



RESEARCH PAPER

Phonological Adaptation of English Loanwords by Urdu Speakers

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to discuss the common phonetically altered English loanwords used by Urdu speakers. A set of three hundred words was analyzed for phonological alterations. The areas of technology, automobile registration, entertainment, and politics contained the most high-frequency loanwords. Through this study, it is found that the native tongue significantly impacts how English loanwords are pronounced. Most frequently, they substitute / ə / for / u / in the final syllable (c+ ə +c). Moreover, in English syllabic consonants, an insertion of the / u / vowel was detected after the appendix / s /, and / ɪ / epenthesis were found at the beginning of the word with a group of consonants / s /. Furthermore, the vowels / ae / and / o / have been substituted for the diphthongs / aɪ / and / ə u / respectively, while / ɔ : / and / o / have been replaced by the vowel / a /. Four English consonants, / θ, ð, w, and ʒ / and /, are not used in Urdu and are replaced by / t^h, and d^h, v, j /, respectively.

KEYWORDS Epenthesis, Loan Words, Phonetics, Phonotactics, Phonological Alterations

Introduction

The study of how loanwords are incorporated into recipient languages' phonotactics (the study of rules governing the possible phoneme sequences in a language) at the phonological level has evolved from rules to limitations and repair models of sound change, and intriguing dimensions have been added. Loanwords are "no longer merely the small phonological curiosity or nuisance," according to Kenstowicz (2003, p. 96), and they deserve the serious attention of theoretical inquiry. Understanding the phonotactic limits of languages is greatly aided by the study of loanword phonology. Due to this, phonologists place a high value on the study of loan word phonology.

What are some methods for interpreting the phonological system of a foreign language while attempting to analyze the patterns of that language? A language's pronunciation of loanwords reveals a lot about its phonology. Words that have been taken from one language and used in another are known as loanwords. According to Davis (1993, p. 1), "phonologists are interested in loanwords for at least two reasons." He claims that the first reason loanwords are of interest to phonologists is the fact that the ways in which loanwords are generated and heard in the borrowing language and the lending language are never the same.

According to Davis, the reason for the variation in pronunciation is frequently because the borrowed word may have certain segments that are not present in the language that is receiving the loanword. Interesting insights into the phonology of the recipient language can be gained from how the loan term is pronounced by speakers of the recipient language. Many languages that have adapted vocabulary from other languages conform. The second reason loanwords are of interest to phonologists is that they have specific phonological characteristics that make them distinctive and, by extension, different from the vocabulary of the receiving language. Davis (1993, p. 1) cites the following as a few examples: For instance, the vocabulary of Latin in English, the vocabulary of Chinese in Japanese, the vocabulary of Arabic in Turkish, vocabulary of Sanskrit in Dravidian, and so forth, either follow special phonological rules that the native vocabulary does not or the foreign vocabulary does not follow regular phonological processes that affect the native vocabulary. The type of phoneme and the total quantity of phonemes vary among languages according to their phonemic inventories. Due to these variations among languages, when a certain language borrows from another, its speakers often employ some sort of method to deal with the sounds in the source language things which are absent in the language of the addressee.

The foreign words are handled in the recipient language in a certain way. One tactic used by the recipient language is to substitute phonetically comparable sounds from the recipient language for foreign phonemes. When this occurs, the borrowed word is said to have been nativized. In an effort to accommodate the borrowed term, the borrowing language may also try to include the foreign phoneme into its phonemic inventory. According to research, when loanwords are nativized, "speakers with one phonological system observe, impose native representational restrictions on, and eventually produce forms that have been formed by a different phonological system." It follows from this that when a specific auditory signal is heard by speakers of multiple languages, it is interpreted, represented, and produced in each language differently. This explains why a word from one language may be borrowed from several others, but still have a different pronunciation in each language. This phenomenon is intriguing because it sheds light on the phonotactic restrictions of the borrowing language as well as the receiving language's phonotactic restrictions.

Loanword analysis, according to Paradis & Lacharite (1997, p. 442), enables us to see how language is processed, which will aid in our understanding of how language is organized in the human brain. The role and arrangement of phonological elements in the phonological theory will also be clarified by loanword integration, as mentioned in the study. The processing of loanwords can also assist us in understanding extralinguistic elements that affect phonological representations and processing. As will be discussed in the research under the adaptation of stress, the influence of frequency on the integration of loanwords would provide light on the "majority criterion" where a default pattern would arise (Crawford, 2009; de Lacy, 2014).

Literature Review

We can better comprehend the phonological structure of the mental lexicon by using loanwords (Crawford 2009, p. 1). The study of the Urdu language is observed as a delicate and complex phenomenon since it provokes various reactions from the populace in various settings, particularly in a country like Pakistan where there are about 70 different languages that are spoken and understood, including English and Urdu. Pakistan's official language is Urdu, although numerous dialects of Punjabi and Urdu are spoken throughout the provinces. English has a significant influence on speakers of the Urdu language, and generally speaking, people combine their phonetic qualities with the new form of the additional phoneme. The phonological and morphological characteristics of several other

languages have been included in the evolution of the Urdu language, influencing, developing, and reshaping it into its current state. According to Saleem et al. (2002), the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Portuguese languages have contributed a significant number of terms to Urdu. The process of borrowing from another language is the most frequent source of the invention of new words in a language (McGregor, 2009). Normally, borrowed words are adapted to the recipient language's phonological and phonetic patterns. Certain variations are applied to the loan word the stress pattern of the syllables is changed.

Last but not least, studying loanwords is crucial for people learning a foreign language because it gives them access to fresh vocabulary that they can easily incorporate into their native tongue and, more importantly from phonological perspectives, it helps them to understand the nuanced, sometimes invisible differences between the source language and their native dialect.

Englishization

Many languages currently take vocabulary from English, which has emerged as the most dominant language in the world. Englishization refers to this interaction between two languages (Kachru, 1994). The media is a strong tool for spreading borrowing today, thus there is no longer a requirement for direct interaction between two language populations.

Ways of Borrowing

There are several ways to borrow, including direct borrowing with little or no modification to a specific word (loanword), loan translation into words already in the language, and merging a loan word with an already existing word in the language (loan blend). Bilingual speakers frequently switch back and forth between the two languages when speaking, sometimes even within the same phrase or word. The study of language is a dynamic phenomenon. A language is regarded as dynamic when intra-linguistic and interlinguistic changes occur. Languages differ not only in their dialects but also in the loan words they use. All languages are adaptable enough that different elements can be simply taken from one language and incorporated into another (Bynon, 1977).

Even while language is a medium that is replete with identity, religion, the influences of cross-cultural cultures, and existing systems inside one culture, not all of the aforementioned factors have an impact on language when words are borrowed, both internally and outside. The change primarily affects a language's phonology and morphology, which are grammatical aspects (Baumgardner, 1993). The change of the English language by non-native speakers, according to Baumgartner (1993), creates a phonological phase during the adaptation process. The sub-non-native continent's English speakers provide as an excellent example of linguistic diversity in its many forms. Language interaction is the foundation of linguistic borrowing. It depends on the exchange of loan words from the donor language and morphological traits of the native language. As loan words are adopted, their effects converge and have an impact on both the beneficiary language and the recipient language. This compounded effect eventually develops into a mutual influence with time, resulting in a "variegated language."

Worldwide, English is regarded as the universal language. Words from the English language are frequently used in Urdu. Extreme flexibility has been displayed by Urdu when it comes to adopting borrowed terms and adding diversity to them. The lexicon and writing system of Urdu were primarily influenced by Arabic and Persian (Hardie, 2003).

Loanwords

It is first necessary to understand what loanwords are and how they impact a language in order to understand the significance of English loanwords in Urdu. In her study on Loanword, Yoonjung Kang asserts that these are terms that have been borrowed from one language and utilized in another. This language is an example of a phenomenon known as cross-linguistic communication, which happens whenever two languages interact and typically happens when a word is present in one language but not the other. There are many loanwords in the English language, such as "laptop," "mobile," "solar panel," "bamboo," and "pad," which are borrowed from the first language and used by speakers of other languages to preserve a phonetic that is a feature of the first language. The main focus of loanword research is that borrowing is subject to restrictions because loanwords must be modified to fit the speech patterns of the second language. Phonology is the study of the alterations that occur when a loanword is employed in a second language. A language's phonological structure. These changes shed light on the second language's phonological organization.

Phonology

Similar to how English phonology exposes a phonological system of consonant and vowel distribution, English words, particularly loanwords, reflect the pattern of Urdu consonants and vowels. The distribution of consonants and vowels in Urdu and English is seen in the several tables.

Adaptation Processes

A language can modify a loanword from its original native pronunciation using an adaptation process. A second language's phonological structure. When using a loanword from another language, Urdu has three major techniques: Using the native phonology of English. The terms substitution, deletion, and epenthesis are used to describe these three techniques. When modifications are required to an English loanword that incorporates Urdu phonemes that are foreign to English phonology, these three coping strategies are the ones that are most usually adopted in Urdu. They are also useful in balancing out consonants that are paired more frequently than the Urdu syllable structure allows.

When more than one phonological shift is required inside a single phonological segment, more than one adaptation process frequently occurs and is possible. The examples given in the paragraphs that reflect both Urdu and English pronunciation, will simply serve to illustrate the coping mechanisms that the instance is meant to exemplify. The loanwords included in the examples may not have had English as their etymological originator, but the authors would want to point out that they were formerly loanwords in English. The writers have arrived at the conclusion that these specific borrowings are derived from the word's pronunciation and phonology in English. After looking into these loanwords in more depth and speaking with native Urdu speakers.

Syllable Structure

A vowel sound, together with any preceding consonants, is a component of a syllable, which is a unit of speech. The regulations for consonant allowance inside syllables vary depending on the language. Up to four consonants may be used in English. Urdu does not allow any consonant clusters, in contrast. When consonants are combined together, they follow each other in the same syllable, either before or after a vowel segment. For instance, the letters d and r form a consonant cluster in the word drain in English. Urdu speakers will modify the sound of the word train from its phonetically correct pronunciation of [drejn] to [dirn] because the syllable structure of Urdu does not permit

consonant clusters. One coping strategy that is frequently employed to modify the loanword and its phonology to fit the phonology of the Urdu speaker is the change in pronunciation.

In Urdu, initial consonant clusters are very rare; in fact, officially they do not occur at all. Languages that are timed by syllables include Urdu. Most of the time, it permits vowel sounds to divide words into syllables. Due to their syllable timing, loan words in the Urdu language alter in phonemic patterns, adding or removing vowel sounds to maintain a consistent time gap between each syllable (Khan, 2011). The syllable is regarded as a crucial component in the development of speech. According to Ladefoged, & Johnson (2001), it is impossible to define English or any other language without considering syllables as important linguistic units. The phonological descriptions of a speech comprise syllables (Ladefoged & Johnson, 2001).

Code-switching/ mixing

The distinctive trait of code-switching or mixing/ or loan adaptation is another facet of the use of borrowing words. Code-switching code-mixing includes the phenomenon of adaptation in accordance with a language's phonemic patterns. This primarily identifies the sociolinguistic causes of this phenomenon, including the necessity of code-mixing, code-switching, and adaptation (Talaat, Mubina, & Anwar, 2010). According to Talaat et al. (2010), speakers of the English lingua franca primarily alter the Urdu language by utilizing borrowed words for both broad and specialized meanings. It indicates a weakened and irregular method of word adaptation in the Urdu language. The use of English terms to mix and switch codes does not offer a reliable lending system. Additionally, multilingual speakers have fewer loanwords since monolingual speakers do not borrow as much.

Description of the underlying structures

The characteristics of many English loanwords that Urdu speakers have adopted will be examined in this section. According to the effect of their native tongue, these terms are said. The syllabification patterns of coda and onset clusters are the subject of this section. The chosen vocabulary will be discussed together with various modifications, including word deletion, insertion variation, and substitution (particularly in vowels). When words are borrowed from English, the naturalization tends to insert a vowel to transform the word as syllable-timed. These words become a part of daily use and are transcribed as such (Hussain, Mahmood, & Mahmood, 2012). The omission of a phoneme from the onset position is a modification that occurs frequently when English loanwords are directly borrowed into Urdu. The word-initial vowel is deleted to shorten the pronunciation of a word. Another strategy used by Urdu speakers to translate borrowed words into their native tongue is to vary both vowel and consonant sounds. Hussain, Mahmood, and Mahmood (2012) use examples to show how aspirated sounds in Urdu frequently become un-aspirated, the sound /r/ is typically spoken, and diphthongs are frequently replaced by monophthongs, as in the term "Ambulance."

The single phoneme is either used in place of the English diphthongs or has its first element prolonged while losing its second element. The following examples show how the diphthong /ei/ is substituted in words with one syllable: Date: /det/ /de:t

The current research focuses on the first form of borrowing—English words that have little or no phonetic variation when they are translated into Urdu. The primary purpose of linguistic borrowing is to fill a need in the target language by describing novel

ideas, concepts, and aspects that may not have been beforehand but that have suddenly entered a language and are now a part of it, such as computers, sports, e-mail, fax, etc.

Situation in Pakistan

One of the official languages in Pakistan is English. Modern education strategy places a lot of emphasis on enhancing English language proficiency and IT skills in Pakistan and in Pakistan's Kashmir region. English and Urdu are the two languages that grab power and authority, claims Rahman (2006). The language of colonists in recent history, English is a representation of strength, authority, manners, and elegance. The second most efficient language is Urdu. Native languages, on the other hand, are being ignored by political circles and absorbed by strong languages. The usage of English loanwords in advertising has expanded, and electronic media is a major factor in the spread of these words. The sound systems of English and Urdu are different from one another. There are 17 oral vowels and 44 consonants in Urdu. Diphthongs and nasal vowels have yet to be studied. English contains 20 vowels and 24 consonants. English syllables can have highly complex consonant clusters, in contrast to Urdu, which only permits limited consonant clusters at the onset and coda positions. The focus of this research is to find out how these English loanwords are modified in the phonological system of Urdu speakers.

Background of Urdu Phonology

The fundamentals of the Urdu phonological system are outlined in this part in order to draw attention to the trends in the adaption of foreign words. Similar to Urdu, which has ten vowels, the Vowel Inventory of Urdu (Raza et al., 2009) lists them. Three vowels /ɪ, ʊ, ə/ are short, while seven are long, including front vowels /i, e, ε/ and back vowels – /u, o, ɔ, a/. There is a nasalized allophone for each vowel (Campbell 1995, p.375). A vowel's nasality is mostly determined by the presence of the nasal consonants /n, m/. As an example, the vowels /cə~n/ for "moon" and /nā/ for "no" become nasalized when they come after or before a nasal consonant (Gill, & Gleason, 1962). Some sources of Punjabi phonology that are now available assert that the language has diphthongs (Bhatia, 2009; Gill, & Gleason, 1962), but others do not include diphthongs in the list of Urdu vowels (Karamat, 2002).

Material and Methods

The ongoing study's goal is to examine how Urdu speakers adapt English loanwords, specifically how vowels are replaced. There are several substitutions, but I'll primarily be focusing on vowel swaps (monophthongs, diphthongs, and triphthongs). The data utilized in this study are drawn from two corpora of English loanwords that Hussain and Mahmood et al. (2011) investigated.

In the former, there are 421 English words, while in the later, there are 292 English words gathered from Urdu dramas, movies, and everyday conversations. In order to distinguish long vowels from short vowels when transcribing English words into Punjabi and Urdu, the researchers utilized the IPA symbol /:/ with the long vowels of those languages (in fact you will find there is not as a such symbol used in Urdu and Punjabi phonology to represent long vowels, see figure 1 and 2).

Inventory of Consonants

How many consonants are used in Pahari, there is disagreement. The 44 consonants in the Urdu language, as well as the 17 monophthongs and diphthongs, are continuously being studied.

Table 1
Urdu Inventory by (Dr. Sarmad Hussain, 1997)

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosives	P b P ^h b ^h		t̪ d̪ t̪ ^h d̪ ^h	t d t ^h d ^h			K g k ^h g ^h	Q	ʔ
Nasals	m m ^h			n n ^h			ŋ ŋ ^h		
Fricatives		f v		s z		ʃ ʒ	x ɣ		h
Lateral				l l ^h					
Trill				r r ^h					
Flap					ɽ ɽ ^h				
Affricates						tʃ dʒ tʃ ^h dʒ ^h			
Approximants						ɟ			

Inventory of Vowels

Various languages share a lot of vowel sounds. Some vowel sounds, though, are odd. Three vowel lengths are used in the Urdu language: short, very short, and long. There are seventeen monophthongal vowels in Urdu, ten of which are oral and seven of which are nasal. The current study on 10 oral vowels in Urdu inserts a vowel. Table 1 which lists the oral vowels used in Urdu.

Table 2
Urdu oral vowel inventory (Kachru 1990)

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		U
Mid	e	□□□ u, ə	o, ɔ
Open	æ		A

Results and Discussion

Phonological Adaptation of English Loan Words

Adaptation of English Monophthongs

The adjacent native phonemes are used in place of the English phonemes when integration is carried out according to how the word is pronounced. The following vowels are used in place of the following English vowels in Urdu.

Table 3
Replacement of /ə/ with /u/ at word-final syllables

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Heater	hi:tə	hetor
litter	litə	litor
Scatter	skætə	sketor
waiter	Weitə	wetor

Table 4
Replacement of /ə/ with /u/ at word-final syllables

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
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Basket	BaskIt	baskot
Magnet	mægnIt	mægnot
Cricket	krikIt	krikot
favourite	FeivrIt	feivrut

Table 5
Replacement of /ə/ with /o/ at word-final syllables

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
cigaret	sIgrət	sIgrut
Tablet	Tæblət	Tæblot
monitor	Mənitər	manitor
Accelerator	əkselelərtər	əksletər

Table 3 demonstrates that in word-final syllables, /o/ takes the place of /ə/, which is a central vowel /r/, R is not pronounced in English, especially in rhotic accents. /r/ is pronounced in all positions in non-rhotic Urdu. In the CVr context, the vowel /ə/ takes the place of /o/. The subsequent rule serves as a generalization of this

/ə/ → /o/ C _ r #

According to Table 4 above, the word-final position of the C _ C context likewise uses the /ɪ/ vowel in place of the /o/ vowel. It is explained clearly in the next rule.

/ɪ/ → /o/ C _ C #

Table 6
Substitution of /σ/ by /a/

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Slot	Slot	Slat
Lorry	Lɔri	Lari
Top	tɒp	tap
Copy	Kɒpi	Kapi

Table 7
Substitution of /ɔ:/ by /a/

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
call	cɔ:l	cal
Uniform	ju:nɪfɔ:m	junifam
Talk	tɔ:k	Tak
Chalk		Chak

Tables 6 and 7 show that English's /ɔ:/ and /σ/ or back vowels respectively are swapped out for /a:/ vowels. In Urdu, these two vowels don't exist.

Table 8
Lack of syllable consonant

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Festival	fɛstɪvəl	fɛstɪvəl
Cycle	saɪkl	saikəl
button	bʌtn	mətʌn
constable	kʌnstəbəl	kanstəbəl

Table 8 demonstrates that because Urdu lacks syllabic consonants, people of Urdu are unable to articulate them. In Urdu, a vowel can only be the highest sound in a syllable. Vowel /ɪ/ is placed before the syllabic consonant by Urdu speakers.

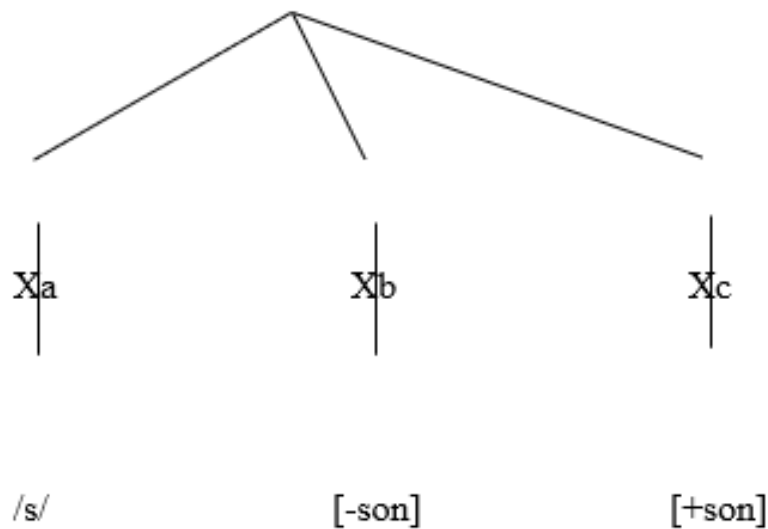
Φ → /ɪ/ / C _ [Syllabic Consonant]

Table 9
Insertion of /ɪ/ in word-initial syllable

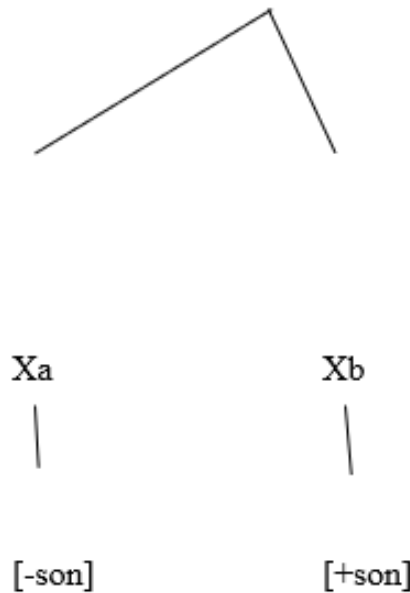
English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Speaker	spi:kə	Ispi:kər
School	sku:l	Isku:l
Street	stri:t	Istri:t
Spot	Spot	ISpot

The /ɪ/ insertion can also be seen in English borrowed words at the onset position in table 9 above. Urdu only allows two onset clusters at most. In Urdu, there is no beginning appendix to be discovered. In addition to the /s/ appendix at the Xa position, English allows for two x-positions at the onset position. Urdu speakers must add /ə/ after appendix /s/ and cannot pronounce three consonant clusters in the onset position.

(a) English Onset Clusters



(b) Urdu Onset Clusters



This can be stated in the following rule

$$\sigma \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} / \text{ə} / \quad \# / \text{s} / \text{_____} \\ \diagdown \end{array} [-\text{son}]$$

Adaptation of English Diphthongs

Two English diphthongs, /aɪ/ and /əʊ/, are replaced by two different single phonemes, according to the data. A single phoneme, /aɪ/, is used in place of the English diphthong /æ/. The phoneme /o/ is used in place of the English diphthong /əʊ/.

Table 10
Change of diphthong /aɪ/ into /æ/

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Light	tait	Tæt
Sign	sain	Sæn
File	fail	Tæɪ
Line	lain	læn

The single phoneme /æ/ is used in place of the diphthong /aɪ/ in closed syllables, as seen in Table 10 above. In Urdu, this diphthong is also present but only in open syllables like /aɪ/. The /aɪ/ diphthong is not changed to /æ/ in these syllables by Urdu speakers, and it is pronounced correctly as in the borrowed word fry (/fraɪ/).

Table 11
Substitution of /əʊ/ by /o/

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Glow	gləʊ	glo
Toast	təʊ t	tost
Close	kləʊs	close

rope,	rəʊp	rope
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According to Table 11, Urdu speakers omit the /əʊ/ diphthong with the /o/ vowel. RP English does not have this /o/ vowel. It is a closing diphthong, and the backward glide changes the position of the lips from neutral to rounded, which is then replaced by the backward-rounded vowel /o/.

Adaptation of English Triphthongs

Table 12
Change of triphthong /aɪ/ into /æ/

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Tyre	taɪə	tær
Fire	faɪə	Fær
Tiger	taɪgə	Tæger

Adaptation of English Consonants

Urdu language has equivalents for the majority of consonants. Four English consonantal phonemes /θ/, /ð/, /w/, /ʒ/ do not exist in the Urdu language. They are represented by the Urdu letters /th/, /d/, /v/, and /j/. The labiodental voiced fricative (/v/), which does not exist in Urdu, is used to represent the English /w/.

Table 13
Replacement of /θ/ by dental aspirated voiceless stop /th/

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Crow	crəʊ	Cro
Cloth	Klɒð	Clath
Tilth	Tɪlθ	Tilth
Brotherhood	brʌðərhʊd	Brøðərhod

Table 13 states that the Dental aspirated voiceless stop /th/ is used in place of the dental voiceless fricative /θ/. Dental voiced stop /d/ is used in place of the dental voiced fricative

/ð/. Aspirated voiced stops are not present in Urdu; instead, /d/ is used. This demonstrates that just the mode of articulation—from fricative to stops—has changed, while the place of articulation and voicing has remained the same.

The labiodental voiced fricative /v/ is used in place of the voiced bilabial glide /w/ in the following examples: talk, /tɔ: k/, tak. /ʒ/. In Urdu, the /ʒ/ phoneme is absent and is substituted with the /j/ phoneme as in the word "television," telvɪjn

Table 14
/r/ as non-rhotic

English word	English Transcription	Urdu Transcription
Tractor	Træktə	træktor
purse	pɜ: s	pers
theatre	θɪətə	θɪətor

According to the table 14, the letter /r/ is pronounced at rhyme in Urdu but is not rhotic in English. However, one instance (such as short) demonstrated that /r/ was not pronounced at the rhyming place.

Discussion

The major goal of this study was to investigate the underlying patterns of how borrowed English words are re-syllabified when spoken in Urdu. Each language has a unique system for syllabifying words. The words that are borrowed from English often change due to the phonetic rules of the Urdu language. In Urdu, a vowel is usually inserted between two consonants, and the vowel is always short. In Urdu, a long vowel is never placed between two consonants. In Urdu, some diphthongs are counted as multiple vowels, increasing the total number of vowels. English and Urdu have extremely different syllabic structures. In Urdu, English terms are altered before being locally adapted. Maximum consonant counts in English are three at the start and four in the coda.

Limitations

It is theoretical research that looks at the syllabic patterns underlying Urdu speakers' use of English loanwords. These are collected from the webpage, a few particular terms were taken, and just the patterns underlying those words were examined. It would take time and a broader vocabulary to examine all conceivable structural differences in these words, such as consonants in coda position and nucleus condition in Urdu.

Conclusion

Speakers of Urdu are constantly willing to accept borrowed words that fill linguistic gaps in the language. This might be an example of internationalism (Khan and Bukhari, 2001). It is clear that Urdu has adapted English borrowing terms rather quickly. The spoken form of Urdu is unrestricted in this sense. Since they have been ruled by the British for more than a century, they have grown more tolerant of borrowing from English as well as from other languages like Arabic and Punjabi. Urdu is a language spoken in all areas of Kashmir and Pakistan. In Pakistan, every region of Pakistan and Kashmir speaks Urdu as their primary language. The majority of city people in Pakistan's major cities, including Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Abbottabad, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Multan, Peshawar, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sukkur, and Sargodha, speak and understand Urdu. Many immigrants and their children speak Urdu in the major cities of Australia, America, Canada, Norway, and London. It is not a technological language. In order to fill the vacuum, it acquired words from other languages.

It is not a technological language. In order to fill the vacuum, it acquired words from other languages. It has been discovered that Urdu speakers modify English loan words in their own phonological system of the Urdu language: i) in the final syllable of (c+ ə +c), they mainly swap out /ə/ with /ʊ/. The /æ/ and /o/ vowels were used in place of the /ɔ:/ and /ɒ/ diphthongs, respectively, while the /a:/ and /a/ vowels were used in place of the /ɑ/ vowel. Four English consonants /θ, ð, w, ʒ/ that are absent from the Urdu language were replaced by /t h, d, v, j/, Urdu equivalents. /ɪ/ epenthesis was discovered in onset consonant clusters at the word-initial position following appendix /s/; iii) /ə/ diphthongs were substituted by /æ/ and /o/ vowels, respectively; and /ʊ/ insertion was discovered in English syllabic consonants.

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