Inmates, Repository Of Linguistic Diversity.

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## ABSTRACT

This study is focused on the repository of linguistics among the inmates in district prison Quetta, the prison was established by the British regime in 1939. the large number of inmates are imprisoned in this prison, recently more than eight hundred inmates are imprisoned inside the prison, the inmates belong to different cultural and linguistic background, where they interact with one another, because the inmates live in one common barrack where they share lunch, food, clothing bathing and even they share common mod of living, the inmates in Quetta prison belong to different part of province even from all over the country, because the district prison Quetta is the most populated prison in the province, the Quetta city is the capital of province where different cultural, tribal, linguistic people are living, the major languages in the capital are Pashtu and Brahvi languages but the Hazargi, Punjabi, Seraiki, Kashmiri Sindhi and several more languages are spoken, there are several cultural traits also in the capital. Due to multilingual and multicultural context of the city the prison also has the multilingual and multicultural inmates inside the prison in Quetta, the Quetta prison also have large number of inmates from foreign countries such as Afghanistan and Iran, Bangladesh, Sudan, turkey and many more because of several reason the foreigninmates are in the prison, because of being capital of province the district prison Quetta has several type of inmates which are involved in different type of antisocial activities. The prison have different type of barracks where juvenile, female and male inmates are imprisoned in different barracks, the inmates not only transfer their languages but also their cultural and vocational skills. This process of skill transfer creates several type of interactions among the inmates.

Key words: Inmates, cultural and linguistic traits, imprisonment, communication,