

MORPHOLOGY OF MEWATI LANGUAGE.

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Introduction

- **Meo, Mayo and Mewati (میواتی)**
- Meos are the inhabitants of Mewat which is an ancient region in India. The language of the Meo people living in Mewat is called Mewati. So, Mewati is the mother tongue and vernacular of Meo or Mayo people. Meo people use Mewati in their informal setting context. It is reported that Mewati is the dialect of Rajasthani language and has no standard official script. Hence, literary data of Mewati language transferred orally from generation to generation

Continue.....

- Meos migrated towards Pakistan from Mewat and settled in different cities in Pakistan e.g. Kasur, Sialkot, Multan, near Wagah border, Sialkot and in Lahore. The reason behind the immigration of the Meos from the Mewat is based chiefly upon two combative Hindu movements, who forced the Muslim Meos to reconvert into Hinduism. In this case, refusal to them forced the Meos to leave Mewat. Now, it is also evaluated that approximately 8 million people are living in various areas of Pakistan. Majority is living in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtun (KPK) and Baluchistan

Meo Muslims in Pakistan

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Population | 855, 0001 |
| Christians | 0.00% |
| Major religion | 100 %(Islam) |

(Ethnic Group in Pakistan, 2015)

. It is assessed that there are eight different varieties of the Rajasthani dialect (Gussain, 2013) which are following;

- Bagri [باگڑی]
- Wagri [واگڑی]
- Shekhawati [شیکھاواتی]
- Mewati [میواتی]
- Marwari [مارواڑی]
- Mewari [میواڑی]
- Dhundhari [ڈنڈھاری]
- Harauti [ہروٹی]

Moreover, Mewati language has fifty-two alphabets while thirteen alphabets are from Persian and Arabic language.

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Alphabets from Persian and Arabic language

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Research Questions

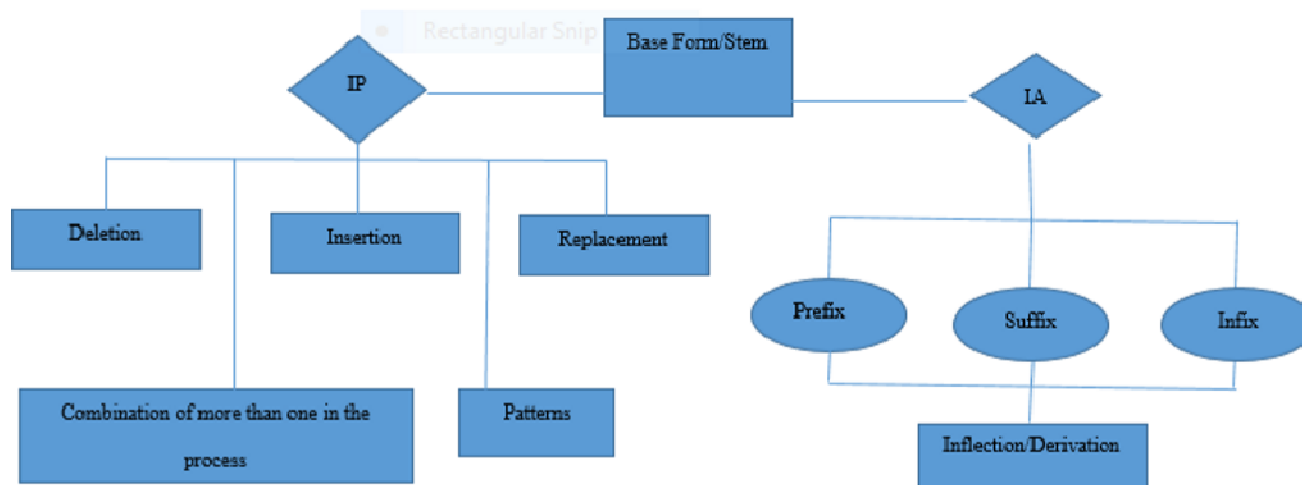
- What are the strategies of word formation processes in Mewati language?
- What is the procedure of gender and numbers formation in Mewati language?

Data Collection Tool

- The present study is descriptive and qualitative in nature. Books, magazines and newspapers are used for the documentations of data.

Theoretical Framework

- Hockett (1958)'s morphological models are implemented in the current study. Hockett's (1958) classified morphological models into item- and- arrangement (IA) and item – and – Process (IP) model.



Formation of Noun according to Number

To describe the name of any place, thing and object are called a noun. In Mewati language the construction of noun is divided into two categories e.g. formation of noun according to numbers and gender

Numbers (Singulars and plurals)

The formation of numbers (formation of plurals from singulars) follow four different rules in Mewati language

Case no. 1

1. In this, the sound /o/ at the end of the words show singular slot.

Which is made plural by the replacement of vowel /o/ at the end of the stem by vowel /a/ e.g. beto (*son*)- beta (*sons*), darwajo (*door*) darwaja (*doors*), bhanjo (*nephew*) bhanja (*nephews*).

| Mewati Gloss (sg.) | Meaning | Mewati Gloss(pl.) | Meanings |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Chacho(sg) | Uncle | Chacha (pl.) | Uncles |
| Beto | Son | Beta | Sons |
| Poato | grandson | Poata | grandsons |
| Salo | Brother in law | Sala | Brothers in law |
| Choro | Boy | Chora | Boys |

Case 2.

In this case, plurals are made by the addition of consonant /n/ at the end of those singulars which sounds as /i/ e.g. chori (*girl*) chorin (*girls*), ghoari (*mare*) ghoarin (*mares*), chaabi (*house*) chaabin (*houses*).

| Mewati Gloss (sg.) | Meaning | Mewati Gloss (pl.) | Meaning |
|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Gali | Street | Galin | Streets |
| Ghari | Watch | Gharin | Watches |
| Murgl | Hen | Murgin | Hens |
| Tokri | Basket | Tokrin | Baskets |
| Chaabi | Key | Chaabin | Keys |

- Case no 3.

In this case, plurals are developed from the singulars by the addition of /an/ at the end of the singular words e.g. mulk (*country*) ~ mulkan (*countries*), khaet (*field*)~ khaetan (*fields*), baag (*garden*)~ baagan (*gardens*).

| Mewati Gloss (sg.) | Meaning | Mewati Gloss(pl.) | Meanings |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| Baat | Thing | Baatan | Things |
| Raatt | Night | Phoolan | Nights |
| Mulk | Country | Haaran | Countries |
| Phool | Flower | Phoolan | Flowers |
| Haar | Necklace | Haaran | Necklaces |

Gender formation.

In Mewati language the construction of genders (masculine and feminine) consists of three cases as well.

Case no.1

- In the first case the masculine ends in vowel sound /o/. This is replaced by /i/ for the formation of feminine e.g. choro (*boy*) ~ chori (*girl*), goaro (*horse*) ~ goari (*mare*).

| Mewati Gloss (masc.) | Meaning | Mewati Gloss (femi.) | Meaning |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Choro | Boy | Chori | girl |
| Syano | Wise male | Syani | Wise female |
| Nano | Grandfather | Nani | Grandmother |

Case 2

The Addition of /ni/ at the end of words *e.g.* *mor* (peacock) *morni* (peacock hen).

| Mewati Gloss(masc.) | Meaning | Mewati Gloss (fem.) | Meaning |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Ustaj</i> | Teacher (male) | <i>Ustani</i> | Teacher (female) |
| <i>Dewar</i> | Brother in law | <i>Dewrani</i> | Wife of brother in law |
| <i>Dactar</i> | Doctor (male) | <i>Dactarni</i> | Doctor (female) |

Case of adjectives

case 1. addition of /-i/

case 2. addition of /-to/

case 3. addition of /-o/

| Mewati Gloss | Meaning | Mewati Gloss | Meaning |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|
| Niwaj | prayer | Niwaji | Piou man |
| Khael | Game | khaelari | Player |
| Des | Country | Desi | Indigenous |

| Mewati Gloss | Meaning | Mewati Gloss | Meaning |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Khaa | eat | Khato Balkan | Eating children |
| Jaa | Go | Jato log | Going people |
| So | sleep | Soato chacho | Sleeping uncle |

| Mewati Gloss | Meaning | Mewati Gloss | Meaning |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Beth | Sit | Betho kaag | Sitting crow |
| Khol | open | Kholo bari | Opening window |
| Ur | Fly | Urto baaj | Flying eagle |

The Degree of Adjectives.

- In Mewati language comparative and superlative degree of an adjective is found in which use of /su/ and /sab su/ mentions the moderation of the quality.
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- The use of /su/ in the sentence marks the comparative degree of adjective e.
 - *Balkan su piyaro kon lagy he.*
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- “Who will be dearest than children?”
- The presence of /sab su/ is the representation of the superlative degree of the adjectives e.g
- .
 - *oow chori sab su piyari he.*
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- “That girl is more beautiful than all”

Conclusion

- Nouns, adjectives and verbs follow various rules for the development of new new words. Such cases also found in Urdu in which a change in morpheme form new words with a different meaning. Hence, it is concluded that in Mewati language inflection derivation processes play a significant role in the construction of novel words. In fact, infixation is absent in this language which is among the major word formation processes in the Arabic language.

Recommendation

- . It is also recommended that being a first research on the grammatical structure of this language other linguistic aspects are present for computational analysis e.g. phonology, syntax, semantics, etc.