

# Importance of British and American English among Pakistani Graduates: A Retrospective Study

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**Abstract:** In recent times, Pakistani journalistic English has a propensity to become more American. The aim of the study is to demonstrate the mounting impact of American English and British English on the Pakistani newspapers. The most influential and strong selection of English is American English. The effect of American English on newspaper writing indicates that Pakistani English speakers tend to prefer American English, particularly in the lexical and grammatical levels instead of British English. The findings show that the use of US English is growing rapidly in Pakistan's English newspapers. Although in Pakistani newspapers, British English is preferred, the quantitative results of the study show that the traces of American English are very simple and visible. In earlier research, Pakistani English was examined at different levels into the disparity between Pakistan and British English. The trending of the newspaper inclined toward the American English predominantly. In Pakistani English this is a less investigated area, and this study is intended to fill the void.

**Keywords:** British English, American English, Pakistani graduates, Pakistani institutions, language features

## INTRODUCTION

The British English has been converted into modern English over the past 400 years, which is known as American English. Today the United Kingdom uses the formerly defined archaic shapes and patterns of English while the modern English in the United States is the English of America. English in written form for the reasons referred to as Standard English used for papers, textbooks, journals or English formal purposes. In comparable British English (BE) and American English (AE), there appear to be some significant differences (Deterding et al. 2011). The variances are sometimes found in the

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written version. However, variations in oral forms are important, indicating a far-reaching history of development and advancement. It encourages new species practiced by various communities. Accent, word and dialect choices are not only different in AE and BE, but even those changes are present in the region. Pronunciation obtained is known as Normal International Teaching English. Although this does not mean that all the Oxford living people use Receive Pronunciation (RP), British Broadcasting does not generally obey it entirely.

Regional varieties in a single country represent the major language elements of immigrants from a certain part of the country. Sociolinguists delineate some of AE's main regional varieties, which include the north, the south midland and the west. The settlers of eastern refugees, which culminated in the merger of two dialects, migrated to the western area following the Civil America War (Isserman and Kazin 2000), and noticed a significant gap in the eastern part of the country which was formerly settled. The differences of local dialects are also commonly found including south Appalachia and New York. In the rest of the world, BE and AE are becoming the traditional communication mode. In the sense of modern globalization and internationalization problems, the pattern has now shifted. In language transition, linguists show great concern. While language is safely transmitted from elders, which is a contact between parents and children, a growing shift has been observed over time.

These transitions differ no matter how a language is. In some vernaculars such as Japanese the last 1000 years has changed little, whereas in just a few centuries English is rapidly generated. Shakespearean English of the sixteenth century is difficult for current English speakers to understand, and *The Canterbury Tales* by Chaucer is hard to interpret. No matter what the root of British English is, American English is completely translated and replicated into modern vernacular language (von Humboldt 1999). The multiplicity of cultural groups in the American society is one of the reasons for the large differences between two types. Community has its own social, environmental and cultural facts that affect their ability to communicate. Consequently, each group differs in linguistic adaptability from another group. A change from BE language to AE seems, however, to be recognized in the linguistic heterogeneity framework as the Standard English in America.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A language is a culture's soul and heart, a tool to mask the reality. Over time, languages change. New technology and ideas alter vocabulary by introducing new words to ideas and concepts.

The language processes are continuously being transformed. It changes very quickly and slowly. These changes may occur for a variety of reasons. Linkage with other languages is one of the key factors. For example, if the people of one tribe communicate with another, their particular language words and phrases are used to interact. In the context of global changes and internal language evolutions, expresses know various forms of language alterations (Labov et al. 2006). The mapping and recording of phonological changes in small quantities is difficult, in particular because the practical sound recording equipment is only from the nineteenth century. The key (indirect) proof of how language sounds have evolved over the years is written texts that illustrate a quantification method of language transition by unconsciously studying language and using various language characteristics in time-split parallel translations (Cohen 1975). For this, objective style markers are used like lexicological richness to address various lengths of terms, 'root words', 'sticks', 'suffixes', and include statistical methods for estimating their changes over time. For linguists, language shifts are one of the real problems. While language inherits from parenthood to offspring, it is widely observed that this language is communication between them but it gradually changes over time. Sociolinguistics found that in Martha's Vineyard the oral change in language happens in a relatively short time and shows the product of social difficulties, afflictions, and procedures. In some cases language shifts are associated with male Y chromosomes invasive but not with women's DNA. It is speculated the technological advancement (transition from hunting-gathering to farming, or from stone to metals, or military capabilities something similar to Vikings' abduction of British women to Iceland). Then prehistoric women would have often preferred in mixed-language marriages to convey to their children the language of their spouses' "higher status," thereby allowing for the Y-chromosome language connection that they see nowhere. The alterations in the usage of particular terms (specifically in the latest study 'ama' is preferred to 'fakat' where both are taken from the language of Arabic, which means 'but' in English, and are statistically obligatory with the use in the inverse correlation). Altintas et al. (2007) state that when a new

linguistic form used in the speech culture by a subgroup is adopted, language changes may be said to have taken place.

There is an obvious upsurge of English. Alward (2014) says that English is a “language of influence”, since it is a vernacular feature of a new American-centered world structure that was historically used by the British Empire. British colonization practically structured the English base abroad. Because English was the government channel, locals who wanted access to meaningful and rudimentary bureaucracies, military and civil services enthusiastically accepted the language, both to boost their social status and to shift these perspectives. It was and is in a way the language of work (Rahman 2004). The emergence of America as an economic powerhouse further reinforced this early stage of globalization. The American direct and indirect influence over the world media, a type of linguistic imperialism was also compound to this effect (Brutt-Griffler, 2002). It is obvious that the globalization raises English’s influence and will continue to do so because multinationals and foreign organizations, including the UN, operate mostly in English at the international level. The best jobs in the world therefore have an inherent need for an applicant to be fluent in the English language and relaxed. He thus cites this as a major part of the power equation and social mobility.

The difficulties of defining what is Second Language (L2) and what is a foreign language (FL), because of a complex relationship often between different languages, are brought to attention. L2 acquisition is carried out in an environment in which language to be studied is spoken in the local community according to the conventional meaning (Thorne et al. 2009). The requirement must take place outside an instructional environment, according to certain meanings of the L2 acquisition. According to the conventional meaning, FL acquisition is done in an environment where the language in the local community is not spoken or developed. FL acquisition is typically carried out in an environment with formal language instruction. The language dynamics are explored by ‘nested structures’. The term refers to the manner in which smaller structures (sub-systems), involving for example changes in speech language, can be found within a wide variety of grammatical and lexical skills. Internal and external influences may influence speakers to change their use of language over time. And a person has his own phonemics, lexical and grammatical sub-systems, which are influenced by past experiences and social environments. Changes in lexical skills may be motivated by prestige and non-use. The

vocabulary, morphology, phonology, syntax and speech are traditionally separated between languages (Embick and Noyer 2007).

The communicative expertise is divided into academic and interpersonal skills with vocabulary seen as the most critical components for an L2. The distinction is based on the expected use of L2, as it is affected by the learning environment. Linguistic skills are perceived from a wider viewpoint, and in particular cultures they are appropriated (Siegal 1996). Every person has own experiences of language use and competence is believed to be related to culture, meaning and what material is being conveyed in every particular situation. Lam (2004) approaches L2 by explaining why someone has changed the reasons for obtaining L2. Taguchi (2008) claims that studying languages, such as English, has developed into an international language and its goal to gain competence is challenged. This means that, depending on the original objective of the L2 student, the target of the acquisition is very different.

Such a situation needs a wider view, whereas the ‘English as a foreign language’ (EFL) definition is contrasted with the ‘English as a lingua franca’ (ELF) concept. The transmission from ELF students’ L1 may significantly influence the result of grammar, syntax or pronunciation, but even if the L2 competence is far from advanced the L2 target could still be met. The L2, for example, could be spoken with grammatical errors, but could still be regarded as a good communication before it was understood by the ELF speaker. If an ELF speaker achieves a level of skills that s/he believes the L2 serves the intended function of the communication, the student is in danger of being fossilized L2. If that happens, the ELF learners will give up any further efforts in the new language above the level they consider to be sufficient for the daily conversation (Kaypak and Ortactepe 2014).

World English (WE) includes variants of English and the approaches to their study; it can serve as a ‘mark of the permeable’, also described as the World English (in singular), foreign English(s) and global English(s) Second, it is used in a smaller context referring to so-called modern English, represented as notarized or institutionalized in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. Although the views often merge, the connection to the terms’ meanings rarely leads to misunderstanding, as the reference is subject of shared understanding. ELF is often mistaken as a foreign language with English; it does not describe a unitary variety of English but depends on the user, where to be enrolled as native or nonnative. (Bardovi-Harlig 2013)

## METHODOLOGY

There were two sources of the data collection in the research. On the one side, systematic literature and questionnaires or interviews were done at the National University of Sciences and Technology / NUST in Pakistan. Formally, all related materials as well as manuscripts that depict the true essence of the British and American English were scrutinized with the help of data analysis. In this regard, research papers, books, articles, and other written materials were ventured based on research perspectives. On the other side, the students of first semester were chosen as the respondents of this research. The respondents were 100 in total number, including foreign students. Different questions were asked to the respondents related to the British and American English structure and its impact on Pakistani students and universities. All got information added into this research: clinical tests, interventions in public health, environmental interventions, social interventions, adverse events, qualitative evidence synthesis, methodological analyses, policy assessments, etc. For practitioners interested in healthcare, public health and public policy, an understanding of systematic assessments and how to apply them in practice is strongly recommended (Brownson et al. 2009).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It has been observed that Britain and American English has deep roots in the implication and implementation based on newspapers published in Pakistan. The trend goes to the American English as all grammatical and verbal aspects in the newspapers inclined to it. There are many reasons about this inclination, such as copying the trends of the other newspapers, variations in American English, and serenity in understanding. Furthermore, in recent times, Pakistani journalistic English appears to become more Americanized. The study emphasizes the growing influence of American English as the strong variant on Pakistani English impacting the newspapers.

Also, the Pakistani speakers have a tendency to prefer American English rather than British in particular at lexical and grammatical stages, according to the impact of American English on the newspapers. The results of the study show that, in Pakistan English newspapers, the use of American English is increasing.

Taking into account the spelling difference between American and British English, it can be seen as a major 'degree of Americanization

measurement variable'. In Pakistani English newspapers, both forms of spellings can be observed. The spelling variations have not been limited to one to two words. They have been identified and addressed rather by the list of lexical objects. After having such indication the Pakistani newspapers promulgate the American English as most of the speakers are much familiar towards the American English spellings (Mahmood 2009).

In Pakistan, English is widely used for structured planning, academic and technical requesters, finance, commerce, industry, laws and justice, trade, military and governmental projects. At the social level it is found that more marriage cards are written in English than in the language of the native language. Many English authors write in subcontinent about the use of English. They show that English was transformed by its interactions in various social and cultural contexts with other indigenous vernaculars as well. There are the gateways to other desired things. A foreign language is considered acceptable in a given political context and its significance for playing an international role cannot be ruled out when it is adopted as the second language.

According to Jucker (2012), different varieties of British and American English reflect the portion of newspapers, and text books that are few, but have only little differentiation and differences in the comparable media, in their essential format and function. A British *Time* or *Newsweek* reader only markedly noted American expressions several times on a page, corresponding to a small number of distinct British expressions which an American reader of *The Economist* would remember. The spread of English is partially the result of the Americanization of the media, trade, industry, the lifestyle of young people. There is no clear connection between British English consumers, who supports their culture, and U.S. English users with corporate interests, but these innovations are the hegemony of the English language used 'naturally' and 'normally' and they restrict or exclude other languages. Pakistan is a country in which languages and cultures are multiplied. In this regard, Pakistan's language borders can hardly be defined for the complicated functioning of a network of several languages, with all four provinces bearing one or more popular minority vernacular languages. The value of the English language is clarified as the status symbol, for it may be of elite and proto-elite class, like white or English people. English is also beyond Urdu and other small regional languages (Baumgardner 1990). In order to fulfill the principles of democracy for the true essence of equal opportunities

and justice, it will prioritize the policies related to the learning and English of ordinary people, students and professionals when the new administration takes its place and its strength.

## CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents were classed in the American English as their language, grammar and orthographic following an examination of complete statistics gathered during the questionnaires that were done in the NUST in Pakistan. British and American English have deep roots in the implication and execution of newspapers published in Pakistan. As both grammatical and verbal aspects of the newspapers are inclined to American English, the pattern goes to this. There are many explanations for this tendency, such as copying other newspaper patterns, differences in American English, verbal looks, and comprehension serenity. Moreover, Pakistani journalistic English seems to be getting more Americanized in recent times. The study aimed to show the increasing influence of American English, from British English to US English, on Pakistani English. American English is the most influential and powerful variant of English. According to the influence of American English on the newspaper, English in Pakistan has a tendency to prefer American English rather than British, especially at the lexical and grammatical stages. The findings indicate that the use of American English is gradually growing in Pakistani English newspapers. Although in Pakistani papers, British English is preferred, the results of the study show that the traces of American English are plain and evident. Pakistani English was studied at various levels. Its usage appears like a seldom mentioned phenomenon. This area is less researched in the Pakistani sense, and this study sought to fill the gap.

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