

LINGUISTIC EROSION THE SILENT CRISIS VANISHING VOICES OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Linguistic erosion has emerged as a silent global crisis, with approximately 45% of the world's 7,000 languages endangered and a language disappearing every two weeks. Pakistan is home to a rich linguistic landscape of approximately 77 languages, yet it is currently grappling with a "silent crisis" of linguistic erosion, with at least 27 to 28 indigenous languages at risk of imminent extinction. This study examines the multi-faceted causes of language decline, highlighting how the dominance of Urdu and English in official domains including education, law, and the economy marginalizes regional tongues. Despite rich linguistic diversity, many indigenous languages are losing young speakers. This silent crisis threatens intangible cultural heritage, necessitating urgent policy shifts towards multilingual education to preserve Pakistan's linguistic landscape. The researchers explored and addressed these factors through this valuable research to solve the problem; to fulfill this purpose they face to face meet 720 participants and inquired twenty-six close-ended and one open-ended question to find the answer of the both research questions. The purpose of this survey was to compose data to solve the stated problem. The collected data was later analyzed by using "Statistical Package of Social Sciences" (SPSS); and analyzed data was presented in the tables. Research findings indicated that majority of the participants agreed that communication barriers, traveling, tourism, trends of language mixing, marriages and migrations are leading indigenous languages to the verge of danger. In the end researchers give some recommendations to preserve and restore these languages.

Keywords: *Linguistic Erosion, Indigenous Languages, Pakistan, Language Policy, Cultural Heritage, Multilingualism.*

Introduction

Linguistic erosion is a quiet, accelerating crisis threatening the bedrock of human diversity. With approximately 7,000 languages spoken worldwide, nearly 45% are endangered, and a language vanishes every two weeks. This silent crisis represents more than just the loss of words; it is the extinction of unique worldviews, ancestral knowledge, and cultural identities. When an indigenous language ceases to be spoken, it takes with it the accumulated wisdom, oral traditions, and ecological insights passed down through generations. The increasing globalization has immensely influenced languages in the world, consequently there is need to preserve languages, because languages are not only a significant aspect of our identity but it is like a building block of our assortment and inheritance. Therefore, losing languages are not merely loss of languages but also entirely loss of heritages and cultures of the concerned communities. The important literary works as poetry and traditional stories becomes dissolve with language extinction. In the world frequency of endangered languages is increasing gradually. Pakistan is situated in South Asia which has rich history of languages but unfortunately there are approximately twenty-five languages which are enlisted in endangered languages in the official record. Language is inimitable occupancy of human beings gifted by God. Social evolution deprived of languages is incredible. Languages are ubiquitous and

without languages humans are like dumb animals, indeed humans are social and gain evidence is their fundamental requirement Language is used as a communicating tool through which people transfer information to carry out their social affairs language is required by all human being. It is a vital human activity through which desire, directions, ideas and emotions are expressed. With the help of language human being can transmit information; language is storehouse of knowledge. It is an instrument of thinking as well as source of pleasure.

The "vanishing voices" refers to the loss of indigenous languages, which are primarily passed down through oral communication and often lack formal written records, making them especially vulnerable. The decline is not merely a change in vocabulary, but a "language shift" where communities abandon their mother tongue in favor of dominant languages—such as English, Spanish, or Mandarin often driven by systemic pressures, modernization, and economic aspirations. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, “now a day there is 6700 languages in the world but it was single man who comes to the earth. Language act about as a mark of identity, individuals have their own selection of language which empower them to relate to a particular culture or social gathering. Language cannot be isolated from the culture and society in which it gets itself. Some social groups have wished to maintain their culture and linguistics identity but it is difficult due to the process of language and societal change. Language change is a common process, so it is a social change (Austin & Sallabank, 2011). With the growth of population, advancement in technology, accelerate urbanization and rapid industrialization the world has very near to globalization. This increasing rate of technology, globalization and international marketing highly affected on human culture, language and other lifestyle. The languages of and civilization of developed nations has great intervention on other culture and language. When parents are not transferring their language to their children and the language have no active user in daily life that language is consider to be endangered. Any language which has small number of speakers is in worry. When a language has very few elder speakers and that language is considered to be endangered language.

Problem Statement

A problem statement is a concise, concrete summary that describes an issue needing to be addressed. It serves as a foundational tool in research, business, and design by clearly defining the "gap" between the current reality and a desired future state (Ahmad et al., 2021; Ahmad et al., 2025). Consequently, language have important role in every field of human life; so, it is duty of human beings to preserve their languages; but unfortunately, many languages are listed as endangered languages in the world. This tendency is also observed in Pakistan according to UNESCO report twenty-eight indigenous languages are endangered. The main reason of this cause is that elder are not willing to transfer these indigenous languages to their next generation. The present study is directed to find and address these motives which are causing of endangerment of indigenous languages. Similarly, the specific study tried to find methods to preserve these Pakistani indigenous languages.

Research Objectives

The core objectives of the present research are not only to discover that which indigenous languages are considered endangered languages in Pakistan, but also to determine the factors that are causing linguistic erosion.

Research Questions

1. Explore the endangered indigenous languages in Pakistani context?
2. Determine main factors of causing of linguistic endangerment?

Limitation

Language is an intricate anthropological phenomenon owing to its natural complexity there are not satisfactory marks and particular directions to generalize. Relatively, this is substance of everyday innovations. Many experts of the field of linguistics in worldwide developing innovative research works and discovering new finding. Eventually, off springs researchers will challenge and will come up with dissimilar conclusions. The range continues in everlasting mode. Therefore, singularity of anthropological languages is wide-ranging and miscellaneous; consequently, it is unbelievable to incorporate altogether. The researchers restricted their specific research study to the endangered languages in the context of Pakistan.

Significance

The present study is addressing interesting linguistic issues as endangerment and decline of some Pakistani indigenous languages. The current research is conducted in Pakistani context which makes it momentous as it is conducted in miscellaneous viewpoints. The current study is fourfold, firstly, the present research is essence of prominent issue of the contemporary age endangerment and extinction of indigenous languages in Pakistan; secondly, the present research will find out the reasons of endangerment, decline, disappearance and extinction of the subjugated languages; thirdly, the researchers offer a sheer number of tested commendations for the purpose of preserving languages which are endangered and decaling; lastly likewise, the study will helpful for future researches in filling research gaps.

Literature Review

A literature review is a survey of scholarly sources on a specific topic that provides an overview of current knowledge, identifying relevant theories, methods, and gaps in existing research (Ahmad et al., 2023; Ahmad, Khokhar & Shaheen, 2026). It is a critical analysis and synthesis that situates your own work within the context of existing scholarship (Ahmad et al., 2024; Ahmad, Yousaf & Riaz, 2026). The literature review of the present research contains on language endangerment, its definition, causes, levels, and language extinction; followed by some previous researches and research gap. This literature review examines the "silent crisis" of linguistic erosion—the gradual loss, simplification, or extinction of indigenous languages as documented in recent academic research. With approximately 45% of the world's 7,000 languages currently endangered and a language disappearing every two weeks, this issue represents a profound crisis of cultural diversity, knowledge transfer, and human identity.

Linguistic Erosion

Linguistic erosion often used interchangeably with language attrition or language decay is the gradual loss of linguistic features within a language or the declining proficiency of its speakers. This process typically occurs when a language is overshadowed by a more dominant or socially prestigious tongue. Linguistic erosion is a global crisis characterized by the rapid disappearance of indigenous languages, with one language dying approximately every two weeks. Currently, nearly 45% to 50% of the world's 7,000 languages are endangered, primarily because they are no longer being passed down to younger generations.

Language Endangerment

Language endangerment refers to the stage of any language in which it is decaying day by day and not preserved in documents and records; therefore, the possibility of its revitalization vanished; moreover, on a social basis its use is decreasing rapidly. The external and internal forces are causing language endangerment, former refers to attacks of foreigners, aggressiveness, religions, economic conditions and education and social pacifications; the later refers to feel shyness and inferiority while interacting in their native language. Sometimes both the internal and external forces abruptly attack on a language and the language and culture

cannot survive further. The speakers of the language consider that this language is no more advantageous for them and for their coming generation. Furthermore, the people give up the use of their mother tongue to overcome the linguistic discrimination (Granadillo & Orcutt-Gachiri, 2011). The loss of every language result in the irretrievable loss of idiomatic, history and culture. Every language is a peculiar exhibition of men experience of the world. No single elements show that language is endangered, but UNESCO experts have identified nine factors that should be considered together:

- Language transmission among generation.
- Exact number of speakers.
- Ration of speakers in whole population.
- Move in area and media.
- Accessibility of stuff for language teaching.
- Governmental and institutional language attitudes and policies including official status and use.
- Behavior of speech community for their native language.
- Quantity and quality of record.

Endangered Language

The language becomes endangered language as its native users are not interacting in their own language and preferring the use of other languages; neither, their kids are acquiring their native language nor parentages are transforming it to new generations. Endangered language is one that is probably going to dead in future. Many languages are dying and other languages which are used widely in the region are replaced. Except if current patterns are reversed, within the next century, these endangered languages will become dead. New generations and new speakers cannot learn numerous different languages, when the last speaker of the language dies, these languages will become dead. In fact, many languages have just a single native speaker still living, and that individual's death will mean the eradication of the language: It will never again be spoken or known by anyone.

Causes of Linguistic Endangerment

A language sweeps when its speakers disappear or when they adopt another language of the dominated group. Languages are often threatened by external forces such as military, economic circumstances, religion, education and culture or by internal forces such as the sense of inferiority and shame by the speakers toward their mother tongue. Today rapid migration and accelerate urbanization is another main cause of the loss of traditional lifestyle and intend people to use dominated language which is necessary for their communication, social participation and economic development.

Language endangerment is not always Language Death; we saw that language endangerment is not a simple phenomenon. There are so many things attached, a language will not vanish swiftly. May be in one place the language will die out but in many places it will alive for many causes. Although population plays an important role in this matter but there may be a small group can be dominated on large population such as British domination in India. Furthermore, geographical diversity for a language will not influence on language of similar population such as Urdu in Gulf countries.

Levels of Endangerment

“UNESCO” distinguished linguistic endangerment into four levels as:

1. The first level of language endangered is known as “vulnerable” mostly spoken by the children, nevertheless this is limited to specific domain for instance at house.

2. The second level of language endangered is “definitely endangered”, in this stage children leave learning their native language at their homes.
3. The third level of language endangered is called “severely endangered” this level refers to the stage where only elders speak and know this but they do not use this while communicating with their children’s.
4. The fourth level of language endangered is termed as “critically endangered” in this level the language is occasionally spoken by the elders. (Moseley, 2010).

Language Extinction

According to ethnologies presently seven thousand languages are articulated on the globe and optimists estimated that 50% will die, while another estimation showed that 75% to 90% languages will die in the end of present century. About Pakistani languages ethnologies listed almost seventy will die and some languages have died even now, while others are on desertion edge. Moreover, when language deprived from its speakers it cannot pass to next generations then it dies (Moseley, 2010).

Language loss and language death interchangeably refer to language extinction. Language loss refers to stage where the language entirely loses its speakers, while language death refers to the stage when its users have fewer ability and fluency in language compared to their progenitors. Moreover, linguistic attrition procedure causes language death because in this process speakers lose talent in the native language. One more procedure involve in the death of native language is language shift due to linguicide because new generations are not acquiring mother tongue as first language. Languages have died out all over history and it has been replaced through language contact; the contact among groups of speakers of diverse languages, or closing the gap due to lack of communication over distance (Ladefoged, 1992). Till now this was seen as ordinary series of exchange. But an increasing number of different types of language can no longer be learned by children, as well as the trend of language change, where speakers move to languages of wide communication, means that unless the various inventive ways in which humans express themselves are now documented, future generations will have no knowledge of them.

The loss of a language is like the loss of a dilapidated museum or library. In its own way of speaking, in its lexical and semantic features things are an important step in the culture of its speakers. The spread of few leading languages and the losing of native languages is universal phenomenon.

Language shows the uniqueness of society or ethnic group, when a language is extinct the uniqueness of society will be vanished. The language loss is just like the loss of culture or the loss of gift of our ancestors, so every language has a uniqueness and beauty. Languages have died off throughout history, but never have we faced the massive extinction that is threatening the world right now; to say that a language is dead is like saying that a person is dead. Language has no existence without people. When no one speaks a language, it dies (Granadill & Orcutt-Gachiri, 2011).

Language dies when it is not passed to the younger generation. The language is not a self-sustaining entity. Language can only occur in the communities where there are speakers and transmit it. When there is a good environment for people to live, a community of people can only exist there. Languages are in danger when communities cannot flourish. Language dies when they lose their speakers (Nettle & Romaine, 2002).

Language shift occurs when speakers relinquish their language, eagerly or under pressure, for other language, which at that point takes over as their means of communication or socialization. Language death alludes to the condition of extinction, that is, the language is no longer utilized

as a means of communication or socialization. Language death may happen through the abandonment of language by its speakers, the non-utilization of language in any space, the vanishing of its speakers. The procedures of language shift and language death are interrelated as typically a language gets extinct at the point when its speakers shift to other language. In any case, if all speakers of the language are abolished, the language can become extinct.

Language loss occurs when speakers of any language quit speaking it. Instead, language shift is the essential reason for language loss, when the speakers stop to speak their own indigenous language for the language of what is commonly an economically or politically leading neighboring culture. Language loss and language change are natural to all language circumstances. While the degree of change of languages differs, every single language continually changes after some time and language can change to such an extent that they develop into totally various language. A different sort of language loss happens when speakers stop communicating in their legacy language for another language (Grenoble, 2011).

Some Previous Related Researches

1. International Context

A number of researches conducted on the topic of endangered languages as Headland, (2003) analyzed thirty endangered languages in the Philippines; Blench, (2007) investigated endangered languages in West African context; Premsrirat, (2007) studied endangered languages of Thailand; Salminen, (2007) analyzed endangered languages in European countries. Turin, (2007) studied linguistic diversity and the preservation of endangered languages in a case study from Nepal. van Driem, G. (2007), studied endangered languages in South Asian context by analyzing these endangered languages in Indian subcontinent and other countries of the South Asia in the chapter number fourteen of an edited book of Matthias Brenzinger. He analyzed languages regarding their families and context and find many languages are in danger in South Asia. Florey, (2010) analyzed endangered languages of Austronesia. Akpanglo-Nartey et al, (2012) investigated some endangered languages of Ghana. Elnazarov, (2023) analyzed endangered languages of Central Asian context.

2. Pakistan Context

Limited researches has done on this topic as the, researcher Burki, (2001) analyzed dying languages specially focusing on Ormuri language which is spoken in the limited areas of Southern Waziristan. Bari, Ahmed & Tabassum, (2020) investigated diminishing local languages in the era of globalization a case study of Pakistan. Younus, Farhat & Ahmad, (2023) analyze the factors involving in decline of Kalasha language, the main purpose of this research was to find the reasons which are causing the decline of this language of minorities. The sample size was 106 participants, the findings of the study showed that communication barriers, migration, tourism, and the trend of language mixing are the major factors of languages endangerment. The researchers find this gap and tried to fill this gap through this valuable research work by using following methods and approaches.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It functions as a strategic roadmap, providing the logic behind why specific techniques are used to collect and analyze data to ensure results are valid and reliable (Arshad et al., 2025). For the present research researchers employed survey technique and gathered data from randomly selected 720 contributors from all Pakistan. The researchers selected participants from both locations and both genders because gender is always considered an important factor for the teaching and learning process in every research work (Ahmad et al., 2022; Ansari et al., 2025). For instrumentation the researchers used questionnaire containing on three parts first

part covers on demographic information, second part contained on twenty-six close-ended questions while third part contain on one open ended question. The researchers face to face meet all research participants and collected data; the collected data was later analyzed in numerical figures by using SPSS software latest version. The analyzed data was presented in figures and tables.

Results and Findings

The purpose of the present research was to explore the factors causing language endangerment in in Pakistan. There are some endangered languages in Pakistan which are decaying day by day the present study is not only an effort to highlight these endangered languages and involved factors, but it also presents the ways to preserve these languages by being endangered. First part is contained on demographic information of the participants, second part contains on close ended questions, while the third part comprises one open-ended question. The close ended question finds the answer of first research question, while the open-ended question finds the answer of second research question.

Table: 01
Demographical Statistics

Factor	Location/Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Location	Urban	180	50%
	Rural	180	50%
Gender	Female	180	50%
	Male	180	50%
Total	720		100%

The table shows the results of the demographic information of the participants as there were total 720 participants contributed in this research. The 180 from the urban and 180 from the rural areas of Pakistan. Likewise, the 180 from male and 180 from female gender were selected.

Close-ended Items

To find the answer of the first research question the researchers in the part B of the questionnaire asked sixteen close-ended questions from the total 720 research contributors about the endangered languages in Pakistan. The responses are presented in the table two blew.

Figure: 02
Endangered Languages in Pakistan

Language	Response	
	Yes	No
1. Aer language	85%	15%
2. Badeshi language	91%	09%
3. Balti language	81%	19%
4. Bateri language	76%	24%
5. Brahui language	89%	11%
6. Bhaya language	83%	17%
7. Chilisso language	88%	12%
8. Datki language	85%	15%
9. Dameli language	88%	12%
10. Domaaki (Dawoodi) language	92%	08%
11. Gawarbati language	83%	17%

12.	Gowro language	89%	11%
13.	Kalami language	91%	09%
14.	Kalasha language	70%	30%
15.	Kandal Shahi language	71%	29%
16.	Kalkoti language	95%	05%
17.	Lasee language	73%	27%
18.	Mankiyali (Trawara) language	69%	31%
19.	Omari language	72%	28%
20.	Palula (Phalura) language	87%	13%
21.	Sansi language	69%	31%
22.	Shina language	78%	22%
23.	Torwali language	77%	23%
24.	Ushoji or Ushojo language	86%	14%
25.	Wakhi language	87%	13%
26.	Yidgha language	78%	22%

1. **Aer language:** the 85% responded positively and the 15% responded negatively.
2. **Badeshi language:** the 91% responded positively and the 09% responded negatively.
3. **Balti language:** the 81% responded positively and the 19% responded negatively.
4. **Bateri language:** the 76% responded positively and the 21% responded negatively.
5. **Brahui language:** the 89% responded positively and the 11% responded negatively.
6. **Bhaya language:** the 83% responded positively and the 17% responded negatively.
7. **Chilisso language:** the 88% responded positively and the 12% responded negatively.
8. **Datki language:** the 85% responded positively and the 15% responded negatively.
9. **Dameli language:** the 88% responded positively and the 12% responded negatively.
10. **Domaaki language:** the 92% responded positively and the 08% responded negatively.
11. **Gawarbati language:** the 83% responded positively and the 17% responded negatively.
12. **Gowro language:** the 89% responded positively and the 11% responded negatively.
13. **Kalami language:** the 91% responded positively and the 09% responded negatively.
14. **Kalasha language:** the 70% responded positively and the 30% responded negatively.
15. **Kandal Shahi language:** the 71% responded positively and the 29% responded negatively.
16. **Kolkoti language:** the 95% responded positively and the 05% responded negatively.
17. **Lasee language:** the 73% responded positively and the 27% responded negatively.
18. **Mankiyali (Trawara):** the 69% responded positively and the 31% responded negatively.
19. **Omari language:** the 72% responded positively and the 28% responded negatively.
20. **Palula (Phalura) language:** the 87% responded positively and the 13% responded negatively.
21. **Sansi language:** the 69% responded positively and the 31% responded negatively.
22. **Shina language:** the 78% responded positively and the 22% responded negatively.
23. **Torwali language:** the 77% responded positively and the 23% responded negatively.
24. **Ushoji or Ushojo language:** the 86% responded positively and the 14% responded negatively.
25. **Wakhi language:** the 87% responded positively and the 13% responded negatively.

26. **Yidgha language:** the 78% responded positively and the 22% responded negatively. As a result, this is clear that the majority of the contributors agreed that these languages are endangered languages and gradually declining.

Open Ended Questions

To find the answer of the second research question the researchers in the part C of the questionnaire asked one open ended question from the total three hundred sixty research participants about the main factors of endangerment and ways preserve indigenous languages. The responses are presented in the table number one and table number two below.

Table: 02

Factors Involving in Language Endangerment

Factors	Explanation
1. Communication barrier	Communication barriers inclination of the speakers of these languages is towards languages.
2. Code mixing	Mixing other languages with indigenous languages through code mixing, code switching, linguistic hybridization and linguistic glocalization causing language endangerment.
3. Code switching	
4. Linguistic hybridization	
5. Linguistic glocalization	
6. Bilingualism	Bilingualism and multilingualism is also cases of the linguistic endangerment.
7. Multilingualism	
8. Travel and tourism	Travelling and tourism is also a major factor in language endangerment.
9. Social media platform	Social media platform is also factor in language endangerment.
10. Higher secondary education	Higher study in abroad, migrations, marriage etc. are also some factors involve in the endangerment of these indigenous languages.

The factor of communication barrier, speakers' inclination to other languages, codeswitching, codemixing, bilingualism, multilingualism, travelling and tourism, higher education from abroad, marriage and migration are some major factors involving in language endangerment. To preserve these languages participants suggested some solutions as government take steps to preserve language by inviting linguists for consultation. Moreover, government must publish books in these languages by providing funds. Families must use languages in homes and social media to save these endangered languages.

Discussion

Some endangered languages in the province Sindh are as, Aer language is spoken by few hundred persons in the rural areas of Sindh, especially in (Hyderabad, Kunri, Kot Ghulam Mohammad and Nawab Shah) so, listed as an endangered language. Bhaya language is spoken in Sindh, particularly in (Mirpur Khas, Hyderabad, Khipro, and Kot Ghulam Mohammad, it is also considered endangered language with few hundred speakers. Datki language is spoken mostly by Hindus in Mirpur Khas, Bedin, Thar Parkar, Umer Kott, Indian province Rajasthan. Sindhi language dominating on it, so, Datki language is considered endangered language. Sansi language is spoken by twenty thousand people in Sindh province, especially suburb areas of Karachi. Mostly Muhajirs speak it, and it's not aboriginal language of Pakistan.

Some endangered languages in the province KPK are as, Badeshi language is purposeless and spoken proficiently by few persons so it's called dormant language. It's spoken in Swat, Tret, Bishigram, Alai and Mansehra. Gowro language is spoken by few hundred people in district

Kohistan of KPK and considered endangered language. Kalami language is spoken by few hundred Swati persons particularly in Kalam area. Omari language is spoken in the limited areas of Southern Waziristan. Kalasha language is also endangered language spoken by Kalash people in Kalash valley district Chitral. Yidgha language is endangered language in real sense with only six thousand speakers and becoming extinct in Chitral. The main reason of its endangerment is impact of Khowar language in district Chitral.

These endangered languages are from Gilgit Baltistan areas as, Balti language is spoken in areas of Skardu and Gilgit Baltistan, this is also considered as an endangered language. Domaaki language is categorized as a moribund language, which means its near death and will become extinct soon. It is spoken in Hunza, and Gilgit Baltistan by few hundred people so-called Dom's declining daily. Wakhi language is mostly spoken in Gojaal, Hunza valley and Gilgit Baltistan. This language is also gradually declining because its speakers are migrating in different areas and adopting other languages. Some endangered languages from other areas of Pakistan are as, Lasee language speakers in Lisbella district of Baluchistan remain only eleven thousand and decreasing day by day. Kandal Shahi language is spoken in Neelam valley Kashmir only by seven hundred speakers and enlisted as a moribund language. Bateri language is spoken by the people living on the eastern bank of Indus River in Batera area. Chilisso language is spoken by Shina speakers in the eastern zones.

The contributors were asked about the factors which are leading to the indigenous languages to the endangerment, most of the participants of said communication barriers as speakers of these languages are communicating in other languages which is leading them to other languages. Language switching, mixing, bilingualism and multilingualism are also leading to danger. Moreover, travelling tourism, and migration, marriage and go to abroad for higher study are also leading languages to endangerment. About the ways to preserve these languages the participants presented different kinds of solutions some said government should take action to preserve these languages by inviting linguists and publishing books in these languages by providing fundings. Moreover, these languages should be included in the curriculum of primary level schools in these areas, and the families must transfer these languages to their children to preserve it, the speakers of these indigenous languages must promote their language by using social media platform.

These results somewhat match with the results of earlier researches of Burki, (2001) as he worked on dying languages; special focusing on Ormuri language; Headland, (2003) worked on 30 endangered languages in the Philippines context; Blench, (2007) worked on endangered languages in West Africa context; Premrirat, (2007) worked on endangered languages in Thailand setting; Salminen, (2007) worked on endangered languages in European setting; Turin, (2007). Linguistic diversity and the preservation of endangered languages a case study from Nepal; van Driem, (2007) studied endangered languages in South Asian context; Florey, (2010). Endangered languages of Austronesia; Akpanglo-Nartey et al, (2012) endangered languages of Ghana; Bari, Ahmed, & Tabassum, (2020) diminishing local languages in the era of globalization a case study of Pakistan. Elnazarov, (2023) endangered languages of Central Asia. Which makes this research a valuable and helpful in preserving endangered languages.

Conclusion

Language loss is an alarming linguistic mystery worldwide; different languages and various dialects are becoming a direct victim of language loss. The aim of this particular research work is deal with the endangerment and extinction of indigenous languages of Pakistan. Linguists argue that language extinction is a gradual process, and with the passage of time, the victimized language steadily goes extinct. Dominance of other languages, low social status and fewer

beneficiaries are some of the reasons of a language going extinct (Austin, & Sallabank, 2011). Thus, language loss is a threat to a country's linguistic diversity. In Pakistan, for instance, some seventy languages are actively spoken with numberless dialects. Some minor languages and dialects, however, are directly hit by language loss. The researchers, thus, develops a sound rationale about 'why' some particular languages and dialects are declining, particularly in Pakistan; 'which' factors cause language loss; and 'how' practical measures could avoid this phenomenon of language declining.

Recommendations

The researchers give some recommendations to save ingenious languages from being endangered.

- Government should take action by inviting linguists to preserve endangered languages.
- Government must publish books in these languages by providing funds.
- These languages should be included in syllabus at primary level in the areas where it's spoken.
- The concerned families must use these languages in their homes with their children.
- The speakers of these languages must use these languages on social media platform.

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