

## Impact of Frequency of Reading Pakistani English Newspapers on Lexicon of Readers

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**Abstract:** *This study explored relationship between frequency of reading Pakistani English newspapers and lexical deviations made by the readers. It was hypothesized that variation in the frequency of reading has different impact on the language of the readers. To test this hypothesis, 473 participants were selected through stratified sampling. The elementary reading attitude survey and the frequency questionnaire were administered to find demographic information. The study found that more frequent readers of newspapers reflected greater lexical innovations in their language. Researcher suggests that the deviations found in Pakistani variety of English which are systematic should be promoted. The media should play its part to minimize the intelligibility gap between the users of the two varieties and try to establish the identity of Pakistani English as a separate variety rather than a sub variety of sub-continent English.*

**Key words:** *English language, newspaper, variety, standard language*

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### Introduction

The functions of language in the non native world differ according to the needs of the audience and the ecology it works in. This different ecology results in the transformation to the language and shaping it up in such a way that might appear unfamiliar to the native people. Similarly, Pakistani English newspapers are also seen as a source of promotion of Pakistani English language as a separate variety. Since the newspapers of non native countries do not strictly follow the exact model of the standard language, their readers who mainly rely on them get influenced in the similar fashion. Such impact can clearly be seen in the linguistic performance of the readers.

Keeping in view the above fact, one can identify an additional role the newspapers of a foreign language perform in the given area, that is, the establishment and promotion of the variety of language that they are using. This can be easily understood if we try to compare and contrast the respective roles of newspapers in native and non native contexts. In the native context, the newspapers mainly perform the role of a vehicle for information and propaganda. Although they provide standard of native language, yet all of them do not follow this agenda. It is because of the fact that different newspapers target different social or socio-economic classes as their audience and the choice of their language could be different accordingly. Naturally, they do not play a primary role of establishing the standard of the native language. No matter what form of language

these newspapers use but they do influence the language of their readers. The degree of such an influence depends on the frequency of reading on the part of the reader.

### Research Question

Is there any correlation between frequency of reading of English newspapers and the linguistic performance of the readers?

### The objectives of the study were

1. What role of frequency of reading plays in promotion of linguistic innovations?
2. Which kinds of lexical deviations are reflected by the reader of newspapers?

### Literature Review

The language of newspapers published in Pakistan carries many linguistic characteristics taken from local linguistic features for the sake of successful communication with the local readership so that there is no any 'barrier to communication' to restrict the conveyance of the meaning (Grover, Nishi, Deepak, 2004). The newspapers while making choice of the language items take into consideration the cultural and social values of their readers for effective communication. The inclusion of the local linguistic trends and characteristics make interaction with the readership easier as the cultural values and "the social organization are determinant of the communication".

To achieve this, they borrow words where they can find equivalence; they mold them where they do not find any. So, this sort of contact with society having its own norms and language or languages, causes a change in that language which may not conform to the established language conventions. If the same is done in the area in which it is not the native language they might be seen as weakness or flaws. However, Robert Baumgardner who identified such changes in Pakistani English newspapers defends the role of Pakistani English newspapers in promoting Pakistani English by saying that "What perhaps appear to be errors in complementation in Pakistani English newspapers are in reality instances of a systematic but variable linguistic code" (Baumgardner 1993). He also observes a large number of loan words from "Urdu and the regional languages of Pakistan" which have made their way into common use. These borrowed words also find their way into print in Pakistan (Baumgardner, 2006a). He also identifies another area in which Pakistani English has forged its identity, that is, the use of borrowed words with English grammatical system. He quotes the words like "goondas", "jirgas" that are taken from local languages but used with English suffix -s, whereas the plural forms of these words in Urdu would rather take a suffix in their own way (Baumgardner, 1992).

Pakistani English has also forged its identity in area of word formation with de- as in de-notify, de-load etc. The Pakistan Times (4 August 1986) provides example such as 'List of telephone number F-1 to be converted into other numbers due to de-loading of F-1. Some productive suffixes in Pakistani English were found in words appeared in the newspapers. Suffixes -ee, -er and -ism appeared in number of times in the newspapers. As observed by Baumgardner in Dawn (14 February 1988) 'Notorious history sheeter'. English suffixes are also combined with Urdu suffixes in English in Pakistan, like "Ziaism". Moreover, hybrid compound such as "lathi-charged", "double-roti", "Paan-Shop" etc are also found in Pakistani English.

Another characteristic of Pakistani English at word level as observed by Baumgardner is the use of obsolete words. The words like botheration, conveyance and thrice etc are some examples. Some more obsolete words can be seen in the following report: "We cannot support the demand of confederations. It is tantamount to the dismemberment of the country." (The Pakistan Times, 8 November 1986).

Besides, numbers of English words have also adapted themselves to the local demands: to baton-charge,

to brickbat, chargesheet, evening, history-sheeter, time-barred, and wheel-jam strike are some such examples (Baumgardner, 2006b).

Hassan also indorses the point of view of Baumgardner. A language grows from number of elements in a given society when a language is taken by one community from another. (Hassan, 2004).

Since the use of English in Pakistani society is not a new phenomenon, one may come across a number of instances where English has been treated locally.

Schneider (2007) states that "English in Pakistan has forged its own linguistic and cultural identity" .....at all linguistic levels.

Hussain (2002) has explored this phenomenon from a different angle. He has compared the language of two English newspapers, "The Nation" and "The Guardian". The former is a Pakistani newspaper published in foreign language, whereas the later is published in its native language. To make the language expressive, impressive and, persuasive these papers employ different techniques. One such fascinating technique is the use of neologism which can be seen in both of the dailies. They introduce new words in language whether formed from 'the combination of pre-existing words' or from entirely new words. One can see the socio-cultural impact on the language of newspapers quite easily. Writers borrow words, use hybridization or mold words according to their convenience in such a way as to remove the social barriers which may occur if the foreign language is used as it is used by the natives. In other words, such an avoidance of the standard norms is a deliberate effort.

Looking at the whole picture from the reader's angle, we observe something deeper: the impact of the language of the newspapers on its readers.

Since the readers are taking a lot of linguistic input from these newspapers, their language is heavily influenced by it. According to mentalist tradition, the performance of such readers gets influenced by the competence of the newspapers. In other words a repeatedly used and learnt word becomes the part of the memory of the learner. Here the idea of repetition forces the proposition to enter the realm of behaviorism.

## Data Analysis

The first part of this section presents the analysis of personal information provided by the participants, and the second part analyzed the written test of the participants to find the deviant features reflected by them in their written test.

### Part one

The participants in the first part of the test result of the survey through a questionnaire which provided information regarding the frequency of reading newspapers. This section of the paper helped the researcher in two ways: first it showed a true representative sample and second it showed the influence of the language of the newspapers on the participants with different levels of frequency of reading. The result, with its analysis, is presented in the form of a table given below.

The column I of the table no 1 shows different levels of frequency of their reading newspapers ranging from daily to rarely readers of the newspaper along with the percentage of the participants who read the newspaper against their level of reading newspaper in column II. The analysis shows that the percentage of the participants who read newspapers daily was 22 percent, those who read the newspapers once a week was 25 percent, those who read the newspapers twice a week was 27 percent, and the frequency of the participants who read the newspapers rarely was 24.95 percent.

This information has provided a great deal of help to justify the hypothesis and to ensure the validity of the research. As frequency matters in every kind of learning process, it was presupposed that the participants who read the newspapers regularly would reflect the items of Pakistani variety more than the ones who read them rarely. The data was collected and the result at the different levels of the frequency was presented in

the form of table with the analysis in the part two of this section.

## Part Two

This section presents the frequency-wise analysis of the test to find how far the frequency of reading plays in creating the impact of the language of newspapers on their readership as far as the deviations at word level are concerned. The subcategories investigated, cover the whole range of the deviations from Standard British English, which has become the identity of Pakistani variety of English. The result of each category is presented in the form of the tables given below.

The table no 2 presents details of borrowed words found in the written test of the participants with the frequency of their reading the newspapers. Column A shows the different levels of frequency ranging from daily to the rarely reading of the newspapers by the participants. The columns B to I group the participants according to the number of the borrowed words found in their written test. The horizontal view of the table presents the row wise arrangement of the data which provides another angle for its analysis. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 8, which denote number of borrowed words found in the written work of the participants. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration it is found that 22.41 percent of the participants read the newspapers on daily basis out of which no one used less than three words in their written test. In other words, at least three words were found in each case which also supports the view that each one of them was influenced by language of the newspapers as the use of borrowed words is a common characteristic of the language of the newspapers. Similarly, the forth, fifth and sixth rows present the result of the participants who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week and rarely respectively. And if the result of daily users is compared with that of the ones who read the newspapers rarely, it is found that out of the total of 24.95 percent of the participants who read the newspapers rarely, 19.87 percent used only one word. And if we move to the next columns we find that this percentage increases in case of daily user and decreases in case of rarely users of the newspapers. The result shows the influence of the language used in newspapers on the readers. Moreover, the comparison between the results of daily and rarely users of the newspapers reveals that those who read the newspapers daily were influenced by the language of the newspapers more as far as the use of borrowed words is concerned. However, an exceptional case has been found as the 0.21 percent of the participants who read the newspaper rarely used eight borrowed words. This case does not challenge the validity of the study rather it increases the credibility of the source as the whole data is analyzed as it is. There can be various reasons for this. First, the researcher might not be given correct information or the participants actually may have read the newspapers daily but mistakenly ticked the wrong option which showed that they used the newspapers rarely. Second, they may have studied it rarely but whenever they read the newspapers they crammed all such items as they found them interesting. However, this exceptional case does not affect the hypothesis as such.

The result of another item of Pakistani English that is, pluralization of borrowed words with English suffix's' has been shown in the table 3. Column A of the table presents the range of frequency options selected by the participants, whereas column B shows the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to their level of frequency.

The horizontal view of the table presents the row-wise arrangement of the data which provides another angle for analysis. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 6, which denote number of the borrowed words pluralized with English suffix -s found in the written work of the participants. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration it is found that out of the total of 22.41 percent of the participants who read the newspapers daily 2.75 percent used one word, 7.40 percent used two, 7.82 percent used three, 3.38 percent used four, 0.63 percent used five and 0.42 percent of the participants used six such items of Pakistani variety of English in their tests.

Similarly, the forth, fifth and sixth rows present the result of those who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week and rarely respectively. And if this result of daily users is compared with that of the ones who read the Newspapers rarely it is found that out of total of 24.95 percent of the participants who read the

newspapers rarely 19.03 percent used one word only, whereas out of 22.41 percent of the participants who read the newspapers daily 2.75 percent used one such item. Moreover, if we move to the next columns we find that this percentage increases in case of daily users and decreases in case of rarely users of the newspapers.

The result shows the influence of the of the newspapers' language on all these readers. However, the comparison between the results of daily and rarely users of the newspapers reveals that those who read the newspapers daily were influenced by the language of the newspapers more as far as this item of Pakistani language at word level is concerned.

Table no 4 presents the result of another item of Pakistani variety, that is, change in the grammatical class of borrowed words. Column A displays the frequency in which the newspapers were read which ranges from the habit of reading newspapers on daily basis to rarely use of the newspaper. And column B shows the percentage of the participants who read the newspapers against the frequency given in column A. The total range of occurrence of this language item is from 1 to 6 words as shown in the columns C to H in the table.

The horizontal view of the language presents the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for its analysis. The second row shows the numbers from 1 to 6 which denote numbers of borrowed words changed form Noun to Verbs found in the written work of the participants.

The third row in the table shows that out of 22.41 percent of the total of participants who had read the newspapers daily, 2.33 percent used only one word, 7.19 percent two, 7.61 percent three, 3.81 percent four, 0.42 percent five, and 1.06 percent of the participants who read the newspapers regularly used such item 6 times in their test. Similarly, the forth, fifth and sixth rows present the result of those who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week and rarely.

The comparison of the result given in column C shows that out of 2.41 percent of the participants who read the newspaper daily 2.33 percent, out of 25.37 percent who read the newspaper once a week 4.65 percent, out of 24.95 percent who read the newspapers rarely 15.64 percent, and out of 27.27 percent of the participants who read the newspapers twice a week 1.48 percent used such item once in their written test. And if we study the result given in columns D,E,F,G and H we find that this percentage decreases in case of the participants who read the newspapers rarely and increases in case of the participants who read them daily. So the result presented in this table shows that the readers of the newspapers reflected in their written test the innovation made by the newspapers in their language, however, with different ratio.

Table no 5 displays the result of the change in grammatical class of English words from Noun to Verb. Column A presents the whole range of frequency options selected by the participants. Column B groups the participants according to the level of their frequency of reading. And the columns C to G categorize them further according to the number of such items found in their written test. The horizontal view of the table presents the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for its analysis. The second row shows the numbers form 1 to 5, which denotes the numbers of English words changed from noun to verbs, found in the written work of the participants.

If the data in the third row is taken into consideration it is found that out of the total of 22.41 percent of the participants who read the newspapers on daily basis 1.90 percent used one such language item, 7.40 percent two, 8.46 percent three, 4.02 percent four, and 0.63 percent of the participants used five such items in their test. Similarly, the fourth, fifth and sixth rows present the percentage of the participants who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week, and rarely respectively. If the results of daily users are compared with that of the ones who read the newspapers rarely it is found that out of total of 24.95 percent of the participants who read the newspapers rarely 16.91 percent used only one word which means that majority from this category used only one such item. On the other hand, out of 22.41 percent of the participants who read the newspapers on daily basis only 1.90 percent used one word which means that majority from this category used more that one words. And if we move to the next columns we find that this percentage increases in case of daily users and decreases in case of rarely users of the newspapers. The result shows the influence of the newspapers' language on all these readers. However, this change is reflected more by

the participants who read the newspapers regularly.

Table no 6 presents the details of the borrowed words with English suffix -ism found in the written test of the participants. Column A presents the whole range of frequency options selected by the participants, whereas column B shows the total percentage of the participants against the frequency given in column A of the table. The columns C to H group the participants according to the number of the borrowed words found in their written test. The second row shows the numbers from 0 to 5, which denote number of such deviant items found in the written work of the participants. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration it is found that out of the total of 22.41 percent of the participants who read the newspapers on daily basis 2.11 percent used no such language item, 3.38 percent one, 5.71 percent two, 7.40 percent three, 3.17 percent four and 0.63 percent of the participants from this category used five such items in their test. Similarly, the fourth, fifth and sixth rows present the percentage of the participants who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week and rarely respectively.

If the result in columns G and H is taken into consideration it is found that in column G no one from the category of readers of who read the newspapers rarely used four words in the test, whereas 3.17 percent of the participants from the category of the daily readers of the newspapers used four words in their test. In the same way 0.63 percent of participants who read the newspapers daily used five words in the tests, whereas no one from the category of rarely readers used five words in the test given to them. This comparison shows that the language of the daily readers of the newspapers is influenced by the language of the newspapers more as compared to that of the ones who read them rarely.

Table no 7 displays the result of another language item used by the participants in their tests, that is, suffix -ism with English words different from Standard English norms. Column A shows different levels of frequency in which the newspapers were read ranging from the habit of reading newspapers on daily basis to rarely use of the newspapers. Column B presents the percentage of the participants according to their frequency of reading given in column A. The columns C to F show numbers from 1 to 4, which denote the number of such items found in the test of the participants.

The analysis reveals that out of 22.41 percentage of the participants who read the newspapers daily, 2.33 percent used this language item once, 10.57 percent used it two times as shown in column D, 9.30 percent used it for three times and 0.21 percent of the participants used it four times in their tests. Similarly, the forth, fifth and the sixth rows present the result of those who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week and rarely.

If we draw a comparison between the result of the daily readers of the newspapers and the ones who read them rarely, we find that 2.33 percent from the daily readers of the newspapers used one such item in their written test whereas 19.45 percent from the rarely users of the newspapers used only one word as given in column C of the table. And if we take into consideration the result given in the columns D, E, and F, we find that this percentage increases in case of the daily users of the newspapers and decreases in case of the rarely users of the newspapers. Moreover, no one from the rarely readers of the newspapers used more than two words in their written tests, whereas from the daily users of the newspapers 9.30 percent used three and 0.21 percent used four words in their written tests.

This analysis of the data in the no 7 table shows that all the participants from these categories reflected the influence of the language of the newspapers in their tests. However, the result shows that those who read the newspapers daily are influenced more as compared to the other categories.

Table no 8 presents the details of the hybrid words found in the written test of the participants. Column A in the table displays different levels of frequency ranging from daily to rarely use of the newspapers and column B of the table shows the total percentage of the readers according to their frequency of reading the newspapers.

The horizontal view of the language presents the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for the analysis of the data. The second row shows the numbers from 1 to 5, which denote number of hybrid words found in the written work of the participants. If the data in the third row is taken into

consideration it is found that out of the total of 22.41 percent of the participants who read the newspapers on daily basis 2.11 percent used one hybrid word, 7.40 percent two, 8.25 percent used three, 4.23 percent used four and 0.42 percent of the participants used five such items in their test.

Similarly, the fourth, fifth and the sixth rows present the result of those who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week and rarely. And if this result of daily users is compared with that of the ones who read the newspapers rarely, it is found that out of the total of 24.95 of the participants who read the newspapers rarely, 18.39 percent of the participants used only one word. And if we move to the columns D, E, F, and G, we find that this percentage increases in case of the daily readers and decreases in case of the ones who used the newspapers rarely.

The result shows the influence of the newspapers' language on all these readers. However, the comparison between the results of daily and rarely users of the newspapers reveals that those who studied the newspapers daily were influenced by the language of the newspapers more as far as this item of Pakistani language at word level is concerned.

Table no 9 presents the details of the obsolete words found in the written test of the participants. Column A presents the whole range of the frequency options selected by the participants, whereas column B shows the total percentage of the participants according to their frequency of reading in the first column of the table. The columns C to I group the participants according to the numbers of the obsolete words found in their written tests.

The horizontal view of the table presents the row-wise arrangement of the data which provides another angle for analysis. The second row shows the numbers from 1 to 7, which denote the number of obsolete words found in the written work of the participants. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration, it is found that out of the total of 22.41 percent of the participants who read the newspapers 4.86 percent used one such item, 5.50 percent used two, 5.07 percent used three, 4.02 percent used four, 2.11 percent used five, and 0.85 percent of the participants used six obsolete words in their written tests. However, none of the participants from this category used seven such words. Similarly, the fourth, fifth and the sixth rows present the percentage of the participants who read the newspapers once a week, twice a week and rarely respectively.

If the result of the third and fifth rows is compared, it is found that majority of the daily readers used more than two words, whereas no one from the category of the readers who read the newspapers rarely used more than two words in their tests. The comparison shows that the daily readers were influenced by the language of the newspapers more than the ones who read the newspapers rarely.

## Conclusions

The lexical deviations from the native norms which appear in the language of the newspapers were found in the language of the readership. The details of the findings are given below.

1. The borrowings from Pakistani languages and culture, which have been regular feature of the newspapers, are found in the language of the readers of these newspapers.
2. The pluralization, of borrowed words with English suffix -s have been seen in all the cases but those who read the newspapers regularly reflected this item of Pakistani variety in their language more times than that the ones who read these newspapers rarely.
3. The change in the grammatical class of borrowed words from Noun to Verb has also been seen in the language of the participants representing the whole population.
4. The change in the grammatical class of English words from Noun to Verb has been made by the participants, who read the newspapers.
5. The participants used English suffix -ism with the borrowed words which had appeared in the newspapers.
6. The different use of English suffix -ism with the English words has also been observed.

7. The Hybrid form of the words which appeared in the newspapers has been found in the language of this participant which shows the impact of the English newspaper on the language of their readership.
8. The obsolete words, which are no more used by English speakers, and appeared in Pakistani English newspapers, have also been found in the test given to the participants.

### Suggestions and Recommendations

1. The deviations found in Pakistani variety of English which are systematic should be promoted.
2. The media should play its part to minimize the intelligibility gap between the users of the two varieties and try to establish the identity of Pakistani English as a separate variety rather than a sub variety of sub-continent English.
3. Further research on intelligibility of the language can be carried out to know how much intelligibility problems occur, if at all they do.
4. As the acceptability of a new language variety depends on intelligibility so it should not be compromised and media could play its part in removing the barriers in intelligibility of this variety so that it becomes more acceptable to the native and the rest of non native world.
5. The authentic material (the English newspapers) should be used in English language classes to make the learning meaningful and relevant. Pakistani English should be presented as a variety so that the students could understand the difference between the standard variety and Pakistani variety, just like they would understand the difference between British and American English.
6. As the present research excludes the spoken variety of Pakistani English, an exclusive research can be carried out on this area. Just like written form of Pakistani variety, Spoken form should also be not only encouraged but also promoted through media.

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Table 1: Frequency

Frequency	Percentage
Daily	22.41%
Once a week	25.37%
Twice a week	27.27%
Rarely	24.95%
Grand Total	100.00%

Table 2: Frequency-wise Result of Borrowed words



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Frequency	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Daily	0.00%	0.00%	0.42%	0.85%	4.23%	7.40%	9.51%	0.00%
Once a week	0.42%	7.19%	11.6%	5.92%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%
Twice a week	0.00%	11.6%	8.25%	6.13%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rarely	19.87%	3.59%	0.42%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%
Total	20.30%	22.4%	20.7%	13.1%	5.71%	7.82%	9.73%	0.21%

Table 3: Frequency-wise Result of words with English suffix -s

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Frequency	Participants	1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	22.41%	2.75%	7.40%	7.82%	3.38%	0.63%	0.42%
Once a week	25.37%	4.86%	6.55%	10.15%	1.90%	1.48%	0.42%
Twice a week	27.27%	1.06%	9.51%	10.36%	5.07%	1.06%	0.21%
Rarely	24.95%	19.03%	4.65%	0.42%	0.63%	0.21%	0.00%
Grand Total	100.00%	27.70%	28.12%	28.75%	10.99%	3.38%	1.06%

Table 4: Frequency-wise Result of borrowed words from Noun to Verb

Frequency	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily	22.41%	2.33%	7.19%	7.61%	3.81%	0.42%	1.06%
Once a week	25.37%	4.65%	6.98%	11.63%	1.69%	0.42%	0.00%
Twice a week	27.27%	1.48%	12.47%	11.84%	0.85%	0.63%	0.00%
Rarely	24.95%	15.64%	5.50%	1.69%	1.27%	0.42%	0.42%
Grand Total	100.00%	24.10%	32.14%	32.77%	7.61%	1.90%	1.48%

**Table 5: Frequency-wise Result of English words from Noun to Verb**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Newspapers	Percentage	1	2	3	4	5
Daily	22.41%	1.90%	7.40%	8.46%	4.02%	0.63%
Once a week	25.37%	2.54%	14.16%	8.25%	0.42%	0.00%
Twice a week	27.27%	4.65%	12.90%	9.30%	0.42%	0.00%
Rarely	24.95%	16.91%	6.77%	1.06%	0.21%	0.00%
Grand Total	100.00%	26.00%	41.23%	27.06%	5.07%	0.63%

**Table 6: Frequency-wise Result of Borrowed Words with English Suffix -ism**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Frequency	Participants	0	1	2	3	4	5
Daily	22.41%	2.11%	3.38%	5.71%	7.40%	3.17%	0.63%
Once a week	25.37%	2.11%	5.71%	5.71%	11.42%	0.42%	0.00%
Twice a week	27.27%	0.42%	0.21%	13.32%	12.47%	0.42%	0.42%
Rarely	24.95%	0.00%	10.57%	9.09%	5.29%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	100.00%	4.65%	19.87%	33.83%	36.58%	4.02%	1.06%

**Table 7: Frequency-wise Result of English suffix -ism with English words**

A	B	C	D	E	F
Frequency	Participants	1	2	3	4
Daily	22.41%	2.33%	10.57%	9.30%	0.21%
Once a week	25.37%	2.75%	7.19%	15.43%	0.00%
Twice a week	27.27%	15.64%	11.63%	0.00%	0.00%
Rarely	24.95%	19.45%	5.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	100.00%	40.17%	34.88%	24.74%	0.21%

**Table 8: Frequency-wise Result of Hybrid form of words**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	Percentage	1	2	3	4	5
Daily	22.41%	2.11%	7.40%	8.25%	4.23%	0.42%
Once a week	25.37%	1.27%	6.34%	16.91%	0.85%	0.00%

Twice a week	27.27%	0.42%	10.36%	11.42%	4.65%	0.42%
Rarely	24.95%	18.39%	6.13%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	100.00%	22.20%	30.23%	37.00%	9.73%	0.85%

Table 9: Frequency-wise Result of obsolete words

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Labels	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daily	22.41%	4.86%	5.50%	5.07%	4.02%	2.11%	0.85%	0.00%
Once a week	25.37%	4.02%	9.09%	6.13%	4.65%	1.48%	0.00%	0.00%
Twice a eek	27.27%	8.88%	8.03%	6.98%	1.48%	1.48%	0.21%	0.21%
Rarely	24.95%	19.03%	5.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	100.00%	36.79%	28.54%	18.18%	10.15%	5.07%	1.06%	0.21%