Unraveling Lexical Mixing Patterns: A Comprehensive Morphological Evaluation of Pakistani English

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Abstract

This article delves into the intricate phenomenon of Lexical Mixing within the context of Pakistani English, shedding light on distinctive linguistic patterns and sociolinguistic influences. Employing a comprehensive morphological evaluation, the study distinguishes Lexical Mixing from Code-Switching, emphasizing its unique features at the lexical level. Through an examination of various linguistic examples, such as "Nikkahfied," which blends the Urdu term "Nikkah" with the English suffix "-fied," the research explores the practical implications for language teaching, addressing a notable gap in applied linguistics and offering educators insights for culturally relevant language education. Examining the usage and impact of newly coined terms resulting from Lexical Mixing, such as "Nikkahfied," enriches our understanding of linguistic creativity in Pakistani English. This analysis contributes to broader discussions on language evolution and cultural representation, emphasizing the dynamic nature of language within this specific linguistic context. Beyond academic realms, the research holds practical relevance by providing guidance for individuals using or learning Pakistani English, fostering more effective and culturally sensitive communication. Overall, this qualitative and observed-based analysis contributes to a deeper appreciation of the linguistic richness of Pakistani English while promoting inclusive language policies that celebrate linguistic diversity.

Introduction

Pakistani English, influenced by British colonial history and a blend of regional languages, is a dynamic linguistic variety. In everyday communication, it features a distinctive vocabulary with regional language elements and involves code-switching. Notable contributions to global literature come from Pakistani English authors, reflecting its rich literary landscape. English holds educational significance and is widely used in media, with variations across regions contributing to its ongoing evolution. Pakistani English stands as a unique linguistic identity shaped by historical legacies and contemporary influences. Lexical mixing refers to the practice of blending words from different languages or linguistic sources within a single discourse or communication. This phenomenon is often observed in multilingual or bilingual communities where speakers effortlessly incorporate terms from various languages into their speech or writing. Lexical mixing contributes to linguistic creativity, reflecting the dynamic nature of language as it evolves and adapts to diverse cultural influences. In the context of Pakistani English, lexical mixing is notable, with speakers seamlessly integrating words from regional languages like Urdu, Punjabi, and others into their English communication, adding a distinctive flavor to the language.

Lexical mixing on the lexical level involves the blending or combining of words from different languages or linguistic sources within the lexicon or vocabulary of a language. This practice occurs when speakers seamlessly integrate terms from multiple languages into their speech or writing, creating a unique linguistic fusion. In the context of Pakistani English, lexical mixing on the lexical level is evident as speakers incorporate words from regional languages, such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Pashto, into their English vocabulary. This process adds a layer of linguistic richness and cultural diversity to the lexicon of Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptability and creativity of language in a multilingual context. Studying lexical mixing in Pakistani English is crucial for understanding the cultural and linguistic intricacies of this unique linguistic variety. This research provides insights into identity expression, showcasing the dynamic nature of language adaptation. It reveals communication patterns, offering valuable information on how individuals navigate between English and regional languages. In literature, lexical mixing contributes to artistic expression, conveying cultural nuances authentically. This study also aims to address gaps in existing research, such as regional variations, the impact on comprehension, and the social context of lexical mixing. Overall, delving into lexical mixing enhances our understanding of Pakistani English's evolution and its implications for communication and education. Lexical mixing in social media refers to the combination of different languages or linguistic elements within a single message or conversation. It can serve various purposes, such as expressing cultural identity, connecting with a diverse audience, or adding emphasis. However, excessive lexical mixing might pose challenges in communication clarity, potentially limiting the message's reach to those proficient in multiple languages. social media often incorporates lexical mixing as users may seamlessly blend different languages or linguistic elements within their posts. This practice is influenced by factors such as personal preferences, cultural context, and the desire to connect with a broader audience. Lexical mixing can be a dynamic way for users to express themselves and navigate the multilingual landscape of online communication. This study on lexical mixing in Pakistani English is significant due to its focus on a neglected aspect in the literature. By delving into the intricacies of lexical blending, particularly at the lexical level, the research aims to contribute fresh insights into the linguistic dynamics of Pakistani English. Beyond academia, it holds practical implications for educators and communication professionals, offering potential enhancements to language teaching and cross-cultural communication strategies. The study extends the boundaries of sociolinguistics, enriching our understanding of language variation in multilingual contexts. Furthermore, it explores the cultural dimensions of lexical mixing, illuminating how language choices shape the cultural identity of Pakistani English speakers. In essence, this research not only fills a gap but also opens avenues for future exploration, fostering a deeper understanding of the evolving nature of language in multilingual societies.

Significance of the Study:
This study on Lexical Mixing in Pakistani English is significant for unraveling linguistic patterns, distinguishing them from Code-Switching, and providing insights into sociolinguistic influences. It addresses a crucial gap in language teaching methodologies, offering practical implications for educators. By examining newly coined terms, it enriches our understanding of linguistic creativity in Pakistani English. The research contributes to the broader discourse on language evolution and cultural representation. It holds value for both academia and practical language users, fostering a deeper appreciation for the linguistic richness of Pakistani English. Additionally, the study promotes more inclusive language policies, recognizing and celebrating linguistic diversity within the Pakistani context.

Research Objectives
Followings are the objectives of the current study:
1. To distinguish and categorize Lexical Mixing patterns within Pakistani English
2. To discern the differences between Lexical Mixing and Code-Switching in Pakistani English
3. To explore the sociolinguistic factors influencing the occurrence and acceptance of lexical mixing in Pakistani English

Research Questions
Followings are the research questions of the current study:
1. What are the distinctive patterns and classifications of Lexical Mixing within Pakistani English at the lexical level, and how can these patterns be identified and characterized?
2. How do the differences between Lexical Mixing and Code-Switching manifest within the linguistic context of Pakistani English, particularly in terms of vocabulary, syntax, and morphological features?
3. To what extent do sociolinguistic factors influence the occurrence of Lexical Mixing in Pakistani English, and what are the specific contextual elements that shape the use of mixed lexical items in different communicative settings?

Literature Review
The historical and sociolinguistic context of Pakistani English is deeply rooted in the country's colonial legacy and the subsequent post-independence developments. During the British colonial period, English was introduced to the Indian subcontinent and became a prominent language in administration and education (Kachru, 1983). After gaining independence in 1947, English retained its significance in Pakistan, becoming one of the official languages alongside Urdu. The language continued to play a crucial role in governance, education, and the legal system (Haq, 1997). The choice of English as a medium of instruction in elite educational institutions further contributed to the development of Pakistani English, creating a distinct linguistic form influenced by local linguistic varieties (Lakhan, 2008). Pakistan's linguistic diversity, with various regional languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Pashto, adds complexity to language use in different sociolinguistic contexts (Hussain, 2007). Sociolinguistic factors, including class, ethnicity, and urbanization, influence the use and perception of English, creating variation in English proficiency among different social groups (Baumgardner,2008). Social media is an online platform that people use to create social networks or relationships with other people who have similar interests, activities, histories, or real-life connections to their own or to their career, according to Akram and Kumar (2017).
Chukwuere and Chukwuere (2017) offer an alternative viewpoint, stating that social media opens up avenues for interpersonal connection, dialogue, generate new words. English is widely used in Pakistani media, contributing to the shaping of linguistic norms and language attitudes (Rahman, 1996). Globalization further reinforces the influence of English, associating it with economic opportunities and international communication (Norton, 2000). The linguistic landscape of Pakistani English is also characterized by language contact, leading to lexical mixing as elements from indigenous languages are incorporated into English speech (Rahman, 2003). Overall, the historical and sociolinguistic context of Pakistani English is a multifaceted phenomenon that reflects the country's complex linguistic and cultural dynamics.

Lexical Mixing as a linguistic phenomenon
Lexical mixing, also known as code-blending or lexical borrowing, is a linguistic phenomenon prevalent in multilingual or bilingual communities, highlighting the dynamic interplay of languages within an individual's speech or writing (Garcia, 2018). This process involves the

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seamless integration of words, phrases, or expressions from one language into another, occurring fluidly within the same communicative context (Myers, 2012). In environments where individuals are proficient in more than one language, lexical mixing emerges as a natural outcome of their diverse linguistic repertoire (Rodriguez, 2015). This fluidity allows speakers to draw upon the lexicon of multiple languages, enriching their communication with a nuanced and contextually appropriate linguistic palette. The occurrence of lexical mixing is driven by various factors, including social dynamics, cultural influences, and the communicative context, making it a dynamic and context-dependent linguistic phenomenon. One of the distinctive features of lexical mixing is its adaptability to the communicative needs of speakers (Smith, 2010). It serves as a flexible tool for conveying precise meanings, expressing cultural nuances, or establishing social bonds within the multilingual community. The phenomenon is not limited to specific language pairs or combinations, and its prevalence can vary based on individual language proficiencies, societal norms, and language policies. Understanding lexical mixing provides valuable insights into the sociolinguistic dynamics of multilingual communities (Garcia, 2018). It sheds light on how individuals navigate between languages based on social relationships, cultural affiliations, and contextual appropriateness. Moreover, the study of lexical mixing offers a deeper appreciation for the linguistic creativity within these communities, as speakers engage in constant negotiation and adaptation to express their thoughts and identities.

Code-Switching VS Lexical Mixing
Code-switching and lexical mixing are both linguistic phenomena involving the use of multiple languages within a single communicative context, but they differ in their focus and scope.
Code-switching
Code-switching refers to the practice of alternation between two or more languages within a conversation, sentence, or discourse. This alternation can occur at different linguistic levels, including lexical (words), syntactic (sentence structure), and even phonological (sounds). Speakers code-switch for various reasons such as emphasizing a point, expressing cultural identity, or accommodating the linguistic abilities of their audience. Code-switching is a broader term that encompasses various forms of language alternation.
Lexical mixing
Lexical mixing specifically focuses on the integration of words or phrases from one language into another within the same discourse (Myers, 2012). Lexical mixing focuses on the borrowing or incorporation of individual lexical items, emphasizing the seamless blending of vocabulary across languages. It's a subset of code-switching that zeros in on the borrowing aspect and may not involve full syntactic or structural shifts.

lexical mixing specifically focuses on the integration of words or phrases from one language into another within the same discourse (Myers, 2012). Unlike code-switching, which encompasses a spectrum of language alternation, lexical mixing emphasizes the seamless blending of individual lexical items across languages. It underscores the fluid incorporation of vocabulary from different linguistic sources without necessarily involving significant syntactic or structural shifts. The existing literature on code-switching and lexical mixing in the context of Pakistani English provides a valuable foundation for understanding the linguistic dynamics in this multilingual society. Rahman's (1996) exploration of language policies and planning post-independence sets the historical and sociolinguistic context, laying the groundwork for examining language choices in various domains. Haq's (2009) work on language policies in education contributes insights into the prevalence of code-switching and lexical mixing in formal educational settings, shedding light on their impact on language use patterns. Lakhan's (2008) research on English in education policy and planning provides further context for understanding the linguistic choices made within educational institutions. Kachru's (1986) influential work on World Englishes offers a

theoretical lens for understanding the development of distinct linguistic features, including code-switching and lexical mixing, in Pakistani English. Additionally, Myers' (2012) exploration of lexical blending in multilingual communities provides a theoretical framework for understanding lexical mixing. To distinguish code-switching from lexical mixing in the context of Pakistani English, future research could build on these foundational studies, exploring language use patterns in various domains and investigating the social motivations and implications of these linguistic phenomena among different demographic groups in Pakistan.

Linguistic Creativity and Cultural Representation
Linguistic creativity and cultural representation are interconnected aspects of language use that play a crucial role in shaping the way individuals express themselves within a given community. Linguistic creativity involves the innovative and resourceful use of language to convey meaning, often extending beyond conventional linguistic norms. On the other hand, cultural representation in language refers to the ways in which language reflects, embodies, and perpetuates cultural values, identities, and practices.

One notable aspect of linguistic creativity is the ability to construct new words, phrases, or expressions that capture unique meanings or concepts. This creativity can be observed in the formation of neologisms, wordplay, metaphors, and other forms of linguistic innovation. In a culturally diverse context, linguistic creativity becomes a dynamic tool for expressing and negotiating cultural identities. It allows individuals to navigate between languages, employing code-switching or lexical mixing to convey nuanced meanings and establish connections between different cultural and linguistic spheres.

Cultural representation in language goes beyond individual linguistic expressions and encompasses broader patterns of communication within a community. The way people speak, the choice of language varieties, and the incorporation of cultural references in discourse contribute to the representation of cultural norms, values, and practices. Language becomes a medium through which cultural identities are articulated, shared, and preserved. In multicultural and multilingual societies, the intertwining of various linguistic and cultural elements enriches the overall cultural representation in language use.

Furthermore, linguistic creativity and cultural representation are evident in storytelling, folklore, and artistic expressions. The narratives people create, the idioms they use, and the metaphors they employ often reflect cultural symbols, traditions, and shared experiences. These linguistic and cultural expressions serve as a means of preserving heritage, transmitting knowledge, and fostering a sense of belonging within a community.

Educational Significance and Language Teaching
The relationship between linguistic creativity and cultural representation holds significant implications for education and language teaching. Understanding and leveraging these aspects can enhance the effectiveness of language instruction and contribute to a more culturally inclusive educational experience.

Culturally Relevant Curriculum
Recognizing linguistic creativity and cultural representation helps in developing curricula that reflect the diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds of students. Incorporating culturally relevant materials and examples in language instruction fosters a deeper connection between students and the content.

Encouraging Student Engagement
Integrating linguistic creativity in teaching materials and activities can stimulate student interest and engagement. Creative language tasks, such as creating new expressions or playing with

language structures, not only enhance linguistic skills but also encourage a sense of ownership and enthusiasm for language learning.

Fostering Cross-Cultural Competence
Language teaching that emphasizes cultural representation promotes cross-cultural competence. Students gain insights into different cultural perspectives, communication styles, and expressions, fostering not only language proficiency but also intercultural understanding and empathy.

Enhancing Language Proficiency
Linguistic creativity, when integrated into language teaching, can enhance language proficiency. Creative exercises that involve playing with language structures, idioms, or even creating new expressions provide opportunities for students to explore and experiment with the language in meaningful ways.

Developing Critical Thinking Skills
Analyzing cultural representation in language requires critical thinking skills. Language teaching that encourages students to critically examine how language reflects culture promotes analytical thinking and a deeper understanding of the social and cultural contexts in which language is used.

Bridging Language and Culture
Integrating linguistic creativity and cultural representation helps bridge the gap between language and culture. Language learners not only acquire linguistic skills but also gain cultural insights that are essential for effective communication in real-world contexts.

Creating Inclusive Learning Environments
Emphasizing cultural representation in language teaching contributes to the creation of inclusive learning environments. It acknowledges and values the linguistic and cultural diversity of students, fostering a positive and respectful atmosphere in the classroom.

Promoting Lifelong Language Learning
Viewing language learning as a dynamic and creative process encourages a mindset of lifelong learning. When students recognize the richness of linguistic creativity and cultural representation, they are more likely to view language acquisition as an ongoing exploration rather than a static skill acquisition.

Regional variations and sociolinguistic factors
Regional variations in language are evident in the distinct dialects, accents, and linguistic features that characterize different geographic areas. Dialectal differences contribute to variations in pronunciation, syntax, and vocabulary, creating unique linguistic landscapes across regions. These variations are not solely linguistic but are also deeply intertwined with sociolinguistic factors. Socioeconomic status plays a significant role in language variation, as individuals from different social strata may exhibit distinct linguistic features based on their economic backgrounds, educational levels, and access to linguistic resources. Additionally, cultural practices and traditions within a region significantly influence language use, leading to the incorporation of region-specific vocabulary associated with local customs and rituals. Sociolinguistic attitudes toward language are shaped by societal norms, impacting language choices and reinforcing regional linguistic identity. Overall, the interplay between regional variations and sociolinguistic factors reflects the dynamic relationship between language and

society, highlighting the intricate tapestry of linguistic diversity influenced by historical, cultural, and socioeconomic dimensions within different regions.

Methodology
Nature of Research
This study adopts a qualitative research design, utilizing a descriptive and exploratory approach to investigate Lexical Mixing within Pakistani English discourse on Instagram. Qualitative methods are chosen for their suitability in capturing the dynamic and context-dependent nature of language use on social media platforms

Data Collection
For data collection, an observational approach was employed to examine instances of Lexical Mixing on Instagram. Systematic observations were conducted by browsing through posts, captions, and comments on the platform. Instagram's search function was utilized to explore a diverse range of content, including posts from public profiles, stories, and hashtags related to Pakistani English or relevant cultural topics. During the observational period, specific examples of Lexical Mixing were documented, noting instances of language blending incorporating words from both English and regional languages. Purposeful sampling was undertaken to focus on posts exemplifying diverse patterns of Lexical Mixing and representing various themes, topics, or user demographics

Data Analysis
Observational data were systematically validated and verified to ensure accuracy and completeness. Detailed documentation of the observational process was maintained, including dates, methods, and any contextual factors influencing data collection. Finally, a comprehensive dataset of observed instances of Lexical Mixing was compiled, organized by thematic categories or linguistic patterns, and a detailed observational report was prepared summarizing key findings and insights derived from the observed data.

Theory
The Item and Process Model, as introduced by Aronoff (1976), posits that morphology consists of "items" (morphemes or stems) and "processes" (rules governing morphological changes). In the context of Pakistani English, characterized by lexical mixing and unique linguistic features, this study aims to identify, categorize, and analyze the morphological components of newly coined terms resulting from Lexical Mixing. The research will investigate how specific morphemes or stems from diverse linguistic sources are integrated seamlessly into English discourse, reflecting the fluid nature of morphological adaptation. By scrutinizing linguistic creativity and cultural representation through the lens of morphology, the study seeks to contribute a nuanced understanding of the morphological dynamics in this multilingual society. The examination of morphological patterns will be conducted through thorough linguistic analysis, taking into account both the item (morpheme) level and the processes governing morphological adaptations within the context of Lexical Mixing in Pakistani English.

Discussion and Analysis
The collected data will undergo rigorous analysis, focusing on morphological structures, semantic shifts, and contextual usage. By identifying common morphemes and linguistic patterns, this analysis aims to uncover the systematic nature of lexical mixing in Pakistani English. In this phase, a collection of lexical items from social media platforms will be amassed. These items will include lexical blends, loanwords, and hybrid terms that epitomize lexical mixing in Pakistani English. Subsequently, a systematic analysis of the morphological processes

involved in the creation of these lexical items will be conducted. Morphological blending, compounding, and affixation will be examined to understand the structural nuances of lexical mixing. In linguistics and morphology, a lexicon typically contains entries for free morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning that can stand alone. Morphological rules are indeed processes that act on these free morphemes. However, it's important to note that bound morphemes, which cannot stand alone and need to attach to free morphemes, are not necessarily excluded from the lexicon.

Morphological rules involve the combination or alteration of morphemes, whether they are free or bound, to create meaningful linguistic forms. The lexicon encompasses the entire set of morphemes, both free and bound, that are used in a language. Therefore, while free morphemes may have separate entries in the lexicon, bound morphemes are still integral to the morphological rules that govern word formation and should be considered part of the linguistic system. In the given context, it seems to describe the difference between Item and Arrangement (IA) and Item and Process (IP) models in morphology. In the IP model, only free morphemes, like "spiral," have independent entries in the lexicon. Bound morphemes, such as "-ize" and "-er," are considered as part of morphological rules.

For instance, in the case of "spiralizer," "spiral" is the free morpheme with its own entry, while "-ize" and "-er" are bound morphemes that contribute to the process of forming the word. The advantage of the IP model is that it allows bound morphemes to be understood in conjunction with rules, eliminating the need for separate entries. The provided example with the rule for making plurals ([key]N → [keys]N [+plural]) illustrates how the IP model handles bound morphemes within rules. The bound morpheme "-s" is part of the rule 'make plural,' operating on the free morpheme "key." This contrasts with the IA model, where individual constituents are linearly arranged. The IP model integrates bound morphemes into rules, simplifying the lexicon by not requiring separate entries for each morpheme, while still accounting for various morphological processes.

A social media content, including tweets, Facebook posts, instagram and online discussions, will be scrutinized for instances of lexical mixing. The focus will be on capturing real-time language use, where the dynamic nature of social media platforms often facilitates the rapid evolution of linguistic phenomena.

Nikkahfied

The term "Nikkahfied" exemplifies lexical mixing in Pakistani English discourse. It combines the native term "Nikkah," referring to an Islamic marriage contract, with the English suffix "-fied," indicating completion or transformation. This blending of elements from different linguistic sources results in a creative term used informally to describe someone who has recently gotten married or entered into a formal marital commitment. This pattern reflects the linguistic fusion characteristic of Pakistani English, where native terms related to cultural practices integrate with English morphology to convey nuanced meanings. The term "Nikkahfied" demonstrates lexical mixing rather than code-switching in Pakistani English. Unlike code-switching, where entire linguistic elements from different languages are interchanged, lexical mixing involves the integration of morphological elements from multiple languages within a single lexical item. In this case, "Nikkah" from Urdu is combined with the English suffix "-fied" to create a new word, reflecting the creative fusion of linguistic elements in Pakistani English. The term "Nikkahfied" underscores the influence of sociolinguistic factors on the occurrence and acceptance of lexical mixing in Pakistani English. It reflects a cultural practice (Nikkah) integrated with English morphology, indicating a blending of linguistic and cultural influences. This demonstrates how language practices in Pakistani English are shaped by sociocultural norms and practices, highlighting the dynamic nature of language adaptation and

evolution within specific cultural contexts. At the item level, "Nikkahfied" presents a blend of linguistic elements from Urdu and English, with "Nikkah" originating from Urdu and "-fied" as an English suffix indicating completion or transformation, resulting in a new word in Pakistani English. The process level analysis reveals the morphological blending of these elements, with "Nikkah" and "-fied" combined to form the lexical item. This process showcases the dynamic nature of language adaptation and creativity within Pakistani English discourse. Within the framework of the IP model, "Nikkah" functions as the free morpheme, while "-fied" acts as a bound morpheme, integrated into the morphological rule governing word formation. This exemplifies how lexical mixing occurs within the IP model. Sociolinguistically, "Nikkahfied" reflects the intertwining of linguistic and cultural dynamics in Pakistani English, illustrating how native terms like "Nikkah" are integrated with English morphology to create new lexical items, thereby emphasizing sociocultural influences on language use and adaptation within this linguistic context.

Talbalization

Examining "Talbalization" through the lens of the Item and Process (IP) model provides insights into the phenomenon of lexical mixing in Pakistani English. This term exemplifies the fusion of linguistic elements, where "Taliban" is combined with the suffix "-ization" to form a new lexical item. At the item level, "Talbalization" represents a neologism in Pakistani English discourse, highlighting the integration of native terms and English morphology to address socio-political phenomena. This integration underscores the dynamic nature of language adaptation and creativity within Pakistani English discourse, supporting the exploration of sociolinguistic factors influencing lexical mixing. The process level analysis within the IP model reveals the morphological blending involved in forming "Talbalization," where the Urdu term "Taliban" functions as the base morpheme, and the English suffix "-ization" serves as the derivational morpheme. This term exemplifies the fusion of linguistic elements, where "Taliban," a free morpheme borrowed from Urdu, is combined with the suffix "-ization," a bound morpheme from English, to form a new lexical item. At the item level, "Talbalization" represents a neologism in Pakistani English discourse, highlighting the integration of native terms and English morphology to address socio-political phenomena. This integration underscores the dynamic nature of language adaptation and creativity within Pakistani English discourse, supporting the exploration of sociolinguistic factors influencing lexical mixing This integration of linguistic elements reflects the evolution of language to capture and express socio-political phenomena, especially in regions where the Taliban's presence has been significant. Overall, the analysis of "Talbalization" sheds light on the systematic nature of lexical mixing in Pakistani English discourse, contributing to our understanding of language evolution and cultural expression in this specific linguistic context.

Islamization

Analyzing "Islamization" through the lens of the Item and Process (IP) model elucidates its significance in understanding lexical mixing in Pakistani English. At the item level, "Islamization" showcases the integration of linguistic elements, with "Islam" as a free morpheme borrowed from Urdu and "-ization" as a bound morpheme from English. This blending reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and creativity within Pakistani English discourse, exemplifying the sociolinguistic influences shaping language use in the region. The process level analysis within the IP model reveals the morphological blending involved, where "Islam" combines with "-ization" to form the new lexical item, demonstrating the systematic nature of lexical mixing processes. This analysis underscores the cultural and ideological dynamics reflected in Pakistani English discourse, contributing to a deeper understanding of language

evolution and expression within this linguistic context. Analyzing "Islamization" within the context of the objectives provides insights into its significance in Pakistani English discourse. Without explicitly referencing the objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Islamization" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, where native terms are combined with English morphology, contributing to the creation of new vocabulary in Pakistani English. The term reflects sociolinguistic influences by addressing cultural and ideological phenomena relevant to Pakistani society, such as the process of Islamization. Understanding how lexical mixing occurs in Pakistani English can inform language teaching methodologies, especially in contexts where students may encounter such terms in media or everyday communication. Overall, analyzing "Islamization" aligns with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics of Pakistani English and its sociocultural implications, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of language variation and evolution in this context.

Rishtafied

Analyzing "Rishtafied" through the lens of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model sheds light on its significance in Pakistani English discourse. Without explicitly referencing the objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Rishtafied" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, as it combines the native term "rishta," commonly used in South Asian cultures to refer to a marital relationship or proposal, with the English suffix "-fied," indicating a state or condition. At the item level, "Rishtafied" demonstrates the fusion of linguistic elements, where "rishta" serves as the free morpheme and "-fied" as the bound morpheme, showcasing the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. This integration reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and creativity within Pakistani English discourse, addressing sociocultural phenomena relevant to the region. Understanding the occurrence of such terms can inform language teaching methodologies, especially in contexts where learners encounter them in media or everyday communication. Overall, analyzing "Rishtafied" aligns with the objectives by providing insights into the linguistic dynamics of Pakistani English and its sociocultural implications, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of language variation and evolution in this context.

Bollywoodization

Analyzing "Bollywoodization" within the framework of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model provides insights into its significance in linguistic discourse. Without explicitly referencing the objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Bollywoodization" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, blending the term "Bollywood" with the English suffix "-ization" to describe the influence or adaptation of Bollywood-style entertainment in non-Indian films or cultural contexts. At the item level, "Bollywoodization" demonstrates the integration of linguistic elements, with "Bollywood" as the free morpheme and "-ization" as the bound morpheme, illustrating the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. This integration reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and cultural influence within linguistic contexts. Understanding such terms can inform language teaching methodologies, particularly in regions where Bollywood-style entertainment has cultural significance. Overall, analyzing "Bollywoodization" contributes to our understanding of language variation and cultural expression in Pakistani English discourse, aligning with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing.

Ludofied

Analyzing "Ludo-fied" through the lens of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model provides insights into its significance in linguistic discourse. Without explicitly referencing the

objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Ludo-fied" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, blending the term "Ludo" with the suffix "-fied" to indicate a state of being engaged in or affected by playing Ludo. At the item level, "Ludo-fied" demonstrates the integration of linguistic elements, with "Ludo" as the free morpheme and "-fied" as the bound morpheme, illustrating the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. This integration reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and cultural influence within linguistic contexts. Understanding such terms can inform language teaching methodologies, particularly in regions where Ludo is popular and culturally significant. Overall, analyzing "Ludo-fied" contributes to our understanding of language variation and cultural expression in Pakistani English discourse, aligning with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing.

Dhabafication

Analyzing "Dhaba-fication" within the framework of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model provides insights into its significance in linguistic discourse. Without explicitly referencing the objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Dhaba-fication" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, combining "Dhaba" (a roadside eatery) with the suffix "-fication" to indicate the process of transforming or adopting characteristics of a dhaba. At the item level, "Dhaba-fication" demonstrates the integration of linguistic elements, with "Dhaba" as the free morpheme and "-fication" as the bound morpheme, illustrating the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. This integration reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and cultural influence within linguistic contexts. Understanding such terms can inform language teaching methodologies, particularly in regions where dhabas are prevalent and culturally significant. Overall, analyzing "Dhaba-fication" contributes to our understanding of language variation and cultural expression in Pakistani English discourse, aligning with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing.

Shaadiology

Analyzing "Shaadiology" within the framework of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model offers insights into its significance in linguistic discourse. Without explicitly referencing the objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Shaadiology" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, merging "Shaadi" (wedding) with the suffix "-ology" (denoting the study of a subject) to create a term indicating the study or analysis of weddings. At the item level, "Shaadiology" demonstrates the fusion of linguistic elements, with "Shaadi" functioning as the free morpheme and "-ology" as the bound morpheme, illustrating the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. This integration reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and cultural influence within linguistic contexts. Understanding such terms can inform language teaching methodologies, particularly in regions where wedding customs are significant. Overall, analyzing "Shaadiology" contributes to our understanding of language variation and cultural expression in Pakistani English discourse, aligning with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing.

Islamophobia

Analyzing "Islamophobia" within the framework of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model provides insights into its significance in linguistic discourse. Without explicitly referencing the objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Islamophobia" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, blending the Arabic word "Islam" with the English suffix "-phobia," derived from Greek, to denote fear or aversion towards Islam. At the item level, "Islamophobia" demonstrates the integration of linguistic elements, with "Islam" as the free morpheme and "-

phobia" as the bound morpheme, illustrating the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. This integration reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and cultural influence within linguistic contexts. Understanding such terms can inform language teaching methodologies, particularly in regions where discussions about Islamophobia are prevalent. Overall, analyzing "Islamophobia" contributes to our understanding of language variation and cultural expression in Pakistani English discourse, aligning with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing.

Selfieistan

Analyzing "Selfieistan" within the framework of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model provides insights into its significance in linguistic discourse. Without explicitly referencing the objectives, we can still draw connections to them. "Selfieistan" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, merging the English word "Selfie" with the Urdu suffix "-istan," denoting a place or region, to create a term describing a place associated with taking selfies. At the item level, "Selfieistan" demonstrates the fusion of linguistic elements, with "Selfie" as the free morpheme and "-istan" as the bound morpheme, illustrating the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. This integration reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation and cultural influence within linguistic contexts. Understanding such terms can inform language teaching methodologies, particularly in regions where the practice of taking selfies is prevalent. Overall, analyzing "Selfieistan" contributes to our understanding of language variation and cultural expression in Pakistani English discourse, aligning with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing. These examples showcase the versatility of language, especially in creating new terms to encapsulate evolving concepts, trends, or phenomena.

Globetroti

"Globetroti" combines the English term "Globetrotter," denoting someone who travels extensively, with the Hindi and Urdu suffix "-i," signifying association or belonging. In this portmanteau, "Globe" serves as the free morpheme, representing global travel, while "-i" functions as the bound morpheme, indicating association. Analyzing "Globetroti" aligns with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing. The integration of free and bound morphemes exemplifies the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the Item and Process (IP) model. The term caters to the contemporary needs of South Asian discourse, particularly among those describing individuals engaged in extensive travel. Understanding "Globetroti" contributes to our understanding of language variation and cultural expression, showcasing how language evolves to reflect global and regional influences. Overall, "Globetroti" exemplifies linguistic creativity and adaptability, illustrating the interconnectedness of languages and cultures in modern discourse.

Desi-fied

"Desi-fied" combines the Hindi and Urdu term "Desi," referring to people, cultures, and products from the Indian subcontinent, with the English suffix "-fied," indicating modification or adaptation. In this portmanteau, "Desi" serves as the free morpheme, representing the cultural identity of South Asia, while "-fied" functions as the bound morpheme, suggesting the process of modification. Analyzing "Desi-fied" aligns with the objectives by elucidating the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of lexical mixing. The integration of free and bound morphemes exemplifies the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the Item and Process (IP) model. This term caters to contemporary discourse, particularly among those describing the adaptation of cultural elements in South Asian contexts. Understanding "Desi-fied" contributes to

our comprehension of language variation and cultural expression, illustrating how language evolves to reflect global and regional influences. Overall, "Desi-fied" highlights linguistic creativity and adaptability, showcasing the interconnectedness of languages and cultures in modern discourse.

Burgerizza

Analyzing "Burgerizza" within the framework of the objectives and the Item and Process (IP) model offers insights into its significance in culinary discourse. "Burgerizza" exemplifies a pattern of lexical mixing, blending the English word "burger" with a modified form of "pizza" to describe a burger with a pizza as a bun. In this portmanteau, "burger" serves as the free morpheme, representing the familiar concept of a sandwich-like food item, while "izza" functions as the bound morpheme, indicating the specific modification of using pizza as the bun. This integration of free and bound morphemes demonstrates the systematic nature of lexical mixing within the IP model. Analyzing "Burgerizza" aligns with the objectives by shedding light on the linguistic dynamics and sociocultural implications of culinary innovation. The term caters to contemporary culinary discourse, particularly among enthusiasts of innovative food creations. Understanding "Burgerizza" contributes to our appreciation of culinary diversity and cultural expression, illustrating how language adapts to reflect culinary trends and innovations. Overall, "Burgerizza" represents culinary ingenuity, showcasing the fusion of different culinary traditions into exciting and inventive dishes.

Urwatistic"

 Analyzing "Urwatistic" through the Item and Process (IP) model and the specified objectives:
At the item level, "Urwatistic" is the lexical item under examination. It represents a blend of the proper noun "Urwa," an Urdu name, with the English suffix "-istic," denoting a quality, characteristic, or association. This combination forms a unique term used as the Instagram account name for the Pakistani actress Urwa Hocane. Regarding the IP model, "Urwa" functions as the free morpheme, representing the proper noun that stands alone and carries meaning independently. On the other hand, "-istic" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "Urwa" to form a new word. In this case, the IP model integrates both the free morpheme "Urwa" and the bound morpheme "-istic" into a morphological rule, illustrating how lexical mixing occurs within the framework of morphological processes. it contributes to understanding lexical mixing within Pakistani English by examining a specific example. By exploring the formation and usage of "Urwatistic," it sheds light on how language adapts and evolves in contemporary digital contexts, reflecting broader sociolinguistic phenomena. This analysis underscores the practical implications of lexical mixing for language use and identity construction in modern communication platforms like social media.

Mawrellous

"Mawrellous," used by the Pakistani actress Mawra Hocane as her Instagram account name, is a prime example of lexical mixing. It merges the name "Mawra" with the word "marvellous," creating a playful and personalized term. This blend reflects the actress's identity and brand, combining her name with a positive adjective to convey a sense of admiration or excellence. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives:
At the item level, "Mawrellous" serves as the focal lexical item. It amalgamates the proper noun "Mawra," representing the actress's name, with the English word "marvellous," denoting something remarkable or extraordinary. This fusion creates a distinctive term used to identify Mawra Hocane's Instagram account. Applying the IP model, "Mawra" functions as the free morpheme, standing independently as a proper noun. Meanwhile, "marvellous" acts as the bound

morpheme, a word component added to "Mawra" to form a new compound word. The integration of these elements exemplifies how lexical mixing operates within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, this analysis contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English by examining a specific instance. By exploring the formation and usage of "Mawrellous," it provides insights into how language is creatively adapted and personalized in digital contexts like social media. This underscores the broader sociolinguistic implications of lexical mixing, highlighting its role in constructing identity and engaging with audiences in contemporary communication platforms.

Sana Safinaz

In "Sana Safinaz," a popular clothing brand, the term "Safinaz" represents an instance of lexical mixing. While "Sana" is a common name, "Safinaz" is a blend of "Sana" with the Persian name "Safina" or "Safinaz," which means "elegant" or "dignified." This blending of Urdu/Persian and English elements creates a unique and memorable brand name that evokes sophistication and style. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives:

At the item level, "Safinaz" serves as the focal lexical item within the brand name "Sana Safinaz." It combines the name "Sana" with the Persian name "Safina" or "Safinaz." This fusion creates a compound word that conveys elegance and sophistication, aligning with the brand's image and ethos. Applying the IP model, "Sana" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base name with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "Safinaz" acts as the bound morpheme, derived from the Persian name "Safina" or "Safinaz," and attached to "Sana" to form the brand name. The integration of these elements demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes.

Regarding the objectives, it provides insights into the creative formation of lexical blends within brand names. By examining "Safinaz" within "Sana Safinaz," it underscores the potential for lexical mixing to create distinctive and memorable linguistic constructs. This highlights the role of language in branding and marketing, where unique and culturally resonant terms contribute to brand identity and consumer appeal.

Globetroti

Globetroti" is an example of lexical mixing, blending the English term "globetrotter," referring to someone who travels widely and often, with the suffix "-i," commonly used in Hindi and Urdu to denote association or belonging. This fusion creates a word that likely describes someone who engages in extensive travel, particularly in a South Asian context. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Globetroti" serves as the focal lexical item. It combines the English term "globetrotter" with the suffix "-i" to form a new compound word. Applying the IP model, "Globetrotter" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base word with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "-i" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "Globetrotter" to create the blended term "Globetroti." This integration exemplifies how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Globetroti" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of English terms to local linguistic contexts. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural experiences and global influences. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Showbaz

 "Showbaz" appears to be a blend of the English word "show" and the Urdu word "baz," which means "hawk" or "vendor" in Urdu. This fusion creates a term that may refer to someone who puts on a show or spectacle, possibly with the connotation of being flashy or ostentatious. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Showbaz" serves as the focal lexical item. It combines elements from both English and Urdu to form a new compound word. Applying the IP model, "Show" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base English word with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "baz" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "show" to create the blended term "Showbaz." This integration exemplifies how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Showbaz" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of English terms with Urdu components to local linguistic contexts. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural experiences and linguistic influences. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Shalwar kameezed

"Shalwar kameezed" exemplifies lexical mixing rather than code-switching, as it seamlessly combines elements from both Urdu/Punjabi and English within a single lexical item. The term retains the South Asian cultural essence of "shalwar kameez" while incorporating the English suffix "-ed" to form a new word. This blending of linguistic elements reflects the dynamic nature of language adaptation, where cultural concepts are expressed using a combination of linguistic resources. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Shalwar kameezed" serves as the focal lexical item. It combines the traditional South Asian attire "shalwar kameez" with the English suffix "-ed" to form a compound word. Applying the IP model, "Shalwar kameez" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "-ed" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "shalwar kameez" to create the blended term "Shalwar kameezed." This integration demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Shalwar kameezed" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of cultural concepts with English morphology. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural practices and linguistic influences. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Mehndified

"Mehndified" represents a prime example of lexical mixing, blending the English word "decorated" with the Urdu term "mehndi," referring to henna. This fusion creates a term that describes something adorned or embellished with henna designs, particularly on hands, feet, or other body parts. The blending of linguistic elements from both English and Urdu reflects the cultural context of henna adornment, commonly observed in South Asian weddings and festivals. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Mehndified" serves as the focal lexical item, combining elements from both English and Urdu to form a compound word. Applying the IP model, "Mehndi" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "decorated" acts as the bound morpheme, a descriptor attached to "mehndi" to create the blended term

"Mehndified." This integration demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Mehndified" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of cultural concepts with English vocabulary. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural practices and linguistic influences related to henna adornment. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Karachi-fied

"Karachi-fied" is another instance of lexical mixing, combining the name of the major city "Karachi" with the English suffix "-fied" to describe something influenced by or characteristic of Karachi's culture or style. This fusion reflects the urban and multicultural essence of Karachi, suggesting a blend of diverse influences and identities. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Karachi-fied" serves as the focal lexical item, combining the name of the city "Karachi" with the English suffix "-fied" to form a compound word. Applying the IP model, "Karachi" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "-fied" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "Karachi" to create the blended term "Karachi-fied." This integration demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Karachi-fied" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of place names with English morphology. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects the cultural diversity and urban identity associated with Karachi. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Dawatized

"Dawatized" is a prime example of lexical mixing, blending the Urdu term "dawat," which refers to an invitation or feast, with the English suffix "-ized," indicating a process or state. This fusion creates a term that describes something that has been influenced by or characterized by a feast or invitation, typically in a cultural or social context. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Dawatized" serves as the focal lexical item, combining elements from both Urdu and English to form a compound word. Applying the IP model, "Dawat" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "-ized" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "Dawat" to create the blended term "Dawatized." This integration demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. By analyzing "Dawatized" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of cultural concepts with English morphology. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural practices and linguistic influences related to feasts or invitations. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Sufism

"Sufism" is a term that reflects lexical mixing, blending the Arabic word "Sufi" with the English suffix "-ism," indicating a belief system or practice. This fusion creates a term that describes the mystical and ascetic aspects of Islam, particularly emphasizing the inner spiritual journey and

seeking closeness to the divine. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Sufism" serves as the focal lexical item, combining elements from both Arabic and English. Applying the IP model, "Sufi" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "-ism" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "Sufi" to create the blended term "Sufism." This integration demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Sufism" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of spiritual and religious concepts with English morphology. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural practices and linguistic influences related to Islamic mysticism. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Gulab jamunized

"Gulab jamunized" is a creative example of lexical mixing, combining the traditional South Asian dessert "gulab jamun" with the English suffix "-ized," which typically denotes a transformation or process. This fusion creates a term that describes something that has been influenced by or associated with gulab jamun, such as a dish or flavor inspired by the dessert. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Gulab jamunized" serves as the focal lexical item, blending elements from both South Asian and English culinary contexts to form a compound word. Applying the IP model, "Gulab jamun" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning. Meanwhile, "-ized" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "gulab jamun" to create the blended term "Gulab jamunized." This integration demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Gulab jamunized" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of cultural and culinary concepts with English morphology. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects culinary influences and linguistic adaptations related to South Asian desserts. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Majlisized

"Majlisized" illustrates lexical mixing by merging the Arabic word "majlis," which denotes a gathering or assembly, with the English suffix "-ized," indicating a process or state. This amalgamation creates a term that characterizes something as having been influenced by or adapted to the context of a majlis. It likely describes an event, space, or atmosphere that embodies the characteristics of a traditional gathering, such as formality, conviviality, or cultural significance. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives: At the item level, "Majlisized" serves as the focal lexical item, combining elements from Arabic and English. Applying the IP model, "Majlis" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning, while "-ized" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "majlis" to signify the process or state of being influenced by a gathering. This integration showcases how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Majlisized" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, demonstrating the adaptation of cultural concepts with English morphology. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural practices and linguistic influences related to social

gatherings. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Nashta-licious"

Nashta-licious" exemplifies lexical mixing by combining the Urdu word "nashta," meaning breakfast or brunch, with the English suffix "-licious," indicating something delicious or enjoyable. This fusion creates a term that describes food or meals associated with breakfast or brunch, typically characterized by their deliciousness or appeal. Analyzing it through the Item and Process (IP) model and considering the objectives:

At the item level, "Nashta-licious" serves as the focal lexical item, blending elements from Urdu and English. Applying the IP model, "Nashta" functions as the free morpheme, representing the base term with independent meaning, while "-licious" acts as the bound morpheme, a suffix attached to "nashta" to convey the idea of deliciousness or appeal. This integration demonstrates how lexical mixing occurs within morphological processes. Regarding the objectives, analyzing "Nashta-licious" contributes to understanding lexical blending within Pakistani English, showcasing the adaptation of culinary terms with English morphology. By examining this example, it provides insights into the creative formation of new vocabulary that reflects cultural practices and linguistic influences related to food preferences. This underscores the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to evolve through the fusion of diverse linguistic elements, aligning with the broader objectives of exploring lexical mixing in Pakistani English.

Findings

The study's findings offer a comprehensive understanding of Lexical Mixing within Pakistani English, revealing intricate patterns and classifications observed in linguistic discourse. Through examples like "Nikkahfied," "Talbalization," and "Rishtafied," the research showcases the dynamic linguistic creativity present in Pakistani English, where native terms seamlessly blend with English morphological elements to form new lexical items. Moreover, the distinction between Lexical Mixing and Code-Switching is elucidated, highlighting the unique structural features and linguistic dynamics characteristic of each phenomenon. Unlike Code-Switching, which involves the interchange of entire linguistic elements from different languages, Lexical Mixing integrates morphological elements from multiple languages within a single lexical item, contributing to the richness and diversity of Pakistani English vocabulary. A thorough exploration of sociolinguistic factors shaping Lexical Mixing unveils the influence of cultural and contextual elements on language adaptation and creativity. Sociocultural norms and practices emerge as significant determinants of language use in Pakistani English, as evidenced by the integration of native terms with English morphology. Furthermore, the practical implications of newly coined terms resulting from Lexical Mixing are highlighted, offering insights into language teaching methodologies and the promotion of culturally relevant language education. Educators can leverage these findings to develop language teaching materials that reflect the linguistic diversity and cultural richness of Pakistani English, fostering effective communication and cultural understanding among language learners. Overall, the study's findings contribute to broader discussions on language evolution and cultural representation, emphasizing the dynamic nature of language within the specific linguistic context of Pakistani English. By showcasing the linguistic richness of Pakistani English and advocating for inclusive language policies, the research promotes cultural diversity and facilitates more inclusive communication practices in multicultural societies. These findings underscore the significance of Lexical Mixing in shaping linguistic practices and cultural representations within Pakistani English discourse, offering valuable insights for both academic research and practical language education initiatives.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study provides comprehensive insights into the phenomenon of Lexical Mixing within Pakistani English, offering a nuanced understanding through the lens of the Item and Process (IP) model. By examining examples such as "Nikkahfied," "Nashta-licious," and "Majlisized," the research has elucidated the intricate patterns and classifications of lexical blending observed in Pakistani English discourse. Furthermore, the analysis discerns the differences between Lexical Mixing and Code-Switching, emphasizing the unique structural features and linguistic dynamics inherent at the lexical level. Throughout the investigation, sociolinguistic factors shaping the occurrence of Lexical Mixing were meticulously explored, shedding light on the cultural and contextual elements influencing language adaptation and creativity. Moreover, the practical implications of newly coined terms resulting from Lexical Mixing were analyzed, revealing insights into language teaching methodologies and the promotion of culturally relevant language education. By addressing these research questions and objectives, the study contributes to broader discussions on language evolution and cultural representation, highlighting the dynamic nature of language within the specific linguistic context of Pakistani English. Ultimately, the qualitative analysis deepens our appreciation of the linguistic richness of Pakistani English while advocating for inclusive language policies that celebrate linguistic diversity and foster effective communication in multicultural societies.

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