



LEXICAL ANGLICISM: A THREAT TO THE SUSTAINABILITY OF KHOWAR LANGUAGE?

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Abstract

The notion of Anglicism was first proposed in 17th century. However, the increasing influence of lexical Anglicism has raised concerns about the future of indigenous languages, particularly Khowar. It is the importation of lexical items from one language to another. This study delved into analyzing the impact of lexical Anglicism on the future of Khowar language, focusing on loanwords, their types, grammatical categories and recent determinants. With a mixed-method approach 76 participants were selected for questionnaire and 12 for interviews. The findings revealed ambivalent views on loanwords. Some are of the opinion that borrowing is necessary for survival of a language and mere lexical Anglicism cannot cause language death, however, majority view lexical borrowing a threat to Khowar's linguistic identity. Firstly, it explored that numerous words have been directly borrowed from English into Khowar without lexical substitution, although with partial or complete phonological substitution. Secondly, these loanwords are predominantly nouns, other parts of speech could rarely be found. Thirdly, recent determinants like AI tools, internet, social media have further accelerated it. Lastly, the findings have implications for language preservation, identity and highlights some strategies to preserve the linguistic hereditary of Khowar language.

Keywords: *AI Tools, Khowar Language, Lexical Anglicism, Linguistic Identity, Loanwords, Mixed Method Research.*

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1. Introduction

The idea of Anglicism was first introduced in 17th century refers to the linguistic elements borrowed from English into other languages. Anglicism also termed as borrowing, is the process of mixture. We mix the expressions of one language with the expressions of another language without seeking for the lender's consent and an obligation to repay the loans or it is the process in which one language borrows linguistic materials from another language (Haugen, 1950; Haspelmath & Tadmor, 2009). The impact of English does not stop with its global communication, but it also serves many languages as a source of lexical borrowing. Lexical Anglicism is a linguistic phenomenon that refers to the importation or transfer of lexical elements from source language into recipient language. It can be occurred due to various reasons, such as language contact, the need for expressing new ideas, globalization, cultural influence, desire for speaking in other language or with other speakers, etc., (Sahiu & Nuredini, 2023; Onysko (2007)). Hence, Lexical Anglicism has influenced almost all minority languages worldwide. Among them one is Khowar language.

The word Khowar is also called as Chitrali, Kashkari, Patu, and Aryan comes from two words 'war' which means language and 'kho' which means the dwellers of Chitral. Originally, it is Indo-Aryan language belongs to Indo-European language family. There are almost more than 14 different languages spoken in Chitral. Despite linguistic diversity, Khowar language is, however, spoken by 85% of the population in Chitral (Khan et al., 2021; Veesrio, 2021). According to the "Pakistan Bureau of Statistics" (2023) census report, the total population of Chitral is approximately 515,935. The majority of Khowar speakers still reside in Chitral, where Khowar language is used as lingua franca.

But there are some other pocket speakers who live in some areas of Gilgit Baltistan, Swat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Karachi, Xinjiang (China) and Afghanistan (Decker 1992: 25) Although, Khowar has preserved its linguistic features, but now it is lost in Indo-Aryan languages of the surrounding Karakoram-Hindukush region and has adopted a number of lexical items from other languages, especially from English (Morgenstierne, 1936). The influence of English after colonization, and as lingua franca and second language of Pakistan after partition, has led to borrowing in Khowar (Rehman, 2012; Khan et al., 2021) and it is still an ongoing phenomenon. Now technological advancements and social media have further introduced new words into Khowar language.

The research attempts to study the impact of lexical Anglicism on the future of Khowar language, focusing on English loanwords; their types, grammatical categories. Lexical Anglicism has significantly influenced Khowar, with numerous loanwords like

hospital, doctor, bank, internet, cricket, mobile, and so on. In addition, younger generation prefer English in their daily conversation and they use loan words like *mom, dad, uncle, aunty, brother, etc.*, despite having corresponding words in their native tongue. Hence, English has already intersected Khowar to large extend (Ali & Wasi, 2024). Concerning the lexical borrow ability, nouns are borrowed more conveniently than other parts of speech. If this trend continues, it will drastically affect linguistic identity of local languages in the future and Khowar language according to this paper. However, spread of English is considered a positive phenomenon that brings people together. Similarly, the same English is not always seen as blessing but a threat thus as negative phenomenon that creates language hierarchy and fosters cultural dominance of western countries, especially Britain and United states of America. However, for others, the spread of English is linked with language death. Similarly, contact with English-speaking people led to marginalization of local languages (Kowner & Rosenhouse, 2008).

Numerous studies have been conducted on lexical Anglicism and its impact on other non-English speaking languages. However, there is a lack of proper research on its influence on the future of Khowar language. Previous studies are limited to investigate either comparative analysis of English and Khowar syntactic structures, morphosyntactic analysis of Khowar verbs, phonetics and phonological aspects, Khowar lexicons/dictionary's grammar and lexical Anglicism with the application of other approaches. In addition, there is no proper research on the factors involved in the adoption of these loanwords, when it comes to Khowar language. Shafket (2015) argues about only higher educational institutions and increased means of electronic medium exposed Khowar language to the ethnic, cultural and linguistic influence. Furthermore, even no development can be witnessed in previous researches about the type of lexical borrowing and parts of speech of loanwords in Khowar language.

This paper aims to investigate the impact of lexical Anglicism on the linguistic identity of Khowar language in future. It further attempts to inquiry about the grammatical categories of English borrowed words into Khowar language. Moreover, this study tends to investigate the forms of lexical Anglicism in Khowar language. Finally, this paper investigates the most recent determinants involved in the process of lexical borrowing. Proposing a mixed-methods approach to explore the given issue, this study investigates the impact of lexical Anglicism on the future of Khowar language spoken by majority of the people in both the districts of Chitral (Upper & Lower).

1.1. Research Questions

1. What kind of English loanwords have been borrowed into Khowar language?

2. What can be the possible impact of lexical Anglicism on Khowar language in the future?
3. What and how linguistic and cultural factors are involved in adoption of English loan words into Khowar language?

2.Literature Review

A number of researches have been conducted on the impact of lexical Anglicism on other non-English speaking languages. Those studies investigate either comparative analysis of English or Khowar syntactic structures (Bashir et al., 2007), morphosyntactic analysis of Khowar verb (Kanwal et al., 2024). Phonetics and phonological aspects (Lillegren & Khan, 2017), Khowar lexicons/dictionary and grammar (Bashir, 2023; Bashir, 2025), and lexical Anglicism with the application of other approaches (Bibi et al., 2019; Khan et al., 2021).

Since the proposed study is centered around the impact of lexical Anglicism on Khowar language. Therefore, this study sticks to Lexical Anglicism and Huagen's (1950) linguistic analysis of borrowing and their various forms. According to Haugen (1950) borrowing is termed as inept for the process to analyze as “mixture”. Hence, linguistic items are borrowed under no consideration or consent of the lender, and even the recipient is not responsible to repay the loans. Therefore, linguistic borrowing is a unique and distinguish kind of borrowing. Borrowing is classified into two major parts: one is direct and second is indirect (Pulcini et al., 2012). Direct borrowing refers to direct transfer of linguistic elements without morphemic substitution, though with partial or complete phonological change, metaphorically called loan-words. Whereas indirect borrowing involves loan-blends and loan-shifts. Loan-blends also called hybrid process is the importation of linguistic materials with morphemic substitution. While loan-shift refers to borrowing of linguistic elements without morphemic substitution. It has its further sub categories like *cliques* (loan translation) and semantic loans. Here, the term shift refers to complete substitution of native morphemes. However, Khowar language has gone through direct borrowing, where loanwords such as, *hospital, bank, cricket, etc.*, have been directly taken with partial or complete phonological substitutions.

Stanlaw (1987) investigated the impact of English loanwords on Japanese language and found that the impact of lexical Anglicism is rather broad, because Japanese language has got influenced by two kinds of English. First, Japanized English, where Japanese people use English loanwords among themselves. Second, the Japanese variety of English, which is used by Japanese as a second language with the foreigners. Furthermore, these varieties are being practiced by Japanese due to language contact (pidginization,

borrowing, and formal English instruction). Therefore, Japanese language has adopted a number of English words, many of them are universally used (Kay, 1995). Hence, a deep insight can be gained from this kind of lexical Anglicism in other Languages.

Mbaka & Muriungi (2018) examined English loanwords in Gichuka language. Gichuka language started borrowing English words in the result of language contact during colonial government in Chuka in 1913. Using purposive sampling technique for data collection, the researchers collect a considerable number of lexical items which were borrowed from English and Kiwsahiki languages. The data was collected from twelve different sectors and findings of the research reveal that Gichuka language has adopted a huge amount of words from aforementioned languages that are used in these twelve domains for the needs of modern communication.

Similarly, the study conducted by Bibi et al. (2019) on lexical impact of English on Khowar and found that English words at spoken level have not only influenced the life-style, social norms, cultural values of Chitrali society but the dress up and language codes, too. The study also discusses the two leading factors involved in borrowing and influence of Anglicization on Khowar i.e., increasing ratio of educational institutions and extensive use of social and electronic media. Furthermore, qualitative descriptive analysis has been employed in this study. This study, though deals with the lexical impact of English loanwords Khowar, but reveals partial knowledge by collecting data from lower districts of Chitral only and population is confined to females. Also, the determinants discussed in the study are limited.

Riaz, and Akhtar (2020) explored the linguistic practice of Khowar speakers on Facebook by analyzing the posts and comments and compared the linguistic practices of the speakers. According to the researchers Khowar speakers mostly use English to post and comment on social media, especially on Facebook. It proves that Anglicism has a drastic impact on indigenous languages.

Likewise, Anbareen et al. (2020) researched on the social media linguistic practices of Khowar speakers. In the wake of globalization and technological advancement people use social media platforms for interaction and communication. As the social media networks are linguistically diverse, among them English is dominant and frequently used language which has affected the linguistic practices of the speakers.

Khan et al. (2021) study entitled “English Loanwords Adaptation into Khowar” deciphers lexical borrowing of English loanwords into Khowar language and explores how these adopted loanwords undergone phonological change when adopted from English. The researchers used qualitative method in this study. The study shows that selected English loanwords into Khowar got phonological change employing various repairing techniques,

such as, deletion and addition, substitution, and epenthesis. It also found that mostly phonological substitution occurs through the process of substitution, while technique of deletion is least involved. Lastly, this study also highlighted the causes behind poor pronunciation of overall English not only the selected loanwords in Khowar language and suggest useful ways to improve the pronunciation of English.

Similarly, a study was conducted by Schuring et al. (2023) on Belgian Dutch speakers' expectations on the use of English language in terms of different social roles and found that the use of English loanwords is far higher for modern roles (e.g., rapper, gamer) than social roles or traditional roles e.g., farmer, primary school teachers). Thus, the use of English loanwords for social roles is very low. Finally, it reveals that this role violation occurs by the actors who are public figures and the interaction between linguistics and sociocultural factors is complex in language contact situations.

Likewise, Spahiu & Nuredini (2023) research entitled "Lexical Borrowings and Adaptations of Anglicism". In the paper, the researchers give a detailed account of Anglicism, its determinants, and various types of it. The research, particularly deals with the process of lexical Anglicism in different languages, investigating its various reasons adopting these words and how Anglicism influences other languages. In addition, they discuss the linguistic and cultural implications and possible challenges that Anglicism can create for language users and policy makers in future. Finally, the study is quite helpful in understanding the language contact that is being instrumental factor plays pivotal role in Lexical Anglicism in today's globalized world.

Khan (2024) conducted research on phonological adaptation of loan words on Khowar using Optimal Analysis Theory. According to Khan (2024), the transfer of these lexical elements from one language to another is the outcome of language contact. His study deals with the various processes involved in the adjustment of English loan words and the phonotactic constraints of Khowar. He used qualitative analysis for this study and found that there are many words that are borrowed from English to fill the lexical gaps. The findings also revealed that the techniques of epenthesis, deletion and substitution are used to adjust the structure of these expressions into Khowar. Thirdly, Phonotactic rules of Khowar does not permit complex onset or coda. Finally, complex vowels are also prohibited. However, the substitution of lexical items is limited to phonetics and phonology of English loan words, the words are directly borrowed from English.

Same kind of study was conducted by Muyassar (2025) on the influence of English on other languages and found the English has significantly influenced other languages throughout the globe. The researcher further argues that English being a lingua franca has changed or shaped the linguistic aspects of other languages through the process of

Anglicism, most importantly, loanwords. According to Muyassar (2025), English benefited other languages but it also raised the chances of linguistic and cultural erosion, especially in non-English-speaking worlds. Hence, Anglicism has a great impact on the lexicons, phonetic, semantic and syntactic aspects of indigenous languages in the world around.

To conclude, English loanwords have significantly influenced indigenous and native languages worldwide. Although the influence and importation of these loanwords varies across different situations and cultures. Similarly, various determinants are involved behind the adaptation of these loanwords. However, the assimilation of these loanwords can be at various linguistic levels, such as syntactic, semantic, phonetic and phonological, orthographically, and lexical level to fill the linguistic gaps in other languages. Last but not the least, the impact of lexical Anglicism can be at larger level in introducing novel English varieties worldwide and this impact possibly demolish the identity of other indigenous and native tongue in the future. It is because, modern technology, internet, and excessive use of social media platforms, and increasing need for speaking English language in youth can pave the way towards this phenomenon, which lacks proper researches and studies.

3. Research Methodology

A Positivist approach with mixed-method procedure was adopted to investigate the impact of lexical Anglicism on Khowar language. As explained by Kumar (2007), the mixed-method approach refers to the use of different methodologies or the use of more than one data collection type. A mixed method approach is used to enhance the results' accuracy and interpretations and provide a holistic view of the study. Following the mixed-method approach, two data collection instruments were designed: questionnaire, and semi-structured interviews. Though the data collection instruments are used in both qualitative and quantitative strategies, the given study is fundamentally a triangulated study and its primary data collection instrument was an interview. However, for accuracy, validity and reliability, questionnaire was also designed. Sample included undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students from Chitral Lower and Upper. Similarly, the data collected through the Interviews were interpreted using thematic analysis. Questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS.

3.1. Population and Sample

Population of the research included undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students of district Chitral Lower & Upper. Sample size for the questionnaire was composed of 76 respondents including BS, MPhil and PhD students. For interviews, 12

participants; 8 graduate, and 4 postgraduate students were selected. Overall, participants included both gender, various departments and aged above 20.

3.2. Instrument

Following the principle of triangulation, two types of data collection methods were designed; semi-structured interviews and questionnaire. A semi-structured interview was designed in accordance with the research objectives to collect the relevant data. The interview included ten questions. Participants of the interviews included 8 graduate and 4 postgraduate students. In this study, online interviews were conducted. The interview responses were recorded and then transcribed. The interview transcripts were then shared with the respective respondents for final confirmation and were analyzed after taking consents from the respondents. Total of twelve interviews were conducted.

A questionnaire was designed to further confirm the data collected through semi-structured interviews. The questionnaire included 20 items and a demographic sheet. A questionnaire is a quantitative data instrument that assists in providing data from a larger population. In the given study, the questionnaire was the secondary source of data collection (Denscombe, 2007). The responses were recorded using 5-point Likert scale as it is considered sufficient in capturing people opinions, behaviors and perceptions (Peterson, 2000), with options ranging between “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”. Data collected through questionnaire was interval and mean scores were calculated to identify overall impact of lexical Anglicism on the future of Khowar language.

Since a mixed-method approach was adopted for collection of data. Therefore, different data analysis techniques were adopted. For qualitative data analysis interpretation of data was adopted using Brune and Clarke (2006) modal of thematic analysis and for quantitative data collected through questionnaire, a descriptive statistics technique was carried out using SPSS.

4. Findings

4.1. Qualitative Analysis

The data collected through interviews was in recorded form. Firstly, the data were transcribed. Secondly, for the interpretation of data, codes were developed which were then analyzed using thematic analysis. The transcribed data suggested three themes: First, lexical Anglicism and its impact on linguistic identity of Khowar language in future. Second, the types and grammatical categories of borrowed words in Khowar language. Third, some recent determinants of borrowing English loanwords into Khowar.

4.1.1. Lexical Anglicism and its Impact on Linguistic Identity of Khowar Language in Future

In the current critical milieu, the global spread of English is associated with the language death and the marginalization of local languages in some cases, a phenomenon that can be taken in many forms. As this happened among the speakers of many North American, Australian, and Austronesian languages (Kowner & Rosenhouse, 2008). Here, the death of a language means when a language is no more in use by the speakers of that language, the end of linguistic identity. It usually happens when the speakers of a language start speaking another language may be a dominant language like English. Previously, English was spoken as foreign language in Pakistani context, now it is spoken as second or official language in Pakistan. The time is not far away, English language can be spoken as a first language, particularly, by the speakers of minority or indigenous languages.

Considering the situation, the researcher hypothetically asked various questions regarding linguistic identity of Khowar in future. These questions were asked from the locals (undergraduates, graduates, postgraduates and community members) of District Chitral about the future prospects of Khowar language. A kind of mixed-responses were reported. For instance, Michael reported, “Using frequent English words in spoken Khowar has highly affected the native language. In the postcolonial era, English was become the most spoken and focused language, same with Khowar speakers, it has been a fashionable language due to that the value of Khowar language getting down its value, this seems a detrimental for Khowar Language. Because of the highly value of English language, every educational institution has been focusing on English curriculum, students’ interest of competing with peer compel them to use and practicing English that has affected their own native language. New generation in Chitral is not familiar with the old Khowar's words, they just use English words in communication. It seems a threat to Khowar language. However, Khowar language borrows English words, words are being used for a long in general communication. On the other hand, Khowar language has also a rich history with immense number of speakers that cannot be completely replaced by English language.”

Similarly, Edison Responded “As a global language English effects Khowar language. Khowar speakers are used different words of English in Khowar language. If loanwords remain the same then these words will have drastic impact on Khowar language. Due to loanwords people forgot their original Khowar language words and using English loanwords instead of original Khowar words. Approximately, 20% loanwords have been influenced Khowar language. If these words increase this way, then soon many Khowar

words will be forgotten by the new generation. I agree with it that Khowar is one of the endangered languages.

Likewise, Louis answered “It will have drastic impact on Khowar language in future due to rapid increase of English loanwords in Khowar language. Khowar speakers use many new loanwords in their conversation and vlogs. Increasing ratio of English loanwords is threat to Khowar Language. If it continues, Khowar will definitely lose its identity.”

In addition, Simon dissented “In many ways, in some cases it became imminent since we had no alternatives in some cases by choice. Borrowing words from other languages is just natural and English rules the roast as it is big and universal, our language is being more connecting rather than being distorted. It has universalized Khowar language, even the illiterate of traditional Chitrali society knows what does posting on WhatsApp means and why status is updated, what offline and online means and so on. Khowar language is a dynamic one its speakers are educated and up-to-date, they help Khowar accustomed to the changing world. It is a threat if we just wanted to move with the flow, art, music and entertainment should be given due privilege to keep the language interesting too. The dynamic Khowar is a language for over million people including the Pakistani diaspora, if we wanted to preserve it by excluding foreign words it would get restricted to the traditional tribes of Chitral and will face death soon.

4.1.2. Types and Grammatical Categories of Borrowed Words in Khowar Language

Haugen (1950) classified borrowed words into three parts: Loan-words, loan-blends and loan-shifts.

(a) Loan-words

When lexical items are incorporated from source language to recipient language without morphemic substitution, though with partial or complete phonological substitutions (Haugen, 1950). For instance, *hospital* and *bank* are the examples of loan-words in Khowar language which have been directly borrowed without morphemic changes, but pronounced as *haspataal* and *bang*. *Haspataal* with complete phonological substitution and *bang* with partial.

(b) Loan-blends

Loan-blends show morphemic importation with substitution (Haugen, 1950). They are hybrid kind of words where one part of a word comes from source language and second part of that comes from recipient language or vice versa---blending of words. For

example, *Jheera-rice* in Urdu, *Smog* in English, *courriel* in French, *downloaden* in German etc.

(c) Loan-shifts

They show morphemic change without importation. Loan-shifts are further categorized into loan translation (*claque*) and semantic loan. Here, ‘shifts’ suggest to when they appear as factional shifts of native morphemes in borrowing language (Haugen, 1950). For example, *ankhon ka doctor* from *English eye doctor*, *calling* in English. It means *profession*. The meaning has been influenced by Latin word *vocatio* which means *calling* or *profession*.

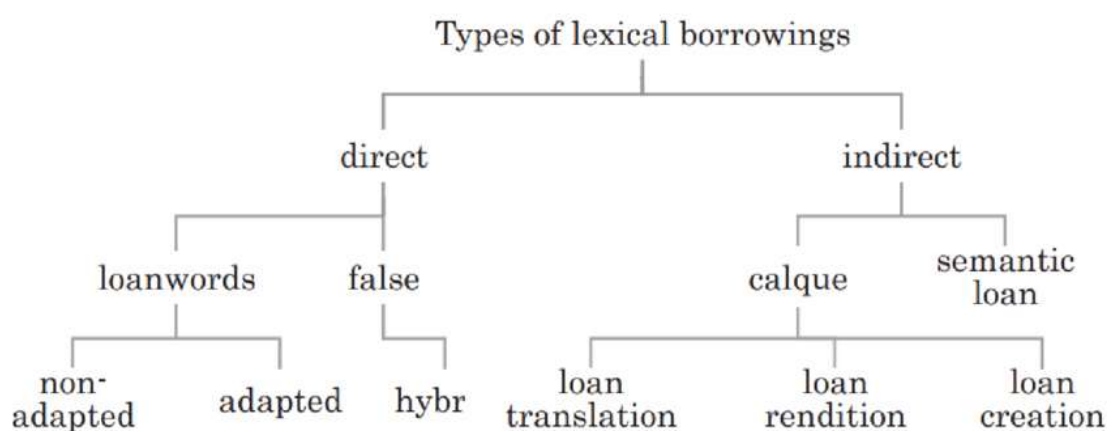


Figure.1: Diagram for types of lexical borrowings (Pulcini et al., 2012, recreated by Imamura, 2018)

Considering the discussion above, the results show that Khowar language has borrowed the direct (loanwords) from English. The words like *hospital*, *bank*, *doctor*, *bat*, *glass*, *mobile*, *file*, *bullpen*, etc., have been directly borrowed from English without lexical changes in them, though with partial or complete phonological substitutions in them and we cannot notice semantic shifts or blending in them. Similarly, when it comes to the grammatical category of these loanwords, commonly, the names (nouns) have been incorporated into Khowar lexicon. Other parts of speech (borrowed) cannot be found in Khowar language. The collected data through interviews confirm the case.

For instance, Sara reported “Yes, I do hold the view that many English loanwords in Khowar are incorporated directly with little to no phonological substitution. For examples, *mobile*, *file*, *school*, *charger*, *computer*, *purse*, *camera*, *shampoo*, *ticket*, *bus*, *college*, *school*, *bank*, *professor*, etc.” Sara listed a number of loanwords with their parts of speech as nouns.

Likewise, Mathew postulated “. Yes, I do support the very view. The words that have been borrowed from English to Khowar are not altered but somehow their pronunciation has been reshaped e.g., school as secool, hospital as haspatal, etc.”

Similarly, Edison responded “Yes, these words are directly used in Khowar language without any changes. English loanwords, practicing in Khowar language are mom, dad, aunty, mummy, culture, tradition, society, civil, uniform, practice, match, and so on.” In addition, John possessed the answer “Yes, they are functioning as the Khowar linguistic component without lexical substitution. The verbs of English are not used as the noun of Khowar. Definitely, free morpheme, nouns are in specific.”

Lastly, Michael, reported “Yes, they do not have lexical substitution, for example, cricket is a word that doesn't have any other substitutions to use. Ball, it has an alternate but soon after one generation the ball's alternate in the native language (Khowar) will know no one. Some English words seem to be a part of Khowar soon in the Future. Here are some words that have become permanent using words in Khowar. They are: confirm, ball, cricket, clear, etc.

4.1.3. Some Recent or Key Determinants of Incorporating English Loanwords into Khowar

Kowner and Rosenhouse (2008) listed a number of linguistic, social and cultural factors on the imperial hegemony of English, such as British imperialism and colonization during 19th century, WWI and WWII, American cultural, political and economic importance, codeswitching and codemixing, language heterogeneity, tourism, existence of regulatory linguistic establishment, national character, cultural threat, nationalism, ethnic and linguistic diversity, prestige, modernization and economic development, the education system, mass media, direct communication, tendency to create a dominant group, tendency to create a special jargon in closed groups, and many more play crucial role in spread of English. According to Khoutyz (2010), social factors such as the need to coin new names to things, places, persons, and concepts is the motivating factor behind lexical borrowing. Similarly, variations emerge due to language contact; a key factor keeps the momentum of lexical Anglicism going on. Advancement of technology, internet, AI tools, and increasing usage of social media speeds up the process further. Considering the situation, it seems that spread and impact of English on other languages will gain a new phase in future.

To further confirm the hypothesis, semi-structured interview questions were asked from the respondents. For instance, Sara reported “The adoption of English loanwords into Khowar is influenced by a variety of social, cultural, and technological factors. English is

the medium of instruction in most schools and colleges in Chitral and across Pakistan. English is viewed as a symbol of status, education, and modernity.”

Similarly, Mathew responded “Life style, modernization, lack of understanding of the local language, Khowar not being the part of academic syllabus, English as a trend language, easy words in English to use” are the key factors involved in borrowing English loanwords into Khowar.

Likewise, David argued “Globalization, digitalization, English as an international language, new invention, modern educational system, etc.” play an important role in adopting these expressions. However, Simon proposed “Everything that comes from the west like colonialism, and the great Inventions like social media platforms modern technology and so on” are the leading determinants in the said process.

Furthermore, Mary reported “The curriculum of our schools as well as well our mind set of learning English as our 1st language” are the reasons behind borrowing. Moreover, Edison agreed “Social media, TV, Internet and other sources (AI) are the main factors” behind lexical Anglicism into Khowar. Lastly, Michael reported “English curriculum, high professional job, and foreign relationships” are the recent determinants that enhance the ratio of English loanwords into Khowar language.

4.2. Quantitative Analysis

For the analysis of quantitative data researcher used SPSS. Quantitative data is the numerical based data and quantitative analysis is the analysis of numerical based data. Depending upon the type and shape of the data, descriptive statistics was used for the analysis of data. Descriptive statistics describes the mean, median, mode, standard deviation and skewness of sample.

Table 1: Lexical Anglicism and its Impact on Linguistic Identity of Khowar Language in Future

No.	Statement	SD %	D %	N %	A %	SA %
S1	Lexical Anglicism has greatly influenced Khowar over time	2.6	3.9	18.4	50	25
S2	I always find and use English Loanwords in Khowar language	2.6	10.5	7.9	55.3	23.7
S3	Khowar language can be one of the endangered languages	6.6	11.8	21.1	44.7	15.8
S4	Khowar language might lose its identity due to lexical Anglicism	5.3	7.9	31.6	39.5	15.8

S5	English language is a threat to my native (Khowar) language	1.3	17.1	19.7	39.5	22.4
S6	I am worried about the future of Khowar language	3.9	13.2	17.1	43.4	22.4
S7	I see English as our first language (L1) in coming centuries	3.9	17.1	27.6	35.5	15.8
S8	Khowar speakers, especially parents often talk to their kids in English	5.3	1.3	10.5	42.1	40.8

Note: SD=Strongly Agree, D=Disagree, N=Neutral, A=Agree, SA=Strongly Agree

Table 1 above shows the questionnaire items and the responses on the items about lexical Anglicism and its impact on the future of Khowar language. According to data collected through questionnaire, majority of respondents believe that lexical Anglicism has a great impact on Khowar language over time. Therefore, English is considered a threat to Khowar. Nevertheless, if Khowar language keeps on borrowing English loanwords, Khowar language might lose its linguistic identity in future and counts as death language. Unlikely, 10% data suggest that Khowar language has its deep historical roots that mere lexical borrowing cannot influence it.

Table 2: Types and Grammatical Categories of Borrowed Words in Khowar Language

No.	Statement	SD %	D %	N %	A %	SA %
S9	I often use English nouns (names) in Khowar	1.3	6.6	9.2	44.7	38.3
S10	English loanwords have been directly borrowed into Khowar even without any slight lexical change	2.6	10.5	18.4	48.7	19.8
S11	Young generation often incorporate English words into their conversation despite having equivalent words in Khowar language; e.g., "mom", "dad", "uncle", "aunty", "thanks", etc., instead of "tat", "nan", "meki", "bechi", "menadar".	6.6	5.3	7.9	30.3	50

Table 2 above indicates the responses about the types and grammatical category of those loanwords into Khowar. A huge number of numerical data suggest that English borrowed words into Khowar are actually loanwords that have directly imported into

Khowar. Furthermore, these words are mostly nouns, other parts of speech cannot be found. Moreover, the alarming situation is that a number of loanwords have been regularly used in spoken or written discourse, despite having equivalent words in Khowar.

Table 3: Some Recent or Key Determinants of Incorporating English Loanwords into Khowar

No.	Statement	SD %	D %	N %	A %	SA %
S12	Various linguistic, cultural, and social factors are involved in borrowing English words into Khowar	3.9	3.9	15.4	52.6	25
S13	Colonization, internet, and advanced technology, etc., have been the key determinants in adopting English loan words into Khowar	1.3	1.3	10.5	51.3	35.5
S14	Factors like; TV shows and social media platforms also greatly contribute in borrowing English words into Khowar	1.3	3.9	5.3	46.1	43.4

Table 3 represents the responses about the recent determinants involved in borrowing these loanwords into Khowar. According to data collected through questionnaire, internet, social media platforms, TV shows, and AI tools are considered as key factors.

To further confirm it, reliability and validity of data collected through questionnaire was checked. To achieve the said purpose, Cronbach's Alpha test, Factor Analysis, and other descriptive statistical tests were conducted through SPSS. Following are the detailed analysis of various descriptive tests of categorical data.

Table 4: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.836	.839	20

Table 4 shows reliability statistics of Cronbach's Alpha based standardized items. In this analysis, alpha coefficient value is about .836 which indicates that collected data is highly reliable. In any case, alpha coefficient value below .70 is considered unacceptable.

Table 5: Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
76.6053	98.802	9.93992	20

Table 5 above calculates the mean value, values of variance and std. Deviation of the scale that are collectively reliable. Mean is 76.6053, variance is 98.802 and std. Deviation is 9.93992. N represents total number of items that is 20.

Factor analysis is another statistical instrument used to identify underlying factors in a set of variables. It aims to reduce a large number of variables into smaller numbers of factors that illustrates the huge amount of variance in the data. This study takes principal axis component analysis that extracts the maximum variance, and assigns it to the first factor. Following variance are determined by removing variance accounted for by earlier factors and extracting the maximum variance from what remains. It is actually dimensioning reduction technique.

Table 6: Total Variance Explained

Factor	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.700	28.498	28.498	5.333	26.666	26.666
2	2.044	10.220	38.718	1.634	8.169	34.835
3	1.749	8.744	47.462	1.310	6.549	41.384
4	1.375	6.875	54.337	.970	4.849	46.233
5	1.327	6.634	60.971	.835	4.173	50.406
6	1.165	5.826	66.797	.630	3.150	53.556
7	1.051	5.253	72.050	.572	2.861	56.417
8	.865	4.323	76.372			
9	.809	4.043	80.415			
10	.547	2.735	83.150			
11	.521	2.606	85.756			
12	.498	2.488	88.244			

13	.441	2.203	90.448			
14	.396	1.982	92.429			
15	.342	1.710	94.140			
16	.303	1.513	95.653			
17	.87	1.434	97.087			
18	.266	1.328	98.415			
19	.169	.845	99.259			
20	.148	.741	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Axis Factoring.						

According to this technique, the study finds significant variance among the items shown in Table 6 above. 7 components explaining 70% of the total variance. Component 1 (with 26% of variance) was strong loading from other variables, indicates strong correlation between these variables. Component 2 (8% of variance suggests a separate underlying factor. Component 3-7 (1% - .5% of variances) were dominated by 1 and 2. Rest of the components show variance too. Similarly, total variances of each item is acceptable; however, variance below .0 need to be excluded or changed. Cumulative percentage is also satisfactory.

5.Conclusion

In conclusion, this research offers in-depth insights into the prevailing impact of lexical Anglicism on the future of Khowar language. Borrowing of English loanwords have influenced Khowar language to large extend and still new words are added into it. However, the data collected and analyzed provide mixed-responses about the impact of lexical Anglicism on Khowar language. The key lessons from this research revolve around three themes. First, the impact of English loanwords on the future of Khowar: majority view English a threat to Khowar's linguistic identity, while other believe that borrowing is necessary for the survival of the language. Second, the type and grammatical category of English borrowed words into Khowar: the data further confirm type and grammatical category of English borrowed words into Khowar language. Loanwords are predominantly nouns; other parts of speech are less common. Third, some recent factors behind the adaptation of these words into Khowar: the results prove that after technological development, some recent determinants have involved in the process

of lexical Anglicism: AI tools, social media platforms, internet, etc. While this study focused more narrowly on the impact of lexical Anglicism on Khowar language, the insights can be extended more broadly to other linguistic aspects of Khowar language.

This will help a lot to understand the impact of English on indigenous languages around and preserve their purism. This research contributes both conceptual framework and practical tools to understand the influence of lexical Anglicism on Khowar. The given study can be of great assistance for linguistics' teachers, learners and community members to analyze the impact of English language on local and native languages. So that they may understand the importance of their mother tongue in identity formation and preserve them being counted as endangered languages in future due to global influence of English.

Furthermore, the collection sample was limited to undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students, educators and community members aged up to 20, from District Lower and Upper Chitral. The study did not incorporate kids or teenagers' perspectives on the impact of lexical Anglicism on the future of Khowar language. The findings of the study might not be applicable and generalized to all the other areas of language. However, it does hint on the prevailing influence of lexical Anglicism on Khowar now and later times.

Moreover, 80% of results of the study confirmed that the impact of lexical Anglicism on the future of Khowar is serious matter. Therefore, the researcher suggests: Such Language policies should be formulated and strategies should be adopted that may reduce borrowing English loanwords into Khowar language. Comprehension of policies and strategies should be embedded in an understanding of social, cultural and linguistic contexts. Different activities and tasks should be designed so that speakers of Khowar language, particularly students and kids can practice more and more the rules in various contexts. Till then, native speakers of Khowar language should prioritize Khowar language over English in both spoken and written discourses. If English is inevitable, it should be limited to few business or academic settings rather than using it as an integral part of routine conversations. In academic settings, teaching medium should be in mother tongue so that the native children can understand and comprehend concepts more easily and clearly, and can avoid cramming things. Especially, parents should avoid speaking to their kids in English. Speaking multi languages is important, but other language should not be prioritized if we want to preserve our native tongue. Khowar literature and culture should be promoted out of the boundaries of Chitral, we should understand the positive as well as negative facets of English. Lastly, preserving originality in other parts of speech not borrowed from English remains crucial. Further research developments are needed.

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