

# Morphology of Mewati Language.

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## Abstract

*This paper focuses on the morphology of Mewati language. Mewati language is among the Indo- Aryan languages and is the mother tongue of Meo people. Meo people are the inhabitants of Mewat which is an ancient region in India. So, Mewati is the vernacular of Meo or Mayo people living in the Mewat. It is reported that after 1947 a lot Meos migrated towards Pakistan and settled in different areas here. So, aim of this paper is to examine the structures of Mewati language and different formats behind the construction of the novel words. In this regard a qualitative and descriptive study have been done in order investigate the different word formation process in Mewati language. Hocket's (1958) morphological models Item –and – Arrangement models or (IA) and Item- and – Process models or (IP) implemented in methodology for the analysis of the current data.*

*The data was collected from book, magazines, and newspapers on Mewati language. The data is arranged into nouns, cases, verbs, and adjectives. This paper documented properties of script and grammar of Mewati language along with brief history origin of Mewati language. The contrastive study of Mewati and urdu have been done in the proceeding section while keeping in mind the end results of the research. The data is represented systematically in tables with italic Mewati words and meanings in English. This demonstration will help the non- native readers in understanding of the Mewati grammar*

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1.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 [1].

It is stated that Meos migrated towards Pakistan from Mewat and settled in different cities in Pakistan e.g. Kasur, Sialkot, Multan, near Wagha boarder, 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 [2]. Now, it is also evaluated that approximately 12 million people are living in various areas of Pakistan. Majority is living in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtun (KPK) and Baluchistan [3].

In addition to this, the word Meo is described as “a singular masculine word which means a brave and illiterate nation of Mewat” [4]. Mewati language is a morphologically rich language with 39 alphabets, 9 vowels, 31 consonants and 2 diphthongs. The supra segmental features are rare in this language. There are nine cases in this dialect: nominative, vocative, agentive, accusative, instrumental, locative, and genitive [5].

In Mewati language there are a lot of words are adopted from other languages of the world like Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and English. Those words are used in modified forms or in close to their original expression. For example, those words are niwaj, hajj, sadak, kitab, kalam etc. [6].

ا ب پ ت ث ج چ ح خ د  
ڈ ر ژ س ش ص ض ع غ ف ق  
گ ل م ن و ہ ی ے آ بھ تھ  
جھ چھ ڈھ ڈھ ک گھ ل نھ  
The words from Persian and Arabic language are given below  
ک ح خ ز ذ ص ض ط ظ  
ع غ ف ق

While taking into account various aspects of Mewati language, it is demonstrated that in Mewati language, that Mewati language is classified into five kinds:

.*khari Mewati* (ميواتی کھڑی), 2). *Burj Mewati* (ميواتی رج), 3). *Rathi Mewati* (ميواتی رٹی), 4). *Nahera Mewati* (ميواتی نہیڑا), 5). *Kathera Mewati* (ميواتی کتھڑا). It is also stated that Mewati language is divided into two major types which *khari Mewati* (ميواتی کھڑی) and *Pari Mewati* (ميواتی پیری) [7].

It is also depicted that for the understanding of accent and structure of any language it is very important to communicate with the native speaker of that language. The observation and practice of required language will reveal the exact word structure and its pronunciation [8].

Furthermore, it is perceived that the accent of Mewati language is quite rough. As, Mewati language is the dialect of Rajasthani language and there is also some differences found in both the languages like there is no presence of “L” (ل) sound found in Rajasthani language like Mewati language. In Mewati language both “L” and “D” sound is replaced by “R” sound e.g. [9]

**Table: 1.1**

Rajasthani Language	Burj Basha	Mewati
Palol	Paror	Parol
Sadak (Road)	Sarak	Serak (Road)

Similarly, the syntactic arrangement of the words in Mewati language resembles with the Indo- Aryan languages. This dialect also follows the SOV formula for the description of complete sentence expression [Srivast]. For example

✓ *Beto iskul javey go*  
“Son will go to school”

#### 1.1.1. Aim of the study

To explore the strategies of word formation in Mewati language?

#### 1.1.2. Research Questions

1. What are the strategies of word formation processes in Mewati language?
2. What is the procedure of gender and numbers formation in Mewati language?
3. What is the difference between Urdu and Mewati marking of case?

#### 1.1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to explore the morphological structure of Mewati language. The rules of word construction in Mewati language.

#### 1.1.4. Scope of the Study

Morphology being the sub branch of linguistics which study the internal structure of the words. The objective of the current study is to explore the rules and arrangement of the words and its constituents.

So, the structure of nouns, verbs, adjectives and case markers are explored which revealed the distinct morphological characteristics of Mewati language. Mewati language being an indo Aryan language also exhibits similarity of scripts with Urdu and Hindi language. Hence, the study of patterns of word formation of Mewati language is important in its sense of first investigatory report of its morphological structure.

#### 1.1.5. Delimitation of the Study

The existing study is narrowed to the morphology of the Mewati language which is one of the sub-discipline among the other disciplines of linguistics like phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics etc. So, the focus of the research is on investigation of patterns of word formation in Mewati language.

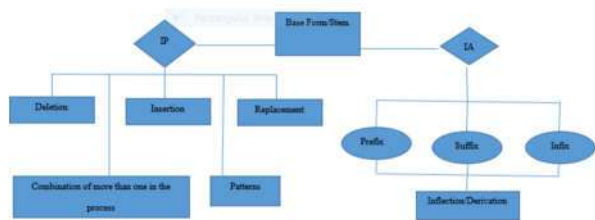
#### 1.1.6. Data Collection Tools

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

#### 1.1.7. Theoretical Frame Work

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

Item – and – Arrangement (IA) model is named as morphemic and non- procession model. It is also entitled as affixes vs. morphemes model. In which, items are *morphs* or *morphemes* while arrangement symbolizes *sequence* of morphemes. So, IA is the exhibition of linear arrangement of morphemes. For example, the word chairs is a linear combination of two morphemes *chair* +/s/.



Item – and – process or (IP) model is called non-linear and processual model. In which items are titled as morphemes while process is the representation of rules. In this model morphemes can be added, deleted, converted and replaced by applying rules. For example, in the formulation of plurals of the word ‘fans’ the morphemes ‘fan’ attached with the morpheme /s/, /z/ [10].

## 2. Literature Review

The anatomical study of words and their structures is called morphology. This study base on the analysis of morphemes, affixation, reduplication and compounding. It is communicated that a variety of morphemes are existed as: prefix, stem, infix, and suffix. Even a single morphemes ‘*lailmi*’ in Urdu word which means ‘*unawareness*’ can be broken down into three morphemes. These three morphemes are prefix *la* ‘*un*’ and Arabic stem ‘*ilm*’ ‘*awareness*’ and Urdu suffix –i. the morphological analysis of this word reveals that the prefix *la* converts the noun *ilm* into an adjective ‘*lailm*’ which is then changed into another noun ‘*lailmi*’ by the addition of the suffix –i [11].

While it is also states morphology deals with the morphemes and how they arrange to form variant words [12]. In addition to, it is illustrated that for studying and understanding of language, it is essential to investigate the “word formation processes” and “rules” of constructing new words. The study of arrangement and fundamental procedures in the coinage of novel words which enhance the lexical vocabulary of the language. Hence, these rules and processes are the formatives which are productive in nature [13].

Morphology is sub-categorized into two kinds: inflectional and derivational. Many morphologists make a distinction between inflection and derivation. The difference between both the types depends upon the attachment of a morpheme to the stem or root of the words. As, inflection has capability of forming the form of the same word without changing the category of the word. For example, *basta* ‘bag’ *baste* ‘bags’ and *basto* (plural oblique). In this example, the word *plate* is singular noun, which changes into plural by the additions of two different plural markers ‘-e’, and ‘-o’. This shows the oblique and vocative forms of the noun

as well. Hence, inflected forms are variants of the same word [14].

Derivation on the other hand, is anti-parallel in processing, in which novel words are developed by altering the category of the base. For example, in Mewati language the derivation process is *dhaan* ‘wealth’ which is a noun and changes into an adjective by the addition of the suffix ‘i’ into *dhaani* ‘wealthy/rich person’ which is an adjective in characteristics [15].

In addition to the categories of the morphology, it is also illuminated that the words are made up of small grammatical units called morphemes, which has an essential impact on the semantic and syntactic behavior of the words. Those morphemes are the smallest linguistics signs which are helpful in the study of the words. They are arranged in arbitrary sounds for establishing new words with different meanings. Morphemes are further divided into three types: root, stem and base, the root is defined as the core of the word which instantiates the various other forms of word e.g. *talk*, *talks*, *talking*, *talked* etc. in many language like English many roots can stand alone these types of roots are called free morphemes [16].

Although, the acceptance of any affix is called stem or when a root accepts an affix it is in the form of stem. For example, the word ‘*foolishness*’ is a combination of root, stem and suffix. It is worth mentioning here that the affixes are the bound morphemes which can attach to the root, stem and base as well e.g. *un-*, *dis-*, *-ful*, *-ness*, *-s*, *-es* etc. The morphemes are sub classified into three types, prefix, suffix, and infix

Prefix: when a bound morpheme attached at the starting of the root or stem e.g. *un-happy*, *in-decent*, *il-legal*, and *disapprove*. Here in these examples *un-*, *in-*, *il-*, *dis-* prefixes. Suffix: in this case the morpheme attaches at the end of the root or stem e.g. *respect-full*, *honor-able*, *foolish-ness*, *help-less* etc. *-full*, *-able*, *-ness*, *-less* etc. is types of suffix.

Infix: when a morpheme is inserted in the mid of the root it is called infix. Arabic language is the best example of infix contrary to English which has no infix system. The word *kitab* ‘book;’ changes into ‘*ktb*’ and ‘*intkb*’. [17]

## 3. Method

### 3.1. Research Design

The present research is qualitative in nature. So, it follows Hocket’s morphological models as descriptive research design.

#### 3.1.1. Data Analysis

Hocket (1958)’s morphological models: item- and – arrangement model or (IA) and item – and- process

model or (IP) are used in the analysis of data of the present study. These models provide the base for the construction of novel words through inflection and derivation.

### 3.1.2. Formation of Noun according to Number

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

### 3.1.3. Numbers (Singulars and plurals)

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

#### 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*).

**Table: 3.1**

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

#### Case no.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*).

**Table: 3.2**

Mewati Gloss (sg.)	Meaning	Mewati Gloss (pl.)	Meaning
<i>Gali</i>	Street	<i>Galin</i>	Streets

<i>Ghari</i>	Watch	<i>Gharin</i>	Watches
<i>Murgi</i>	Hen	<i>Murgin</i>	Hens
<i>Tokri</i>	Basket	<i>Tokrin</i>	Baskets
<i>Chaabi</i>	Key	<i>Chaabin</i>	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*).

**Table: 3.3**

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

### 3.1.4. 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*).

**Table: 3.4**

Mewati Gloss (masc.)	Meaning	Mewati Gloss (femi.)	Meaning
<i>Choro</i>	Boy	<i>Chori</i>	girl
<i>Syano</i>	Wise male	<i>Syani</i>	Wise female

<i>Nano</i>	Grandfather	<i>Nani</i>	Grandmother
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### Case no. 2

In this case feminizes are formed by replacing /a/ of masculine by /i/ e.g. phoopa (*uncle*)-phoopi (*aunt*), kaka (*baby boy*)-kaki (*baby girl*) etc.

**Table: 3.5**

Mewati Gloss (masc.)	Meaning	Mewati Gloss (fem.)	Meaning
<i>phoopa</i>	Uncle	<i>phoopi</i>	Aunt
<i>Ghoara</i>	Horse	<i>Ghoari</i>	Mare
<i>Beta</i>	Son	<i>Beti</i>	Daughter

### Case no. 3

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

**Table.3.6**

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)

## Cases or Case Markers in Mewati Language

It is stated that case is “system of marking dependent nouns for the type of relationship they bear to their heads” [18]

In Mewati language three cases experienced which are nominative, vocative and agentive case. Other cases are found but in this study we will discuss the above three.

### 3.1.5. Nominative case

The nominative case of the Mewati language is unmarked

✓ **Chori ayee**

Chori (noun), ayee (came, past participle)  
“The girl came”

✓ **Balkan roato**

Balkan (children, noun pl.), roato (Weep, present participle)  
“The Children weep”

### 3.1.6. Agentive case

This case is marked by /-ne/. This case shows the subject and object agreement in the sentence e.g.

✓ **Bhai ne roat khai**

Bhai (N), roat (O), khai (Verb, past participle), ne (agn. case)  
“Brother ate bread”

✓ **Tum ne dud piyo**

Tum (N), ne (agn. case), dud (O), piyo (verb, past participle)  
“You drank milk”

### 3.1.7. Vocative case

In this case the use of /re/ or /ore/ is marked for addressing

✓ **re rabb mu maryo**

Re-rabb (expression), mu (N), maryo (dead, verb, past participle)  
“Oh God! I am dead”

✓ **ore amma kithe soano**

ore(listen), amma(mother, N), kithe(where, H.v), soano(sleep, present progressive)  
“Listen! Where is mother sleeping”.

### 3.1.8. Accusative case

In Mewati language accusative case is not morphologically marked. It occurs with both the cases without any marked condition. For example,

✓ **ai -nE bula** ai (mother, noun sg.), -nE(accusative case), bula(verb)

“Call the mother”

✓ **Chacho -nE bhejo**

Chacho (uncle, noun sg.), -nE(accusative case), bhejo (verb)  
“Sent to uncle”.

### 3.1.9. Genitive case

It is said in Mewati language the genitive case is marked for gender numbers like in Urdu language. In

this case the case markers are /-k/, /-r/ are named accusative case markers. For example,

✓ **Raja ko ghoaro**

Raja (noun), ko (agentive, case), ghoaro(object)  
“Raja’s horse”

✓ **Lugai ki chaabin**

Lugai (wife, noun), ki (agentive case), chaabin (keys, object)  
“Wife’s keys”

### 3.1.10. Locative case

In Mewati language locative case markers are marked as –mẽ , -mã , -par. These locative markers of Mewati language are like Urdu. For example, in Urdu the locative case markers are –mai, and -par for indicating location.

**Example:**

✓ **bhai khaat par leto ho** bhai ( brother, noun), khaat( cot, object), par (Locative case), leto ( verb), ho( preposition)  
“Brother was sleeping on the cot”

✓ **rah mã nadi**

rah (way, noun), mã (locative case), nadi(river, object)  
“River on the way”

### 3.1.11. Instrumental case

In Mewati language instrumental case is marked by saĩ, -se, and -seĩ. For example,

✓ **chamcho se kha**

chamcho (spoon, noun), se(instr. case), kha (verb)  
“Eat with spoon”

## Verbs

Verb defines the state of action, being and state of being. In Mewati language the verbs are constructed on different conditions. Two types of verbs on the basis of presence of object is perceived which is called transitive (presence of object) and intransitive (without object).

The intransitive verb converted into transitive by following the rules given below in the cases

#### Case no. 1

The insertion of morpheme /o/ at the end of the stem e.g. bas (live)~ baso (make one to live), sun (listen)~ suno (make one to listen) etc.

**Table: 3.7**

Transitive	Meaning	Intransitive	Meaning
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<i>Likh</i>	Write	<i>Likho</i>	Make to write
<i>Chup</i>	Hide	<i>Chupo</i>	Make to hide
<i>Ud</i>	Fly	<i>Udo</i>	Make to fly

#### Case no.2

The insertion of morpheme /a/ at the end of the stem e.g. bas (live)~ basa (make one to live), sun (listen)~ suna (make one to listen).

**Table: 3.8**

Mewati Gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Pooch</i>	Ask	<i>Poocha</i>	Make someone to ask
<i>Bol</i>	Speak	<i>Bola</i>	Make someone to speak
<i>Khol</i>	Open	<i>Khola</i>	Make someone to open
<i>Pis</i>	Grind	<i>Pisa</i>	Make someone to grind
<i>Khod</i>	Dig	<i>Khoda</i>	Make someone to dig

#### Case no. 3

The addition of cluster of vowels /ayo/ by deleting sound /o/ e.g. baso (live)~ basayo (help someone in living), suno (listen)~ sunayo (make someone to live) etc.

**Table: 3.9**

Mewati Gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Likh</i>	write	<i>likhayo</i>	Make someone to write
<i>Dekh</i>	see	<i>dekhayo</i>	Make someone to see
<i>pak</i>	Cook	<i>pakayo</i>	Make someone to cook

#### Case no. 4

Attachment of morpheme /+ao/ at end of the stem of root e.g. tehal( walk)~ tehalao (help in movement), sun(listen)~ sunao(help in listening)

**Table: 3.10**

Mewati Gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Kat</i>	Cut	<i>katao</i>	Help in cutting
<i>Rakh</i>	keep	<i>rakhao</i>	Help in keeping
<i>Char</i>	climb	<i>charao</i>	Help in climbing

### Case no. 5

The addition of morpheme /+to/ at the end position of the stem in order to make the progressive verb e.g. parh (study)~parhto (studying), ja (go)~jato (going) etc.

Table: 3.11

Mewati Gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Likh</i>	Write	<i>likto</i>	Writing
<i>Kha</i>	Eat	<i>khato</i>	Eating
<i>Aa</i>	Come	<i>aato</i>	Coming

### Case no. 6

Addition the insertion of / +wayo/ while deleting the last /o/ sound at the end of the stem e.g. poocho (ask) poochwayo (make someone to ask), daro(fear) darwayo(make someone to fear) etc.

Table: 3. 12

Mewati Gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Poochto</i>	asking	<i>Poochwayo</i>	Make someone to ask
<i>Bolto</i>	speaking	<i>Bolwayo</i>	Make someone to speak
<i>Kholto</i>	Open	<i>Kholwayo</i>	Make someone to open
<i>Pisto</i>	Grinding	<i>Piswayo</i>	Make someone to grind
<i>Khodto</i>	Digging	<i>Khodwayo</i>	Make someone to dig

## 3.2. Adjectives

Adjective is the expression of quality of any person and thing. Which makes it different from the others. In Mewati language the construction of adjective is by two different ways one is from the noun base and second is from verb base. For example, **Case no .1** The addition of morpheme /+i/ convert a noun into adjective e.g. *kaam~kaami worker*), *phoj~phojji*.

Table: 3.13

Mewati gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Niwaj</i>	prayer	<i>Niwaji</i>	Pious man
<i>Khael</i>	Game	<i>khaelari</i>	Player
<i>Des</i>	Country	<i>Desi</i>	Indigenous

### Case no. 2

The insertion of morpheme /+to/ at the end of the verb base form the adjective e.g. *mar~ marto naag*, *naach~naachto choro* etc.

Table: 3.14

Mewati Gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Khaa</i>	eat	<i>Khato</i>	Eating
		<i>Balkan</i>	children
<i>Jaa</i>	Go	<i>Jato log</i>	Going people
<i>So</i>	sleep	<i>Soato chacho</i>	Sleeping uncle

### Case no. 3

The addition of the morpheme /+o/ at the end of the verb stem also form the adjectives e.g. *chakh~chakho aam*, *toot~tooto darwajo* etc.

Table: 3.15

Mewati Gloss	Meaning	Mewati Gloss	Meaning
<i>Beth</i>	Sit	<i>Betho kaag</i>	Sitting crow
<i>Khol</i>	open	<i>Kholo bari</i>	Opening window
<i>Ur</i>	Fly	<i>Urto baaj</i>	Flying eagle

## Degree of Adjectives.

In Mewati language comparative and superlative degree of adjective is found in which use of /su/ and /sab su/ mentions the moderation of the quality.

1. The use of /su/ in the sentence marks the comparative degree of adjective e.

✓ *Balkan su piyaro kon lagy he.*

“Who will be dearest than children?”

2. The presence of /sab su/ is the representation of the superlative degree of the adjectives e.g

✓ *oow chori sab su piyari he.*

“That girl is more beautiful than all”

## 4. Conclusion

As discussed earlier that morphology is the investigation of core structure of words. In Mewati language inflectional and derivation processes are found in the establishment of novel words like Urdu language. For example, inflection and derivation processes in Mewati language follow the rules and sequences steps like item-and process model and item-and – arrangement model. The inflection follows the IA model in which morphemes arranged sequentially in the formation of the new words e.g. *bag~ bags*, *chair~ chairs* etc.

While, IP model exhibits the features of derivational morphology in which rules are followed for the making of new words. For example, in Mewati language naam (*name*) a noun changes into naami (*famous*) adjectives like Urdu. Expression of case marking in Mewati language is also like the Urdu language in which nine cases are found.

Nominative case is unmarked in both the language and rest of the cases show agreement of nouns with the verbs and vice versa.

The adjectives and verbs follow various rules for the development of new verbs and adjectives. Such case also found in Urdu in which a change in morpheme form verb with different meaning. Hence, it is concluded that in Mewati language inflection derivation processes play 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 Arabic language.

## 5. Discussion and Recommendation

The present study revealed the morphological structure of Mewati language which has no official script, which is among the eight dialects of Rajasthani language.

Mewati language is not restricted to only Mewat, it is spoken as vernacular wherever the Meo people reside. It shares many commonalities and differences with the Urdu and Hindi language as well. Although, the accent is quite rough than both the languages. 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.

## 6. REFERENCES

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