

LANGUAGE MIX IN DIVERSITY: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The present research is an effort to divulge the most common issue of contemporary age that how different social classes mix languages and how do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classless. For this research researchers used survey technique. The population of the study were the social classes of district Lahore, from which researcher selected 150 participants from all three classes by using purposive sampling technique. The researcher meets these participants which were head of the families and divided questionnaire among them as data collection tool. The questionnaire was contained on three parts; part A contains on demographic statistics of the research participants; part B contains on ten close ended questions and part C comprises three open ended questions. The data was gathered and this congregated data was later analyzed by using SPSS software and presented in tables in numerical form. The findings showed that Pakistani social-classes mix languages differently due to some economic factors which are affecting language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classless. In the end researcher give some suggestions.

KEYWORDS: Comparative Analysis, Language mixing, Linguistic Diversity, Social Groups, Economic Factor, Upper-Class, Middle-Class, Lower-Class.

INTRODUCTION

“Code is essentially a language variety or dialect used in communication while code switching and mixing are foundational concepts of bilingualism which involve the use of two languages by an individual” (Ezeh et al., 2022). The people living in a bilingual or multilingual society often mix code due to several reasons. People mix language due to convey message properly or to show their attitude or to express their mastery on multiple languages, these are some major causes of code mixing. But the main purpose of language mixing is to ease the communication in bilingual and multilingual societies. In Pakistan various languages are spoken and multiple social classes are living in the same societies, are seen often mixing languages. This trend of mixing languages can be commonly observed in the contemporary age probably due to economic factors. Language is a tool of communication which is used to convey message in spoken or written form.

But everyone use language differently which is affected by various factors like social-class which is one of the factors, affecting how language is used by different people regarding their status in the society. The aim of present study is to analyze that how these social classes mix languages and how the economic factors affecting language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classes. (Poplack & Walker, 2003). Human beings are separated on the basis of creed, color, race, and also due to dispersed languages; each state and nation have their own cultures and languages; hence cultures and languages are interrelated (Younus et al., 2023). Similarly, there is also division on the basis of wealth, some people are economically strong some on normal position, while some have low income, the first one is ranked upper-class second are regarded as middle-class and later one is termed as lower-class people. Khokhar et al, (2024) stated “Classification of social groups is

established based on the act of taking advantage of others". Abro et al, (2024) stated that "The repressive ideology of Classism actively contributed to the perpetuation of class stratification by creating obstacles and divisions among individuals from different social classes". People of these social classes mix languages but this is observed that their way of mixing languages is different from each other. To get understanding about such kind of language mixing is difficult, therefore several instances in the present study are presented which are helping to explain this fact.

Generally social linguistics inseparable in subgroups, but there are numerous varieties in the social linguistics, as it varies on the base of social class, region, gender, race, and relations. Variances regarding social classes, the speaking style of the individuals belonging to the dissimilar societies is different. There are some causes of these differences as owing to the varieties of factors. Occasionally, social classes be disposed to living in specific areas, means the regional and class-based variations get mixed-up. While sometimes individuals from a specific social-class advances speaking methods which are defining them in cultural terms. Language mixing is one of these advanced methods, but social groups mix it according to their own ways highlighted through this study.

A number of studies now exist showing that men and women at the same social class level do not necessarily behave linguistically in parallel ways. Milroy & Gordon, (1992) interpreted the fact that male and female of the similar social group uses language in a different way with each other. In the same way children speak language in different way from elders in spite of the fact they are belonging the same group. Similarly, the people mix languages in different way, and main purpose of my research is to highlight these ways of language mixing.

Comparative analysis is directed primarily to describe and get better understanding of the underlying procedures involving in the creating events, features or relationships generally by composing similarities and dissimilarities in the clarifying variables (Pickvance, 2001). Comparative research has lengthy antiquity an gaining more consideration in recent times owing to the advancement of new technologies and globalizations (Azarian, 2011). Although there are numerous approaches of making comparative analysis but, Tilly (1984) differentiates four categories of

comparative analysis as individualizing, universalizing, variation finding and encompassing (p.82). In their research Esser & Hanitzsch, (2012) find that "comparative communication research" contains on comparison among at least two levels. Furthermore, comparative analysis two or more than two comparable things are compared regarding their similarities and dissimilarities. Comparative analysis might attempt to display that one argument or idea is better, but the analysis must cover equally both sides, and presents both sides of the arguments (Pickvance, 2001). Comparative analysis method is used for comparing technique of language mixing by social classes.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Problem statement is a clarification from the part of researcher that why he is conducting this research? and what is his purpose? Moreover, it describes the problem need to be investigate and address the problem. In this ethnographical research the researcher analyses that how different social classes mix languages and how do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classless. This is common issue in the contemporary age. Social linguistics is branch of linguistics which studies language and how it is affected by various factors alike regions, social classes, and genders. In the Pakistani perspective there are mainly three types of social groups upper class middle class and lower class; the people of these classes mix languages firstly the researcher wants to analyze that how these different social classes mix languages and secondly, he wants to determine that how do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classless. To fulfil this purpose the researcher selected equally members from these three classes to investigate the problem stated above, to find expected outcome will be presented next. The main purpose of this study was to find the following objectives.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- The first purpose of the present study is to find how do people from different social classes in Pakistan use a mix of languages?
- The second purpose of the present study is to determine that how do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classes?

- *To fulfil these objectives researcher developed following two research questions:*

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- I. How do people from different social classes in Pakistan use a mix of languages?
- II. How do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classes?

RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

The present research is a significance as this anthropological research is conducted to comparatively analyze how do people from different social classes in Pakistan use a mix of languages? and how do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classes? which is significant and beneficial for the sociolinguistics field. The research work is newfangled, which will prove helping and beneficial for the researchers and scholars in the field of social linguistics. This research is also significance as its conducted in the context of a famous international city Lahore; which is a metropolitan city; moreover, the population and sampling is covering all three majors' classes of social groups. The researchers equally selected family heads from all three social groups for the purpose to compose data; the purpose of selecting heads is to get better information from all family members. Concerning the validity of the research researchers preferred to face to face meeting with research contributors by sidestepping electronic sources which are not more reliable than face to face method.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

There are some limitations in the present research work as the research is limited only to two research questions. The number of the research questions can be increased to get better results of the research study. The research is limited only to one district of Lahore not only ignoring other districts of Pakistan but also sidestepping other contexts as divisional, provincial and national settings. The population of the research is also limited to the head of the families while educational institutes and many other peoples and places are disregarded. The selected sample size for the present study was 150 heads of the families, the sample can be increased to find the better results. Instead of all these limitations the current research is valuable in itself.

LITERATURE REVIEW

“Review of the literature summarize and evaluate the text of writing of the definite theme, and provide frame work to think about the possible consequence of innovative study” (Ahmad, Rao, & Rao, 2023). “A review of literature may only be a clear overview of the sources, in an organizational pattern, and its function is to estimate and summarize the previous writings linked to current topic” (Ahmad, Sanober & Cheema, 2024). The following is the literature review of present study.

LANGUAGE AND SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Language is the basic source of communication which is used as a communicating tool for the purpose of conveying messages either in spoken or written form. But everyone uses this communicating tool according to his own way and this difference is due to the effect of various factors including social class which is one of these factors widely affecting language mixing (Sodah, 2019). The people mix language concerning their status in their society which is affecting language, but instead of this factor there are some other factors which are also affecting both language and social-group as financial and educational factors because people migrate to other countries to overcome on their financial crises and sometimes for higher education for achievement of better future but, unfortunately lost their language and identity McConvell & Florey, 2005).

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies that how languages functioning in societies; it not only studies that just how social factors are affecting languages used by members of the societies but also determine their status in societies (Hawkins, 2013). American linguist William Labov is considered the creator sociolinguistics he underlined the idea that variation is vital for languages, moreover, he is also founded the “quantitative methods of analysis” in the field of sociolinguistics (Ezeh et al, 2022). Sociolinguistics studies variation in languages occurring due to various reasons. Speaking style of the people vary from each other, sometimes they change their speaking style of language according to situation. The main function of this descriptive discipline is to understand that just how language vary according to factors as gender, race, region, relationship, and social classes or social groups, which is problem discussed in the present study (Poplack & Walker, 2003).

CODE MIXING

Code mixing is act of shifting from one language to other language in the same conversation or written texts; “It is a general occurrence in communities in which two or more languages are operated” (Ramzan, 2021). Dilshad, (2006) stated that “the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another in multilingual speech” is called code mixing. The trend of code mixing or language mixing is commonly seen in the societies; and the people are using mixed languages in their interaction process (Claros & Isharyanti, 2009; Waris, 2012). There are three main types of code mixing known as Metaphorical code mixing, Situational code mixing, and Lexical code mixing; in the first one language is mixed for rhetorical purposes, and this kind language mixing occurred when the people living in the societies of bilinguals and multilinguals and they want to talk which others cannot understand; the second type refers to language mixing according to situations and its main purpose is only to transfer message to the others to mark the point. Lexical mixing refers to language mixing in which one unknown word is taken from one language and replaced it to other language (Thelander, 1976; Tay, 1989; Ho & Woon, 2007). The main reasons of language mixing in societies are as some individuals do not want to perceive or understand the conversation of a foreigner, people love and prefer their own language so they mix their language in conversation; while others do not understand the conversation of other language exactly so they mix language. Instead of these reasons of mixing language there are some other factors which casus language mixing are as bilingual literatures, bilingual parents, bilingual institutes of education, but there is a most common reason is to show off attitude for expressing that ones have mastery on more than one language (Bokamba, 1988).

LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

The word language diversity it’s also called linguistic diversity, describes the variances and differences between different languages used by the people, moreover, it also describes the communicating ways adopted by the peoples during the processes of communication (Woon, 2007). Language is feature of humanity which enables humans to interact with each other through language. It also distinguishes human form the other creatures dowering on the biosphere. Languages are obviously

organized processes of meanings which has certain rules (Martin, 2010). Language is an instrument which enables human beings to interconnect with each other by the processes of communication in the multilingual culture. Language diversity is very significant due to numerous motives; firstly, language is a social criterion which attach individuals to their pasts, relatives, and homelands. Secondly, linguistic diversities are expressions of innovations and creativities of human beings (Nettle, 1998). Language diversities have numerous causes, as geographical isolations are increasing language diversities, several procedures of contacting among clusters of individuals, speech disorder and deafness are also prompting the developments of innovative forms of languages (Rumbaut & Massey, 2013).

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

The comparative analysis is a method mainly used to define and understand the basic procedure which is “involving in the creating events, features or relationships generally by composing similarities and dissimilarities in the clarifying variables” (Pickvance, 2005). The comparative analysis has long traditional historical background and it’s used in the comparative research from ancient times but it is becoming more popular in the current eras due to the progression of innovative technology and globalization (Azarian, 2011). Tilly, (1984) distinguished comparative analysis research methods in four types by “individualizing, universalizing, variation finding and encompassing” (p.82). In the recent times comparative research is becoming popular day by day and it has not merely attained the popularity in the field of communication but also in the other educational fields. “Comparative Analyses” have much importance because it helps in identifying the problem properly and presents its appropriate solution through Comparative Analysis method (Pickvance, 2001).

From a long time, researchers and scholars were considering “Comparative Analysis Method” as a method of par excellence of sociology. Therefore, “Comparative Analysis Method” is a procedure of making comparison between objects, things, social groups, and values etc. to distinguish their similarities and dissimilarities (Pickvance, 2001). Moreover, comparative method in the study of sociology is a research method of studying social-formation and trans-formation. Furthermore, comparative study examines and contrasts social

structure and process between states, areas or zones for the purpose of identifying overall outlines; but as research method its major aim is to get understanding about the complications by identifying contributing apparatuses (Pickvance, 2001). Additionally, the Comparative Method is a method in which researchers accumulate statistics and figures of diverse social-groups and later make comparison of this congregated data by comparing these groups with each other for the purpose of identifying that which one group is evidently showing but it is not available in another group (Pickvance, 2001).

PREVIOUS RELATED RESEARCHES

Schatzman & Strauss, (1955) in their research article titled as “Social class and modes of communication” studied the social classes by selecting sampling ten equally from both middle-class and lower-class, data was collected by interview and collected data was analyzed. The findings of this study revealed that communicating style of the both social classes were varying from each other, specifically they use vocabulary and grammar differently. Additionally, the findings of this study also exposed that these differences were mainly due to the language using styles, ideologies and observations.

Ghafournia, (2015). in article entitled “Language as a Symbol of Group Membership” discussed the relations among varieties of languages and cognition abilities of the speakers of languages constructed on the theory of Bernstein and critics. When individuals speak specific varieties of languages, they show their attraction with a particular social-group isolating themselves from other social-groups. The individuals use this kind of language to mark their identity in the society, and this kind of linguistic verities is extensively contributing in shaping their identity in the society. It means peoples of having higher positions and statuses in their societies they must be careful while using language because their speaking style styles leave deep effects on the attitude of others because they are often imitative by others to gain anticipated prospects. Moreover, she pointed out that infect social-class is base of variances among the languages it is more significant societal implication than other implications. Individuals of lower-class which are living in society adopted the language used by the high-status people, therefore, language of dominant class have impact on the language used by lower class. Moreover, relationships among varieties

of languages and intellectual capability of the speakers are built on philosophy of Bernstein.

Sodah, (2019 in his article “The effect of social status on language shift: a case study on family domain language in Lembar” there can be seen that in each society diverse stratiform are found on the basis of financial condition. Commonly it is observed that the status and positions of persons are make variance between them in the same society. Moreover, many people and families are divided in the same society on the base of economy, gender base, age base, national base, and ethnic groups base, these are the leading aspects encouraging partitions inside the society. The study mainly focusses on social-status that triggers lexicons shifting in the families of Lembar society. The major purposes of this research were to find those factors which are causing lexicons change moreover it also tries to find the place of these changes principally occurs. The researcher selected twenty research contributors as a research sample for this study belong to the lower social economic position. Focusing on the demographic information researcher found that their ages were minimum twenty years and maximum fifty years; but the researcher sidestepped the gender by discounting it. The data was gathered from the research participants and analyzed; the research findings evidently displayed these inclinations of persons to admired varieties come as they wish themselves to become like upper-class. Moreover, the findings also showed that social networking and mobilities which people often use is also among those factors which influences language.

But there is no single research which is conducted on exact theme. So, the researcher decided to conduct her research on this topic which was ever ignored by the preceding researchers. The present study is an effort towards fills this gap.

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology which plays vital role in research. Consequently, due to its crucial role in the research it is unjust to ignore it, and no research is impossible without employing material and methods. Therefore, the researchers employed some methods and materials to complete this research work to reach the outcomes.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The comparative research design was employed in the present research. Comparative analysis is directed to describe and get better understanding of the underlying procedures involving in the creating events, features or relationships generally by composing similarities and dissimilarities in the clarifying variables (Pickvance, 2005). It aids to create relations among two or more singularities by providing effective explanations. Amin et al, (2023) used comparative analysis method, same method is used in the present study. For this qualitative research the researchers meet the total 150 participants equally taken from three social-groups and distributed questionnaire among them as an instrument for data collection. The questionnaire was contained on three parts as demographic statics, close-ended questions, and open-ended questions.

RESEARCH POPULATION

Population can be referred as an entire group of peoples, things, or objects from which researcher select research sample. The population of the present research is social class families of Lahore city. The researchers want to conduct research there, Consequently, it will become difficult to conduct experiment or investigation on so many families. For this purpose, they decided to select a suitable sample for this research study.

RESEARCH SAMPLE

Research sample used for the present study is contain on 150 participants from the three social groups, equally 50 from upper- class, 50 from middle class, and 50 from the lower class. These participants were

selected from both genders and both locations of Lahore city. The researchers selected 150 heads of the families for sampling by using purposive sampling.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The questionnaire was used for the purpose of data collection, contained on three parts. Part A contain on demographic statistics of the research participants, part B contains on 12 close-ended questions for the purpose to find the answer of the first research question, and part C contains on 03 open-ended questions to find the answer of second research question.

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

For data collection researchers seek permission from the sampled families and asked them to manage time, then the researchers meet to the heads of these families and give them the questionnaire which was contained on three parts. The participants filled this questionnaire in this way the researchers’ gathered data. The congregated data was later analyzed by using the Statistical Package of Social Sciences which is generally abbreviated as SPSS latest version 2024. The analyzed data was presented in numerical form by in of tables.

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The part A of the research questionnaire was contained on demographic analysis. The demographic analysis of the present study tells us about the gender, location, education, profession, annual income, and annual savings etc.

Table: 01
Location of The Participants.

Location	Number	Percentage	Total Participants
Urban	90	60%	150
Rural	60	40%	(100%)

There was total 150 research participants selected from the heads of the families; they contributed in this research. The 90 (60%) were selected from urban areas of Lahore district and the 60 (40%) were selected from the rural areas of the Lahore district.

Table: 02
Gender of The Participants.

Gender	Number	Percentage	Total Participants
Male	120	80%	150
Female	30	20%	(100%)

The above table 4.2 presents the results of the gender of the research participants. From the total 150 research participants the 120 (80%) belongs to the male gender and the 30 participants belongs to female gender. As Rao et al, 2023 stated that gender plays important role in research to get better results, that is why the researcher selected participants from both genders.

Table: 03
Education of The Participants.

Education	Number	Percentage	Total Participants
Master's	50	33.33%	150 (100%)
Bachelor's	50	33.33%	
Intermediate	50	33.33%	

The above table 4.3 presents the results of the education of the research participants. From the total 150 research participants the 50 (33.33%) were master's; the 50 (33.33%) were bachelor's; and the 50 (33.33%) were intermediate.

Table: 04
Profession of The Participants.

Education	Number	Percentage	Total Participants
Businessmen	50	33.33%	150 (100%)
Employer	50	33.33%	
Labor	50	33.33%	

The above table 4.4 presents the results of the profession of the research participants. From the total 150 research participants the 50 (33.33%) were master's; the 50 (33.33%) were bachelor's; and the 50 (33.33%) were intermediate.

Table: 05
Income and Saving of Social-Class Participants.

Social Groups	Minimum Income	Maximum Income	Minimum Saving	Maximum Saving
Upper Class	60,00,000	250,00,000	24,00,000	100,00,000
Middle Class	1200,000	60,00,000	300,000	500,000
Lower Class	300,000	12,00,000	50,000	300,000

The research participants were selected equally from three social classes as upper class 50, middle class 50, and lower class 50. The income of the upper-class is as (minimum, 60,00,000; maximum, 250,00,000) and saving is (minimum, 24,00,000; maximum 100,00,000). The income of the middle-class is as (minimum, 1200,000; maximum, 60,00,000) and saving is (minimum, 300,000; maximum 500,00,000). The income of the lower-class is as (minimum, 300,000; maximum, 12,00,000) and saving is (minimum, 50,000; maximum 300,000).

ANALYSIS OF CLOSE-ENDED QUESTIONS

The part B of the research questionnaire was contained on ten close ended questions which were included in the questionnaire to find the answer the first research question that "how do people from different social classes in Pakistan use a mix of languages?" The researcher asked ten close-ended questions to the research participants for the purpose of data collection. The results of these close-ended questions are presented in the following tables.

Table: 06
Pakistani social classes mix code in their language?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	39	45.9%	45.9%	45.9%
	Agree	87	102.4%	102.4%	148.2%
	Neutral	14	16.5%	16.5%	164.7%
	Disagree	7	8.2%	8.2%	172.9%
	Strongly disagree	3	3.5%	3.5%	176%
	Total	150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.6 displays the results of the first close-ended question the frequency of the strongly agreed participants was 39 (percentage & valid percentage 45.9%, and cumulative percentage 45.9%) and the frequency of the agreed participants was 87 (percentage & valid percentage 102.4%, and cumulative percentage 148.2%). The 14 participants

(percentage & valid percentage 16.5%, and cumulative percentage 164.7%) remained neutral. The frequency of the disagreed participants was 07 (percentage & valid percentage 8.2%, and cumulative percentage 172.9%) and the frequency of the strongly disagreed participants was 03

(percentage & valid percentage 3.5%, and cumulative percentage 176%).

Table: 07
Pakistani social classes influence language by code-mixing?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	43	50.6%	50.6%	50.6%
	Agree	91	107.1%	107.1%	157.6%
	Neutral	6	7.1%	7.1%	164.7%
	Disagree	8	9.4%	9.4%	174.1%
	Strongly disagree	2	2.4%	2.4%	176%
Total		150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.7 displays the results of the second close-ended question the frequency of the strongly agreed participants was 43 (percentage & valid percentage 50.6%, and cumulative percentage 50.6%) and the frequency of the agreed participants was 91 (percentage & valid percentage 107.1%, and cumulative percentage 157.6%). The 06 participants (percentage & valid percentage 7.1%, and

cumulative percentage 164.7%) remained neutral. The frequency of the disagreed participants was 08 (percentage & valid percentage 9.4%, and cumulative percentage 174.1%) and the frequency of the strongly disagreed participants was 02 (percentage & valid percentage 2.4%, and cumulative percentage 176%).

Table: 08
Code is often mixed by highly educated people during interaction?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	57	67.1%	67.1%	67.1%
	Agree	73	85.9%	85.9%	152.9%
	Neutral	12	14.1%	14.1%	167.1%
	Disagree	5	5.9%	5.9%	172.9%
	Strongly disagree	3	3.5%	3.5%	176%
Total		150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.8 displays the results of the third close-ended question the frequency of the strongly agreed participants was 57 (percentage & valid percentage 67.1%, and cumulative percentage 67.1%) and the frequency of the agreed participants was 73 (percentage & valid percentage 85.9%, and cumulative percentage 152.9%). The 12 participants (percentage & valid percentage 14.1%, and cumulative percentage 167.1%) remained neutral.

The frequency of the disagreed participants was 05 (percentage & valid percentage 5.9%, and cumulative percentage 172.9%) and the frequency of the strongly disagreed participants was 03 (percentage & valid percentage 3.5%, and cumulative percentage 176%). The result exposed that most of the participants responded positively about the statement.

Table: 09
People of different ethnicities influence language by code-mixing?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	61	71.8%	71.8%	71.8%
	Agree	83	97.6%	97.6%	169.4%
	Neutral	0	0.0%	0.0%	169.4%
	Disagree	4	4.7%	4.7%	174.1%
	Strongly disagree	2	2.4%	2.4%	176%
Total		150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.9 displays the results of the fourth close-ended question the strongly agreed were 61 (percentage & valid percentage 71.8%, and cumulative percentage 71.8%); the agreed were 83 (percentage & valid percentage 97.6%, and cumulative percentage 169.4%). The disagreed were

04 (percentage & valid percentage 4.7%, and cumulative percentage 174.1%); the strongly disagreed participants were 02 (percentage & valid percentage 2.4%, and cumulative percentage 176%). But no one remained neutral.

Table: 10
Code is mixed differently by the people on basis of age and it influence language?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	47	55.3%	55.3%	55.3%
	Agree	65	76.5%	76.5%	131.8%
	Neutral	13	15.3%	15.3%	147.1%
	Disagree	18	21.2%	21.2%	168.2%
	Strongly disagree	7	8.2%	8.2%	176%
	Total	150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.10 displays the results of the fifth close-ended question the frequency of the strongly agreed participants was 47 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 55.3%, and cumulative percentage 55.3%) and the frequency of the agreed participants was 65 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 76.5%, and cumulative percentage 131.8%). The 13 participants which makes (percentage & valid percentage 15.3%, and

cumulative percentage 147.1%) remained neutral. The frequency of the disagreed participants was 18 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 21.2%, and cumulative percentage 168.2%) and the frequency of the strongly disagreed participants was 07 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 8.2%, and cumulative percentage 176%). The result showed that most of the participants responded positively of the question.

Table: 11
Code is mixed in language in religious conversations?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	49	57.6%	57.6%	57.6%
	Agree	70	82.4%	82.4%	140.0%
	Neutral	9	10.6%	10.6%	150.6%
	Disagree	12	14.1%	14.1%	164.7%
	Strongly disagree	0	0.0%	0.0%	176%
	Total	150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.11 displays the results of the sixth close-ended question the strongly agreed participants were 49 (percentage & valid percentage 57.6%, and cumulative percentage 57.6%) and the agreed participants were 70 (percentage & valid percentage 82.4%, and cumulative percentage 140.0%). The 09 participants which makes

(percentage & valid percentage 10.6%, and cumulative percentage 150.6%) remained neutral. The frequency of the disagreed participants was 12 (percentage & valid percentage 14.1%, and cumulative percentage 164.7%) and no one was strongly disagreed.

Table: 12
 Language is mixed differently on the gender base?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	37	43.5%	43.5%	43.5%
	Agree	89	104.7%	104.7%	148.2%
	Neutral	11	12.9%	12.9%	161.2%
	Disagree	9	10.6%	10.6%	171.8%
	Strongly disagree	4	4.7%	4.7%	176%
	Total	150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.12 displays the results of the seventh close-ended question the strongly agreed participants were 37 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 43.5%, and cumulative percentage 43.5%) and the frequency of the agreed participants was 89 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 104.7%, and cumulative percentage 148.2%). The 11 participants which makes (percentage & valid

percentage 12.9%, and cumulative percentage 161.2%) remained neutral. The frequency of the disagreed participants was 09 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 10.6%, and cumulative percentage 171.8%) and the frequency of the strongly disagreed participants was 04 (percentage & valid percentage 4.7%, and cumulative percentage 176%).

Table: 13
 Language is mixed differently on geographical base?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	66	77.6%	77.6%	77.6%
	Agree	73	85.9%	85.9%	163.5%
	Neutral	3	3.5%	3.5%	167.1%
	Disagree	6	7.1%	7.1%	174.1%
	Strongly disagree	2	2.4%	2.4%	176%
	Total	150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.13 displays the results of the eighth close-ended question the strongly agreed participants were 66 (percentage & valid percentage 77.6%, and cumulative percentage 77.6%); the agreed participants were 73 (percentage & valid percentage 85.9%, and cumulative percentage 167.1%); the 03 (percentage & valid percentage

3.5%, and cumulative percentage 167.1%) remained neutral; the disagreed were 06 (percentage & valid percentage 7.1%, and cumulative percentage 174.1%); and the frequency of the strongly disagreed participants was 02 which makes (percentage & valid percentage 2.4%, and cumulative percentage 176%).

Table: 14
 Language is mixed in different ways in play grounds, politics and bargaining?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	56	65.9%	65.9%	65.9%
	Agree	79	92.9%	92.9%	158.8%
	Neutral	2	2.4%	2.4%	161.2%
	Disagree	10	11.8%	11.8%	172.9%
	Strongly disagree	3	3.5%	3.5%	176%
	Total	150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.14 shows the results of the ninth close-ended question the strongly agreed participants were 56 (percentage & valid percentage 65.9%, and cumulative percentage 65.9%); the agreed participants were 79 (percentage & valid percentage 92.9%, and cumulative percentage 158.8%); the 02 (percentage & valid percentage 2.4%, and

cumulative percentage 167.2%) remained neutral; the disagreed participants were 10 (percentage & valid percentage 11.8%, and cumulative percentage 172.9%); and the strongly disagreed participants were 03 (percentage & valid percentage 3.5%, and cumulative percentage 176%).

Table: 15
Language is mixed differently in films, dramas theaters, and on social media?

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	44	51.8%	51.8%	51.8%
	Agree	101	118.8%	118.8%	170.6%
	Neutral	0	0.0%	0.0%	170.6%
	Disagree	5	5.9%	5.9%	176.5%
	Strongly disagree	0	0.0%	0.0%	176%
	Total	150	100%	100%	100%

The table number 4.15 displays the results of the tenth close-ended question the frequency of the strongly agreed participants was 44 (percentage & valid percentage 51.8%, and cumulative percentage 51.8%); the frequency of the agreed participants was 101 (percentage & valid percentage 118.8%, and cumulative percentage 170.6%); the frequency of the disagreed participants was 05 (percentage & valid percentage 5.9%, and cumulative percentage 176%). While no one was strongly disagreed or remained neutral.

ANALYSIS OF OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

The part C of the research questionnaire was contained on three open-ended questions which were included in the questionnaire to find the answer the second research question to “how do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classes?” The researcher asked two open-ended questions to the research participants for the purpose of data collection. The results of these open-ended questions are presented in the following tables.

Table: 16
How economic factors affect language mixing behaviors of upper-class?

Extracts from participants responses	Codes	Minor theme	Major theme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to abroad for study. Traveling for business and investment. Immigration to other countries. Language of educated class in cultured. Educated class use language in polite style. Correctly pronounce words. Correctly pronounce spellings. Correctly use grammar. 	<p>Tavel and tours</p> <p>Education and learning</p> <p>Experience</p>	<p>Language impact on upper-class</p>	<p>Language mix in diversity: a sociolinguistics analysis of code mixing among different social classes in Pakistan.</p>

The upper-class people often visit or settled in different countries for various purposes, as education, business or investment, immigration etc. Consequently, the languages and accent of these countries in which they visit or dwell influence on this social class. The children of the upper-class are educated in top class institutes in which language is taught in well-organized way which brings change in the communication styles and they communicate in

cultured and polite style. The people of this class often visit different places, join different meeting, attend parties from there they got experience by frequently interacting diverse peoples; which bring improvement in their wording, spellings, and they use grammatical rules properly. The extracts of the responses are presented these extracts leads us to some codes which are leading to minor theme and eventually major theme.

Table: 17
How economic factors affect language mixing behaviors of middle-class?

Extracts from participants responses	Codes	Minor themes	Major theme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language used in institutes. Impact of courteous language. Impact of official language. They often interact with different kinds of local peoples so the accents and dialects of these people leave impact on this class. 	Education and profession Experience	Language impact on upper-class	Language mix in diversity: a sociolinguistics analysis of code mixing among different social classes in Pakistan.

The abstracts from the responses of the participants mostly replied that in the people of the middle-class are tend to copy the language used in institutes and offices, some replied that people of this class used courteous and official language because their language is influenced by the language of officers on job place. The people of this class are mostly job

holders and they often visited common places and meet different people so their language is influenced by the language of those people. The extracts of the responses are presented these extracts leads us to some codes which are leading to minor theme and eventually major theme.

Table: 18
How economic factors affect language mixing behaviors of Lower-Class?

Extracts from participants responses	Codes	Minor themes	Major theme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower-class people try copy the language used by well-educated class. Language used by actors in films and dramas have impact on lower-class. Lower-class people often copy the language used by upper-classes. Lower-class people try to adopt the language used by their boss in offices. 	Education Films and dramas Upper-class Job and office	Language impact on upper-class	Language mix in diversity: a sociolinguistics analysis of code mixing among different social classes in Pakistan.

The abstracts from the responses of the participants mostly replied that in the people of the lower-class are tend to copy the language used by the well-educated people, some replied that people of this class try to copy the language spoken by the actors and actresses in theaters, television dramas, film dialogues. Lower-class people often try to speak

language used by upper-class people. Moreover, lower-class people used language which they learn from their boss or officers in the office. The extracts of the responses are presented these extracts leads us to some codes which are leading to minor theme and eventually major theme.

FINDINGS

To find the response of first research question that “how do people from different social classes in Pakistan use a mix of languages?” the researcher included ten close-ended in the part B of the research questionnaire and asked these questions from the research participants. In the response of the first close-ended question the one hundred and twenty-six participants replied positively and the ten responded negatively, while the fourteen remained undecided. From there it becomes clear that majority of the participants agreed that Pakistani social classes mix code in their language. In the response of the second close-ended question the one hundred thirty-four responded positively and ten negatively while six remained neutral, the results of this close-ended question cleared that social classes influence language usage by code mixing. In the response of third close ended question, the one hundred and thirty participants responded positively and eight negatively while twelve remain neutral, these findings revealed that code is often mixed by highly educated people during interaction. In the response of fourth close-ended question the one hundred forty-four replied positively and six negatively, while none remained neutral which exposed that ethnicity influence language use because people of different ethnicities influence language use by code-mixing. In the response of fifth close-ended question the one hundred-twelve responded positively and twenty-five negatively while thirteen remained neutral, these results showed that code is mixed differently by the people on the basis of age and age influence language use.

In the response of sixth close-ended question the one hundred twenty-nine replied positively, twelve negatively, and nine remained neutral, these results demonstrated that that people also mix code in language in religious conversation. In the response of seventh close-ended question the one hundred twenty-six responded positively, thirteen negatively, and eleven remained neutral, which shows that code is mixed differently by the people on the basis of gender and it influence language use. In the response of eighth close-ended question eighth close-ended question the one hundred thirty-nine responded positively, eight negatively and three remained neutral, this result also displayed that people mixed language differently on geographical base. In the response of nineth close-ended question one hundred thirty-five replied positively, thirteen negatively, and

two remained neutral which showed that language is mixed in different styles in play grounds. Responding the last close-ended question the one hundred forty-five replied positively, five negatively no one remain neutral, which revealed that in these areas’ language is mixed in different styles by social groups living in same setting. On the basis of these findings the researcher reached on decision that people mix language in different ways through various factors.

To find the response of second research question to “how do economic factors affect language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classes?” The upper-class is contains aristocratic families they are wealthy and rich people so they often visit or settled in different countries for various purposes, as education, business or investment, immigration etc. Consequently, the languages and accent of these countries in which they visit or dwell influence on the language of upper-class. The children of the upper-class are educated in top class institutes in which language is taught in well-organized way which brings change in the communication styles and they communicate in cultured and polite style. The people of this class often visit different places, join different meeting, attend parties from there they got experience by frequently interacting diverse peoples; which bring improvement in their wording, spellings, and they use grammatical rules properly. These linguistic factors affect their language in this way their language is influenced by different languages. The language of the people of the middle-class is influenced by the language used in institutes and offices as they try to copy their boss or managers, the people of this class are mostly job holders and they often visit common places and meet different people so their language is influenced by the language of those people. The people of the lower-class are tend to copy the language used by the well-educated people, or the language spoken by the actors and actresses in theaters, television dramas, filmi dialogues, and sometimes, lower-class people speak language used by upper-class or middle-class people, or which their boss or officers in the office. In a nutshell we find that language is not mixed only national base but it is also mixed on the base of societies. Upper, Middle and lower classes mix languages in their conversations.

DISCUSSIONS

The researchers by using purposive sampling meet one hundred-fifty head of the families of three classes for data collection. The results of her study revealed that social-classes mix language different from each other on the base of classes, although they are living in the same society. Some findings of the present research match with the research findings of Sodah, (2019 as he analyzed the diverse stratiform in the society similarly, in the present research study three different social classes living in the same society are analyzed on the base of language variances. In his research he found that these variances are on the base of mainly financial condition, status and positions of persons are make variance between them in the same society. Moreover, many people and families are divided in the same society on the base of economy, gender base, age base, national base, and ethnic groups base, these are the leading aspects encouraging partitions inside the society. Same kinds of factors are detected in the findings of the present study, but the present study differs from this study in sampling as the Sodah used sample size of only twenty participants from lower class but in the present study one hundred-fifty research participants were equally selected from upper, middle and lower classes; one more difference between these two researches is that in the present study researcher select sample from both genders but Sodah in his study ignored gender. In the present study the researcher keeps in mind the statement of Rao et al (2023) that female gender preforms important role in every research.

The upper-class contains on wealthy and rich people so they often visit or settled in different countries for various purposes, as education, business or investment, immigration etc. Consequently, the languages and accent of these countries in which they visit or dwell influence on the language of upper-class. The children of the upper-class are educated in top class institutes in which language is taught in well-organized way which brings change in the communication styles and they communicate by mixing languages. The people of this class often visit different places, join different meeting, attend parties from there they got experience by frequently interacting diverse peoples; which bring improvement in their wording, spellings, and they use grammatical rules properly. These linguistic factors affect their language in this way their language is influenced by different languages. The

language of the people of the middle-class is influenced by the language used in institutes and offices as they try to copy their boss or managers, the people of this class are mostly job holders and they often visit common places and meet different people so their language is influenced by the language of those people. The people of the lower-class are tend to copy the language used by the well-educated people, or the language spoken by the actors and actresses in theaters, television dramas, filmi dialogues, and sometimes, lower-class people speak language used by upper-class or middle-class people, or which their boss or officers in the office. The findings of this research match with some findings of the previous researches of; (Brown & Levinson, 1979; Guy, 1988; Milroy & Milroy, 1992; Platt & Williams, 2002; Romaine, 2003; Coupland, 2007). But the present research provided complete detail of the problem which is investigated which make it imperious work in the contemporary researches.

CONCLUSION

The present study was set out in Pakistani context particular in Lahore city which is a largest metropolitan city of Pakistan, in which people of various classes are living in the same society. To identify that how in the different ways social classes mix languages? although they are living in the same society and to determine the economic factors effect on language mixing behaviors in Pakistani social classes. For this purpose, the researchers selected the 150 heads of the families from each group equally for sampling. To answer the research questions researchers made a questionnaire contains on three parts first part A deals with the demographic information of the participants, the second part B contains on ten close-ended questions to find the answer of the first research question. Whereas the third part C of the questionnaire contains on three open-ended questions which aims to find the answer of second research question. The findings of the study revealed that the Pakistani social groups mix languages differently on the base of ethnicity, religion, age, gender, and others reasons although they are living in the same society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In this part of the present study the recommendations for the future researches related to the subject and theme are presented; moreover, this section of research study also provides suggestions not only for

the contemporary researchers but also for the future researchers. Although this research is beneficial for the research works and researchers of the particular field but instead of this the present research work will contribute to the other researchers in their research works regarding to the techniques which are used in this. In the field of sociolinguistics particularly on this topic there is fewer work done on all contextual settings. But in Pakistani context there was no single research on this topic therefore, this research is a newfangled work on the exact theme which will motivate to the contemporary and upcoming researchers to conduct more and more researches in this field. The faculty members and young scholars should take responsibility on their shoulders to develop this subject and theme which was disregarded from long time.

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