

Neologism Formation in Pakistani TV Comedy Talk Show *Khabarnaak*

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A *Khabarnaak* Episode

Courtesy: <http://www.paknews.tv/category/geo-news/khabarnaak/>

Abstract

This research is about exploration the phenomenon of neologism in Pakistani media shows. The term *neologism* means coinage of new words; this term was firstly used in 1800. A few researches have been done before this research in Pakistani context. All the previous researches are based on text, while this research is based oral discussion analysis. Hope this research will be helpful for future researchers regarding the phenomenon of neologism.

This research was conducted into two phases. First phase planned to transcribe thirty selected episodes from *Khabarnaak*, a very famous Pakistani television comedy talk show. Second phase was planned to collect the neologism from selected episodes. Selection of neologism was made on the basis of keen observation and after the verification from authentic dictionaries. Data analysis was categorised into two steps, first step was to investigate word formation processes and second step was to investigate word classes amongst selected neologisms. Microsoft Excel was used to find out the frequencies of selected neologisms. Frequencies were based on selected number of neologisms. Results of this research show that most frequently produced neologisms in Pakistani context are coming from English rather than Urdu and Punjabi.

Keywords: Pakistani TV Comedy, *Khabarnaak*, Social media, neologism, word formation processes, word classes.

1. Introduction

Human language is a creative entity. It is dynamic and not static, and these qualities help a language to grow and survive. The lexicons or vocabularies of all living languages are developing on regular basis. These new additions come in various ways, sometime new words are borrowed from other languages, sometime entirely new words are created in a language, etc. Neologism is also one such phenomenon through which new words added in a language." A neologism is a lexeme that is not described in dictionaries" (Stenetorp, 2010).

The focus of this research is on this phenomenon of word formation to find different ways of word creation. For the exploration of word classes and word formation processes various TV talk shows were considered but only "Khabarnaak" is selected for the present research study because it is one of the richest source in which this phenomenon of neologism is observed. The other talk shows are different in their genres. Therefore, they were not considered for this research.

2. Literature Review

Most of the researches which have been conducted earlier were based on written text analysis and neologisms patterns, types and formation styles. This research is based on spoken word analysis to find out neologisms patterns, types and formation style. In Pakistani literary context, it will be the first research on this television show, which will explore the pattern and types of neologisms. Supreme Court of Pakistan has declared Urdu as official language (Dawn, 2015). Now Urdu has become the official language of Pakistan, but Pakistani people have manipulated Urdu and Punjabi languages so much that there are many words of English language which borrowed by people to make complete sense of their ideas, so neologism in Pakistani context are comprised of words which are created by a mixture of Urdu, English and Punjabi languages. These unique words formed by neologisms patterns and types are not included in any Punjabi, English or Urdu dictionary.

The people of Pakistan, who use language, can coin and generate new words according to their need and interest. They employ it with the help of existing words or new word-forming elements. Language works like a bridge, it connects an individual person with other languages and cultures, and this type of connection creates new morphological and syntactical words and structures. A language is a social and interpersonal phenomenon which transfers data and information from person to person and generation to generation. When we meet others in specific circumstances we may generate new phonological and syntactical forms and words, but it may vary from situation to situation and culture to culture. A language is a blend of thoughts and ideas which sometime automatically coins new words to fulfil the requirements of conversational situations. The strength of newly generated words that we used to utilize in our routine life or surpass the accumulative amount of information that generated in past generations (Khan, 2013).

Neologism is a process which generates new words; it helps people for coinage of new words and the form of words (Qasar, 2015). In other words, we can define neologism as a phenomenon in which words comprises informal structure and comic sense. It facilitates and spots the purpose of coinage of new words or word form in a language. Neologism also helps in the identification of new phenomena as well as innovation and how the old ideas have taken within cultural context. Neologism also reflects the social and cultural scenarios in given text which is selected for modern and present study.

Another neologism definition is that neologisms are loan words and terms that can be done through mixing of different words. According to Oxford Dictionary of English, (2003) a "neologism is a newly generated word or lexical item that may be in the process of switching in common life",

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but might be not accepted by formal language. The term *neologism* is not only part of linguistics but also found in other fields of life. "A neologism is a new word or sense of a word" (Pepnik, 76).

It is a process of formation of different words; people use these words to make their language prominent and more effective. A research conducted in which it was investigated that neologisms really appear most frequently in journalistic texts. This is most frequent in magazines, where approximately one quarter of all occurrences of neologisms (26%) were found and they are only a little bit less frequent in newspapers (25%). It means that one half of all occurrences of investigated neologisms appeared only in these two categories. Spoken English is the third category, in which new words occur mostly (23%). Only 16% of occurrences of neologisms in the corpus were in academic texts and 10% in fictional texts.

Another research (Qaisar, 2015) was conducted to investigate the neologism in which Qaiser has investigated the various kinds of neologisms that were traced in the book "social butter fly". In the analysis it has been revealed that these novel creations add new insights to lexicology as well as to the book itself. Furthermore, in this study it was unfolding that, "the writer goes beyond the prescriptive rules of using a language and coins a number of new expressions which do not fit into the conventional grammatical rules" (Qaisar, 2015). There are many different views regarding neologism and their age. The major problem is to state that when the new words came under the category of neologism. About neologism some research scholar claims that the words should not be older than 25 years, "so it could be considered a neologism" (Usevics, 2013).

3. Research Approach

This research is based on mix method approach. Interpretation of collected neologisms is qualitative in nature while frequencies of word classes and word formation processes are quantitative in nature.

Framework of Analysis

The framework of analysis of this research consists of three elements which are, word formation, borrowing and lexical deviation (Krishnamurthy, 2010).

Word Formation

Firstly, an overview and some basic information about word formation and morpheme. Morphemes are defined as "minimal units of words carrying complete meaning". Morphemes can be divided into two types, free morpheme (root morpheme) and bound morpheme. Root morphemes are the center of word in derivational process. Root morphemes keep the basic meaning from which rest of the sense of word can be derived, such as 'mother', 'white', 'hall', 'mobile' etc. These are free morphemes which can stand alone. Bound morphemes are which cannot stand alone, for example 'gen' in 'genuine' and 'ha' in hair. These bound morphemes require another morpheme to produce a word with complete meaning. Other morpheme may be part of affixation or may be another root. If the other morpheme is root, the word will be called as compound word, 'new generation', 'our show', creative work, etc. If bound morpheme is attached to another word that will be called as affix, such as 'regular child', 'tall man', 'established man' etc (Krishnamurthy, 2010).

Borrowing

Borrowing occurs when a speaker intermixes different languages for the ease of communication. Sometimes speaker borrow a single word and sometimes borrow whole sentence to make communication more effective. It is commonly observed in this research, that using different languages by the participants of "Khabarnaak" is not a random process. Borrowing is a tool to

enhance the vocabulary of any language, so borrowing has great influence on the corpus of this research.

Lexical deviation

There are three steps to investigate the lexis.

Lexical digression has been investigated in the corpus of this research. It is observed that lexical fluctuation tends to create neologism, which is defined as "creation of new words where existing rules (of word formation) are applied with generalization". Rey Alian (2005) claimed that sentences, even if they are newly born, cannot be considered as neologism, simply like as "combination of phonemes cannot be called neologism. All neologisms fall between word and phrase, a specific field which he calls "the specific domain of lexicology".

Procedure

Data was collected from 30 episodes of "Khabarnaak" through purposive sampling. This research includes 2014, 2015 and 2016 as a whole population. Selected episodes transcribed into Urdu translation after that neologisms found through keen observations. Neologisms are divided according to word formation processes and according to the word class, after that these words put in tables. Founded lexical items will be analyzed in three ways; first lexical modification in selected episodes will be discovered. More important point to note that change at the lexical level in the end leads to innovation and neologism. The first step in neologism analysis is to explore created neologisms in selected episodes of "Khabarnaak". According to first research objective all explored neologisms are gathered in a document in MS word and classify according to word formation processes etc. After that, word formation processes are analysed for all collected neologisms, like blends, shortening, compounds, derivations, affixation, conversion, back formation, etc. According second objective, there will be analysis of word classes among collected corpus of this research. According to third research objective the most frequent word class will be analyse through observation.

4. Data Analysis

This section comprises qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data under study. All the research findings are according to research questions and research objectives. The sample episodes are sorted out date wise and then the qualitative data analysis of collected words is done through interpretation.

Qualitative Data Analysis

- Sample consists of thirty episodes and each episode is divided into following sections which include introduction, objectives, short summary of episode and then the explanation of collected words in chronological order.

The qualitative analysis will describe each neologism using the following format, the neologism (its word class), its word formation process, its definition, a corresponding example and source.

Quantitative Data Analysis

While the quantitative data analysis of collected words, is according to alphabetical order of words. In quantitative data analysis of collected words, there are tables in alphabetical order to show the most frequently used word class and most frequently used word formation process.

Episode 1

Host - Aftab Iqbal, Guest - Anoki wrestler from Japan (Mir Muhammad Ali), Supporting Characters are Saleem Albela, Honey Albela, Robi Anum, Wajid Khan, Aga Majid (Aaro grenade), Naseer Bhai, Lucky dear, Master sahb (Farhat Abbas shah).

Objectives

First objective of the episode is to create awareness about wrestling in Pakistan, to teach the art of wrestling to Pakistani people for the promotion of wrestling and to create awareness for better life style in the society.

Short Summary of the Episode

Aftab Iqbal and Anoki a Japanese wrestler are discussed in this episode. Anoki and Aftab Iqbal talk on the topic of wrestling. Aftab makes comparison of the health of the Pakistani and Japanese wrestlers. Pakistani wrestlers are very strong and powerful, but they have little knowledge and awareness about the art of wrestling. Aftab Iqbal asks questions from Anoki, is the government of Japan keeps interest in this art, if yes, how the government helps and gives funds. Are the people of Japan like this art. Has the Japan health ministry made any arrangements for the betterment and progress of wrestling art? At the end Aftab Iqbal tells that our government has ignored this game. When government cooperate with wrestlers, they will become the best wrestlers in the world. All other characters also discuss sub topics in the program like, sports, health issues in Pakistan, etc. Aftab and Anoki also discuss the culture of the two countries. All the characters move around the topic and they create social humor with the help of witty comments.

Ghutnay ka Operation

Unusual collocation (noun + noun)

Ghutna is an Urdu word, In English language it is called knee joint. "Ghutna ka operation" is a bilingual word and it means surgery of knee joint.

Chehreyki fitness

Unusual collocation (noun + noun)

Chehra is an Urdu word while fitness is an English word. In this episode the guest is asked a question for his face's fitness. In Pakistani context when people discuss issues regarding health and beauty, mostly people use this word "chehreyki fitness".

Acha Question

(Acha + Question)

Compounding (Adjective + noun)

In English it carries' the meaning of good question.

Aalaa Wrestler

Compounding (Adjective + noun)

In English it carries' the meaning of great wrestler. In this episode Aftab called Anoki as good wrestler.

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Lucky Thapper

Compounding (Adjective + noun)

In English it carries the meaning of lucky slap. Such slap which becomes blessing for someone is called Lucky thapper.

Bandar Lock

Compounding (Noun + noun)

This neologism portrays the meaning of lock, which opens quickly. Actually, Bandar lock means, a lock which is not trustable.

Anoki Rocket

Compounding (noun + noun)

This word gives the meaning of quickly moving thing, which is used to carry logistics from one place to another place. It is also metaphor here, which carries the meaning of clever person.

Raju Rocket

Compounding (noun + noun)

It is also describing the meaning of strong and clever person. Actually, this also portrays the situation when a person personifies the efficiency of rocket.

Apna Hospital

Compounding (pronoun + noun)

This word shows the ownership of a specific person of specific place. In English it will be written as "our hospital". In this episode one supporting character uses this word.

Depressed Dinn

Compounding (Adjective + noun)

This neologism portrays the "a day full of depression ", When someone feel depression along all day.

Construction Wala

Compounding (Noun + noun)

In English, it means constructor, who build something. Mostly it is used for plumber in Pakistani context.

Baldyati Election

Compounding (Adjective + noun)

In English, it carries the meaning of local elections. In Pakistani context people merely use "Baldyati election" to elect their representatives at local level.

Maroof TV

Compounding (Adjective + noun)

This compound word shows the significance of a TV channel. Mostly anchors or media personalities use this word while they talk about different TV channels.

Itna handsome

Compounding (Adjective + noun)

How much handsome is real English word but here this word is neologism. It is due to bilingualism. This word is compound and mixture of two languages Urdu and English.

JapaniIstri

Compounding (noun + noun)

Istri is Urdu word in English it is called iron. Japan is developed country and Japan is very famous due to its electronic products. So, in Pakistani context “Japaniistri” is reliable product.

Itne problem

Compounding (noun)

How much problems is an English word. In Pakistani community people borrow an Urdu word “Itna” means how much. Mostly people use this word when they become victim of depression.

Sasta dry fruit

Compounding (adjective+ noun)

Sasta is an Urdu word, in English it means low cost. Dry fruit is an English word, In Urdu language it means "khushakmevajaat". It is compound word. Dry fruits are mostly use in winter season.

5. Findings

All the findings are according to the methodology and framework of analysis, according to the theory of onomasiology all the neologisms are created with respect to the background thought or with due respect of specific situations. Every neologism has a hypothetical history or a reason of creation. So, in this research all the neologisms are with reference to Pakistani political situations or due to national or local culture. All the neologisms are taken on the base of observation method. Observation method is also used by past researchers (Kalsoom Qaisar 2015, Michal Kadoch 2013 & Sarala Krishnamurthy 2010) of their research on neologism.

By following main three research questions closely, the investigation focused its data analysis on the specific domain of neologisms in *Khabarnaak* to answer to the demands of the research questions:

| Research Questions | Findings |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 | What word classes are involved in the creation of neologisms? |
| | The word classes identified are nouns, verbs and adjectives |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 2 | What word formation processes are involved in the creation of neologisms? | Word formation processes identified are blending, compounding, affixation, acronym and coinage. |
| 3 | Which word formation process is most common in the creation of these neologisms? | Compounding |
| 4 | Which word class is the most common among these neologisms? | Noun |

The first objective of the study, which was to explore word classes and word formation processes, involved in the creation of neologisms in TV comedy talk show *Khabarnaak* was met as the first part of the analysis explores word classes and word formation processes with clear explanation.

The second objective of this study was to explore the most common word formation process involved in the creation of neologisms in TV comedy talk show *Khabarnaak*. All word formation processes are not involved in the data. Blending, affixation, compounding and coinage were identified and each neologism in the data was classified under one of these. In like way, not all word classes in English were distinguished in the collected corpus. Nouns, verbs and adjectives were distinguished, and every neologism was characterized under no less than one of them. As is normal of the English vocabulary, a few neologisms can be utilized as the both nouns and verbs. The investigation of information demonstrated this as well and gathered such words as needs be. They made up 14% of the information.

The third objective, which was to identify the most common word class and word formation process among the neologisms, was met as the information was compactly organized in tables, tables and bar graphs to demonstrate the word class and word development sort that records for the most noteworthy number and most elevated rate of the neologisms. These arrangements release that the most prominent word class is the noun.

This is in accordance with Pavol Stekauer's theory of onomasiology which shaped piece of theoretical framework of this investigation and states that words are instituted to name existing objects and ideas in a speech community. In this way, a large portion of the neologisms are normally nouns (names). The basic courses of action likewise uncovered that the most overwhelming word arrangement sort is intensifying. Compounding is mostly used procedure of word formation regularly achieved by taking just the start or end of single word and going along with it to the start or end of the other word. In this research 80% of the neologisms gathered are shaped through compounding. Most researches on lexical creation have demonstrated that compounding is the most well-known type of neology and things, having a place with the open class, are the most coined class of words. Verbs are for the most part gotten from existing words through semantic extension or from things through the procedure of change.

Conclusion

This study deals with the conclusion which we can make on the basis of data analysis. Firstly, all types of word formation processes are not involved in the creation of these neologisms. Just five-word formation processes are found in the creation 228 neologisms in the data that we selected for this study. Compounding is the most frequently used word formation process in this research. This research also highlights that most of the significant words nowadays come from English other than Urdu and Punjabi. One of the major dominant force behind the formation of many of the words could be humor. Main characters of "Khabarnaak" are inspired from local Punjabi life style, so they use it as fundamental source for the creation of neologisms. Nowadays "Khabarnaak" is a good source for linguistic research on neologisms. However, it would be highly encouraged and gratified if more researches of a theoretical nature will be conducted by Pakistani linguists in this subject.

Urdu language can be considered as one of the speediest changing language with many new words made, and comparative numbers blurring continually, every year. Urdu language can be said to be the sending out language of new terms and ideas from English. Many societies and thus language including Urdu are "importers" of new lexemes and ideas, which put additional trouble on speakers. Urdu for many years had been an adaptable language fit for grasping any new idea and word.

The historical background of Urdu is loaded with proof of intercultural collaborations that conveyed to Urdu numerous remote words. The purpose of present investigation is to look at those etymological operations utilized by current expert's language specialists who deal Urdu neologisms. Something that makes neologisms interesting is that they are regularly colorful portrayals of different societies despite the fact that they don't exist in our own. This is not astonishing by any stretch of the imagination, as it is a verifiable truth that in this quickly evolving world, there is an expanded requirement for learning, and perusing. This expands the interest in writing. This enquiry created somewhat unique outcomes. The investigation of the findings elaborates an inclination to utilize some other systems and abstain from making target language neologisms.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the new words and expressions that were created as a result of discussion of the characters of *Khabarnaak*. The objectives of the study were to analyze the neologisms to release their meanings, word classes and word formation processes, and to distinguish the most dominant word class and word formation process among the neologisms collected as data. Two hundred and thirty neologisms were found and classified in this analysis. The observation method of data collection was used to gather neologisms from *Khabarnaak* and both the qualitative and quantitative modes of inquiry were adopted. The qualitative mode of analysis involved a definition of each neologism, revealing its meaning, word formation process and word class, with an example to show its context of usage. The quantitative mode of analysis involved the compact arrangement of the data in tables and graphs to show the number of neologisms that fall under each word class and word formation process identified in the data. Bar charts were also drawn to represent the data in order to reveal what percentage of the data was considered for by each word class and word formation type.

There is also more to analyze about the origins of words, more about the etymology perhaps and about the many plays on words. Thus, to a specific angle, it could believe that it serves its objectives. Language, similar to any living body, persistently changes because of the adjustments in time, social substances, and political, social, and financial factors. In the present mechanical quick pace world, neologisms are constructed in different ways. Neologisms should continually take a shot

at understanding them and also know the approaches to present them in their societies in a simple and readable way, Bauer's (1994).

Suggestions and Recommendations

This investigation attracts to an end, a few suggestions and future ideas expanding on the discoveries that were come to may be valuable to share. For the most part, it is productive to focus on neologisms and etymological methodologies in the educational module instructed in our colleges. All things considered, this thing would require a great command of Urdu and also in English. The specialist would suggest additionally inquire about in this specific region. Neology, in Urdu, is an unfortunately disregarded range of research. This has been demonstrated by the inadequacy of any past research works around there. The capability of this region is promising; it is as yet explored domain. More earnest maybe is the need to research neologisms and the procedure of basic leadership, and what factors meddle during the time spent this specific lexical marvel. At long last, another imperative zone of research is the understanding of neologisms, particularly in concurrent translating where mediators work under gigantic mental stress.

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