

**STUDY OF CODE-MIXING OF ENGLISH
WORDS IN HINDKO COMMUNICATION: A
SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE**

BY

RAJA MUHAMMAD SHOAIB KHAN



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES

RAWALPINDI

February 2025

Study of Code-Mixing of English Words in Hindko Communication: A Sociolinguistic Perspective

By

RAJA MUHAMMAD SHOAIB KHAN

M. A., National University of Modern Languages, 2020

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

In **English**

To

FACULTY OF ARTS & HUMANITIES



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES, RAWALPINDI

© Raja Muhammad Shoaib Khan, 2025



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES

FACULTY OF ARTS & HUMANITIES

THESIS AND DEFENSE APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read the following thesis, examined the defense, are satisfied with the overall exam performance, and recommend the thesis to the Faculty of Arts & Humanities for acceptance.

Thesis Title: Study of Code-Mixing of English Words in Hindko Communication: A Sociolinguistic Perspective

Submitted by: Raja Muhammad Shoaib Khan

Registration #: 46MPhil/Eng/Rwp/F21

Master of Philosophy

Degree name in full

English Linguistics

Name of Discipline

Raja Ahsan Afzal Ahmed

Name of Research Supervisor

Signature of Research Supervisor

Dr. Arshad Mahmood

Name of Dean (FAH)

Signature of Dean (FAH)

Date

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I Raja Muhammad Shoaib Khan

Son of Kashif Khan

Registration # 46MPhil/Eng/Rwp/F21

Discipline English Linguistics

Candidate of **Master of Philosophy** at the National University of Modern Languages do hereby declare that the thesis **Study of Code-Mixing of English Words in Hindko Communication: A Sociolinguistic Perspective** submitted by me in partial fulfillment of MPhil degree, is my original work, and has not been submitted or published earlier. I also solemnly declare that it shall not, in future, be submitted by me for obtaining any other degree from this or any other university or institution.

I also understand that if evidence of plagiarism is found in my thesis/dissertation at any stage, even after the award of degree, the work may be cancelled and the degree revoked.

Signature of Candidate

Raja Muhammad Shoaib Khan

Name of Candidate

Date

ABSTRACT

Title: Study of Code-Mixing of English Words in Hindko Communication: A Sociolinguistic Perspective

This study examined the phenomenon of code-mixing of English words in Hindko communication from a sociolinguistic perspective, focusing on the frequency and grammatical categories within the field of linguistics. The study aimed to investigate the frequency of English code-mixing in the communication of Hindko speakers in District Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan. The research employed a mixed method approach based on the theoretical framework proposed by Hoffman (1991) and Muysken's framework. A sample of twenty Hindko speakers was selected, and their use of English code-mixed words was analysed. Data collection involved interviews and observational methods, with considerations for time, gender, and age diversity among the participants. The analysis reveals that Hindko speakers frequently incorporate English words into their daily conversations. The findings of the study show that Hindko speakers frequently use English words into their daily conversations, with a major use of code-mixing involving nouns. However, the integration of English is not limited to nouns alone; speakers also commonly code-mix verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. This pattern of language blending highlights the dynamic nature of language use among Hindko speakers, reflecting both linguistic flexibility and the influence of English in communication. However, due to time constraint, the study did not cover code-mixing involving other languages or include samples from all sectors of daily life. Future research opportunities exist to explore these aspects further and provide a comprehensive understanding of code-mixing in Hindko.

Keywords: *Code-Mixing, Multilingual Communities, Sociolinguistics, Language Shift.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
THESIS AND DEFENSE APPROVAL FORM.....	ii
AUTHOR’S DECLARATION.....	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	x
DEDICATION.....	xi
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background of the Study.....	3
1.3 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.5 Research Questions.....	4
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	5
1.7 Delimitation of the Study.....	5
1.8 Organization of the Study.....	6
2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.1 Sociolinguistics.....	7
2.2 Code.....	9
2.3 Code-Mixing.....	9
2.4 Code-Mixing in Pakistani Context.....	14
2.5 Types of Code-Mixing.....	16
2.6 Purpose of Using Code-Mixing.....	16
2.7 Bilingualism or Multilingualism.....	17

2.8	Code-Mixing of English in Pakistani Languages.....	20
2.9	Code-Mixing of Different Grammatical Categories.....	20
3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	22
3.1	Type of Research.....	22
3.2	Research Approach	22
3.3	Population.....	23
3.4	Sampling.....	23
3.5	Procedure.....	24
3.6	The Positionality of the Researcher.....	24
3.7	Data Collection Tools.....	25
3.8	Data Analysis.....	25
3.9	Techniques of Data Analysis.....	25
	3.9.1 Steps in Types of Code-Mixing.....	25
	3.9.2 Finding Frequency.....	26
	3.9.3 Finding Grammatical Category.....	27
3.10	Theoretical Framework.....	27
3.11	Conceptual Framework.....	29
3.12	Formulation for Calculation.....	31
4	DATA ANALYSIS.....	32
4.1	Accumulative Percentage of All Interviews.....	51
4.2	Grammatical Categories of Interviews.....	52
4.3	Analysis of Interviews.....	52
4.4	Accumulative Percentage of All Observations.....	68
4.5	Grammatical Categories of Observations.....	70
4.6	Analysis of Observation Sheet.....	70
4.7	Frequency Analysis.....	71
4.8	Cumulative Analysis of Interviews and Observations.....	73

5	FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION.....	76
5.1	Findings.....	76
5.2	Conclusion.....	78
5.3	Discussion.....	79
5.4	Recommendations.....	80
	REFERENCES.....	81
	APPENDICES.....	86

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Demographic Information of the Participants	26
Table 4.2 Frequency of Grammatical Categories.....	33
Table 4.3 Percentage of Grammatical Categories.....	35
Table 4.4 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	37
Table 4.5 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	40
Table 4.6 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	41
Table 4.7 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	43
Table 4.8 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	44
Table 4.9 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	46
Table 4.10 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	47
Table 4.11 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	49
Table 4.12 Accumulative Percentage of All Interviews.....	50
Table 4.13 Accumulative Percentage	51
Table 4.14 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	55
Table 4.15 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	56
Table 4.16 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	58
Table 4.17 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	59
Table 4.18 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	60
Table 4.19 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	62
Table 4.20 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	63
Table 4.21 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	64
Table 4.22 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	66
Table 4.23 Percentage of Grammatical Categories	67
Table 4.24 Accumulative Percentage of All Observation.....	68
Table 4.25 Accumulative Percentage.....	69
Table 4.26 Analysing Word Distribution.....	73

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework.....	30
Figure 4.1 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 1	34
Figure 4.2 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 2	36
Figure 4.3 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 3	38
Figure 4.4 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 4	40
Figure 4.5 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 5	42
Figure 4.6 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 6	44
Figure 4.7 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 7	45
Figure 4.8 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 8.....	47
Figure 4.9 Grammatical Categories in Interview No. 9.....	48
Figure 4.10 Grammatical Categories in Interview No.10.....	50
Figure 4.11 Accumulative Percentage in All Interviews	51
Figure 4.12 Frequency of Grammatical Categories	52
Figure 4.13 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 1.....	55
Figure 4.14 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 2.....	57
Figure 4.15 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 3.....	58
Figure 4.16 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 4.....	60
Figure 4.17 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 5.....	61
Figure 4.18 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 6.....	62
Figure 4.19 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 7.....	64
Figure 4.20 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 8.....	65
Figure 4.21 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 9.....	66
Figure 4.22 Grammatical Categories in Observation No. 10.....	68
Figure 4.23 Accumulative Percentage in All Observations.....	69
Figures 4.24 Accumulative Grammatical Categories.....	70

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am thankful to Allah, without His blessing I would not have been able to complete this task.

I owe thanks to **Prof. Dr. Arshad Mehmood**, Dean Faculty of Languages and **Prof. Dr. Arshad Ali**, Head Department of English for their cooperation in the entire process. I am highly thankful to my supervisor, who left no stone unturned in guiding and supporting me during the journey of research.

I would like to express my deepest thanks and love to my father always inspired and encouraged my pursuit of this degree and to my brothers and sister who have supported me in all my years of academic study. I also give my sincerest thanks to my supervisor **Raja Ahsan Afzal Ahmed** who has consistently challenged my ideas with the intent of bringing out the best in me. Despite having to read through screeds of incoherent sentences, he has always given positive and constructive advice and has been extremely helpful in times of need, I am sincerely grateful for this.

I am also grateful to Coordinator Department of English **Dr. Zainab Younis** for her remarkable contributions.

I am highly thankful to **Miss Sumera Zulfiqar** for her moral and financial support during taught courses.

Thanks to the English Department of NUML for offering me the academic and creative space, to bring this thesis to life.

Thank you all.

DEDICATION

To my late mother for her love, endless support and encouragement. Mother you are not away but in my every breath.

I dedicate this thesis to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, **Mian Shahbaz Sharif**, whose generous gift of a laptop has greatly contributed to the success of my academic journey. His support has been invaluable in enabling me to achieve my academic goals.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The present research focused on analyzing the occurrence of code-mixing of English words in the speech patterns of uneducated or less-educated individuals who speak Hindko in District Muzaffarabad of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. These individuals represent a diverse range of occupations, including barbers, mechanics, drivers, shopkeepers, waiters, farmers, tailors, housewives, maids, beauticians and others.

The research observed that Hindko speakers, particularly those with limited formal education, frequently engage in code-mixing during their conversations. This linguistic phenomenon involves the incorporation of English words into their Hindko communication. The widespread use of English as an international lingua franca has facilitated this blending of languages, enabling the seamless borrowing and adaptation of words across different linguistic systems worldwide (Mario, 2008). This trend is also evident in the Hindko language.

Language usage varies across geographical and social contexts, transitioning from rural to urban settings and from hilly areas to plains. In the region of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, particularly in District Muzaffarabad, the populace holds diverse cultural and social values, significantly shaping their linguistic expressions. The intricate interplay of social and cultural influences has left a profound mark on the local language, giving rise to distinct dialects that mirror the social fabric of the region. Access to modern communication medium such as electronic, print, and social media has become global phenomenon among the residents, promoting a situation where code-mixing has become familiar.

Hindko, an Indo-Aryan language, shares the structural similarities with many other languages like Urdu and Punjabi, with comparable morphology and syntax. The etymology of the term "Hindko" itself sheds light on its significance, where "Hind" refers to the Indus River area and "Ko" signifies mountains, collectively denoting the Himalayan range in Persian regions. This language is predominantly spoken in regions such as Abbottabad, Mansehra, and Azad Kashmir, with speakers from various backgrounds contributing to its linguistic diversity. Moreover, the role of language

extends beyond mere communication; it serves as a platform for unifying multilingual societies. In areas like the Hazara region, characterized by linguistic diversity, Hindko plays a crucial role, gaining attention from national and international media outlets.

Hindko language in Azad Kashmir, particularly in Muzaffarabad, is a significant aspect of the linguistic landscape and cultural heritage of the region. It can explicitly be added that the most extensively spoken language of the Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir region is Hindko. Hindko language and culture are deeply connected, reflecting the traditions, customs, and heritage of the local communities in Azad Kashmir. Hindko contributes as a medium of expressing cultural identity and preserving shared heritage from folk songs and poetry to daily conversations. However, it is pertinent to say that the Hindko language accepted several changes with the passage of time. It was subjected to a number of linguistic, economic, geographical, political and social influences that have played a key role for the contribution of creating a desire for national integrity, which is articulated through an important language spoken in certain parts of the country.

Code-mixing, in essence, refers to incorporating one or more words from another language into the base language. Hindko speakers, whether consciously or unconsciously, engage in code-mixing across various social situations. Code-mixing is a dominant practice in multilingual communities where individuals possess proficiency in multiple languages, enabling them to naturally transition between languages based on social, cultural, or situational factors. It serves diverse functions, from facilitating communication between individuals of different linguistic backgrounds to expressing identity and similarity to specific linguistic communities. Moreover, code-mixing allows for conveying multiple meanings and emotions that may be challenging to express within a single language. This particular research aimed to investigate into the specific phenomenon of code-mixing and involving English words within the Hindko language context, contributing to speakers' understanding of language use and communication dynamics in multicultural and multilingual communities.

Rensch et al. (2007) noted that Hindko is spoken across a vast geographical area, particularly in its northern and southern regions of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. They emphasize the presence of adjacent Hindko-speaking territories, contributing to considerable dialectal differences within the language.

These variations, evident in vocabulary and grammar, underscore the linguistic diversity inherent in the Hindko-speaking community.

Tan and Faryabi (2020) asserted that English is globally considered as an international language has had far-reaching effects on languages worldwide, resulting in notable variations across the linguistic spectrum. It has brought multiple influences on the spectrum of linguistic landscape of many countries. This influence is prominently demonstrated in the speech of Hindko speakers that is termed as code-mixing and code-switching, illustrating an adaptive nature of language as it evolves in response to external factors.

To summarize, code-mixing, recognized as a common practice in spoken languages, plays a significant role in communication dynamics. This particular research specifically focused on outlining the prevalence of code-mixing and involving English words among less-educated or uneducated Hindko speakers. Theoretical frameworks utilized in this study were derived from Hoffman's (1991) and Muysken's theoretical perspectives, which assisted in conducting analysis and offered insights into the factors influencing code-mixing within sociolinguistic contexts.

1.2 Background of the Study

Code-mixing of English words in local languages has become increasingly common in recent years. English is often integrated into everyday speech, reflecting the influence of globalization, modern education, and media. In languages such as Urdu, Hindko, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Pashto, speakers frequently blend English words, especially nouns, verbs, and adjectives into their conversations.

In multilingual communities, code-mixing emerges as a prominent phenomenon, where individuals naturally blend their native language (L1) with a second language (L2) across various contexts. This blending involves the integration of words from one language into another and is a fundamental aspect of language use, particularly obvious in bilingual and multilingual speech communities worldwide.

Moreover, in the wake of entire globalization, languages are overlapping and influencing one another like never before. In Pakistan, the regional language Hindko is no exception. With the increasing dominance of English in various spheres of life, such as education, business, and media, Hindko speakers are incorporating English words into their language at an unprecedented frequency. This phenomenon, known as code-

mixing, has become a universal feature of Hindko communication.

This study undertook to explore the intricacies of basic concepts of code-mixing of English words in Hindko communication from a sociolinguistic perspective. Ultimately, this study aspired to contribute to our understanding of language contact, language change, and language identity, providing valuable insights into the complex and dynamic nature of language usage in multicultural and multilingual situations. Specifically, it explored English words code-mixed in the communication of Hindko speakers in district Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Limited or no knowledge is available on the trend of code-mixing by uneducated or less-educated people. The present study aims to investigate this phenomenon among uneducated or less-educated Hindko speakers, who often engage in code-mixing as part of their bilingual or multilingual speech communities. Despite existing literature on code-mixing, there is a significant research gap regarding the specific linguistic patterns and cultural implications of English code-mixing among less-educated Hindko speakers. Specifically, the research attempts to identify the types of English words commonly used in daily conversational discourse, categorizing them (e.g., nouns, verbs) and examining the frequency of code-mixing occurrences.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The present study is an attempt:

- To investigate the frequency of code-mixing of English words in the communication of Hindko language
- To identify the grammatical categories of English words code-mixed in Hindko communication

1.5 Research Questions

In order to meet the above indicated objectives, the following questions related to current study are constructed:

1. What is the frequency of code-mixing of English words in the communication of Hindko language?

2. What grammatical categories of English words are code-mixed in Hindko communication?

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

This research incorporated a broad population, but due to time and resource limitations, it was restricted to uneducated/less-educated individuals in Muzaffarabad district. Specifically, the study targeted Hindko speakers engaged in various occupations such as farming, barbering, mechanics, driving, property dealing, shop keeping, housewifery, tailoring, beauty services, and domestic work. The primary focus was on examining the frequency of English words incorporated into Hindko language conversations among Hindko speakers. The researcher has chosen to study the Hindko language as a native speaker, driven by a strong interest in exploring its various linguistic aspects. Being a native speaker of Hindko, the researcher possesses a deep understanding of the language, which provides valuable insights into its significance and usage.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The present research apprehended a momentous importance in understanding the dynamics of language use within Hindko-speaking communities. The findings of this study may have some suggestions for language policy, language teaching, and language planning in multilingual settings, while also contributing to the preservation of linguistic diversity and promotion of linguistic heritage. Furthermore, understanding code-mixing can facilitate effective communication among speakers of different languages and cultural backgrounds, in form of language teaching methods and materials, and reveal how language use reflects cultural identity, power dynamics, and social relationships in Hindko-speaking communities. The research also contributes to understanding language maintenance and potential shifts in language use patterns, particularly in contexts where dominant languages may impact the vitality of marginal languages like Hindko. Additionally, it uncovers how code-mixing serves as a key marker of social identification and group affiliation within the speech community. Finally, this study inspires teachers and educators to use Hindko as a core medium of instruction in educational institutions at primary level in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Overall, this research enriches our understanding of language dynamics and identity in Hindko-speaking contexts.

Moreover, this research has significant implications for the field of linguistics, as it explores the phenomenon of code-mixing in everyday communication. Specifically, it focuses on the Hindko language, which is spoken by a diverse group of people. It specifically targets speakers of Hindko, offering them valuable insights. By examining code-mixing in Hindko, this study aimed to promote, preserve, and document this local language, ultimately contributing to its development and recognition in the linguistic landscape. Additionally, the findings of this research can be beneficial for speakers of Hindko, shedding light on the complexities of their language use in daily communication.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study contains in five chapters breakdown. Chapter 1 introduces brief background of the study, research objectives, research questions, background of the study, delimitation, statement of problem, the scope of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter 2 discusses the related previous studies in the particular area of the study and reviews the related literature. Chapter 3 outlines the complete methodology that has been used for finding the answers to the research questions. It also outlines research method that covers approach, population and sample of the study, unit of data analysis, research tools, analysing the data, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, formula for calculation and the presentation the collected data.

Chapter 4 focuses on the detailed analysis of the study. Tables and figures provide pictorial representation of visual data whereas, findings, conclusion of the study, discussion and recommendations for the future researches have been given in chapter 5.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter focused on presenting the related literature and important concepts of sociolinguistics regarding the study of code-mixing. This part presented a comprehensive literature review to explore the phenomenon of code-mixing and to extend knowledge about it. The study was expected to be beneficial for scholars and researchers interested in learning about code-mixing.

The phenomena of code-mixing and code-switching gained significant attention in the field of linguistics, particularly in the exploration of bilingual and multilingual communities. These linguistic phenomena were predominant in diverse linguistic communities worldwide, reflecting the complex interplay between language, culture, and identity. Over the years, researchers explored the concept of code-mixing from various perspectives, including sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics, aiming to uncover its underlying mechanisms, functions, and implications. In this literature review, the researcher attempted to explore the valuable body of research on code-mixing, examining main theories, methodologies, empirical findings, and theoretical debates that shaped the understanding of this complex linguistic phenomenon. Through a comprehensive synthesis of existing literature, this literature review sought to shed light on the multidimensional nature of code-mixing and its significance in contemporary linguistic studies. So far, comparatively minor efforts had been made to observe the occurrence of code-mixing in the Hindko language using quantitative and qualitative approaches to uncover the intricate details of code-mixing. This study was intended to fill this gap.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

It is a branch of linguistics that shows the relationship between language and society. Language develops and changes in society; therefore, the relationship between language and society is unalterable (Wardhaugh, 2010). Sociolinguistics can refer to the use of language in the various spheres associated with social lives. It is an important part of linguistics related to language as a sociocultural phenomenon (Holmes, 2013). Sociolinguistics highlights the overall issues associated with social behaviors, including language attitudes. It is mentioned that sociolinguistics can be taken to refer to the use

of linguistic data and the analysis of other main disciplines linked with social life. Sociolinguistics plays an important role as a communication tool. From the above analysis, the researcher may conclude that sociolinguistics is a study about the relationships between language and society.

Furthermore, Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies the concept of bilingualism and multilingualism, in which code-mixing and code-switching are significant topics on which various scholars in different countries have conducted analyses. Similarly, studies on code-mixing and code-switching have been planned, finding that these phenomena influence uninterrupted conversation in daily life. When speakers interact with others in society, they have to use a language. Without a language, speakers can encounter various difficulties when they perform their activities. Nobody can survive without a language and society. The role of language among speakers in this life is very critical.

Moreover, Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and society where it is spoken. Speakers use a language for expressing their ideas, thoughts or emotions to others, and they frequently use it differently based on the context and it plays as a social function it is significantly to shed light that Sociolinguistics is an effort to sort out relationships between social structures and linguistic structures and for observation of any change that occurs. It means Sociolinguistics is study to observe the occurrence of language procedure which may alteration and occurrence in the society. Therefore, Sociolinguistics is simply defined as a study of language in correlation between language usage within society and all possibilities that can alter in its development.

To sum up, it can be stated that Sociolinguistics plays a crucial role in the practical life. Language, as a medium of human's verbal communication has certain procedures. It explains that sociolinguistics can provide knowledge how to use language in various social aspects and it also gives a guide in communication by indicating language, language variation, or what language style they must use in communicating with certain people. Speakers should have knowledge how to use language in various situations. The sociolinguistics knowledge can be beneficial when they are involved in the process of communication and interaction. When speakers are in conversation with their friends, the manner of speaking should be different with their

discussion with teachers in the educational institutions. Shortly, sociolinguistics acts key role for variation and language shift in the society.

2.2 Code

A code is defined as an organized system that is used by speakers to communicate with each other. Simply, it is type of language that is spoken by people to continue their daily life communication. When speakers want to talk one another, they have to select a particular code to express their emotion. According to one of the researchers namely as according to the study of Wardhaugh (2006) "code is referred to an organized system that was employed by the participants in order to carry out communication of daily life". In addition, it was explained that code was a specific system that decided and employed by one or some participants in order to continue communication. Sometimes, bilingual or multilingual speakers often mix their codes in an expression while communicating in their casual talk. This occurrence of lexical item is termed as a code-mixing.

2.3 Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is defined as using two varieties of different languages at lexical level without changing the topic under discussion. Code-mixing is the part of communication when the speakers express in two different languages but it occurs in single sentence. It suggests that the speakers produce expressions in two different languages, but these two different varieties of languages occur in a sentence. It is used at the words level while communicating with participants of the discussion. In a sentence, there is a part or from other words in another language. Code-mixing is mingling of one language into another, the speakers or the writers must have the reasons. Code-mixing is the process of using two languages or varieties at words level in related situation between the speakers and other participants who have adjacent associations to one another.

According to Muysken, (2000), code-mixing is the practice of different words and grammatical constructions or expressions from two different languages in the same sentence. Following are the components of code-mixing like insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization that the researcher used to categorize code-mixing, linguistic abilities, using the right words. This study also employed Hudson's theory for mentioning the factors of code-mixing. It is reviewed by the scholar and the researcher

incorporated the concept of code-mixing and certain kinds in the context of sociolinguistics. The findings of the study showed that certain concepts of code-mixing could be the part of the sociolinguistics and these types were used by the participants of the study.

According to Bell (2001), code-mixing is the phenomenon of sociolinguistics in which the speakers use speech, or conversation accordance with their society or social context. According to the finding of Bell, it is explicitly stated that speakers use a language according to the culture or society in which they are living. There is a deep relation between language and society. It is impossible to separate language from society. Code-mixing is a natural occurrence that the speakers of multi-cultural are involved in the process of code-switching and code-mixing. In the light of the findings of said study, the speakers use code-mixing of language in keeping view the phenomenon of culture and societal norms. The practice of code-mixing is an asset for the language. It brings diversity and uniqueness in the language. Sometimes, speakers do not find the proper diction to express their thoughts so they code-mix to another language. The scholar conducted this study from the Sociolinguistics perspective and the findings of study show that code-mixing is a natural existence that the speakers of multi-cultural and multi-lingual are involved in the process of code-switching and code-mixing. In the light of the findings of said study, the speakers use code-mixing of language in keeping view the phenomenon of cultural factors and societal norms. As it is mentioned that culture and society are interlinked, language cannot exist with society and culture.

Sridhar & Sridhar (2001) added that code-mixing denotes to transition of one linguistic unit (phrase, word, clause etc.) of one language to another language within a single sentence. It can be stated that code-mixing occurs when speakers use lexical item from one language to other language or vice versa in single utterances or sentences. When people use blend of two or more languages is often called as code mixing. Code-mixing generally refers to rotations between varieties within a clause or phrase. It means the alternation applied by bilingual speakers, who mix words one languages in a phrase, clause and sentence in their speech or written communication. When people mix the words of more than one language in their speech that is termed as phenomenon of code-mixing. This shows that the code-mixing occurs in the communication that is done in the relaxed manner. Therefore, code-mixing, is one of the aspects of the

interdependence of language in the society. From the above perspective, it can explicitly be concluded that the code-mixing refers to the use of two or more languages by the speakers in a conversation. It is significantly mentioned that code-mixing has vast scope in the domain of Sociolinguistics.

Romaine (2001) stated that the speakers can code-mix for a number of reasons. Speakers can mix two languages in order to continue the communication in a proper manner to the different social arena, or to avoid ambiguity in the communication, through continual code-mixing, expressing or conveying the message in terms of any social settings. Simply, the participants of the discussion wanted to avoid an ambiguity during the interactive session. The speakers took help during communication because they wanted to carry out their daily life communication successfully. The final purpose of anticipation is a significant one because it accepted that code-mixing frequently functions as a tactic of impartiality or objectivity as a resource to discover which code is utmost suitable and tolerable in a certain situation. According to the researcher, the said phenomenon of code-mixing is used for many reasons. One reason can be influence of other languages and an access of electric media.

Wardhaugh (2002) defined code-mixing as the deliberate use of two languages without an association of topic change. It is basically found in the speech of bilingual and multilingual speakers. It is pertinent to mention that code-mixing does not necessarily result in a change of topic. Simply, the topic of discussion remains the same, but the words are differently used in the discussion. It occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. This kind of alteration is called code-mixing. According to the study, code-mixing is an accepted norm in the field of linguistics that speakers code-mix the lexical words when they do not find the proper word to convey the meaning. Code-mixing is found in all the languages and it is acceptable to borrow the words from other languages.

Grosjean (2005) presented the clear concept of code-mixing in his study. It refers to the process where speakers mix two or more languages during communication. In today's global society, mostly language speakers do code-mixing while communicating. Code-mixing is natural phenomena in language for enhancing and enriching language vocabulary. Now, it's necessary to understand that why and how code-mixing takes place in any language throughout the world. First, example of code

mixing is English language. Here, we should remember that Latin is the mother of all languages and English is also originated from Latin and Greek, all the rules were taken from Latin and initially English language was based on Latin and Greek. As our concern is code-mixing and especially code-mixing in Hindko so, it's not surprising to say Hindko speakers also do code-mixing while they communicate with same language speakers or others people. Hindko speakers mix their language with English, Urdu, Phari and Punjabi. As Hindko speaker, we mostly mix our language with English and Urdu language. For example (School) is English word we use this word in Hindko and Urdu instead of (Dars ghaa). Another reason for code-mixing is technology where speakers have no option other than code-mixing. For example, as Hindko speakers, we don't have the word for computer which is English word but we have to use this word in daily life communication. The current study is related to above mention existing literature.

Hudson (2007) defined the concept of code-mixing in the light of his study. He is of the view that code-mixing is the property of the languages and it should be considered as an asset. It helps the speakers to fulfil the communication needs of the speakers. With the help of code-mixing, the speakers can continue their communication without any break. Further, he says that language is the medium of communication, whereas different speakers of multilingual community when interact with one another, they certainly share different vocabulary which may or may not belong to the language being used by the speakers. As English language has become the Lingua- Franca, its influence leads to the mixing of English words in their communication. English language has an asset of acceptability. The words of English language can be adjusted in any language, so same is the case in Hindko language. The words of English language can easily be code-mixed in the communication of Hindko speakers.

One of the effects of speaking two or more languages or bilingualism phenomenon is code-mixing. The definition about code-mixing is when the conversant uses two or more languages in a speech or in a discourse without any requirement, the relaxed of the speakers or his/her habit get involved in that situation. Another definition of code-mixing is the transformation of one language to another within the same expression or the same oral or written text. According to Sintya Dewi (2018) stated that code-mixing is a process of using two languages or more that occur without shifting the topic. Code-mixing is based on the structure of language such as words, phrases,

clauses, and even sentences from a cooperative activities where the participants in order to suppose what is anticipated. The phenomenon of code-mixing happens not only in spoken or written discourse, but it is also used in an interaction in daily life communication. In the light of the findings of the said study, it shows that code-mixing is the process of interchanging the lexical items in the communication. The speakers are consciously or unconsciously take part in the action of code-mixing.

Charlotte Hoffman (2007) stated that there are certain reasons why the speakers, participants and writers tend to use code- mixing. One of the reasons according to Hoffman, when the speakers discuss the particular topic, they code-mixed from one language to another. Another reason is that when speakers repeat a point for clarification, they code-mix the words of one language to another. The phenomenon of Code-mixing occurs when two speakers want to express something in a certain situation by using the words of one language, but in the middle of the sentence, they frequently speak the words of another language. Code-mixing is the use of language elements from one language to another increasing the language styles or varieties of language, including the use of the words, phrases and clauses. Sometimes, it also happens that the speakers of the language also use the idiomatic expressions in their daily life communication.

Moreover, it is an admitted fact that human beings have to interact with one another. In daily life communication, speakers frequently find others speaking different languages. In relation with bilingualism, there is an exceptional phenomenon in studying language in society; it is called code-mixing. It can explicitly be stated that Code-mixing is an inevitable value of bilingualism. From discussion above, one can conclude that code-mixing is the shift from one language to another within a conversation on words level or utterances.

To conclude the discussion, it can be stated that code- mixing refers to two or more variety of languages in a communication without changing situation. Code-mixing is related to mixing of two languages without any modification of topics involved. While using the particular term code-mixing is explained when linguistic structures of two different languages appear in the sentences. However, it can be stated that an exceptional characteristic in the code- mixing is an informal situation. In the formal situations, code-mixing is rarely used.

2.4 Code-Mixing in Pakistani Context

Pakistan is a multilingual country. Almost all individuals in this country can speak more than one language in their speech community. In this manner, they can be termed multilingual people (Rahman, 2002). As Urdu is considered the national language of Pakistan, the masses practice Urdu as the language of education and government affairs. Almost all Pakistanis can speak their regional languages as well. It is common practice in Pakistan for speakers to often code-mix and code-switch between their regional and local languages. Literate people also use English to code-mix in their Urdu language communication and local languages. It is significant for linguistic research to explore code-mixing in different languages.

Code-mixing is an acceptable norm of communication that is mostly practiced by speakers in filling the gaps using words from other languages. Pakistani speakers use English as a second language. Most speakers who are fluent in their native languages or a second language incorporate words from different languages into their speech. Sometimes, code-mixing becomes helpful for expressing ideas in their native languages. Pakistan is a multilingual country with Urdu as the national language and English being widely used in official contexts. English is also used in educational settings. However, there are numerous regional languages such as Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi, and Saraiki. These languages create a beautiful linguistic landscape that demonstrates unity in diversity (Sadiq, 2018).

Furthermore, Pakistani speakers are fluent in more than one language due to exposure to different linguistic environments. Speakers of various languages participate in conversations in Urdu, English, and possibly even regional languages like Punjabi or Pashto, depending on the linguistic backgrounds of the speakers and the context of the conversation. Code-mixing is a dynamic aspect of Pakistani linguistic culture that reflects the country's rich linguistic diversity and the interplay of various social, historical, and cultural factors. Code-mixing is a popular linguistic phenomenon in the Pakistani context. Speakers from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds tend to engage in the process of code-mixing. In summary, it can be explicitly stated that code-mixing refers to the mixing of words from other languages. In the Pakistani context, people frequently use English words in their native language conversations.

According to Shackle (2001) he stated that the term Hindko referred to “the Indian language” and claimed that it was a generic term applied to Indo-Aryan dialect continuum in the northwest frontier and adjacent district of Attock in the Punjab province of Pakistan to distinguish it from Pashto language. Moreover, the term “Hindki” is frequently used to discuss to the speakers of Hindko language. Hindko language can refer to language as it was commonly used in old literature. Briefly discussing, the term “Hindko” can refer to language. This is also added by the linguistic classifications and surveys conducted in regard with language issues such as Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) by Grierson and Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan by Rensch (2003).

A study by Ehsan and Aziz (2014) suggested that code-mixing is an integral fragment of Urdu language. Furthermore, it was perceived that code-mixing was used by the speakers at word level mostly and at phrasal level rarely. It was also observed that mostly the grammatical categories of nouns were code-mixed. According to this particular study, the most code-mixed grammatical category is noun that is frequently used in the speech of other languages. After reviewing this study, the researcher found that code-mixing was also found in Urdu language, and the most used lexical item is noun. It is pertinent to mention that noun is one of the grammatical categories that is excessively code-mixed in the communication. It is concluded with clarity that every language accepts the code-mixing of nouns. There can be various reasons of using the particular usage of nouns in the conversation. Mostly, speakers do not find the proper word in their language so they have to code-mix the words from the other languages. Most of English words are code-mixed in the conversation. When the speakers interact with one another, they use more than one language and within that communication code-mixing is the prominent feature of their speech.

Rashid (2015) conducted a study in the field of Hindko language and found out that like other languages, Hindko has not been explored methodically. According to him, there is need to undertake the investigation of Hindko language, because it has many speakers. According to Rashid, Hindko language is extensively spoken in many regions. It has a vast majority of speakers and it is rich in culture.

To sum up, it can explicitly be added that many languages are spoken in this country. Local languages need to be promoted and preserved for the next generation. Hindko language is one of them. It has also acceptability to adjust the lexical items of

English language. The speakers of Hindko language also borrow some English words in their daily life conversation. It is because of media and education. Further, it is recommended that linguistic community should take the efforts for promotion and preservation of Hindko language.

2.5 Types of Code-Mixing

According to Charlotte Hoffman (2007) there are following kinds of code-mixing which are grounded on syntactical patterns, as follow sequentially: Intra-sentential code-mixing, the meaning of intra-sentential code-mixing is the presence of the words or phrases, the clauses, or the sentences boundary in both verbal and written conversation the speakers or writers mix that they do in their discussion that it is called by Intra-sentential code-mixing. There is another type of code-mixing that is known as intra-lexical code-mixing. Intra-lexical code-mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance that it can be expressed the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do involve in the process of code-mixing in intra-lexical code-mixing. This type of code-mixing occurs at the phonological level. Actually, all of them are similar and each concept has diverse aim to recognize the word that shows as code-mixing.

2.6 Purpose of Using Code-Mixing

In daily life speech, the use of code-mixing in conversation serves many purposes. Speakers typically have specific motivations when engaging in code-mixing. Two primary purposes are often identified. The first is termed the feeling-motive, which occurs when speakers code-mix because they cannot find words with the desired meaning in the language they are speaking. This reflects the speakers' desire to use simple expressions that convey their message clearly and effectively, ensuring their companions understand what they are trying to communicate (Holmes, 2013). Secondly, the speakers want to show their Prestige to show their educational status. People who have high educational standards have many English vocabulary. It is understood that the mixing of English words usually is not related to specific topic and there is always a word substitution in the first language. Sometimes, the speakers use words in foreign languages to show their status and competence. There is an admitted fact that the code-mixing occurs, because there is no proper word or expression in the

language that is being used. It is acceptable that when speakers express an idea or describe different things, they can borrow words from other languages.

According to Sumarsih & Siregar, (2014) conducted a study in which the researchers stated that sociolinguistics deals with the concept of bilingualism or multilingualism in which code-mixing and code-switching are the important segments. Further, it is explained that the speakers mix and switch different languages during a conversation in daily life such as Indonesian and English. Similarly, the speakers of bilingual and multilingual communities tend to use both code-mixing and code-switching in their daily life communication. The findings of the study reveal that the speakers of other languages tend to use English words in their daily life communication. There can be various reasons of using English words in the conversation. One of the reasons can be social status and emerging trend of social media.

To conclude the phenomenon of Code-mixing, it refers to the alteration within a language. It can be a singular expression as well as multiple words in a sentence orally or written form from one language to another. Societies and speech communities that practice in two or more languages frequently meet this linguistic occurrence. This study of code-mixing increases the speakers' comprehension regarding the nature, basic rules, and restrictions of language (Riaz, 2019). As well as the connectivity between language acts as a crucial role in the practice and an individual self-awareness, communicative planning, language similarities and language attitudes, (Genesse, 2009) and roles within specific sociocultural contexts (Alhourani, 2018). Furthermore, culture is regarded as an entity for human being. It is meant to lead the way of life. Human learns, thinks, feels, believes, and seeks what is suitable according to the cultural norms. In the context of daily life communication, the phenomenon of code-mixing is acceptable in the domain of sociolinguistics.

2.7 Bilingualism or Multilingualism

Bilingualism refers to individuals who can fluently use two languages. To be considered bilingual, speakers must have a certain level of proficiency in both languages. Multilingualism, on the other hand, refers to the ability to speak more than two languages, and such individuals are often referred to as polyglots. Bilingual speakers typically switch between languages depending on the context and their communicative needs (Grosjean, 2010). Same is the case with multilingual speakers

whenever they want to express their ideas and thoughts they switch from one language to another one. Being bilingual or multilingual is an asset for the speakers. They enjoy linguistic benefits in the speech community. When the speakers want to express something, they need a common language. If speakers cannot convey the sense of their discussion, they have to code-mix the two different varieties of language in order to carry out their communication. Sometime, multi-lingual speakers often mix their code in an utterance while communicating that mix-code phenomenon is known as code-mixing. The speakers take part in the process of code-mixing while communicating in their native languages in the speech community.

Bilingual speakers use two or more varieties of language in their daily life communication. A shared idea about bilingualism can be immediate sharing of two or more language varieties simultaneously with the leading language development. Bilingualism is a salient quality of language learning and a main medium of cultural intermixing among speakers. Both external and internal factors that are involved in this process; are to be considered. External factor covers the socio-political, economic, cultural and regional status of the languages, the perspective towards the mingling of languages, the language society around the speakers and finally the role of discussion in an exact situation. Internal factors involve language proficiency, the inter-communication between the languages, the point of similarity and familiarity, the topic of the communication being discussed, and the other factors adjoining to the work of the grammatical categories for the development of two languages. As far as kinds of bilingualism are concerned, there are following kinds of bilingualism which are: 1) compound, 2) coordinate, and 3) sub-coordinate. In this aspect, a language is dynamic and faster than the other, that consequence in construction of one meaning, precisely the one which has often been grasped first.

According to Zentella (2000) code-mixing is more common during informal or interactive communications, including those that occur between family members in natural contexts. According to the researcher, the multilingual speakers tend to use code-mixing and code-switching in an informal situation. When the speakers sit with family members or friends, they discuss the matters of daily life while discussing different themes of life, they move from one language to another. He is of the view that the speakers are habitually code-mix the words of other languages in their speech consciously or unconsciously. The researcher is rightly in his claim that the speakers

involve in the process of code-mixing in their informal communication. Whenever, the speakers sit with friends and relatives, they intend to code-mixed the words of other languages.

According to Hoffman's theoretical framework employed in the studies of code-mixing, there are multiple reasons for multilingual speakers to blend their languages in their daily life communication. The first motive is discussing about a particular topic. It indicates that several bilingual individuals prefer to use code-mixing to conversation about a particular topic that is quite distinctive from their everyday language. Secondly, citing somebody else then code-mixing occurs when some speakers want to provide suggestions. The third reason is being emphatic about something (expressing solidarity). For instance, when our friend is sick and we message her, it becomes our habit so we habitually use that to show our feelings. After that the repetition for clarification, and recurrence is not as it is to explain the speech but moreover the message. Sixth, the intention of clarifying the speech material for interlocutors. When code-mixing occurs, the reasons of using certain words in language have an important consideration in the process of code-mixing on the part of speakers. Shortly, it can be concluded, according to Hoffman (1991), there are several reasons for bilingual or multilingual people to blend their languages. When the speakers want to discuss something that is highly significant, they tend to mix the words of two languages. When bilinguals talk to other bilinguals, there will be the process of code-switching and code-mixing.

A study entitled "Social Meaning in linguistic structures" The remarkable research on code-mixing and code-switching in sociocultural linguistics was undertaken by Blom & Gumperz (2006). It was found that code-switching and code-mixing were practiced in bilingual or multilingual communities. When the speakers do not find suitable choice of words, they tend to use the words of alternative language. Many researchers on sociocultural linguistics figured it out later and presented one of the earliest studies in linguistics to address the issues of code-switching, code-mixing and language choice. This study also provides an overview for the phenomenon of code-mixing and code-switching in the domain of sociolinguistics. The findings of the study show that the speakers of language use the code-mixing and code-switching in keeping view of pragmatic purposes. It can further be explained in this way that speakers of particular language involve in the process of code-mixing keeping in view of context

and purpose of conversation. Code-mixing should be used in the context of sociolinguistics, because it provides a link to bridge the gap while communicating in daily life.

2.8 Code-Mixing of English in Pakistani Languages

In Pakistan, where languages like Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and English coexist, code-mixing is prevalent, especially among younger generations and urban populations. For example, it is common to hear phrases like "Let's meet kal" (Let's meet tomorrow) or "Mujhe yeh kaam karna hai" (I need to do this work), blending English with local languages.

Studies have shown that code-mixing serves various functions, including expressing identity, negotiating social status, and adapting to the linguistic landscape of diverse communities. Researchers like Rahman (2011) and Batool (2017) have highlighted how English serves as a marker of modernity and social mobility, influencing communication styles in both formal and informal settings.

2.9 Code-Mixing of Different Grammatical Categories

Code-mixing involves the blending of elements from two or more languages within a conversation, and it can occur across various grammatical categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and more.

Noun Mixing: This often occurs when speakers use nouns from one language while speaking another. For example, a speaker might say, "I bought a **mobile**," where "mobile" is an English noun used in a sentence primarily in another language like Urdu or Punjabi.

Verb Mixing: Code-mixing can also involve verbs. For instance, a speaker might say, "Mujhe **call** karna hai," which mixes the Urdu phrase "Mujhe karna hai" with the English verb "call."

Adjective and Adverb Mixing: Adjectives and adverbs can also be mixed. For example, "Yeh dress **really** achi hai," where "really" is an English adverb used in an otherwise Urdu sentence.

In the light of above mentioned previous studies on the particular topic, it is summarized that the present study filled out the gap linking the concept of code-mixing of English words used by the speakers in different local languages. The study

particularly highlights the code-mixing of English words in the communication of Hindko speakers. It is meant to find out English words from the sociolinguistics perspective. The study is meant to meet the following objectives. First, the study aims to investigate the frequency of code-mixing of English words in the communication of uneducated and less educated Hindko speakers. Second, the study aims to classify English word categories (Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives etc.). The phenomenon of code-mixing is related to the speech of the speakers. The current study falls under the domain of sociolinguistics.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the research methodology used for this study. It also sheds light on the nature and design of the present study. It elaborates the research type, research approach, population, sampling techniques and data collection process. Moreover, data analysis procedure, theoretical framework and the conceptual framework used while carrying out this research, data description and research ethics have also been discussed here in detail.

3.1 Type of Research

The present research is a mixed method which aimed at investigating the frequency of code-mixing of English words in the communication of uneducated/less-educated Hindko speakers in district Muzaffarabad of the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The study employed a mixed-methods approach. Initially, qualitative data was collected, from which English code-mixed words were identified using a quantitative method. The frequency of these English words was then calculated, and their corresponding grammatical categories were determined. The researcher selected this type of study to gain detailed insights and to understand unique phenomena based on actual experiences. Two data collection tools were used for the purpose of data gathering: interviews and personal observation (Creswell, 2013)

3.2 Research Approach

Mixed method was used in this study to analyse the data. This approach is characterized by the collection and analysis of numerical data as well as questions were asked about different themes. By using statistical methods, the researcher aims to ensure objectivity in findings, allowing for precise measurement and analysis of the phenomena under study (Creswell, 2014). Twenty Hindko speakers belonging to different professions are interviewed for 3-5 minutes. The interview is conducted purely in Hindko language. The interviews are recorded to extract the data. The frequency of English words used in Hindko communication is calculated and further categorized into grammatical categories.

Moreover, observation sheet is used to calculate the frequency of English words in Hindko language.

3.3 Population

The population for the present research were the people of district Muzaffarabad of the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. But only uneducated/less-educated the Hindko language speakers of district Muzaffarabad were selected as population for the present study. The population of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) varies, but as of recent estimates, it is approximately 6 million people. In Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), around 4 to 6 languages are commonly spoken, including Urdu, Hindhi, Kashmiri and Gojri. Hindko is spoken by a significant number of people in parts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, particularly in Muzaffarabad.

3.4 Sampling

Convenience sampling technique was used to collect the data from the participants. The researcher selected 20 native speakers of the Hindko language from District Muzaffarabad of Azad Jammu and Kashmir as the participants of his study. Ten participants were male and ten female ensuring equal participation of both the genders.

The participants in this study were categorized based on their educational background and professional engagement. Specifically, they were classified as either uneducated or less educated. Additionally, the participants represented a diverse range of professions, reflecting a broad spectrum of occupational experiences. The age range of the participants was between 30 and 50 years, representing individuals in the mid-life stage of their careers. This demographic variation allows for a comprehensive exploration of the factors under investigation, considering differences in educational attainment and age.

For classification of the participants as less-educated and uneducated, the researcher set a criterion according to which a person who never joined any formal education system was considered as 'uneducated' whereas the one having the qualification up to Secondary School Certificate (SSC) was regarded as 'less-educated' in the context of the present study.

3.5 Procedure

The researcher collected the required data by using two tools i.e. through interviews and through observation. Twenty Hindko speakers belonging to different professions were interviewed for 3-5 minutes. The interviews were conducted purely in Hindko language. The researcher recorded the conversations of the participants who were interviewed in order to extract the required data and noted down the frequency of English spoken words during their conversation. The audio recordings of the interviews were transcribed and the frequency of the mixing of English words in their Hindko conversation was calculated.

The interviews were conducted individually, with each session lasting between three to five minutes. Participants engaged in discussions were based on their respective professions. A variety of questions were asked regarding the issues they faced in their professions. The primary focus of the discussions was to identify and record code-mixed English words. It is important to note that the interviews were conducted in Hindko, and the researcher was not concerned with any details other than the identification of code-mixed English words.

Moreover, the English words used by the research participants were further classified on the basis of their grammatical categories such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives etc.

In order to collect and evaluate the data through observation, an observation sheet was used by the researcher to calculate the frequency of English code mixing in Hindko language by the participants of the research.

3.6 The Positionality of the Researcher

The researcher, a native speaker of Hindko with knowledge of its various dialects, conducted interviews in Hindko. Throughout these interviews, the researcher carefully noted the English words used by the participants during conversation. This familiarity with the language and its dialects enabled the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the context in which English words were incorporated, ensuring accuracy in the data collection and analysis process.

3.7 Data Collection Tools

Interviews and observations were used as data collection tools for this research. The researcher asked questions from the participants related to their fields and recorded their responses in audio form. As far as observation was concerned, the researcher silently sat beside the native speakers and observed their ongoing conversation, and meanwhile, wrote down the English words used by them. Having done with the interviews and observation, the researcher transcribed the data and classified it into different grammatical categories for further analysis.

3.8 Data Analysis

After collecting the data from the participants, it was analyzed quantitatively. The frequency and percentage of the English words used by the participants as code mixing were calculated by using statistical devices. Furthermore, the grammatical category of the words was also highlighted. All the data were represented through tables and pie charts. The interviews of all the participants were separately analyzed and then their cumulative analysis was also made.

The same procedure was made for the data collected through observations. All the data collected through observations were also separately analyzed and then collective analysis was made and it was presented in the form of figures and tables.

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques

The researcher employed several techniques for analyzing the collected data in the present study. These techniques include the following:

3.9.1 Step in Types of Code-Mixing

The researcher analysed the kinds of code-mixing employed by Charlotte Hoffman (1991) theory such as intra-sentential code-mixing and intra-lexical code-mixing. The said theory was already used by many researchers in their studies. It was also explained in the conceptual framework of current study.

3.9.2 Finding Frequency

The frequency of the English vocabularies or words (grammatical categories) used by the participants of the research as code mixing was found.

Ethical concerns

The participants of the study were provided with information regarding the purpose of the current research project, ensuring transparency and informed consent. Adhering to ethical principles, the researcher maintained strict confidentiality, anonymizing all personal information to protect the privacy of the participants.

Table 3.1

Demographic Information of the Participants

No. of Participant	Age	Education	Profession	Native Language
Participant No. 1	37	Eight Grade	Barber	Hindko
Participant No. 2	41	Matric	Barber	Hindko
Participant No. 3	47	Illiterate	Driver	Hindko
Participant No. 4	40	Primary	Driver	Hindko
Participant No. 5	33	Seventh Grade	Mechanic	Hindko
Participant No. 6	31	Matric	Mechanic	Hindko
Participant No. 7	36	Illiterate	Maid	Hindko
Participant No. 8	43	Primary	Maid	Hindko
Participant No. 9	45	Matric	Shopkeeper	Hindko
Participant No. 10	30	Primary	Shopkeeper	Hindko
Participant No. 11	35	Matric	Beautician	Hindko
Participant No. 12	30	Matric	Beautician	Hindko
Participant No.13	47	Illiterate	Farmer	Hindko
Participant No. 14	42	Illiterate	Farmer	Hindko
Participant No. 15	49	Primary	House wife	Hindko
Participant No. 16	43	Primary	House wife	Hindko
Participant No. 17	45	Matric	Tailor	Hindko

Participant No. 18	35	Matric	Tailor	Hindko
Participant No. 19	41	Middle	Property dealer	Hindko
Participant No. 20	31	Matric	Property dealer	Hindko

3.9.3 Finding Grammatical Category

Then, the researcher proceeded to identify the grammatical categories of the mixed codes used by the participants. This involved classifying the inserted elements, such as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., according to their grammatical function within the sentences or utterances.

3.10 Theoretical Framework

Using Hoffman's (1991) and Muysken's (2000) theories for analyzing the data was a strategic choice for this study. Hoffman's framework likely offered insights into the sociolinguistic aspects of code-mixing, such as the motivations behind it and its social functions. On the other hand, Muysken's theory may have provided a more linguistic perspective, focusing on the structural aspects of code-mixing and how different language elements are combined. By combining these two theories, the study could comprehensively examine the phenomenon of code-mixing from both sociolinguistic and linguistic angles, allowing for a more nuanced analysis. Additionally, the frequency data provided by these theories likely helped the researchers in accurately categorizing and analyzing instances of code-mixing within the dataset, facilitating a deeper investigation into this linguistic phenomenon.

Hoffman's (1991) theory, as applied to the analysis of code-mixing among Hindko speakers, provides valuable insights into the phenomenon. As a prominent sociolinguist, Hoffman's work has greatly contributed to the understanding of language use in social contexts. According to Hoffman, code-mixing occurs when speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence or utterance. This phenomenon is common in multilingual communities, where speakers may draw from multiple linguistic resources to effectively communicate.

Hoffman delineates three main types of code-mixing based on the juncture or scope of the linguistic alternation:

1. Intra-sentential code-mixing: This occurs within a single sentence, where speakers seamlessly integrate words or phrases from different languages. Hindko speakers may insert English elements into their Hindko sentences for clarity, stylistic variation, or due to the lack of direct equivalents in Hindko.
2. Inter-sentential code-mixing: Language switches happen between different sentences or utterances. Hindko speakers may alternate between Hindko and English across sentence boundaries, possibly to emphasize points or accommodate interlocutors' language preferences.
3. Emblematic or tag code-mixing: This involves inserting single words or short phrases from another language within predominantly monolingual utterances. Hindko speakers might use English words or phrases as markers within Hindko discourse to convey emotions, signal identity, or add emphasis.

By utilizing Hoffman's framework, researchers gain a structured approach to analyzing the patterns and motivations behind code-mixing in Hindko communication, revealing insights into social dynamics and communication strategies within this linguistic community.

In the present study, the researcher employed Muysken's theoretical framework (2000) to understand the phenomenon of code-mixing especially that focuses on the insertion of English lexical words into other languages. Muysken's framework highlights that code-mixing often involves the incorporation of nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives (grammatical categories) from one language into another. These lexical categories constitute the majority of code-mixed linguistic items, indicating that content words are more frequently inserted than function words.

Furthermore, Muysken's framework emphasizes that English words inserted into other languages typically appear as single lexical items rather than entire phrases or sentences. This suggests that the integration of English elements is often seamless and occurs at the word level within the context of another language.

Muysken terms this pattern of code-mixing as "lexical bilingualism," indicating that speakers possess knowledge of English lexical items that they integrate into their linguistic repertoire. In the present study, the researcher categorized grammatical items according to Muysken's framework, likely identifying instances where English lexical words were inserted into Hindko discourse.

By linking the phenomenon of code-mixing with Muysken's theoretical framework, the researcher gained valuable insights into how English lexical items are integrated into Hindko speech. This approach facilitated a deeper understanding of the patterns and inspirations behind the phenomena of code-mixing in the study of linguistic context, shedding light on the dynamics of bilingualism and language contact in the field of sociolinguistics.

3.11 Conceptual Framework

In the present study, the researcher organized the conceptual framework by drawing upon previous studies conducted across different timelines. This framework was detailed in the literature review section, where the researcher provided an overview of the main points with reference to the conceptual framework used in the study.

Central to the conceptual framework was the field of sociolinguistics, which encompasses key concepts such as bilingualism and multilingualism. Within this framework, code and code-mixing were further categorized, forming the basis for analyzing language use in the study context.

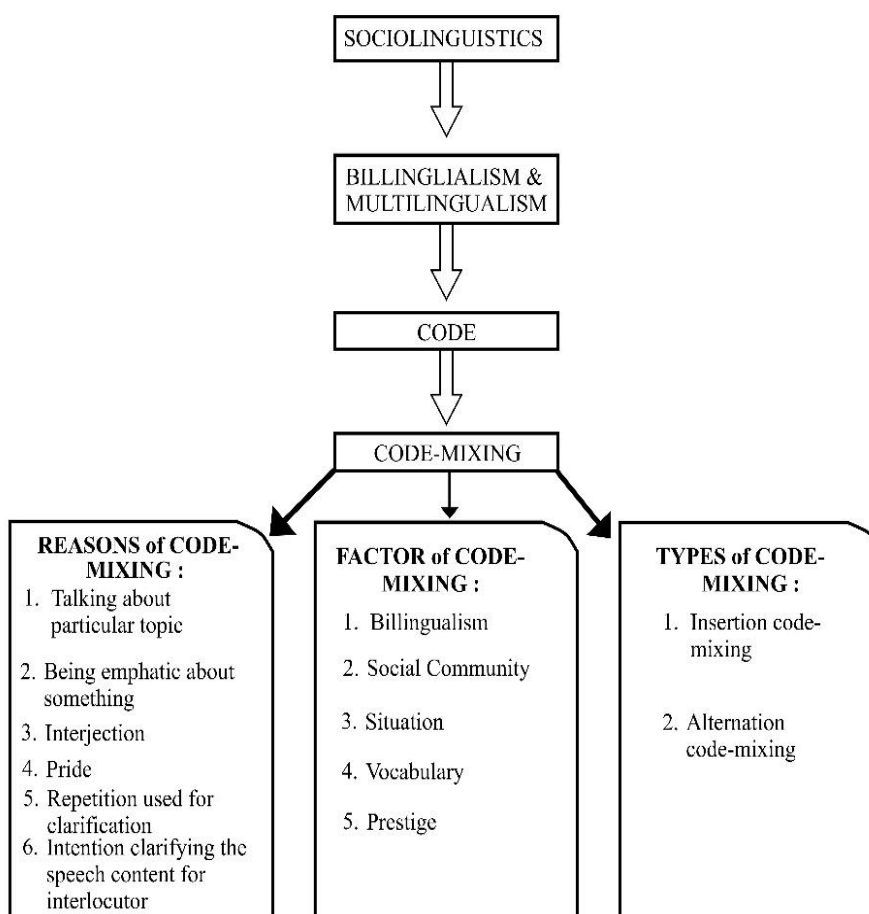
Code-mixing, a phenomenon of interest in the study, was explored through three main strands: reasons for code-mixing, factors influencing code-mixing, and types of code-mixing. These strands provided a structured approach to understanding the motivations, contextual influences, and linguistic manifestations of code-mixing among the participants.

The conceptual framework served as a visual representation for organizing tables and charts in the data analysis section. By providing a direction for interpreting and analyzing the collected data, the framework facilitated in organizing the findings and supported the research objectives. Overall, the conceptual framework guided the study's

approach to examining code-mixing among Hindko speakers, offering a structured framework for data analysis and interpretation within the broader field of sociolinguistics.

Through this conceptual work, the study was organized in the light of previous studies conducted in different timelines. This conceptual framework is added in this chapter for the sake of visual representation for organizing the tables and charts in the data analysis section. The said conceptual framework provided a lens and direction to interpret, analyze the collected data and organize the findings. The conceptual framework of the code-mixing in accordance to the reasoning, factors and types has been given in the figure below:

Figure 3.1



3.12 Formula for Calculation

The researcher utilized the following formula to calculate the frequency of code-mixing in the study:

$$P = T/N \times 100$$

Where:

‘P’ represents the percentage of code-mixing,

‘N’ denotes the number of code-mixed words, and

‘T’ signifies the entire number of words in the dataset.

By applying this formula, the researcher computed the percentage of code-mixed words related to all the number of words that were analyzed. The resulting statistics were then presented in the form of figures and tables, providing a visual representation of the frequency of code-mixing within the dataset. This approach enabled the researcher to quantitatively analyze and report on the prevalence of code-mixing among the Hindko speakers under investigation.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

In the following chapter, the study dealt with the analysis of code-mixing among Hindko speakers, specifically focusing on the incorporation of English elements. The researcher methodically examined the collected data and presented their findings through tables and figures.

The participants, representing diverse demographic backgrounds and professions, were integral to the study's scope, encompassing factors such as gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and linguistic proficiency.

Twenty participants were purposefully selected from District Muzaffarabad, each representing one of ten different professions. This approach ensured a comprehensive representation across various occupational sectors, enriching the study's understanding of code-mixing practices within the Hindko-speaking community.

Visual representations in the organized form of tables, charts, and graphs have been incorporated into the chapter to augment the clarity and accessibility of the results. These visual aids facilitate a deeper comprehension of the analyzed data, enabling readers to grasp the findings more readily and appreciate the nuances of code-mixing patterns observed among the participants.

By presenting the analyzed data in a structured and visually appealing manner, this chapter contributes to advancing the understanding of code-mixing dynamics among Hindko speakers, shedding light on the complex interplay of sociolinguistic factors in language use within multilingual contexts.

Interview 4.1

In the first interview, conducted in a barber shop with two barbers conversing in Hindko, several English words were seamlessly integrated into the conversation. These English words, which were code-mixed into the Hindko discourse, include 'cutting', 'saloon' (likely referring to a hair salon), 'style', 'dry', 'puff', 'lovely', 'actually', 'interesting' and 'razor'.

The presence of these English words within the Hindko conversation reflects the phenomenon of code-mixing, wherein speakers draw from multiple linguistic resources to express themselves effectively. In the context of the barber's profession, it's not uncommon for English terms to be utilized alongside Hindko vocabulary, reflecting the linguistic richness and fluidity of communication in diverse sociolinguistic environments.

Percentage

Table 4.2

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	60%	10%	10%	20%

Frequency

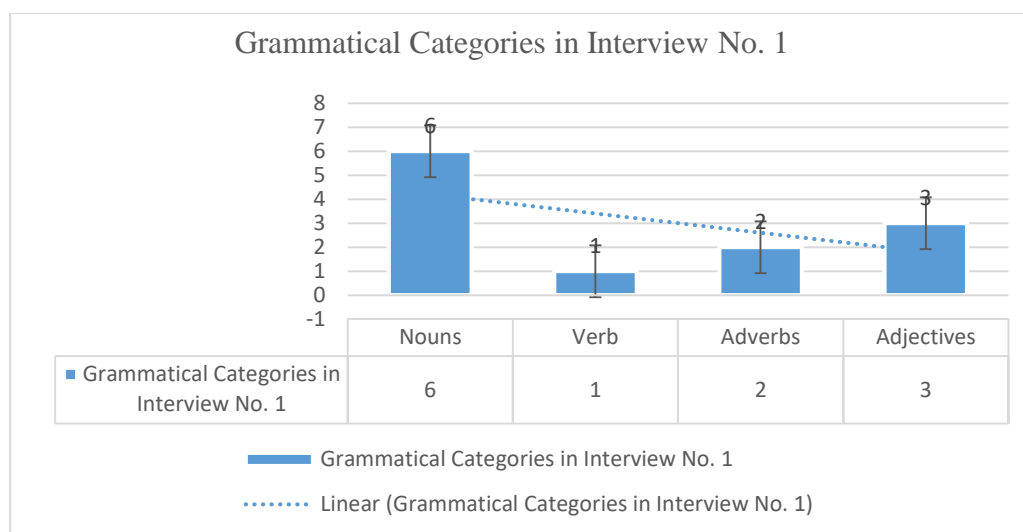
Based on the information provided, the participants used a total of 10 English words in the conversation. 6 of these words were Nouns, 1 Verb, 2 Adverbs and 2 Adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 60% (6 words)
- Verbs: 10% (1 word)
- Adverbs: 20% (2 words)
- Adjectives: 20% (2 words)

This analysis highlights the dominance of nouns in the code-mixing practices observed in the conversation. In this way, the frequency of nouns is indeed higher than any other grammatical category, with 60% of the code-mixed words falling into this category. This suggests that nouns play a prominent role in the code-mixing patterns observed in the conversation.

Figure 4.1

Analysis

The analysis based on Figure 4.1 highlights that English nouns are predominantly code-mixed in Hindko by the interviewees. One plausible explanation for this pattern is the potential unavailability of reciprocal words or equivalents in the local Hindko language. Since nouns represent concrete entities and are often essential for conveying specific concepts or objects, participants may resort to code-mixing English nouns when Hindko lacks suitable counterparts.

Additionally, the use of adjectives and adverbs by the participants suggests their significance in adding nuance and specificity to the conversation. Words like "style" and "puff" likely carry specific connotations or register importance within the context of the barber shop conversation. These adjectives and adverbs contribute to the richness and expressiveness of the discourse, enhancing the communicative effectiveness of the conversation.

Overall, the predominance of English nouns in code-mixing can be attributed to the lexical needs of the conversation, while the selective use of adjectives and adverbs underscores their role in conveying nuanced meanings and stylistic elements within the linguistic exchange.

Interview 4.2

During the interview with drivers conducted at a parking lot, where they parked their vehicles, several English words were incorporated into the conversation. These English words, code-mixed within the Hindko discourse, include ‘passengers’, ‘seats’, ‘drive,’, ‘fare’, ‘carefully’, ‘slow’, ‘tire’, ‘load’, ‘passengers’, ‘speed’, ‘mirror’ and ‘ front seats’.

The presence of these English words reflects the phenomenon of code-mixing, wherein speakers blend elements from multiple languages to facilitate communication. In the context of drivers discussing their occupation, it's common to encounter English technical terms related to vehicles, driving, and safety measures. These code-mixed words contribute to the linguistic diversity and richness of communication in multilingual environments.

Percentage

Table 4.3

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	58%	17%	9%	9%

Frequency

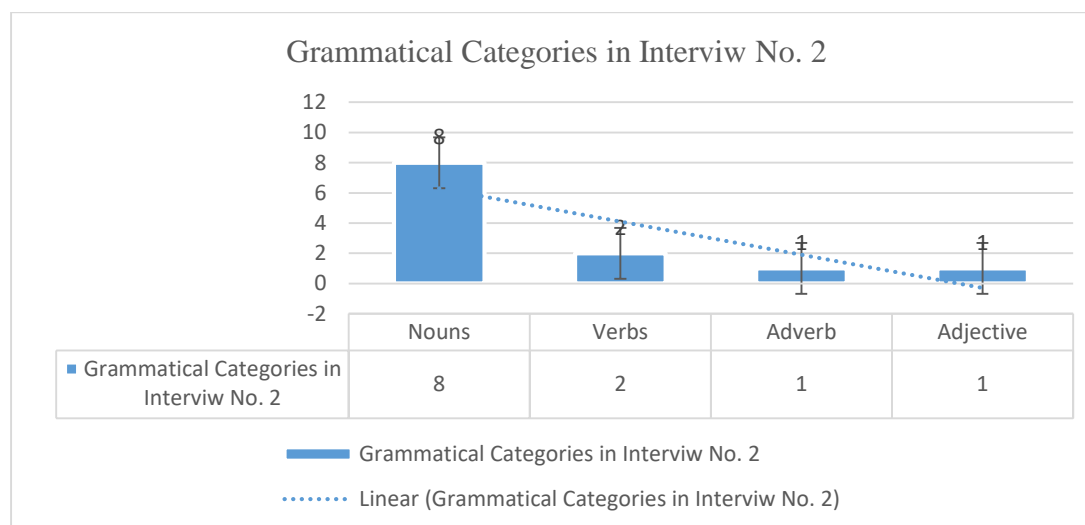
The participants of the study used 12 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 58% nouns, 17% verbs, 9% adverbs and 9% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

Based on the information provided, the participants used a total of 12 English words in the conversation. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 58% (7 words)
- Verbs: 17% (2 words)

- Adverbs: 9% (1 word)
- Adjectives: 9% (1 word)

Figure 4.2

Analysis

The chart illustrates that nouns are the most frequently used grammatical category in the communication of Hindko-speaking drivers, followed by verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. Specifically, the code-mixing percentage in this conversation is 58% for nouns, 17% for verbs, and 9% each for adverbs and adjectives.

This distribution underscores the prominence of nouns in conveying essential concepts related to the drivers' occupation. Words like "passengers," "front seat," and "fare" are extensively used by local professionals, likely because they represent technical terms or concepts for which there may not be suitable alternatives in the local Hindko language.

The substantial usage of nouns in code-mixing reflects the necessity of incorporating English lexical items to effectively communicate about specific topics within the drivers' domain. While verbs, adverbs, and adjectives also contribute to the conversation, nouns play a central role in conveying precise meanings and technical details relevant to the drivers' profession.

This analysis demonstrates that nouns constitute the majority of code-mixed words in the conversation, followed by verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. Similar to the previous conversation, nouns are prominently used, reflecting their importance in conveying specific concepts related to the drivers' occupation. Verbs, adverbs, and adjectives also play significant roles in providing additional information and detail within the discourse.

Interview 4.3

During the next interview conducted at mechanic shops with the mechanics, several English words were integrated into the conversation. These English words, code-mixed within the Hindko discourse, include 'vans', 'driver', 'tires', 'vehicles', 'payment', 'clean', 'repair', 'bill', 'money', 'shining' and 'originally'.

The code-mixing phenomenon observed in this conversation with mechanics exemplifies how speakers blend elements from multiple languages to effectively communicate within their professional domain. In the context of automotive repair and maintenance, technical terms and concepts often originate from English due to its widespread use in this field globally.

By incorporating these English words into their Hindko discourse, mechanics can convey specific ideas and procedures more precisely, leveraging the technical vocabulary that is commonly understood within their profession. This practice not only facilitates communication but also reflects the linguistic adaptability and resourcefulness of speakers in multilingual environments. Overall, the code-mixed words contribute to the linguistic diversity and richness of communication, showcasing the dynamic nature of language use and the seamless integration of linguistic elements from different sources to meet communicative needs effectively.

Percentage

Table 4.4

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	59	17	8	8

Frequency

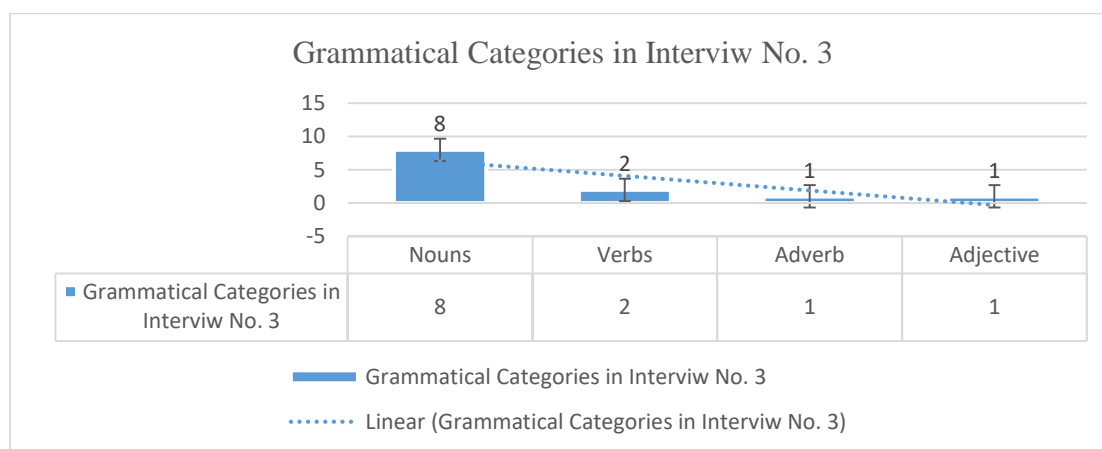
Based on the information provided, the participants used a total of 12 English words in the conversation at the mechanic shops.

Grammatical Categories

The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 59% (7 words)
- Verbs: 17% (2 words)
- Adverbs: 8% (1 word)
- Adjectives: 8% (1 word)

Figure 4.3



Analysis

Based on the figures provided above, it is evident that nouns are the most frequently used grammatical category in the conversation, accounting for approximately 59% of the data. This suggests that English nouns are prominently employed by the mechanics in their Hindko conversations, reflecting the prevalence of technical terms and specific objects related to automotive repair and maintenance.

The analysis reveals that English words are significantly integrated into Hindko conversations, highlighting the phenomenon of code-mixing where speakers blend elements from multiple languages to facilitate communication. The presence of nouns as

the most frequent category underscores their importance in conveying precise meanings and technical concepts within the mechanics' professional domain.

Additionally, the figures demonstrate that verbs, adverbs, and adjectives are also utilized in the conversation, albeit to a lesser extent compared to nouns. These grammatical categories contribute to providing additional information, describing actions, and modifying nouns within the discourse.

Overall, the analysis highlights the dynamic nature of language use and the seamless integration of English lexical items into Hindko conversations among mechanics, enriching the linguistic diversity and richness of communication in multilingual environments.

This analysis demonstrates that nouns constitute the majority of code-mixed words in the conversation with mechanics, followed by verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. As seen in previous conversations, nouns play a significant role in conveying technical concepts and specific objects within the context of automotive repair and maintenance. Verbs, adverbs, and adjectives also contribute to providing additional information and detail within the discourse.

Interview 4.4

In the interviews conducted with maids at their working place about their daily chores, several English words were seamlessly integrated into their Hindko conversations. These words included 'iron', 'dish', 'cooking', 'kitchen', 'work', 'cleaning', 'wash', 'simply', 'nice' and 'sweet'.

Percentage

In the interviews conducted with maids about their daily chores, ten English words were identified as part of their conversations. These words were categorized into different parts of speech, and their respective percentages were calculated based on their usage which has been shown in the Table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	60%	10%	10%	20%

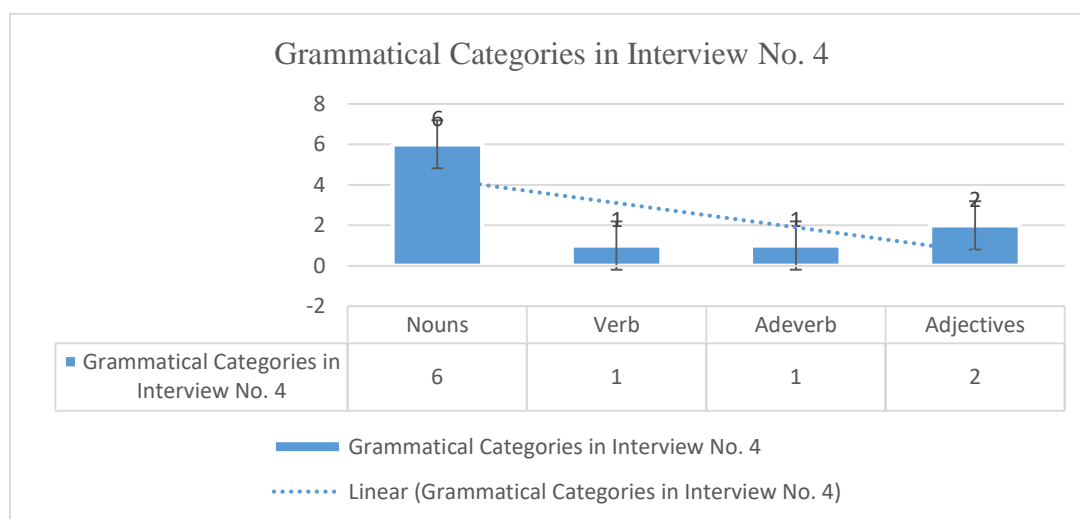
Frequency

The participants of the study used 10 English words in the conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 60% nouns, % 10 verbs, 10% adverbs and 20% adjectives. Which is described in the Figure 4.

Grammatical Categories

The participants' code-mixed 10 words of English during their interview with the researcher. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 60% (6 words)
- Verbs: 10% (1 word)
- Adverbs: 10% (1 word)
- Adjectives: 20% (2 words)

Figure 4.4

Analysis

The data reveals that even the maids, who are illiterate, tend to use English words in their local (Hindko) language. The integration of the English words into Hindko by the maids during conversations about daily chores underscores the dynamic nature of language. It reveals how English has permeated various aspects of life, even in domestic settings, and highlights the adaptability of Hindko speakers in a multilingual context. This code-mixing not only facilitates clearer communication but also reflects the socio-cultural influences shaping language use today.

The nouns are, yet again, used in abundance, as compared to the words of the other grammatical categories.

Interview 4.5

After that the researcher arranged the interviews with the shopkeepers at their business centres where they were asked questions related to their business. It was found that this class of the people also code-mixed English words during their conversation in Hindko language. The English words used by the respondents included the following: ‘bills’, ‘buyer’, ‘seller’, ‘items’, ‘price’, ‘loan’, ‘actually’, ‘mostly’, ‘shelf’, ‘payment’, ‘return’, ‘exchange’, ‘discount’, ‘customer’ and ‘cash’.

Percentage

In interviews with the shopkeepers regarding their daily business, fifteen English words were detected within their Hindko communication. These words were sorted into various parts of speech, and their corresponding percentages were determined based on their usage. The following Table 4.6 catalogues the detailed percentage.

Table 4.6

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	57%	20%	13%	13%

Frequency

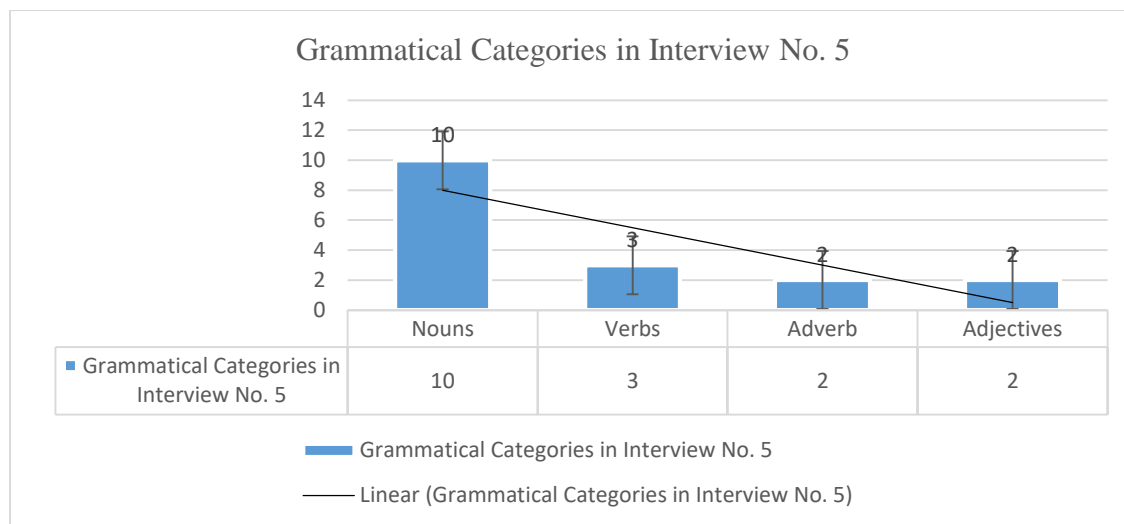
The conversation of the shopkeepers during their interview with the researcher involved the use of 15 English words. In Table 4.6, the frequency of grammatical categories in code-mixed context has been presented which is as follows: 57% for nouns, 20% for verbs, and 13% for both adverbs and adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

During their interview with the researcher, the participants incorporated 17 English words, which were code-mixed. These words comprised 10 nouns, 3 verbs, 2 adverbs, and 2 adjectives. The distribution of these words across various grammatical categories is outlined below:

- Nouns: 53.3% (08 words)
- Verbs: 20% (3 words)
- Adverbs: 13.3% (2 words)
- Adjectives: 13.3% (2 words)

Figure 4.5



Analysis

In the realm of shop-keeping, a distinct register language emerges, where locals among the targeted population seamlessly integrate English words into their Hindko

conversations. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable in the abundance of nouns utilized by the shopkeepers. While different words are employed, they all reflect commonly used terms in their everyday discourse, particularly within their professional interactions.

Interview 4.6

The researcher approached beauticians, and conducted an interview including a few questions related to their profession in Hindko language. The conversation was based on the context of their beauty parlours. It was noted that the following English words were found in their Hindko conversation. The list of words included: skin, hair salon, smoothly, gently, lovely, customers, payment, mostly, ladies and apply.

Percentage

Table 4.7

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	50%	10%	20%	10%

Frequency

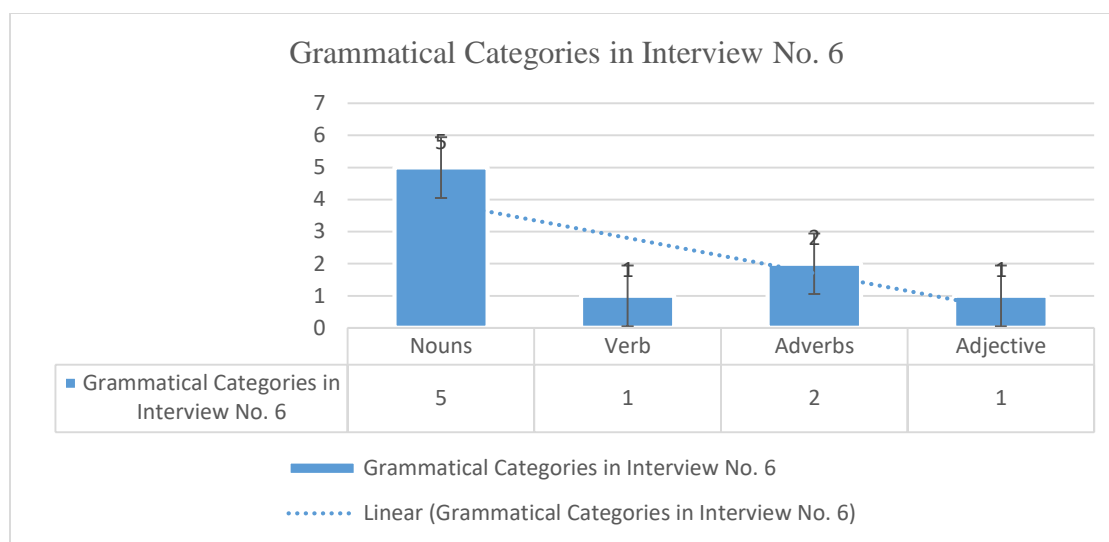
The table 4.7 describes the percentage of the English words of different grammatical categories. The participants of the study used 10 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 50% nouns, 10% verbs, 20% adverbs and 10% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants of the mentioned study used 10 words of English, out of which there were 5 nouns, 1 verb, 2 adverbs and 2 adjectives.

The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 50.3% (05 words)
- Verbs: 10% (1 words)
- Adverbs: 20% (2 words)
- Adjectives: 10% (1 words)

Figure 4.6**Analysis**

In the context of the interview 4.6, the number of nouns used in the conversation was more in percentage as compared to the rest of the parts of speech. Which is an evident reason that the different articles in a beautician's shop/saloon do not have any local representation so far as their names are concerned. That is why, they have to be named as they are.

Interview 4.7

The researcher had an interaction with farmers for unfolding the phenomenon of code-mixing with reference to Hindko language. The following English words were code-mixed by farmers in the communication of Hindko language. The list includes the following English words: pesticide, fertilize, crop, seasons, supply, seed, growth, land, soil, water, vegetable, oil and condition.

Percentage**Table 4.8**

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	77%	23%	0%	0%

Frequency

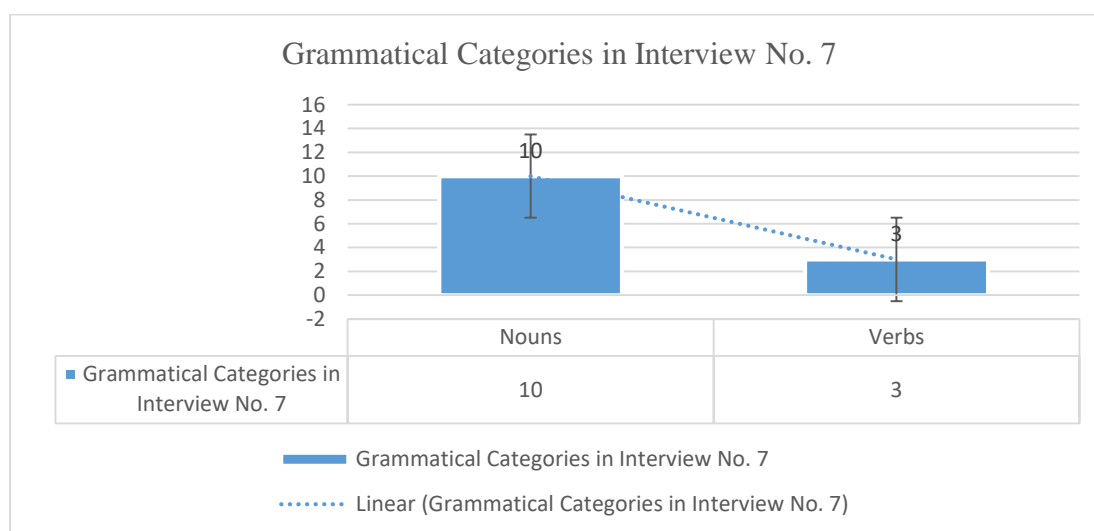
The participants of the said study used 13 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code-mixing is: 77% nouns, 23% verbs, 0% adverbs and 0% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 13 words of English, out of which there were 10 nouns and 3 verbs. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 77% (10 words)
- Verbs: 23% (3 words)

Figure 4.7



Analysis

During this interview, it is found that participants only used nouns and verbs in their conversation. The percentage of nouns is more than verbs. The study reveals that the speakers of Hindko language code-mix the grammatical category of nouns more than other categories of grammar.

Interview No. 4.8

After that the researcher had conducted an interview with house wives, who became the part of this research journey. They actively took part in the conversation and shared

their views regarding the topic of discussion. Many English words were code-mixed in the communication of those two Hindko speakers. Here is a list of English words code-mixed by house wives in their Hindko Communication. Following words were code-mixed: save, cooking, washing, caring, daily work, children and equipment.

Percentage

Table 4.9

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	75%	13%	13%	0%

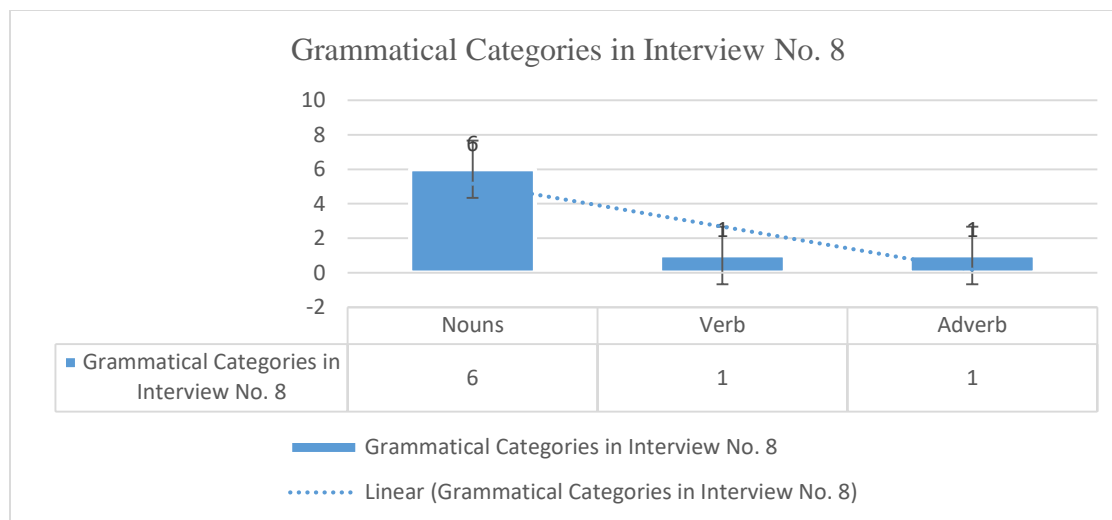
Frequency

The participants used 8 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is 75% nouns, 12.5% verbs, 12.5% adverbs and 0% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 8 words of English, out of which there were 6 nouns, 1 verb, and 1 adverb. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 75% (06words)
- Verbs: 12.5% (1 words)
- Adverbs: 12.5% (1 words)

Figure 4.8

Analysis

In the eighth interview, nouns, verb, and adjective are code-mixed in the conversation of Hindko speaker. The data shows that the housewives, irrespective of their exposure to English, use English words during their Hindko conversation. Here, they also use noun more often.

Interview 4.9

The second last interview was conducted with tailors, who are the part of this study. The tailors use a blend of English words in Hindko language for daily life communication in various aspects of their trades. The English words are found in the portion of interview and observation during data collection process. The list of English words includes: cutting, material, thread, measurement, style, needle, sewing, knitting, fashion, rate, payment, customers, lining, clothes, colourfully, modern and classical

Percentage

Table 4.10

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	76%	0%	6%	18%

Frequency

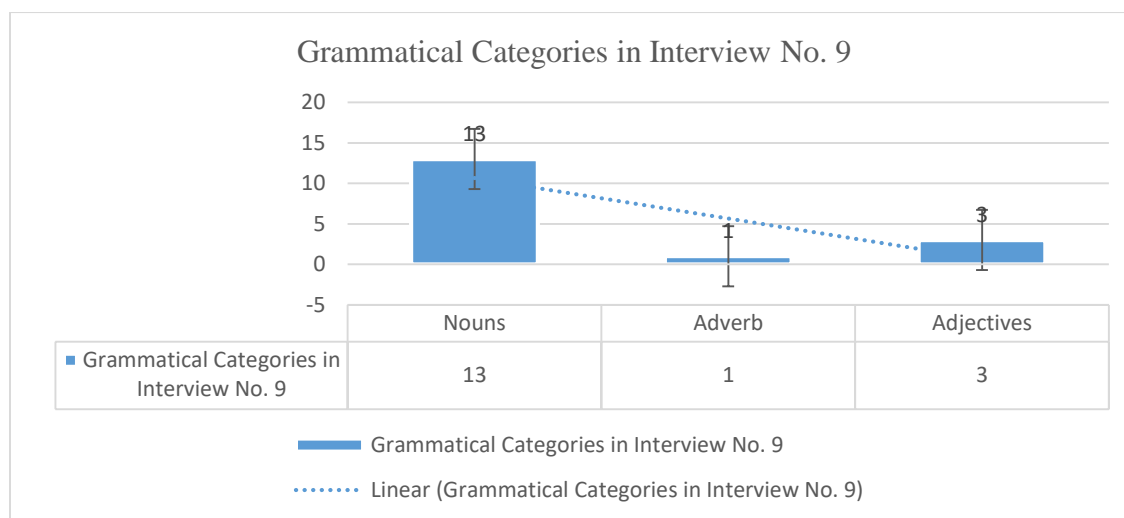
The participants used 17 English words in their conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 76% nouns, 22% verbs, 0% adverbs and 18% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants of this study used 17 words of English, out of which there were 13 nouns, 1 adverb and 3 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 76.47% (13 words)
- Adverbs: 5.8% (1 words)
- Adjectives: 17.64% (3 words)

Figure 4.9



Analysis

Tailors use a blend of English words in Hindko language for daily life communication in various aspects of their trade. Though the tailors are not considered literate (usually) but the vocabulary of their profession bears English word, mostly nouns.

Interview 4.10

Last but not least, the researcher conducted the interview of property dealers. During the conversation the researcher found many lexical items code-mixed in the communication of Hindko language. Following English words were code-mixed in the communication of Hindko language: room, develop, villa, property, prime location, rent, lease, invest, negotiation, investment and developmental.

Percentage

Table 4.11

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	67%	16%	0%	17%

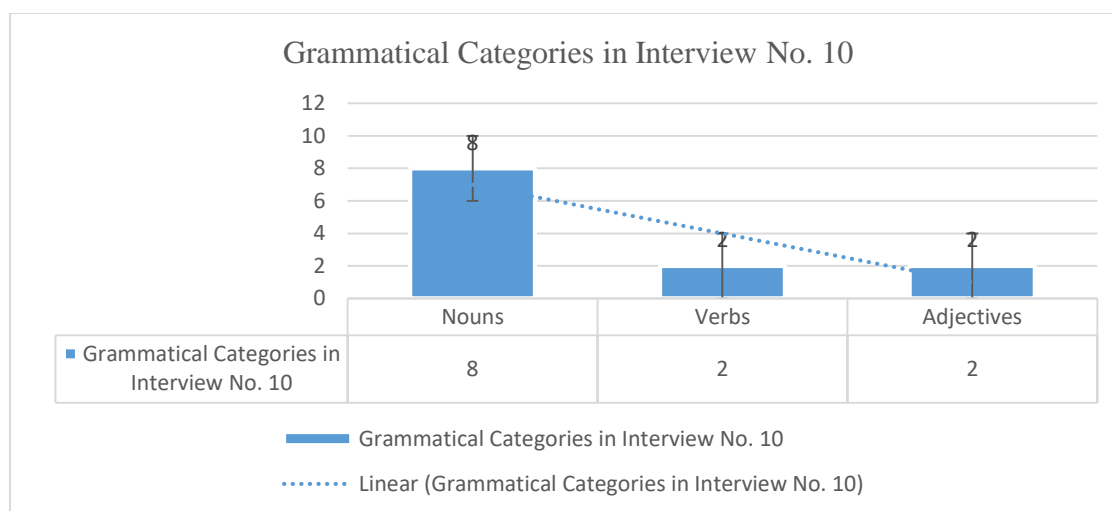
Frequency

The participants used 12 English words in their conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 67% nouns, 17% verbs, 0% adverbs and 17% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants of the study used 12 words of English, out of which there were 8 nouns, 2 verbs and 2 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 66.66% (08 words)
- Verbs: 16.65% (2 words)
- Adjectives: 16.56% (2 words)

Figure 4.10

Analysis

During the process of interview, it is found that the ratio of nouns is more in the communication of Hindko speakers then the proportion of adjectives. Thirdly, the ratio of adverb is found in the communication of Hindko speakers. Lastly, the proportion of verbs is less than nouns, adjectives and adverbs are used in the communication of Hindko speakers in district Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

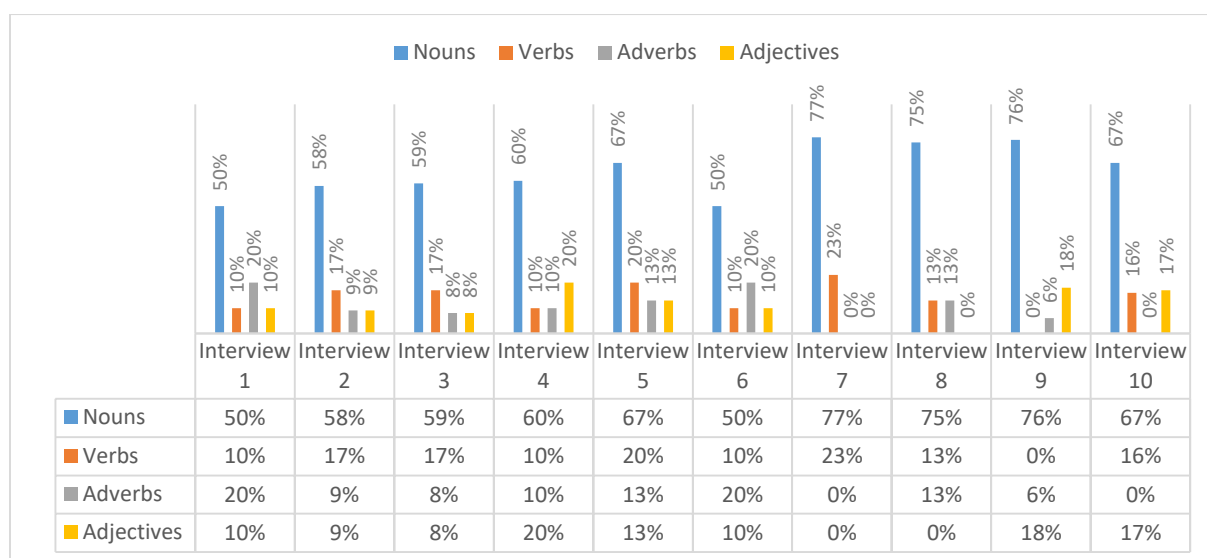
4.1 Accumulative Percentage of All Interviews

Table 4.12

Table 4.12 contains the cumulative percentage of grammatical categories code-mixed by the speakers of Hindko language.

No.	Interviews	Nouns%	Verbs%	Adverbs%	Adjectives%
1	Interview No. 1	50%	10%	20%	10%
2	Interview No. 2	58%	17%	9%	9%
3	Interview No. 3	59%	17%	8%	8%
4	Interview No. 4	60%	10%	10%	20 %

5	Interview No. 5	67%	20%	13%	13%
6	Interview No. 6	50%	10%	20%	10%
7	Interview No. 7	77%	23%	0%	0%
8	Interview No. 8	75%	13%	13%	0%
9	Interview No. 9	76%	0%	6%	18%
10	Interview No. 10	67%	16%	0%	17%

Figure 4.11

4.1 Accumulative Percentage in All Interviews

Table 4.13

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	55%	22%	8%	11%

Frequency

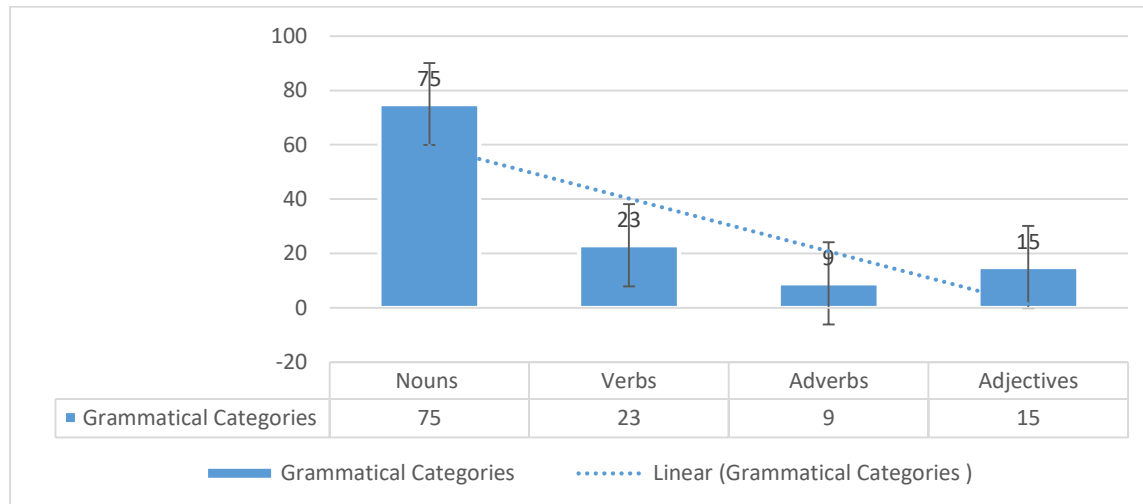
The participants used 103 English words in the recorded conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 72% nouns, 22% verbs, 8% adverbs and 11% adjectives.

4.2 Grammatical Categories

The participants of the said study used 103 words of English, out of which there were 75 nouns, 23 verbs, 9 adverbs and 14.56 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 72% (75 words)
- Verbs: 22% (23 words)
- Adverbs: 8% (9 words)
- Adjectives: 14.56% (15 words)

Figure 4.12



Frequency of Grammatical Categories

4.3. Analysis of Interviews

The code mixing in Hindko is not uncommon in District Muzaffarabad. To find out the frequency of the English words often code-mixed by the native, the researcher followed the theoretical framework of Hoffman (1991).

The analysis of the above given details suggest that the Hindko speakers, in District Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, often do code-mixing of English in their daily life conversation. The overall data suggest that the Hindko speakers use English nouns in most of their daily life conversation. The nouns that are picked out of the conversations have one thing in common, that is, there is either no reciprocal of that noun in the local conversation, or that particular noun is a permanent part of the register language of the concerning professions. The locality does not consider these nouns as foreign linguistic items, rather, they consider those as local as other native nouns are. Similarly the words from other word categories are also used during the code-mixing. The frequency of using nouns is always and evidently much more than any other parts of speech which implies that the locals mostly switch the code in nouns than any other word. It is found that the native speakers of Hindko do not hesitate using English words in day to day conversation. The researcher observed that the speakers use English nouns the most and verbs, adverbs, and adjectives the least. This is a common practice because of the influence of English language in their life. The other reason is that the speakers fail to find out the appropriate vocabulary in their native language, therefore, English language acts as a rescuer for them. The dominant reason that the researcher observed is that the native speakers of Hindko code-mix English words to create an air of superiority, influence the listeners, and easily acceptance of whatever is said.

In the discipline of linguistics, lexical borrowing of English words is a common linguistic phenomenon. It is noticed that almost all the spoken languages of the world take lexical items from other languages, due to the social, cultural and linguistic interaction. The borrowings take place due to the interaction with the other languages, which can exchange already existing tags. English language has become the main donor language for providing English lexical items being used in other languages. English as a global language of knowledge and culture not only provides words for new items of use such as computer, smart phone, etc. but is also providing lexical items to other languages which are replacing a significant number of their existing words.

Observation Sheet

Date: 4th February 2024, 6th February 2024 and 7th February 2024.

Observer: Researcher

Introduction: In this observational phase of data collection, the participants of the study were the speakers of Hindko language. The observation took place in three different dates and timings. The researcher himself was the observer and the participants were the speakers of Hindko language belonging to district Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Context: The observation occurred in natural environment. The participants engaged themselves in activities of daily life while the researcher observed them taking part in conversation with one another and using English words in the communication of Hindko language.

Participants: The participants of the study were the speakers of Hnidko language. They belonged to the same district and were the native speakers of Hindko language.

Objective of observation: The main objective is to find the reliable data from the participants.

Method of observation: The observation follows the participants' observational approach, wherein the observer actively engages in the listening and recording English words code-mixed by the speakers systematically.

Ethical Consideration of Observation: Prior to commencement of the observation, permission was sought from the participants. Moreover, surety was given that it would be confidentiality retained, and pseudonyms would be used to protect the identity of individuals declared in the observational analysis.

Observation 4.1

In the first observation, the researcher went to the barbers where he sat and observed the conversation among the customers and barbers. The following English words were code-mixed during the first observation. The list includes the following English words cutting, skin, trimming, face, style, facial, shine, art, rate, clean, dangerous.

Percentage

Table 4.14

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	60%	0%	0%	40%

Frequency

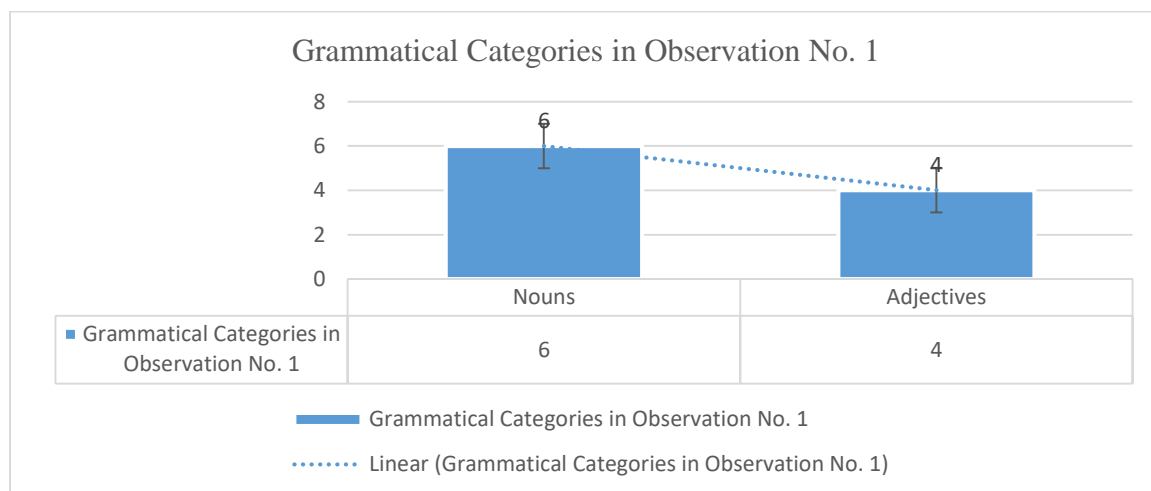
The researcher observed that the participants of the study used 10 English words in their conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is 60% nouns, 0% verbs, 0% adverbs and 40% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants of the study used 10 words of English, out of which there were 6 nouns, and 4 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 60% (6 words)
- Adjectives: 40% (4 words)

Figure 4.13



Analysis

During the process of observation, it is found that the ratio of nouns is more in the communication of Hindko speakers. Then, the proportion of adjectives is less than nouns. The nouns like cutting, trimming, facial etc. do not have any alternative terminology in local language that is why it is borrowed by the Hindko speakers. Moreover, these words are a part of the barber's daily register communication.

Observation 4.2

After that the researcher approached to the tailors. He keenly observed their communication and tried to find out the English words code-mixed by the participants. He explored the different patterns of English words code-mixed by the speakers of Hindko language. The list includes the following English words fit, fabric, style, button, measurement, thread, device, colour are code-mixed by the speakers of Hindko language.

Percentage

Table 4.15

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	50%	12%	0%	37%

Frequency

The researcher observed that the participants of the study used 8 English words in their conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 50% nouns, 12% verbs, 0% adverbs and 37% adjectives.

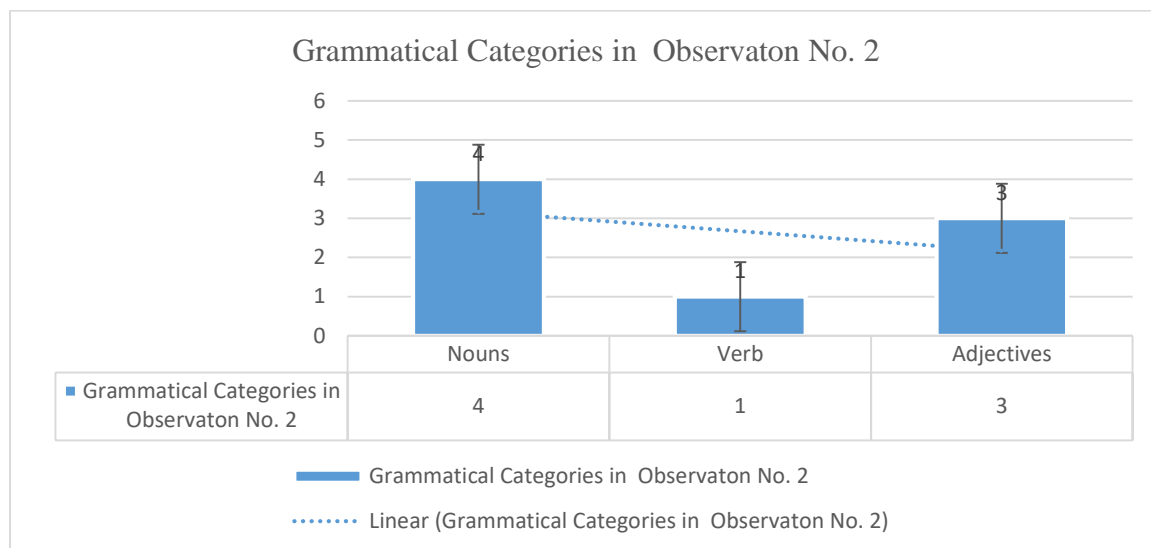
Grammatical Categories

The participants used 8 words of English, out of which there were 4 nouns, 1 verb and 3 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 50% (4 words)
- Verbs: 12% (1 word)

- Adjectives: 37% (3 words)

Figure 4.14



Analysis

The table 4.17 shows that the number of noun once again dominate the frequency of code mixing than any other grammatical category. It is observed by the researcher that the tailors use their own register language during their working hours. This may also be the same reason as identified above that there are no alternatives of those words in their local language (Hindko) or it is a part of their register language.

Observation 4.3

Thirdly, the researcher sat among maids in order to observe the phenomenon of code-mixing in the communication of Hindko speakers. It is very interesting to note that they use English words according to their professions. The list of words is entitled that is code-mixed by them. It includes, extra, dusting, chairs, order, cleaning, mop, sweeping, cooking, washing, pressing, committee, food, saving, shopping and items.

Percentage

Table 4.16

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	87%	7%	0%	7%

Frequency

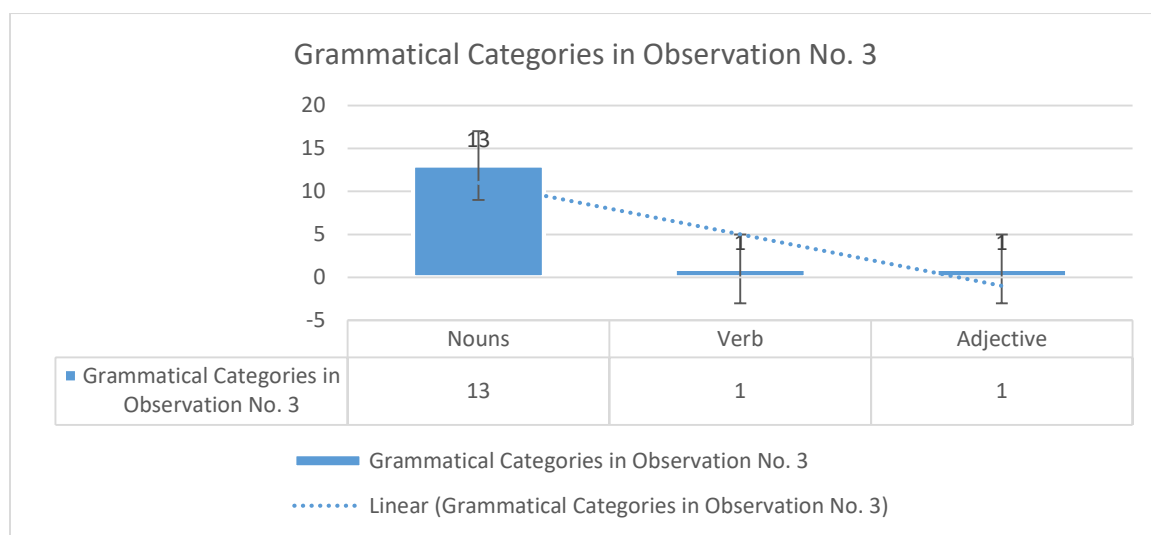
The participants used 15 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 87% nouns, 7% verbs, 0% adverbs and 7% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 15 words of English, out of which there were 13 nouns, 1 verb, and 1 adjective. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 87% (13 words)
- Verbs: 7% (1 word)
- Adjectives: 7% (1 words)

Figure 4.15



Analysis

In the light of observation, it is found that the participants used 15 English words in the given conversation. The use of noun once again dominates the analysis. The maids use the words used in daily house hold chores. Though almost all the code mixed words, being observed, have alternatives in the Hindko Language, but the maids still use them quite often. This may be due to a frequent use of these words in locality.

Observation 4.4

In the fourth observation, the participants of the study were property dealers and they code-mixed the following English words in their daily communication. The list includes rent, furnish, profitable, lease, clients, unpredictable, loss, profit, percentage, agreement, parties and annually.

Percentage

Table 4.17

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	67%	8%	8%	17%

Frequency

The participants used 12 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 67% nouns, 8% verbs, 9% adverbs and 17% adjectives.

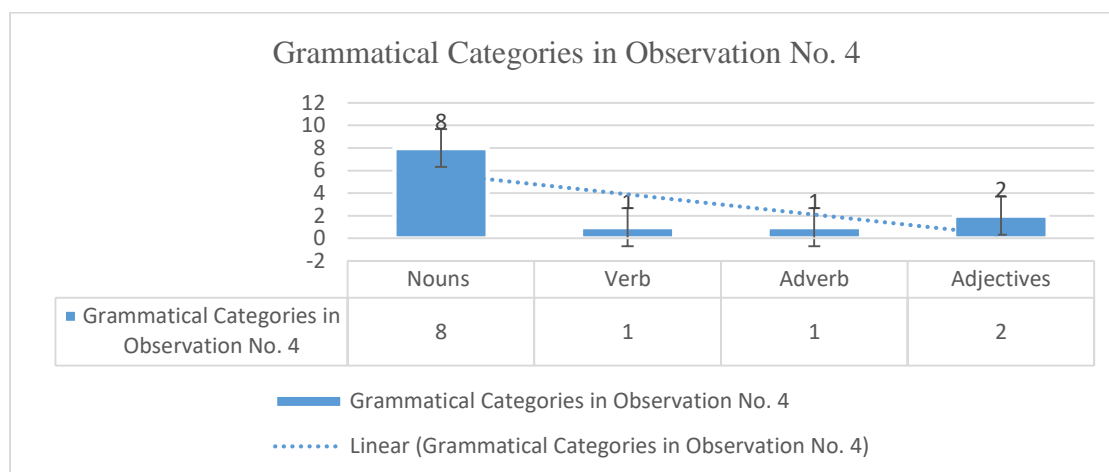
Grammatical Categories

The participants used 12 words of English, out of which there were 8 nouns, 1 verb, 1 adverb and 2 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 67% (8 words)
- Verb: 8% (1 word)
- Adverbs: 8% (1 words)

- Adjectives: 16% (2 words)

Figure 4.16



Analysis

The observation 4.4 suggests that the speakers of Hindko language use the grammatical category of nouns, verb, adverb and adjectives. However, the proportion of nouns is more than other grammatical categories. The property dealers are not completely illiterate as they have to deal in the affairs of property dealing. These code mixed English words are not a means of amazement for the researcher.

Observation 4.5

In the fifth observation, the observant sat among some drivers. The drivers are the part of this observation. The following English words were code-mixed by the speakers of Hindko language in their daily communication. The list includes the following English words tires, running, lights, repairing, distance, wires, passengers, rush, road, safety, seats, traffic signals and police.

Percentage

Table 4.18

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	92%	0%	0%	8%

Frequency

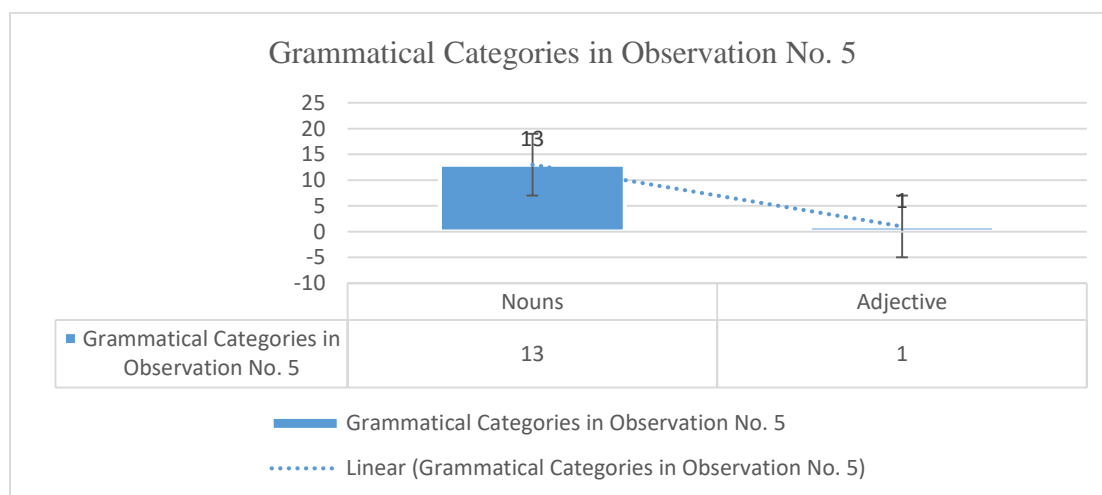
The participants used 14 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 92% nouns, 0% verbs, 0% adverbs and 8% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The researcher observed that the participants of the study used 14 words of English, out of which there were 13 nouns, and 1 adjective. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 92% (13 words)
- Adjective: 8% (1 words)

Figure 4.17



Analysis

It is analysed that during this observation only two grammatical categories are code-mixed in the communication of Hindko speakers. The ratio of nouns is much more than verbs. All the nouns used by the drivers were mostly those words that do not have any reciprocal word in their local language.

Observation 4.6

Then, the observant went to the workshops of mechanics for observation of phenomenon of code-mixing in the communication of Hindko speakers. The following

English words were code-mixed in the conversation. The list includes following English words boss, car, decoration, customers, repair, replace, time, officer, polish, payment, price, fee, hard work, and invest.

Percentage

Table 4.19

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	73%	20%	0%	7%

Frequency

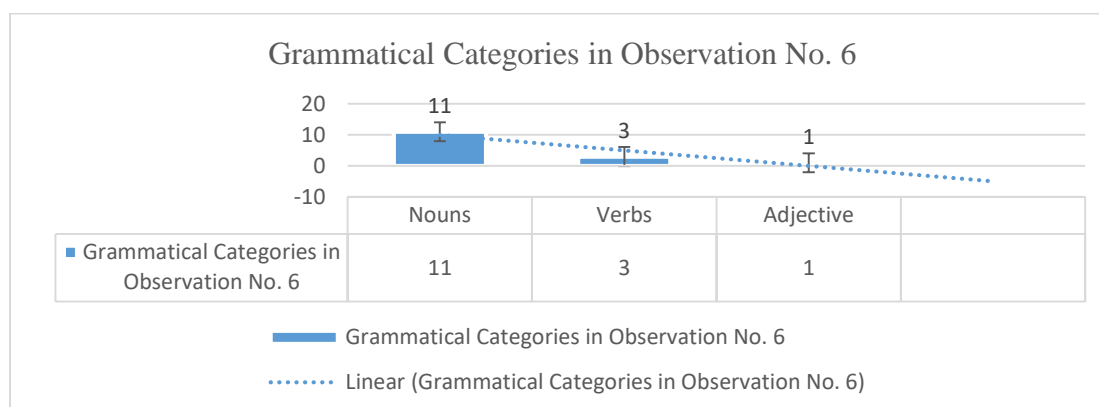
The participants used 15 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 73% nouns, 20% verbs, 0% adverbs and 7% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 15 words of English, out of which there were 11 nouns, 3 verbs and 1 adjective. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 73% (11 words)
- Verbs: 20.5% (3 word)
- Adjective: 7% (1 words)

Figure 4.18



Analysis

In the light of observation, it can explicitly be added that the participants used 15 English words in the given conversation. The frequency of nouns in percentage is 73% that is much more frequent than any other word of the other grammatical categories.

Observation 4.7

After that the researcher had an opportunity to observe the discourse of beauticians who shared their views with each other. They used Hindko language; however they used English words in their communication. The following English words were used in their communication. The list includes: face wash, make up, ladies, cutting, stylish hair, care, clients, working ladies, colouring, design, bride and trend.

Percentage

Table 4.20

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	67%	26%	0%	7%

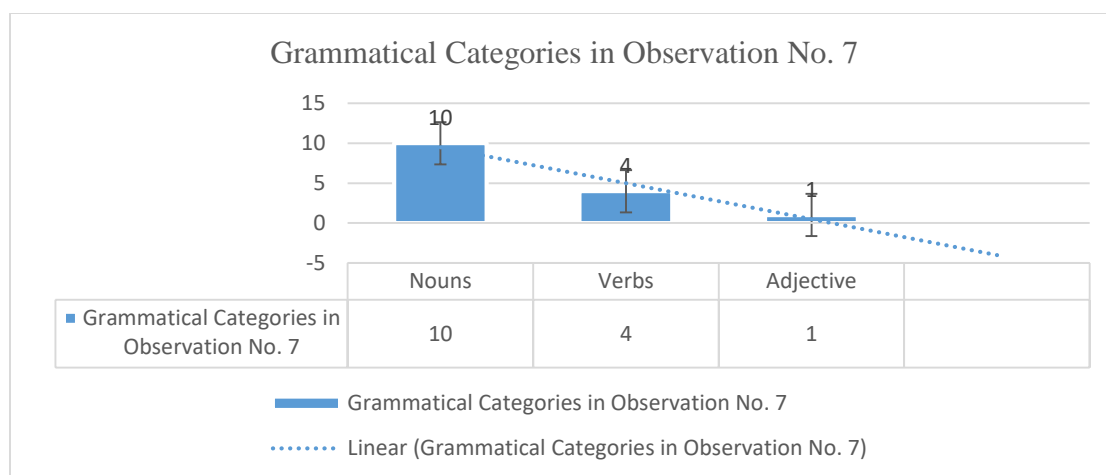
Frequency

The participants used 15 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 67% nouns, 26% verbs, 0% adverbs and 7% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 15 words of English, out of which there were 10 nouns, 4 verbs and 1 adjective. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 67% (10 words)
- Verbs: 26% (4 word)
- Adjective: 7% (1 words)

Figure 4.19

Analysis

The beauticians are also found to mix English words in their daily life Hindko conversation. As the beauticians use beauty items most of which have foreign names. It is quite natural for them to use the names of all those products and the names of different operations in their parlours.

Observation 4.8

The researcher became an observer and placed himself in the environment of the shopkeepers who were dealing with their customers. The following English words were code-mixed during this discourse of shopkeepers and customers. The list includes the following English words: shopping, discount, price tag, loan, retailers, standard, payment, quality, sugar, scale, rice, shelf and salt.

Percentage

Table 4.21

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	92%	8%	0%	0%

Frequency

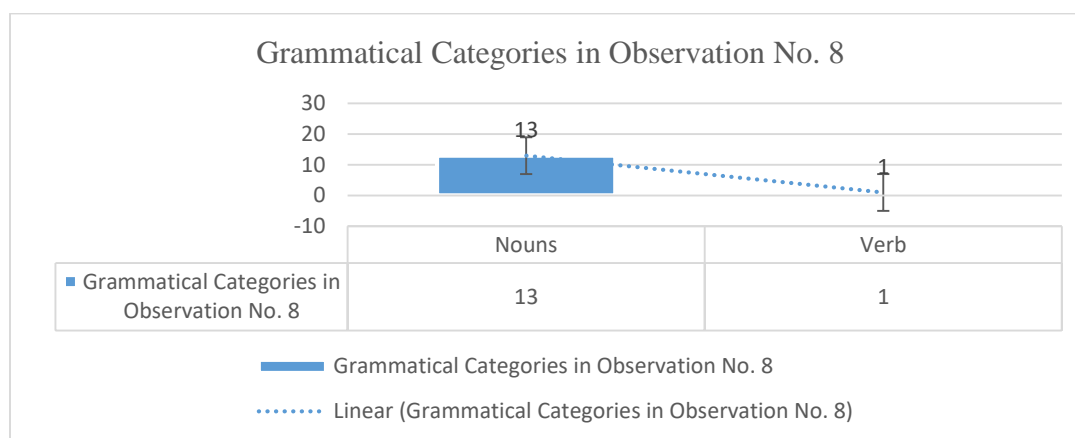
The participants used 14 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 92% nouns, 8% verbs, 0% adverbs and 0% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 14 words of English, out of which there were 13 nouns and 1 verb. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 92% (13 words)
- Verb: 8% (1 word)

Figure 4.20



Analysis

The finding of this observation is quite surprising that the participants of the study used more than 90 percent nouns. It is evident that the grocery items are commonly used with their English names. The shopkeepers have to deal with the words of English due to their daily register patterns.

Observation 4.9

Then the researcher had an opportunity to observe house wives, who were the part of this study. The house wives frequently used the English words in their conversation. During the observation, the following English words were code-mixed by house wives. The list includes the following English words: saving, care, family, washing, task, busy, husband, sweeping, carpets, floor, domestic, labour, sheets etc.

Percentage

Table 4.22

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	77%	8%	0%	15%

Frequency

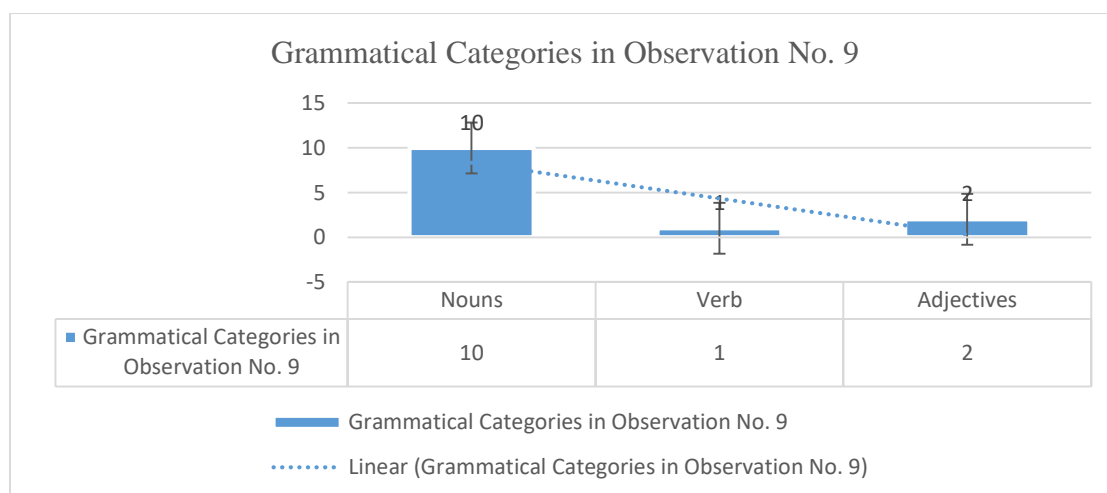
The participants used 13 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 77% nouns, 8% verbs, 9% adverbs and 15% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 13 words of English, out of which there were 10 nouns, 1 verb and 2 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 77% (10 words)
- Verb: 7.5% (1 word)
- Adjectives: 15% (2 words)

Figure 4.21



Analysis

The house wives, having different educational backgrounds, are found using English words as code mixing during their Hindko conversation. The observation suggests that the house wives use nouns more than any other words of English.

Observation 4.10

Last but not least, the researcher had an opportunity to observe the farmers, who were also part of this study. During the observation, following English words were code-mixed by the formers in the communication of Hindko language. The list includes the following English words: heat, late, water, simple, seasonal, animals, simple and border.

Percentage

Table 4.23

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	76%	12%	0%	12%

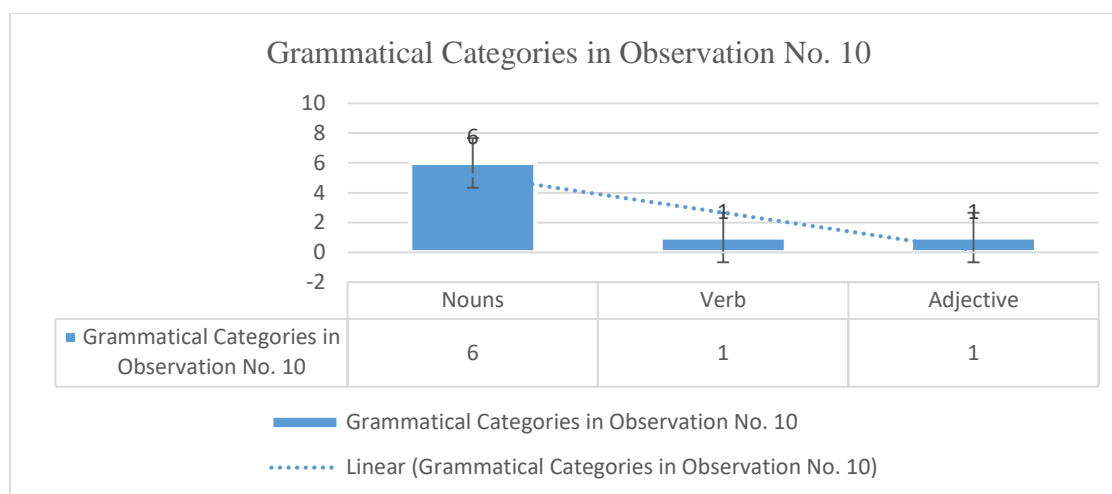
Frequency

The participants used 8 English words in the given conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 76% nouns, 12% verbs, 9% adverbs and 9% adjective.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 8 words of English, out of which there were 6 nouns, 1 verb and 1 adjective. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 82% (6 words)
- Verb: 9% (1 word)
- Adjective: 9% (1 words)

Figure 4.22

Analysis

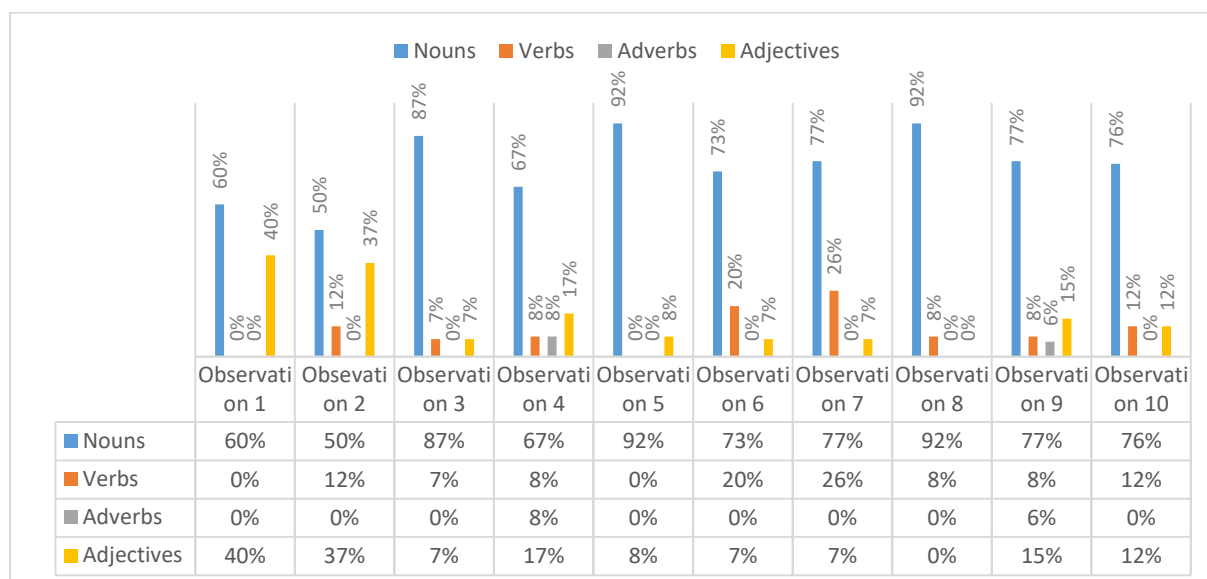
The local farmers are usually completely illiterate to English. Finding them uttering some English words is not less than having a wonderful and surprising experience. The frequency of words used by the farmers included in the observation suggests that the nouns are once again dominantly used in comparison to the other grammatical categories.

4.4 Accumulative Percentage of All Observations

Table 4.24

No.	Observation	Nouns%	Verbs%	Adverbs%	Adjectives%
1	Observation No. 1	60%	0%	0%	40%
2	Observation No. 2	50%	12%	0%	37%
3	Observation No. 3	87%	7%	%	7%
4	Observation No. 4	67%	8%	8%	17%
5	Observation No. 5	92%	0%	0%	8%
6	Observation No. 6	73%	20%	0%	7%

7	Observation No. 7	77%	26%	0%	7%
8	Observation No. 8	92%	8%	0%	0%
9	Observation No. 9	77%	8%	6%	15%
10	Observation No. 10	76%	12%	0%	12%

Figure 4.23

Accumulative Percentage in All Observations

Table 4.25

No.	Nouns %	Verbs %	Adverbs %	Adjectives %
1	55%	16%	9%	12%

Frequency

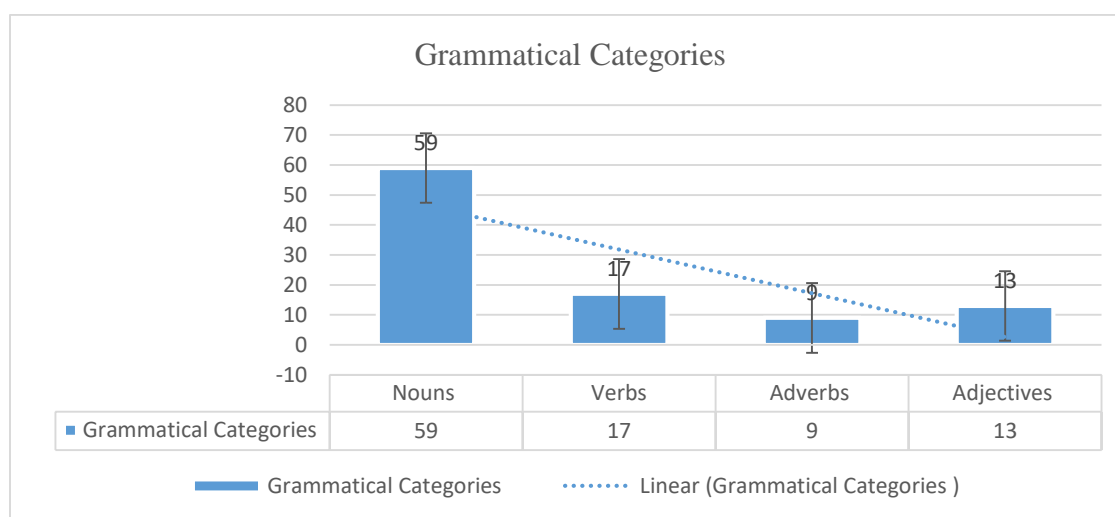
The researcher observed that the participants of the study used 107 English words in their conversation. The percentage (according to this conversation) of code mixing is: 55% nouns, 16% verbs, 9% adverbs and 12% adjectives.

Grammatical Categories

The participants used 107 words of English, out of which there were 59 nouns, 17 verbs, 9 adverbs and 13 adjectives. The distribution of these words across different grammatical categories is as follows:

- Nouns: 55% (59 words)
- Verbs: 16.5% (17 word)
- Adverbs: 9.5% (9 words)
- Adjectives: 13.5% (13 words)

Figure 4.24



Accumulative Grammatical Categories

4.6 Analysis of Observation Sheet

The research explicitly observed that the English code-mixing is a regular phenomenon practiced by the Hindko speakers. Though the code-mixing among illiterate Hindko speakers is not frequent, but the instances have been observed by the researcher where the speakers used English words in their daily Hindko conversation. It is observed that “noun” is the most frequently used part of speech in their conversation as compared to the other grammatical entities i.e. verbs, adverbs, adjectives, etc. The reason of this widely usage of noun varies differently in different situation. The researcher, being a native

Hindko speaker himself, observed and identified that there are two main reasons of the noun being used mostly, as compared to other parts of speech. Firstly, there is no alternative of those nouns in Hindko, therefore, even the illiterate Hindko speakers do not find any substitute of that noun in Hindko, and resultantly they use those English nouns. The second reason is that the professionals have their own register language. Similarly, the Hindko speaking drivers, tailors, beauticians, mechanics, etc. use that register words of their professions that come from English Language. The other parts of speech are hardly used by the participants of the interviews and observation of conversation.

4.7 Frequency Analysis

To conduct a frequency analysis of the distribution of words into grammatical categories (nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives), we can summarize the key information, calculate the observed percentages, and discuss their significance.

Grammatical Categories Overview:

- **Total Words:** 107 words
- **Categories Identified:**
 - **Nouns:** 59 words (55%)
 - **Verbs:** 17 words (16.5%)
 - **Adverbs:** 9 words (9.5%)
 - **Adjectives:** 13 words (13.5%)

Step 1: Frequency Calculation and Comparison

Nouns:

- **Observed frequency:** 59 words
- **Percentage given in the text:** 55%
- **Frequency of nouns (actual):** $59 / 107 \approx 55.14\%$
- **Interpretation:** The actual percentage closely matches the provided percentage of 55%, suggesting that nouns form the largest grammatical category in this material.

Verbs:

- **Observed frequency:** 17 words
- **Percentage given in the text:** 16.5%
- **Frequency of verbs (actual):** $17 / 107 \approx 15.89\%$
- **Interpretation:** The observed percentage (15.89%) is almost identical to the provided figure of 16.5%, indicating a strong alignment between the given data and the actual findings.

Adverbs:

- **Observed frequency:** 9 words
- **Percentage given in the text:** 9.5%
- **Frequency of adverbs (actual):** $9 / 107 \approx 8.41\%$
- **Interpretation:** The actual percentage (8.41%) is slightly lower than the 9.5% reported in the text, suggesting a slight under-representation of adverbs compared to what was initially suggested.

Adjectives:

- **Observed frequency:** 13 words
- **Percentage given in the text:** 13.5%
- **Frequency of adjectives (actual):** $13 / 107 \approx 12.15\%$
- **Interpretation:** The actual percentage of adjectives (12.15%) is slightly lower than the 13.5% reported, indicating that adjectives form a slightly smaller proportion than anticipated.

Step 2: Analyzing Word Distribution

From the above analysis, here is a summary of the grammatical word distribution:

Table 4.26

Category	Observed Frequency	Reported Percentage	Actual Percentage	Difference (%)
Nouns	59	55%	55.14%	+0.14%
Verbs	17	16.5%	15.89%	-0.61%
Adverbs	9	9.5%	8.41%	-1.09%
Adjectives	13	13.5%	12.15%	-1.35%

Step 3: Observations and Interpretations

Dominance of Nouns: As expected, **nouns** are the dominant category, comprising over half (55.14%) of the total words, which is a common trend in the communication of Hindko language.

Verbs and Adverbs: **Verbs** and **adverbs** make up smaller, yet significant portions of the text. **Verbs** (15.89%) play an important role in describing actions or states, while **adverbs** (8.41%) modify the verbs and give significance to the actions, though they appear less frequently.

Adjectives: **Adjectives** (12.15%) serve a descriptive purpose but are slightly less frequent than the nouns.

4.8. Cumulative Analysis of Interviews and Observations

Cumulatively, in the light of above mentioned analysis of interviews and observation, it is stated that the nouns that are picked out of the conversations have one thing in common, that is, there is either no reciprocal of that noun in the local conversation, or that particular noun is a permanent part of the register language of the concerning professions. The locality does not consider these nouns as foreign linguistic items, rather, they consider those as local as other native nouns are. Similarly the words from other word categories are also used during the code mixing. The frequency of using nouns is always and evidently much more than any other parts of speech which implies that the locals

mostly switch the code in nouns than any other word. It is found that the native speakers of Hindko do not hesitate using English words in day to day conversation. The researcher observed that the speakers use English nouns the most and verbs, adverbs, and adjectives the least. This is a common practice because of the influence of English language in their life. The other reason is that the speakers fail to find out the appropriate vocabulary in their native language, therefore, English language acts as a rescuer for them. The dominant reason that the researcher observed is that the native speakers of Hindko code-mix English words to create an air of superiority, influence the listeners, and easily acceptance of whatever is said.

The analysis of Hindko communication reveals a prevailing pattern of code-mixing, with speakers frequently incorporating English nouns into their conversations. Notable examples include terms such as "price," "money," "measurement," "fashion," and "puff." The findings indicate that while English nouns are commonly used, speakers also employ a range of verbs, adverbs, and adjectives in their daily interactions. Furthermore, the study distinguishes between intra-sentential and inter-sentential code-switching. Intra-sentential code-switching occurs when English nouns are embedded within Hindko sentences, reflecting a consistent integration of languages. This duality underscores the dynamic nature of language use among Hindko speakers, illustrating their cultural identity and adaptability in a rapidly changing linguistic landscape.

In the discipline of linguistics, lexical borrowing of English words is a common linguistic phenomenon. It is noticed that almost all the spoken languages of the world take lexical items from other languages, due to the social, cultural and linguistic interaction. The borrowings take place due to the interaction with the other languages, which can exchange already existing tags. English language has become the main donor language for providing English lexical items being used in other languages. English as a global language of knowledge and culture not only provides words for new items of use such as computer, smart phone, etc. but is also providing lexical items to other languages which are replacing a significant number of their existing words.

As far as observation is concerned, it is observed that “noun” is the most frequently used part of speech in their conversation as compared to the other grammatical entities i.e.

verbs, adverbs, adjectives, etc. The reason of this widely usage of noun varies differently in different situation. The researcher, being a native Hindko speaker himself, observed and identified that there are two main reasons of the noun being used mostly, as compared to other parts of speech. Firstly, there is no alternative of those nouns in Hindko, therefore, even the illiterate Hindko speakers do not find any substitute of that noun in Hindko, and resultantly they use those English nouns. The second reason is that the professionals have their own register language. Similarly, the Hindko speaking drivers, tailors, beauticians, mechanics, etc. use that register words of their professions that come from English Language. The other parts of speech are hardly used by the participants of the interviews and observation of conversation.

Both the genders male and female use the English words in their daily life communication. The phenomenon of code-mixing is common in their speech. Both the categories of participants male and female equally involve in the process of code-mixing of English words in their communication.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the significant findings derived from the analysis conducted in this study. The results are prepared according to the sequence outlined in the introduction, providing a comprehensive overview of the insights gained.

5.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis, the researcher identifies several findings regarding the use of English words by native speakers of Hindko language. Findings suggest that code mixing of English is prevalent among Hindko speakers in District Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir. The analysis, following Hoffman's theoretical framework (1991), reveals that English nouns are the most frequently code-mixed part of speech in daily conversations. Through a quantitative analysis of language data, several important findings have emerged.

In the findings of this study, it is stated that Hindko communication reveals a prevailing pattern of code-mixing, with speakers frequently incorporating English nouns into their conversations. Notable examples include terms such as "price," "money," "measurement," "fashion," and "puff." The findings indicate that while English nouns are commonly used, speakers also employ a range of verbs, adverbs, and adjectives in their daily interactions. Furthermore, the study distinguishes between intra-sentential and inter-sentential code-switching. Intra-sentential code-switching occurs when English nouns are embedded within Hindko sentences, reflecting a consistent integration of languages. This duality underscores the dynamic nature of language use among Hindko speakers, illustrating their cultural identity and adaptability in a rapidly changing linguistic landscape.

1. **Lack of Native Vocabulary:** The speakers often resort to using English words due to a perceived inadequacy of appropriate vocabulary in their native language. English nouns are often used when there is no direct equivalent in the local Hindko language, or when the noun is a permanent fixture in professional jargon or specialized registers. Moreover, despite being English words, these nouns are not perceived as foreign

linguistic items by the local community. Instead, they are considered as integral to the local language selection.

2. **Grammatical Categories:** Beginning by summarizing the main findings of the study related to code-mixing, it is found that speakers of Hindko code-mix the words of English language in their daily life communication. It is stated with reference to grammatical categories of English words that nouns are frequently used in the conversation of Hindko speakers. Verbs, adverbs and adjectives are also code-mix in the conversation of Hindko speakers. Insertion happens when lexical items from one specific language to another language are incorporated in the process of code-mixing. Whereas alternations occur when grammatical constructions of two languages are naturally interchanged both at the grammatical and the lexical level. An extract from Hindko language is added to support the stance as an example. “ma kara vech mukhtalif kam kardi aan,ma cleaning kardi aan,os to bad cooking kardiaan,washing kardi aan oar bacheyan di care kardi aan,tusi din vich kitny ghantay kam karday hoson,ma din vich six hours kam kardi aan,es to ziada v kam kaday hova tay karday ho,g es to ziada v kam hova da kardi aan,ziada kam hova ta es di tusan do payment elada denday han”
3. **Frequency:** In the light of analysis, study reveals the frequency of code-mixing occurrences of nouns is more than other grammatical categories in a particular linguistic community. Nouns are consistently used more frequently in code mixing compared to verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. This indicates a preference among speakers to switch codes primarily through nouns. Nouns are the most common words in the text, making up over half (55.14%) of all the words. This is a typical feature of Hindko language. Verbs and adverbs also appear in the text but in smaller amounts. Verbs, which make up 15.89%, are important for describing actions or states. Adverbs, which account for 8.41%, modify verbs and add meaning to the actions, though they are used less often. Adjectives, which make up 12.15%, describe nouns. They are important but appear less frequently than nouns.
4. **Lexical Words:** It is found during an investigation of study that speakers of Hindko language are involved in the process of insertion of nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives in their daily life communication. It was the answer of one of the research question about the grammatical categories of English words. This particular

classification makes up the leading portion of code-mixed linguistic items. Most of code-mixed English words are content words, rather than functional words uses the certain term lexical bilingualism to show the patterns of code-mixing. It can explicitly be stated that grammatical categories are linked with Muysken's theoretical framework (2000). According to him, code-mixing of English lexical words in other languages allow to insert of nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives of one language to another language. In their daily conversations, Hindko speakers often mix in words from English language, especially when talking about things like driving. Common words they use include "seats," "drive," "customers," "carefully," "slow," "wheel," "load," "passengers," "style," "mirror," and "fare." These are mostly content words related to cars and driving. Overall, the findings suggest a complex relationship of linguistic, social, and pragmatic factors influencing code-mixing behaviour among Hindko speakers in District Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

5.2 Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the findings is that the native speakers of Hindko commonly involve the process of code-mixing of English words into their day-to-day conversations. This tendency is primarily attributed to the general influence of the English language in their lives and the perceived lack of appropriate vocabulary in their native language. Additionally, the use of English words, particularly nouns, is seen as a way to convey superiority, influence listeners, and facilitate the acceptance of what is being communicated. Therefore, the practice of code-mixing between Hindko and English serves multiple purposes for the speakers, including linguistic convenience, social influence, and perceived status. Moreover, this study provided valuable and comprehensive insights into the phenomenon of code-mixing, specifically focusing on the incorporation of English words into other languages. While English borrowed words are prevalent in certain domains such as technology, commerce, and popular culture, their usage patterns may differ depending on the target language community's sociolinguistic. The functions and motivations behind code-mixing of English words are multifaceted. While some instances may serve expressing modern concepts, others may be driven by social identity, prestige, or the desire for linguistic innovation. Understanding these functions is crucial for

interpreting the communicative intent behind code-mixing. As English continues to exert its influence as a global lingua franca, policymakers must consider the implications of code-mixing for language maintenance, language revitalization efforts.

In the light of above mentioned findings, this study underscores the importance of recognizing code-mixing as a natural and pervasive linguistic phenomenon that reflects the dynamic nature of language contact and bilingualism. By elucidating the motivations, patterns, and consequences of English code-mixing in other languages, this research contributes to our understanding of language dynamics in contemporary multilingual, especially in Hindko language.

5.3 Discussion

Code-mixing is one of the significant concepts in the domain of sociolinguistics. It is almost used in all major languages of the world. Code-mixing often relates to broader topics of language contact and bilingualism. Code-mixing is an acceptable norm of spoken languages; it is widely used in the communication. Multilingual speakers in different parts of the world switch to code-mixing in their communication.

Code- mixing as the term refers to the use of more than two words or phrases of another language in a sentence. It occurs at the words level of any particular language. English words are code-mixed in most of the languages of the world. (Akhtar, H., Khan, A., & Fareed, M. (2016). As far Hindko is concerned, speakers consciously or unconsciously are involved in the process of code-mixing in various social contexts.

Code-mixing is universally accepted phenomenon of all living languages. The words of English language have an adoptability to mix in regional as well as national languages of this country. Nobody can refute the significance of code-mixing in the context of sociolinguistics.

Code-mixing is the process of mingling of two or more language varieties at words level in speech. Approximately, some of the scholars and researchers frequently tend to use the terms code-mixing and code-switching" interchangeable manner. It is an acceptable phenomenon in the field of sociolinguistics. Linguists discuss it from the sociolinguistic prospective. There are several other terms that are used in linguistics for the concept for

mixing of language including hybrid language, contact language and fusion of language; it is to mention that the term “jargon” is also used for code-mixing in the domain of linguistics. (Astri, Z., & Fian, A. (2020). The occurrence of code-mixing is grammatically formed in a sentence, not between sentences, whereas a code-switching is used in an utterance that can occur between sentences. Code-mixing involves blending two or more languages within the same discussion to clarify the meanings more effectively. The said linguistic phenomenon is inclined by several social, psychological, and contextual factors.

5.4 Recommendations

It is anticipated that this current study will extremely be beneficial to readers, students, researchers and future scholars in the field of sociolinguistics. Researcher strongly recommends that researchers consult this study because it will assist them with the occurrence of code-mixing. It is furthermore expected that the future researchers read the literature reviews of comparative languages that can help them increase such understanding. It is recommended to the future researchers to undertake the left gaps in this study due to time and financial constraints. Moreover, future scholars can segregate the code-mixed of English words by male and female genders.

Future studies should account for the varying linguistic patterns across different age groups. As language usage may differ significantly between younger and older participants, examining these differences could provide deeper insights into how age influences code-mixing, particularly in the context of professional settings.

It is recommended that future research explore the potential variations in code-mixed English words across these dialects. Understanding how dialectal differences impact language mixing can offer a more nuanced perspective on the use of code-mixed language in different communities.

REFERENCES

- Akhtar, H., Khan, A., & Fareed, M. (2016). Code-mixing and code-switching in EFL/ESL Context: A sociolinguistic approach. *Balochistan Journal of Linguistics*, 4(1), 29-42. journals.luawms.edu.pk/bjl/issue/view/volume4/paper2. Retrieved on June 10, 2023.
- Akhtar, R. N. (2013). An acoustic analysis of Hindko oral vowels. *Kashmir Journal of Language Research* 16(2).<https://www.thefreelibrary.com> Retrieved on June 15, 2023.
- Astri, Z., & Fian, A. (2020). The sociolinguistics study on the use of code mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube channel video. *Seltics Journal: Scope of English Language Teaching Literature and Linguistics*, 83-92.
- Bokamba, E. G. (2002). Are there syntactic constraints on code-mixing? *World Englishes* 8(3), 277-292.<https://experts.illinois.edu/en/publications/are-there-syntactic-constraints-on-codemixing>. Retrieved on July 11, 2023.
- Chur-Hansen, A., Vernon-Roberts, J., & Clark, S. (2003). Language background, English Language proficiency, and medical communication skills of medical students. *Medical Education*, 37(3), 224-230. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/13833727_Language_background_and_communication_skills_of_medical_students. Retrieved on July 11, 2023.
- Ehsan, A., & Aziz, S. A. (2014). Code-mixing in Urdu news of a private Pakistani channel: A case study. *Academic Research International*, 5(1), 160-169. https://paper.researchbib.com/view/paper/12709#google_vignette. Retrieved on July 11, 2023.
- Ghimenton, A., Chevrot, J. P., & Billiez, J. (2013). Language choice adjustments in child Production during dyadic and multiparty interactions: A quantitative approach to Multilingual Interactions. *Linguistics*, 51(2), 413-438. <https://doi.org/10.1515/ling-2013-0016>. Retrieved on June 11, 2023.

Gumperz, J. J. (1982). *Discourse strategies*. Cambridge University Press.

Handayani, F., & Amelia, M. (2022). Indoglish as a sociolinguistic phenomenon: A case Study at the English Departments of Ummu Solok. *Journal of English Language Learning*, 6(1), 53-61.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Indoglish+as+a+sociolinguistic+phenomenon%3A+A+case++Study+at+the+English+Departments+of+Ummu+Solok.+&btnG. Retrieved on July 11, 2024.

Handayani, N. D., & Satria, R. (2017). Insertional code mixing by the English Department. *English Language Teaching and Research*, 1(1), 1-7.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Insertional+code+mixing+by+the+English+Department++Students+at+Putera+Batam+University.+English+Language+Teaching+and+Research&btnG. Retrieved on July 22, 2023.

Hutajulu, F. S. L., & Herman, H. (2019). Analysis of illocutionary acts in the movie “You Are My Home” English subtitle. *Journal of English Educational Study (JEES)*, 2(1), 29-36.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Analysis+of+illocutionary+acts+in+the+movie+%E2%80%9CYou++Are+My+Home%E2%80%9D+English+subtitle&btnG. Retrieved on March 11, 2023.

Hutauruk, B. S. (2017). *Code mixing of EFL learners at the English Department*. Retrieved on July 17, 2023.

Jiang, Y. L. B., García, G. E., & Willis, A. I. (2014). Code-mixing as a bilingual Instructional strategy. *Bilingual Research Journal*, 37(3), 311-326.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Code-mixing+as+a+bilingual++Instructional+strategy&btnG. Retrieved on June 11, 2024.

Kastori, J. (2017). A sociolinguistic analysis of code-switching in Mario Teguh Golden Ways 2015. *Sastra Inggris-Quill*, 6(3), 248-255.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=A+sociolinguistic+

- analysis+of+code-switching+in+Mario+Teguh+Golden+&btnG. Retrieved on July 11, 2023.
- Kim, E. (2006). Reasons and motivations for code-mixing and code-switching. *Issues in EFL*, 4(1), 43-61. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q= Retrieved on April 11, 2023.
- Mushtaq, H., & Zahra, T. (2012). An analysis of code-mixing in television commercials. *Language in India*, 12(11), 34-41. <https://openurl.ebsco.com/openurl?sid=ebsco:plink:scholar&id=ebsco:gcd:88847383&crl>. Retrieved on July 11, 2023.
- Nawaz, M., & Afsar, A. (2015). Hindko syllabification and the sonority sequencing Principle. *Kashmir Journal of Language Research*, 18(2), 1-14. <https://kjl.r.pk/index.php/kjl.r/article/view/407>. Retrieved on July 19, 2023.
- Patria, A. N. (2022). English code-switching among Indonesian speakers in Australia. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Translation*, 5(6), 46-51. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=English+code-switching+among+Indonesian+speakers+in+Australia.++International+Journal+of+Linguistics%2C+Literature%2C+and+Translation&btnG. Retrieved on July 28, 2023.
- Rahman, T. (2002). *Language and politics in Pakistan*. Oxford University Press.
- Rosmiaty, R., Ratnawaty, R., & Muhri, A. (2020). Investigating code-mixing as persuasive Strategies in advertising: A study of code-mixing in the Indonesian commercial Context. *Journal of Communication and Media Studies*, 3(2), 27-35. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/345482/investigating-code-mixing-as-persuasive-strategies-in-advertising-a-study-of-cod>. Retrieved on July 22, 2023.
- Sadiq, M. (2018). Linguistic diversity in Pakistan: A sociolinguistic perspective. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 14(1), 89-98. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=A+sociolinguistic+perspective.+Journal++Of+Language+and+Linguistic+Studies&btnG. Retrieved on March 11, 2023.

- Selle, A., & Sunubi, A. H. (2022). The use of code-mixing and code-switching on Instagram by students of the English program at IAIN Parepare. *Inspiring: English Education Journal*, 5(3), 147-160.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=+Selle%2C+A.%2C+%26+Sunubi%2C+A.+H.+%282022%29.+The+use+of+code-mixing+and+code-switching+on++Instagram+by+students+of+the+English+program+at+IAIN+Parepare&btnG. Retrieved on July 11, 2023.
- Shah, S., David, M. K., & Ajmal Gulzar, M. (2017). Role of Hindko in a multilingual Community: Issues of language(s) choice and use. *Kashmir Journal of Language Research*, 20(1), 1-15.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Role+of+Hindko+in+a+multilingual++Community%3A+Issues+of+language%28s%29+choice+and+use.+Kashmir+Journal+of+Language+Research%2C+&btnG. Retrieved on July 19, 2023.
- Sukrisna, A. (2019). An analysis of using code-mixing on Atta Halilintar's YouTube video Channel (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Raden Intan Lampung).
[https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0,5&q=An+analysis+of+using+code-mixing+in+Atta+Halilintar+YouTube+video+Channel+\(Doctoral+dissertation](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0,5&q=An+analysis+of+using+code-mixing+in+Atta+Halilintar+YouTube+video+Channel+(Doctoral+dissertation). Retrieved on July 11, 2023.
- Wardhaugh, L. M. (2016). Code-switching and code-mixing in the *Hitam Putih* talk show on November 18, 2013. *Journal of Indonesian Sociolinguistics*, 5(2), 45-59.
https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Code-switching+and+code-mixing+in+the+Hitam+Putih+talk+show+&btnG. Retrieved on September 11, 2023.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2010). *An introduction to sociolinguistics* (6th Ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.
- Wardhaugh, R., & Fuller, J. M. (2021). *An introduction to sociolinguistics* (9th Ed.). John Wiley & Sons.

Wulandari, W., Iman, J. N., & Surayatika, D. (2023). An analysis of code-mixing used by the sixth semester students of the English Department of Indo Global Mandiri University. *Journal of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics*, 5(1), 99-109. https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=An+analysis+of+codemixing+used+by++the+sixth+semester+students+of+the+English+Department+of+Indo+Global+Mandiri+University.+&btnG. Retrieved on July 11, 2023.

APPENDICES

Appendix -A – Questions of Interview

Interview 1
From two barbers sitting in barber shop
"Tusdy kam bech tusan ko kay mushkilat hyn?" (What sort of problems do you face in your work?)
"Tusin Bal katny dy kitny passsy gandy ho?" (How much do you charge for a haircut?)
"Tusin dhariii Kitny logan dy bal Katdy ho?" (How many customers do you attend daily?)
"Tusin Kitny taran dy Bal Katdy ho?" (How many styles of haircuts do you offer?)
Interview 2
From two drivers sitting in the parking lot.
"Ustado! K haal aa? Saffar di waja naal thak gayey hoso?" (Mr. Driver! How are you? Must have got tired after a long journey?)
"Apnrhy shobay day baray bithch dasso, aya aey asaan kum hay yaa mushkil?" (Tell us something about your profession, is it easy or difficult?)
"Tussi rastay bitch k k mushkalaat dikhday ho?" (What difficulties do you face during your daily travels?)
"Gaddi day kay kay masaael honday aen long routaa tay?" (What sort of difficulties do you face during long-distance travel?)
Interview 3
From two mechanics sitting in the workshop.
"Tusin Roz kitny passy kma kendy ho?" (How much money do you earn daily?)
"Tosan ko es kam bech ky mushkil pash ayni hh?" (What sort of difficulty do you face in your work?)
"Tusin hh kam kushi nal kian krdy ho?" (Why do you perform your work happily?)
"Tusdy es kam da ky mustalkbil hh?" (What is the future of your work?)
Interview 4
From two maids sitting in their home.
"Tusin apny malik kolo kitny passy kendy ho?" (How much money do you get from your boss?)
"Kitny ganty Kam krdy ho diharii Tusin?" (How many hours do you work in a day?)
"Tusin Kiary Kiary kam kardy ho?" (What sort of work do you do?)
"Hafty bech kitnin Chotin Krdy ho Tusin?" (How many holidays do you take in a week?)
Interview 5
From two shopkeepers sitting in shops.
"KaRobar kaja chlda hh?" (How's the business?)
"Tusin diayriii bech kitna naFaa kma ghndy ho?" (How much profit do you earn?)
"Kitny sal Tu dukn krdy ho?" (How many years have you been running the shop?)
"Dukanan di oukat ky hh suba tu sham tk?" (What are the opening hours of your shop from morning to night?)
Interview 6
From two beauticians sitting in parlours.

"Kitni Kurian da makeup kr dy ho Diahrii?" (How many ladies do you beautify daily?)
"Makeup dy kitny Rupay gahndy ho?" (How much do you charge for makeup?)
"Makeup ty kitna waqt lyndy ho?" (How much time do you take for makeup?)
"Tusty parlour ty kitny log kam kr dy hn?" (How many employees work in your shop?)
Interview 7
From two farmers sitting in fields.
"Tusin kitnii qisam dian sabzin lyndy ho?" (How many types of vegetables do you cultivate?)
"Tusin kiriii sabzi sb tu zyada lyndy ho?" (Which vegetable do you cultivate the most?)
"Sabzin kis nal Rhndy ho?" (Which tool do you use to cultivate the vegetables?)
"Sabzin ko lyny ala pani kutho aynda?" (Where do you get the water from to irrigate the vegetable fields?)
Interview 8
From two housewives sitting at home.
"Tusdy Garaaly ky kam kardy hn?" (What do your husbands do?)
"Tusin ap k kam kardio?" (What do you do?)
"Tusdy bachy kari kari elasa bech phrdy hn?" (Which class do your children attend?)
"Tusin Gara ko kis tra chlandy ho?" (How do you manage your home?)
Interview 9
From two tailors sitting in tailoring shops.
"Tusin din bech kitny suit kapry seardy ho?" (How many suits do you stitch in a day?)
"Tuisn aka jaory dy kitny pssy gandy ho?" (How much do you charge for a single suit?)
"Tusdy kama bech kis kis tra dy mashil hn?" (What types of problems do you have in your work?)
"Tusda kam bijli nal nal mutasr hona hh k ni?" (Does your work get disturbed when there is a power outage?)
Interview 10
From two property dealers sitting in the office.
"Tusian kol kary kary customers andy hn?" (What types of customers do you have?)
"Tusin ak customer kolo kitna commission kindy ho?" (How much commission do you charge a customer?)
"Ajkal Tusda karobar kassa chlda hh?" (How is your business nowadays?)
"Tusdy kama bech ky mushkilat hn?" (What sort of problems do you have?)

Appendix -B - Transcription of Interview

Barbers:

Asalam u Alaikum, Wa alaikum Salam, k hal a theek ho, g Allah Pak da karam theek thak, sab to pehleyan ma tusda shukriya ada kardan tusan sun asan go interview wastay time dita, is interview da maqsad aik tehqeeq aa, aik research aa, tusda v shukriya bhai, sab tu peheyan tusan apna taraf daso na k taraf aa tusda, mara na Sami aa, ma Saloon da kam kardan, apni shop aa mari, da us ta ma saloon da kam kardan, ta tusan de shubay vech, jira ae barber industry aa jiri, is bech tusan go k k mushkalat darpesh han, actually es vech boht saray masayal asan go darpesh han, razor mahangay ho gaye han, us to ilawa karaye mehangay ho gaye han, log pesay kat denday han, karaya ziada, us to ilawa bill v ziada andi aa, saman mehanga ho gya, machinan waghera, qenchiyan waghera, ae sara saman mehanga ho gya, output asan go kam aa boht ziada, acha theek hio gya, acha tusi ae daso k tusan kol kis kis tarha day gahak andan, asan kon different gahak anday han, koi style baralda, kinan di assen puff baranday han lovely kar ka, fir undi asan shave waghera kardan han, balan da style karday han, balan go dry karday han, koi lambi cutting karanday han, koi darmayani, mukhtalaf kism di cutting karday han. fir us tay bad razor da istamal karday han undi shave waghera vech, es to ilawa v koi aisa issue ha jira tusan go pesh hova, g bohta saray issue han g,, matlab cheezan bohat mehangiyan ho gayi han, matlab k output asdi boht kam ha..

Drivers:

Asalam u alaikum, waalaikum salam, kia hal ha tusda, Alhamdulillah theek thak sir, theek ho tusi? Allah pak da skukar, theek thak, sab tu pehlan da tusda shukriya ada kardan k as interview astay tusan time dita asan ko, na sir, koi gal nai, acha ustado ma tusan kolo pehlan ae sawal puchsan k tusi ae daso k tusan safar di waja nal thakay da na hoso, Sir hon adat ho gayi aa, thakan shakan da ni hondi ae, asan da pichlay.

15 sal tu ae kam ae k passanger go aik jaga tu chana de doi jagha te le jana, ae daily da routine ae, aes nal thakan da hondi ae lekin mehsos nai hondi ae, sai ho gya, ta dosra ma tusan kolo ae sawal puchsan k tusi ae daso k tusan ko k k muskal pesh aandi ae es shobay bech, sir o mawra v ha k bara mushakl kam ae drivery, es vch muskalan da shumar karan

lag julan ta oht ziada han,kaday asday tyre pancher ho juldi ae kaday load di issue ho juldi a overload hoi di hondi ae kaday gadi,kada passanger day nakhray,elada galan hondiyan,kadan engine de mislay peda ho julday han,kadan brekan fail ho juldiyan,as das ni saktay han k kitnay maslan han,ae dravery jiri ae,ae loka kam nai khasa mushkal kam aa,ookha kam aa,koi apny peshay de hawaly na hor koi daso k k honday han masayail,asan driver pesa tusi aakh sakday ho k hawai rozi aala pessha,asan go na ae pta Honda ae asan di subha kis jagha ha sham kis jagha ae,kar pochsan ,na pochsan,brake lagsi,na lagsi,gadi tursi,na tursi,yani asan di totally hawai rozi ha,risk di job aa,machine ha,kisa waqt kam kardi aa,kisan waqt ni kardi,zindagi vch kayi dafa ae Honda aa,kada brake fail ho juldi aa,kada accident ho julday han nikay motay,kadan speed marday aan,gadi slow karna mushkal ho juldi ae,bas koshish karday han k carefully saray kam kitay julan,lekin ae aa k koi akhiya nai ja sakda,ae sariyan jiran chezan han ae lagiyan rehandiyan nal nal,kadan traffic da baray masayal han,hon baray sakht ho gay han,kisa jagha seatbelt na bao usdi waja na jurmany,kisa jadha windscreen de masayal,kisa jagha hor so mislay han,

Mechanics:

k dasan tusan go bas,mushkal kam ho gya,hon driver purani galan nai riyan,hon mushkal ho hgyai ha,tusan daso aa tusdi gadi ta kiray kiray log safar karday han?sir ma chunke long route ta gadi chalandan ,aes te ziadatar tajar log han,businessman tusan aakh sakday ho,oooh an,fir hor nokriyan karnay aalay log v hondayan,lekin kuray haftay vech aik kad dafa karday han,da baki ae aa k asan day safar karnay alay ziada log han jiray asan di drive to mustafeez honday han,ziada tar tusan akhtay ho k tajar hi han busiunessman,kiyan k ma muzaffarabad to pindi de route ta Toyota tordan da us ta daily anay Janay aala banda nai ja sakda,bohat boht shukriyan sir tusan asan go time dita.

Maids:

Ma aik professional maid han,ma lokan de karan vech kam kardi aan,oar lokan day karan vech kam kar ga ma apnay karan Aleyan go support kardi aan,tusi apnay malik kolo kitny aik pesay kinday oo es kam day,ma es kam day apnay malik kolo10000 (das hazar rapeya) kindi aan,ae das hazar jira tusi kinday oo ae poray month da honda ae,g ae 10000 poray month da honda ae,acha ta tusi ae daso k tusi k k kam karday oo kara wech?ma kara vech mukhtalif kam kardi aan,ma cleaning kardi aan,os to bad cooking kardiaan,washing kardi

aan oar bacheyan di care kardi aan,tusi din vich kitny ghanay kam karday hoso,ma din vich six hours kam kardi aan,es to ziada v kam kaday hova tay karday ho,g es to ziada v kam hova da kardi aan,ziada kam hova ta es di tusan do payment elada denday han,g esdi payment elada denday han.da tusi ae daso k tusi haftay vech kitni chutiyan karday ho?haftay vech ma 1 chuti kardi han ta maheenay vech 3,4 ho juldi han,tusi apnay es profession nal mutmayen ho?g ma apny es peshay na mutmayen han.Tusda boht Shukriya.

Beauticians:

Tusi k kam karday ho,tusda k profession ha,ma butician ha,mera apna saloon ha,tusda ae saloon kis jagha ta aa,jitha asean rehanday han,usi jagha da aa,tusi din vech kitni kuryan da makeup karday ho?asean din vech mostly 10,15 kuryan da makeup kar kinday han,makeup day kitnay rupay kinday ho tuseen?customer jes tareeqay day kam karanda usi hisab nal pesay kinday han,tusi ae daso k aik makeup kardeyan tusi kitna aik time landay ho,makeup jis tarha da honda ,oar jis tarha ri customer di skin hondi ha usi hisab nal time landay han,tusday parlor tay kitny log kam karday han tusan nal,astay parlor vech oar ath(8)log kam karday han,tusi apny customer go kis tarha treat karday ho?asean unhan nal acha smoothly behavior rakhtay han,acha ae daso kay tusi apnay profession nal mutmaeen ho?satisfied ho?g g,asta acha nazam chal julda,acha ae daso k es mehangai day dor bech tusdi amdani,income kitni aa?aamndi bas theek thak aa,asta nazam chal julda,Theek aa tusda boht boht shukriya.

Farmers:

Ma aik farmer han,sabzi waghera da kam karda han,tusi ae daso k tusi kitni kisam di sabzi randay ho,asi apnay khetan vech mukhtalaf qisam di vagitable randay han,jisdi growth wastay asen fertilize karday han us nu,crop supply aa,seed aa,usdi growth wastay soil achi hova,theek ho gya,tusi ae daso k kitnay kisam di sabziyan laganday ho tusi,mukhtalaf qisam diyan sabziyan landay han,moli ho gayi,gajar,tusi sabzi kes nal landay ho,asean sabzi tractor nal landay han,fir us go fertilize karday han,fir usdi growth wastay achi miti istamal karday han.

Housewives:

Sab to pehleyan tusi apna taharaf karao,ma aik housewife han,tusday husband k kam karday han,maray husband furniture da kam karday han,kiri jagha kam karday han,upper plate picha hi,kira kira furtinture baranday han,steel da furniture baranday han,acha da tusi aap k kam karday ho,ma aik housewife han hor kar day kam kardi han, washing kardi han oar silai v kar kindi han,tusan day bacahay kiri kiri class vech han,maray bachay children park kol aik school ha,hayat school system os bech parday han,oar nursery class vech parday han,tusi apni bacheyan di taleem to mutmaen ho,g Alhamdulillah mutmayeen han,tusi apnay kar da nazam kis tarhan chalanday ho,money save kar k v chalanday han,silai v kar kindi han,teaching v kar kindi han,isi tarha guzara ho jalda,chal julda nazam,es to ilawa tusdiyan freework bech k sargarmiyan han?free waqt bech reading oar story waghera parh kindi han,tusda boht shukriya.

Tailors:

Peshay de lehaz nal ma darzi han,ma kapray silai kardi han,ae daso k din vech tusi kitnay suit cee lenday ho,ma din vech takreeban teen to char suit silai kar kindi han,sab to pehleyan kapreyan di measurement kardi han,fir ondi cutting kardi han,fir undi silai karna sharu kardi han,tusi aik suit di kitni silai kinday ho,ma aik suit di payment panj soo(500) kindi han,jiray bazara aalay darzi han oo thoray mangay han keyan k aaj kal fabric,thread, bohat ziada menga ae,needle v boht ziada mehangi ae,da es waja to panj soo(500) fir v kam han,tusda kam dosray taileran kolo kis tarhan different aa?mara kam es wastay different ha keyan k ma aik ta kapray jaldi silai kardi han,oar dosra mere kam vech boht ziada safai aa,mere clothes bilkul v kharab ni honday dosra mara kam boht neat oar clean honda,tusan kol kiray kiray customer aanday han,mare kol mukhtalif customer anday han,mohalay day,bazara day,modern ,classical ,matlab k har design k kapray ma silai kar kindi aan,tusan da bohat bohat shukriya.

Property dealers:

Ma property da kam kardan, tusan kol kiray kiray customer anday han?Actually, asan kol mukhtalif kisam day customer anday han baz jiray achi. Investment karna chanday han,baz log honday han jiray apnay kara astay plot kinana chanday han,asan kol jagha jiri ae o

prime location aa,rent ta v asean danday han,lease ta v jagha asean apnay customer ko danday han,bohta hi acha ho gya,tusi ae daso k aik customer kolo kitna comission kinday ho,sir g asdi koshish hondi aa k customer go asean achi jagha de sakan,ta k utha achi development ho saka,da asan di koshish aye hondi ha kam to kam asean profit rakhan ta k doran partiyan khush revan,tusda aj kal property da business kesa ja reya?Shukar Alhamdulillah Sir,chunke mehangayi boht ziada ho gayi aa,asdan comission bohat kam ae lekin customer MashaAllah asan kon bohat achay han,theek,ta tusan go es shobay vech koi masayal v han?Sir aaj kal chun k investment bohat ziada ho gayi ha,es watay investment day masayal han thoray jay,da tusan kolo koi kam arsa astay koi jagha chaye di hova da usta koi tareeka,as vech asean sir lease ta jagha danday han,lease ta tusi jagha kitnay arsay astay danday ho,20 sal,25, sal,30 sal usto ziada nai,usday badlay customer tusan go k danday han,usday badlay customer asan go fix amount danday han.

Appendix -C - Checklist for Observation

✓ Identification of English Words

Only English words are noted during the observation of native Hindko speakers.
These words are analyzed to understand their role in code-mixing.

✓ Frequency of English Word Usage

The frequency of English word usage is calculated to assess how often native Hindko speakers incorporate English words in their speech.

✓ Grammatical Categories of English Words

The grammatical categories (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.) of the noted English words are identified and categorized to understand their integration into Hindko language.