REDUPLICATION IN PAKISTANI ENGLISH: OPTIMALITY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This research paper explores the phenomenon of reduplication in Pakistani English through the lens of Optimality Theory (OT). Reduplication, a common linguistic process where a word or part of a word is repeated, serves various semantic and pragmatic functions across languages. In the context of Pakistani English, reduplication manifests uniquely due to the influence of indigenous languages and cultural norms. This study aims to identify the patterns and functions of reduplication in Pakistani English and to analyze them using the constraints and rankings framework of OT. By examining a corpus of spoken and written Pakistani English, the research identifies prevalent reduplicative forms and their communicative purposes. The analysis reveals how speakers navigate conflicting linguistic constraints to produce acceptable and meaningful reduplicative constructions. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the interaction between local linguistic practices and global English norms, highlighting the dynamic nature of language contact and variation. This paper also underscores the relevance of OT in explaining the adaptability and creativity inherent in language use, offering insights into the broader implications for sociolinguistic studies and English language teaching in multilingual settings.
Key Words: Reduplication, Abluat reduplication, Umlaut Reduplication, Pakistani English

INTRODUCTION

Reduplication, the linguistic process involving the repetition of a word or a part of a word, is a prevalent feature across numerous languages and serves a variety of semantic and grammatical functions. In the context of Pakistani English, a distinct variety of English influenced by the multilingual landscape of Pakistan, reduplication manifests uniquely due to the interplay between English and local languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi. This study seeks to explore the patterns and functions of reduplication in Pakistani English through the lens of Optimality Theory (OT), a theoretical framework that explains linguistic phenomena through the ranking and interaction of constraints.

The multilingual environment of Pakistan has led to the emergence of a unique linguistic hybrid, where English is frequently mixed with indigenous languages, resulting in distinctive lexical, phonological, and syntactic features. Reduplication in Pakistani English is not merely a matter of repetition; it is a dynamic process that reflects the creativity and adaptability of speakers in navigating multiple linguistic systems. By applying Optimality Theory, this research aims to uncover the underlying principles governing reduplicative constructions in Pakistani English, providing insights into how speakers resolve conflicts between competing linguistic constraints.

This paper will first review the existing literature on reduplication and Optimality Theory, highlighting key studies and theoretical developments. It will then describe the methodological approach, including the data collection and analysis procedures. The analysis will focus on identifying common reduplicative forms in Pakistani English, examining their functions and meanings, and explaining their formation using OT's constraint-ranking system. The findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of the interaction between global English norms and local linguistic practices, offering broader implications for

the study of World Englishes and language contact phenomena.

Literature Review

Mir (2024) states that Pakistani English, a distinct variety of English spoken in Pakistan, reflects the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of the country. Influenced by Pakistan's major languages—Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi—it incorporates unique lexical items, phonetic variations, and syntactic structures. Mir (2024) states that this variety of English often features code-switching and code-mixing, where speakers seamlessly blend English with local languages. The vocabulary of Pakistani English includes loanwords from indigenous languages, particularly for cultural and everyday concepts, such as "shadi" (wedding) or "bazaar" (market). Phonological features include specific pronunciations influenced by native language sounds, resulting in distinct accents. Additionally, Mir (2024) describes that Pakistani English exhibits unique grammatical constructions, such as the use of "isn't it?" as a universal tag question. It is widely used in education, media, business, and government, serving as a lingua franca in a multilingual society. The evolution of Pakistani English highlights the dynamic interplay between global English norms and local linguistic traditions, showcasing the adaptability and creativity of language in a post-colonial context.

Kim (2019) states that reduplication is a linguistic process in which a word or part of a word is repeated to convey a particular meaning or grammatical function. Sapir (1921) states that reduplication is natural phenomenon in human languages. Sapir (1921) further discusses that reduplication is used to indicate creativity, repetition, and plurality in human languages. This phenomenon is prevalent in many languages worldwide and can serve various purposes, such as indicating plurality, intensification, or forming new words. For example, in English, reduplication appears in playful expressions like "hodge-podge" or "wishy-washy," where the repetition adds a nuanced, often emphatic or descriptive meaning. In other languages, such as Indonesian or Tagalog, reduplication is more systematic and integral to grammar, often used to mark verb forms or nouns. Hall (1964) states that

reduplication may involve modification of single form or the combination of more than one forms.

There are different types of reduplication, including full reduplication, where the entire word is repeated, and partial reduplication, where only a part of the word is duplicated. This process not only enriches the vocabulary and expressive capacity of a language but also provides insights into its morphological and phonological structures. Understanding reduplication helps linguists comprehend how languages evolve and adapt, especially in multilingual and culturally diverse settings. Crystal (2003) states that the process of reduplication is found in many languages of the word and this process is used for performing many grammatical functions like forming plurals. Moreover, Katamaba (2006) states that in the process of reduplication second part cannot be said without the first part and he further adds that second part is used to add a semantic node on the first part. Moreover, Katamba (2006) considers reduplication as an affixation process which involves the addition of free morpheme to the beginning or ending part of the word.

Research Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to investigate reduplication in Pakistani English, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative techniques to analyze data collected from various sources. The research methodology is structured as follows:

1. **Data Collection:**
   o **Corpus Compilation:** A representative corpus of Pakistani English is compiled from diverse sources, including newspapers, online articles, social media, recorded spoken conversations, and academic texts. This ensures a comprehensive coverage of different contexts and registers.
   o **Participant Selection**: A group of bilingual speakers of Pakistani English was selected for interviews and conversational analysis. These participants were chosen to reflect a range of linguistic backgrounds, including speakers of Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi.

2. **Data Analysis:**
o **Identification of Reduplicative Forms**: Instances of reduplication are identified in the collected corpus using keyword searches and manual inspection. Both full and partial reduplication instances are cataloged.
o **Functional Analysis:** The identified reduplicative forms are categorized based on their semantic and pragmatic functions, such as emphasis, intensification, plurality, and new word formation.
o **Optimality Theory Application**: The reduplicative forms are analyzed using the framework of Optimality Theory. Constraints relevant to reduplication, such as faithfulness and markedness, are identified and ranked according to their interaction and influence on the output forms. Constraint rankings is established through a comparative analysis of the data, explaining how speakers resolve conflicts to produce acceptable reduplicative constructions.

3. **Validation and Triangulation:**
o **Cross-linguistic Comparison:** The findings are compared with reduplication patterns in other varieties of English and related South Asian languages to validate the uniqueness and influence of local languages on Pakistani English.
o **Expert Review:** Linguists specializing in Pakistani English and Optimality Theory have reviewed the analysis to ensure the accuracy and robustness of the findings.

4. **Ethical Considerations:**
o **Informed Consent:** All participants are provided informed consent prior to their involvement in the study. Anonymity and confidentiality of participants' data are maintained throughout the research process.
o **Data Security:** Collected data was securely stored and used solely for the purposes of this research.
By integrating corpus analysis with theoretical modeling through Optimality Theory, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of reduplication in Pakistani English, highlighting the linguistic creativity and adaptability within this variety of English.

Data Analysis
a. **Rhyming Reduplication**
Table 1: Rhyming reduplication in Pakistani English

	Example	Context	Purpose	Replacement	Repetition	Language Speakers
	Pencil vencil	anything to write	To emphasize	/p/ & /v/	---encil	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari
	Book shook	Any book for reading	To emphasize	/b/ & /sh/	---ook	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari
	Copy Vopy	Any copy for writing	To emphasize	/k/ & /v/	---opy	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari
	Table Shable	Something to be placed on	To emphasize	/t/ & /sh/	---able	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari
	Marker Varker	Any marker	To emphasize	/m/ & /v/	---arker	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari
	Duster vester	To clean board	To emphasize	/d/ & /v/	---ster	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari
	Ground shround	Playing area	To emphasize	/g/ & /sh/	---round	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari
	Canteen shanteen	A place for refreshment	To emphasize	/k/ & /sh/	----anteen	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari

	Bat vat	Playing cricket	To emphasize	/b/ & /v/	-----at	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari

Rhyming reduplication, a linguistic process involving the repetition of a word or part of a word with a change in the initial consonant to create a rhyming pair, is a distinctive and vibrant feature in Pakistani English. This form of reduplication, characterized by consonantal variation while maintaining a similar vowel sound, enhances the expressiveness and playfulness of the language. In Pakistani English, rhyming reduplication is heavily influenced by the phonological and cultural practices of indigenous languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi, where similar patterns of sound play are prevalent. Rhyming reduplication in Pakistani English serves various communicative functions, often adding emphasis, humor, or a rhythmic quality to speech. One common function is to create idiomatic expressions that capture specific cultural concepts or everyday activities. For instance, expressions like "hodge-podge" (a mixture) and "mumbo-jumbo" (nonsense) not only convey their literal meanings but also add a layer of colloquial charm and vividness. This type of reduplication is frequently used in informal settings and casual conversations, where the rhyming pairs make the language more engaging and memorable.

Additionally, rhyming reduplication is used to emphasize certain actions or qualities, such as "super-duper" (very impressive) or "teeny-weeny" (very small), intensifying the descriptive impact through the rhyming effect. The phonological and morphological characteristics of rhyming reduplication in Pakistani English involve the repetition of a base word with an altered initial consonant while retaining the vowel and the rest of the word structure. This process creates a rhyming pattern that is both phonetically pleasing and easy to remember. For example, in the expression "nitty-gritty" (the essential details), the initial consonant change from "n" to "g" produces a rhyming effect, enhancing the rhythmic quality of the phrase. These rhyming pairs often follow phonotactic rules that are influenced by both English and local languages, resulting in forms that are harmoniously integrated into the speech patterns of Pakistani English. The consistency in vowel sounds across the rhyming pairs also contributes to their phonological coherence, making them effective tools for communication.
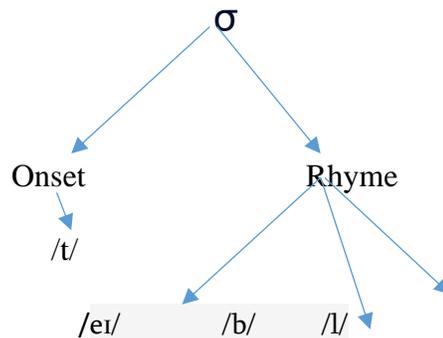

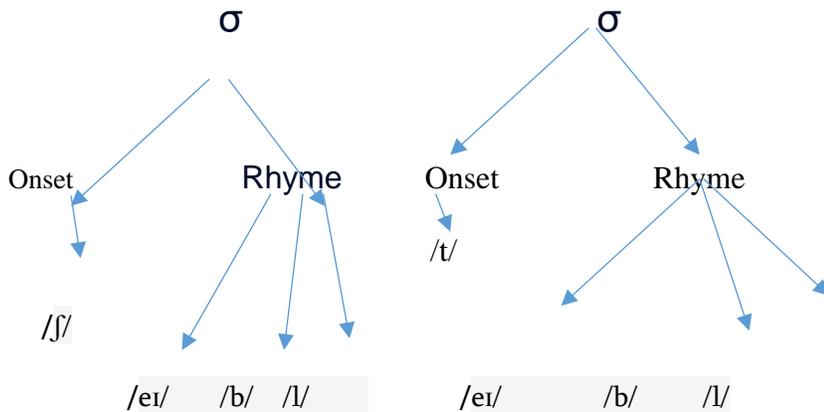Fig 1: the word 'Table' in Pakistani English

Fig 2: Reduplication of the word 'Table' in Pakistani English

The use of rhyming reduplication in Pakistani English is deeply rooted in the cultural and social dynamics of Pakistan. It reflects the linguistic creativity and adaptability of speakers who navigate a multilingual environment where blending languages is a common practice. Rhyming reduplication often serves as a linguistic bridge, bringing together elements from English and local languages to create expressions that resonate culturally and socially. This process aligns with the rich oral traditions and the emphasis on verbal artistry in Pakistani culture, where eloquence and wit are highly valued. In social interactions, rhyming reduplication can function as a marker of informality and camaraderie, allowing speakers to engage more intimately and humorously. Through these reduplicative forms, speakers can convey complex meanings succinctly, add stylistic flair to their language, and reinforce their cultural identity within a diverse linguistic landscape.

To explain this in detail, let's break down each constraint and how they might interact in the context of reduplication in Pakistani English.

1.   **DEP-IO (Dependency-Input Output)**:
o   This constraint states that every segment in the output must have a corresponding segment in the input; it penalizes insertions in the output that do not exist in the input. In other words, it prevents the addition of new elements that are not present in the original form.

2.   **+CONS (Consonant Constraint)**:
o   This constraint likely requires that reduplicated forms maintain a consonantal structure, ensuring that consonants in the original form are preserved or emphasized in the reduplicated output. It could be related to faithfulness in terms of consonantal elements.

3.   ***V (No Vowel)**:
o   This constraint penalizes vowels in the reduplicated forms, preferring structures that minimize vowel usage or prioritize consonantal sounds. It is likely aimed at maintaining a certain phonotactic structure where consonants are more prominent.

4.   **DEP-BR (Dependency-BaseReduplicant)**:
o   Similar to DEP-IO, this constraint requires that every segment in the reduplicant (the repeated part) has a corresponding segment in the base (original form), preventing the insertion of new elements in the reduplicant that do not appear in the base.

Table 2:

Copy	DEP-IO	+CONS	*V	DEP_BR
A.Copy Copy			**!	
B. Copy Opy		*!		
⟶ C. Copy Vopy			*	*

DEP-IO>>+CONS>>*V>>DEP-BR

The ranking **DEP-IO >> +CONS >> *V >> DEP-BR** indicates the relative importance of these constraints when determining the optimal output form during reduplication in Pakistani English. Let's break down how this ranking might influence reduplicative forms:

1. **DEP-IO >> +CONS**:

o   This means that ensuring every segment in the output corresponds to an input segment (DEP-IO) is more crucial than maintaining consonantal structure (+CONS). Therefore, while consonants are important, the primary focus is on avoiding the insertion of new segments that aren't present in the original form.

2. **+CONS >> *V**:

o   Maintaining consonantal structures is more important than minimizing vowels. This suggests that while consonants should be preserved, vowels are allowed but should be minimized when possible. The presence of vowels is secondary to the preservation of consonantal elements.

3. ***V >> DEP-BR**:

o   Reducing vowels is more important than ensuring that every segment in the reduplicant corresponds to a segment in the base. This implies that if a conflict arises, minimizing vowels takes precedence over maintaining an exact match between the reduplicant and the base.

In Pakistani English, reduplication involves a delicate balance between maintaining the integrity of the original word (DEP-IO), preserving consonantal structures (+CONS), minimizing vowel usage (*V), and ensuring the base and reduplicant match closely (DEP-BR). This ranking ensures that the reduplicated forms are phonologically coherent and culturally resonant, reflecting the unique linguistic characteristics of Pakistani English. In examples like "super-duper," DEP-IO is satisfied, as no new elements are introduced. +CONS is prioritized, maintaining the consonantal sounds. *V may be slightly violated here, but since +CONS is higher ranked, the presence of vowels is permissible. DEP-BR is largely adhered to, though the initial consonants differ, reflecting the rhyming pattern.

b. **Total Reduplication**

Table 3: Total reduplication in Pakistani English

	Example	Context	Purpose	Repetition	Language Speakers
a.	Win Win	Win win situation	To emphasize	Same word	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
b.	Bye-Bye	To say good bye	To emphasize	Same word	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
c.	Tick-Tick	Pencil Sound	To Emphasized	Same word	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
d.	Boom Boom	Something Energetic	To Emphasized	Same word	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
e.	Very Very	Emphasized	Emphasized on something	Same word	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
f.	Twinkle Twinkle	Emphasized	Emphasized on something	Same word	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi

Total reduplication, a linguistic process in which an entire word is repeated to create a new form with a specific meaning or function, is a prominent feature in Pakistani English. This phenomenon often results from the interaction between English and indigenous languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi, each of which employs reduplication extensively for various purposes. In Pakistani English, total reduplication serves several pragmatic and semantic functions, contributing to its distinctiveness and expressive richness. Total reduplication is frequently used to emphasize a statement or to intensify the meaning of an adjective or adverb. For instance: "She is very very smart." (Intensification of the adjective "smart"). In Pakistani English, total reduplication can indicate plurality or a collective sense, mirroring structures found in local languages: "They went to the market-market." (Implying multiple markets or a large market area). Reduplication can also serve to soften statements, making them less direct or harsh: "It's just a small-small problem." (Minimizing the severity of the problem).

Reduplication in Pakistani English often retains the phonological and morphological characteristics of the original word, but it may also exhibit slight modifications to fit the prosodic patterns of the language. For example:

- "Copy-copy" (Emphasizing copying behavior)
- "Quick-quick" (Urging promptness)

These reduplicative forms adhere to the syllabic and stress patterns of English, but they may also reflect rhythmic and intonational influences from local languages.

The use of total reduplication in Pakistani English is deeply embedded in the socio-cultural context of Pakistan. It reflects the bilingual and often multilingual nature of communication, where speakers fluidly switch between languages and borrow elements from each to enhance expressiveness and clarity. This linguistic flexibility allows speakers to convey subtle shades of meaning and to navigate social interactions more effectively. In a word like "market-market," DEP-IO is satisfied because no new segments are added. +CONS is respected since the consonantal structure remains intact. *V is less relevant because the reduplication process naturally includes vowels. DEP-BR is satisfied as well because the reduplicant mirrors the base perfectly.

Table 4:

Bye	RED-Bye	MAX-IO	*COMPL NUC	MAX-BR
A.Bye Bye				
B. By bye				**!
C. Be bye				*!*
D. ye bye				*!**
E.ye-ye		*!		

The word *bye-bye* demonstrates the phenomenon of reduplication, where a base word (*bye*) is repeated to form a new expression with possibly different pragmatic or emotional connotations. In this case, the reduplication of *bye* serves as a way to make the utterance more informal or affectionate. **RED-Bye**: This constraint represents the reduplicant (*bye*), where the reduplicated form must resemble the base form closely. In *bye-bye*, the reduplicant is identical to the base, fulfilling this constraint perfectly. **MAX-IO (Maximization of Input-Output Correspondence)**: This constraint ensures that all segments of the base word (*bye*) are preserved in the reduplicant. There are no deletions or modifications in the reduplicant, maintaining the correspondence between the input (*bye*) and the output (*bye-bye*). ***COMPL NUC**: This constraint likely refers to the complexity of the nucleus in syllables. In this case, the nucleus (the vowel sound in *bye*) is not complex, fulfilling this constraint. Each *bye* has a simple nucleus with no additional vowel combinations or complications. **MAX-BR (Maximization of Base-Reduplicant Correspondence)**: This constraint ensures that the reduplicant (*bye*) maximally reflects the structure of the base. Since the base and reduplicant are identical in *bye-bye*, this constraint is

satisfied. In summary, *bye-bye* adheres to the constraints by having an identical reduplicant that preserves all segments from the base, and both syllables maintain a simple nucleus without any complexity.
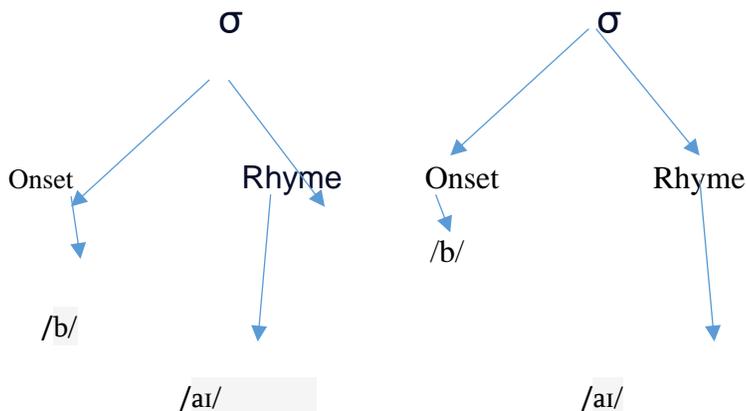

Fig 3: Total Reduplication of the word 'Bye' in Pakistani English

C. Ablaut Reduplication

Table 5: Ablaut reduplication in Pakistani English

	Example	Context	Purpose	Repetition	Language Speakers
a.	Chit chat	Win win situation	To emphasize	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
b.	Kit kat	To say good bye	To emphasize	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
c.	Ding Dong	Pencil Sound	To Emphasized	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
d.	Big Bang	Something Energetic	To Emphasized	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
e.	Zig Zag	Shape	To Emphasized	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
f.	Hip Hap	Dance	To Emphasized	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi
g.	Flip Flop	Shoes	To Emphasized	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi

h.	Tick Tock	Application	To Emphasized	Word Internal Change	Urdu , Hindko, Pahari Punjabi

Ablaut reduplication, a type of linguistic process involving the repetition of a word or part of a word with a change in the vowel sound, is a notable feature in Pakistani English. This form of reduplication, characterized by vowel alternation, plays a significant role in adding expressive nuance and communicative effectiveness to the language. In Pakistani English, ablaut reduplication often draws upon influences from indigenous languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi, where similar phonological processes are common.

In Pakistani English, ablaut reduplication serves several distinct functions. One of the primary functions is to create playful or rhythmic expressions that enhance the aesthetic quality of speech. For instance, phrases like "zigzag" and "flip-flop" not only convey specific meanings but also add a rhythmic and engaging quality to communication. This playful use is often seen in everyday conversation and informal contexts, where the alternation in vowel sounds makes the expressions memorable and catchy. Another function of ablaut reduplication is to denote a sequence or progression,

as seen in phrases like "tick-tock" (imitating the sound of a clock) or "ping-pong" (describing the back-and-forth nature of the game). These examples highlight how ablaut reduplication can encapsulate dynamic actions or states, making descriptions more vivid and immediate. The phonological and morphological characteristics of ablaut reduplication in Pakistani English are influenced by both English and local language structures. Typically, the process involves a change in the vowel of the reduplicated part, while the consonants remain constant. This vowel alternation follows specific patterns, often involving a shift from one vowel quality to another (e.g., from "i" to "a" or "o"). For example, "chit-chat" and "dilly-dally" exhibit a change from a high front vowel to a lower vowel, creating a contrasting and rhythmic effect. These patterns of vowel alternation are not arbitrary but are guided by phonological rules that may be rooted in the phonotactic constraints of both English and the local languages. The result is a set of reduplicative forms that are phonologically coherent and culturally resonant.

Table 6:

Tik-Tok	DEP-IO	+CONS	*V	DEP-BR
A. **Tik-Tok**				
B. **Tik-Tok**				**!**
C. **Tik-Tok**				*!*
D. **Tik-Tok**				*!**
E. **Tik-Tok**		*!		

In the word *tik-tok*, we observe **ablaut reduplication**, where a subtle change occurs between the base word (*tik*) and the reduplicant (*tok*), specifically in the vowel. This change highlights a non-exact reduplication pattern, where the base and reduplicant are not identical but still maintain a recognizable relationship. The process can be understood in light of several phonological constraints. **DEP-IO (Dependency Input-Output)** ensures that no additional segments are inserted in the output that were not present in the input. In *tik-tok*, both *tik* and *tok* contain consonants and vowels

present in typical syllable structures without any additional segments, so this constraint is respected. The constraint +**CONS** requires that the reduplicant start with a consonant, which is true for both the base (*tik*) and the reduplicant (*tok*), fulfilling this requirement. The ***V** constraint prevents overuse or complexity in the vowel system, which is why the vowels in *tik* and *tok* remain simple and unaccented. **DEP-BR (Dependency Base-Reduplicant)** demands that the reduplicant does not introduce new phonological elements that deviate too much from the base. In the case of *tik-tok*, the reduplicant

changes the vowel sound slightly (/ɪ/ to /ɒ/), while the consonantal structure remains identical, meaning the reduplicant still largely mirrors the base. This minimal change satisfies **DEP-BR**, as it allows the reduplication to maintain a degree of contrast without violating the phonological harmony of the word. Thus, *tik-tok* exemplifies umlaut reduplication, where the base and reduplicant are different yet connected through consistent phonological principles.
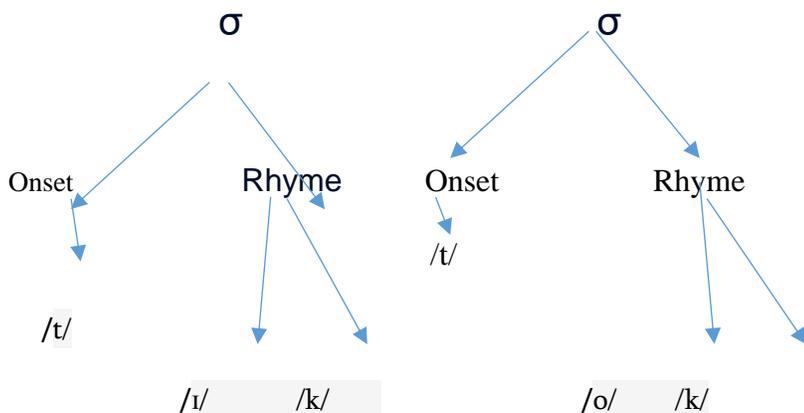

Fig 4: Partial Reduplication of the word 'Tik' in Pakistani English

The use of ablaut reduplication in Pakistani English is deeply embedded in the cultural and social fabric of Pakistan. It reflects the rich linguistic heritage and the blending of multiple languages within the community. In a multilingual society where code-switching and language mixing are common, ablaut reduplication provides a means of creating expressions that are both familiar and innovative. It also serves as a marker of identity, allowing speakers to signal their belonging to a specific linguistic and cultural group. Moreover, the playful and rhythmic nature of ablaut reduplication aligns with the oral traditions and the value placed on eloquence and wit in Pakistani culture. Through the use of these reduplicative forms, speakers can engage listeners, convey complex ideas succinctly, and navigate social interactions with greater subtlety and expressiveness. In forms like "flip-flop," DEP-IO is satisfied as there are no additional segments. +CONS is adhered to because the consonantal elements (f-l-p and f-l-p) are maintained. *V is less critical since the vowel change is intrinsic to ablaut reduplication. DEP-BR is respected in the consonantal structure, even though the vowel alternates.

Conclusion

This study has explored the intricate phenomenon of reduplication in Pakistani English through the theoretical framework of Optimality Theory (OT). By delving into the different types of reduplication—total, ablaut, and rhyming—we have highlighted the distinct patterns and functions that arise in this variety of English. The influence of indigenous languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi plays a crucial role in shaping these reduplicative forms, reflecting the multilingual and multicultural landscape of Pakistan. This interaction between English and local languages results in unique lexical, phonological, and morphological characteristics that distinguish Pakistani English from other World Englishes.

The application of OT has provided valuable insights into the mechanisms underlying reduplication in Pakistani English. Through the ranking and interaction of constraints, we have demonstrated how speakers navigate linguistic conflicts to produce acceptable and meaningful reduplicative constructions. Constraints such as FAITHFULNESS and MARKEDNESS, along with their specific rankings, help explain the variability and creativity observed in the data. This theoretical approach not only elucidates the structural aspects of reduplication

but also underscores the adaptability and dynamism inherent in language use, particularly in a contact setting.

Our findings reveal that reduplication in Pakistani English serves a range of pragmatic and semantic functions. Total reduplication often emphasizes or intensifies meaning, while ablaut and rhyming reduplication add rhythmic and playful elements to speech. These functions enhance communicative effectiveness and expressiveness, allowing speakers to convey nuances of meaning and engage listeners more effectively. The cultural and social context of Pakistan, with its rich oral traditions and emphasis on eloquence, further reinforces the prevalence and significance of reduplication in everyday language use.

In conclusion, this research contributes to the broader understanding of World Englishes by highlighting the unique features of Pakistani English and the role of reduplication in linguistic variation and adaptation. The insights gained from this study underscore the importance of considering both global influences and local linguistic practices in the analysis of language contact phenomena. Future research could further investigate the sociolinguistic dimensions of reduplication in Pakistani English, exploring how factors such as age, gender, and education influence its use. Overall, this study affirms the richness and diversity of Pakistani English, showcasing the innovative ways in which speakers blend linguistic resources to create a vibrant and dynamic form of expression.

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