



RESEARCH PAPER

Analysis of Pakistani Talk Shows on the basis of Language Switching from Urdu to English

¹Khubaib ur Rehman, ²Dr. Tayyaba Yasmin and ³Sidra Bukhari

1. Research Associate, Riphah Institute of Language and Literature, Riphah International University Gulberg Campus Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan
2. Associate Professor, Department of English, University of Education, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan.
3. Lecturer, Department of English, University of Education, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

Corresponding Author

khubaib.rehman@riphah.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

This study explores language switching from Urdu to English in Pakistani talk shows to understand how language evolves and is influenced by external factors. Language is dynamic and shaped by the introduction of new words and switching between languages. In Pakistani media, switching between Urdu and English is common, reflecting societal changes and globalization. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods is used to analyze language switching. Data is compiled from Pakistani talk show clips, focusing on the frequency and types of switches (mono-word, di-word, clause, and sentence transitions). The study reveals a high frequency of Urdu-English code-switching, with notable grammatical patterns. The shifts often involve inserting English words into Urdu sentences, reflecting the influence of globalization and the bilingual nature of Pakistani society. To address the excessive reliance on English, it is recommended that media and educators promote the use of native language and ensure a balanced integration of both languages in communication.

Keywords: Language Switching, Syntactic Transition, Grammatical Identification, Social Theoretical Approach, Pakistani Talk Show Clips

Introduction

In general, when multilingual speakers shift back and forth between at least two distinct dialects or languages, within the single context, it is known as code-switching. They can make use of language substitution in their conversation when needed like they can use components of various dialects while communicating with each other. Likewise, code-switching occurs when speakers shift from one linguistic variety to another keeping in view the composition and phonology of every range. (Zentella, 1997)

During the 1940s and 1950s, most intellectuals take code-switching as below-average use of language. However, since the 1980s, numerous researchers have examined it as common practice as a result of bilingual and multilingual language utilization.

This expression of code-changing is also used beyond the field of linguistics. A few scholars of literature have used the term to represent the literary styles which comprise components from more than one language; examples are of the Chinese-American, Latino or Anglo-Indian writers. The famous utilization of code-changing sometimes refers to the generally stable mixtures of two different dialects like "Hinglish" and "Spanglish". In a sociolinguistic framework, code-exchanging talks about the exchanging between distinct dialects, registers or styles. Such type of exchanging is practiced by utterers of African American Vernacular English. The reason for this relates to their displacement from formal to informal settings. Such acts, when are performed by the celebrities or politicians, they are condemned by the nation as this shows their disloyalty and inauthenticity. (Torres, 2007)

Code-exchanging is different from other languages communication occurrence such as pigeon, creole and borrowing. Borrowing relates to taking words from the other language to the mother tongue and it upsets the wordlists while code-changing occur in the individual expressions. Presenters practice pigeon language when multiple speakers are communicating and they don't have a common language, so they immediately transfer to the third language which all of them can understand. Code-switching is done by those speakers who have command on both languages. A few scholars use either term to represent a similar practice while others apply code-blending to specify the formal semantic properties of language communication and code-changing to denote the real and verbal usages by multilingual speakers

Literature Review

There is a lot of discussions in the area of etymology concerning the distinction between code-changing and language transfer. Jeanine Treffers-Daller claims, "If we consider code-changing and language transfer as one similar object, it would prove beneficial in creating the hypothesis. It is considered as worth endeavouring to focus on integrated methodology, except if there is any definite evidence that it is not unbelievable."

Not all language intellectuals approve the fact that whether they should be taken as a unified subject. In numerous circumstances, etymologists relate the merits and demerits of language relocation as two distinct marvels i.e. language transference and language intrusion, correspondingly. In such perspectives, these two sorts of language move along with the code-exchanging can comprise what is called cross-semantic impact.

Some portion of the discussion may be resolved by just highlighting the significant definitions. Sometimes, etymologists use different terms for the same language phenomenon which makes it confusing to differentiate the two marvels from each other in analytical talk. For example, psycholinguists normally utilize the term language changing about the "controlled and willed exchanging" to another dialect. This term is not utilized by the linguists who are contributing to this area of code-exchanging.

Again, there are few dialectologist, who states that code-switching and language change are indications of the similar phenomenon, for instance, the impact of language or dialect on the other is a pleasing worthless hypothesis that can be tried in different test settings or situations. In this way the switching of language according to the situation is also significant like from Urdu to English which is further analyzed through the different talk shows by Pakistani native speakers. (Demby, 2013)

From the theoretical research framework, it is clear that language switching is not only a necessary but a stylistic perspective as well. The switching of language from Urdu to English varies according to the situation of discussion and the choice of speaker to make the speech more precise and authentic. The switching of language is may be done by people according to the need of their speech when they can justify their argument more properly by switching language. Similarly, the addition of quotes in a speech is also a reason for switching to relate the thoughts from the other perspectives. Moreover, the clarity is involved as well behind the switching process because if a person can describe something more batter by shifting his language then it is a good option to utilize the switching language methodology. Besides that, the lexical need is a prominent need due to which language switching is done to enhance the information by true description using the other language words. (DeBose, (1992)

Switching of Language is not only based on the just using and insertion of words simply but they are also having proper conversion from one language to another. It may be the replacement of word, clause or sentence but the change of the sentences in which switching is used is also there. The variation of Urdu language and English language is

portrayed. Hence all the languages are having the same heads but different principles which creates the change on the level of a sentence when we translate or amalgamate the chunks of shifted language. (Clyne, 2000)

Grammatical categories are never neglected when we focus on the synthetic structure. The basic categories like verb, adjectives, and adverbs are the most commonly used categories use during the language switching by a person when he adds one or two words. Furthermore, on the three words level or on clause and sentence level, the use of articles, auxiliary and preposition are also included because the parts of speech are the constructive bundles of a sentence in any language. With help of analysis, these categories are consider in quantitative approach through which the justification of most and least frequent use of grammatical categories are examined while the process of language switching from Urdu to English.

Material and Methods

The social approach of language switching is basically the base of phenomena through which the needs of language switching are justweinfied. There are different social approaches which are given by linguists about the use of language switching according to situation and its significance. (Weinrich, 1953)

The Markedness Model was developed by an American linguist Carol Myers-Scotton and is considered a comprehensive philosophy of code-exchanging. According to this theory, speakers switch from one dialect to another keeping in view their needs and when they think they are not able to convey their thoughts they change their dialect in which they could best describe themselves. (Myers-Scotton, 1989) Some intellectuals like Peter Auer and Li Wei claims that the most important question is that how the code-changing occurs rather than why it occurs because this question leads to the answer of the latter question. There are also some chronological implications in this phenomenon like whichever language speaker selects, it will have a direct impact on his resulting choices of language and also the hearer. The analysis aims at the meaning deriving from code-switching itself instead of having an emphasis on social values prevailing in language. (Genessee, 2000)

There is another model termed as communication accommodation theory which was presented by famous British-American sociolinguist Howard Giles who serves for the department of communication at the University of California. This theory states that speakers usually make shifts in dialects to accommodate the hearers and this is done with the help of two linguistic strategies i.e. language divergence and convergence. Giles says that when speakers want to establish the connection with the audience or listeners, they converge their speech by adopting their accent, pronunciation, the dialect which they better understand and can develop an emotional bond. Similarly, when they desire to maintain social distance with the hearers they start using the dialects, accent or language which is unlike their style. This is known as language divergence. These were some cognitive reasons which lead to code-exchanging. (reffers-Daller, 2009)

Another significant model in the field of linguistics is the domain-specific code-changing model. .it was given by prominent American linguist who was also a bilingual education scholar in the field of sociology of language. (B. GOLDSTEIN) This is related to bilingual speakers and states that they select the language or dialect according to the context and situation. For instance, if a speaker is a bilingual Urdu-English speaker, he would prefer to speak Urdu at home while he will use English in the class but in break time he will again use Urdu with his friends.

Results and Discussion

From the above detail descriptive overview, the clarification of language switching, its use and why language switching is significant is well portrayed. To justify the major focus of language switching, the whole strategic information with social theory and the grammatical order is implemented on the dialogues of five Pakistani famous talk shows include the Urdu to English switching which are explained below.

1. News Room with Sana Mirza
2. On The Front with Kamran Shahid
3. 11th Hour with Waseem Badami
4. The Reporter
5. Live With Dr. Shahid Masood

A renowned anchor Sabir Shakir did political debate on the current political situation in his show "The Reporters" on 7th of May, 2020. Another anchorperson Sana Mirza from Haq T.V hosted a talk show on "News Room" where she along with her guests Izhar ul Haq and Ghumman highlighted the importance of news room that how it portrays the political and social realities on both national and international scale. Last, but not the least, an exclusive talk was conducted by Kamran Shahid on Duniya news on 1st July, 2019 in his talk show "On the Front." On 6th of May, 2020 an anchor Dr. Shahid Masood of GNN News channel planned to conduct a special show to honor our front line heroes regarding Covid-19 including our paramedical staff and all forces. On the same day, a prominent talk show of Waseem Badami was conducted in which he invited Shah Mehmood, finance minister and Khalid Maqbool, member of MQM Pakistan.

-NEWS ROOM WITH SANA MIRZA (Mirza, n.d.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJzg18697W8&feature=youtu.be>

REFERENCE (Noun)

0:41

Jo ke avaleen **reference** saabit hosakta he.

A: which that first reference prove be did is

B: Which may be the first **reference**.

SPEEDILY (adjective) TRIAL (noun)

0:45

Agar apnay mantaqi anjaam ko mad e nazar rakha jaye or **speedily** iska **trial**.

A: if yours final end be in eyes keep is and speedily it's trial

B: If your logical conclusion is taken into account and **speedy trial**.

HEARING (Noun) completion (Noun)

0:46

Jo **hearing**, he wo **completion** ki taraf bhi jarahi he.

A: who hearing he that completion it towards also going is

B: Which is **hearing**, and is also going to the **completion**.

Delay (Transitive verb) 0:59

Yaqeeni tor par kuch dinon ka **delay** zarur hoga.

A: trustily base on some days it delay confirm will be

B: definitely few days **delay** will be.

QUESTIONS (noun) 1:03

Ek sau satayees **questions** jo unko paish kiye gaye.

A: one hundred 27 questions which them present done gone

B: One hundred and thirty-seven **questions** who were presented to him.

SHAREEF FAMILY (noun) 1:07

Jin ke jawabaat Shareef **family** ne dene hen.

A: which that answers innocent family the give is

B: The answers are to be given by the Sharif family.

TRANSPARENCY (noun) 1: 12

Ab dekhna yeh hai ke aaya kis had tak **transparency** ko mad e nazar rkhte huay wo jawab dete hen.

A: now see this is that come who level till transparency it in eyes keep doing they answers give are.

B: Now it remains to be seen to what extent **Transparency** matters.

CASE (noun) 1:22

Ye wo pehla **Case** hoga jo apni **Completion** ki taraf jayega.

A: this that first case will which itself completion be towards go

B: This will be the first case that will go to its own **completion**.

PROGRAM (noun) 1:29

Program men is par bhi baat karen ge.

A: program between this he on also talk do will

B: The **program** will also talk about it.

PARTY MEETING (verb) 1: 33

Nawaz Sharif sahib jinhone **Party Meeting** ki.

A: Nawaz Shareef Mr. Who party meeting did.

B: Nawaz Sharif who attended the **party meeting**.

STATEMENT (noun) 1:36

Bombay hamlon ke hawale se jo mutanazeh **statement** diya.

A: bombay attacks that arrest through which controversial statement gave.

B: Which gave a controversial **statement** regarding the Bombay attacks.

DEBATE (verb) 1:38

Or uske baad ek **Debate** chal pari mulk mein.

A: and his after one debate walk lying country in.

B: Then in the country on a **DEBATE** walk.

LEADERSHIP (noun) 1:46

Noon **league** ki jo **Leadership** he.

A: noon league of which leadership is.

B: Which is the **leadership** of the Noon **league**.

ISSUE (noun) 1:52

Saad Rafique sahib or Asif Kirmani Sahib ka **Issue** sab ke samne he.

A: Saad Rafique mr and Asif Kirmani Mr of issue all that Infront is.

B: Saad Rafique Sahib and Asif Kirmani Sahib have **issue** in front of everyone.

CONVEY (verb) 2:03

Or Nawaz Sharif sahib ko **Convey** kiya jaye.

A: and Nawaz Shareef Mr it convey did gone.

B: Nawaz Sharif should be **conveyed** this.

2-ON THE FRONT WITH KAMRAN SHAHID (Shahid, 2019)

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OhLIQeshB60&feature=youtu.be>)

A VERY WARM WELCOME ON THIS SHOW (verb phrase) 0:07

Giving you a very warm welcome to the show men hun Kamran Shahid.

A: giving you a very warm welcome to the show me is Kamran Shahid.

B: **Giving you a warm welcome**, I am Kamran Shahid.

PERSONALITY (NOUN) 0:11

Jo **personality** aaj mere sath bethi he.

A: which personality today my beside sitting is

B: The **PERSONALITY** is sitting with me today.

CAREER (NOUN)

0:14

Unka agr meyn **career** dekhun.

A: them if me career show

B: If I look a **career**.

MILITARY CAREER (ADJECTIVE)

0:17

Military Career men bata skta hun.

A: military room in tell do is.

B: **Military career** I can tell.

SECTOR GOVERNER (Noun)

0:25

Sector Governer Punjab bhi wo thay

A: sector governer Punjab also he was.

B: He was also the **Sector Governor** of Punjab

CHARISMA (ABSTRACT NOUN)

0:30

Lekin unki shakhsiyat ka jo **Charisma** he.

A: but them personalities of charisma is.

B: But that is the **CHARISMA** of his personality.

PORTFOLIO (Noun)

0:36

Wo in tamam **Portfolio** se kahi zyada berh ke he.

A: they these all portfolio through where more forward that is.

B: That has grown beyond all these **portfolios**.

POLITICAL (adjective) , **INTELLIGENCE** (abstract noun) , **CAREER**

0:43

Pakistan ke **political** or **intelligence** ke **career** men.

A: Pakistan that political and intelligence that career in.

B: In Pakistan's **political** and **intelligence career**.

HISTORY (NOUN) , **WITNESS** (Verb)

0:47

History ko sirf **witness** nahi kiya.

A: History to just **witness** not done.

B: He did not just **witness** the **history**.

ROLE (Verb)

0:53

History banane men bhi unka **Role** he.

A: History making in also he has **role**

B: They also have a **role** to play in making **history**.

MURDER (Verb)

1:01

Benazir Bhutto Sahiba ke **Murder** ka ilzam ka unpe laga.

A: Benazir Bhutto Sahiba **Murder** blame is also on him

B: Allegations of Bhutto's **murder** were on him.

SAFE (Adjective)

1:17

Osama Bin Ladin ko Pakistan men **Safe** rakhne ka ilzam bhi unpe laga.

A: Osama Bin Ladin **Safe** keeping in Pakistan blame is also on him.

B: He was also accused of keeping Osama bin Laden **safe** in Pakistan.

EXCEPTIONAL (Adjective)

1:22

Yeh ek shakhsyat esi **Exceptional** hen.

A: This one personality **exceptional** is.

B: This one person is that **exceptional**.

POLITICIAN (Noun)

1:26

Politician mukhalfeen inke chitrol se baray khaufzada hen.

A: Politician opposites his beating is very afraid.

B: Opponents of **politicians** are afraid of their beating.

STATEMENT (Noun)

1:38

Yeh jese hi aaj bhi Wazeer e Daakhla bane tou pehli **Statement** yahi thi.

A: He soon as today Home minister became so first **statement** was this.

B: This was first **statement** as soon as he became the Home Minister.

OPPOSITION (noun)

1:39

Opposition pe jo raasha taari hua wo inki chitrol ki wja se tha.

A: Opposition on which trembled was because his beating reason was.

B: OPPOSITION that trembled was due to his beating.

INTERVIEW (verb) 1:45

Jab mujhe pata chala ke mjhe inka **Interview** krna he tou men bara pareshan hua.

A: When I got to know that I am his **interview** do so I very disturbed got.

B: I was IN TROUBLE when I found out I had to **interview** them.

3-11th HOUR WITH WASEEM BADAMI (Badami, n.d.)

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qe59YgoBu7w>)

VIRUS (noun) 0:32

Corona **Virus** ke nateeje men jo paidashuda soorat e haal he.

A: Corona **Virus** result in that born situation is.

B: This is the situation that arises as a result of the corona **virus**.

PROGRAM (noun) 0:42

Aaj is **program** men hamare mehmaan hen.

A: Today this **program** in our guest is.

B: Today are our guests in this **program**.

NATIONAL COMMAND AND OPERATIONAL CENTER (noun) 0:44

Aaj **National Command And Operational Center** ka ijlaas bhi hua he.

A: today **National Command and Operational Center's** congress also held has.

B: The **National Command and Operational Center** also met today

NATIONAL CO ORDINATION COMMITTEE (noun) 0:52

Phir kal **National Coordination Committee** ka bhi ijlaas hona hai.

A: Again, tomorrow **National Coordination Committee's** congress also held is to.

B: Then tomorrow the **National Coordination Committee** is also to meet.

LOCKDOWN (noun) 0:59

Lockdown men narimi hone jarhi hai esa taasur hamen mil raha he.

A: **Lockdown** in softening happening going is this impression we receiving getting are.

B: LOCKDOWN is softening. We are getting the impression of **THIS**.

THE WORST IS OVER OR THE WORST IS YET TO COME (verb phrase)

Hukoomat ko lagta he k **The Worst Is Over or The Worst Is Yet To Come**.

A: government to feel this that **the worst is over or the worst is yet to come**.

B: The government thinks that **The Worst Is Over or The Worst Is Yet To Come**.

THIS IS TOO EARLY TO SAY SOMETHING (verb phrase) 1:11

Ya phir **This Is Too Early To Say Something** tamaamtar maamlaat pe baat karate hain.

A: or then **this is too early to say something** every matter on talk do

B: Or **this is too early to say something** each and every aspect we will talk about.

VIEW (noun) 1:22

Narmi ki taraf agay berhne ka sochna chahiye yeh kabeena ka **View** tha.

A: softening to way forward of think should this cabinet of **view** was.

B: It was the **view** of the Cabinet that one should think of moving towards relaxation.

PRIMARY REASON (noun) 1:24

Iski **Primary Reason** kya hai?

A: Its **primary reason** is what

B: What are its **primary reasons**?

4-THE REPORTER (The Reporter, 2020)

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t2tuhqTNBdc>)

PROGRAM (noun) 0:20

Program The Reporter men apka istaqbaal karta hun.

A: The Reporter in your welcome I do.

B: Program the Reporter in I welcome you.

SHARE (verb) 0:27

Nazreen aaj kuch khabrein aap se **Share** karte hen.

A: Viewers today some news you with **share** lets do.

B: Viewers today let's **share** some news with you.

POLITICAL SITUATION (adjective) 0:29

Political Situation ke hawale se kya muamlaat hen?

A: Political situation of reference with what matters are?

B: What are the matters related to **political situation**?

NAB ORDINANCE (noun) 0:31

Aur **NAB Ordinance** pe bhi baat karenge.

A: And **NAB Ordinance** on also talk we will.

B: And NAB Ordinance will also we talk on.

LOCKDOWN (noun) 0:47

Lockdown khatam karne ka bhi aaj faisla kiya gaya hai.

A: Lockdown end doing of also today decision done has.

B: It has also been decided today to END **Lockdown**.

MOSTLY (adverb) 0:50

Mostly lockdown khtm hojayga siwaye chand cheezon ke.

A: Mostly lockdown end will except few things for.

B: Mostly Lockdown will be gone except for a few things.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT (adjective) 0:57

Abhi tak jis cheez ke baare men hatmi faisla nahi hua or wo hai **Public Transport**.

A: Till now that thing about which final decision not done and that is **Public Transport**.

B: The only thing that has not been decided yet is **public transport**.

RAILWAY (noun) 0:59

Railway ke baare men bhi faisla nahi hua.

A: Railway of regarding in also decision not made.

B: No decision has been taken about the **railways**.

5-LIVE WITH DR. SHAHID MASOOD (Masood, 2020)

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gXmtcfmhbc>)

CHAIRMAN NAB (adjective) 0:27

Chaudhary braadraan ne **chairman NAB** ke ikhtiyarat ke khilaf karwai krne ka kaha hai.

A: Chaudhary brothers have **Chairman NAB** of actions of against investigation done said has.

B: The Chaudhry brothers have demanded action against the **NAB chairman**.

STUDIO (noun) 0:41

Hamare sath **studio** men mojud hen Dr. Shahid Masood.

A: Us with **Studio** in present is Dr. Shahid Masood.

B: There are in the **studio** with us DR. Shahid Masood.

LOCKDOWN (noun) 0:49

Lockdown men narmi ke hawale se ittefaq e raaye nahi hosaka.

A: Lockdown in softening of regarding with agreement of suggestion not done.

B: The two sides could not agree on a softening of **lockdown**.

PROPER (adjective) 1:48

Hamari 3 sarhadon pe **proper** andaaz men tanao mojud he.

A: Our 3 borders on **proper** way in stress present is.

B: There is tension in our 3 borders IN **proper** style.

EMERGE (verb) 1:54

Iran kis tarah **Emerge** hota hai.

A: Iran what way **emerge** will be.

B: Iran in what way **emerge** will?

REMARKS (noun) 1:03

Adaalat ki taraf se jo **Remarks** aaye hen.

A: Court from side that are **remarks** have come.

B: Remarks that have come from the court.

BUREUCRACY (noun) 3:06

Bureaucracy kahan hai?

A: Bureaucracy is where?

B: Where is **Bureaucracy**?

ESTABLISHMENT (noun) 3:08

Establishment kahan hai?

A: Establishment is where?

B: Where is **Establishment**?

POLICY (noun) 3:15

Adaalat yeh kehrahi hai kea ap ek qaumi **Policy** banayen.

A: Court this saying is that you one national **policy** makes.

B: Court is saying that you make a national **policy**.

PLANNING (noun) 3:45

Mansooba bandi ek he na **planning**.

A: Planning is there a **planning**.

B: Devising is one planning.

WORLD BANK (noun) 3:52

Kis tarah se hamen **World bank** k paas kana hai?

A: what way in we **World Bank** to go is?

B: how we **world bank** should go to?

FIRE BRIGADE (noun) 4:06

Aag lagjaye tw aap kya karte hen **fire brigade** ko bulana hai ya kya karna hai?

A: Fire occurs so you what do **fire brigade** to call or what to do?

B: fire breaks out when call a **fire brigade** or what would should be done?

INPUT (noun) 4:39

Agar Asad Umer sahib ko **input** hi nae arahi.

A: If Asad Umer Mr. to **input** is not coming.

B: If the **input** is not coming to Mr. Asad Umar.

ARTICLE 245 (noun) 5:12

Article 245 ek bohat bari cheez he.

A: **Article 245** one very big thing is.

B: **Article 245** is a big thing.

ORDER (noun) 5:14

Yeh **order** jaari hogaya tw kisi ko pata bhi nahi chalega kon kahan hai.

A: this **order** issued if so no one to know not get who where is.

B: Once this order is issued, no one will know who is where.

RAIL (noun) 5:31

Punjab hukoomat ne bhi kaha he ke **rail** nahi khulegi.

A: Punjab government has also said that **rail** not open.

B: The Punjab government has also said that the **rail** will not run.

SUGAR (noun), **REPORT** 6:24

Sugar wali daaldi **report**.

A: **Sugar** one put **report**.

B: **Sugar's** **report** added.

SIDE (noun) 6:25

Sugar wali bhi **side** pe chaigyi report.

A: **Sugar** one also **side** to gone report.

B: **Sugar** also get to one **side**.

MOVE (verb) 6:37

Yeh unka khayal hai ke Usman Buzdaar ko dsri taraf krke koi doosri **move** na hojaye.

A: This their thought is that Usman Buzdaar to other way do some other **move** not happen.

B: This is there thought that there should be no other **move** by shifting Usman Bazdar on the other side.

CASE (noun) 6:44

Esa na ho ke hamare upper ek **Case** daljaye.

A: this not happen that us on one **case** put.

B: May this not happen that we get into a **case**.

On the basis of above collected data, a quantitative overview is generated according to the prescribe research framework applied on the clips.

Table 1
Quantitative Analysis

Shows	Urdu to English Shift					Grammatical Categories				
	1 word	2 words	3 words	Clause	Sentence	Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective	Vp
News Room	11	03	-	-	-	12	4	-	1	-

On The Front	12	03	01	01	-	11	5	-	5	1
11th Hour	04	01	-	02	02	7	1	1	4	2
The Reporter	05	02	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	-
Live	16	04	-	-	-	19	1	-	2	-
Sum of Figures	48	13	01	03	02	53	12	02	14	03

Table 2
Talk Shows Detail

Sr No	Title	Topic	Participant	Duration	Channel
1	News Room	The trial of Sharif Family.	4	45:42	92 NewsHd
2	On The Front	Interview of Ijaz Ahmed Shah	2	46:50	Dunya
3	11th Hour	Decisions regarding lockdown.	3	39:23	ARY NEWS
4	The Reporter	Softening of lockdown.	2	35:51	ARY NEWS
5	Live With Dr. Shahid Masood	Softening of Lockdown and national policy.	2	29:55	GNN news

Conclusion

Concluding the whole descriptive analysis it is clear that, the shift from Urdu to English is more based on the necessary rather than stylistics. Moreover, the mono transition is also regular in pattern of Urdu language during the switching and the grammatical categories are just having the difference of placement in the sentence due to difference of SOV structure of Urdu and English but the change in grammatical categories of shifted words remain constant. From the speech of Urdu natives professional talk shows, the whole data is a reference toward the language evolvement, productivity of a language and its flexibility to adopt the combinations borrow from other languages as it is well justified through the detail analysis of talk shows.

Recommendations

To address the issue of excessive code-switching between Urdu and English, it is essential to encourage a more balanced use of both languages in media and education. One recommendation is for media producers to be mindful of the linguistic choices they make, promoting the use of Urdu alongside English, especially in contexts where the audience may benefit from a stronger connection to their native language. Educational institutions should also play a key role by emphasizing the importance of preserving cultural and linguistic heritage while fostering bilingualism. By incorporating both languages in curricula, students can become more adept at navigating between languages without over-relying on one. Additionally, promoting the use of Urdu in public discourse and encouraging its use in formal settings, such as governmental and academic forums, can help mitigate the dominance of English. Lastly, linguistic research and awareness campaigns should be conducted to highlight the cultural significance of language and the impacts of excessive code-switching on identity and communication.

References

- Clyne, M. (2000). *Constraints on code-switching: How universal are they?* Cambridge University Press.
- DeBose, C. (1992). *Codeswitching: Black English and Standard English in the African-American linguistic repertoire*. State University of New York Press.
- Demby, G. (2013). *How code-switching explains the world*. National Public Radio (NPR). Retrieved from <https://www.npr.org>
- Genesse, F. (2000). *Early bilingual language development: One language or two?* Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Masood, D. S. (2020). *Live with Dr. Shahid Masood*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gXmtcfmhbc>
- Mirza, S. (n.d.). *News room with Sana Mirza*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJzg18697W8&feature=youtu.be>
- Myers-Scotton, C. (1989). *Codeswitching with English: Types of switching, types of communities*. Oxford University Press.
- Reffers-Daller, J. (2009). *Code-switching and transfer: An exploration of similarities and differences*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Shahid, K. (2019). *On the front with Kamran Shahid*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OhLIQeshB60&feature=youtu.be>
- The Reporter. (2020). *The Reporter*.
- Torres, L. (2007). *In the contact zone: Code-switching strategies by Latino/a writers*. University of Arizona Press.
- Weinrich, U. (1953). *Languages in contact*. New York: Linguistic Circle of New York.
- Zentella, A. C. (1997). *Growing up bilingual*. Blackwell Publishers.