

A CORPUS-BASED COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH LEXIS BORROWING BY YOUNG & MATURE SARAIKI SPEAKERS IN DAILY CONVERSATIONS

***Rashid Hussain, **Dr. Humaira Irfan, ***Maryam Arshad**

* PhD Scholar, University of Education

**Associate Professor, University of Education

***PhD Scholar, University of Education

ABSTRACT

Language variation has been the epicentre of thoughts of few of the linguists. It was Sapir (1992: 147) who first stated, "Everyone knows that language is variable." Changes occur in language on various levels like, on phonetic/ phonological level, on morphological/ lexical level and on syntactic level. Sometimes variation is intra-speaker that some person may alternate different elements in different time and situation (Meyerhoff, 2009: 203). So the language change can be changed on all linguistic levels. This research aims to construe the lexical change in Saraiki language. This research expounds corpus based lexical changes and the adaptation of new English words in daily conversation of young (20-30 Years Old) and senior (50-60 Years Old) Saraiki speakers. The daily conversation of both the selected groups has been compared and investigated either how new words in Saraiki language are being used these days by the young speakers and the senior Saraiki speakers; and this research answers the question: What type of borrowed words of the English Language have been used in daily conversation by the selected groups which shows the lexical change in Saraiki Language? And what is the frequency of the use of English words in the daily conversation of the young and senior Saraiki speakers? Substratum and Functional theories will be used as a theoretical framework for this research. Five young (20 to 30 Years Old) Saraiki-educated speakers from South Punjab (District Rahim Yar Khan) and five mature/senior (50 to 60 Years Old) Saraiki-educated speakers from the same region were selected as sample for this research. For the comparison of the developed corpus major dictionaries of Saraiki were also consulted. Dictionaries compiled by Juke O Brian (the first person who worked on Saraiki lexicon in 1900 and compiled a dictionary of Jatki language) which was spoken in Dera Ghazi Khan, Edward O' Brein, Shaukat Mughal and Muhammad Makhmoor were also consulted for the verification of different words. The findings of the research verify that the frequency of English lexis borrowing was higher in young Saraiki speakers.

Key Words: Language Variation, Lexical Change, Saraiki Language, Corpus, High Frequency Words

1. Introduction

Language variation has been the epicentre of thoughts of few of the linguists. It was Sapir who first stated, "Everyone knows that language is variable." (Sapir, 192: 147). Changes occur in language on various levels like, on phonetic/ phonological level, on morphological/ lexical level and on syntactic level. Sometimes variation is intra-speaker that some person may alternate different elements in different time and s (Meyerhoff, 2009: 203). So the language change can be on all linguistic levels. David Crystal (1996: 15) rightly stated that change in language is sometimes unpredictable; we can have an idea about our past language but not about the future of language. There are multiple factors which are involved in language change. As Halliday demonstrates in Functional theory of language change that it occurs due to the need, for example one person wants to talk about the advancement and technology and his mother tongue is Arabic, he'll certainly use the words or abbreviations like IT because he does not have any substitute term for IT in Arabic. So this need borrowing of that term to fulfil the need for communication.

In this research, change in Saraiki language on lexical level has been studied using Substratum theory. This research builds a corpus from the conversations by the Saraiki speakers to construe that how much lexical change has occurred in Saraiki Language in past twenty years. Saraiki is one of the ancient languages and it has been borrowing the words from other languages. As some of the great historical and religious figures (personalities) migrated to Sub-continent whose language was Arabic or Persian. As Nasir (2007:65) states

that their interaction with the Saraiki or Multani people made it possible that Saraiki borrowed some words from Persian like, *Ja'a (place)* is basically a Persian word but also used in Saraiki; and *Azli* is basically an Arabic word but also used in Saraiki. Same as Mughal (2007:222) expounds that *Nitti / Nit* are the words of Punjabi language but now used in Saraiki which means occasionally. Thus, in this article lexical change through English words borrowing in Saraiki language has been explored and their frequency has also been compared.

Purpose

This research aims to construe the lexical change in the Saraiki language. This research aims to construe the lexical change in Saraiki language. This research expounds corpus based lexical changes and the adaptation of new English words in daily conversation of young (20-30 Years Old) and senior (50-60 Years Old) Saraiki speakers.

Implications

Saraiki is one of the major languages of Pakistan. Though, there is a discrepancy in the reports about the number of speaker of this language even than it is known fact that Saraiki is one of the old and extensive languages. This research is a trifling contribution to the field of Diachronic Linguistics and to Saraiki Language as well. Future researcher will be able to work on the other aspect of change in Saraiki language or any other language. Corpus of borrowed English words in daily Saraiki conversation will give an idea of frequency and causes of change in Saraiki language. This research will only deal with changes in Saraiki on the lexical level whereas future researchers can work on the changes that occurred on the phonetic level or syntactic level.

Objectives:

1. To build a manual corpus of the borrowed English words in daily conversation by the selected groups which shows the lexical change in the Saraiki Language.
2. To compare the frequency of the use of English words in daily Saraiki conversation.

Research Questions:

1. What type of borrowed words of the English Language have been used in daily conversation by the selected groups of Saraiki speakers which shows the lexical change in Saraiki Language?
2. What is the frequency of the use of English words in the daily conversation of the young and senior Saraiki speakers?

2. Literature Review

Saraiki is one of the widely spoken languages in Pakistan. Beyond all the discrepancies about its history, the recent consensus (2017) of Pakistan shows that Saraiki is fourth widely spoken and mother-language with 12.19% of the population. Most of the Saraiki speaking people live in Central and South Punjab, Pakistan. Haq (1985, p.17) states that on both sides of the Indus-river Saraiki area is located and he contemplates it the mother tongue of many people living in Pakistani Punjab. However, it is also a known fact that Saraiki speakers live across the country in great number (Consensus-2017). Not only is the number of Saraiki speakers high but it also has its considerable literature of which *Diwan e Fareed* is well known. Saraiki has engrossed the attention of many native and distant researchers including orientalist like George Grierson, E. O. Brian, Christopher Shackle, Trump, Wilson and Jukes. Kalanchvi (2008) has given a comprehensive review of their ideas. But almost all the linguistic researches on Saraiki remained concerned with the historical debate of the language with some occasional comments on its sounds and grammatical patterns; and also about its originality of being a language or dialect. There had not been any research about its deviation or diachronic aspect. Present research aims at expounding the lexical change in Saraiki

language for which first daily conversations by the Saraiki speakers have been culminated to study and observe the lexical change within twenty years. Language variation is multi-dimensional. It can be on all the level like phonetic, phonological, morphological, semantic as well as syntactic level. To study the language change, it should be considered first that contact between people of different areas or languages influence each other. Behaviour of the people towards one another and time plus nature of contact matter a lot in the influence at first; later this causes a considerable change in a language. Contact between people speaking various languages can bring variety of sequels or outcomes. Whether the contact is social, economic or political words are borrowed and replaced anyway. Borrowing words is one of the major causes of change in a language as English has borrowed many words from French, German, Greek, Japanese and Arabic etc.

Language deviation can also result from the masses going through a certain crisis in its history. New vocabulary is coined to describe the existing phenomenon. Carter and McCarthy (1988: 19) state: "The vocabulary of a language is in constant flux; old items drop out, new terms come in, and as the new replace and augment the old, so the internal relations of the whole set alter." The lexicographer is caught in the quandary where words are coming into the language while others are dropping out. Similarly, Singleton (2000: 152) states that not only coining of new terms cause change rather modification and suppression also bring variety of changes in a language. Words like pizza, shampoo, radio were borrowed in English but now also used in other languages of the words, so in the Saraiki. Indeed, current reason of this much influence and rapid change in languages is because of globalization. As Khalid (2023) states "This result supports the dominance thesis put out by Kachru and highlights the status of the English language while providing insight into the complex process of linguistic identity negotiation in the Balochi community." Variation occurs on all level but this research focuses on the change in Saraiki language on lexical level. To find out the change two theories of language variation have been selected as framework.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Paradigm:

This research follows mixed-method approach ergo it is quantitative as well as qualitative in nature.

3.2. Theoretical Underpinning

Two theories were used as theoretical framework of this research, functional theory and substratum theory. Functional theory talks about lexical change (or borrowing) in language because of need. All the words which do not exist in a language but compulsory to use in a specific context can be borrowed from other language; in this way by the passage of time that word becomes a part of the new language.

Substratum theory has also been used as a theoretical framework for this research. It mainly focuses on the change in language due to the contact of the indigenous and non-native language speakers. For instance migration of a group of people to any other area results as the natives learn the language of the immigrants; or sometimes it happens after an invasion that residents of conquered-place learn the language of the encroachers. Subsequently, that imperfectly learned language is passed on to the new generation as it had been done after the Norman invasion of England (1066). This has been construed in Jean Aitchison's *Language Change: Progress or Decay?* (2001). Study of Jewish communities in New York by William Labov tells that there were several deviations in speech of Italian immigrants and Jewish community of second generation. Substratum theory posits the four reasons of adaptation or borrowing in language:

1. Encroachment or invasion

2. Natives contact with Immigrants
3. Media Exposure
4. Travelling

3.3. Data Collection

3.3.1. Sample

Five young (20 to 30 Years Old) Saraiki-educated speakers from South Punjab (District Rahim Yar Khan) and five mature/senior (50 to 60 Years Old) Saraiki-educated speakers from the same region were selected as sample for this research. The educational qualification of the research participants was intermediate and they were requested to talk about the political situation of the country.

3.3.2. Nature of Data

Data was quantitative in nature as the transcription of the daily conversation has been dealt quantitatively with the help of AntConc.

3.3.3. Ethical Consideration

Following are some ethical considerations that have been rigorously followed while conducting this research:

1. The research participants were informed well about the research in advance.
2. The fair use of data has been ensured.
3. Data have not been used to write anything against the speakers, its quality or limitations.
4. Dignity and goodwill of the participants have not been impaired in any way using the required data.
5. There is not any biased or politically stimulated statement which may hurt the sentiments of any language speaker.

3.4 Research Tool

AntConc 3.5.7 has been used to build corpus for this research. Word-Txt file has been manually made and then uploaded in the software to proceed accordingly.

3.5 Research Procedure

At first, the recorded conversations of the sampled groups were transcribed in roman English. After the transcription the text was annotated for the further process and analysis of the text using corpus tool. Then, using AntConc frequency and percentage from of words from other languages had been found. To check the origin of words Saraiki Dictionary of Shaukat Mughal, Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary of English and Feeroz ul Lughaat (Urdu Dictionary) have been consulted. Then data has been presented in charts and tables.

4. Presentation of Data & Discussion

The given table is showing the summary of the data:

Total Conversations	10
Total Tokens	8756
Words of other Languages	864
Percentage	9.86%

Table 4.1

As this research mainly focuses on to expound the lexical change in Saraiki language within two generations, ergo is presented below through tables.

Group-Y

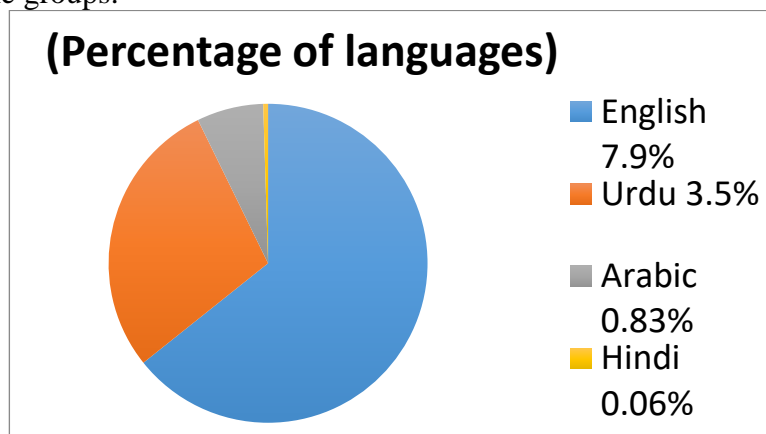
Tokens	5365
English Words	640
Frequency	11.97%

Table 4.2

<u>Group-S</u>	
Words	3391
Other Words	224
Percentage	6.60 %

Table 4.3

Below is the chart showing the percentages of words of various languages which were used by both of the groups.



As it can be seen that there is increase in the use of English words in young Saraiki speakers as compared to the mature ones which is because of more exposure of English language through internet and media. However, among the mature ones, the internet and media were not easily accessible. Same is the case with Urdu, there was only one channel then but now there are plenty of Urdu news channels which made Saraiki people to use Urdu words more in their mother-tongue. The dominant print media in Pakistan uses Urdu and English more; moreover medium of instruction and books are written in these two languages that's why the mentioned change in Saraiki has occurred. Arabic and Hindi terms are least frequent now and then.

Following are the few examples of words extracted from Corpus which are being used by all the Saraiki speakers because of need. All the technology-related terms and abbreviations are the one for which there are not any substitute words in Saraiki.

**Borrowed words in
advocacy of Saraiki**

Radio
TV
Missile
Dengue
Dolphin
Bomb
Telephone
Online
Motorcycle

▫ Abbreviations: JIT, WASA, NAB, PTI

Table 4.4

Here are the words which are being used because of media exposure but Saraiki language has its own words for the replacement of these words.

**Because of Media
Exposure**

Election
House
Speakers
Doctors
Votes
Relief
Control
Protocol
Planning
Hospital
Corrupt Mafia

Table 4.5

As, in the tables below some words of English and Urdu have been mentioned which are used by Saraiki speakers; however, Saraiki has its own words instead of these.

Words of other languages	Saraiki Words
Election	چونٹراں
Chief Justice	وڈا منصف
School	مدرسہ
Court	کچابری
Opposition	مخالفین

Table 4.6

Words of other languages	Saraiki Words
مویشی (Cattles)	ڈھانڈے/زنلور
عیدِ قربان (Fete)	بکر عید
نوجوان (Young)	نینگر
دوست (Friend)	یار
نرالے (Novel)	وکھرے

Table 4.7

Though Saraiki has its own words but the word which comes from other languages through media is being frequently used; below is the image of the concordance of word 'Election' from AntConc.

Deputy, Speaker Assembly Telephone Election Boycott Police Banking, court
Railway Election Commission Vote PTI
Relief Rural health centre Election GDA Commission Mafia Issues
Block Assembly MEPCO NAB Election GDA Quota Protocol
Jacker Atomic Bomb Councils Election, July EPCA Gun-Point
Justice ECL Avenue field Election Money laundering case JIT

Image 4.1

Some modification and Saraikization has also been found as some of the English terms have been used by young Saraiki speakers with Saraiki pattern of inflection to make plural or else. Below is the image of words ending at 'an' or 'aan' from AntConc, showing *Chairmainaan*, *Polician*, *Sessionaan* which are basically English terms but Saraikized like other Saraiki terms *Sarbarhan*, *Naimtaan* etc.

Laundering Case Union Council Chairman PTCL ideas Olympic Senate
 Clerk Parliament Chairman Public
 Jamhuri Riwayaat Eid e qurban Qarwai Wotaan Iqtidaar Inqalaab
 – Case FIR Doctors Edition Chairman Railway Atomic October Card
 'n Jama Haftay Montakhaib Emaan, Rasool, Bonyadi juz Safeer,
 Tournament Charge Chairman PCB Chairman Senate Canadian Telep
 Saazish Istawaar Nojawaan Magarmachaan Polisiyaan Sifarish Schoolan Parlimaan Khakiyaan
 Faisla Adaalat Eid e Qurbaan Tahaiya Kharidaar Qeemat Tayar
 Mizmanaan Tajaviz Shajar kaari Chairmainaan Tajaviz Qaid Awaizaa'n
 Nimitnaa Naimtaan Trainaa'n Mizmanaan Tajaviz Shajar kaari Chairmainaan
 Naguzir Khoobsurat Rasool Karim Sessionaan Taqataan MAA DHARTI Rai
 Ujagar Madd e muqabil Nishistan, taqseem Qanoon sazi Ruqawat,
 Vote PTI Chairman Target killing Clerk Parl
 Halaaf Wazaarat e Uzma Qalamdaan Tarkeen e waatan Namzed
 an PCB Chairman Senate Canadian Telephones Railway
 Wada Qayaam Allag Nimitnaa Naimtaan Trainaa'n Mizmanaan Tajaviz
 Campiniyaa'n Atmii Mohem, Jashan, tufaan'n Shajaarkarii Khwaab
 , qawaid Zameen, Hajj SHAGOON Mehroomiyan Ujagar Madd e muqabil
 Mushaira, Sood Shriyat Moakhar Sarbrahan Vehshiyana Niralay Pabandiyan Ishtiyal
 Azeem Naimat Lazawal Asasa Amartan Wada Qayaam Allag Nimitnaa

Image 4.2

5. Conclusion

5.1 Findings

- English has major lexical influence on Saraiki Language.
- Because of Media Exposure plenty of lexemes have been borrowed from other languages especially from English and Urdu.
- All the abbreviations and technology-related terms are the ones that every language has to use; and most of the technology-related terms are of English language.
- Lexical change in Saraiki is increasing because of globalization and extensive use of English and Urdu languages in Pakistan.
- This change is not because of contact with immigrants as some of the great historical and religious figures (personalities) migrated to Sub-continent whose language was Arabic or Persian. Resultantly many languages of sub-continent borrowed words from Arabic and Persian. As Nasir (2007:65) states that their interaction with the Saraiki or Multani people made it possible that Saraiki borrowed some words from Persian like, *Ja'a* (place) is basically a Persian word but also used in Saraiki; and *Azli* is basically an Arabic word but also used in Saraiki. Inversely, it is media which has brought the enormous change in languages and mostly the recipient languages take the effect of English language due to its dominance.

5.2 Recommendations for the Future Research

- Phonological and/or Phonetic change in Saraiki language can also be studied
- Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic change in Saraiki Language might be more interesting as for the specific situation it changes its conventional pattern. In the compound sentence mentioned below, subject is implied and auxiliaries are in the start in both clauses which are causing a change in the meaning of this sentence.

1. References

- Carter, R. and M. McCarthy. 1997. Vocabulary and Language Teaching. London/New York: Longman.
- Consensus 2017 Language Data: Retrieved from <https://defence.pk/pdf/threads/census-2017-language-data.560777/> on 20-12-18.
- Croft, W. (2000): *Explaining language change: an evolutionary approach*, London: Longman.
- Crystal, D. (1996): Reflecting linguistic change, In *The Teacher Trainer*, Vol.10, # 1, pp.15-16.
- Crystal, D. (2003): *A dictionary of linguistics & phonetics*, Malden/Oxford: Blackwell.
- Crystal, D. (2011, May 4,). *David Crystal on Language Change*. Retrieved from: <https://aggslanguage.wordpress.com/2011/05/04/david-crystal-on-language-change/>
- Haq, M. A. (1967). *Multani Zuban Aur Uska Urdu Se Taalluq*. Bahawalpur: Bahawalpur Urdu Academy.
- Haq, M. A. (1984). *Saraiki Zaban dey Qaidey Qanoon*. Multan: Saraiki Adabi Board.
- Haq, M. A. (1985). *Saraiki Dian Mazeed Lisani Tehqeeqan*. Multan: Saraiki Adabi Board.
- Kalanchvi, D. (1987). *Saraiki Zaban tey Adab*. Bahawalpur: Saraiki Adabi Majlis.
- Kalanchvi, D. (2008). *Saraiki Lisaniat*. Bahawalpur: Academy of Saraiki Literature.
- Labov, W. (1966): *The social stratification of English in New York City*, Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics.
- Labov, W. (1969): Contraction, deletion and inherent variability of the English copula, In *Language*, 45, pp. 715-762.
- Labov, W. (2001): *Principles of linguistic change*, Vol. II: Social factors, Malden/Oxford: Blackwell.
- Language Change: Progress or Decay? 3rd edition (1st edition 1981), Cambridge, New York, Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 2001.
- Mughal, S. (2007). *Ifadat: Ilmi-o-Adabi Mazameen*. Multan: Jhok Publishers.
- Mughal, S. (2010, February Sunday). *Saraiki Zuban De Hawaley*. (S. S. Hussain, Interviewer)
- Muhammad Khalid, Dr. Humaira Irfan, & Mahmood Ahmad. (2023). Lexical Analysis of English Borrowings in Balochi Text 'Trangani Bunzeh' By Saba Dashtari. *Harf-O-Sukhan*, 7(3), 669-677. Retrieved from <https://harf-o-sukhan.com/index.php/Harf-o-sukhan/article/view/1019>
- Nasir, N. K. (2007). *Saraiki Shairi da Irteqa*. Multan : Saraiki Adbi Board
- Rahman, T. (1996). *Language and Politics in Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Shackle, C. (1976). *The Saraiki Language of Central Pakistan*. London: Uneoprint.
- Singleton, D. 2000. *Language and the Lexicon: An Introduction*. London: Arnold.
- Sipra, D. M. A Linguistic Study of Borrowing from English to Urdu. *International journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 2 (1):(2013)
- Wagha, A. (1990). *The Saraiki Language: Its Growth and Development*. Islamabad: Derawar Publications.

Appendix

Below are words of other languages (specifically English) used by Saraiki speakers.

Sr. No & Frequency	Words	Sr. No & Frequency	Words	Sr. No & Frequency	Words	Sr. No & Frequency	Words	Sr. No & Frequency	Words
1	11 e	101	1 ain	201	1 emaan	301	1 machine	401	1 riwayaat
2	10 chairman	102	1 aiwaan	202	1 emergency	302	1 madd	402	1 room
3	10 speaker	103	1 aiynd	203	1 epca	303	1 magarmachaa	403	1 ruqawat
4	8 conference	104	1 ajaradari	204	1 faisla	304	1 majeed	404	1 rural
5	8 senate	105	1 ala	205	1 falaa	305	1 majlesan	405	1 s
6	7 deputy	106	1 allag	206	1 falahi	306	1 makhluq	406	1 saadat
7	7 n	107	1 amartan	207	1 faraham	307	1 mandate	407	1 saazish
8	7 opposition	108	1 angezi	208	1 federation	308	1 manzuri	408	1 sadarat
9	7 police	109	1 apca	209	1 field	309	1 marboot	409	1 sadarti
10	6 assembly	110	1 araish	210	1 fir	310	1 marshal	410	1 safarshaat
11	6 atomic	111	1 arbi	211	1 firing	311	1 masalihat	411	1 safeer
12	6 commissio	112	1 army	212	1 footballer	312	1 maseeha	412	1 sanat
n		113	1 arooj	213	1 force	313	1 mavaqay	413	1 sanati
13	6 council	114	1 arts	214	1 fori	314	1 mawayshee	414	1 sapoord
14	6 election	115	1 asasa	215	1 forward	315	1 mayor	415	1 sarbrahan
15	6 pti	116	1 asteefaa	216	1 free	316	1 mazboaat	416	1 sarmaya
16	5 chief	117	1 atmii	217	1 functional	317	1 mazur	417	1 sarmayakar
17	5 high	118	1 atom	218	1 funds			i	
18	5 press	119	1 avenue	219	1 gallery			418	1 sawari
19	4 bomb	120	1 awaan	220	1 ghareeban			419	1 sayahawaa
20	4 league	121	1 awaizaa					n	

21	4	mepco	122	1	award	221	1	girls	318	1	media	420	1	sazi	
22	4	nab	123	1	awwaleen	222	1	goshaa	319	1	medical	421	1	scheme	
23	4	railway	124	1	azad	223	1	grade	320	1	mehroomiya	422	1	scholarship	
24	4	union	125	1	azeem	224	1	grand	n	321	1	member	423	1	schoolaa
25	4	vote	126	1	baaghi	225	1	grant	322	1	mill	424	1	schoolan	
26	3	adaalat	127	1	baagi	226	1	guards	323	1	minute	425	1	schools	
27	3	air	128	1	bahaami	227	1	gustakhaan	324	1	h	426	1	seat	
28	3	airport	129	1	bahal	228	1	h	325	1	missile	427	1	secretary	
29	3	case	130	1	baldiyati	229	1	haftay	326	1	mizmanaan	428	1	secretory	
30	3	club	131	1	bambaar	230	1	hajj	327	1	moakaf	429	1	security	
31	3	fia	132	1	banglay	231	1	halaaf	328	1	mohem	430	1	services	
32	3	gda	133	1	bank	232	1	halaak	329	1	montakhaib	431	1	session	
33	3	general	134	1	banking	233	1	halaf	330	1	mostahekam	432	1	sessionaan	
34	3	green	135	1	banners	234	1	halafbardar	331	1	motor	433	1	shaariaat	
35	3	house	136	1	baqah	235	1	haqooq	332	1	muahiday	434	1	shagoon	
36	3	mafia	137	1	barbariyat	236	1	harjana	333	1	muashray	435	1	shaheed	
37	3	party	138	1	bargahen	237	1	hartaal	334	1	mukammal	436	1	shajaarkarri	
38	3	september	139	1	bayizat	238	1	hashar	335	1	muqabil	i	437	1	shaiar
39	3	wazir	140	1	bayopari	239	1	health	336	1					
40	2	agent				240	1	highcourt							
41	2	asian				241	1	holland							
42	2	association				242	1	home							
43	2	august				243	1								
44	2		141	1											

45	azam 2 bar	142	bazar 1 behbood	244	hospital 1 hurmat	337	naguzir 1 naimat	438	1 shajarkari
46	2 block	143	1 belts	245	1 ideas	338	1 naimtaan	439	1 sham
47	2 board	144	1 bill	246	1 imam	339	1 namoos	440	1 sharminda
48	2 boycott	145	1 bonus	247	1 imkaaan	340	1 namzed	441	1 shayr
49	2 challenge	146	1 bonyaadi	248	1 information	341	1 nasb	442	1 shedding
50	2 charge	147	1 boxing	249	1 inkhelaa	342	1 national	443	1 shehri
51	2 college	148	1 briefing	250	1 inqalaab	343	1 necta	444	1 shriyat
52	2 committee	149	1 buhran	251	1 internationa	344	1 neeki	445	1 shuhda
53	2 control	150	1 bureaucracy	252	1 interpol	345	1 night	446	1 shumari
54	2 corrupt	151	1 bus	253	1 interview	346	1 nimitnaa	447	1 sifarish
55	2 corruption	152	1 buses	254	1 intezamaat	347	1 niralay	448	1 signal
56	2 councils	153	1 business	255	1 investment	348	1 nisaar	449	1 singer
57	2 court	154	1 camp	256	1 iqtidaar	349	1 nishistan	450	1 sipahi
58	2 district	155	1 campiniyaa	257	1 iqtisadi	350	1 nojawaan	451	1 sood
59	2 doctor	156	1 canadian	258	1 ishtiyal	351	1 numbers	452	1 sound
60	2 doctors	157	1 card	259	1 issues	352	1 o	453	1 special
61	2 double	158	1 cardiology	260	1 istawaar	353	1 of	454	1 stand
62	2 eid	159	1 carore	261	1 jackers	354	1 office	455	1 state
63	2 federal	160	1 cda			355	1 officer	456	1 sub
64	2 fund	161	1 centre			356	1 officers	457	1 suba
65	2 games							458	1 super
66	2 governor							459	1 system
								460	1

67	2	162	1	262	1	357	1	tahafzaat		
	group	n	chairmainaa		jama		olympic	461	1	
68	2	163	1	263	1			461	1	
	gun		charging		jamhuri			462	1	
69	2			264	1	358	1	online	462	1
	inspector	164	1		jashan	359	1	over	463	1
70	2	165	1	265	1				463	1
	jacker		classes		jidojehd	360	1		463	1
71	2	166	1	266	1		pabandiyan		464	1
	july		clerk		jit	361	1		464	1
72	2	167	1	267	1		package		465	1
	justice		cochaal		johari	362	1		465	1
73	2	168	1	268	1		parchaam		466	1
	laundering		commander		journalists	363	1		466	1
74	2			269	1		parking		467	1
	market	169	1		juz	364	1		467	1
75	2		commando	270	1		parks		468	1
	mills	170	1		kaari	365	1		468	1
76	2		commission	271	1		parlimaan		469	1
	money	s			karim	366	1		469	1
77	2	171	1	272	1		parlimaani		470	1
	motorcycle		companies		karwai	367	1		470	1
78	2	172	1	273	1		partly		471	1
	mushaira		configure		kasheedgi	368	1		471	1
79	2	173	1	274	1		peoples		472	1
	october		consalan		kassanaaa	369	1		472	1
80	2	174	1	275	1		point		473	1
	parliament		constable		khakiyaan	370	1		473	1
81	2			276	1		points		474	1
	pcb	175	1		khaleeji	371	1		474	1
82	2		core	277	1		policiaa		475	1
	pia	176	1		kharidaar	372	1		475	1
83	2		counselor	278	1		policiaa		476	1
	planning	177	1		khofia	373	1		476	1
84	2		crime	279	1		polling		477	1
	protocol	178	1		khoobsurat	374	1		477	1
85	2		crossing	280	1		postal		478	1
	qabina	179	1		khuda	375	1		478	1
86	2		cyber	281	1		pp		479	1
	qeemat	180	1		khufiya				479	1
87	2								telephone	

88	quota 2	181	cycle 1 dam	282	1 khush	376	1 program	480	1 telephones
89	rasool 2	182	1 danish	283	1 khwaab	377	1 progress	481	1 telephonic
90	relief 2	183	1 dashtgardi	284	1 killing	378	1 ptcl	482	1 terminal
91	smuggle 2	184	1 degrees	285	1 kisanaan	379	1 public	483	1 tnt
92	sugar 2	185	1 dehshatgard	286	1 kissaana	380	1 qaid	484	1 tournament
93	tajaviz 2	186	1 dengue	287	1 km	381	1 qalamdaan	485	1 train
94	wafaqi 1	187	1 design	288	1 koshahi	382	1 qanoon	486	1 trainaa
95	aagah 1	188	1 dhamkiyan	289	1 landing	383	1 qarardaad	487	1 tufaan
96	aashoora 1	189	1 dharti	290	1 lasaniyat	384	1 qarwai	488	1 tv
97	action 1	190	1 director	291	1 lazawal	385	1 qawaid	489	1 tyre
98	adeeb 1	191	1 divisions	292	1 leader	386	1 qayaam	490	1 ujagar
99	agenda 1	192	1 dollar	293	1 leagy	387	1 qoumi	491	1 ul
100	ailaniya 1	193	1 dolphin	294	1 license	388	1 quotay	492	1 umeedwaar
		194	1 door	295	1 line	389	1 quran	493	1 university
		195	1 dost	296	1 list	390	1 qurbaan	494	1 uzma
		196	1 driver	297	1 load	391	1 qurban	495	1 vehshiyana
		197	1 driving	298	1 ma	392	1 radio	496	1 voters
		198	1 ecl	299	1 maa	393	1 rai	497	1 waatan
		199	1 edition	300	1 maatmi	394	1 raw	498	1 wada
		200	1 education			395	1 recovery	499	1 wagon
						396	1 reference	500	1 walkout

			397 1 registration	501 1 wards
			398 1 report	502 1 warr
			399 1 rickshaws	503 1 wasa
			400 1 risalat	504 1 wazaarat
				505 1 wing
				506 1 wotaan
				507 1 zameen
				508 1 zila