminded Ø that the public	(Pakistani English)

Other verbs in this category include inform, tell, assure and others.

2.4.3 Noun complementation

As with adjective complementation, Pakistani English differs from Standard British English in noun complementation. Thus, a preposition plus –ing participle in Standard British English may become a to-infinitive in Pakistani English:

- (20) Pakistan has no **influence in controlling** ... (Standard British English)
- (21) Pakistan had no **influence to control** affairs inside Irak. (Pakistani English)

Other nouns are insistence, inefficiency, intention, sincerity, tendency, satisfaction etc. Similarly a to-inifinitive in StBrE may become a preposition plus –ing participle in PakE. Other nouns are desire, curiosity, endeavors and tendency.

2.6 Word order

2.6.1 Lack of inversion in wh-questions

Lack of subject-auxiliary inversion is acceptable in Pakistani English

(24) What this is made of? Or: Why so many are being killed?

While there is no inversion in direct question, there is in some indirect questions:

(25) I asked him where is he?

2.6.2 Lack of inversion in sentences with subject initial adverbials

(26) Wali Khan pointed out that at no stage it was demanded that ...

That is, in Pakistani English the common Germanic verb-second feature is not respected.

Morphology

Differences in the use of articles and prepositions and the omission of certain auxiliary verbs are the most commonly cited features of Pakistani English morphology.

2.7.1 Omission of auxiliary do, did and does

(27) How you got here? – "How did you get there?"

2.7.2 Articles

An article may exist where it wouldn't in Standard British English:

- (28) **The** England is a good place
- A definite article may be absent where it would be present in Standard British English:
- (29) He said that Ø Education Ministry is reorganizing ...
- A indefinite article may be omitted:
- (30) My father is Ø lecturer

2.7.3 Prepostions

Pakistani English has a different distribution of prepositions. It may omit prepositions where British English has them (to dispense), it may add preposition (to combat **against** poverty) and it may use a different preposition (what is the time **in** your watch)

3: Lexis (vocabulary)

Pakistani lexis has evolved rapidly. One of the key processes is borrowing from Urdu and other languages. Such words show adaption to the English grammatical system.

3.1 Borrowing

(22) Why can't our **shaadies** (wedding) be something like, "O.K. bring in the **dulha** (groom) and **dulhan** (bride) and have fun."

3.2 Grammatical adaptations

Words from local languages, once borrowed, may be used with English grammatical morphemes. For example, the plural of chowkidar "watchman" is constructed by adding the English plural suffix –s

(23) But the chowkidars are getting only a monthly dress allowance.

3.3 Affixation

Affixation is productively used to construct new words in Pakistani English. The affixes used for this purpose may be from English, Urdu or any other local language.

3.3.1 Urdu-based affixes: morphemes –wala/ wali (= masculine/ feminine). Depending on the context, these morphemes may mean "person with/ owner of / seller of" and so forth.

(24) When the Churi-wali (a woman who sells bangles) entered, all young girls surrounded her, delving in het basket.

But this Urdu morpheme may also be attached to words of English origin

(25) Sugar-wali = person who own sugar/ sugar mill

3.3.2 English-based affixes: d-, -lifter and -ism.

De-loading (decreasing the load), motorcycle-lifter, ad-hocism

3.4 Compounding

Some new compounds have a particularly vivid effect in Pakistani English: flying coach (fast bus) and cent percent (100 percent)

3.5 Hybridization

Urdu words may also be joined with English words to from new hybrid compounds:

(26) Double roti = bread and goonda-tax = exortion

3.6 Conversion

Words of English and local origin which are borrowed into Pakistani English may show a shift from one part of speech to another.

- Shift from adjective to noun: Another **Gora** (white/white man) telling us what we are ... - Shift from noun to verb: Are all the traffic sergeant there only to **challan** (ticket) the innocent?

3.7 Preposed phrases

Jam or jelly bottle is used to mean "a bottle of jam or jelly". Also milk bottle = 'a bottle of milk' and wheat bag = 'a bag of wheat' and toast piece = 'a piece of toast'

3.8 Archaism

A few words that have become obsolete in British or American English may still used in Pakistani English. Marckwardt called this colonial lag (examples are few)

(27) We cannot support the demand of a confederation as it tantamounts to the dismemberment of the country.

The use of tantamount as a verb was possible in British English, but is no obsolete.

3.9 Semantic shift/extension

A number of words are noted that reflect a shift in meaning from their Standard British English usage

(28) Police have booked ... Zaman and three others on the charge of allegedly **teasing** (harassing) a college girl and snatching her wrist watch and books.

Conclusion:

All the point mentioned above demonstrated that Pakistani English has unique features but it remains one of the less well-researched varieties of English.

- Pakistani English is rhotic, tends to be syllable-timed, and shares many features with, as said before, northern Indian English

- some pronunciation features are typical of speakers of regional languages: for example speakers of Punjabi have difficulty with such initial consonant clusters as /sk, sp/ (they say 'səport' and 'səkool' for sport and school) – Urdu speakers also have difficulties with initial consonant clusters (they say 'isport' and 'iskool') – Pashto speakers have no such difficulties, but use /p/ for /f/ ('pood' for food)

Let them hear Pakistani English