

# LEXICAL BORROWING FROM LOCAL LANGUAGES IN PAKISTANI LEGAL ENGLISH: A CORPUS BASED STUDY

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**ABSTRACT :** *During its evolution in colonial era English has come into contact with a range of distinct languages. All these languages have influenced the lexis of English. Similarly the English language in Pakistan also underwent different changes in its lexis as a result of its contact with Pakistani local languages. A corpus of Pakistani judicial English of 24 monthly Pakistan Law journals consisting of 857023 words has been searched to find out loan words of local languages of Pakistan. The judicial proceedings are written in English as it is the language of administration in our country. This research is a corpus based study. This research describes the characteristics of PLE on the bases of evidence taken from Pakistani legal English. The conclusion which we can get from the present research is that cultural differences between the societies also affect their languages leading to the lexical borrowing to bridge this gap. With the help of detailed analysis and in the perspective of different theories we can think that the results given by this research will be very helpful in highlighting features of Pakistani written judicial English as a specific domain of Pakistani written English. This study shows how certain lexemes are culturally specific and their substitution with English lexemes does not give same and specific semantic value which is needed in a language descriptive of different events. Therefore, the existence these lexemes of local languages is not merely an option but a necessity to impart the precise information highly needed in Pakistani judicial English. The research design of this thesis is qualitative and quantitative. We can consider Pakistan judicial English a specific domain of Pakistani English, a Language variety which is different from standard British English.*

**Key words:** Lexis, Source Language, Recipient Language, Semantic Value, Substitute

## INTRODUCTION

The unmatched spread of English in all parts of the world has loosened the grasp and control of native speakers of English. This research study throws light on the innovative lexical transfer. This research shows how different local languages have affected the lexis of Pakistani legal English in a new culture and area. We will evaluate the lexical borrowing in Pakistani English law journals in description of different cases and decisions. This research will be of much importance for researchers, students and teachers. When different linguistic systems interact with one another and one system adopts elements from the other or with social criteria, which may cause certain linguistic elements to be preferred over others. Our focus in this study will be on the language of Pakistani English Law journals especially the lexical innovation made by mixing of Urdu and Punjabi words with the English lexis. The data for our study will be attained from Pakistani English Law journals. The language of court and Law particularly of the Law journals is diverse and multi-aspected because it depicts the almost all aspects and contents of culture and society.

As a result of its contact with many local languages of sub-continent English language underwent many changes especially with regard to its lexis. All the indigenous languages of orient affected it from very diverse aspects with their highly vast and distinct typologies. In perspective of Pakistan, the situation is not very different. All local languages of Pakistan have influenced the lexicon of Pakistani English. The contribution of these native languages is remarkable with regard to Pakistani judicial English which borrows many lexical items from very diverse domains.

This study explains the impact of indigenous languages on English in Pakistani context. English has been modified by European or non-European countries where it reached. In Pakistani English law journals lexical borrowing takes place according to our cultural needs and national requisites. This study examines how far Pakistani English law journals have modified English for local usage through lexical borrowing. The aim of this research is to investigate the occurrence in Pakistani English law journals of selected lexical items as a result of English-Urdu contact. The lexemes of Urdu and

Punjabi borrowed into English retain their cultural meaning and emotions. This research will identify and discuss some of the lexical items which appear with great frequency in the English of Pakistani Law journals.

## OBJECTIVES

This research study has the following objectives:

To discuss the characteristic features of Pakistani legal English.

To describe the ratio of lexis of local languages in Pakistani legal English.

To discuss the various factors leading to lexical borrowing in Pakistani legal English.

To make a profile of lexicon of Pakistani legal English.

To describe the nature of borrowed lexemes in Pakistani legal English.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Why does lexical borrowing take place in Pakistani legal English?

How Pakistani legal English is helpful in developing *pinglish*?

## NEED OF THE STUDY

Linguists started to pay heed to non-native varieties of English in 1980's and the present bulk of researches show the interest of linguists in non-native varieties of new Englishes. Whenever we look at this large size material on world Englishes, we scarcely find any allusion and mention of Pakistani English. Corpora of different non-native varieties are available at some levels. Therefore we also have to conduct research on corpus of Pakistani English to give it a unique identity among the other non-native varieties. This research is an effort towards this direction. It will invoke the interest of other researchers to develop a norm based corpora of Pakistani English. It will also motivate the linguists and students of linguists to codify Pakistani English with all its aspects.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

English is considered as *lingua franca* around the globe. People mostly communicate across cultures in English all over the world. During the process, it is natural that many words of the local languages get their way in and become part of that particular variety of English spoken in that region (Rehman 1990)[1]. This research aims at finding words of local languages that have become part and parcel of the English language spoken in Pakistani scenario. It is a study of Urdu

loan words that got their way in local English in everyday communication. For this study, the language of Law journals is chosen as it represents the language in use. Pakistani law journals are selected for the purpose as these are published monthly in Pakistan. This research elucidates that there are a large number of Urdu words which are part of English. Lexical borrowing takes place in all language contact situations. Recently much attention has been paid to the new English or non-native varieties of English which are institutionalized varieties and are used only in restricted domains by a small but influential group of countries which were colonies of England and America. These nativised varieties such as Kenyan English, Malaysian English and Ghanaian English etc. borrow indigenous word stock. [2]

Chuahaan [3] asserts that the language of law uses obsolete words and many inappropriate phrases because the language of law is not improved. No step have been taken to boost the language of law due to the belief that only lawyer can use the legal language according to their needs. This thing caused problem for a layman to understand the language.

He argues that the old legal English is fraught with obsolete terms, and improper word order. It has many intricate word structures under the influence of French and Latin law. It has become the formal method of lawyers to use the old styles and it causes problems for the common man to understand any legal draft. It is commonly supposed that lawyer can well understand a lawyer because language plays pivotal role in their profession. The lawyers face difficulty in using straight forward language because it is beyond their style.

According to Bhatia [4] all the countries where English law is enforced whether English or non-English, the legal language is not addressed in line with the modern changes. Menon compares common English with legal English and asserts distinction in these words. The language of law is not common and plain English but a unique variety full of technicalities. It consists of situational meanings and is interwoven with judicial and juristic features causing complications.

Many practitioners complain that nothing has been done by parliament or judges to make legal English plain and simple. The plain legal English will be more creative, persuasive and intelligible. It will also improve scripts of legal documents by saving the time of lawyers and judges. It will save time and decrease legalese and hereby which causes only problems and complications without making it effective [5].

The roots of modern legal English can be traced in Norman Conquest. Old English, Latin and French languages paved the way of legal English. Hence modern legal English still uses many old lexemes which are borrowed either from the French or Latin languages. The influence of French language has got dim but the Latin language still enjoys the high prestige in legal English. Although in 1362 all pleadings in French language was discarded but it is official and legal use was retained until 1731. According to historians, the languages of law were both English and Latin at the early period. But Latin was making its place very steadily and quickly. Latin had become the language of formal legal documents at the time of William the conqueror's death. It was not the high profile Latin of medical science but a legal variety of Latin consisting of many loanwords obtained from old French and many Latinized expressions of old English. [6]

Many words were borrowed such as 'demurrer' as noted in 1547 in Act made by King Edward. This word refers to a legal document which gives no right of relief to opponent and provides space for defence. Similarly another word 'tort' was

used in 1586 and it became the part of legal English. It deals with the concept of injury and breach of duty imposed by the law. Similarly many lexemes were borrowed and their semantic value was either increased or decreased or substituted according to the need of hour. These borrowed lexicons were not dropped but these have become the permanent part of legal lexis of English law. All these loan words are still in use even in those countries where language of law courts and administration is English. So lexical borrowing in legal English is as old as the law itself [7].

When a language is used in a specific context, it develops specific features which make different from the varieties used in other contexts. Language can be either affective or referential according to context of its use. The term which has been applied to a language variety is defined and recognized by topic and context specific lexis Coulthard [8]. Kennedy [9] describes characteristic features of lexis of crime reporting in Pakistan. He analyses the language of English dailies in Pakistan, i.e Dawn Karachi, The Frontier post, Peshawar, Morning News Karachi, The Muslim Islamabad. He explains the diversity of lexical items and lexical choices which are ever available to speaker and writers these are some lexical items which are less emotive and objective. Another group of lexical items is those which mostly occur in Pakistani English newspapers, but are used rarely in standard British English. Examples of these are "alleged teenager boy a youth and unidentified man".

While these are some lexical items which are used in American tabloids, but are rare in Pakistani English such as absconder, anti-social elements and outlaw occur numerously. In crime reposting Pakistani English newspapers have developed many lexical items which are neither found in standard British English nor in American English. (Yule 1986) [10], sheep-lifter, cycle-lifter and child-lifter which are made on the base of English words shoplifter and these variant are called Indian variants. Here lift gives the meaning of stealing of something. Similarly, Pakistani English newspapers have coined many lexemes on the bases of this process. The examples of these are auto-rickshaw-lifter, wagon lifter, scooter lifter, and wagon lifter, cattle lifter, stone lifter lexi-lifter and vehicle-lifter [11].

Some words when used in new context these words develop new dimensions of meaning and in this way semantic value of many lexical items is extended according to the need of the moment. Let us see this in the following example the police assisted these gay girls Arshad Bibi alias Shado, Naseem alias Chhoti and kiran '(Dawn, 26march 1988)'. Gay girls are not happy girls in fact these are whores. Keleem Omer in The Star says that.

"Pakistani hookers are sometime called gay girls or singing girls" (25 September 1986) [12]

Beside the lexical variations of the crime reporting in Pakistani English newspapers from standard British English, there is also a kind of newness and uniqueness in descriptive phrases about the actions of perpetrators. Some of these phrases are such as 'axed her mother' and her lover' 'committed unnatural offence' 'throttle his sister in law' and 'warned of dire consequences'. All these phrases carry quite different meaning in Pakistani English from the Standard British English [13]

The innovative collocations made by the crime reporting stories of newspapers are also worth noting. The collocations as garlanding him with shoes, unearthed a brothel, nabbed a female and raising hues and cries are all different resources

which lead to the development of new registers. Ure (1982) [14] asserts that first of all “expressions from earlier period are chosen and these give sets of lexis that may be manipulated to meet the new needs” so the lexis of Pakistani English newspapers may provide a rich repertory of lexical patterns as one of such earlier sources. The Pakistani penal code defines different terms like ‘dacoity’ and ‘robbery’ by giving them different meaning and explains these as two different crimes. The term assault is also a culturally bound according to its explanation by the Pakistan penal code. To put a hand on the shoulder of a Muslim or Hindu woman comes in the circle of this offence but it is of no value in case of a European woman. Talking about the second source of creating new registers [15] asserts that “the language may use its own contemporary repertory, extending the applicability of spreading registers then slowly changing, and verifying and differentiating.” This type of extension of existing registers can be seen in meaning of word ‘druggist’ and ‘looter’. Death penalty to Druggists (the Muslim 19 December 1988) does not mean that pharmacist who sells medicines but it refers to those persons who are involved in business of illicit drug dealing. The word looter originally in American English means a man robs houses or shops after any violent happening such as train accident or flood etc. But in Pakistani and Indian English, it is used for those men who rob people on roads or commit robbery in bank quite other way from British and American English [16].

In short we can say that Pakistani Judicial English is using many words of local languages of our areas. Our research will explain the innovative trends which are paving way for Pakistani English to develop as a separate variety of non-native English. We shall also see whether the borrowed lexeme adopt the grammar of recipient language or these follow the rules of source language. Language is ever in state of change and same is case with English language in our country. We will see how lexis of Pakistani legal English has changed under the influence of local languages

**METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

This research is descriptive in nature because it attempts to describe the existing (Algeo 1995) [17] phenomenon of lexically borrowing from local languages in Pakistan judicial English. This study is descriptive quantitative research as it shows different changes in lexis of English under the impact of local languages of Pakistan. This research, in fact, stands at the center between the qualitative and quantitative ends. These both ends i.e qualitative and quantitative does not contradict instead complement each other. The quantitative analysis gives us different lexical items used in the language of Pakistani legal English and the qualitative analysis helps us in describing the nature of borrowed lexemes of local languages. This research can be called exploratory because it explores some phenomenon prior to develop any hypothesis [18] and it manipulates corpus driven approach to search the examples of different occurrence. In a sense this research is confirmatory because it confirms the view that Pakistani judicial English borrows many words from the local languages of Pakistan. The data for our research is available in form of monthly Pakistan law Journals. For analysis of our data we needed soft copy of data for analysis and processing in computer. We got this data from the website of Punjab Bar Council where all the law journals from 2013 to 2014 were available. Sinclair (1991) [19] described the methods of preparing data for entry into a corpus: adaptation of data in electronic format, scanning

and keyboarding. All the three methods have been used in the compilation of PWLE.

After down loading the data from internet, it was stored on M.S word. Each law journal was tagged with name of month of its publication. We got all the twelve law journals of 2013 month wise and stored these for further processing.

The software lextutor CA | VA| Eng. works only on the text consisting ten thousand words or below ten thousand words. But in case of our data each law journal consists of more than ten thousand words. Some of these journals contain more than 30,000 words. Therefore, our data was divided into groups of ten thousand words or below ten thousand words.

The interview is very important tool of research to collect the data for the research. We have also used this tool to analyse the reasons of lexical borrowing in Pakistani judicial English. We interviewed the ten lawyers and asked them the reasons of bringing about the lexical borrowing in Pakistani written legal English. The complementary data was gathered about the usage of different words of local languages by interviewing the lawyers. Keeping in view the aims of interview the open ended questions were prepared. These questions were pilot tested with the students of law who responded very properly in this regard. The notes were taken during the interview to collect the data relevant to our research. The origins of lexical borrowing were searched by asking the question about history of local languages and their prestige in the past and present.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

This gives in detail the lexical transfer in the new culture and the changes that English language undergoes in its contact with different local languages of Pakistan. It also describes the frequency of different loan words in different law journals and the frequency of their substitutes in Pakistani judicial English.

**NAMES OF FOOD AND CLOTH ITEMS AND LEXICAL BORROWING**

In description of different cases where there is mention of food items, the loan words of local languages are used. Platt et al [20] is of the view that in new Englishes the use of loan words in description of food item is a universal phenomenon. There are many lexemes of local languages which are borrowed in Pakistani legal English. The words potato parathas and Roti are used by using the lexis of local language. These words convey the precise meanings quite better than their English equivalents. If we look at the possible equivalents or substitute these are potato gheed or smeared bread for potato paratha and bread for roti. But both these substitutes and equivalents are limited in their semantic value. These do not seem the real substitutes. The bread is quite different thing from roti. Therefore, the use of lexis of local language imparts the proper meaning and brings about the effective communication.

Like food items clothes are also culture and area specific.[21]. Therefore when these are described in criminal cases, no item is translated in to English instead the words of local languages are borrowed to maintain the high level of accuracy.

Loan Words	Substitutes
Roti	Bread or loaf
Parathas	Gheed Bread
Shalwar	Pants
Kameez	Shirt
Dopatta	A piece of cloth used by woman to cover head/ scarf
Trapal	A kind of rough cloth
Chaddar	Blanket

## THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSLATIONS OF LOCAL LANGUAGES

The legal English is very descriptive and precise in giving details of different events and incidents. The proceedings of different cases are reported and written in Urdu language in police stations. Similarly the cross examination of witnesses in court of law especially in lower courts takes place in Urdu or in regional language that has proper intelligibility for the relevant persons. Later on after the completion of different processes of proceeding in local languages, it is translated into English. During the process, many loan words despite the availability of their substitutes or equivalents are used directly in the English language. The word Gasht which has English substitute patrol is used, similarly the word 'inkishaaf' having the English substitute 'disclosure' is also used under the influence of direct translation from the local language. But both these words 'Gasht' and 'inkishaaf' have same semantic value as the words 'patrol' and disclosure. These words can be replaced with their substitutes and there will be no problem in communication of meaning. Like these words, the word 'chowk' also has proper semantic equivalent 'square'. But the semantic value of word square is multi-aspect and vaster than the word chowk which only means the intersection of roads from four directions.

### WORD RELATING TO LAND LAW

There are some words which are related to land and laws of land that cannot be translated into recipient language, English because many of these words come from the old customs and a few of these terms lead to lengthy translations. The words like 'pattidar', and 'Jamabandi' cannot be translated literally and precisely in English. The pattidar is a person who has land in the same kheywat of land. So the translation of this word further uses lexis of local language. According to land laws of our country land is divided into kheywats and khatoonis by allotting them khata numbers and khasra numbers. All these words are of local languages. The meanings of these words have territorial roots and root in sub-continent. The equivalents and translation of these words are not available in English language because the terms of land laws are quite different from our area. The word 'Jamabandi' is a name of register to keep the record of lands. This is highly a technical name that has territorial roots in our area. The other such words are 'PattaMalkiati' and 'moza' which do not have the exact translations in English. Owing to these reasons the lexical borrowing takes place in judicial language of Pakistani courts.

Loan Words	Substitutes
Rehan-BA-qabza	Mortgage by possession
FardRaqba	Certificate of owners of land
Rahn-Bil-Wafa	A kind of mortgage
Haqdaranzamin	Heir of land/A name of register
Rozenamchawaqiati	Daily report by patwari about the work
KhasraGirdawar	An officer appointed by the provincial government to keep the record of possessors, owner & tenants of land and different crops grown on the land
PattaMalkiat	An agreement of lease for a long time more than 25 years which can convert into ownership
Shari share	Share bestowed by shariat
HaqShufa	Pre Emption right

Talb-e-Ishhad	Written demand attested by two witnesses for pre-emption
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### PRECISE DESCRIPTIONS IN PAKISTANI LEGAL ENGLISH

The language of law demands precision in description. It has main focus on facts and figures. Therefore, many words of lexis of local languages do not have precise equivalents or substitutes. If these words are translated into English language their referential value gets lower than the original lexis of local languages. The use of words like Haveli, khokha or Barseemetc is only due to precision in description of different events of cases. Although these words have near equivalent or substitutes yet these are not exact translations with the same sense as in the indigenous language. The words 'Khokha' and 'Sariya' can be replaced with substitutes a small wooden shop and iron rod. But these substitutes do not replace the lexemes of local language. These words are taken from the description of different statements of eye witnesses of cases who recorded their statements in Punjabi language. These statements in Punjabi language are translated into English language in the courts but the key words providing key information about the committal of any crime are left un-translated. The use of these words of local language, gives the precision to the description of events. These words provide clarity in fixing the role of different culprits involved in certain matters. Some other words of this category are 'Sota' and 'Tasbeehs'.

Loan Words	Substitutes
Batair	Quail
Diggie of vehicle	Boot of vehicle
Inkishaaf	Disclosure
Sariya	Iron Rod
Sota	Baton

### LEXICAL BORROWING IN POLICE PROCEEDING

Many words of local languages especially urdu are borrowed to describe the activities of police force and its departmental proceeding. The following lines consist of the loan words of urdu language.

Police was on "gusht" of ilaqa... Got information which led to the recovery of "chars pukhta" and ASI recorded the "murasila". (PLJ june 2013 p 373)

The excerpt consists of loan words of urdu language such as "gusht, ilaqa, chars pukhta and murasila". All these words belong to the urdu language which can be substituted with English equivalent or near equivalent. The preposition phrase "on the gusht" can be translated into "patrol" an English verb phrase and the word "ilaqa" can be replaced with the English words either region or area. the adjective phrase "chars pukhta" can be translated as refined hashish and the word "murasila" can be changed with the English word report. Despite the availability of these options of English equivalent or translation, the lexis of local languages makes its place in judicial English of our court because of their high level of familiarity and usage in police department. These words are replaced with available words of recipient languages but these are considered the part of the lexis of professional police language which is used to describe and record the departmental proceeding.

Loan Words	Substitutes
Rapt	Report
Ghast	Patrol
Moharrir	Station house clerk in police station
Nakabandi	Cordon

**USE OF URDU TRANSLATIONS IN PAKISTANI JUDICIAL ENGLISH**

In appeal cases in different courts the language become more explanatory to find out errors and to explain them to favour one’s clients. Therefore every technique is used to simplify and explain the legal terms of Latin and Roman origin. This phenomenon leads to lexical borrowing from local languages in Pakistani Legal English. Hence some terms of English jurisprudence become disputed among the judges and lawyers, these are translated into Urdu language to clarify the meaning and assert the plea of relevant parties. In a case law the lawyer explains the term “ res-judicata” by describing its Urdu equivalent to point out the legal errors committed in the decision of a court “the learned single judge of high court did not consider the suit ..... on account of “amr –e-manfila and estoppels”. The words “amr-e-manfila” is the only urdu translation of the legal term “resjudicata”. As the above lines show that the loan words of urdu language is used only to clarify the meaning of the term which has caused some kind of ambiguity in the decision of case. So the technique of quoting urdu translations for clarification of meaning of the legal terms of English jurisprudence also leads to lexical borrowing.

**POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN:-**

The policies made by the government are rarely translated into English when these are mentioned within the corpus of Pakistani law journals. The urdu language as a source language dominates in this regard. The governmental policies of our country are written in urdu. These policies can be translated into English, the recipient language by using different equivalents or substitutes of that language. The words like parha likha Punjab and sasti Roti scheme, Danish School Project and Inaami schemes. All these have their substitutes in Standard English. We can translate these as educated Punjab project, cheap bread scheme or cheap loaf scheme, wisdom schools project. But these are not translated into English in the corpus of Pakistan law journals due to their familiarity level which is quite higher than the translations of these lexemes. These words are well understood and easily explained according to the purpose of these policies. Furthermore the nomenclature of source language is rarely translated into the recipient language when it is borrowed and put into the recipient language.

Loan Words	Substitutes
KhudRozgar	Self-employment scheme
Sasti Roti Scheme	Cheap Bread Scheme
Danish Schools Project	Wisdom Schools Project
PrahaLikha Punjab Project	Educated Punjab Project
Inami Scheme	Cash Prize scheme/Lottery

**THE IMPACTS OF LOCAL TRADITIONS ON LANGUAGE OF JUDICIARY**

The rites, customs and traditions of any culture or area have great impacts on its languages and laws .When there was not even a concept of state or government, the customs and traditions ruled the supreme. All the disputes among people were decided according to well set traditions. The English jurisprudence is full of old customs and traditions as a great source of law. In Pakistan, the description of certain local rites and rituals in judicial English leads to the lexical borrowing. The word “Siakari” has equivalents even in Urdu and English. The word “Zina” in Urdu and illicit sexual relation can be used. But the word “Siakari” still exists in the legal corpus of Pakistani judicial English. The word “Sardari” system also has its translation and equivalent in English language as ‘chieftain

system’ and ‘chief’ in place of word sardar. Similarly the words Nawab and Malik also have the same semantic value as the word Sardar but in judicial English of Pakistan these are used as loan words not their equivalents or translations. As the following lines show, (PLJ October 2013, p: 49)

“Abolition of sardari system which negated anyone from claiming superiority on account of being nawab, sardar, malik or any other title”.

It is all done deliberately to impart the shades of meanings. Many of these words, doubtlessly have English equivalents but the words of source language are even then in vogue in recipient language that is English. Even sometime the English equivalent of these words is given in brackets which follow the borrowed words as the word sardar is written as sardar (Chief) in the legal English in Pakistani law journals. Despite this, the use of lexis of local language as a source language is not discarded even the juxtaposition between the lexeme of local language and English language can be noted in different parts of the Pakistani law journals.

Loan Words	Substitutes
BayanudDrurat	Islamic concept of estoppels
Ghairat Killing	Honor Killing
Sia Kari	Illicit sexual relation
Sardari System	Chieftain system

**CONCLUSION**

We can conclude from our research that the sources of law affect the language of law. Our law varies at a great level from the British law with regard to its sources. Latin, French and Roman jurisprudences are used as an origin of English law. While in case of our law, Islamic jurisprudence and different traditions of sub-continent are considered the source of law. The influence of French and Latin law has affected legal English at an enormous level. Similarly the impact of Arabic and Persian Languages along with the Islamic jurisprudence on Pakistani judicial English and Pakistani Law cannot be neglected wholly.

The English language has very high level of absorbability if we make its comparison with other languages. English language has very flexible lexical system and this makes very vast space for lexical borrowing from foreign languages. The historical evaluation of English lexis makes it quite evident that many languages such as Greek, French and Latin have contributed a lot to English vocabulary. Many authentic lexicographical analysis shows that almost 70% words of English language have foreign origins in the perspective of foreign languages. The English language borrows many words from local languages when it is used as language of judiciary. All the food items and customs of society cannot be translated into English totally and accurately. Therefore, many words of local languages make their place in the lexis of Pakistani written legal and these are not translated into English. The English lexis is added with these words. This also proves that judicial English of Pakistani courts easily absorbs the lexis of regional languages.

This research shows that Pakistani law is saturated with terms of Islamic law. These terms are so unique and typical that proper equivalents or translation of these terms are impossible. There are even such terms which are totally absent from the lexis of Standard English. These terms such as ‘Diyat’, Arsh, Daman and Qisas are only terms of Islamic law. These terms are also used without translating them even in the major act of Pakistan penal code which is the reference book. Therefore, the language of Pakistani English law journals uses this terminology as it is with original Arabic words. Hence it has

become the tradition to use these words of Arabic origin in all the books related to law without their English translations.

We can conclude from our research that law, language and cultures of all the societies are deeply associated with one another. All varieties of new English highlight this in general and lexis of these languages in special. Laws are made to control the societies and written in language of societies which are products of culture. Law and society go hand in hand and there are many customs of a society which get the level of law. The language has to impart these customs and usages along their annotative and denotative meanings. These customs deal with social values, whether these are promoted by society or curbed by it. Some of these terms have unique semantic status in respective indigenous language that even in its description of things in foreign language, these are not translated instead upheld and borrowed from the source language.

The language of judiciary and law aims at precise communication of facts and figures. It gives prime preference to the appropriateness of description and objectivity of communication. It borrows many lexical items to fulfill this requirement and it does not create any ambiguity by using mere translations. It focuses at the referential level of lexemes and chooses those lexemes which have high referential value whether these are of local language or English substitutes and equivalents. It is a fluent language and it does not wait for finding the substitutes of indigenous words. Even where there are ambivalent meanings of some translated terms, it also gives the proper words of indigenous language in bracket to avoid any kind of ambiguity or any complications which may lead away from the true sense of word.

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