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Reflexivization in Binding: An Analysis of Mewati NP Structures

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the structural binding of NPs in Mewati language with a special focus on the use of anaphors within NPs. The origin of Mewati dates back to Old Mewat and Rajhistan in India. This language is spoken among the Meo people living in Lahore, Sialkot, Narowal, Kasur and various other cities in Pakistan. The syntactic order of Mewati is SOV which is a definable feature of most of the Indo Aryan languages. Nominal pronouns of Mewati language differ in terms of case, gender and number but reflexive pronoun is neutral with regard to phi-features. The principles and conditions laid in Binding theory proposed by Chomsky (1981) provide a theoretical framework for this study.The findings explore that in contrast to English where reflexive vary with gender and number, a single reflexive or anaphor is used in Mewati. The results recommend investigating the syntactic patterns of all Pakistani languages in order to create computational frameworks in those languages.

Introduction

Mewati language is spoken as a sociolect in regions of India as well as in some cities of Pakistan. This language has been chosen for analysis of NPs and domain of reflexivization within NPs. For the purpose of analysis, the data has been taken/extracted from a newspaper (MEO International, published from Lahore). Different sentences are analyzed by following the framework provided by Chomsky (1981). The domain of reflexivization in Indo-Aryan languages, especially Mewati is clausal binding. Antecedent and anaphor share the same clause in a sentence, the distant reflexive/anaphor makes the Mewati sentence as ungrammatical.

Mewati language as being the language of a minority or a sociolect has not been studied much. The concerned literature shows that only one paper by Ms. Fareed (2015) has been published yet on Mewati. The said paper studies the morphology of Mewati language. The researcher is particularly interested in studying this language with special attention to syntactic structures and ordering patterns of this language. Comparative analysis with English has not given much space in this article but for the non-native audience, translations into English will automatically draw a comparison of different structures of both the languages.

All languages share some of the properties inherent in their structure. Chomsky called this phenomenon as Universal Grammar (UG). It lays down some principles for all languages and parameters are indicators of varying degrees in languages. This paper is also an attempt at analyzing the principles of UG and the indicators of variety among languages. The point in case here is the structure of NPs.

Literature Review

Syntax is not only concerned with the structures but meaning within the structures as well. Meanings of NPs are dependent on the context and situation created through discourse around them. Meanings of NPs are contextually driven. In English, NPs represent the real world e.g.

Patricia wrote a letter to her mother.

The above mentioned sentence has NPs in it which entities like Patricia, a letter and her mother represent the real expressions. Some entities have independent existence still they need to be situated in the structure in order to have their meanings determined. There are few other NPs whose existence is highly dependent on the other laid in the context. For studying the nature of NPs and their dependence on each other, their binding relationship is studied. (Carnie, 2001, p. 89)

While studying the structures of languages, binary merger operations cannot be ignored. Technical literature on these binary operations names each entity as a constituent of a particular immediate location of these entities. Constituent structures are represented through nodes. Nodes are further classified into two: terminal nodes and non-terminal nodes. The bottom of the tree has terminal nodes whereas non- terminal nodes are represented through phrasal boundaries i.e. AdvP, NP, TP, PP etc. These phrasal boundaries show the immediate constituents of a particular phrase. C-command is one of the particularly important syntactic relations. It is conventionally known as constituent-command. These constituent commands determine the relative position of different constituents in a same tree. Radford (2004) defines C-command: A constituent X c-commands its sister constituent Y and any constituent Z which is contained within Y (P. 91).

C-commanding relationship is a relationship between sisters and nieces. This relationship neither exists between cousins nor between mother and daughter. Carnie (2001) defines this relationship onto two levels: formal and informal. On formal level, a node c-commands its sisters and all the daughters of its sisters whereas informally any node c-commands another node if every branching node dominating the former also dominates the latter and neither former nor latter dominate the other (p. 75). There are two kinds of C- command relationship i.e. Symmetric c-command and Asymmetric c-command. The relation held only between sisters is asymmetric c-command whereas the relation between aunt and her nieces is known as asymmetric c-commanding. (Carnie, 2001, p. 76)

Wuijts (2015) provides an alternative to c-command as a binding condition. He proposes that binding is not dependent upon c-command but it depends on the precedence. The precedence is a variation to the conditions of precedence. Wuijts quotes Bruening (2013) who believes that there are several empirical examples when c-command fails, indicating that it is inherently flawed, and It is unable to determine whether pronouns are used appropriately or not. Then, using the crucial concept of precedence, Bruening suggests a different relation as phase command. He also mentions that the grammatical rules governing pronouns and the variable binding of pronouns that occur with quantified noun phrases and wh-phrases are not the same. (Wuijts, 2015, p. 2).

B¨uring (2005) defines semantic binding and illustrates its use of the c-command operation: A binder, represented by β, binds any NP semantically and only in cases where:

(a) β c-commands NP

(b) NP and β are coindexed

(c) No binder prefix β' exists, which c-commands β and satisfies (a) and (b). (B¨urings, 2005, p. 86)

Furthermore, the analysis of reflexives involves a syntactic relation that ultimately serves as a helpful tool to diagnose structures. There are a number of hypotheses available for the analysis of reflexive relationship. This relationship is told by Adger (2002) in the following words: A node A c-commands B if, and only if:

a) B is A's sister
b) A's sister contains B. (Adger, 2002, p. 93)

Apart from the relationship between nodes, reflexives, being phi features, are also required to maintain a relationship with the word that they share characteristics with.

This is known as its **antecedent.** One of these relationships is c-command relationship. Adger (2002) further goes on to make ground for **Reflexive Binding**. This kind of relationship exists between the reflexive pronouns and their antecedents. For instance,

He did this work himself.

In this example, 'he' is the **antecedent** of 'himself' and 'himself' is an **anaphor**. Antecedents give meaning to anaphors. Co referentiality is one of the criteria for reflexive pronouns. Reflexives, or anaphors, should allude to the nearest antecedent to the subject in accordance with the localization requirement (Rudnev, 2008, p.2). Reflexive pronoun must be coreferential with any c-commanding or a preceding expression (Adger, 2002). Reuland (2016) presents the views of Cole, Hermen and Yanti on anaphors and pronominals. According to them there is a strict division between anaphora and pronominals. This division is reflected in two conditions. According to condition A anaphors, elements like 'himself' in English must be bound in their local domain (roughly the domain of the nearest subject). On the other hand, condition B expresses that pronominals, elements like him in English should not be bound in this local domain (and may – but need not – be bound in a larger domain) (Reuland, 2016, pp. 1-2). Local domain or locality is determined by the clause in which the anaphor is serving. Antecedent and anaphora must be in the same clause, antecedent cannot be in lower clause (Barrie, 2017). The examples in this regard are given below:

1) Anna knows herself very well.
2) *Anna knows that Hardie likes herself.
3) Anna knows that Hardie admires himself.

In the first example, herself and Anna are coreferential to each other. Moreover, herself is bound with Anna so it incorporates the principle of local domain. The second example is ungrammatical because Anna is not bound with herself as the locality principle is violated in it and Hardie does not qualify herself due to gender specification. Here phi features also play their role to determine the syntactic relationship of words in a sentence. **Binding Domain** of anaphor and antecedent is the clause in which both the entities function. Berrie concludes by saying that binding domain for an anaphor is the smallest domain that contains the anaphor and an accessible subject (a subject other than the anaphor).(Barrie, 2017, p. 293). The requirements on binding really originate from several sources, as demonstrated by Reinhart and Reuland (1993). One might infer this from

morpho-syntactic requirements on the grammatical encoding of dependencies, and another way is from the features of reflexive predicates, where a predicate is considered reflexive if one of its arguments binds another.

Principles of Binding Theory

Binding theory revolves around the nominal and reflexive pronouns. Various cases of nominal pronouns lay some principles for the binding theory. These principles are universally found languages across the world. Three principles are as follows:

    a. "Anaphors (e.g. reciprocals and reflexives) must be A-bound in their governing category.
    b. Pronouns must not be A-bound in their governing category.
    c. Full NPs (known as denoting expressions or Referential (R-) expressions) must not be A-bound"   (Black, 1999, p. 44).

The first principle is simply pointing to the boundness of anaphors in their governing category. This boundness can be shown through the following example:

Mary believes that John dislikes himself/*herself.

In this example, Mary is NP1 whereas John is NP2. The boundness of NP2 is applicable to 'himself'. NP1 is far enough to reach the anaphora. *herself' in the example above becomes unapplicable to NP2 because the phi feature *gender* does not qualify John but Mary that is NP1 and out of binding reach or domain of it.

Second principle states that a pronoun can only be used if it is not bound or it is far from the binder. In the example 1), 'him' cannot be used to refer back to NP2 because it is bound with NP2.

Third principle of binding theory claims ruling out the repetition of the nouns e.g.
John likes *John to be a dentist soon.
John likes him to be a dentist soon.

Black (1999) subscribes to the principles of binding theory and in order to avoid any complexity with the long explanations on these principles, he presents few of the simplified principles in order to avoid any confusion. These following lines present their simplified version:

a. Reflexives and movements must be co-indexed with the closest subject;
b. Category of pronouns cannot co-index with the subject that is within the closest range;
c. Movement traces and Full NPs must not co-index with any of the subjects or objects (p.45).

Another of a technical term 'co-indexation' has been introduced in the principles above. This co-indexation means allotting the domain to a particular NP within a sentence boundary.

Material and Methods

The paper follows following steps to carry out the analysis of NPs in Mewati language:

- The data for analysis of NPs was taken from the speech of native speaker.
- The researcher does not intervene in the speech by the native speakers in order to make it sound natural.
- The data is collected from 10 speakers of Mewati language.
- The data/sentences are analyzed against the principles and constraints given in Binding Theory.

The class of nominal phrases is outlined in the Principles of Binding Theory; these phrases are divided into three categories. Pronouns, complete NPs, and anaphors are some examples of these categories. The two characteristics that define them are [±anaphoric] and [±nominal]. Pronouns are [-ana,+pro], reflexives and reciprocals are [+ana,-pro], and complete nominal phrases are [-ana,-pro] since they are neither pronominal nor anaphoric (Black, 1999, p. 45). The term 'reflexive' refers to an element that must be bound, it must have an antecedent with some syntactically definable domain. The term 'pronominal' refers to a pronoun that is free in its syntactically definable domain. (Dalrymple, 1993, p. 2) The binding domain for an anaphoric element is minimal S or NP.

The present study is also manifested in the light of binding theory which not only lays certain principles but the conditions on binding of NPs in sentences. Chomsky explains these principles and condition which becomes framework for this study. Principles are as follows:

P 1: An anaphor needs to be controlled by its governing category.
P 2: A pronoun in its governing category has to be free.
P 3: Anywhere an R-expression is, must be free. (Chomsky, 1981, p. 188)

Besides these principles, there are certain conditions applied on binding of NPs. These conditions are also given below:

C 1: It is necessary for an anaphor to have a c-commanding antecedent.
C 2: Any node 'A' can bind another node, 'B', if: (i) A c-commands B, and (ii) A and B, both are co-indexed.

It means that Binding relation is highly dependent upon the relation of c-command and co-indexation. Mewati data is analyzed against these structural relations in order to find out whether it satisfies the principles and condition of binding or not.

Results and Discussion

Data for this analysis has been taken from the speech of 10 speakers of Mewati language. This data has been supplied with gloss and translations in English. Though various terminology for the phenomenal features of Mewati language has yet not been discovered. But this paper lays foundation for various other researches on Mewati language. The following lines discuss the already present terminology to explore the features of Mewati.

Distribution of NPs in Mewati language

The three types of NPs are:

i.   *Referring-expressions (R-expressions)*: These are the NPs that derive their meaning from the speech and immediate context in which they are used and they refer to the real entities present in the real world. The R-expressions in Mewati are generally

- Those expressions that refer to the real world entities e.g. کتاب، میلہ، قلم
- Expressions that are used to name a particular person e.g.اقرا، سعدیہ، علی

To identify the R-expressions in Mewati, refer to the following sentence:

In this sentence:

1)   عائشہ نے کافی کپ مہ پائی۔

Poured in cup coffee Aisha
Aisha poured coffee in cup.

(عائشہ) is the name of a person and (کپ) is a word that refers to an entity in the real world and they both are R-expressions.

ii.   Anaphors*: Anaphors are noun phrases that require another noun phrase in the sentence to be the source of their meaning. The NP from which the anaphor gets it meaning is commonly understood as its *antecedent*. The NP that functions as the antecedent of an anaphor can be an R-expressions as well as a pronoun. The important point here is that anaphor refers to the same entity that the antecedent refers to. Antecedents are mostly at the subject position and function as the binders of the anaphors. Typical anaphor in Mewati is : آپی

For example:

2)   وا(اقرا) نے اپنا کپڑاں آپی استری کراں ہاں۔
Has pressed herself clothes her she(Iqra)
She (Iqra) has herself pressed her clothes.

In this sentence (اقرا) is the antecedent that is the name of a person and (آپی) is an anaphor that gets its meaning from its antecedent and they both refer to the same person (اقرا).

Look at another sentence in Mewati.

In this sentence,

3)   اُو وائے نہ پڑھ سکی جو وانے آپی لکھو ہو۔
Had written herself she which could read not that she
She couldn't read what she herself had written.

(وا) is the antecedent which works as a pronoun and (آپی) is an anaphor that gets its meaning from its antecedent and it refers to the same entity as (وا) does.

Pronouns: NPs that may optionally get their meaning from another NP in the sentence or from another source entirely (such as the discourse's context or earlier

sentences), are called ***pronouns.*** Pronouns are known as (اسم ضمیر) in Mewati. Typical pronouns in Mewati (وا، ثُو، توئِے، تم، ای، ہم، أُوناں،أُو، وائِے) are used at the place of the subject and at object`s position.

For example in the sentence,

4)   فاخرہ نے اپنا بارں مہ وائِے بتایو۔
told him about herself Fakhira

Fakhira told him about herself.

(وائِے) is a pronoun that gets its meaning from the context of the discourse and not from any other NP in the sentence. But the meaning of the pronoun (اپنا) is derived from another NP in the sentence that is (فاخرہ). (فاخرہ) is an R-expression and here it functions as the antecedent of the pronoun.

Some other points that are important to be discussed before analyzing the principles of the binding theory and the interpretation of NPs are: binding domain; co-indexation; c-command and government.

Binding and Co-indexation

Binding is a kind of co-indexation. A general mechanism called co-indexation is employed to show that two NPs refer to the same thing. How we use this mechanism is that after each NP, a subscript letter is written or assigned. The same index is obtained if the NPs refer to the same thing but if they make reference to various entities they obtain different indices. Usually it is started with the letter ***i*** and is worked way down the alphabet. The subscript letters are called/known as ***indices*** or ***indexes*** (singular is ***index***). The same index is assigned to NPs in a sentence that relate to the same subject, which is known as coindexation. For example if we take a Mewati sentence:

5)   [وا]i نے [آپی]i[وا]j چھوری سو بات کری ہی۔
Has talked to girl that himself he
He himself has talked to that girl.

In this sentence, there are three NPs. Among them (وا) and (آپی) refer to the same entity so they get the same index (i) and they are co-indexed whereas the second (وا) is not referring to the same entity as first subject. Here the second (وا) is co given a different subscript (j). In English sentence, we have three of NPs two of them refer to same person whereas the other pronoun pronounces the presence of another entity. Epstein (1995) contends that the use of Merge or Move/Attract should result in the derivational definition of c-command.

Binding and C-command

Binding is not merely co-indexation but it refers to co-indexation as well as c-commanding relationship. Structural relation between antecedents and It is necessary for the antecedent to c-command the anaphor in order for it to function. The rules of c-command are as follows:

*A node **'X'** must c-command its **sister 'Y'** and all the **daughters and granddaughters of** its sister 'Y'.*

A node 'Y' is c-commanded by a node 'X' in the cases where

(i) X is not superior to Y;
(ii) Y is not superior X;
(iii) The initial branching node that rules X also rules Y.

The antecedent plays the role of the binder and c-commands its bindees that can be an anaphor in A-position and a pronoun at A′-position. It can further be explained through the following phrase structure:

(6)   وا نے آپی موئے بلایو ہے۔

Has called me herself she
She herself has called me.
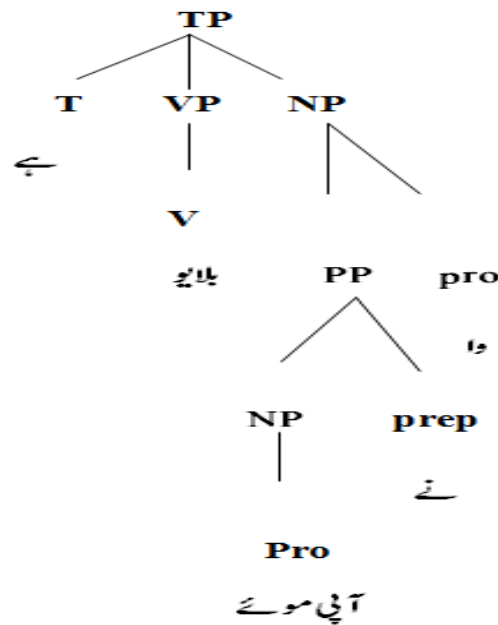
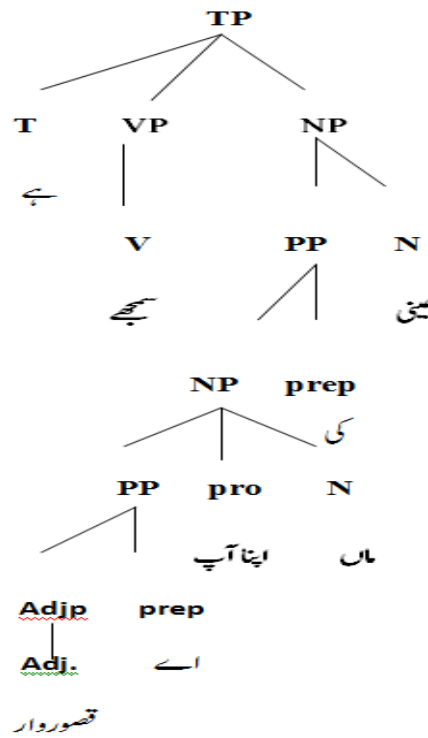In the above sentence, NP (وا) is the antecedent and it c-commands (آپی) that is an anaphor and the daughter of VP that is a sister to NP (وا نے آپی موئے). Both NP and VP are dominated by the same node S.

Another of the related sentence is given below:

(7)   عینی کی ماں اپنا آپ اے قصوروار سمجھے ہے۔

(-s) consider blameworthy (prep) herself mother (prep) mother of Ainie
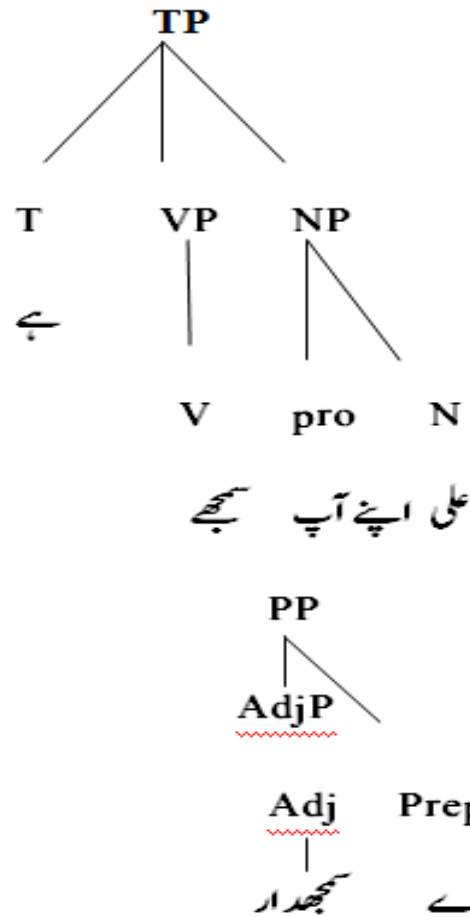Ainie's mother considers herself blameworthy

```
                              TP
                    _____/__/_____
                   /          /          \
                  T          VP           NP
                  ﮨﮯ          |          /\
                             V         PP    N
                            ﺳﻤﺠﮭﮯ      /\    ﻋﻴﻨﯽ
                                   NP    prep
                                  /|\     ﮐﯽ
                                 /  |   \
                               PP  pro   N
                              /\   ﺍﭘﻨﺎ ﺁﭖ ﻣﺎﮞ
                            Adjp  prep
                             |     ﺍﮮ
                            Adj.
                           ﻗﺼﻮﺭﻭﺍﺭ
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Binding and Government

If an NP is bound in a clause which contains that NP (the governee / bindee) and its antecedent (governor /binder) it is known as government and that clause is considered the governing category (GC). The antecedent is usually the governor because the governee that is usually an anaphor or a pronoun gets its meaning from the antecedent/governor.

In the given sentence, for example,

8) **علی اپنے آپ اے سمجھدار سمجھے ہے۔**
 (present tense) consider wise (prep) himself Ali
Ali considers himself wise.

```
                            TP
                   ╱         │         ╲
              T         VP         NP
              │          │          │  ╲
              ﮨﮯ         V        pro    N
                        علی  اپنے آپ  سمجھے
                              PP
                            ╱  ╲
                        AdjP
                       ╱      ╲
                   Adj        Prep
                    │
                 سمجھدار        اے
```

(اپنے آپ) is the governee and (علی) is its antecedent that binds it in the same governing category/ clause so (علی) is its governor also.

Principles of the binding theory

　　i.　The distribution and interpretation of every particular type of NP are governed by the three guiding principles of the binding theory.

　　ii.　**Principle A** governs and operates the interpretation of **anaphors**. This principle imposes that anaphors are connected to, or bound by, an NP in an A-position in the domain i.e. the binding domain.

　　iii.　**Principle B** puts a constraint on the interpretation of **pronouns**: pronouns should not be linked to an NP in an A-position within the binding domain. They can be co-indexed with another NP in A'-position i.e. another clause in the same sentence but not within the same binding domain/clause.

　　iv.　**Principle C** determines the distribution and interpretation of **referential expressions**. Referential statements in A-positions cannot be limited by NP: they must be free within their binding domain.

Interpretation of anaphors in the binding theory

An anaphor picks up its reference from the subject NP. The NP on which an anaphor is dependent for its interpretation is the antecedent of the anaphor. There are

certain principles that are applied to the interpretation of the anaphors in the binding theory.

i. The binding theory states that the nominal characteristics of person, gender, and number must be shared by the anaphor and its antecedent. Grammaticality results from disagreement, however Mewati does not follow this rule since gender and number are expressed by verbs rather than anaphoras.

Since the anaphor's interpretation depends on the antecedent—that is, because the anaphor and its antecedent share a referent—it follows that the anaphor and its antecedent must agree with regard to their nominal properties. But it does not apply to Mewati because in Mewati anaphors are neutral:

9) میرا ابو نے ای تصویر آپی بنائی ہی۔ .
    Has made himself picture this father my
    My father has himself made this picture.

The important point here is that this anaphor refers to the NP at the subject position only. For example:

10) اُو اپنے آپ اے گھنی ملوک سمجھے اے۔
    Think (present) beautiful very herself she
    She thinks herself to be very beautiful.

In this sentence there are two NPs (اُو اپنے آپ لُو) . Among them (اپنے آپ) is the anaphor and (اُو) is at the subject position, so (اپنے آپ لُو) refers to (اُو).

i. Anaphors need an antecedent because they don't have an independent reference.

ii. Anaphors must be attached by *an antecedent*. The antecedent is the binder and the governor of the anaphor. The anaphor`s antecedent can be a full lexical NP(R-expression) and anaphors can also have pronouns as their antecedents. So, here the binder and the bindee will be *co-indexed*.

For example:

(میں) نے وا چھوری سو بات کر(اپنا) پانن پہ(آپی) کلہاڑی مار لی ہی۔
Have troubled (proverb) myself by talking to girl that I
I have troubled myself by talking to that girl.

In this example the antecedent is(میں) and the anaphor is (اپنا) and **(آپی)** which refer to the same entity so they are coindexed. All the three have the same index mark (i)

If there is no antecedent within the binding domain the sentence will be ungrammatical, e.g.

*آپی باتن میں پا رے ہو۔
Is taking part in talking –(self)
*(-self) is/are taking part in talks.

iii. The antecedent must not be too far away from the anaphor or in another clause. In a sense to be made more precise, the antecedent must be found in the same local domain, the binding domain. The anaphor must be locally bound in the same clause. That means anaphor and antecedent must be in the same clause. If the

anaphor is located outside the local domain of its antecedent the rule of **c-command** cannot be applied to it so the sentence will be ungrammatical. For example:

موئے تو صحیح کام بھی نہ کرنا آواں، آپی۔*

Myself do work not even properly I

*I even cannot work properly myself.

In the example above, The binding domain of the anaphor, in the example above, is not the same clause as the antecedent. (موئے) is the first NP and (آپی) is an anaphor. The domain of binding the first NP is not the same clause as of anaphor. The constraint on binding domain is a principle for Mewati language as well because the anaphors in Mewati must also fulfill the condition of locality or domain to be grammatical.

وا آپی رش مہ گھس گئو۔

(-ed) enter (in) rush himself he

He himself entered the rush.
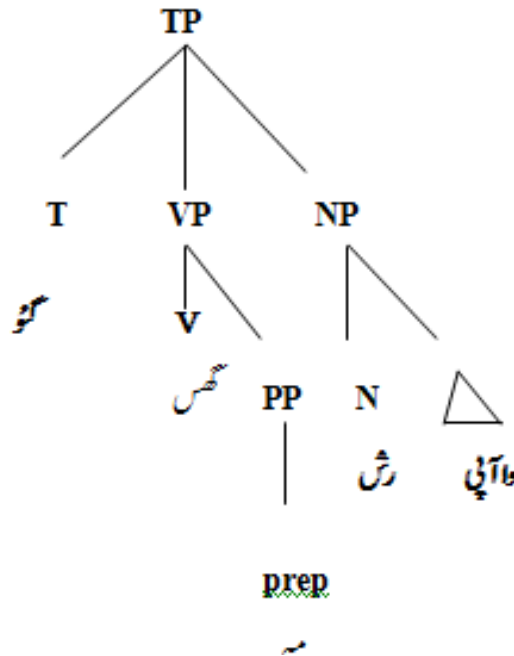
In this sentence (گھس گئو) c-commands (وا آپی رش مہ) as in NP, (آپی), an anaphor, is a daughter of NP that is a sister to the VP (گھس گئو). As it fulfills the rule of c-command in such a way that antecedent and anaphor are in the same clause (NP), so, it is grammatical. Whereas in another sentence:

If the anaphor (آپی) is located outside the binding domain of its antecedent (وا) that is another clause (TP) so the sentence is ungrammatical.

iv.   The antecedent must precede the anaphor in a sentence. It is the **government** rule that the governer is at a higher position and the governee should be at the lower position in the hierarchy of the PS/phrase structure. In this case antecedent is the governer and anaphor is the governee. So antecedent will precede the anaphor. If the anaphor precedes the antecedent the sentence will be ungrammatical. e.g.

صبا نے آپی ہم لُو بتائی ہی کہ وا کی بابن پاس ہو گی۔

(tense) pass sister her (possessive marker) her that (present) tell us (obj) herself (prep) Saba

Saba has herself told us that her sister has passed the exam.

In this sentence the antecedent (صبا) comes before its anaphor (آپی). It is visible that the NP (صبا نے) that is governing the NP (آپی ہم کو) is at a higher position in the structure that fulfills the government rule, so the sentence is grammatical.

In a sentence where anaphor comes before its antecedent and its anaphor that is governing the antecedent, which is against the government rule of the binding theory, the sentence becomes ungrammatical.

v.   An anaphor must be bound in the minimal domain containing the anaphor, its governor and an accessible subject. Every noun phrase has a subject that establishes the domain in which the anaphor can be confined. A binding domain is delimited if the subject there. According to the binding theory, the antecedent c-commands the anaphor since the subject primarily serves as a governor of the anaphor within the binding area; the reverse is not allowed in the binding theory. An anaphor can never occur at the subject position; if it does the sentence will be ungrammatical.

Interpretation of pronouns in the binding theory

Pronouns are interpreted differently from anaphoras. The pronouns have to be free within their binding domain. Pronouns must be free in their governing category, but they may freely be co-indexed with NPs outside that domain.

If the pronoun and its antecedent are located in the same governing category the sentence will be ungrammatical.

Interpretation of Referential-expressions in the binding theory

As explained earlier, R-expressions choose a referent from the world of discourse/context. R-expressions are not dependent on any other element because they have independent reference, hence they do not require an antecedent. Consider the structural analysis of the following sentence:

احمد نے گھرے جا کےآپی مضمون لکھو ہو۔
(-ed) write essay himself (reflexive) (prep) go house (prep) Ahmed
Ahmed himself wrote the essay after going home.

In the given example the NP (وا) bounds the pronoun (آپی) (outside its governing category/binding domain), the reverse does not hold: (آپی گھرے جا کے احمد نے مضمون لکھو ہو)*.

Conclusion

It is concluded that in Mewati, R-expressions do not tolerate any A-binding; They need to be unrestricted. R-expressions in Mewati language also serve as free in their domain. R-expressions, on the other hand, have to be free everywhere, while pronouns must be free locally and may be constrained outside of their ruling category. On the other hand, anaphors in Mewati language are bound by antecedents so their 'domain of reflexivization' is narrow in its range.

Distant use of anaphors may result in ungrammaticality of sentences in Mewati. As we have seen in the above given examples, anaphors used in a distant domain, become the cause of ungrammaticality of sentences. We have seen that the concept of government, binding and c-commanding is all relatable when we study the bound-ness of verbs or nouns.

Mewati language has two reflexives (آپی، اپنا آپ) which function commonly for all genders and numbers. This feature is different from English language which takes all phi-features (number & gender) in use of reflexives. Mewati structure is similar to Urdu structure but there are varying degrees of comparison between the two languages and this can be a fertile ground for the future researches. This study is helpful in making grounds for indigenization of Pakistani languages. There is a need to develop computational frameworks in all Pakistani languages and it is possible through exploration of syntactic structures of Pakistani languages.

Recommendations

Pakistan's native regional languages have never been seen as valuable cultural assets or accorded much significance.The Pakistani government has never developed any meaningful policies or taken any significant action to support and preserve the country's regional languages. There is very few work available on Mewati language due to its being a language of minority therefore there is a need to fill this gap. Mewati language can be compared with other regional languages which may enrich language sensibilities and also help in preserving minority languages. This research opens new vistas for linguistic analysis of Mewati language. It can also be studied with English language for comparative analysis. Moreover, there is a need to develop computational frameworks in all Pakistani languages and it is possible through exploration of syntactic structures of Pakistani indigenous languages. In this way the chance of language extinction will be lessened.

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