CHAPTER - III

MORPHOLOGY
3. **Morphology**

3.0. In this chapter word level morphological analysis of loanwords is being made.

On the form and function of Hindustani loanwords, an attempt is made here to study the morphology of the borrowed items under three headings.

1. Addition of new affixes.
2. Conversion of poly or di morphemes into monomorphemes.
3. Transfer of grammatical items.

3.1. **Addition of new affixes**

3.1.1. **Prefixes:**

One of the peculiarities of the Hindustani loanwords, from the morphological point of view is that they have prefixes.

3.1.1.1. **Negative prefixes:**

3.1.1.1.1. be -

*eg:*

pevarcu 'without heir'

pslomak 'unfit'
3.1.1.2. **nā** -

**eg:**

nātār  
'nātār'  
'without possession'

nāmāta  
'nāmāta'  
'unmanly'

3.1.1.3. **lā** -

**eg:**

lāwarīs  
'lāwarīs'  
'without hair'

3.1.1.4. **ḥair** -

**eg:**

kairhājar  
'kairhājar'  
'not present'

kairhini  
'kairhini'  
'non-hindu'

3.1.1.5. **baghair** -

**eg:**

pakhairsrat  
'pakhairsrat'  
'without any condition'

3.1.2. **Other Prefixes**

3.1.2.1. **bar** -  

'at, over'

**eg:**

partarapātu  
'partarapātu'  
'discharge'

3.1.2.2. **bhī** -  

'in the name of'

**eg:**

pinbha  
'pinbha'  
'in the name of another'
3.1.2. **Suffixes**

3.1.2.1. **Possessive suffixes**

3.1.2.1.1. - dār 'one who has or possess'

   eg:
   jāṁintār 'one who possess a jāṁīn'
   tāciltār 'one who holds a tācil'

3.1.2.1.2. - vār 'one who has'

   eg:
   ummētu vār 'a hopeful candidate'

3.1.2.1.3. - kāri 'one who has'

   eg:
   nāyakāri 'temporary cultivator'
   pikkāri 'a poor fellow'

3.1.2.1.4. - vālā 'one who possesses'

   eg:
   tōpivālā 'one who wears a hat'
   rīkṣāvālā 'one who drives a rīkṣā'

3.1.2.2. **Other suffixes**

3.1.2.2.1. - giri 'one who takes'

   eg:
   cukkān kiri 'one who steers a vessel'
   cautā kiri 'merchandise'

3.1.2.2.2. - kōr 'one who does'

   eg:
   kūnikōr 'a murderer'
   cātikōr 'a back bitex'
3.1.2.2.3. - ji 'honorific'

* eg: *
  kantiji 'Gandhi'
  lalaji 'a lalā'

3.1.2.2.4. - dān 'one which contain'

* eg: *
  kalantān 'pan-stand'
  cāyitān 'ink-bottle'

3.1.2.2.5. - nāma 'deed'

* eg: *
  rājinnāma 'written deed of compromise'
  ḫāyātinnāma 'deed of gift'

3.1.2.2.6. - vāri 'according to'

* eg: *
  icumuvāri 'entry in statement according to the order of person's name'
  tinucuvāri 'according to kind'

3.1.2.2.7. - bandi 'agreement, settlement'

* eg: *
  jāmāpanti 'annual settlement of revenue'
  kistipanti 'settlement of kists'

3.1.2.2.8. - mast 'proud, intoxicated'

* eg: *
  matamastu 'intoxication'
  kattumastu 'robust build of body'

3.1.2.2.9. - i It has several functions.
3.1.2.2.9.1. It is added to form abstract nouns.

eg:

tōst 'friend' → tōsti 'friendship'
jamintār 'holder of a jamin' → jamintāri
'estate of a jamintār'.

3.1.2.2.9.2. It is added to form patronymic and other
relative objects.

eg:

Irān 'the country of Irān' > Irāni 'of Irān'
Hindustān 'India' > Hindustāni 'belong to
Hindustān'.

3.1.2.2.9.3 It is commonly added to convert the masculine
noun ending in ā into feminine noun.

eg:

puṭṭā 'old man' > puṭṭi 'old lady'
caṇē 'uncle' > caṇi 'aunt'.

3.1.2.2.10. ini/ini 'denotes feminine gender, generally
added to the suffix - dār.

eg:

jamintār > jamintārini 'wife of a jamintār'
mittātār > mittātārini 'wife of a mittātār'.

3.1.3. Though these suffixes are found in the Hindustani
loanwords in Tamil, only a few Tamil speaking Muslims and
educated scholars are able to identify these suffixes.
Most of the native Tamil speakers do not recognise most
of them as affixes nor do they know their meanings.
However some of the affixes, discussed above are found to occur in the native words also. This means that these suffixes alone are recognised as such by the native people and that is why they extend them to native words. These suffixes which occur in the native words are considered as grammatical borrowing.

3.1.3.1. - dār 'one who has or possesses'
   eg:
   paṅkutār 'share holder'
   vinnappatār 'petitioner'

3.1.3.2. - vālā 'one who has'
   eg:
   tātivālā 'one who has beard'
   kutimivālā 'one who has kutimā'

3.1.3.3. - kōr 'one who does'
   eg:
   laṅkonkār 'one who takes bride'

3.1.3.4. - vārī
   eg:
   inā vārī 'according to the variety'
   taravārī 'according to kind'

3.1.4. The borrowed words accept, as usual, some of the native suffixes. Most of the Hindustani nouns accept the native casal suffixes and plural suffixes, apart from them they also accept the following suffixes.
3.1.4.1. — an 'a suffix denoting masculine gender, singular'
   eg:
   rāaut > rauttan 'cavalier'
   harkārah > arikkāran 'messenger'
   - ar 'honorary suffix'
   eg:
   turk > turukkar 'a turk'
   mughal > mukalāyar 'a muhammadan'
   - al 'nominalizing suffix'
   eg:
   patti > pattiyal 'list'
   hundi > untiyal 'demand draft'

3.2. Polymorphemes > monomorpheme

   except words with the suffixes tār, vālā, kār,
   vālā, and ji, the remaining polymorphemes (most of them are
   dimorphemes) are converted into monomorpheme.

   eg:
   rāži-nāma > rājināmath 'deed of amicable settle-
   ment'
   saudā-gari > cautākiri 'horse-dealer'
   gond-dān > kōntutān 'gum container'
   be-nāmi > bināmi 'in the name of others'
3.3. **Transfer of grammatical items**

The transfer of grammatical items of the borrowed items are classified under three parts of speech:

1. Nouns
2. Adjectives
3. Adverbs.

3.3.1. **Nouns**

3.3.1.1. One important point is about the change in the gender of the loanwords. For example in Tamil, the human nouns - masculine or feminine are based on natural gender while in Hindustani it is based on grammar, in the sense each and every noun belongs to a grammatical gender (either masculine or feminine), for example, arji 'petition' is feminine gender and kullā 'cap' is masculine gender in Hindustani.

But they (arji, kullā) are considered as neutral gender in Tamil. This shows the gender number of the borrowed items are divided on the basis of system found in the native language.

Nouns which constitute a major part of the borrowed items are studied under two heads.

3.3.1.1. **Nouns as substantives**

eg:

- akkīm 'a Muhammadan doctor'
- ampāri 'havadān'
- arakku 'arrack'
3.3.1. 2. **Verbalised nouns**

It can be classified into two categories. (i)

Tamil verbalizers which are loan translation of the Hindustani verbalizers are added in the conversion process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Tamil verbalizer</th>
<th>Equivalent verbalizer in Hindustani</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>No. of entries occur in the data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>cey or pannu</td>
<td>kar</td>
<td>rujukar &gt; rujucey</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>¯ayi</td>
<td>ñāñā</td>
<td>ṇhabānā &gt; ṇapayi</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>potu</td>
<td>dāl</td>
<td>ṭōpi dāl &gt; ṭōpipotu</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>āku</td>
<td>honā</td>
<td>dīvalāhonā &gt; tīvalāku</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.3.1. 2.2. Addition of Tamil Verbalizers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Verbalizers</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>No. of entries occur in the data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ati</td>
<td>tanukkatı</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>par</td>
<td>catutipar</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>kattu</td>
<td>antai kattu</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>vāhku</td>
<td>kavul vāhku</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>kōtu</td>
<td>uluppai kōtu</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>vitu</td>
<td>tīlā vitu</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>utu</td>
<td>kuttakai utu</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>cēr</td>
<td>cātīcēr</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>piṭi</td>
<td>cukkan piṭi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>pūcu</td>
<td>mulam pūcu</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>vai</td>
<td>jamaivai</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>kīli</td>
<td>āhakā kīli</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>tattu</td>
<td>cakkimukki tattu</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>aṭai</td>
<td>kuttakaiyatai</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>ātu</td>
<td>cikil ātu</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>iḍi</td>
<td>captiyiḍi</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>kulukku</td>
<td>anakkulukku</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>collu</td>
<td>cāḷjāppu-c-collu</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>patuttu</td>
<td>rucuppapattu</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>muti</td>
<td>kupai muti</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>vēṭṭu</td>
<td>māl vēṭṭu</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd....
22.  atakku  tamatakku  1 *
23.  ārū  pējārū  1
24.  ītu  pūrai-ītu  1
25.  kīru  cītu-k-kīru  1
26.  kūtu  jamā kūtu  1
27.  curru  irātīnāh curru  1
28.  tiruppu  cūkāp tiruppu  1
29.  paṭi  kārū pāru paṭi  1
30.  ṣāy  laṅkar ṣāy  1
31.  ṣāyccu  cūtai ṣāyccu  1
32.  piṭuṇku  cimītā poṭuṇku  1
33.  po  cavaṇi po  1
34.  mīru  hattu mīru  1
35.  mey  macālai mey  1
36.  vai  mukāvai  1
37.  viḷu  cītu-viḷu  1
38.  viḷu  kapcā viḷu  1

### 3.3.2. **Adjectives**

Adjectival forms borrowed from Hindustani seem to function under two categories.

* The verbalizers which are entered in single examples may be sometimes true translation of Hindustani verbalizers.
3.3.2.1. Adjectives used as attributes

eg:

paṭā ḍē: paṭā āṇa ‘big man’
palē ḍē: palē pāṭṭu ‘gum song’
cāṭā ḍē: cāṭā tūnā ‘plain (non-masāḥ) tūnā’

3.3.2.2. Adjectives used as modifiers

3.3.2.2.1. Nominal modifiers (with the suffix -āṇa)

eg:

calīs ḍē: calīcāṇa ḍē: calīcāṇapōrul ‘chief article’
cumār ḍē: cumārāṇa ḍē: cumārāṇa pāṇṇa ‘fair girl’

3.3.2.2.2. Verbal modifiers (with the suffix -ākā)

eg:

kāli ḍē: kāliyākā ḍē: kāliyākā irukku ‘being empty’
tyār ḍē: tyārākā ḍē: tyārākā iru ‘be ready’

3.3.3. Adverbs

3.3.3.1. Very few of the borrowed adverbial forms do not undergo any change.

eg:

pilkul ḍē: pilkul vēntāṁ ‘certainly do not want’

3.3.3.2. Just as the adjectives, adverbial forms too

function as modifier to nominal and verbal forms.
3.3.3.2.1. **Nominal modifiers** (with the suffix -āna)

\[ \text{eg; } \]
\[ \text{jalti} \rightarrow \text{jaltiāna } \text{eg: } \text{jaltiāna vante' 'express train'} \]

3.3.2.2. **Verbal modifiers** (with the suffix -āka)

\[ \text{eg; } \]
\[ \text{jalti} \rightarrow \text{jaltiāka } \text{eg: } \text{jaltiāka pē 'go quickly'} \]

3.3.3. We also find that a few adverbial forms are reduplicated.

\[ \text{eg; } \]
\[ \text{tōtā} \rightarrow \text{tōtā tōtā } \text{eg: } \text{tōtātā mālum 'know very little'} \]