

Code mixing and indigenization in lahori mewati



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to carry out a research on sociolinguistic variables facilitating the code mixing and indigenization in Lahori Mewati Language. Back in 1947 Mewatis migrated from the present-day state of Haryana, India and settled themselves in different regions of newly formed Pakistan. After that, migrated Mewatis eventually came in close contact with various dialects and languages spoken and studied in Pakistan. Such an exposure brought forward some sociolinguistic variables who further gauged the quality and quantity of code mixing/indigenization in Lahori Mewati dialect. Subsequently on the basis of these variables different social groups were categorized and studied. During the course of subject research it was revealed that under the influence sociolinguistic variables, for example the education and age, Meawti dialect of Lahore region undergone through different linguistic changes. These changes when investigated and evaluated they were found particular as well as pertinent to a specific social group. On the basis of these results conclusions were iterated who correlate the type and extent of change with nature, behavior and communal preferences of a specific social group. The present study also explores intergenerational lexical shift in the Mewati language attributed by education and technological interaction. Labov (1963, 1966) argues that language change can be observed through different age groups. The data was collected from 36 respondents. Out of these 18 were belonging to three different age groups i.e. 15-30 years, 31-45 years, and 46-60 years. Rests of 18 respondents were from three educational categories i.e. educated, semi-educated and non-educated. All the respondents were inhabitants of Lahore region, which is in a way representative of the target population. The study shows that the Mewatis of age group 46-60 years are deemed as true representatives of Mewati who are found to be the least susceptible social group towards language changes via code mixing or indigenization It is undoubtedly obvious that future of Mewati is the linguistic attitude of its youth and educated class who are observed with a greater rate of English and Urdu code mixing in Mewati language. This change introduced by the constant shade of sociolinguistic variables is believed as an inescapable phenomenon of Lahori Mewati Language.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

Human is the only social animal of world and language is an integral part of human life. Language is necessary in human's daily conversation. It is limited not only to oral expression where one communicates with others, but it has also a written form associated with grammatical rules. In majority of cases written interpretation, unlike oral expression, is more vivid and understandable where a reader is comparatively at a better level to appreciate what writer is trying to deliver. Almost all human interactions and activities are interconnected with language. So is true about Philosophy which has deep roots embedded in language.