

## EXPLORING THE IMPACTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE DOMINANCE ON THE LINGUISTIC STANDING OF URDU AND PUNJABI LANGUAGES

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### **Abstract:**

*One of the most important factors in a nation's social, political, and educational development is language, which is a multidisciplinary approach. A society benefits from its language since it dictates how a nation behaves in all respects. Although English is advised as the state-sanctioned language but Pakistan is a heterogeneous nation where many regional languages are spoken in addition to the official language. The current study's objective is to assess how the rise of English has affected the linguistic status of Urdu and Punjabi languages and to provide a descriptive explanation of the findings. One hundred students of the higher education institutions, randomly selected, were asked to complete a questionnaire containing thirty three question items. According to the study's findings, people in Pakistan are more influenced by the English language and are giving up their native languages as being influenced by English because English is the widely used language leaving Urdu and Punjabi at linguistic risk and change. The study demonstrates that, among many other factors, the primary cause of Urdu and Punjabi's marginalization is the carelessness of their own speakers, who are enthralled with the latest trends and fail to work to preserve their languages' standing. The findings indicate that those who are driven to acquire English at the expense of their native languages now find it essential. The study has therefore come to the conclusion that Urdu and Punjabi languages may be in danger of going extinct in the next decades as a result of English language's dominance.*

**Key phrases:** English language hegemony, Urdu language shift, imperialism, supremacy, marginalization, Punjabi language's extinction, enslaved languages.

### **1. Introduction**

One of the distinguishing qualities of a human society is its use of language. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and the existence of language are proof that humans are by nature evolving. Language changes must occur together with sociocultural changes. Either a change in the language used or a threat to one's physical safety underlies it. At some point, a new language is born from both forces. People communicate themselves via language, a system of traditional spoken, mechanical (signed) or written signs as individuals within an ethnic community and producers to its culture. Language is used for many different things, such as interaction, personal expression respectively, activities, imagination, and psychological relief. The globe has become smaller, more accessible, sharing, and instinctive for all individuals living on this planet, disregarding certain distinctions in customs, traditions, norms, locations, and peculiarities. Due

to the rising degrees of interconnection and globalisation, the significance of swift and pertinent forms for communicating has been growing very quickly in today's world.

The language that is used most frequently in the world is English and is considered to be the first global lingua franca (House, 1999). English is recognised as the language with the highest rate of expansion in the modern era as it unites the Asian continent. The language that has become so prevalent and widely regarded is English. It rules the world, undoubtedly holds a special position. English has grown to be like an unstoppable snowball (Ahulu, 1997). It is troubled by the idea that a single language serves as the basis for everything. Language is no different from individuals in that neither is born more or less prestigious. It is important to understand that no language is strong or weak, but that some languages have privileges due to their political status. The foisting one nation's language on another together along with the artistic, social, and political paradigms is known as "linguicism," which is another term for linguistic imperialism (Phillipson, 1992). The development of imperialist dominance over other nations is referred to as language expansion in order to increase political and economic control. Several third-world nations have experienced exactly this.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

Our national and regional languages are in danger due to the growing tendency of using English in all spheres of the society. The purpose of this piece of writing is to examine the extent to which Pakistan's regional and national languages have been replaced by the English language. The true problem is that Urdu and Punjabi languages are in a very terrible situation as a result of the carelessness of native speakers and the irresponsibility of the country's policies; therefore, it is imperative to look into the elements that are contributing to their deplorability. That is why, it is necessary to look at the suffering that both Urdu and Punjabi are experiencing.

### **1.2 The Goals of the Research**

- To investigate the effects of English language supremacy on the national and regional languages in Pakistan and also examine the factors that have fuelled English language's growth.
- To determine the current situation of the Urdu and Punjabi languages due to the use of the English language being so prevalent.
- To determine whether Pakistan's language imperialism is a hoax or a reality and to ascertain the fate of the Urdu and Punjabi languages in Pakistan.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

- Is it true that linguistic imperialism had an impact on Pakistan's national and regional languages?
- Have the widespread usage of English subdued and abuse Pakistani people's attitudes and ideologies?
- Is Pakistan in danger of adopting a different language as a result of the widespread usage of English?
- Is Pakistan's academic and professional development endangered by the English-Urdu divide?

- What will the position of Urdu and Punjabi after a few decades if English continues to gain ground as the dominant language in Pakistan?

#### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

This investigation will examine the consequences which English has on Punjabi and Urdu speakers' daily life. This investigation aims to ascertain the effects of English on Punjabi and Urdu speakers' daily life. Despite Urdu's status as the nation's official language, English has been gaining ground in administrative processes. Currently, the English language serves as a designation for the nation used to define socioeconomic strata. The socio-political, economic, and educational effects of English language imperialism on the position of the Urdu and Punjabi languages will be examined in this study.

## **2. Review of Literature**

Following the promotion of English as the supreme language carrying out unsurpassed wisdom, the language quickly began to spread throughout the sub-indigenous continent's populations. English speakers adopted their own educational practices and exploited the language to exert hegemonic control. This demonstrates that Englishmen continue to have a significant influence on the culture and thought processes of other conquered nations, including Pakistan, despite having abandoned the subcontinent for more than fifty years. The impact of numerous waves of colonialism can be demonstrated in the English language's power in Pakistani society.

Pakistan is a multicultural and linguistically diverse nation where seventy four different languages are spoken. Urdu has been designated as Pakistan's official national language, with a number of regional languages. The Urdu language has special significance for Pakistan because it served as the foundation for the Muslim separatist movement that sought independence. Since that time, the English language has grown in influence and been proclaimed the nation's official tongue. There is no single language that is spoken throughout the entire nation, despite the fact that Urdu is the official language. The interaction between the natives and the invaders gave rise to the common language of Urdu, but the natives preserved their unique ethnic and cultural values. The distribution of ethnic groupings by population and language includes several localised smaller groups. Apart from the possibility that some of the languages may also exist in other places, all the major languages have a strong geographical focus (Shah and Amjad, 2011).

With the majority of its members located in the Punjab province, the Punjabi linguistic community has the greatest population in the nation. Despite being the majority's native tongue, Punjabi has a little and minimal role in its native speakers' daily lives. Wit-packed language is another name for this type of language (Zaidi, 2010). The issue is that Punjabi speakers believe their language is degrading and shouldn't be spoken in formal settings, which makes them feel ashamed to speak it. The Punjabi people are illiterate in their own language and are unable to read or write in it.

Language dominance can shift unevenly and asymmetrically in a process known as linguistic imperialism, in which the dominant language also has control over social, political, and economic variables. The dominance of the English language over other national and regional languages is known as "English language imperialism," and it dates back to the time of colonialism. The native people of the continent still adhere to English culture, and this practise is

spreading influence day by day due to the English people's insistence on imposing their culture and language on them. English language has replaced numerous other languages with its authoritativeness. For instance, English is permitted to marginalise other languages by becoming the lingua tyrannosauria for other languages since it is regarded as the language of science and technology (Phillipson 1992).

Linguistic imperialism is the practise of equating language with colonialism in order to advance a particular linguistic racism and covertly further the political and economic objectives of Central countries (Skutnabb-Kangas and Philipson, 1994). A subcategory of cultural imperialism is linguistic imperialism (Phillipson 2013). Since language is the medium through which they are communicated and expressed, it pervades all other forms of imperialism.

For many academics, English's position in the globe is not coincidental. Language imperialism was discussed in a variety of writings, particularly early 1980s and the late 1970s (Greenbaum 1985). Pennycook draws a distinct line between what Phillipson termed Linguistic Imperialism and his preferred method of spreading English over the globe. The one relates to tyranny that comes with the intentional spread of the English language, even though second involves the growth of a particular discourse that is governed by the West, primarily coming from the English. This type of imperialism is considerably more subtle and hazardous. English is the "language of global capitalism," and it grows along with it (Phillipson, 1998). Imperialism in our two-country world is one means a method through which the central nation exerts influence over the perimeter state in order to foster conflict between their respective interests. Imperialism is the relationship between a nation at the very centre and one at the outermost regions. The major cities of the Centre country and the Outside nation share similar interests (Galtung, 1971).

Although English is not the only language that causes these issues, linguists cannot ignore them. Numerous academics have highlighted the importance of English extensively, but perhaps more needs to be done to extend outside the realm of academia. Additionally, studying any foreign language should be additive rather than subtractive. The change in language is being influenced by the overuse of English in some African and Asian nations. According to some, Asians are still affected by colonialism, which is why they use English more frequently than their native tongues in daily life. This implementation drew criticism for "the overwhelming use of the English language, particularly in grammatical, lexical, pronunciation, idioms, and discourse by Asian and African countries.

It is concerning that Asian communities, particularly the Pakistani ones, are becoming more interested in studying English rather than their native Urdu and regional language Punjabi. In Pakistan and other emerging nations, English has long dominated political and official discourse as the language of development. More recently, the idea of "Education for All" and the expansion of the usage of English on the international market have given Pakistan's English teaching and learning a universalistic character. English is the ticket to success and increased social mobility. Furthermore, "English is the key to national progress". English is primarily seen in Pakistan as the language of national and individual development. In fact, concerns about class, identity, and the threat of cultural expansion from a former colonial tongue appear to have been eclipsed at the national level by the drive for individual affluence and economic development.

Pakistan has a diversified and multilingual population. Each of Pakistan's four provinces has a few minority languages in addition to several of the main languages. The country's

linguistic landscape is highly complicated. Without an assessment of present offerings and instructors' proficiency in teaching English, the official rhetoric that "equal" possibilities for studying the language can help level social class gaps is inconsistent with Pakistan's general "two stream" education strategy. The two major educational systems in Pakistan—Urdu and English—are primarily distinguished by the language used for instruction. Privately operated and serving the high class as well as some segments of the middle class are the English medium schools. In contrast, the majority of the public schools are taught in Urdu. English language development at institutions serving lower-income groups, therefore, the two types of school systems—public and private—can be distinguished by the quality of their standards and learner accomplishment, especially in terms of their students' proficiency with English for oral and written communication. English's enormous potential for development on a personal and professional level as a "global language" seems as a key motivator for Pakistan's younger generation's desire to learn the language.

English has not only sparked linguistic competitiveness in Pakistan but, as was said before, it has also given rise to a variety of social classes based on one's level of English language competence. These classes are to blame for local indigenous language speakers abandoning their native tongue in an effort to advance their social position. This leads to language attrition, language shift, and eventually language extinction. Pakistani languages are being coerced by speakers with such sentiments. However, Urdu is not entirely immune to the impact of English. The originality of Urdu has been challenged by the numerous English borrowings that have been incorporated into it. The Punjab provinces of Pakistan and India are home to the majority of Punjabi-speaking people. There are also Punjabi speakers in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Canada, the USA and the United Kingdom (Khokhlova, 2014).

Due to its widespread use and the numerous individuals who speak it, Punjabi has a good chance of surviving despite the language's speakers' neglect. In addition, because Punjabi is spoken by many powerful and influential people both in Pakistan and the Indian Punjab, its use in songs and jokes makes it even more significant. The largest linguistic group in the nation is of Punjabi descent, with the majority of its members living there. Despite being the majority's native tongue, Punjabi has a small and minor role in its native speakers' daily lives. Literature in the Punjabi language is abundant (Ghai and Singh, 2012). Additionally, one's expression can use a variety of tones or textual emphasis to produce dozens of locutions and an excess of ways, which is referred as wit-packed language by Zaidi (Abbas, Jalil et al., 1819). The issue is that Punjabi speakers believe their language is degrading and shouldn't be spoken in formal settings, which makes them feel ashamed to speak it. The Punjabi language endured social, political, and financial difficulties since before Pakistan was founded (Abbas, Chohan et al., 2016). The Mughal emperors, who governed over a united India and promoted their language, Persian, in the spheres of power, never gave it the chance to flourish and prosper. Due to its identification with Sikh identity, Punjabi was also at a disadvantage, which is why Muslims in the unified India did not understand its political significance (Rahman, 2017).

Numerous studies discuss the underrepresentation of Punjabi in Pakistan's educational system. There isn't a school or organisation in the nation that teaches Punjabi language, in contrast to Urdu-medium schools and English-language learning facilities. Additionally, Punjabi language has no place in Pakistani journalism. Any journalism project started in Punjabi is doomed to failure (Zaidi, 2010). Additionally, Punjabi language use in daily conversation has

been outlawed in high-status schools across the nation due to its reputation as poor language. Students who speak Punjabi as their first language are unable to discuss it. Punjabi is only used to crack jokes and have strange conversations (Zaidi, 2010). The state of the Punjabi language nowadays demonstrates that its users are not serious with their own tongue. Due of their growing interest in English, they are destroying the status of the Punjabi language. As it is neither promoted nor forbidden, language is currently classified as being tolerated (Gilani and Mahmood, 2014). It is clear from Punjabi's current linguistic situation that Pakistan will see a language transition.

### **3. Research Methodology**

This survey intends to investigate how individuals feel about the dominant role of the English language in our nation. Moreover, this research project has analysed the status of Urdu and Punjabi language in our country due to the increasing demand as well as implementation of English language in our cultural and socio-economic domains. The study's major goals are to determine the extent to which English has abused the standing of Urdu and Punjabi and especially where both these national and regional languages will be standing after a few decades of English language imperialism. Furthermore, this study seeks to determine whether the alleged extinction of Urdu and Punjabi due to Pakistan's excessive usage of English is a myth or real.

Researchers of this study have briefly explained the research method and approach used to conduct the following research. Total population, sampling techniques and research instruments are explained well. In the last part, Data collection techniques and analysing techniques which are used to obtain and analyze the data are also mentioned. The sample strategy will enable the research topic to show how the subject study has evolved.

#### **3.1 Technique of the Study**

The research includes methods that are computable as well as conditional to model and analyze a wide range of events(Queirós, Faria et al., 2017). The research aimed to analyse the issues; the role of English language in present times as well as its effects on the Urdu and Punjabi language due to its universality. For this purpose, Quantitative method was used along with descriptive approach to describe the facts and figures collected from the population. Resultantly, numerical data was collected by using quantitative approach to research. Yet, in an effort to advance the research project's validity and dependability, quantitative data was transformed into qualitative data.

A quantifiable study is an investigation to a person or social trouble that depends upon verifying a hypothesis with multiple elements, assessed by data analysis and statistical techniques to check whether the theory's predictions hold true in general (Sogunro, 2002). The foundation of social science research in fields like psychology, sociology, and anthropology is the use of quantitative techniques and analytical procedures. Measureable or identifiable items have greater scientific credibility than unfathomable items. Quantitative methods investigate the relationship between specific conditions using methods that can be expressed statistically (a non-dependent variable) influence a dependent variable's desired consequence. In these situations, causal conclusions are drawn directly from the information, such as in actual trials, or from links identified by statistical analysis (Lakshman, Sinha et al., 2000).

### 3.2 Quantitative Research Method

When conducting quantitative research to make statistically meaningful conclusions about the population, an accurate representation from the population is analysed. (Creswell and Creswell, 2017). Every member of the group under investigation constitutes the population whether there is a huge or small population has no bearing at the same time that every person who satisfies the target group's requirements is included. Typically, Two categories of assessable study exist: explanatory and empirical. Hypothetical investigation assesses the viability of a hypothesis by looking at if any the measured variable is impacted by one or more of the distinct variables (Campbell and Stanley, 2015).

### 3.3 Rationale for Using Quantitative Research Method

Deduction or deductive reasoning is a key component of quantitative research (Bougie and Sekaran, 2019). In general, quantitative research involves correlational, descriptive, and quasi-experimental methods (Holton and Burnett, 2005). Among all these methods, the researchers have chosen descriptive evaluation to describe the study's conclusion in a detailed manner. After collecting data with the help of quantitative methods, it is described by using descriptive approach.

### 3.4 Population

The entire set of occurrences for which the investigator's sample is selected is known as the population. To explain how English language imperialism has affected the position of the Urdu and Punjabi languages, it was imperative to do more research. The study's goal can only be achieved if the implications are described after data from a variety of individuals have been gathered. Due to this, the researchers analysed data from 100 participants, who were students from the University of Education's two Lahore campuses. In the methodology section, the researchers have outlined the sample, sampling methods, data gathering process and instruments, and other essential details.

### 3.5 Sampling

As a way to respond to the research concerns, it is unlikely that a researcher will be capable to gather information from each instance (Taherdoost, 2016). Therefore, it is necessary to choose a sample. Researchers used the random sampling to observe the population. By using sampling with probability, often known as "random sampling," every object in the cosmos has the same probability of being in the sample. To examine how people behave towards the effects of the English language across a range of age groups, the participants were chosen from two distinct groups. One hundred students, both male and female from different linguistic backgrounds and age groups from both the BS level and the MPhil level took part in the study. The information about the status of both national and local languages because of the pervasiveness of English language was distributed to all of the students.

### 3.6 Research Instruments

Research instruments are straightforward tools that can be used to gather data relevant to your topic, and there are a variety of options available. The use of questionnaires as the primary research method and technique was used in this study. The participants were given these questionnaires by hand, and data collection was done manually. There were 33 questions in the

questionnaire, each of which reflected the research project's underlying assumptions. Likert scale with five indicators was used in questionnaires.

### **3.7 Data Collection**

Data collection, it aids in answering research questions for the researchers arguably the most crucial phases of a study's execution. The collection of data is a way of gathering information with the intention of learning more about the research topic. For this purpose of the study the researchers collected data from two institutions of higher education. Students were randomly selected as a sample for the study and filled out a questionnaire. Both the researchers and the participants adhered to research ethics.

### **3.8 Data Analyzing Techniques**

Melong, (2006) says that categorization is the method used in data analysis and systematizing information into categories, trends, and fundamental bases with the intention to distinguish the topic and formulate the theory that the data themselves indicate. The survey data was imported into SPSS (22.0 edition) as it continues to enhance its predictive analytics methods with better tools, output, and user-friendly features for Windows and assessed using the available statistical methods. Cronbach's Alpha was used in order to assess each variable's dependability in this Pakistani setting; the core uniformity (reliability) coefficients were tested. The accuracy of each coefficient's reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's Alpha. Moreover, the mean with minimum and maximum values were also found with the Cronbach's Alpha reliability test.

There were three primary sections to the questionnaire and each component's dependability was assessed where the software's maximum value is 0.6-0.7. The frequency and the mean graphs were also obtained. To more effectively convey the section's goal, each segment has 10–11 items. The Cronbach's Alpha value for the first section which is about the role of English language is .618 which is quite acceptable. While the values of Cronbach's Alpha for the status of Urdu and Punjabi Languages is .625 and .669 which are good. The mean values of all the sections were very good as mentioned in the section below.

## **4. Data Analysis**

The following part features the researchers' aim to provide an overview of both qualitative and quantitative information collected for the study. It would focus first on the categories used in the questionnaire poll and the findings reflecting on their internal consistency.

### **4.1 Reliability of Pakistan's reliance on the English language:**

#### **Data pertaining to the total**

	Measure Median	Variability in Size	link that has been fixed	Round Association	Total value





1. English language is now known as a universal language and it is a dominant language among our youth specially university students.	49.5800	73.398	.230	.228	.293
2. English is a dominating language in all academic and professional domains	49.2800	74.042	.287	.335	.296
3. We can say that English has become the second national language of Pakistan.	49.6000	72.465	.336	.355	.281
4. It is not wrong to say that English language is the key to unlock the doors of opportunities and success.	49.4100	73.214	.292	.357	.289
5. English language has fascinated all the domains of life.	49.5600	72.451	.315	.336	.282
6. English is considered as a gateway to get higher social status as well as public recognition	49.6400	72.011	.330	.382	.278
7. Pakistani people used to acquire English language to enhance their professional skills.	49.3700	73.932	.252	.234	.296
8. Learning English language is a skill which is extremely demanding in Pakistan	49.5000	73.545	.291	.188	.292
9. We can say that English is flourishing as it was warmly welcomed by our administration	49.0600	45.411	.111	.058	.364



10. English language imperialism has its roots in the colonial age.	49.0700	44.167	.096	.053	.395
11. English language dominance is maintained by our own traditional media	49.7300	73.674	.174	.172	.298

**4.2 Reliability of the status of Urdu language:**

Second section of the questionnaire is consisted of the items which depicts the state of the Urdu dialect in our country as a result of English language interference. This section consists of ten items.

**Detailed Facts**

	Delete d Item Scale Mean	Diffe rence	Corres ponden ce	Squard regressi on	Values of Alpha
1. Urdu language haven't given the importance that it deserves since the inception of Pakistan	39.0500	42.816	.123	.229	.188
2. At official level, where it should theoretically all be in Urdu, a blend of Urdu and English is used, which is unfair to the native tongue.	39.1500	42.715	.153	.197	.185
3. Urdu language has been retarded since the English language has introduced in Pakistan	38.6100	27.553	.015	.029	.312
4. Due to the vast acceptance of English language, Pakistani community is unable to recognize the importance of their national language.	39.1500	42.391	.155	.147	.181
5. we forgot our legacy and are more inclined towards the latest trends specially when it comes to language learning	39.1600	42.116	.171	.326	.176
6. It is not a big surprise that kids today are not interested in learning Urdu.	39.1500	42.896	.100	.141	.192
7.As they see it as exclusively a language of Muslims, extreme non-Muslims have traditionally targeted the Urdu language.	39.1800	41.705	.217	.204	.166

8. The continuous exemplification of English language has made other languages its slaves.	39.1200	41.682	.229	.176	.165
9. Urdu speaking community is not struggling to get their status back because of the irresistible use of English language.	39.1400	41.920	.189	.160	.172
10. Along with the national language, Pakistani regional languages are also suffering from English language presidency	38.8000	25.030	.087	.078	.216

**4.3 Reliability of the items of status of Punjabi language:**

**Overall statistics**

	Removed Item average	Deleted Scale Variability	Fixing the item-total correlation	Correlation with Squared Variables	Cronbach's Alpha and the Deleted Item
1.Punjabi language has been restricted for social use because it was regarded as bad language by colonialists.	54.8800	52.652	.057	.129	.367
2.English language did not directly victimized Punjabi language.	54.2100	26.329	.028	.099	.704
3.Punjabi language's demise in current age is also because of the carelessness of its speakers towards its revival.	54.6300	51.205	.171	.303	.367
4.Contemporarily, Punjabi is considered only a language of enjoyment and fun only.	54.7500	50.553	.246	.283	.335
5.Pakistan's most widely spoken language is Punjabi but still not encouraged even by its own speakers.	54.7600	49.901	.272	.306	.328



6.Punjabi speakers hesitate to be called as Punjabis among the reputable domains of their society.	54.6500	50.654	.276	.226	.334
7.The amalgamation of cultures has made it difficult for the Pakistani community to stick to their own identities.	54.6600	50.813	.244	.250	.337
8.Now, Punjabi language is a sign of backwardness in Pakistan.	54.6700	52.688	.075	.257	.364
9.Punjabis are illiterate in their own language, they cannot read or write Punjabi properly.	54.5500	50.472	.266	.267	.333
10.The contradiction between seeking and hearing in Punjabi and reading and writing in either Urdu or English is one that Punjabis have accustomed to.	54.6400	50.980	.216	.184	.341
11.Punjabi language has earned the reputation for being nasty and rude	54.7200	50.284	.280	.321	.350
With the employment of Punjabi language in its own culture, the modern societal expectations are troublesome	54.8100	48.337	.382	.392	.305
12.The Punjabi community is dealing with a wider language change.	54.7200	50.183	.289	.362	.329



13.We can assert that the Punjabi language is currently temporal	54.6600	51.156	.219	.373	.342
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### 5. Findings and Discussion

From the results of this study, it is very much clear that during this contemporary era in Pakistan speaking and writing English offers up a wide range of job prospects and can be viewed as a life-stepping stone. It is very much evident from the literature that English is considered as the language of prestige because it has become the language of science and technology (Phillipson 1992). Unlike the previous studies which demonstrate that in early years English language was only meant to civilize the uncivilized Asians(Zaidi and Zaki 2017), this research has shown that English is an internationally recognized language and is widely spoken by young people, especially university students. Though old studies have only focused on English language expansion in limited domains for specific purposes. But here we see that the youngsters are highly motivated towards getting English language education now-a-days. The motivation of today's youth to learn the English language is very strong. They worry about their reputation because an excellent English speaker can standardize it. English is thought of as the medium that fosters advancement, scientific and technological growth, and financial success for oneself and the nation; in short, for better one's prospects in life(Shamim 2008). Consequently, it is evident that English language is now ruling all the academic as well as professional spheres in Pakistan. The current research is parallel to the previous researches which are evident that English language dominancy is spreading around the globe.

Unsurprisingly, donor organisations view English as the primary language of development in underdeveloped nations(Shamim 2011). It is also proved by this research that English language has captivated people from all walks of life. It is proved from the current research that learning English opens up the doors to success and white-collar professions in Pakistan. In Pakistan, mastering the English language is a highly sought-after ability. Those who are proficient at it have psychological and social advantages. There is a growing trend in Pakistan towards the use of English. As mentioned in previous studies,English is seen as the tool for modernization, to put it another way, for enhancing one's chances in life(Shamim 2008).

According to (Rahman 2010), being the state and official language as well as the language of the military and higher education, English plays an increasingly diverse role in Pakistan. Additionally, it is also clear from this research that English is thriving due to our administration's enthusiastic acceptance of it. In addition to upper middle class individuals, aristocratic and tribal heads from illiterate backgrounds also desired to send their kids to exclusive English schools. Making learning and understanding English a requirement for competent workers raised the status of English.

Based on the findings of this investigation, Pakistani community lacks the ability to recognize the significance of their native language because of the widespread acceptance of English. Instead of fostering their native tongue, members of the Urdu-speaking population are more concerned with maintaining their social standing by becoming fluent in English. This

study has shown that the Urdu language is having problems inside its own community as a result of the English language's dominance. Since the introduction of English to Pakistan, the Urdu language has deteriorated. In Pakistan, English has traditionally had a higher status than other regional languages. The terms "Urdu medium" and "English medium" bring plenty of negative economic and sociocultural connotations in Pakistan.

In light of this study's importance it is obvious that the prevalence of the English language is not only influencing the status of national language in Pakistan but many other regional languages are also suffering such as Punjabi. Punjabi language is considered as a language of minorities besides it has more users than any other regional language. Punjabi language has been banned from social use because it was viewed as impolite. Moreover, Punjabi speakers find it difficult to communicate their ethnic identity. Despite being the majority's native tongue, Punjabi is only occasionally and barely articulated in the daily affairs of its native speakers.

The Punjabi language's decline in the modern era is also a result of its people's neglect of efforts to bring it back. Due to the popularity of the English language in formal ways, Punjabi speakers believe that their native tongue is degrading and shouldn't be spoken in formal settings. This study has shown that people tend to see the English language more favorably than the Punjabi language. Now-a-days, The Punjabi language is only used for amusement or fun.

Consequently, it is proven by this research that the amalgamation of cultures has made it difficult for the Pakistani community to stick to their own identities. Due to the linguistic imperialism, people in Pakistan are unable to maintain their own culture and languages. They have become so engrossed in the other culture and language that they have forgotten their own. This analysis has demonstrated unequivocally that the Punjabi language is being largely disregarded and that it may soon be endangered. According to the study, Punjabi speakers are not loyal to their own language. To meet their demands in the present, they are abandoning their native tongue. Punjabi is now seen in Pakistan as an indication of backwardness.

## **6. Conclusion**

According to this research, it is proved that English language imperialism is not just a myth but a reality in Pakistan. It is also evident that due to the expansion of English language, Urdu and Punjabi languages in Pakistan are competing to maintain their status. English language has affected the use of these languages to an extent that either of them can be on the verge of extinction soon. As was previously indicated, English has been utilized to rule and dominate the common populace. The overwhelming diversification of English throughout the world and its impact on Pakistan and its native languages have put an exceptional amount of pressure on all other languages, possibly as a result of either government's act of continuing the legacy of colonialism or as a result of globalization. Although it seems impossible to stop or reverse the trend of English language globalization, it is possible to promote additive bilingualism and denigrate subtractive bilingualism. People in Pakistan need to understand that they should save their own languages as well along with learning another language for their betterment. The study's conclusion implies that English linguistic imperialism is real, according to its findings and many languages are suffering due to linguistic imperialism. It has also positively contributed to the academic as well as professional development in Pakistan. On the other hand, many

languages have begun to lose their speakers and their uniqueness as a result of the overwhelming preference for English language among people.

### 7. Recommendations

The following recommendations are put forward for the speakers of national and regional languages who are losing their linguistic identity gradually.

- The users of Urdu and Punjabi speakers need to pay more attention to their own languages to save their identity for future. They ought to be aware that improving one foreign language shouldn't come at the expense of their own tongues. They need to preserve their own national as well as regional identity by preserving their languages.
- According to this report, English has become so popular in Pakistan that its users are willing to become enslaved by it. The local people of the country should maintain their own identity along with the becoming modern and to meet the contemporary demands. In this regard, our national institutions should also make an effort by enacting laws and carrying out instructions at the local, state, and federal levels.
- It is needed to understand that being the residents of the country and to be loyal to our motherland, it is necessary to save the linguistic culture and heritage from the influence of foreign culture and heritage. It can only be accomplished if we are truthful with our language and culture in addition to receiving instruction in English. The English language should not be allowed to intrude on our personal identity.
- Nevertheless, the aptitude for successful English communication is now required in order to function in society, but we must recognise that our commitment to our native tongue comes first. By preserving our languages, we are the ones who can preserve our culture. It is suggested that speakers of Urdu and Punjabi languages must feel proud while using their native language in daily lives. They should not feel ashamed being called by their indigenous languages.

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