

EXAMINING THE EVOLUTION AND TRANSITION OF URDU AS THE LINGUA IN PAKISTAN: A SCHOLARLY INVESTIGATION INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE AND SHIFT

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ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to find out the change and shift that took place in the Urdu language. A lot of space has been found to explore the transformation in language because people have done much to change language at the lexical and transcript levels in the last few years. The study explained historical, cultural, and economic conditions, and government policies and also explored people's behaviour and social media impact on the language. This study uncovered different reasons for the change in Urdu and the lingua franca of Pakistan and the approach of particularly the futuristic language user. The researcher adopted a mixed method approach to analyze the data taken from educated people in society about the current usage of the language compared it with the past and used it for future prediction. The people with expertise in Urdu, for example, M.Phil scholars and PhD. scholars were also the participants in this research. The researcher recorded their views through mobile phones while asking questions about the Urdu language shift and change. Many aspects of the language change and shift have been discovered through their opinions. Experts warned that if the proper steps were not taken urgently, the language, especially the writing style, might be completely damaged and our new generations would not be able to understand the past literature of Urdu. People related to the research may find how Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram etc. are making changes to the script of the Urdu language.

Key Words: language change and shift, lingua franca, social media, language policy

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the different aspects of the research. Here, the researcher introduced the chapter with the help of some background of the study, the reason why the topic has been chosen, the problem statement, the research objective and the significance of the study.

1.1. Background of the Topic

Grenoble (2021) proposed a change and shift theoretical framework for language shift and mentions why people use another language instead of their language. If the change and shift occurs at the level of the whole community, it is associated with the replacement and loss of that language. Language change and language shift are two different terminologies. These phenomena occur at different levels in the society of multi-languages. Language

shift occurs when a majority of people start using language in favour of the other.

language (Grenoble, 20:21). On the other hand, language change is a phenomenon. of changing language continuously with the change of time. Butters (2001) describes two factors of changing a language. These factors are social and functional based. Functional changes happen in some regular and irregular systems in English while social factors involve age, gender and class status. Similarly, of factors. When people are a lot of involved in a language shift language starts using another language in favour of another language. The causes of language shift are given by Grenoble (2021) in his research. The cases are economic factors, power differential, and social factors. language ideology, prestige, demographics, population size, political factors and historical trauma (Grenoble, 2021).

These factors can be seen in all the languages which are going through changes whether are gradually named “language change” or sudden changes named “language shift”.

1.2. Reason for the Study

As has already been discussed different languages go from the changes of many kinds at the level of language shift and language change. The research has taken the topic because Urdu is undergoing the same changes nowadays. The research wanted to explore the level of changes which already occurred in the past, the present-day situation regarding the language changes and shifts and the most important ones would be the future changes the language might face.

1.3. Research Questions

1. What are the fundamental factors contributing to the changes in the Urdu language?
2. How the status of Urdu has been evolved in recent years within Pakistan?
3. At which linguistic level (lexical, phonological, syntactical) are the changes most prevalent in Urdu?
4. What are the prospective impacts of language change and shift on Urdu, the lingua of Pakistan?

1.4. Statement of the Problem

The research has been conducted because the Urdu language continuously changing nowadays due to language change and language shift phenomena. Most of the people in Pakistan, prefer to use English vocabulary elegantly instead of Urdu vocabulary in their day-to-day conversation. They are using Roman in their writings while conversing on social media messaging. At the government level, no policy is being discussed to minimize the practice and if this situation continues for a long period, the Urdu language may be changed. Its users will not be able to write in Urdu transcript. The vocabulary items used in Urdu will also be replaced if the situation remains the same. The researcher decided to check what types of factors were involved in the changes for example social, political, economic factors, history and most importantly how the future of the language might be in the presence of all these factors.

1.5. Research Objectives

1. To uncover the fundamental factors behind the change in Urdu language
2. To find the development of the status of Urdu
3. To find what level of changes prevalent in Urdu
4. To point out the prospective effect of language change and shift in Urdu a lingua of Pakistan.

1.6. Significance of the study

This study is a milestone for researchers who have an interest in exploring the Urdu language and its different features especially the changing of vocabulary by the languages for example English, Punjabi and Hindi. The study is also helpful in understanding what the future of the language will be after a few years. The study is also important to uncover the factors. responsible for the shifting of language towards the English language.

5. Literature Review

In this part of the research, the author reviewed the previous research in this field of language change and shift in society and the factor behind the variation in social context. Specifically, the research done about the Urdu language change and shift will be checked in previous literature. In this part of the research, the author tries to make the readers understand the language shift.

First of all, the terminology language shift' would be described by the experts' views on this terminology. First of all, the difference between language shift and language change would be under discussion. Kirilenko (2022) describes the language shift as a term introduced by J. Fishman to denote the inability of the language Community to maintain the language use of language in the circumstances of competition with another language. that is more powerful and stronger in any region. or commercial or social plan. Mackey studied of charge of language and its speed of the process. as a result of language shift. A language shift occurs as a result of planning activities consciously and its consequences will be in language policy.

Kandler and Unger (2018) language is very similar to the living species because language shows diversity and differentiates in time and space. A language emerges and it disappears after years that cannot be specific for a particular language. The

process of differentiation is very slow and it takes years to evolve into another language of the period. On the other hand, the extinction of language is a very fast process as compared to the process of differentiation (Kandler and Unger, 2018).

Now the term language change will be discussed concerning Mesthrie (2004) which tells us the language change can be seen at its high if it would be considered the long period of the same language. The specimen of the Bible in the old era is very straightly different from today's specimens of the Bible. Before going to study the language change and language shift the important model named Variationist approaches to change will be discussed. Labov (1968) states that changes need close attention as well as the system to the language system and the social system as well. All the variations lead to the changes.

Terlikbayeva and Menlibekova (2021) say among many countries under the control of the Soviet Union, the country of Kazakhstan was the only country whose indigenous group became much less in number. by other ethnicities. There were a very few-speaking population of Kazakh who spoke their first language as Kazakh. In the period of 90s majority of the people were Russian. The factors that affect the language situation. "in Kazakhstan are social, political and economic.

In the 1930s, there was a time of colonialism and the status of the Kazakhstani language was weakened. The language policy was then introduced and from that time onwards many decades later, the Language did not progress. Because of the language policy, the first language of many Kazakhs was Russian (Terlikbayeva and Menlibekova, 2021).

Mahboob (2002) describes after getting independence from the British Raj, Pakistan faced the problems of developing the language. policy like many other ex-colonial countries. faced. At that time two dominant languages. were spoken in the region controlled by Pakistani government. The population of I was the Largest that was 54.6% of the total country's population. Urdu language was adopted as the national language of East and West Pakistan. Bengal produced much revenue at that time and their language Was considered the language of a province means a local language. The people of Bengal did not accept this policy.

In 1959 a commission was made to solve the issue of languages under the Martial law administration. It was decided that both Urdu and

Bengali would be the medium of instruction in secondary school (Mehub, 2002).

From 1999 onward, the English language was promoted because English was considered the "key to the success in the global economy. The government should take necessary actions to promote English language skills acquiring (Mehub, 2002).

Rahman (2003) describes Pakistan as a multilingual region of the world and many major and minor languages are Spoken here. Now, we have English, and Urdu languages as domains of power in all the sectors of life like government, media and education. Our state policy is actually in favour of both languages. while neglecting the others. Because of this ethnicity can be observed through languages here in Pakistan. Due to this English language has become the symbol of superiority, power and sophistication. Pakistan is a very diverse country on linguistic grounds. The national language Urdu for this country only eight per cent speakers of the whole population of the country and English is the official language having 2.5 per cent speakers (Mansoor, 2009 as cited in Mesti 2020). Mesti (2020) says the adaptation of the national language as Urdu has not been appreciated and many social, political and linguistic and political problems have been resolved. Ashraf (2018) discusses about monoglot policy in Pakistan for English as the dominant language. English is replacing Urdu and regional languages in Education.

Ashraf (2022) describes that after gaining independence from Samraj, Pakistan has revised its policy about languages many times. The country took a shift from monolingual. orientation of Urdu to multilingual. orientation policy in 2009. In this way the policy has been shifted from Urdu to English and the social demand for English increased in regional languages curriculum. Muhammad (2013) prints out that a language shift occurs when people of a particular language change their heritage. language and consequently it loses its ability to use its language. Idaryani and Fidyati (2022) define language shift in this way this phenomenon happens because of the presence of many factors in society. The factors can be intermarriage, migration, demographic factors, values, and other attitudes towards the language by the language users.

Grenoble (2021) pointed. out that language shift could be found in the majority of minority populations who speak a specific language. This

situation often happens with people who go to some other part of the world and leave their language to their mother language and adopt this new language. Language is the result of multiple factors. The factors in terms of Grenoble (2021) are political, historical, social, economic and economic. This phenomenon of language shift is a social issue and is also related or joined with some other indicators.

Ong (2021) language shift and maintenance is very significant and it is also a very complex area of sociolinguistic research which attracts attention. of people who study the language in depth, especially in the present days of the world. The process of replacing a language with another is known as language shift and is done by a speaker or group of speakers or at a broader level by a speech community. Actually, in this process, one language is favoured. These views about the scholars are based on Social values and culture. Ma (2007) " Language change is how the phonetic, morphological, semantic, syntactic and other features of Language are modified over time."

Bybee (2015) defines language change in a way that in our day-to-day communication, it is not easy for us to observe our language changes. But languages always continue to be changed and sometimes the languages flourish and other times they may decline or completely die. Abhi Abtahian (2017) explains linguistic insecurity by saying that individuals are always conscious. the language which they are using as non-standard varieties of a language. Linguistic insecurity (Labove, 1966 as cited in Abtahian, 2017) is actually. the mismatch between the speakers which tells the ideal of language. which is standard one and the linguistic competence of the speakers.

Ravindranath (2009) proposes that the language shift is a particular process with the help of which a speech Community interact the situations where the speakers use two languages and gradually the people leave to use one of the languages in favour of the other language. The major factor for this phenomenon is social and the researchers also focused on speakers' attitudes in forwarding a language domain used in the community (Fishman (1991 as cited in Renddan et al). describes there are four possible media variables in language shift (LS) and they are understanding, speaking, reading and the last one is writing. These things constitute the implication scale

Research was done (Daniatel, 2019) to find the factors which contribute to the language and transmission of the mother language as a home language. When the study was conducted the age of the respondents was 15 years and they were students at that time and used to learn the Dusun language at primary school. The research showed that the intergenerational language morning as a mother tongue at home was highly endangered. Most of the students Commented the trend in that language was highly limited. There was some social factor there which triggered a vast change rather than simply the addition of new words in the language. Now we will study different views from the perspectives of the Urdu language. We will see the expert views in this regard by taking literature from the past.

Riaz (2019) studies cod-switching and code-mixing of TV ads broadcasted in Pakistan and points out the variation in the Urdu language because of the influence of the English language. Media plays doing very important role in influencing the mindset based on linguistic patterns. Because of the multiple reasons for example fashion technological advertisement and news are taking part to change the language and push Urdu towards English. The changes are not only at the level of vocabulary but they may be based on the semantic level as well. We have borrowed words in Urdu from the English language and then these are to be used in a started to very different ways while in the original language like English, they may have different meanings or usage. For example, the words "light', paste and press" are undergoing Semantic changes the word "light" is used to show electricity in Urdu, 'press' is used to iron" and the last word 'paste to brush the teeth (Aisha and Saba, 2020).

Before the partition of the subcontinent, Urdu had to make a lot of struggle to be the officially accepted language. Ahmad (2011) says partition becomes the reason for two major changes. Which are relevant to the symbolic. meaning of Urdu. The first thing was that the Hindus started to see the Urdu Language as the symbol of Muslims and as a Language of separatism associated with Muslims and Pakistan. They say Muslims should stop foreign cultures. and should accept Indian culture.

Rafi (2014) describes Urdu and English are languages that have been in interaction for a long time and the period of this connection or contact is up to four centuries. This is a huge period and because of this, we can observe the influence of both

languages on each other. English has had a lot of impact on Urdu.

6. Methodology

The research methodology of this paper is composed of the following sections which describe the ways and methods of collection of the data, tools and analysis in a detailed manner to show the proper road map for conducting the research that will provide ease for the readers.

This chapter talks about the methodology used in this research article. the author explains here briefly the purpose of the research, the nature of the research, the framework, sampling and its size, data Collection and its analysis. Let us consider about different steps used by the writer in this particular chapter of methodology.

a. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to describe how are the factors involved in language change and shift in the Urdu language. Similarly, the study will find the futuristic behaviour of language shift and change.

b. Research Framework.

This is a mixed-method research. The theoretical framework in this regard will be the model about language change and language shift by the scholars. Language change and shift Grenoble (2021) proposed a change and shift model for language change. in favour of another language. If the change and shift occurs at the level of the whole community, it is associated with the replacement and loss of that language. Language change and shift Defining Language change and shift are two different terminologies. Both of them happened at different levels. Language shift occurs when a majority of people start using language in favour of the other.

language (Grenoble, 20:21). On the other hand, language change is a phenomenon. of changing language continuously with the change of time. Butters (2001) describes two factors of changing a language. The factors are social and functional. Functional changes involve some regular and irregular systems in English while social factors involve age, gender and class status. Similarly, of factors. when people are a lot involved in a language shift language start using another language in favour of another language. The causes of language shift are given by Grenoble (2021) in his research. The cases are economic factors, power differential, and social

factors. language ideology, prestige, demographics, population size, political factors and historical trauma Grenoble (2021) describes social factors:

i. Globalization

Globalization is a very important factor of language charge and shift Many people are learning the English language because of the access to the global economy.

ii. Urbanization

Because of Urbanization people are in contact with each other and try to use language for communication. a common Economic Factor is also important for shifting of language. It happens in different areas of life for example globally, nationally and regional because of employment or movement from one part to another part of the world.

iii. Government Policies

Policies made by the government play a lot of importance in shifting language change and shift. For example, local educational policies have a vital role in this regard. The government decides national, local and international - languages for the inhabitants of the country.

iv. Language Ideology

Language ideology talks about the beliefs about the language and the position in society. For example, language is close to our beliefs. There 18 an ideology of one nation on language.

v. Attitudes and Beliefs

A similar thing named attitude and beliefs play an essential role in language shift and change.

vi. Trauma

Trauma is a historical perspective of language shift. For example, colonialization, war and boarding schools are the major factors in this phenomenon.

c. Aim of the Study

The study aims to find what changes and language shifts have been going through the Urdu language these We can days. based on results talk about the future of the Urdu language as a lingua across the different provinces of Pakistan Population and Sample.

To conduct the research, the author selected people from the field of Urdu language. His population is the whole of the Faisalabad

Community of people having minimum qualification of M.Phil, M.A or BS in Urdu. The author Selects 10 people having expertise in Urdu language development. as the sample of this particular research.

d. Sample Type

The author took the experts and interviewed them also took the data from educated people through a Google sheet checklist which was composed of quantitative and qualitative questionnaires about the Urdu language development in different language eras of Society.

e. Sampling Technique

The technique for sampling, used by the author is the random sampling technique. The author selected 4 experts in Urdu language without specifying whether they are working in in private or government sector or any fields of life. Similarly, more than 90 checklists were filled by educated people from different fields of education.

This technique is easier for the writer because the collection of data in this regard was very easy.

f. Data Collection Tool

The data collection tool in this study is an interview-based questionnaire. The questionnaire will be composed of open-ended questions. However, the checklist had both open and close-ended questions The research records the sound and transcribes the audio through online software for collection of the views given by the experts.

g. Limitations

The study only discusses the language change and language shift of the Urdu language and does not cover every aspect of the language like grammar, syntax, semantic features or any other changes but only about new words versus old words comparison of the language.

The author collected the data from the experts of the Urdu language through interviews and applied the models of language shift related to the Study is highly descriptive because the research gives comments in the light. of experts' opinion.

7. Data Analysis

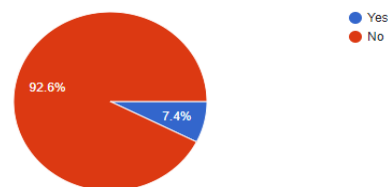
This chapter of the research discusses the analysis and the results of the data given by the

participants. The researcher will use the mixed method to analyze the data at two levels. First of all, the data will be discussed based on quantity and then a qualitative approach to the data given by the experts in the field of Urdu.

a. Quantitative Analysis

First of all, the question at the beginning

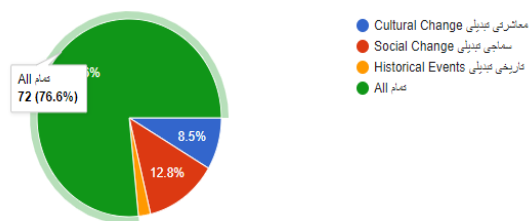
- (i) Do you think the Urdu language is the same as it was a hundred years ago?



This question is with the yes/no responses and the significant majority of the responses were in the favour of "No". This result shows the value of the language and tells the participants are aware of the situation and position, of the language. People in the significant majority know the changes which are being taken place in society for this particular Urdu language. The language always keeps on changing. It is the phenomenon of languages. The other thing which shows the alarming situation is that the new generation wants to adopt new words in the English language

Iram, Khanum, Rubab, Bashir and Javed (2023) say that the Urdu language has been very much influenced by Arabic and Persian languages. In the 13th century, the Persian language became the language of the court and influenced Urdu at the level of vocabulary and grammar. In the modern era, the Urdu language has continuously evolved and because of changing social, cultural and technological advancements, the language is being influenced by English at the level of vocabulary the most.

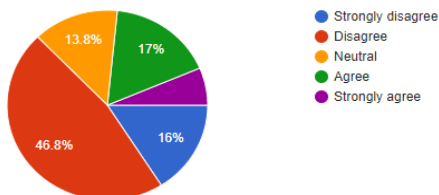
- (ii) Do other languages have an impact on Urdu?



This is also a close-ended question and the respondents gave multiple responses to target this question. A significant majority responded in favour of 'Yes' and this shows a huge number of people are on the side of agreement. A tiny minority answered the question in the response of No. This response is very least as compared to the other responses. The last response is 'may be. This also falls in the Tiny minority area of the respondents. The researcher gets the information from the respondents' behaviour and reaction towards the Urdu language from the languages in parallel to the Urdu. For example, English, Punjabi and Hindi languages because TV dramas have an immense impact on the national language of Pakistan. The important point of this result is that people are very well aware of the exact happenings that are occurring.

Garcia (2011) technologists treat Urdu and Hindi are languages in the same family. They say they have the same origin but there are a lot of differences between the two languages for example, Hindi has the influence of Sanskrit but the Urdu language has a lot of influence of Arabic language and Persian language in its writing style and vocabulary.

(iii) Is Urdu only spoken in Pakistan?

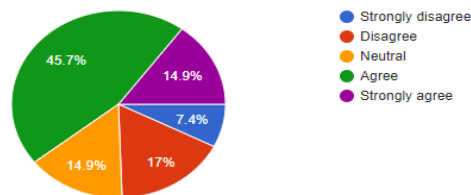


This question is about the Likert Scale type of questionnaire. Agreement-type answers were collected by the respondents. No population of the respondents comes in the majority section of the pie chart. But we can see that the respondents in the 'disagree' scale are the largest as compared to the other scale. Disagree means the people want to tell the researcher the Urdu language is also spoken in different parts of the world. Agree and neutral responses lie in tiny minorities. Between the two the less one is agree. The respondents are belong to this part are not well informed about the language status in society, Strongly disagree and agree that the minority is a tiny minority. The results show the number of respondents for this particular question.

Urdu has been spoken in many parts of the world among them Pakistan and some parts of India

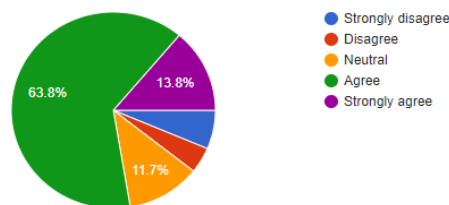
this language has a particular status parallel to other local languages. In Pakistan, it has the status of national language. Standard Urdu is spoken by the Urdu-speaking people who live in UAE, UK and USA. So it can be said that Urdu is not being spoken in Pakistan only.

(iv) Urdu has got its status as Lingua in Pakistan because of education, media and government.



The picture chart variation shows the answers given by the respondents. Most of the respondents are in favour of the response "Agree". All the responses are actually in the circle of the minority if We talk about the technical terminology related to the statistics. The significant minority goes in favour of the answer 'Agree' The 'strongly agree and 'neutral is the same on the pie chart representation. They also fall in the minority, but the tiny minority. The last one is the minority answering in favour of "Strongly disagree". Disagree answers show the tiny minority. So we can say many people think about the Urdu language as the language considered to be the most frequently used one and is a lingua in different areas of life like media, and education, and it is because of government policies about the progression of the language

(v) Different regions and demographics are very important for Urdu language development.



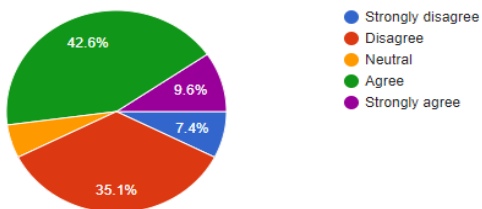
This question talks about the demographical and regional aspects of the Urdu language. The pictorial representation of the responses tells us about the people who agree with the statement and it is the simple majority shown in the pie-graph chart, other responses are much less as compared to the agree'.

All the other responses fall in the category of tiny minority Among all the minority the least response is 'Disagree'.

Aftab, Zai and Aftab (2023) conducted the research and had the same results as the Urdu language continuously went through the situation of changes. The lexical and dialectological changes have been taking place in the language. The language spoken in one area of Pakistan is different it is spoken in another part of the country.

From this evidence, we can conclude that the people know the geographical factor is very important for Urdu language development. In Pakistan, different communities speak the Urdu language according to their style. For example, the people who live in Karachi speak the language differently if this variety is compared with the one that is compared with spoken by the people who live in Lahore.

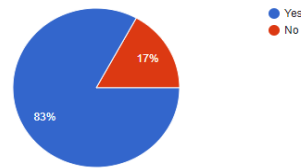
(vi) Urdu is being used for specific purposes in Pakistan.



This statement talks about the usage of language for particular purposes and events. People use the Urdu language according to the situation which they have to face. in their day-to-day conversation. People agreed to the statement and they showed a significant minority. The response that falls in the Simple minority disagrees. This response is also very important and comes after the response agrees'. All the other responses named strongly disagree and strongly', all happened to be in the category of a tiny minority.

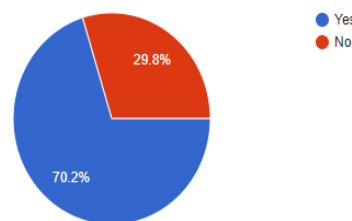
Futuristic Perspectives

(vi) Our new generation This question is related to the futuristic perspective of the Urdu language.



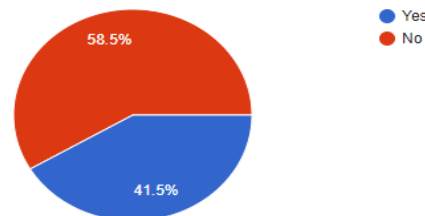
The new generation has different views about the language decaying. The Yes/No responses were taken by people from different educational backgrounds. A significant majority goes with the response eyes' and acknowledges that the new generation is very much interested in replacing the words with new ones from other languages like English etc. The respondents who are against the view, show the tiny minority. This result shows that people are very well aware of the current situation of the language. They say that language is being overlooked by the new generation.

(vii) In your speech, do you prefer English, do you prefer English Language to the Urdu language?



The 'Yes' response was given by the respondents and the responses fall into the category. of a simple majority. This tells that people nowadays are replacing the language with other words from the other Language. This is the relevant thing with the people who know their attitude towards Urdu. The second response lies in the range of simple minority that is actually 'No'. Very few people. are against the reality that. they do not use other language words in Urdu.

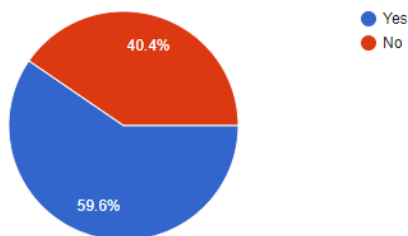
(viii) Is Urdu being replaced by other languages?



This is also a futuristic perspective of the language. The people who gave 'yes' response is less in number. This question is actually related to the link of a person with his or her language. People most of the time love their language. This response of 'yes' is the result of the belongs and not the ground realities. The 'yes' response is very much near to the reality. People are going to accept the other languages and embrace those words in every walk.

(ix) Which of these words we don't normally use while speaking in Urdu these days? In this question the respondents were given "تمام": Were given "تمام". Most of the responses were in favour of the "تمام". This response was in the tiny majority of the responses shown on the pie chart. This shows that people are changing and replacing the language with other words from the English language. All the words are in minority usage. The words "جناب کنم معلومات" are in a tiny minority. The word "بستہ" comes under the simple minority of the total population of respondents.

(x) Will Urdu retain its status as lingua during upcoming decades?



This question is about the prediction of the language's future and whether it will retain its status as a lingua of Pakistan or not. Most of the respondents were in favour of the response of 'No'. The 'No' response was actually in tiny majority and the opposite to that the response was 'Yes'. The response 'yes' is in the tiny majority while that of 'No' was in favour significant minority. Most of the people have the views that language will continue and will retain its status of lingua.

All of the above discussion was based on a quantitative approach and different aspects of the Urdu language were defined. The historical perspective, changes and futuristic implications were considered about the change and shift in this language.

If the changing phenomenon is considered, it can be seen from all the responses under the heading

of change and shift tell us that the language is continuously being changed on different levels and because of different reasons mentioned in the pie charts.

The responses related to the development of the status of Urdu, Simple majority of the people have the idea that the language has been going forward and developed day by day. Very few responses are in favour of the development of the Urdu language. So it can easily be concluded that the language is not in the position of inertia but moving on.

The futuristic perspective has multiple responses. Some are in favour of language for its future while some are against the future of language. Significant percentages of the responses go that are with changes against the status of the Lingua of the language in Pakistan. Very less people are in favour of retaining the status of the language as lingua and they are taking based on belongings with the language, not on the Statistical data.

b. Qualitative Analysis

In qualitative research, the researcher focuses on the descriptive aspect of the research. From the checklist, the researcher took some questions which belonged to the quantitative aspect of research. Here those points and questions will be discussed in detail.

In the first section of the checklist, there was a question to mention some words used in Urdu from other languages for example Punjabi, Hindi and English. There was a mixed response from the respondents. They gave many examples and most of them were from English language. All the examples are given as under. From these examples given by the respondents, it can be said that most of the people gave examples from the English language in Urdu words that we used language. Few of the people gave examples from Punjabi and Hindi. For example, Mehfil, Chanda and Dharma are the words borrowed from Persian and Hindi. The words score cricket and bed are taken from English. There are many examples from English.

The important thing that must be under consideration is that most of the respondents tried to give their responses in the Roman alphabet. This choice of written language is related to technology like WhatsApp and other social media platforms, people prefer to use writing. this way of writing. At

this level, a huge change and shift are going to happen and shortly, the Urdu script may be changed.

The last question of the questionnaire Was open-ended. The respondents were free to write anything about the future of the Urdu language as Pakistani Lingua . There was a view that talks about the standard of literature in Urdu. Nowadays a very small quantity of good literature is being produced and because of this reason, people are trying to deviate towards the English language. In the past 'Ghalib and "Mir' were the great names that made the status of Urdu very high. It may be possible that Urdu will become distinct in the future.

Another response was in favour of the responsibility of the government. The government must take necessary steps to prevent language because this language is the recognition of us and our culture.

One scholarly answer was that the Urdu language is not only used in Pakistan but also all over the world. The other part of the answer given by the same scholar was that the bad effects changing Urdu would be for us in general and for our next generations. in specific.

The Experts' Views The other direction of this research is to get the views of the experts of the Urdu language especially from Mphil and Ph.D. scholars. The author conducted interviews. Some focus experts took part in the research. There of them were M.Phil scholars and one of them was Ph.D. scholars in Urdu language. All of the responses were recorded whites Conducted the interviews through mobile phone calls.

The researcher got different Views about different questions. of course, there were some similar responses were also given but for Some questions, the views varied. All the responses are being discussed below:

1. (a). Is there any change or shift in the Urdu language? Yes/No

All of the scholars gave the same response which was 'yes'. The same response tells that the process of language change and shift is being continuously carried in the Urdu language. This phenomenon may be good or bad for the language. The next question is:

- (b) "What is the level of changes in the Urdu language?"

All the experts responded to this question in a way that the Urdu language interacted with the changes regularly. There were a lot of things which

differentiated the responses from the participants. For example: It can be seen that Urdu is facing changes based on Vocabulary and each day new words are being injected into the language. daily. The Language is adopting new words continuously from English.

According to the scholars, the changes are being occurred because of social media and print media. They are responsible for sudden changes in the language at different levels for example at the level of vocabulary and writing. One expert says the writing script may be endangered if the same proper steps are taken.

The changes are also happening in the meaning of words. This means that some words had different meanings in the past but now their original meanings have been lost and new meanings replaced the old ones.

One of the scholars said that these changes in the language were being occurred at the social level. People from all fields of life pick words from English and use them. them in Urdu. These changes are not acceptable to the experts of the literary people in Urdu. They do not think the practice is well done by laymen to adopt new hurriedly without Vocabulary words or any account of language standardization.

One aspect was also linked with these changes and that was the language used by the mothers. Most of the mothers of the children try to teach new vocabulary items to them but they have particular words in their national tongue. This is not good for the Urdu language to be overlooked in this way and replaced by English Vocabulary in a very short period.

The Urdu language has been made from the words of many languages. This language is continuously morning on the way of the progress. Its age is very less as compared to Arabic and English as one scholar pointed out. Now the next question is going to be targeted which is: "What are the dying words, which were owned in the past but we don't use these days There are many words which were used in the past but now these words are slightly changed based on spellings. The words are given below: Kabhoo (Kabhi), Kasoo (Kisi), Edhar (Idhar), and Dodhar (Udhar), these are the words in which the changes have occurred based on graphology. Similarly, we have words like Taaeen' that have now vanished from our literature. In our new literature, the mentioned words above have been changed to

new forms and are dead. On the other hand, some words have different meanings. For example, "the word 'Ana' changed its original meaning which was pride. But Iqbal used that word differently. It has the meaning of self-recognition of one person himself.

This is the phenomenon of language in which the words are dead, new words are added and their previous meanings are changed to new ones.

The steps taken by the government have been targeted in this question. Is there any standardization of remedial steps taken by the government to develop the language? Many departments have been established to save and promote the language. These are the names of those departments established for Urdu language development.

(1) Establishment of the Urdu Science Board to translate the knowledge of science into the Urdu language. Wafaqi Urdu. The university was also established to promote the language. In the beginning, it was a college and after it was given the status of the University in the Urdu language. It has worked a lot for the betterment of the Urdu language. Then we have the Urdu Lughat Board a department that prepared za to 23 These are many very pager Lughat books consisting of All the books that have been published. The name of Lughats are Urdu Lughat Tareekhi Usoolon Pay? All the books of these Lughate are now available in the market very easily. There was another step. taken by the government in the form of launching Akalmi Adbiat" for Urdu language development. Then we have "Idara Faroghe Quomi zuban, Anjumane Tarari-e-Urdu. All of these departments are working under government policies. Majlis-e-Urdu was also one of them to be launched for the development of the Urdu language. A department of Urdu development is Mugtadara Quomi Zuban in Islamabad working for the promotion of the Urdu Language Though all of the departments are there for the betterment of Urdu working under the government policies some scholars criticize the government because most of the are only paper-based and not practical ones. In

In 1973 Urdu became our national Language according to the constitution. Supreme Court also passed some orders about the usage of the Urdu language for official purposes. However, the implementations were not done. properly.

The fourth question about the questionnaire is:

(4) Are the given, processes being continued in Urdu?

(a) Borrowing

The experts describe Urdu as Laskri Zuban' and it absorbs the words from other languages and. this is the indication of a language that is considered to be a living language. A living language always borrows the word from the other language and also gives the words to other languages as well. Today we use life which has words in our daily from other languages. For example, Carton, chemistry, Society, Jug, Glass, University, Dais, Burger, - media, websites etc. be used in They are man many English which are equally applicable to the Urdu language as well.

(b) Coinage

New words in the Urdu language are also being made through the process of coinage. By joining the words 'Topi' and 'Drama' We have a new word Topi drama. Similarly, the word 'Bey Tahasha is also new in the speech of ley men but not acceptable by the experts of the Urdu language. One of the experts says this process of making new words in Urdu is not very much faster but a Slower one. Another expert's point of view in this regard is: the process is dependent on the person's choice of what he chooses Urdu vocabulary already existing or the new words which are now in the third trending phase. A subpart of this question is addition'. This term is over-lapping with the other terminologies like borrowing and coinage one of the experts suggested some words for this as 'Facebook' is now translated into the new word Kitab-e-Rukh, Interview is translated into 'Muhasba' and the word semester into 'Meqat. Another expert proposed the words for this terminology are: Property, Table', 'chair" and "Book.

In my opinion, these words come under the heading of borrowing not in addition. Now the last but not least question of the interview is discussed. The question is: "What do you see as the future of the Urdu language?"

All the experts chosen for the interview have different points of view if the comparison is done in one way and has some similarities in a mother way. Let us consider different aspects of the question discussed by the experts. One of the experts categorizes the different strata of people into three groups. (i) The first one is hapless and thinks the language has no bright future (ii) The second group thinks the Urdu language should only be spoken at the official level and not at a lower level or by

individuals. They are inclined towards the modern languages and leaving their national language in favour of modern ones. (iii) There is a helpful group about the future Urdu. This group is busy in working to promote the language and thinks the future of Urdu is fascinating. The people belonged to this group are conducting seminars, festivals if we consider their struggles over the last ten years. After a regular period, an international conference located in Karachi to promote the

language one of the experts has the views. this question which shows that Urdu is continuing its journey towards advancement and its future is very bright but at the time of speaking this language is not very comprehensive as compared to another language like English.

Another view from the experts' side is that we Pakistanis feel like slaves because our thinking is not free and we follow the European philosophy in all aspects of life. We tend to learn English Knowledge and do not focus towards Urdu. The expert says Urdu is being learnt in advanced countries like Japan, and Britain nowadays. So the future is not dark. In the Urdu language, different genres of literature are being produced daily. In that genre, we have fiction, drama, novels and poetry. So shortly this language is not going to vanish easily. One of the experts has a point about the future of English that is very alarming for that script of the language. The Written language may be in a dangerous condition. Nowadays because of the advancement of social media, most Pakistani Facebook, WhatsApp and other social media users write in in Roman Urdu. The expert suggested that if the government did pay proper attention towards this issue, the script may be lost and our literature would not be understood by the people we can see what happened with Sanskrit.

However, according to another expert, changing manuscript formatting was not a big deal in the past We have an example table of Roman Urdu in literature. The need of the hour is: to use the language script properly because people are not using Roman script in a good way. They commit many mistakes. while writing.

One expert says if we have proper words in Urdu, there is no need to adopt new vocabulary from English blindly and in this regard, our women should take the responsibility to save the language. The women at home try to teach new vocabulary from the

English language and the children are not aware of the equivalent word in our language which is Urdu.

Question number five is about the comparison of both languages for example English and Urdu. The question is "What do you want to say about the topic because English is expanding but why not Urdu? This question is very important. One expert talks about the question and responds in a way that the speakers of this Urdu Language are not in abundance as compared to English. The Urdu language is not very vast compared to English. In the Urdu language, new words in the dictionary are added but not with the speech of English. The other experts also say that the work on Urdu is continuously being done. For example, in India, we have people who developed an online dictionary 'Rekhta' We can search different words online and if some words are missing there we can suggest new ones and the new words may be added to the dictionary

One View about this question was that the people thought themselves inferior in front of people who spoke English fluently. He also describes that Urdu Lughat Board should make the language easy which would be understandable for lay people and all the people can use Urdu vocabulary without hesitation.

Another expert says in Pakistan the same type of work is going to be done in the Urdu language as in India working has taken place.

One cross question was asked by the expert about the absorption of English English words in poetry. The question is: "Why poetry is not getting so many English words as compared to another genre of Urdu literature or daily conversations?". One expert says it is not appreciable by the senior posts in Urdu and the phenomenon is only being taken in modern poetry. This is because of the particular pattern of the Urdu language that does not absorb English words so quickly. The new poets in modern poetry use new English words on a limited basis.

One expert also goes against this view as he points out that it is only the question situation for which the poet is writing the poem. adds, in the past classical poets like "Akbar Allah Abadi" used English words in his poetry at that time.

8. Discussion

The first question of the research was: What are the fundamental factors contributing to the changes in the Urdu language? There are several

changes which are taking place in the Urdu language and factors may be cultural, social, historical, social media usage and giving the preference to English language as well. People use Urdu for their specific purposes and continuously switch from their national language to the official language in every type of official and private gathering. A child in their houses is supposed to speak Urdu language but instead of using Urdu vocabulary, adults especially mothers prefer English vocabulary to talk with their babies. So all these factors are there to change the language.

The second question of the research Was: How the status of Urdu has been evolved in recent years within Pakistan? Urdu has been considered as the national language of Pakistan. In the 1973 constitution, Urdu has got the status of the national language of Pakistan and nowadays it is being spoken all over the country as the lingua of Pakistan.

The government has taken many steps to promote the language. Many institutions have been made for the evolution of the language. For example, the Establishment of the 'Urdu Science Board', 'Majlis Taraqi Adab' 'Wafagli Urdu University', 'Urdu Lughat Board', 'Aqadmi Adbiat', and 'Anjuman Taragri Adab' are very important for the evolution of Urdu.

These are very good steps taken by the government but not enough because nowadays our new generation especially and old generation generally are in the script of the deviating and it would be language very harmful for the language if important steps are not taken against Roman writing script. In the future, thirty to fifty years after very few people remain who would use written language script in their day-to-day writing conversation.

The next question of the research was: At which linguistic level (lexical, phonological, syntactical) are the changes most prevalent in Urdu? This question is very much related to the present trends of the people towards the language. Individuals and communities are doing the same job of replacing the Urdu Vocabulary with English and to some extent with Punjabi and Hindi. Most of the changes are taking place at the Vocabulary level. The checklist and experts' views make this matter clear to everybody wants. to choose English vocabulary for example, 'Kitchen', 'culture', 'plaza' 'doctor', in their daily conversation.

If we compare today's language with the past, some phonological changes can be seen easily. For example "Oodhar' converts int Udher," "Eedhar

into Idhar', 'Kisoo' into 'Kisi', 'Kabooh' "Kabhi". But the common change has taken place at the word or vocabulary level. The fourth question was the last but not the least one that was to be put into the research. The question was: What are the prospective impacts of language change and shift on Urdu, the lingua of Pakistan? Many people who speak Urdu language as their national language or as their mother tongue have love with this language. They say Urdu will remain the lingua of Pakistan in the coming years. Ground realities are different. We have questions in our checklist that contradict each other. More than 58% of people gave the answer that some other language would change and replace the Urdu language. But at the same time, 59.6% of people went in favour of the status of Urdu as the lingua of Pakistan. All of the respondents have different and varying views about the usage of Urdu Vocabulary. More than 53.3% of people responded that they did not use جناب معلومات and "ليته" in their conversation and used English versions for these words.

In the quantitative approach, we come to the point that Urdu will not stay much Same after a few years. Our vocabulary would be vanished at least in the spoken version of the language. If the question is discussed through the lens of a qualitative approach, the experts have put light on this hot question of the future of the Urdu language. These are three categories of people who give their opinions about the language. The first group is hopeless and says the future of Urdu is dark and it will vanish from the world. The second group says Urdu would be spoken at the official level and the people belonging to this group are elite class and they only use English in their day-to-day conversation. The third group is willing to promote the language and working day and night future for the future of Urdu. Their opinion is the future of Urdu is bright.

One expert's views point out that Urdu is going through the age of development. The language needs good writers and readers for its promotion in the next years of the era There is a lot of work being done in Urdu drama, novels and fiction. Some work is also being done for online dictionaries to save the language.

From the above discussion, we can conclude that if the proper steps are taken we can save our national language in all aspects of life but the effort would be from the government and individuals. Otherwise, the Language especially the script might be in dangerous condition.

Conclusion

The study was conducted to check the language change and shift in the Urdu language as a lingua of Pakistan. The changes have taken place in Urdu throughout history. Some words have become dead or they are continuously being ignored by the speakers of the language. Some new vocabulary also replaced the existing Urdu vocabulary and this process happens very fast. Step B have been taken by the government but they are not enough. People are continuously shifting towards new vocabulary and towards the Roman manuscript. Both of these things would be dangerous for the identification of language. There would be some rules and regulations and at the same time, people should be aware of the consequences of language shift in spoken and written. By putting some checks and balances the language may prosper for the next years and the of the remains the lingua country.

Future Suggestion

The researcher paid more attention to the change in the vocabulary of the language. The next research may check the syntactic patterns of the language and the phonological ground is also free to explore the changes in sounds which are happening in the Urdu language.

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