Phonological Analysis of English Loanwords in Dhani

Wasim Hasan[1] & Arshad Ali Khan[2]

[1] PhD Scholar, Department of English language and Literature, University of Management and Technology (UMT), Lahore, Pakistan; Assistant Professor, Department of English, National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Lahore Campus, Pakistan

[2] Assistant Professor and Director, Institute of Communication and Cultural Studies, University of Management and Technology (UMT), Lahore, Pakistan

Correspondence: Wasim Hasan, Department of English, National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Lahore Campus, Pakistan. E-mail: whasan@numl.edu.pk

Abstract

Present study aims to explore English loanwords into Dhani dialect of Punjabi language. It focuses on which English words have been borrowed and what kind of phonological adaptations they undergo. It is a qualitative and descriptive study. Data were collected through recordings from thirty participants engaged in general conversation in real life situations in Chakwal district of Rawalpindi Division, Punjab province, Pakistan. Participants were selected through simple random sampling technique. Results retrieved from analysis of the collected data show that English loanwords undergo different phonological strategies i-e substitution, addition, epenthesis and deletion. Substitution is the most prominent whereas deletion is the least prominent of all strategies. Analysis also highlights educational implication of the study.

Keywords: Dhani, loanwords, English, phonological adaptation

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

Loanwords are result of language contact situation. Trudgill (1992) and Crystal (2008) define loanwords as words that speakers introduce from one language into another. Need and prestige are the most common reasons behind linguistic borrowing. Need is associated with lexical gap filling i-e when people want to internalize a concept from richness of another language, they borrow that term to fill lexical gap. On the other hand, when people feel cringe about some linguistic items in their language, they use high esteemed words from another language as a matter of prestige. Sometimes, people borrow words from another language because those words are on the tip of tongue (Mahmood, Hussain, & Mahmood, 2011).

Pakistan is linguistically a rich country where six major and fifty nine minor languages are spoken (Rahman, 2006). Simons and Fennig (2017) describe seventy-three languages in the Ethnologue: Languages of the World, that are spoken in Pakistan. Major languages include Urdu, English, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto and Balochi. Urdu enjoys status of being the national language of Pakistan along with English as an official language and Punjabi as a regional language. English is emerging as an important language because of its role in different fields like education, health, law, administration and media etc. Punjabi is the major language of Punjab province and is spoken by 39% of the total population (Population Census, 2017) of the country. It has twenty major and minor dialects and Dhani (earlier written as Dhanni) is one of them. It is spoken in parts of Rawalpindi Division (Pothohar Plateau), Chakwal, and southern parts of Jhelum and Attock districts. It coexists with Urdu and English and borrows many words from languages spoken in the region.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Dhani variety of Punjabi has borrowed many words from English language and these English loans indicate certain changes. Present study is about nature and phonological adaptations of English loanwords in Dhani.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The objectives of the research are:

1) To identify English loanwords in Dhani

2) To find changes in phonological patterns of English words in Dhani

3) To highlight its pedagogical importance for Dhani EFL learners

1.4 Research Questions

The research answers following questions based on the objectives of the study:

1) Which English words have been borrowed in Dhani Punjabi?

2) Which phonological adaptation strategies do Dhani speakers employ on English loanwords?

3) What educational implications does the use of English loanwords denote to Dhani EFL learners?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Dhani as a variety of Punjabi has been discussed by Grierson (1920), Masica (1993) and Awan (2002b) in general and no study presents any description about different linguistic aspects of this variety. Consequently, it has become one of the ignored varieties of Punjabi (Waseem, 2017). Present study is significant, because it is first study on its phonology that investigates which English words have become part of Dhani. This research will be beneficial for English language teachers to identify some factors behind poor pronunciation of Dhani EFL learners. It will be helpful to develop educational material for teachers and students engaged in learning English as a foreign/second language in Dhan region. Moreover, it may urge linguists to explore such problems in other indigenous languages of Pakistan.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The research is limited to explore English loanwords in Dhani and is delimited to a corpus of 160 selected words of daily use to see phonological changes they come across by Dhani people. Changes at other linguistic levels i-e semantics, pragmatics are not focus of the study. Furthermore, it does not investigate loanwords from other languages into Dhani.

2. Literature Review

Punjabi is an Indo-Aryan language and is spoken as mother tongue by a large number of people (39%) in Pakistan (Population Census, 2017). It has twenty major and minor dialects. Major dialects include Majhi, Doabi, Malwai, Powadhi, Pothohari, and Multani whereas Dhani, Shahpuri, Jhangochi, Jangli, Hindko, Jandali, Chachi and Malwai are minor dialects (Tariq, 2012). Figure 1 below by Mahmood (2010) shows the dialects of Punjabi language spoken in Pakistan:
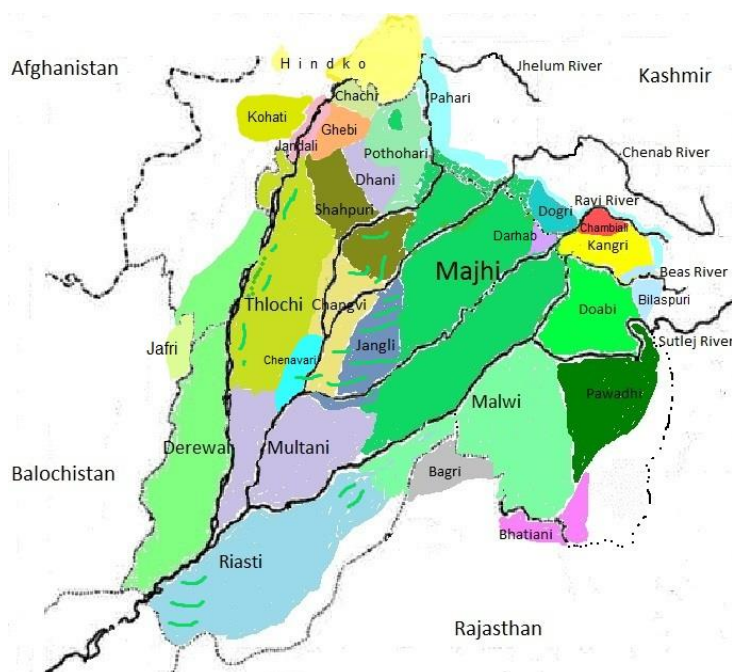

Figure 1. Dialects of Punjabi spoken in Pakistan

Dhani derived its name from a valley 'Dhan' which can be located 35 km away from Rawalpindi district. Awan (2002a) identifies its area from Merathar Chak in the West to Sarkal Mair in the East and from Neela Dullah in the North to Dhoke Tallian in the South of Chakwal district. Grierson (1917) classified Dhani as a dialect of Punjabi into Northern cluster of Lahnda. Word *Lahnda* represents a group of varieties (dialects) spoken in Western Punjab described in Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) carried out by Grierson (1917). Dhani is spoken in some parts (Chakwal, Jhelum and Attock districts) of Rawalpindi Division (Pothohar Plateau) of Pakistani Punjab. It is spoken as a mother tongue in Chakwal district and southern parts of Jhelum and Attock districts.

Multilingualism in Punjab province of Pakistan is more evident than any other province. English, Urdu and Punjabi including its varieties are main languages in Punjab (Mahmood et al., 2011). Urdu and Punjabi are widely spoken and understood. Similarly, these three languages are in contact in Dhan region in Chakwal district. Dhani is spoken as mother tongue whereas Urdu and English are used for formal communication or for institutional needs (Awan, 2002a). Dhani and English are not in direct contact because Urdu functions as lingua franca. Dhani borrows words from English via Urdu because it is used as medium of instruction in schools and other institutions.

Dhani has borrowed words from other languages i-e Arabic, Urdu, Sindhi, Saraiki, Persian and Saraiki etc. including English (Waseem, 2017). Influence of English is more prominent and the number of English loanwords in Dhani is increasing because of its dominant role in Pakistan. Being an international language English rules the world through business, science, technology, entertainment etc. Pakistani people have different opinions about borrowing from other languages. Majority of people do not bother to this phenomenon though a few do not consider it good because they think it changes their language. Code switching and code mixing is evident in communication of young generation (Sipra, 2013). Loanwords from English to Dhani is a common practice at present and borrowing of nouns is more prominent than other lexical categories.

Borrowing from one language to another takes place in different ways. Sipra (2013) discusses three ways as below:

i. Direct borrowing with a minor or no change in the word

ii. Translation of already existing word in local language

iii. Mixing of vernacular and the foreign language

Present study focuses on the first way of borrowing. When a language borrows words from another language, it tries to adopt them with the help of sounds closest to the original sounds that words possess. Sometimes words undergo some phonological changes in the recipient language. Al-Qinal (2002) uses terms *adoption* and *adaptation* in this regard. In adoption, original form and pronunciation of loanwords are preserved according to the donor language whereas adaptation alters loanwords phonologically. Some common phonological adaptation processes include substitution, deletion, addition, assimilation, and epenthesis.

Phonological systems of English and Dhani differ from each other. Phonology of English has been explored by many and has ample material available. However, a little is available on Dhani phonology. English has forty-four basic phonemes that can be categorized into twenty-four consonants and twenty vowels. Vowels are further categorized into seven short vowels, five long vowels and eight diphthongs (Roach, 2010). Moreover, Roach (2010) discusses five triphthongs and two medial sounds /**i**/, /**u**/ in English Dhani as a dialect of Punjabi language shares the same phonemic inventory of standard dialect. Gill and Gleason (1969), Bhatia (1993) and Karamat (2010) identify thirty two consonants and ten vowels in Punjabi. Number of Dhani phonemes is also the same. Dhani consonants can be classified into fifteen plosives, four nasals, eight fricatives, one trill, one flap, and three approximants. Dhani vowels include three short /ɪ, ə, ʊ/ and seven long /i, e, æ, a, ɔ, o, u/ vowel sounds.

Besides differences in number of phonemes between English and Dhani, another difference is of nasalization. All Dhani vowels can be nasalized when they are used with nasal consonants /**m, n, ŋ, ɳ**/. Moreover, Dhani does not possess diphthongs and triphthongs. Another difference can be identified in syllabification. English permits complex consonant clusters at onset and code or termination position whereas Dhani does not allow complex consonant clusters. English loanwords change their syllable structures through epenthesis in Dhani. Another prominent feature of Dhani phonology that English does not have is the use of /ʊ/ more in syllable end position as can be seen in words *ticket* /tikʊt/, *station* /teːʃʊn/ and *chips* /tʃɪpʊs/ etc.

Loanword adaptation has been explored by many researchers. It brings to light contact among different languages, phonology, grammar, enrichment of a language through vocabulary, socio-psycholinguistic factors, sound and structures of different languages. Recent studies on loanwords include *loanword adaptation in*

Mandarin Chinese (Miao, 2005), *issues in loanword adaptation* (Kenstowicz & Suchato, 2006), *influence of orthography on loanword adaptations* (Vendelin & Peperkamp, 2006), *English loanwords in the spoken Arabic of the southern part of Iraq* (Abdullah & Daffar, 2006), *English loanwords in Burmese* (Chang, 2009), *phonotactic adaptation of English loanwords in Arabic* (Al-Athwary, 2017) and *morphological adaptation of English loanwords in twitter* (Dashti & Dashti, 2017) etc. A few studies on Pakistani languages include *western loanwords in modern Pashto* (Penzl, 1961), *vowel substitution: a comparative study of English loans in Punjabi and Urdu* (Hussain, Mahmood, & Mahmood, 2011), *phonological adaptation of English loanwords in Pahari* (Khan & Bukhari, 2011), *phonological adaptations of English words borrowed into Punjabi* (Mahmood et al., 2011), *phonological make-up of English loanwords incorporated into Punjabi via Urdu* (Hussain, Mahmood, & Mahmood, 2012), *Urdu loanwords in Pakistani English* (Bilal, Warraich, Fatima, Tiwana, & Bhatti, 2012), *linguistic study of borrowings from English to Urdu* (Sipra, 2013), *morphology of loanwords in Urdu* (Mangrio, 2016) and *phonological treatment of vowels in English loanwords by Saraiki speakers(Atta, Syed, & Bughio, 2017)*. These studies are significant because they urged researcher to explore the same phenomenon in Dhani. Though some of previous studies mentioned above are about English loanwords into Punjabi in Pakistani context yet none of them has explored loanwords into Dhani dialect. Present study fills this gap and explores English loanwords into Dhani.

3. Methodology

3.1 Nature of Research

Present study is qualitative in approach that used descriptive research design and survey method to explore English loanwords phonologically borrowed into Dhani dialect of Punjabi language.

3.2 Population and Sample

The native speakers of Dhani from Chakwal district of Rawalpindi Division were the population of the research. A sample of 30 native speakers of Dhani (06 from each tehsil i-e Kallar Kahar, Chakwal, Choa Saiden Shah, Talagang, Lawa) belonging to different social, regional and educational background was selected form the population. Sample was selected through random sampling technique. The sample included males and females of different age groups who had rich knowledge of their language and culture. Young people in age were given preference in the selection of sample because new generation of Dhani is moving to other cities for education or job purposes and their language is in contact with other languages more than elders.

3.3 Framework

Distance algorithm presented by Levenshtein (1966) was followed to draw a comparison between English and Dhani pronunciation of English loanwords. The framework has already been followed by Sanders and Chin (2009), Garcia and Yapici (2014) and Chohan and García (2019). Figure 2 below illustrates the algorithm:

$$\mathrm{lev}_{a,b}(i,j) = \begin{cases} \max(i,j) & \text{if } \min(i,j) = 0, \\ \min \begin{cases} \mathrm{lev}_{a,b}(i-1,j) + 1 \\ \mathrm{lev}_{a,b}(i,j-1) + 1 \\ \mathrm{lev}_{a,b}(i-1,j-1) + 1_{(a_i \neq b_j)} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Figure 2. The Levenshtein Algorithm adopted from Garcia and Yapici (2014)

This algorithm indicates difference between two sequences. According to it, distance between two words is the minimum number of single-character edits (insertions, deletions or substitutions) required to change one word into the other. Distance value in present study indicates number of phonemic variations that a word undergoes.

3.4 Instruments and Data Collection

Data were collected through recordings from people engaged in general conversation in real life situation (recording time 50:10). Elicitation was also used as backup to record responses of the informants for facilitation during data analysis.

3.5 Coding and Transcription

A corpus of 160 words was formed from recorded conversations through auditory tradition. Etymology of the words was checked to confirm either the selected terms are loans or not. Words from other languages i-e Urdu, Saraiki etc. were not considered in the corpus because they were not the target of the study. All selected words

were transcribed into English and Dhani using IPA symbols. Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (Hornby & Cowie, 2015) was used to confirm etymology of loanwords and English transcription, whereas Center of Language Engineering (CLE) team at *University of Engineering and Technology* (UET), Lahore Pakistan was consulted for authentic Dhani transcription. Each word entry was assigned a serial number for reference. The data was arranged in a Table 1 consisting serial number, English transcription, Dhani transcription, distance value and gloss as shown below:

Table 1. English loanwords in Dhani

Sr.	English Transcription	Dhani Transcription	Distance Value	Gloss
1	/belt/	/belt/	0	Belt
2	/bætrɪ/	/bætrɪ/	0	Battery
3	/gæs/	/gæs/	0	Gas
4	/test/	/test/	0	Test
5	/iːsiː dʒiː/	/i si dʒi/	0	ECG
6	/dʒuːs/	/dʒus/	0	Juice
7	/suːp/	/sup/	0	Soup
8	/dʒeli/	/dʒeli/	0	Jelly
9	/tiʃuː/	/tiʃu/	0	Tissue
10	/pɑːs/	/pas/	0	Pass
11	/mætʃ/	/mætʃ/	0	Match
12	/sɪm/	/sɪm/	0	Sim
13	/kaːd/	/kad/	0	Card
14	/flæt/	/flæt/	0	Flat
15	/siːt/	/sit/	0	Seat
16	/tʃeɪn/	/tʃæn/	1	Chain
17	/rentʃ/	/ræntʃ/	1	Wrench
18	/məʃiːn/	/məʃĩn/	1	Machine
19	/saɪd/	/sæd/	1	Side
20	/bɔːd/	/bod/	1	Board
21	/lɪft/	/left/	1	Lift
22	/teɪp/	/teːp/	1	Tape
23	/hʊk/	/hɔk/	1	Hook
24	/pʌmp/	/pəmp/	1	Pump
25	/paɪp/	/pæp/	1	Pipe
26	/taɪt/	/tæt/	1	Tight
27	/rɒd/	/rad/	1	Rod
28	/dɪʃ/	/deʃ/	1	Dish
29	/mɪl/	/mel/	1	Mill
30	/bɪl/	/bel/	1	Bill
31	/kænsə(r)/	/kænsər/	1	Cancer
32	/pleɪt/	/pleːt/	1	Plate
33	/mɪlkʃeɪk/	/mɪlkʃeːk/	1	Milk shake
34	/tʃɪps/	/tʃɪpəs/	1	Chips
35	/dʒæm/	/dʒæ̃m/	1	Jam
36	/keɪk/	/keːk/	1	Cake
37	/bɪskɪt/	/bɪskʊt/	1	Biscuit
38	/kɒpi/	/kapi/	1	Copy
39	/saɪn/	/sæ̃n/	1	Sign
40	/laɪn/	/læ̃n/	1	Line
41	/feɪl/	/feːl/	1	Fail
42	/skuːl/	/səkul/	1	School
43	/pensl/	/pensəl/	1	Pencil
44	/taɪm/	/tæ̃m/	1	Time
45	/fiː/	/fis/	1	Fee
46	/faɪl/	/fæl/	1	File
47	/hɒki/	/haki/	1	Hockey
48	/kɪk/	/kek/	1	Kick
49	/ʃɒt/	/ʃat/	1	Shot
50	/bɔːl/	/bal/	1	Ball
51	/aʊt/	/ɔʊt/	1	Out

Sr.	English Transcription	Dhani Transcription	Distance Value	Gloss
52	/pænt/	/pent/	1	Pant
53	/kəʊt/	/kot/	1	Coat
54	/ʃɔːl/	/ʃal/	1	Shawl
55	/dʒækɪt/	/dʒækət/	1	Jacket
56	/kæmərə/	/kæmrə/	1	Camera
57	/tʌtʃ/	/tətʃ/	1	Touch
58	/laɪt/	/læt/	1	Light
59	/bɒdi/	/badi/	1	Body
60	/eɪ siː/	/eː si/	1	AC
61	/kuːlə(r)/	/kulər/	1	Cooler
62	/spiːkə(r)/	/səpikər/	1	Speaker
63	/sel/	/sɪl/	1	Cell
64	/mesɪdʒ/	/mesədʒ/	1	Message
65	/taɪp/	/tæp/	1	Type
66	/fəʊn/	/fũn/	1	Phone
67	/kɔːl/	/kal/	1	Call
68	/ləʊd/	/lod/	1	Load
69	/daɪəl/	/dæl/	1	Dial
70	/seɪv/	/sev/	1	Save
71	/dɪliːt/	/dəlit/	1	Delete
72	/hiːtə(r)/	/hitər/	1	Heater
73	/lɒri/	/lari/	1	Lorry
74	/bʌs/	/bəs/	1	Bus
75	/kɑː(r)/	/kar/	1	Car
76	/bʊk/	/bɔk/	1	Book
77	/flaɪt/	/flæt/	1	Flight
78	/helmɪt/	/helmət/	1	Helmet
79	/breɪk/	/breːk/	1	Brake
80	/fɪlm/	/fɪlə̃m/	1	Film
81	/taɪl/	/tæl/	1	Tile
82	/reɪt/	/reːt/	1	Rate
83	/saɪz/	/sæz/	1	Size
84	/pækɪdʒ/	/pækədʒ/	1	Package
85	/pɪtʃ/	/petʃ/	1	Pitch
86	/træktə(r)/	/təræktər/	2	Tractor
87	/məʊtə(r)/	/mɔtər/	2	Motor
88	/ɡraɪndə(r)/	/ɡrændər/	2	Grinder
89	/plæstɪk/	/plastək/	2	Plastic
90	/paʊdə(r)/	/pədər/	2	Powder
91	/wɒʃə(r)/	/waʃəl/	2	Washer
92	/plaɪəz/	/plas/	2	Pliers
93	/brʌʃ/	/bʊrəʃ/	2	Brush
94	/kʌtə(r)/	/kətər/	2	Cutter
95	/taɪfɔɪd/	/tæfæd/	2	Typhoid
96	/rɪpɔːt/	/rəpot/	2	Report
97	/dɒktə(r)/	/daktər/	2	Doctor
98	/drɒpə(r)/	/drapər/	2	Dropper
99	/rʌsk/	/rəs/	2	Rusk
100	/bʌn/	/bə̃nɖ/	2	Bun
101	/flaʊə(r)/	/flor/	2	Flour
102	/kriːm/	/kərĩm/	2	Cream
103	/kɒlɪdʒ/	/kalʊdʒ/	2	College
104	/fʊtbɔːl/	/fʊtbal/	2	Football
105	/skɔː(r)/	/skor/	2	Score
106	/faɪnl/	/fæ̃nəl/	2	Final
107	/baʊlə(r)/	/bolər/	2	Bowler
108	/ʃɜːt/	/ʃəlt/	2	Shirt
109	/dɪzaɪn/	/dəzæ̃n/	2	Design
110	/məʊbaɪl/	/məbæl/	2	Mobile
111	/selfiː/	/səlfɪ/	2	Selfie

Sr.	English Transcription	Dhani Transcription	Distance Value	Gloss
112	/frɪdʒ/	/fəredʒ/	2	Fridge
113	/ti: vi:/	/tɪ vɪ/	2	TV
114	/el si: di:/	/el sɪ dɪ/	2	LCD
115	/rməʊt/	/rəmət/	2	Remote
116	/kəmpjuːtə(r)/	/kəmputər/	2	Computer
117	/tʃɑːdʒə(r)/	/tʃardʒər/	2	Charger
118	/keɪbl/	/keːbəl/	2	Cable
119	/pɑːswɜːd/	/paswərd/	2	Password
120	/ɔːdə(r)/	/adər/	2	Order
121	/taɪə(r)/	/tær/	2	Tyre
122	/tɪkɪt/	/tikʊt/	2	Ticket
123	/depəʊ/	/dɪpʊ/	2	Depot
124	/kəndʌktə(r)/	/kəndæktər/	2	Conductor
125	/saɪkl/	/sækʊl/	2	Cycle
126	/petrəl/	/pətrəl/	2	Petrol
127	/faɪə/	/fær/	2	Fire
128	/drɔː(r)/	/draz/	2	Drawer
129	/bʌtn/	/bətʊn/	2	Button
130	/sɒkɪt/	/sakʊt/	2	Socket
131	/bʌdʒɪt/	/bədʒʊt/	2	Budget
132	/nəʊtɪs/	/nətəs/	2	Notice
133	/pəliːs/	/pʊləs/	2	Police
134	/tʃɒklət/	/tʃakleːt/	2	Chocolate
135	/tjuːb wel/	/tu wəl/	3	Tube well
136	/tɜːbain/	/tərbæ̃n/	3	Turbine
137	/əlaɪnmənt/	/læ̃nmɪnt/	3	Alignment
138	/plʌmbə(r)/	/pələmbər/	3	Plumber
139	/endʒɪnɪə(r)/	/əndʒinɪər/	3	Engineer
140	/ɒpəreɪʃn/	/əpəreːʃʊn/	3	Operation
141	/bɒtl/	/boʈʊl/	3	Bottle
142	/bɜːgə(r)/	/bərgər/	3	Burger
143	/fəʊtəʊkɒpi/	/fotokapi/	3	Photocopy
144	/dɪzaɪnə(r)/	/dəzænər/	3	Designer
145	/krɪkɪt/	/kɪrkʊt/	3	Cricket
146	/steɪʃn/	/teːʃʊn/	3	Station
147	/draɪvə(r)/	/dərævər/	3	Driver
148	/pɑːspɔːt/	/pasporət/	3	Passport
149	/kəmɜːʃl/	/kəmərʃʊl/	3	Commercial
150	/hɔːn/	/harʊn/	3	Horn
151	/traʊzə(r)/	/tərɔzər/	3	Trouser
152	/fɔːm/	/farʊm/	3	Form
153	/sɜːvɪs/	/sərvʊs/	3	Service
154	/aɪs kriːm/	/æs kərĩm/	3	Ice-cream
155	/gluːkəʊs/	/gʊlʊkoz/	4	Glucose
156	/juːnɪvɜːsəti/	/junavərəsəti/	4	University
157	/pʌŋktʃə(r)/	/pentʃʊr/	4	Puncture
158	/məʊtəsaɪkl/	/mətərsekʊl/	4	Motorcycle
159	/tjuɪʃn/	/tʊʃʊn/	4	Tuition
160	/gʌvənmənt/	/gərmɪnt/	5	Government

4. Data Analysis

Data shown in Table 1 above indicates that Dhani gets English loanwords into different fields like tools and machinery, health, games, technology, transport, education, dressing and miscellaneous. Column 4 in Table 1 shows distance values of English loanwords in Dhani. Zero distance value means no variation in phonemes. Distance values 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 indicate number of phonemic variations respectively in loanwords in the process of adaptation. Selected corpus shows that English loanwords can be classified into two major groups i-e words that retain their pronunciation and words which change their pronunciation. Figure 3 below, summarizes Levenshtein Distance analysis of English loanwords in Dhani:
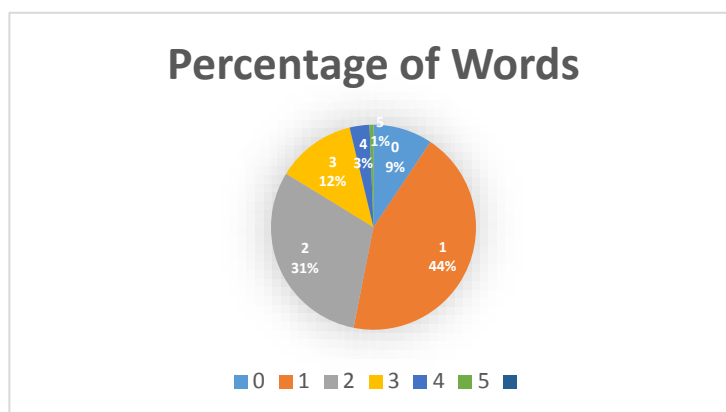
Figure 3. Levenshtein distance analysis

Data were further analyzed to identify discrete changes in phonological patterns of English loans and to elaborate distance value in detail. Description of data is based on categories i-e substitution, deletion, addition and epenthesis in accordance with distance value. The detailed description is as below:

4.1 No Change

Words at serial 1–15 i-e 9% of collected data shown in Table 1 indicate zero (0) Levenshtein distance value. These words do not undergo any phonological change when they are borrowed in Dhani, although some of them like *belt, battery, match,* and *sim* (sr. 1, 2, 11, 12,) face morphological changes.

4.2 One Change

44% words shown at serial 16-85 in table 4.1 indicate one (1) Levenshtein distance value. It means, these words undergo one phonological change that can be either substitution or addition, epenthesis or deletion. Their detail is as below:

4.2.1 Substitution

Data shows that substitution in Dhani is the dominant adaptation strategy. In this process one sound is replaced with another. Analysis of data shows that some vowel sounds of English have been replaced with Dhani vowels. Examples of vowel substitution from table 4.1 are as below:

i. English short vowel /e/ is replaced with Dhani nasalized vowel /æ̃/ as in word *wrench* (sr. 17) and sometimes it is substituted with /ɪ/ as sown in word *cell* (sr.63).

ii. English short front vowel /ɪ/ becomes Dhani short vowel /e/ as in words *lift, dish, mill, bill, kick* and *pitch* (sr. 21, 28, 29, 30, 48, 85). The same English short vowel is replaced with Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ also as in word *biscuit* (sr. 37). Sometimes it is substituted with Dhani central vowel /ə/ as in examples *jacket, message, delete, helmet* and *package* (sr. 55, 64, 71, 78, 84).

iii. English short vowel /ʊ/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /ɔ/ as in words *hook* and *to book* (sr. 23, 76).

iv. English short vowel /ɒ/ is changed with Dhani long vowel /a/ as in words *rod, copy, hockey, shot, body* and *to lorry* (sr. 27, 38, 47, 49, 59,73).

v. English short vowel /æ/ is replaced with Dhani nasalized vowel /æ̃/ as in example word *jam,* (sr. 35) and sometimes the same English short vowel is substituted with Dhani vowel /e/ as in word *pant* (sr. 52).

vi. English long vowel /iː/ becomes Dhani nasalized long vowel /ĩ/ as in word *machine* (sr. 18).

vii. English central short vowel /ʌ/ is replaced with Dhani central vowel /ə/ as in example words *pump, bas* and *touch* (sr. 24, 57, 74).

viii. English long vowel /ɔː/ is changed with Dhani long vowel /o/ as in word *board* (sr. 20). Sometimes the same English vowel is substituted with Dhani back vowel /ɔ/ as in example words *ball, shawl,* and *call* (sr. 50, 54,67).

ix. English diphthong /**aɪ**/ is replaced with Dhani vowel /**æ**/ as in words *said, pipe, tight, file, light, type, flight, tile* and *size* (sr. 19, 25, 26, 46, 58, 65, 77, 81, 83). Sometimes the same English diphthong becomes nasalized vowel /**ǣ**/ in Dhani as in examples *sign, line* and *time* (sr. 39, 40, 44).

x. English diphthong /**eɪ**/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /**e:**/ as in words *tape, plate, milk shake, cake, fail, AC, save, brake,* and *rate* (sr. 22, 32, 33, 36, 41, 60, 70, 79, 82). Sometimes the same English diphthong becomes nasalized vowel /**ǣ**/ in Dhani as in example word *chain* (sr. 16).

xi. English diphthong /**əʊ**/ is replaced with Dhani nasalized long vowel /**ū**/ as in example word *phone* (sr. 66) and sometimes the same diphthong is substituted with Dhani long vowel /**o** /as in words *coat* and *load* (sr. 53, 68).

xii. The initial sound of English diphthong /**aʊ**/ is substituted with Dhani back vowel /**ɔ**/ as in word *out* (sr. 51).

xiii. English triphthong /**aɪə**/ is replaced with Dhani vowel /**æ**/ as in word *dial* (sr. 69).

4.2.2 Addition

English as a language does not possess quality of showing one to one relation letters and their sounds, and it creates problems especially for Dhani speakers who learn English as a foreign or as a second language. In this process one or more sounds are added to a word. Cases of addition of sounds to English loanwords in Dhani from collected data (table 4.1) are as below:

i. English palato-alveolar approximant /**r**/ is less common at syllable final position among BBC speakers (Roach, 2010). Dhani adds /**r**/ in English loanwords which have /**r**/ at syllable position. For example, /**r**/ in English words *cancer, cooler, speaker, heater* and *car* (sr. 31, 61, 62, 72, 75) is silent whereas it is pronounced in Dhani.

ii. If a word ends in vowel sound in English, it gets addition of a consonant at the end when it becomes a loan word in Dhani. For example, word *fee* (sr. 45) gets addition of /**s**/ and is pronounced as /**fis**/ in Dhani.

4.2.3 Epenthesis

It is a process where a phoneme, usually vowel, is inserted that breaks consonant clusters of borrowed words according to the phonotactic constraints of recipient language. Insertion of /ə/ in English loanwords in Dhani can be noted. Words *chips, school* and *pencil* (sr. 34, 42, 43) are examples of epenthesis. Dhani like standard Punjabi does not allow complex consonant clusters and inserts a vowel sounds between consonant clusters of English loanwords to make them simple. In this way words become easier for Dhani speakers to pronounce. Moreover, if /ə/ follows sonorant consonants /m/ or /n/ where it is added, it becomes nasalized /ə̃/ as shown in word *film* (sr. 80) that is pronounced /fɪlə̃m/ in Dhani. Vowel epenthesis affects syllabification of loanwords also and monosyllabic words become disyllabic words as is evident from above mentioned example words.

4.2.4 Deletion

Deletion or elision is omission of one or more sounds in a word. Dhani has very rare cases of deletion of a sound in one change category. Deletion of /ə/ in English loanwords in Dhani can be noted in English word *camera* /kæmərə/ where /ə/ sound of second syllable is omitted by Dhani speakers and is pronounced as /kæmrə/ in Dhani.

4.3 Two Changes

31% words shown at serial 86-134 in table 4.1 from data show Levenshtein distance value 2 (two). It means, these words undergo two phonological changes at the same time. Their detail is as below:

4.3.1 Double Substitution

In this pattern two sounds, usually vowels, are substituted in a word. Data shows a few such cases as described below:

i. If English short vowels /**æ**/ and /**ɪ**/ are used in a word together, /**æ**/ is replaced with Dhani long vowel /**a**/ whereas /**ɪ**/ is replaced with Dhani central short vowel /**ə**/ as in word *plastic* (sr. 89).

ii. When a word contains English short vowel /**ɒ**/ and front short vowel /**ɪ**/ together /**ɒ**/ is changed with Dhani long vowel /**a**/ whereas /**ɪ**/ is replaced with Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/ as in words *college* and *socket* (sr. 103, 130). Similarly, with the change of initial English short vowel, English palato-alveolar approximant /**r**/ is changed with Dhani lateral consonant /**l**/ as in word *washer* (sr. 91) that is

pronounced /wɑʃəl/ in Dhani. Moreover, if English short vowel /ɒ/ and central vowel /ə/ come together, the initial sound will be changed according to the above pattern whereas English central vowel /ə/ becomes /eː/ in Dhani as in word *chocolate* (sr. 134).

iii.   If two English short vowels /e/ and /ə/ come together in a word, the initial /e/ is replaced with Dhani central short vowel /ə/ and second English vowel is changed with Dhani long vowel /ɔ/ as in word *petrol* (sr. 126).

iv.   In case of two English short vowels /ʌ/ and /ɪ/ together in a word, both are substituted with Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ as in word *budget* (sr. 131).

v.   When English short vowel /ɪ/ is repeated in a word, the initial vowel becomes /i/ and the second vowel is changed with Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ as in word *ticket* (sr. 122). Similarly, if English long vowel /iː/ is repeated in a word, it becomes /ɪ/ in Dhani as in words *TV* and *LCD* (sr. 113, 114).

vi.   If English short vowel /ʊ/ and English long vowel /ɔː/ are used in a word together, /ʊ/ is replaced with Dhani long vowel /ɔ/ and /ɔ/ is replaced with Dhani long vowel /a/ as in word *football* (sr. 104).

vii.   If English short vowel /ɪ/ and English long vowel /ɔː/ come together in a word, /ɪ/ is replaced with Dhani central vowel /ə/ and /ɔː/ is changed with Dhani long vowel /o/ as in word *report* (sr. 96).

viii.   If English short vowel /e/ and front long vowel /iː/ come together in a word, /e/ is replaced with Dhani central short vowel /ə/ and /iː/ becomes /ɪ/ in Dhani as in word *selfie* (sr. 111).

ix.   In case of English short vowel /ɪ/ and English diphthong /aɪ/ in a word together, /ɪ/ is changed with Dhani central short vowel /ə/ and /aɪ/ is substituted with Dhani nasalized vowel /æ̃/ as in word *design* (sr. 109).

x.   When English diphthongs /əʊ/ and /aɪ/ come together in a word, /əʊ/ is changed with Dhani central short vowel /ə/ and /aɪ/ is substituted with vowel /æ/ in Dhani as in word *mobile* (sr. 110).

xi.   If English weak vowel /ə/ and English long vowel /iː/ are used in a word together, both are replaced with Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ as in word *police* (sr. 133).

xii.   If English diphthong /əʊ/ and front short vowel /ɪ/ come together in word, /əʊ/ becomes /ɔ/ and /ɪ/ becomes /ə/ in Dhani as in word *notice* (sr. 132).

xiii.   When English short vowel /e/ and diphthong /əʊ/ come together in a word, /e/ is changed with Dhani short vowel /ɪ/ and /əʊ/ is replaced with Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ as in word *depot* (sr. 123).

xiv.   If English diphthongs /aɪ/ and /ɔɪ/ come together in a word, they are changed with vowel /æ/ in Dhani as in word *typhoid* (sr. 95).

xv.   In case of English triphthong /aɪə/ in a word, it is changed with Dhani long vowel /a/ and voiced fricative consonant /z/ that follows it, becomes voiceless fricative consonant /s/ in Dhani as in word *pliers* (sr. 92).

4.3.2 Substitution and Addition

In this pattern one sound, usually vowel, is substituted in a word and another sound, usually a consonant, is added in a word. Description of this pattern with examples from data is as below:

i.   Substitution of English short vowel /æ/ with Dhani central short vowel /ə/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position can be noted in word *tractor* (sr. 86).

ii.   Substitution of English central short vowel /ʌ/ with Dhani central short vowel /ə/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position takes place as in word *cutter* (sr. 94). Sometimes the same vowel is changed with Dhani vowel /æ/ and consonant /r/ is added at syllable final position as in word *conductor* (sr. 124). In another case, the same vowel is replaced with Dhani nasalized vowel /ɔ̃/ and Dhani plosive consonant /ɖ/ is added at final position of the syllable as in example word *bun* (sr. 100).

iii.   Substitution of English short vowel /ɒ/ with Dhani long vowel /a/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position can be found in words *doctor* and *dropper* (sr. 97, 98)

iv.   Substitution of English long vowel /ɔː/ with Dhani long vowel /o/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position is present in word *score* (sr. 105). Sometimes with the same substitution of vowel sound, voiced fricative consonant is added instead of consonant /r/ at syllable final position as in word *drawer* (sr. 128).

v.   English long vowel /ɔː/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /a/ and consonant /r/ is added at syllable

final position as in word *order* (sr. 120).

vi. Substitution of English diphthong /əʊ/ with Dhani long vowel /ɔ/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position take place in word *motor* (sr. 87)

vii. Substitution of English diphthong /aɪ/ with Dhani vowel /æ/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position can be observed in word *grinder* (sr. 88)

viii. Substitution of English diphthong /aʊ/ with Dhani long vowel /ɔ/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position as in word *powder* (sr. 90). Sometimes the same English diphthong is replaced with Dhani long vowel /o/ and consonant /r/ is added at syllable final position, such as in example word *bowler* (sr. 107).

ix. English long vowel /ɜː/ is substituted with Dhani central vowel /ə/ and alveolar approximant consonant /l/ is added after it as in word *shirt* (sr. 108). Sometimes with the same substitution of vowel sound, consonant /r/ is added at syllable final position as in word *password* (sr. 119).

x. Substitution of English triphthong /aɪə/ with Dhani vowel /æ/ and addition of consonant /r/ at syllable final position can be observed in words *tyre* and *fire* (sr. 121, 127).

xi. English triphthong /aʊə/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /o/ and consonant /r/ is added at syllable final position as in word *flour* (sr. 101).

4.3.3 Epenthesis and Substitution

In this pattern one sound is inserted and one sound is replaced in a word. Description of this pattern with examples from data is as below:

i. Insertion of English short vowel /ʊ/ and substitution of English short vowel /ʌ/ with Dhani short vowel /ə/ is noted in word *brush* (sr. 93)

ii. Insertion of English weak vowel i-e schwa /ə/ and substitution of English short vowel /ɪ/ with Dhani short vowel /e/ can be seen in word *fridge* (sr. 112). With the same vowel insertion English long vowel /iː/ can be found substituted with Dhani nasalized long vowel /ĩ / as in word *cream* (sr. 102) and substitution of English diphthong /əʊ/ with Dhani back vowel /ɔ/ can be seen in word *remote* (sr. 115).

In this pattern English loanwords change their syllabication. All example words discussed above are monosyllabic in English and become disyllabic in Dhani.

4.3.4 Substitution and Epenthesis

This pattern is reverse of previous pattern i-e first of all a sound is substituted and then another sound is inserted in a word. Common pattern in Dhani is substitution of a vowel sound and insertion of a short vowel into onset/ coda consonant clusters in words borrowed from English and can be described with examples from data as below:

i. Substitution of English diphthong /aɪ/ with Dhani nasalized vowel /æ̃/ and insertion of short vowel /ə/ into coda cluster can be seen in word *final* (sr. 106). The same diphthong can be seen substituted with Dhani vowel /æ/ and insertion of Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ in coda cluster may be noted in word *cycle* (sr. 125).

ii. English diphthong /eɪ/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /eː/ and short vowel /ə/ is inserted into coda cluster as in word *cable* (sr. 118).

iii. English short vowel /ʌ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /ə/ and back short vowel /ʊ/ is inserted into coda cluster as in word *button* (sr. 129).

English loanwords change their syllabication in this pattern also. All example words discussed above are monosyllabic in English and become disyllabic in Dhani.

Some more patterns for two changes are as below:

i. Substitution and Deletion: In English word *rusk* (sr. 99), central short vowel /ʌ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /ə/ and velar plosive /k/ at termination of syllable is omitted and word /rʌsk/ is pronounced /rəs/ in Dhani.

ii. Deletion and Addition: English word *computer* (sr. 116) shows this combination. English palatal approximant /j/ is deleted, and consonant /r/ at syllable final position is added in Dhani.

iii. Double Addition: In English word *charger* (sr. 117) consonant /r/ is added at coda position of both

syllables by Dhani speakers.

4.4 Three Changes

12% words shown at serial 135-154 in table 4.1 show Levenshtein distance value 3 (three). It means, these words undergo three phonological changes. General patterns with examples of this category from data have been discussed as below:

4.4.1 Substitution and Double Addition

In this pattern one sound, usually vowels, is substituted and two sounds vowels, consonants or a vowel and a consonant are added in a word. A few examples from data have been described below:

i. English long vowel /ɜː/ can be substituted with Dhani short vowel /ə/ and consonant /r/ can be added at each syllable final position as in word *burger* (sr. 142).

ii. Substitution of English long vowel /ɔː/ with Dhani long vowel /o/ and addition of consonant /r/ with Dhani short vowel /ə/ after nucleus of second syllable can be noted in word *passport* (sr. 148).

iii. Substitution of English long vowel /ɔː/ with Dhani long vowel /a/ and addition of consonant /r/ with Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ after nucleus of syllable can be noted in words *horn* and *form* (sr. 150, 152). In this case English monosyllabic loanwords become disyllabic words.

4.4.2 Epenthesis, Substitution and Addition

In this pattern one epenthetic vowel is inserted into onset clusters, one sound is substituted, and another sound is added in a word. A few examples from data have been described below:

i. Dhani short vowel /ə/ is inserted into onset clusters. English short vowel /ʌ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /ə/ and consonant /r/ is added at coda position of second syllable as in word *plumber* (sr. 138).

ii. Dhani short vowel /ə/ is inserted into onset clusters. English diphthong /aɪ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /æ/ and consonant /r/ is added at coda position of second syllable as in word *driver* (sr. 147).

iii. Dhani short vowel /ə/ is inserted into onset clusters. English diphthong /aʊ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /ɔ/ and consonant /r/ is added at coda position of second syllable as in word *trouser* (sr. 151).

4.4.3 Double Substitution and Addition

In this pattern two sounds, usually vowel, are substituted and one sound is added in a word. A few examples from data are as below:

i. English short vowel /e/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /ə/ whereas English short vowel /ɪ/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /i/ and consonant /r/ is added at coda position of second syllable as in word *engineer* (sr. 139).

ii. English short vowel /ɪ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /ə/ whereas English diphthong /aɪ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /æ/ and consonant /r/ is added at coda position of second syllable as in word *designer* (sr. 144).

4.4.4 Double Substitution and Epenthesis

In this pattern two sounds are substituted, and one sound is inserted into coda clusters in a word. A few examples from data are as below:

i. English short vowel /ɒ/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /ə/ whereas English diphthong /eɪ/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /eː/ and Dhani short vowel /ʊ/ is inserted into coda cluster of last syllable as in word *operation* (sr. 140).

ii. English short vowel /ɒ/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /o/ whereas English alveolar plosive /t/ is substituted with Dhani dental plosive /ʈ/ and Dhani epenthetic back short vowel /ʊ/ is inserted into coda clusters as in word *bottle* (sr. 141).

In both cases, English loanwords change their syllabification. Above discussed combinations are common for three phonological adaptations in Dhani. Some more combinations, though not very frequent, can be found from data and their description is as below:

i. Double Deletion and Substitution: In this combination English palatal approximant cluster /j/ from

onset and bilabial plosive /**b**/ from coda position of first syllable are deleted whereas English short vowel /**e**/ is substituted with Dhani central vowel /**ə**/ as in word *tube well* (sr. 135).

ii.   Substitution, Addition and Substitution: In this combination English central long vowel /**ɜː**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ə**/, consonant /**r**/ is added at coda position of first syllable and English diphthong /**aɪ**/ is substituted with Dhani nasalized vowel /**ǣ**/ and in word *turbine* (sr. 136).

iii. Deletion and Double Substitution: English weak vowel schwa /**ə**/ in the first syllable is deleted whereas English diphthong   /**aɪ**/ in second syllable is substituted with Dhani nasalized vowel /**ǣ**/ and English weak vowel schwa /**ə**/ in the third syllable is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ə**/ as in word *alignment* (sr. 137).

iv.   Triple Substitution: English diphthong /**əʊ**/ in first and second syllable is substituted with Dhani long vowel /**o**/ and English short vowel /**ɒ**/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /**a**/ as in word *photocopy* (sr. 143).

v.   Epenthesis, Deletion and Substitution: Dhani short vowel /**ɪ**/ is inserted into onset cluster of first syllable whereas vowel at its nucleus is deleted and English short vowel /**ɪ**/ in second syllable is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/ as in word *cricket* (sr. 145).

vi.   Deletion, Substitution and Epenthesis: English alveolar fricative /**s**/ is deleted from onset cluster, English diphthong /**eɪ**/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /**eː**/ and Dhani short vowel /**ɪ**/ is inserted into coda cluster as in word *station* (sr. 146).

vii. Substitution, Addition and Epenthesis: In this combination English central long vowel /**ɜː**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ə**/, consonant /**r**/ is added at coda position of first (if word has two syllable) or second (if word has three syllables) syllable and English short vowel /**ʊ**/ is inserted into coda cluster of last syllable and in words *commercial* and *service* (sr. 149, 153).

viii. Substitution, Epenthesis and Substitution: In this combination English diphthong /**aɪ**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**æ**/, Dhani short vowel /**ə**/ is inserted   into onset cluster of second syllable and English long vowel /**iː**/ is substituted with Dhani nasalized vowel /**ĩ**/ as in word *ice cream* (sr. 154).

4.5 Four Changes

12% words shown at serial 155-159 in table 4.1 from data show Levenshtein distance value 4 (four). It means, these words undergo four phonological changes at the same time as described below:

i.   Epenthesis and Triple Substitution: This combination can be noted in English word *glucose* (sr. 155). Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/ is inserted into onset cluster of first syllable. English long vowel /**uː**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/, English diphthong /**əʊ**/ is replaced with Dhani long vowel /**o**/ whereas English alveolar fricative /**s**/ is substituted with Dhani alveolar fricative /**z**/.

ii.   Double Substitution, Addition and Epenthesis: English word *university* (sr. 156) indicates this combination. English short vowel /**ɪ**/ is substituted with Dhani long vowel /**a**/ and English central long vowel /**ɜː**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ə**/. Moreover, consonant /**r**/ is added and Dhani short vowel is inserted after /**r**/ sound.

iii. Double Substitution, Deletion and Addition: English word *puncture* (sr. 157) shows this combination. English central short vowel /**ʌ**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**e**/ and English velar nasal /**ŋ**/ is substituted with Dhani alveolar nasal /**n**/. Moreover, English velar plosive /**k**/ is deleted, and consonant /**r**/ is added in the last syllable at syllable final position.

iv.   Substitution, Addition, Substitution and Epenthesis: The example word of this combination is *motorcycle* (sr. 158). English diphthong /**əʊ**/ is substituted with Dhani back vowel /**ɔ**/ and consonant /**r**/ is added at coda position of second syllable. English diphthong /**aɪ**/ in third syllable is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**e**/ and Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/ is inserted into coda cluster of last syllable.

v.   Deletion, Substitution, Deletion and Epenthesis: This combination can be noted in English word *tuition* (sr. 159). English palatal approximant /**j**/ is deleted in first syllable and English long vowel /**uː**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/. English short vowel /**ɪ**/ is deleted from second syllable and Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/ is inserted into coda cluster of second syllable.

4.6 Five Changes

Only a single word (1%) i-e *government* (sr. 150) in Table 1 shows Levenshtein distance value 5 (five). It indicates combination of Double Substitution, Double Deletion and Substitution. English central short vowel /**ʌ**/

in the first syllable is substituted with Dhani long vowel /**o**/ and English labiodental fricative /**v**/ in second syllable is substituted with Dhani consonant /**r**/. English weak vowel /**ə**/ and English alveolar nasal consonant /**n**/ are both deleted in the second syllable whereas English short vowel /**ɪ**/ is substituted with Dhani short vowel /**ʊ**/ in the last syllable.

It was observed during data collection that Dhani people use English loans as a matter of need i-e to fill lexical gap. They find it easier to express their feelings or describe a situation that may be difficult to express in Dhani. New generation realizes that English is an international language and it is given preference everywhere. Use of English loans words is very frequent in courts, education, food industry, TV, restaurants, fashion etc. They find it prestigious to use English words in their speech and to show modernity. Telecom technology has made world a global village. Use of social media i-e Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp are very common sources of communication even in remote areas of Dhan region. So, people are most often in contact with English language. Consequently, they make terrible mistakes in pronunciation and little attention is paid towards its correction.

Pronunciation is not paid much attention even in EFL classrooms in Dhani culture. Poor pronunciation can be observed more in institutions of rural areas of Dhan because for majority of learners and teachers, pronunciation is neither necessary nor desirable. Their main aims to achieve an understandable pronunciation that can be used in most situations. Lack of resources and no proper trainings in pedagogy make pronunciation a serious problem. Phonemic inventories of both languages are different and even the teachers who teach English language are not aware of these differences. The pronunciation they teach, and what students learn, seems to be very different from actual pronunciation not only because of differences of phonemes but because of lack of phonological knowledge. Some words (*ticket* /tik**ʊ**t/, *station* /te:ʃ**ʊ**n/ and *chips* /tʃɪp**ʊ**s/ etc.) change their pronunciation because of general tendency of use of /**ʊ**/ in syllable end position. Analysis has identified such kind of patterns and they will be helpful for Dhani teachers and EFL/ ESL learners to overcome problems of correct pronunciation of English loanwords.

Moreover, it was also observed that parents in urban areas prefer their children to learn English and Urdu more and as a result Dhani as a mother tongue is losing its native speakers though at a slow pace. Analysis of the study matches with Kachru (1994) that loanwords are used across all societies by the young generation and become part of their habits. It also corresponds with Al-Athwary (2016) that loanwords are used as a symbol of prestige.

5. Conclusion

Study concludes that Dhani frequently borrows words (mostly nouns) from English. These words are made simple through different phonological strategies like substitution, epenthesis, deletion and addition. Substitution of one or more than one sounds is the most prominent among all these. Deletion is used very rare. Epenthesis breaks complex consonant clusters and most often changes syllabification of English loans. Words undergo one to five changes and one sound change category possesses maximum number of words whereas five changes category is the smallest one. These adaptations are systematic that lead to certain patterns, following which one can easily identify pronunciation of words still to be borrowed from English into Dhani. Although loanwords enrich Dhani vocabulary, yet this dialect of Punjabi is losing its purity in contact phenomenon.

Acknowledgments

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