PART I

PHONOLOGY
(a)

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3. **Morphophonemics.**
I. a. Simple Vowels -

The most typical vowel phonemes of these dialects are the following:

/ɪ/, /ʌ/, /æ/, /e/, /ã/, /u/, /u:/, /o/, /o:/

I. b. Minimal pairs.

I, [In], ghost ; A/, [Jin], saddle
I/, [illi], wet ; /e/, [sell], friend
I/, [mi], grind ; /e/, [pes], before, in front of
I/, [is], this ; /æ/, [aes], luxury
I/, [nis], poison ; /æ/, [bæs], discussion
; /a/, [bas], bad, small
; /a/, [bas], enough
; /u/, [bas], (to) go bad
I/, [ir], head ; /a/, [sur], same
I/, [i:1], shake ; /a/, [i:1], fear
I/, [kil], parched rice ; /e/, [khal], same
I/, [li], taken ; /e/, [le], take
; /a/, [la], bring
; /u/, [lu], hot wind
I/, [mis], twenty ; /a/, [bas], bad, small
I/, [sina], to sew ; /a/, [sina], heard
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| /
| [mïl], mile | ; /æl/, [meəl], dirt |
| /
| [mï], mind | ; /æ/, [Jæ], victory |
| /
| [Jo], which | ; /o/, [Jo], barley |
| /
| [Jot], lamp | ; /o/, [Jot], lamp |
| /
| [bot], much | ; /o/, [bot], much |
| /
| [khara], cucumber | ; /æ/, [khara], pure |
| /
| [Je], if | ; /æ/, [Je], victory |
| /
| [Jo], which | ; /o/, [Jo], which |
| /
| [Jo], barley | ; /o/, [Jo], barley |
| /
| [Ja], so | ; /æ/, [Ja], so |
| /
| [bel], creeper | ; /æ/, [bel], bull |
| /
| [bal], hair | ; /æ/, [bal], hair |
| /
| [a], this | ; /a/, [a], come |
| /
| [khol], same | ; /o/, [khol], open |
| /
| [ok], one | ; /o/, [ok], hollowed palm |
| /
| [tel], oil | ; /o/, [tel], fry |
| /
| [khus], bed-sheet | ; /i/, [khus], happy |
| /
| [der], late | ; /a/, [dar], far |
| /
| [Jæ], victory | ; /a/, [Ja], so |
| /
| [Jo], which | ; /o/, [Jo], which |
| /
| [gæl], with | ; /æ/, [gæl], cheek |
| /
<p>| [æs], luxury | ; /æ/, [æs], hope |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>[bæl], bull</td>
<td>/æ/ [bæl] (to) hum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>[cæn], peace</td>
<td>/æ/ [cæn] (to) collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>[chez], six</td>
<td>/æ/ [chez], touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>[sear], walk</td>
<td>/æ/ [sear], swim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[kal], death</td>
<td>/a/ [kal], tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[Ja], go</td>
<td>/a/ [Ja], barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[cal], gait</td>
<td>/a/ [cal], rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[kha], eat</td>
<td>/a/ [kha], (to) lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[as], hope</td>
<td>/a/ [as], dew drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[allu], potato</td>
<td>/a/ [allu], owl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[ban], jute</td>
<td>/a/ [ban], (to) weave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[la], bring</td>
<td>/a/ [lu], hot wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[ab], charm</td>
<td>/a/ [ub], irksomeness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>[cal], (to) walk</td>
<td>/e/ [cal], rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>[bena], (to) make</td>
<td>/e/ [bena], (to) sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>[d'un], money</td>
<td>/e/ [d'un], (to) card cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>[cena], gram</td>
<td>/e/ [cena], (to) leak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>[Jo], which</td>
<td>/o/ [Jo], barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>[oθh], lip</td>
<td>/o/ [oθh], set up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>[sena], to sleep</td>
<td>/o/ [sena], heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>[cor], thief</td>
<td>/o/ [cor], powder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\( /\tilde{\mathcal{a}}/ \), [bɔt], much  , \( /\mathcal{u}/ \), [but], image
\( /\tilde{\mathcal{a}}/ \), [sɔt], co-wife  , \( /\mathcal{a}/ \), [sɔt], cotton
\( /\mathcal{u}/ \), [ʔɪna], selected  , \( /\tilde{\mathcal{a}}/ \), [ʔɪna], to leak

1. c. Nasal Vowels. - A Minimal pairs differ with the nasal sounds, and all of them vowels become nasal.

All these vowels, short as well as long, are found in their nasal forms. Nasality is a phonemic quality which makes for semantic differences in these dialects.

Minimal pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nasalized form</th>
<th>Un-nasalized form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( /\tilde{\mathcal{a}}/ ), [\tilde{\mathcal{a}}], taken (Pl.)</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [\mathcal{a}], taken (Sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{u}/ ), [\mathcal{u}s], grains</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [\mathcal{u}s], who, which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [Jāvā], (they) go</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [Jāvā], (she, he) goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [təea], you</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [təea], (to) wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [tət], the end</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [tət], limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [səs], breath</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [səs], mother-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{u}/ ), [\mathcal{u}s], there</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{u}/ ), [\mathcal{u}s], grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [pəĴ-na], to clean</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [pəĴ-na], to worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \mathcal{u}/ ), [gəd], gum</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{u}/ ), [gəd], the lap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [tə], you</td>
<td>( /\mathcal{a}/ ), [tə], heat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1. PHONETIC PECULIARITIES OF VOWELS IN THESE DIALECTS

1.1.1. Short Vowels

1.1.1.1. Quality.

/a/ palatal, front, high.
/ʊ/ labial, back, high.
/ə/ velar, central, mid.

1.1.1.2. Length of the Short Vowels.

The short vowels are /a/, /ʊ/, and /ə/ and they are also subsidiary members by themselves. It is very difficult to distinguish between them. They are articulated in the same position as the normal phonemes with the difference that the action of the tongue is considerably more delicate. Their relation to the phonemes is so close that they are generally confused. They may sometimes be shorter or longer than the normal ones.

Sometimes

a. Short vowels are shorter:

a. (1) Before a long consonant. As in:

[mi:l], hole, Th., T., N.; [mi:li], cat
[ketθ], gathering; [ketθθa], gathered
[ɡuθ], drown, P., Kl., T.; [ɡuθθa], drowned as.

a. (2) They are shortened still further in compound words, as in:

[ɡɪp], silence; [ɡɪp ɡɪp], secret and silence
[Jed], when ; [Jed-Jed], whenever
[to], (to) fix ; [to-bay], topay-turvy

a. (3) In polysyllabic words:

[to], (to) knead ; [to-na], to knead
except T.

; [to-nana], to get km kneaded

[to], (to) wrung ; [to-na], to wring

; [to-nana], to get wrung

a. (4) In continuous speech, they also become short

[le lde] also knead flour, all over except T.
[pun chi-fe], you sprinkle the water

[le do-tt-ne], J., Ka., S., Th.

[ = to-ot-te], else where

In these examples [cip], [Jed], [to], [to-d], they also have a greater stress than in
[to-na], [to-na], [to-bay], [to-nana] etc., where the stress seems to be even. In polysyllabic words, these vowels are shorter than in monosyllabic words.

a. (5) Shorter before /r/ and /a/ than before /r/

[to], lie down ; [to-r], wing

[wa(nwa)], humming ; [wa-ra], bad

[sa], teasing ; [sa-r], late, Th., T.

; [nal (Jana)], bring up

; [tula], watched

; [til], oilseed
b. short vowels are slightly longer:

b. (1) before voiced consonants then before breathed ones

[lot], bad habit, shr.; [led], (to) load
Ks., Bs., P., T.,

[JIt], (to) win, Bs.; [Jid], obstinacy
T., Kl.,

b. (2) before and after aspirated consonants,

[kel], tomorrow ; [khal], oilseed
; [lakh], lack, Bs., Bs., T., P., Kl.,

[cut], mind ; [cut], hit ( dru ).
; [puch], (to) ask

[pul], bridge ; [phili], flower, all over except T., P.,

; [seph], mat J.,

b. (3) after toned consonants.

[ten], body ; [ten], money, Bs., T.,
P., Kl., H.,

[ker], (to) do ; [ker], house, Bs., T.,
P., Kl., H.,

[per], wing ; [yer], (to) fill, Bs., T.,
P., Kl., H.,

b. (4) nasalized vowels are longer.

[bẽs], enough ; [bẽs], family

[Jĩs], who, which ; [Jĩs], grains

[cũgĩ], selected ; [cũgĩ], toll-bar
**Summary table 1** (Ref. I. 1.1.1.)

![Diagram](image)

**Summary table 2** (Ref. I. 1.1.2.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Shorter</th>
<th>Longer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. before a long consonant</td>
<td>1. before voiced consonant</td>
<td>1. before voiced consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. in compound words</td>
<td>2. before and after aspiration</td>
<td>2. before and after aspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. in polysyllabic words</td>
<td>3. after toned consonants</td>
<td>3. after toned consonants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. in connected speech</td>
<td>4. nasalized mon vowels</td>
<td>4. nasalized mon vowels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. before /r/ and /l/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. 1. 3. **SVERTHAKTI.**

The phenomenon of SVERTHAKTI is found in all the periods of I A. In Vedic grammar this is known as SVERTHAKTI and in Prakṛte as Viprekerpa. Synthetic vowels are rare in all the periods, except in Pali, where a few examples are found. (Pischal-I III).

a. **SVERTHAKTI** vowels neither begin a syllable nor end one. Their main purpose is then, to intrude between the members of a difficult consonant group in the same syllable. This is the shortest vowel in these dialects. Its time quality is evident both in rapid speech and normal speech. In isolated words it may be longer and then represented as a half close normal type - /i/ , /e/ , etc., as in:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[bares]} & \quad \text{J., T., H., Ch.} \\
\text{[ber'sat]} & \quad \text{Th.} \\
\text{[serad], a ceremony in time} & \quad \text{KOLIA vrada} \\
\text{[p'agat]} & \quad \text{B., Hs., T., KL.} \\
\text{[p'agat]} & \quad \text{KOLIA bhakt} \\
\end{align*}
\]

b. It is very common in loan words:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[sepured], to care of, N.} & \quad \text{<Per. aljuru} \\
\text{[bekhet], time} & \quad \text{<Per. vete} \\
\text{[phlan],} & \quad \text{<Eng. film} \\
\text{[sekul],} & \quad \text{<Eng. school}
\end{align*}
\]
c. The prothetic vowel is very rare in these dialects. It is found in a few Tsm. and loan words, as in:—

\[\text{es}^\prime \text{loka}, \text{couplet} ; < \text{OIA}\ l\text{oke}\]
\[\text{es}^\prime \text{t\text{san}} \cdot \text{B} _{\text{s}}, \text{Sh} _{\text{a}}, \text{J} _{\text{a}} ; < \text{Em} \cdot \text{stefan}\]
\[\text{es}^\prime \text{te\text{fan}} \cdot \text{K} _{\text{j}}\].

d. One thing is particularly noticeable, namely, that vowels, inserted in Tsm. or loan words, do not include all the short vowels but only /a/ which is very common and /I/ which is found occasionally, as in:

\[\text{mi\text{an}}, \text{statement}, \text{T} _{\text{u}} ; < \text{Per} \cdot \text{mi\text{an}}\]
\[\text{sil\text{as}}, ; < \text{Eng} \cdot \text{glass}\]

I. 1. 1. 4. Special - Phenomena

On account of the absence of the stress, short vowels, as rule, are elided.

a. Initially

a. (1) Very often, the initial vowel is dropped. This particularly is true of words where the initial vowel is short and the second long.

\[\text{te\text{r\text{na}}}, \text{to take off} ; < \text{H} \cdot \text{U\text{t\text{ara}}\text{m}}\]
\[\text{k\text{ella}} \cdot \text{J} _{\text{s}}, \text{K} _{\text{s}}, \text{ch} _{\text{a}}, \text{H} _{\text{a}} ; < \text{H} \cdot \text{ek\text{ala}}\]
\[\text{k\text{ella}} \cdot \text{Th} _{\text{s}}, \text{T} _{\text{s}}, \text{Sh} _{\text{a}}, \text{K} _{\text{a}}, \text{P} _{\text{l}}\].

\[\text{tha\text{na}}], \text{to lift} ; < \text{H} \cdot \text{U\text{tha\text{na}}}\]
\[\text{th\text{uth\text{hi}}}, \text{ring} ; < \text{H} \cdot \text{\text{th\text{uth\text{hi}}}}\]
\[\text{la\text{ka}}, \text{area} ; < \text{H} \cdot \text{I\text{la\text{qa}}}\]
\[\text{k\text{et\text{tha}}}, \text{gathering} ; < \text{H} \cdot \text{Ik\text{et\text{ha}}}\]
\[\text{de\text{r\text{na}}}, \text{to undo} ; < \text{H} \cdot \text{U\text{de\text{r\text{na}}}}\]
Sometimes, we do hear the initial /æ/ and /u/, but it is difficult to state precisely when and where they are dropped. It is my personal observation that the dropping of the initial short vowels, is one of the most prominent and natural phenomena in these dialects. Among men folk who become self-conscious, especially in the presence of strangers or interviewers or those punctilious about clarity or have been subjected to urban influences, this tendency to preserve these initial short vowels is noticeable.

\[a.\,2\text{ Initial }/l/\text{ is in an uncertain position. Either it is dropped or changed into }/a/,\text{ as in:—}\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{[s\text{-temal}] \text{ use, N.} & ; < \text{ Per. Istemal} \\
\{[es\text{-temal}] & \\
\{[laka] \text{ given above} & \\
\{[alaka] & \\
\{[m\text{s\text{-tan}]} \text{ examination} & ; < \text{ Per. Imtahan} \\
\{[m\text{r\text{-tan}}] &
\end{align*}
\]

\[a.\,3\text{ In }N., \text{Kl., and Bs. initial }/l/\text{ is preserved by most of the people. This tendency to drop initial }/l/\text{ is evident }x\text{ more in loan-words than in the words derived from OIA or MIA, as in:—}\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{[I\text{t\text{-te}]} \text{, brick, B., Bs., P.} & ; < \text{ OIA I\text{itika} Kl.} \\
& < \text{ MIA I\text{-te}} \\
\{[I\text{b}] \text{, now} & ; < \text{ OIA I\text{danim} }
\end{align*}
\]

\[a.\,4\text{ Before a long consonant initial }/l/\text{ is not dropped, as in:—}\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{[I\text{tt\text{-et}]} \text{, respect} & ; < \text{ Per. Izzete} \\
\{[It\text{te\text{-phak}]} \text{, unity} & ; < \text{ Per. Ittefaq} 
\end{align*}
\]
(but a rather rare phenomenon, where the initial /ə/ is dropped and the long consonant is reduced to its normal length, is also found inf.: -

[1st], bad habit ; < Per. Illete)

\(a_5(5) \ ə \rightarrow /ə/\)

Before a nasal consonant, it generally changes into /ə/, as in:-

[ənˈsæfn], justice ; < Per. Insafe
[ɨn], ; < ESc. inch
[ənˈsan], human being ; < Per. Insan

\(a_5(6) /ʊ/ → /ə/\)

In Th. dialect, sometimes /ʊ/ changes into /ə/, as in:-

[ənˈkæn], height ; Cf. H. Ucan
[ənˈhæn], bring up ; Cf. H. Uthan
[ənˈhænə], to turn ; Cf. H. Ula\(\text{and}\)

But this is rare.

b. Medially:-

b.1(1) /ɪ/-, /u/- → /ə/-

For want of stress, short vowels in medial position generally lose their quality, i.e. /ɪ/, /u/, are raised and flattened to /ə/,

{[balona] , to churn milk ; < OIA vilngam

Cf. H. Bilona

But we have to see whether they have come from Ac or some other source.
(doler], brave ; < pst. direre

\{[parapa] \}, old ; < stA purapa

[baluma], to call ; < cf. h. buluma

b. (2) /a/ /æ/ /æ-

In [mæJad], mosque, kl. ; < pst. mawlid, /a/ has changed into /æ/. It is most probably, due to /h/ < /s/.
(See chapter on aspiration).

b. (3) Medial /I- before a long consonant is neither dropped, nor does it lose its quality. It remains unchanged.

[clīṭṭa], white, ks., bs., ; < stA clīṭṭa
J., Th., T.

\(h \)

[dllla], loose, J., Th., ; < stA dīthla
ks., s., sh.,
N., Ch.

c. Finally.

/a/ is the only short vowel which is audible in a final position. Final /a/ is a matter of phonetic convenience rather than of any historical sequence, since there is a conjunct or long consonant or cerebral at the end of a word, there is a release of the tongue which is equivalent to an /a/, without this release, the doubling or clustering of the consonant remains obscure. The /a/ is used only in narrow transcription. Examples,

[aJJ (e)], today, bs., kl., p., F., s.

[bol′d (e)], a bull, kl.

[beẽth (e)], sit
I. 1. 2. Long Vowels.

I. 1. 2. 1. Quality.
/
/ – palatal, front, high
/e/ – alveopalatal, front, mid
/œ/ – velar, front, low, often sounds like /e/
/a/ – velar, back, low
/o/ – labiovelar, back, low, very often sounds like /o/.

In kl., dialect this /o/ sound is very akin to /o/ in Bengali [bələ], bull, kl., cf. [belə], else where, [pəre], aside, kl., cf., [pəre], else where.

strictly speaking the /o/ and /œ/ are something in between /o/ and /a/ and /œ/ and /a/, respectively.

/o/ – labiovelar, back mid.
/u/ – bilabial, back, high

I. 1. 2. 2. Length

/œ/, /a/, /o/, /u/ are long vowels and /A/ and /e/ are half long vowels. If a word does not end in a consonant it must end in a long or half long vowel.

a. Long vowels are shorter.

a. (1) In final position the long vowels are shorter than the normal types. They are more so in polysyllabic words.

Long Vowels

[pa], on or by ; [par], across ; [para], mercury
[so], sleep ; [sof], dead-body ; [kato], squirrel
[ud], roller, J., Ch.; [kaud], food for animals, J., Ch., Ks., S., Th.

; [regu], a kind of bull-cart

[œb], bad habit ; [tser], swim ; [teʒ], decision
[œrt], woman ; [œt], co-wife ; [œ], hundred

This phenomenon does not seem to be correct.
Half-long Vowels.

\[ \text{[e]} \text{, J, Th, Ks, Ch.} \] ; \text{[i]ch}, sugar cane, J, Th, T, 
\[ \text{[i]} \text{, butter, S, Sh, Nh.} \] ; \text{[P]iri}, narrow, 
\[ \text{[k′]} \text{, else where} \]

\[ \text{[biri]} \text{, J, Th, Ks, Ch, S, Sh, Nh,} \]
\[ \text{[pi′ri}, \text{else where} \]

\[ \text{[de]}, \text{give} \]
\[ \text{[der], late} \]
\[ \text{[nere}, \text{near, Th, Bs, S, T.} \]

\( \text{a. (2) \text{Before /r/ and /l/ than before /p/, as in}} \)
\[ \text{[par], across} \]
\[ \text{[pal], (to) a nurse} \]
\[ \text{[par], hole} \]
\[ \text{[mor], peacock} \]
\[ \text{[mol], price} \]
\[ \text{[bar], a fence} \]
\[ \text{[bar], day} \]
\[ \text{[bal], hair} \]
\[ \text{[baya], enclosure} \]

\( \text{b. \text{Long vowels are longer, as in}} \)
\[ \text{[moo′r], turn} \]
\[ \text{[moo′r], close weather} \]
\[ \text{[ga′r], sing (Imp.)} \]
\[ \text{[gava′}, \text{sings} \]
\[ \text{[bu′r], bad smell} \]
\[ \text{[bus], dry straw, J, Th, as, S, Sh, Nh, bu′.} \]

\[ \text{It may be noted here that the length of the same} \]
\[ \text{vowel in the same position is greater in monosyllabic words} \]
\[ \text{than in disyllabic words and still greater in polysyllabic words.} \]
\[ \text{This is due to the condition of stress.} \]

\( \text{She says that there is no stress in short vowels \because \text{[e] means} \}
\[ \text{the international \text{e}, \text{in (second rime) are not used.} \]
[toʊ], break ; [toʊ̂'na], to break ;
[ðiːrˌvɛnə], to get broken

[bʌɾ], tum or ; [bʌɾ], window
day
; [bʌɾ bʌɾ], tum by tum.

b. (2) As in the case of short vowels, the nasalized
long vowel is a little longer than the corresponding
unnasalized vowel. Compare,

[di], given (one thing) ; [dɪ], given (more than one)

[pʊɾ], ask J., Th., Ch. ; [pʊɾ], tail, J., Th., Ch.,
S., Kes., Shi., N.

[bæɡ], garden ; [bæɡ], prayer

b. (3) The vowel is longer before a voiced consonant than
before a breathed one. Examples,

[læt], leg, N. ; [læd], (to) load.
[lætʃ], wick ; [læf], love

[sæk], relation, J., P., ; [səɡ], vegetable

[chɔttɪ], small gin, K.; [chɔɡɡi], given up

b. (4) It is longer before and after aspiration, as in:

[kʊd], jump ; [kʊd], food for animals,
J., Ch., Kes., S., Th.

[bʊk], hunger.

[kʊtɪ], mouse ; [kʊtɪdɪ], a small mom
made of mud.

; [θʊkki], beaten

[kətə], spin (Dap.) ; [kɛtəs], story

; [θæp], print

[sæt], sevan, J., Th., ; [saθ], company
Sh., Kes., S.,
Ch., N.
b. (5) It is also longer after split-aspiration. Compare:

\[\text{[bar]}, \text{turn or day} \quad \text{[b} \text{ar}], \text{load, } J., \text{Th},, S.,\]
\[\text{Sh.}, \text{Ks.}, \text{Ch.}, \text{N.} \]
\[J., \text{Th.}, S, \text{Sh.} \]
\[\text{Ks.}, \text{Ch.}, \text{N.} \]

\[\text{[bura], brown sugar} \quad \text{[h} \text{ura}], \text{brown, } J.\text{, Sh.}, \text{Ks.} \]
\[(\text{colour}) J., \text{th Ch.}, \text{N.} \]

b. (6) In a toned position the vowel is longer than the normal:

\[\text{[par], across} \quad \text{[p} \text{ar}], \text{load, } B., \text{Bs.}, \text{T.}, \text{P.}, \text{Kl.} \]

\[\text{[pura], complete} \quad \text{[p} \text{ura}], \text{brown, } B., \text{Bs.}, \text{T.}, \text{P.}, \text{Kl.} \]

\[\text{[polla], soft} \quad \text{[y} \text{olla}], \text{innocent, } B., \text{Bs.}, \text{T.}, \text{P.}, \text{Kl.} \]
Summary Table 3 (Ref. 1.1.2.1.)

Summary Table 4 (Ref. 1.1.2.2.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shorter</th>
<th>Longer</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. in unstressed syllable</td>
<td>4. in stressed syllable</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. in polysyllabic</td>
<td>5. in monosyllabic words</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. before /r/ and /l/</td>
<td>3. nasalized vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. in continuous speech</td>
<td>4. before and after aspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. in toned position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.2.3. **Special phenomena.**

We thus see in general that in polysyllabic words shortening of vowels is very common i.e. /o/, /a/, /u/, and /e/ change into /i/, /e/, /u/ and /i/, respectively. /e/ usually changes into /æ/ while a change to /i/ is very rare. /æ/ and /i/ do not change into short vowels but, they are inclined to be sounded like /æ/ and /i/, respectively.

Examples:

- [topˈna], to break ; [turˈvəna], to get broken
- [ˈeθə̀rə], hand ; [-enərə], hammer, h., kl., n. p.
- [rusˈna], to get annoyed ; [rusana], to make annoyed
- [kala], black ; [kaluːta], dark person
- [bəkəˈna], to sell ; [bekə], be for sale
- [oˈrə], and or more ; [eɾə], are
- [ˈbər], family
- [ˈbər], unity

<olia veiɾe

**cr.**, [veiɾ]
1.2. Incidence of vowels and their history.

1.2.1. /A/

/A/ is obtainable in all the positions of the words, initially as in:

/A-

1. [i], this, Kl.
2. [ik], sugarcane, J., Th., T., S., Sh., Bs., P., H.
3. [iran], Iran, all over

The number of words with initial /A-/ is negligibly small in these dialects.

/-1-

1. [lira], a rag, Kl., P.

([lir] Ks.

2. [liao], foundation of wall, Ch., Sh.

3. [tis], thirst, Kl., J., B., Ch., Th., Bs., P., T.

/-i/

1. [takid], window, Bs., P.

2. [takari], scale, J., Th., Ch., Kl., Bs., Sh., Ks.

3. [bami], bride, T.

Final /-i/ also occurs in these dialects in the sense of a, hi, even, as in:

[ithi], just now, Th., Ks., Ch., S., P., H.

[ithi], from here only, Bs., Kl.

History

*/ a. BI/ < OIA /A/-

([isa], like this, Kl. ; < BIA \iase < OIA idra

([isa]
[iser], God, J., Ch., Th., § < MIA Issere < OIA irvere
Kl., Ba., P.,

b. A- / < OIA a/-

2. [ikh], § < MIA Ikkhû < OIA Ikhyû
1. [i], § < MIA is < OIA Idam

c. A- / < Per. a/-

[î:d], a festival § < Per. id
[îran], Iran § < Per. Iran

d. A- / < OIA a/-

[îlî], a rising ground, § < OIA athîla
S., P.
[îlî]. blue, Th., Ks., Ch., § < OIA mile
S.
[îlî], a play § < OIA lîla

e. A- / < OIA a/- R

[b i'j'na] to get wet, § < OIA athîyînam
h. [b i'g'nà] J., Th., Sh.,

[f. A- / < OIA a/-]

[kîker], a acacia tree, § < OIA kîkeram
Ks., S., T., Th.,

g. A- / < OIA a/-

[mi:u], It may also come from MIA 1/ by compensatory lengthening,

h. A- / < OIA a/-

3. [tis], thirst § < OIA trèa

i. A- / < MIA a/- R

{[b i'j]' J., Th., S., Ks., Ch.,
{[b y'îr] crowd, N., Ch. ; § < MIA di're
{[y'îr] else where


[(chit)] J., Th., S., Ks., Sh.  
{drop, N., Ch.} ; < MLA chôte  
[(chit)] elsewhere

[(siriph)], honest, all over ; < Per. serif
[(kamia)], mean or low cast; ; < Per. kamina people
[(kamia)], shir ; < Per. qamiz

[(publik)], Kl. ; < Eng. public
[(sit)], all over ; < Eng. seat
[(salima)], Kl., Sh., B., Bs.  
[(salima)], J., Th., Ks., S., Ch. ; < Eng. cinema

[(tun)], lady, T., As., Sa. ; < OIA lombi, hitembiri  
or cf. OIA strienti
[(styacari)], cruel  
Th., J., S., Kl. ; < OIA hetyacari
[(bepori)], businessman ; < OIA wypari

[(rid)], sas, Kl.  
[(rithi)], " , Bs. ; < OIA ri
[(rid)], " , elsewhere

[(desi)], native ; < OIA desiye
p. /l̩i/ < OIA /l̩i/  
[kən̩i], grain  ; < OIA kege

[qhəl̩i], J., Th.  
[qhəyoli], palm, KI.  ; < MIA hetthale-
[qhəthəli], elsewhere  ; < OIA hestale

c. /-i/ < MIA /-i/ < OIA by dropping medial consonant.
[toli], quickly, P., B.  ; < MIA terate < OIA tvarite

r. /-i/ < MIA /-i/  
[kəli], J., Th., Ch., S., N.  ; < MIA Jholla
[kəuli], elsewhere

s. /-i/ < MIA /-Ia/ < OIA by dropping medial consonant.
[baññi],  ; < MIA vana < OIA vanita

[t. /-i/ < MIA /-i/  
[ker'ni], deed  ; < MIA keraqi
[ker'pi]

u. /-i/ < MIA /-i/  
[ʔui], cotton  ; < MIA ruə

v. /-i/ < Per. /-i/  
[jin'dægi], life  ; < Per. Jindaqi
[jig'ri], belonging to heart  ; < Per. Jigeri
[tənder's'ti], health  ; < Per. tendůristi

w. /-i/ < Per. /-i/  
[kasət], S., J., Ch.  ; < Par. committee
[kasət'], Th., S., Ks.
[kam'pani], N., B., J., Ch.  ; < Eng. company
[k'loymi], J., B.  ; < Eng. colony
Summary Table

\( /\) \(<\ \text{CIA 1, I, y, e, r, iye, e,} \)
   \(<\ \text{MIA 1, a, Ie, Ia, I,} \)
   \(<\ \text{Per. 1,} \)
   \(<\ \text{Mg. 1, e, e2,} \)

\( /\) occurs in initial and medial positions but it is not found in final position in the words in these dialects. Initial \( /\) however is obtainable in not more than a hundred words. Examples:-

\( /\)

1. [Ikri], one, T.
2. ([Imma)
   (Itma)] , this much, Be, Pe.
   (Itma) J, Th, Kn, B, Ch, S, T, N.
3. [Itthea], here, Kl.

\( /\-i/-\)

1. [Tibakha], startled, Pa.
2. [ittta] , empty, N.
3. [pittth] , back, T, B, Ch, Be, Pe, Kl, N.

History

* a, \( \text{Pi} \) \(<\ \text{CIA Pi} /\) -

[Itb], now, J, Th, T, Kn, Ch, P, (on the analogy of kada, yada > kea < keb)

[Itt], brick \(<\ \text{MIA Itta (पक्का खड़ा)} \)
   \(<\ \text{CIA Iftika} \)
[Index], name ; < OIA Indre

b. /- < OIA /e-

[(Ikatti), thirtyone] ; < OIA ekatmat
[(It-ti), thirtyone Th.]; < OIA ekatmat
1[(Ikk)], ; < MIA Ikke < OIA ekam
2[(Ittana), so much] ; < OIA etatet

c. /- < OIA /a-

[(Ima'an), fuel, s.] ; < OIA inchane
[(Is'ber], God ; < OIA ifvere
[(Is'Ver], God x. x. x. ; < OIA ifvere

d. /- < OIA /a-

[(Imel], tamarind ; < OIA enlika
3[(Itthe)], ; < MIA Itthe, Itthe
< OIA etre (एट्टे)

e. /- < Per. /i-

[(Iset'sol], fleawart ; < Per. Isbegaole
[(Isak], love ; < Per. Iske (in Arabic Iske
[(Isak], love is with I?)
[(IJJet], honour ; < Per. Izzate

f. /- < Eng. /e/ and /a/

[(Ic], ; < Eng. inch
[(Ic'],
[(Im'an], N., Kl., Bs., ; < Eng. engine
[(Im'Jiner], B. ; < Eng. engineer
e. **-I- < OIA -I-**

- *dīga*, body, Bs., T. ; < OIA πυγή
- *dilla*, loose, J., Th., Bs., Kl.
- *rittta*, empty ; < OIA rikta

h. **-I- < OIA -E- and -E-**

- *ditta*, ; < OIA πράθε
- *mī, mī*, Kl.
- *rikhi*, sage, Bs. ; < OIA ῥί
- *risi* else where
- *kisan*, ploughman ; < OIA kisā < OIA kramas
- *kasan*,

i. **-I- < OIA -A-**

- *tīr'na*, to swim, J. ; < OIA τεραμ
- *bīga*, oblique, N. ; < OIA vekra
- *sir'so*, mustard, J. ; < OIA sarṣapā

j. **-I- < OIA -E-**

- *tibek'na* ; < OIA /tēpē/ kampē
- *gail*, stair-case, ; < OIA frāchī

k. **-I- < OIA -U-**

- *gitak*, stone, B. ; < OIA gūtika
1. /li/ < QIA /w

[ḅiterate], inside, J., Th.; < QIA obhyantere

n. /li/ < MIA /n-

{[ḅọtịjja], brother's son ; < MIA bọtịjja

{[ọtịjja],

[Ọtọ], white, J., Th., T.; < MIA ọtọ < cr. QIA ọtọ, ks. ọs.

m. /li/ < Per. /li-

{[ɾi:jak], daily bread ; < Per. ɾi:zieke

{[ɾi:sˈbet],

{[ɾi:sˈphet],

[ɾi:k], trouble ; < Per. ɾi:k

o. /li/ < mec. /l/. /l/. /l/

{[sənˈma], Ch. N., J. ; < mec. cinema

{[ənˈma], J.

{[kɔlij], Ch. N.,

{kaliJ],

[dəlɪvər], ch., ; < mec. driver

Summary Table

/ɪ/ < QIA ɪ, e, i, e, ʊ, ʌ, ʊ.

< MIA ɪ

< Per. ɪ

< mec. e, i
/e/ occurs in all the positions, but initially it is
obtainable in a very few words of these dialects.

/æ/
1. [e'0Ja], like this, T.
2. [et'ba], sunday, J.
3. [ok], one, J., Th., Ks.,  b., Ch., S., Sh., B., Kl.,
P., N.

/a/
1. [ma'na], parapet, B., K.
2. [pa'jeb], anklet, J., T., Ch., B., Kl., P., N.
3. ![chellu], a lamb, Kl.
   ![chelli],

/a/
1. ![va'la], to the care of, Ch., S.
   ![heva]a, T.
2. [ge'ke], straw, S., Ks., J., Th., Ks., T.
3. [mema], I or me, J., Th., Ch., Sh., B., T., Ks.

History

a. /æ/ < OIA /æ/

3[ok] ; OIA eke < OIA ekən
[et'ma], this much, Kl. ; OIA et'tee < OIA et'avət
[edd], heal ; OIA e'kə

b. /æ/ < OIA /æ/

[ekə], unity, all over ; OIA ekəyə
c. /e/- < MIA /e-I/- < OIA by dropping medial consonants

\[it \text{bar},\]
\(<\text{MIA aiceware—}\)
\(<\text{OIA adityewar}\)

d. /e/- < OIA /e/

\{[khe], same, P., N., T., B.; < OIA khal\}
\{[khe], elsewhere\}

\([j\text{th}], name of a month or ; <\text{MIA j\text{g}t\text{h}e < OIA j\text{y}t\text{h}e}\]
\(<\text{husband's elder brother}\)

\([\text{san}^{\text{e}}a], message ; <\text{MIA sandace < OIA sandafe}\)

e. /e/- < OIA /e/

\([\text{sa}l\text{l}i], friend, J., B., ; <\text{MIA sa\text{l}i < sa\text{l}i < sa\text{l}i—}\]
\(<\text{S., P., N. < OIA sahe\text{s}ali}\)

\([\text{ber}], plum ; <\text{MIA bore < OIA bederi}\)

f. /e/- < OIA /e/-/e/

\([\text{basakh}], name of a month ; <\text{OIA va\text{d}akhe}\]
\(<\text{J., K., S., P.}\)

\([\text{tal}], ; <\text{OIA ta\text{d}le}\)

\([\text{bet}], stick, J., Ch., Th., ; <\text{OIA va\text{d}re}\]
\(<\text{S., B.}\)

g. /e/- < OIA /iy>/

\([\text{mam}], duty ; <\text{OIA nlyem}\)

h. /e/- < OIA /t/-

\([\text{mel}], meaning, members relation ; <\text{OIA _all}\)

i. /e/- < OIA /nye/-

\([\text{nek}], a little, K.; ; <\text{OIA n\text{y}nce}\)
j. fa- < mIA - q-
[ser], seer

k. fa- < mIA - 1-
[bət], daughter

l. fa- < mIA - 1-
[phep], a thread like sweetmeat

m. fa- < mIA - ey-
[ka], banana

n. fa- < mIA - Iye-
[ne], near, J., Th., T.,
Ch., Sh., Hi.,
P., N.

o. fa- < Per. - e-
²[pajeb], anklet
[de"J], dowry, Th., S., B.
[der], late

P. fa- < Eng. / e / / eo / / eI /
[gar], B., N., S., J.
[bag], J., S.

P. fa- < GIA - e/
[ger], J., Th., Ks., S.,
Ch., Sh., N.,
[k'ere], in the house,
[k'ere], else where
[ere],
[tale], under
r. /æ/ < *MIA - e/

[Je], if

\[ < *MIA Jel < OIA yel \]

s. /æ/ < *MIA - I/ < OIA - I/

\[ [\text{neverati}], \text{nine days} \]

\[ < *\text{MIA neverati} - \]

\[ < \text{OIA neverati} \]

r. /æ/ < Per. /æ/

\[ 1(\text{va\text{"a}le}) \]

\[ {\text{[hevala]\',}} \]

\[ < \text{Per. hevala} \]

Note.—/æ/, in 2 and 3 is grammatical, (see declension of nouns).

**Summary Table.**

/e/ < OIA e,āl, e, āl, Iye, i, ye

/æ/ < *MIA I, e, āl, al

/æ/ < Per. e.

/æ/ < Eng. e, æ, al

1.2.4./æ/

/æ/ is found in all the positions of the words, but the words with initial /æ-/ are not numerous in the dialects.

/æ-

1. [æs], vice

2. [æs], luxury

3. [æsææsæ], unimportant

h

1. ([̥æl] Th., Ks.

\[ [k\text{'æl}] \quad \text{wounded} \]

BS., H., Kl., R., T.
2. [əʊæə], obstinate, T.
3. [mæʊəd], mosque, kl.

/æə/
1. [pœə], away, T., P.
2. [læəɔ], apply, J., Th., ks., G.
3. [tæə], under, J., T., N.

**History**

/æə/ as a single vowel did not exist in OIA or MIA. It is assumed to coincide with OIA /æi/, which, however, had changed to /æ/ in MIA. /æə/ in the western dialects of MIA may be due to Persian influence. In initial position, particularly, it is only available in loan words of our dialects. It is remarkable that most of the eastern dialects reduce /æə/ to /æi/ which is akin to the OIA diphthongs.

a. /æə/ < Per. /əə/
   1 [æəb], ; < Per.
   2 [æəs], ; < Per. æeəe
   3 [æræŋærə], ; < Per.

b. /æə/ < Ms. /æ-/
   [æən*ərə], P., Ms., kl. ; < Ms. hunter
   (/æə/ may be due to the aspiration /æ-/).

c. /æə/ < OIA /æi-/ 
   [ææt], name of a month ; < OIA caître
   [ærər], enemy ; < OIA vaître

d. /æə/ < OIA /æi-/ 
   [beəl], a bull ; < OIA beille < OIA -beliveresh
e. /ba-/ < GLA /ba/-

[baen], witch; < GLA gaiyi < OIA gakin

f. /ba-/ < GLA /baa/-

{k'baa}

{h, wounded; < OIA shayala
{g aal}

[p'baat], village, assembly, Th.; < OIA parjystane

[rambaap], name of a holy book; < OIA ramayyapa

g. /ba-/ < GLA /ba/-

[maas], buffalo, all over; < OIA manajdi except kl. (due to /ba-/ also)

h. /ba-/ < GLA /ba/-

[baaepa], Jaw, Bs.; < OIA Jymbhe

i. /ba-/ < GLA /baa + a/; in different syllables.

[baasa], like that, all except kl.

j. /ba-/ < GLA /ba/-

[l'baar], wave; < OIA laheri

{dapaari}, afternoon; < OIA adhapehere

{apaari}, p'aela], first; < OIA prothama
k. /æ/ < Per. /æ/ followed by /n/

3 [mesjed], < Per. mezid, the /s/ having first changed to /n/

{[sæst], honey, Kl. < Per., veched
{[sæd], else where

[1æda], separate < Per. alsheda

l. /æ/ < Per. /æ/

[phæsla], decision < Per. faesala, all over

[tæs], rage < Per. tefe

m. /æ/ < Me. /æil/

[kæesti], J., N., S.; < Eng. Committee Th.

[saækal], B., Bs., P.; < Eng. cycle J.

{(g)Jæen] N.,
{(g)Jæen] B., Ch., < Eng. design

n. /æ/ < OIA /e/, vide /æ/

1 [pære], < OIA pare

2 [tæle], < OIA tale

3 [læge], < OIA legam legne

This /æ/ or /æ/ is adverbial

o. /æ/ < OIA /a/•

[Jæ], victory < OIA Jaye

[thaæ], fear, J., Th., < OIA thaye
/æ/ < MIA aye /  
[æə], hundred, T.  ; < MIA aye < OIA jetə

c. /æ/ < Per. teye- /  
[æə], decide  ; < Per. teye

r. /æ/ < Per. taye- /  
[æə], advise  ; < Per. rayə

Summary Table.

/a/ < OIA ai, aye, ə, ə, e, eye, o+t ,  I
  < MIA ə́i, ə́i, ə́y, eye
  < Per. e, æ, aye, eye
  < Eng. i, i, y.

1.2.5. /æ/

/a/ is the most common short vowel in initial position. It also occurs medially in numerous words, but finally it is heard only after long or conjunct consonants and after cerebrals.

/a/  
1. [əˈsɛn], height, Th., N.
2. [ə əːn], green
3. [əˈsaˈna], to laugh, all over except T.
1. [bega], colony. S., Ks., Sh., J., Th.
2. [desSMa], nonsensical talk. J., Ks., J., Th.
3. [new], new

For final /ə/ see 1.1.4 special phenomena.

**History**

a. /e/ < OIA /e/:

[adj], to-day, P., T.: ≠ < OIA eJJe < OIA edye
[B., J.]
[et], over, beyond: ≠ < OIA sti
[an-san], fasting: ≠ < OIA anəfana

b. /e/ < OIA /e/:

[adrek], singer: ≠ < OIA ardrekə
[mb], mango, B., K.: < OIA amre
[akas], sky, P.: ≠ < OIA akade

c. /e/ < OIA /e/:

1. [ecan]: ≠ < OIA ɛceə
2. [egana], to cause to fly: < OIA ɛgəayanə

d. /e/ < OIA /e/ due to the elision of initial /n/:

1. [erI], green: ≠ < OIA heriθə
[quman], a name in Ramāyan
2. [es-na], to laugh: ≠ < OIA hesənaŋ

e. /e/ < OIA /e/:

[edas], sad: ≠ < OIA ɛdəsə, cf. OIA ɛdasənə
[ella], wet, Kl., Bs., P. ; < OIA Ullē

f. /æ/ < Per. /ε/ // elision of initial /h-

[*ek], a right ; < Per. heq
[*ejamet], shave ; < Per. hajemēt
[*ejem], to digest ; < Per. hexem

6. /æ/ < Per. /ε/ -

[*el'e], separate, S., Th., ; < Per. aleg
[kl.]

[ekel], wisdom ; < Per. ale

h. /æ/ < Per. /ε/ -

[*abaddi], population ; < Per. abadi
[*arm], rest ; < Per. arm
[*avaj], sound(rare) ; < Per. avajē

1. /æ/ < OIA /ε/-

[epil], ; < OIA appeal
[ek'var], J. ; < OIA acquire
[el'ek'san], J., Th. ; < OIA election

j. /æ/ < OIA /ε/-

[hetp], shop, T. ; < OIA hette
[ jed], yeda

[pedth'na], to make common ; < OIA preth'na·m into cakes,

T., Bs., P.
k.  &e/ < QIA /e/
   [ narõgi], orange; < QIA nariõge

l.  &e/ < QIA /&/ / i-
   [ napir'na], to squeeze; < QIA niphegaõe -
   [ seker], narrow, sh., b., ch; < QIA sekiõme

m.  &-/ < QIA /-e/-
   { [ kasan] all over
      [ ker-san] T., B., Sh., Kl., r.; < QIA krapõe
   [ nece'na], to dance; < QIA nõtan
   [ mema], dead; < QIA mõme

n.  &e/ < QIA /-æ/-
   { [ narattõ], nine-days
      [ narotõ]
   ; < QIA nõrõttõ -
   < QIA nõrõtri

o.  &e/ < QIA /-u/-
   [ cenma], to steal; < QIA jõw

p.  &e/ < QIA /-æ/-
   { [ gala], stone; < QIA gõle
   [ makõpa], an insect; < QIA makõega
   h
   { [ ekõken] Ch., J., Th., S., KS.,
      K., Sh.,
   { [ γ̝ ekõken] a cover;
      T., BS., P., Kl., B.
   ; < QIA gõkkõe

c.  &e/ < QIA /-N/-
   { [ h ekõ], Ch., J., Th., S.,
      KS., K., Sh.,
   [ , reception
   { [ γ̝ ekõ], T., BS., P., Kl., B.
   ; < QIA gõkkõe
v. /-ə/ / Per. /-ə/

[dêda], riot ; < Per. danaal
[pete], address ; < Per. ur. ëta-

[bêda], human being ; < Per.

s. /-ə/ / Per. /-u/-

[mesapher], traveller, J., Ks.;
T., B., Ch., S., N.;

[gaJara], a living ; < Per. gizama

[mevad], limit ; < Per. milyam
[kemaya], fare ; < Per. kimaya

u. /-ə/ / Per. /-ə/

[der'vajJa], door ; < Per. derevaza
[kanum], law ; < Per. kanum

v. /-ə/ / Eng. /-ə/ /-ə/ and sverebhakti

{[gelæver], Sh., S.,

[deræver]

[lemp],

; < Eng. lamp

w. /-ə/ is inserted in these dialects in conjunct consonants

as a sverebhakti vide 1.1.3. Sverebhakti.

[men'tor], sacred speech, ; < OIA mantle
J., T., Th., Ks.,

B., Ch.

[bejkhet], time ; < Per. veqte
[sekul], ; < Eng. school
**Summary Table.**

/a/ < OIA e, a, u, i, I, r, ye,
< MLA u, e,
< Pr. a, a, u,
< Eng. a, e, i, ly.

**I.26. /a/**

/a/ occurs initially, finally as well as medially, being a termination in most of the masculine singular words (nouns, adjectives and verbs). It is the most frequent sound in these dialects.

/a-

1. *[al'na]*, nest, Th., T., Sh., S., Kl.
2. *[al'na]*
3. *[as'ran]*, hermitage

/a-

1. *[tar]*, (to) take off
2. *[dat]*, dowry,
3. *[fat]*, shop, S., Kl., N.

/a-

1. *[ker'pa]*, hard,
2. *[kerpa]*, Ks., S., S.
2. [hola], light, T.,
3. [maya], weak, P., T., J., Ch., N.

History

a. /kə/ < OIA /kə/

1. [al·na], ; < OIA alaye + suffix
2. [al·na],
3. [as·rem], ; < OIA a/rane
[sp], self ; < OIA atma

b. /kə/ < OIA /kə/ before conjunct consonant by compensatory lengthening of the vowels.

3. [al], I, ; < OIA eman
[as·sa], front ; < OIA esse < OIA a'ran
[as'ja], all over except ; < OIA essi < OIA a'jan
Kl., Bn., P.

c. /kə/ < OIA /kə/ due to the elision of /kə/

[asθ], hand ; < OIA haste

d. /kə/ < Per. /kə/

[asθ], calamity, B., Sh.,
S., Ks., J.; ; < Per. aθet
N., Ch.

{[akθ]
{[att], habit, N., Ks., B. ; < Per. aθet
Ks., S., B., J.
[akθa], at last ; < Per. akθa

e. /kə/ < ENS. /kə/

[asθ], Bs., P.; ; < ENS. Office
[asθ], Th., S., B., Bs.; ; < ENS. order
[as·rimənt], J.; ; < ENS. agreement
1. /æ/ < OIA /a:/

\{[dat],
[dat], \}< MIA daljeyey < OIA datveye
\( \text{cf. Per. } \text{Janayez} \)

\{[ha],
[ha], \}< OIA ha

\{pamala], drum, Th., Ms. \}< MIA pamale < OIA pamaile
B., Sh., N.

2. /e/ < OIA /e:/

\{[te],
[te], \}< OIA dewtareynam

\{na], short, J., Th., \}< OIA neyeh
Ks., S.

h. /d/-/OIA /d/-/ before conjunct consonants

\{caban], to chew, except \}< OIA /cerven
J., Th., Ks.,
S., Ch., B.,
Sh., T., N.

\{sap], snake, except \}< OIA marpe
T.

\{cam], skin, all over \}< OIA cam
except T.

i. /æ/ < OIA /æ/  

\{mac], dance, J., Th., \}< OIA mntye
Ks., Ch., S.
Sh., N.

j. /æ/ < Per. /æ/  

\{[dakan]
[dakan], shop \}< Per. dukan

\{khas], particular \}< Per. kas

\{Jan*ber], animal \}< Per. Janevar

k. /æ/ + /æ/ /æ/ and /a/

\{[basan]
[basan], utensil, J., Th., Th. ms. basin \}< Basmanus

\{[bessan]

[pharam], B., B., N., S.,; < Eng. from J., Ch.
[d'ram], Ch., B., B., P.; < Eng. drum

1. /a/ < Gr. /a/
   [dem], price, J., Th., Ks.; < Gr. drachma
   Ch., N.

m. /a/ < OIA /a/
   [desa], condition; < OIA defa

n. /a/ < OIA /a/
   3[ma'a],; < OIA mege-
   < OIA mariten

o. /a/ < OIA /ekah/ or /ekah/ (as a masculine singular
   termination)
   1[ka're'a]
   2[ka'rea]
   3[ha'la],; < OIA /ka'de + eka/
   < OIA lehüm (due to
   metathesis -
   < OIA lehüken
   [sasa], rabbit, Sh., Th.; < OIA sasage < OIA
   še'akah

p. /a/ < Per. /a/
   [ma'ka], a law suit; < Per. mūqdadnāh
   [devana], mad, J., Ch.,
   Ks., S., Sh., B.
   [mūta], dead body; < Per. mūredāh

q. /a/ < Per. /a/
   [sa'Ja], punishment; < Per. seza
[deva], medicine ; < Per. deva
[sodda], bargain ; < Per. sauda

/a/ < OIA a, e, i, ah
< Per. a, ah,
< Eng. a, o, e, u.
< Gr. a

1. [kληθ], like that, Kl.
2. [[κώτ]] woman, J., P.
[[κρήτε]], unlucky, Bs., P., T.

This /-a/ is added indigenously.

Summary Table.

/a/ < OIA a, e, i, ah
< Per. a, ah,
< Eng. a, o, e, u.
< Gr. a

1.2.7. /ɔ/

/ɔ/ occurs in all the positions, but it is not found initially in very many words. Finally too, it is not very common.

/ɔ-

1. [κληθ], like that, Kl.
2. [[κώτ]] woman, J., P.
[[κρήτε]], unlucky, Bs., P., T.

3. [κτεπι], unlucky, Bs., P., T.
1. [d`erm]i, dreadful, Bz, n.
2. [b`CJ], brother's wife, T., Th.
3. ([p]erma), J., Th., Ch., Kl.
   ([p]erma), Kl., P.,

/-y/-

1. [mC], nine, J., T., K., S., Sh., Bz., Kl., F., H.
2. [mC], flood, S., J., Th., T., Kl., Sh.
3. [mC], a crow, Kl.

**History**

/-y/- sound does not exist in OIA or MIA. It is assumed to coincide with OIA /au/, /ave/, /ave/, /awy/, /eye/. It may be from Persian sounds, /au/ or /a/.

a. /a/- < OIA /ave-/
   
   [J`arm], fault ; < OIA ave inade
   [T`ar], descent of a diety upon earth ; < OIA avetare
   [J`a`a], over turned ; < OIA avamrane

b. /a/- < OIA /e-/, due to elision of initial consonant.
   
   [S], he, Bz., Kl. ; < OIA seh

c. /a/- < MIA /ave-/
   
   [Cr], and, N., B. ; < MIA avere < OIA sare

d. /a/- < Per. /e/-, or /a/.
   
   ([Cr`N]), woman, ; < Per. sarete
   ([Cr`K])
[oliya], holyman, J., Th.; < Per. sallya
           B.; Sh.; Ba.;
           Ks.; T.;

4. < - < OIA / re- /

[olla], noise, Ch., P.; < OIA re-va + suffix
           Ks.; Th.

f. < - < OIA / ar- /

[mori], silence ; < OIA mauna

s. < - < OIA / e- /

[phora], spade, J., Th.; < MIA phago < OIA spateke
           Ch., Sh., Sh.

b. < - < OIA / a/- A/- in different syllables.

[sora], father-in-law, J.; < OIA jas-are
           Th., Sh., B.,
           Ks., S.,

[coiki], a stool ; < MIA caukka < OIA eukpique

[cotha], fourth ; < MIA cauthhe < OIA esurthe

1. < - < MIA / e/-

{[sot], Th., Ks.,
    co-wife
{[oiken], elsewhere

; < MIA sauti < OIA septini

J. < - < MIA / a/- < OIA / a/ + A/ in different syllables.

[tola], mad ; < MIA baule < OIA wayu-le

3 {[perma] ; < MIA pasu-< OIA pasu-
    {[perma]

< OIA pragume

2 [byr],

; MIA baullu < OIA buraay
( r > i > u)
k. 47/<MIA have>

[DOM], dwarf, J., Th., T.; < MIA have < OIA have
Ks., S., N., Ch., Th.

l. 47/<Per. make/>

[mula], careless (used for; < Per. mulla
a holy man)
[dom], tour; < Per. dauran
[mlat], wealth; < Per. dailat

m. 47/<Eng. know/>

[toll], S., J.; < Eng. know
[peal], s.; < Eng. pistol
[[toll]], S., J.
[[M1]], N.; < Eng. college

n. 47/<OIA give/>

[j], ; < MIA have < OIA give
< OIA never
[j1], barely; < MIA give < OIA give

o. 47/<OIA have/>

[[h]], Ch., J., Th.
[[y]], price; < OIA have

p. 47/<MIA have/>

[sc], hundred, all over; < MIA seye < OIA sey
 except, T.

q. 47/<MIA have/>

[[h]], J., Ch.,
[[w]], wound; < MIA shaye < OIA shate
[[h]], S., Sh., T.
3. [kː], ; < MIA kaye < OIA kake
r. /ɔ/ < MIA -aː/ 
[tɔ], heat, (anger), J., ; < MIA tavo < OIA tapah
Sh., B., Ks., S.

s. /ɔ/ < per. /ɛ/,

2[ɔː], ; < per. raj

Summary Table.

/ɔ/ < OIA əve, e, ai, a, e - ʊ, ave, a + u

< MIA əve, e ai, e, ave, ave, ai yve

< per. ai, ɔ,

< bve, o.

1.2.8. /ɔ/

/ɔ/ is to be found in all the positions of the words, but it is less common in initial than in medial or final position, and in final position as more common on account of its use in the imperative mood.

/ɔ/-

1. [œ'Ja], like that, T.
2. ([ouns] J., T., Th., P., Ba., Kl.
   scarf
   ([olg [en]], Ks., B., Ch., S., Sh., N.
3. [œ], he or that, P.
/ə/-
1. [təl'ənə], Th., T., Ch., S., Kl.
   ([təpə], sh., Bs.
2. [məmə], close weather, J.
3. [topa], shortage

/ə/-
1. [bəmo], bride, J., T., Ka.
2. [bobo], sister, all over except Kl.
3. [səo], is, Kl.

History
a. ə/-< OIA ə-/
   [oʃ], lip
   [oʃh]
3[o],
[om], the sacred syllable < ə< OIA om

b. ə/-< OIA ə/-
   [oʃə], to hide to avoid < ə< OIA əʃə
   [oʃiʃ], a female camel < ə< OIA əʃə
   (ə< OIA əʃə
   (ə< OIA əʃə, grass,
   (uʃə + jan, int)

c. ə/-< EIA ə/-
   2[əhənə]
   [əmə],
   [oʃə], stable, Kl.
   [oʃə], dew drops < ə< OIA oʃə
d. /o/- < Per. /ko/- due to the elision of /h/
  [oos], sense
  ; < Per. hose

e. /o/- < Bn. /lo/
  [overtan], P., B., B.
  ; < Bn. overtime

f. /o/- in deshi words
  [ogo], basket, kl.
  [olla], veil, Kl., J., Ks., Sh., S., Ch.

g. /o/- < QIA /o/-
  [Jot'sl], astrologer
  ; < QIA Jyotisi
  [sopa], beautiful, good
  ; < QIA sobane
  [cokha], good pure
  ; < QIA cokha

h. /o/- < QIA /u/ by metathesis.
  [ocu], beak, N., Ks., B., J.
  ; < QIA caco

i. /o/- < QIA /o/
  [mol], price
  ; < QIA malya

j. /o/- < QIA /u/-
  [roma], to cry
  ; < QIA /rud, rudane
  [khoj'na], to search for, all over
  ; < QIA /kuju stave
  (change in the meaning)

k. /o/- < KIA /o/-
  [copper], to apply oil or butter
  ; < KIA copper(butter)
  [cori], thert
  ; < KIA cori
  [Joy], joint
  ; < KIA Joge
1. /-o/ < MIA live/

   {[bʰ] anoi}, sister's husband; [pʰ] apci, T, B, F, K, B
   \< MIA bahupive.  \< MIA bheginipeti

m. /-o/ < OIA ca-

   [pʰo], name of a month, K, N; \< OIA ca-

n. /-o/ < OIA ca-

   [mʰo], attachment; \< OIA ca-

o. /-o/ < OIA an-

   [bəmə], \< OIA an-

P. /-o/ < MIA eve/

   [bʰaddo], name of a month, N; \< MIA bhaddeve, bhaddepde; \< OIA bhaddeve

c. /-o/ < MIA ok-

   {[əso], name of a month; \< MIA aso-

r. /-o/ in [təbbo], is deshi.

Final /-o/ also occurs in grammatical terminations, as:-
/kero/, do (Imp.) or /choro/, boy, (Voc. N.)

(Vide declension of Nouns).

Summary Table:

/o/ < OIA o, u, u
    < MIA o, ved, aev
    < Per. o
    < Eng. o
1.2.9. (U)

/U/ does not occur in final position, it occurs in a initial and more generally, in a medial position.

/U-

1. [Ubba], up, Kl.
2. [Ukheli], a morter of wood or stone for pounding grains; J., Bs., Kl., P., N.
3. [Ure], here

/U-

1. [tuvar], Th., [twar], J., festival

2. [Gudi], navel. J., Th., N., T.
3. [tunka], straw. Sh., Ch., Th.

History

a. /U- < OIA /U-

[Umnes], closeness, Th., B.,; < OIA Ugshah (metathesis) Sh.

[Ukha], vomit, Th., T., Ch.,; < OIA Uliole, violent moving N.

3[Ukheli],; < OIA Utkhale

b. /U- < OIA /U-

3[Ure],; < OIA evere

[Uterne], to come down; < OIA evertegam

[Ultkena], to involve to entangle; < OIA everinchee

c. /U- < OIA /U-

[Umne], Bs., T., Kl., P., N.,; < OIA Upsa
d. \( \text{N}^\circ/\text{MIA N}^\circ/ \)

\([\text{Ulli}], \text{mildew} \); \(<\text{MIA Ulli}\)

\([\text{Ugi}^\circ], \text{black bean} \); \(<\text{MIA UgiU}\)

\([\text{UkayU}], \text{the posture of sitting on the hams with the soles of feet touching the ground;} \); \(<\text{MIA UkkagU};\) \(<\text{OIA Ukkayuke}\)

\(\text{J}., \text{Th.}, \text{Ks.}, \text{S}.\)

e. \(\text{N}^\circ/\text{Per. N}^\circ/\)

\([\text{Umer}], \text{age} \); \(<\text{Per. Umre}\)

f. \(\text{N}^\circ/\text{Per. N}^\circ/\)

\([\text{UkeM}], \text{order;} \text{J}., \text{Th.} \); \(<\text{Per. hukum}\)

\(\text{K}., \text{T.}\)

f. \(\text{N}^\circ/\) in deshi words

\([\text{Ullemu, pullemu}], \text{here and there;} \text{J}., \text{T.}, \text{Th.}\)

g. \(\text{EU}^\circ/\text{OIA EU}^\circ/\)

\(2[\text{sumbi}],\)

\([\text{Egi}], \text{raw sugar} \); \(<\text{OIA Egi};\) \(<\text{OIA Egi} \text{ (अगर धू)}\)

\([\text{Sutharam}], \text{good} \); \(<\text{OIA Suthira};\) \(<\text{OIA Suthira}\)

h. \(\text{EU}^\circ/\text{OIA EU}^\circ/\)

\(3[\text{tunka}], \text{straw} \); \(<\text{OIA Tuma}\)

\([\text{sun'ma}], \text{to hear} \); \(<\text{OIA SunU}\)

\([\text{puchche}], \text{to ask} \); \(<\text{OIA Puchhe}\)

i. \(\text{EU}^\circ/\text{OIA EU}^\circ/\)

\([\text{Khuga}], \text{hole} \text{J}., \text{K.}, \text{Ks.} \); \(<\text{OIA Khoa-e}\)

\(\text{Kl.}, \text{P.}, \text{Ch.}, \text{Sh.}, \text{S.}, \text{B}\).
1. 꽆-< OIA 꽆- 꽆 (by metathesis)

[coŋ], beak, P., B., Ch., T.; < OIA çamu
(are to metathesis)

k. 꽆-< OIA 꽆- 꽆- 꽆-

1{(tuvař)
{tuvař}; < tɛvarra < OIA tɛʋə < vare

l. 꽆-< MIA 꽆-

[paformance], guest, N.; < MIA pahuça < OIA praghə
[mùlle], price, Ba., P., Kl.; < MIA mülle < OIA mulyə
[tumana], your (rarely used); < MIA tumharis;
< OIA yismadiye

m. 꽆-< Per. 꽆-

[thuš], happy; < Per. thuš
[musaḵha], prescription; < Per. musakha
[pul], bridge; < Per. pul

n. 꽆-< Eng. 꽆- 꽆- 꽆- and by swerabhakti

[pulso],
{[wùres], S., J.;
{[wùres], KS., KS.
[pass-tuk], KS., Ch., J.;
< Eng. pass-book

Summary Table

/gl/ < OIA gle, gle, gle, gle, gle
< MIA gə
< Per. gle
< Eng. gle, gle
/u/ occurs in all the positions of words. Medially it is quite common and finally it is more akin to /u/ as in the following examples:-

/u/-

1. [ud], roller
2. [ut], an abuse
3. [utana], a stick, which is kept under bull cart, S., K., B., Sh., J., Th., Ch.

/ʊ/-

1. [uk'na], to cry, K., Sh.
2. [g'yun], a place where a lamp is kept, Ks., S., Ch., J., Th.
3. [khud], a deep line due to ploughing

/ʊ/:

1. ![Image]
2. ![Image]
3. ![Image]
4. ![Image]
5. ![Image]

History

a. /ʊ/ < OIA /u/

[usar], barren, S., B., K., < OIA usur
[um], wool, J., Th., Ks., S., < OIA um
b. /u-/ < OIA /ʊ/ by metathesis

[u<kh], sugarcane, B., Ch., N. ; < MIA /ikkù/ < OIA /ikkù/ù

c. /u-/ < OIA /ə/- /u-/ in different syllables.

[ut], ; < ātə < ātə < OIA /ə/ətrə

d. /u-/ < OIA /ʊ/-

[ʊt], camel ; < OIA /ʊtrə

e. /u-/ < MIA /u/-

[ʊxh], sleepiness ; < MIA /uxhe

[fʊ], just like that ; < MIA /ux/

f. /u-/ < OIA /u/-

[um], flour, Th. ; < OIA /uŋə/

[muk'ga], ; < OIA /muŋə/ sə fəbə

[musa], mouse, Th. ; < OIA /musəkəh/

g. /u-/ < OIA /ə/-

{[bʊ̯'nə]} Th., s., ks., j., ch. ; < MIA /hinə/ < OIA -

{[p'ʊ̯'nə]} Bs., B., N., T., Kl. hərəne

h. /u-/ < OIA /ə/-

{[mʊ̯nə]} J., Th., Sh., N. ; < OIA /mukə + maəni /maʃən/
[muli], redish ; < MIA muli < OIA mulake

1. /u-/<MIA /u/> before a conjunct consonant.

[gən̪dəna], to search for ; < MIA gəndəna
J., Th., Sh., Ch., Ks., S., N.

J. /u-/< MIA /u-/

[gəna], deep, J., Th., T., ; < MIA gəna
Ks., Sh., Ba., N.

k. /u-/< OIA /u-/> before a conjunct or double consonant, by compensatory lengthening

[ŋuŋ̪fədi], ring ; < OIA eng̪utfika

[phil], flower, J., Th., Ks., ; < OIA phulle
N., S., Sh.

[puʃ], tail ; < OIA puĉche

1. /u-/< OIA /u-/

[puχr̪na], to ask, B., Kl. ; < OIA puχr̪na
P., T., Ba.

m. /u-/< OIA /u-/

[yunip], a roll of cotton prepared for weaving thread ; < OIA yunipka

n. /u-/< OIA /u-/

[gyam], a man of a very low caste ; < OIA gyam

[Jun], womb ; < OIA yunih
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o. lu/ &lt; Per. lu-/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[kham], blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[šina], dumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Julus], procession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; Per. (m)m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; Per. (š)iš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; Per. Julus</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p. lu/ &lt; EN. lu/- /o/-</th>
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<tr>
<td>[šekul],</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; EN. school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[šut],</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; EN. suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[šut],</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; EN. boot</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>q. lu/ &lt; OIA lu/</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[gaməru], a kind of small drum</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; OIA (gaməru)</td>
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<tr>
<th>r. lu/ &lt; OIA lu/</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[pasu], animals, J., T., B., S., N.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; OIA (pasu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ssa], good, all over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; OIA (ssa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>([\text{'j}\text{ju}])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>([\text{'j}\text{u}])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>([\text{hi}\text{ju}])</td>
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<tr>
<td>([\text{ai}\text{su}])</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; MIA (\text{'j}\text{s}u) &lt; OIA (\text{'j}\text{s}u)</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>s. lu/ &lt; OIA lu-/</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[mu], face or mouth, Th.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; MIA (m)̂u &lt; OIA (m)̂u</td>
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<tr>
<td>[lag\̂u], a kind of sweet</td>
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<td>&lt; OIA lag\̂uk\̂eh</td>
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<th>t. lu/ &lt; OIA lu-/ by metathesis</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{ [mag''u] }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; OIA (m)et(k)i(g)e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
u. /u/ < OIA /u/  

[esu], name of a month, \textit{T.}, \textit{Bs.}, \textit{Kl.}, \textit{P.}, < OIA \textit{a}vina

v. /u/ < Per. /u/  

[bu], bad smell, < Per. \textit{mubam} bu  
[ubu], just like that, < Per. \textit{mubam}

w. /u/ < Eng. /o/  

[smkdm], < Eng. tobacco  
[photu], J., Ch., < Eng. photo

\textbf{Summary Table.}

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline
\textit{u}/ < OIA \textit{u}, a, u, \&, o, u \\
\textit{u}/ < OIA \textit{u} \\
\textit{u}/ < Per. \textit{u} \\
\textit{u}/ < Eng. \textit{u}, o \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{1.3. Nasal Vowels and Their History}

1.3.1. Nasal vowels occur in all the positions of the words in these dialects, but short nasal vowels /i/ /\textit{a}/ and /e/ occur only initially and medially.

a. Initial  
/A/ [i\text{t}], brick  
/I/ [i\text{ta}], bridges  
[\textit{I}ja\text{m}], engine  
[\textit{I}sa], here  
\textit{J.}, \textit{Th.}, \textit{Bs.}, \textit{Kl.}
/Ά/, [ gö-pće ], pulling
and winding

/έ/, [ "έ "], are, all over; [ "έ "n], just; [ "έ nak], spect-
absolutely

/έ/, [ "έ n], mango, J., Th., ;[ "έ kh], eye, J., ;[ "έ r na], to make,
Sh., Kh., S., Th., Sh.,
Ch., N.

/ί/, [ "ίg], limb ;[ "ίl], mango ; ["ί ma], to laugh

/η/, [ "ηr na], to roar ; ["ηl an], cour-
gage ; ["η d a], over-
tumed

/θ/, [ "θm], a sacred
syllable

/ι/, [ "ιl], like that ; [ "ιg a], there ; [ "ι ca], mid

/υ/, [ "υc], height ; [ "υt], camel ; [ "υg], drowning

b. Medial

/Ά/, [ tίd na], to pierce ;[ tίg], a horn ;[ tίm], the
mangoa
tree

/Ι/, [ tίda], alive ;[ tίl a], all over ;[tίt ta], drops
except.

/ε/, [ bet ], stick

/ε/, [ "εd a], ball

/ε/, [ "εn a], cow, J., Th., ;[ "εn ga], expensive

/ε/, [ "εn san], sister,
Ch., S., Kh.,
N.

/ε/, [ "εg ], naked

/ε/, [ "εn a], bathed

/ε/, [ "εn a], evening

/ε/, [ "εn a], demands
\( \ddot{\text{o}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{r}}\text{d}^\prime\text{n}a\)], to crush ; ([\(\ddot{\text{r}}\text{k}^\prime\text{t}a\]) hairy ; ([\(\ddot{\text{p}}\text{k}^\prime\text{n}a\]) elsewhere

\( \ddot{\text{o}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{c}}\text{c}\)], beak ; [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\text{d}\)], gum ; [\(\ddot{\text{m}}\text{m}\)], wax

\( \ddot{\text{u}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{c}}\text{c}\)], beak ; [\(\ddot{\text{s}}\text{g}\)], navel ; [\(\ddot{\text{k}}\text{h}^\prime\text{t}a\)], nail

\( \ddot{\text{u}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{c}}\text{c}\)], beak ; [\(\ddot{\text{r}}\text{g}^\prime\text{t}a\)], hair ; [\(\ddot{\text{k}}\text{a}^\prime\text{a}\)], crops

c. Final

\( \ddot{\text{a}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{n}}\)], no ; [\(\ddot{\text{k}}\text{d}\)], everywhere ; [\(\ddot{\text{y}}\text{d}\)], here ; all except

\( \ddot{\text{e}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{k}}\text{h}^\prime\text{w}\)], may eat ; [\(\ddot{\text{k}}\text{w}\)], well ; [\(\ddot{\text{n}}\text{m}^\prime\text{w}\)], children

\( \ddot{\text{e}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\text{w}\)], cow ; [\(\ddot{\text{t}}\text{w}\)], you ; [\(\ddot{\text{m}}\text{w}\)], I

\( \ddot{\text{a}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{k}}\text{g}^\prime\text{w}\)], bracelet ; [\(\ddot{\text{m}}\)], in ; [\(\ddot{\text{r}}\text{t}^\prime\text{w}\)], women

\( \ddot{\text{u}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{t}}\)], you ; [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], village ; all except

\( \ddot{\text{e}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], village ; ([\(\ddot{\text{g}}\text{w}\)], J., Th.) ; [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], who have come

\( \ddot{\text{u}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], village ; ([\(\ddot{\text{g}}\text{w}\)], J., Th.) ; [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], who have come

\( \ddot{\text{e}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], village ; ([\(\ddot{\text{g}}\text{w}\)], J., Th.) ; [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], who have come

\( \ddot{\text{e}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], village ; ([\(\ddot{\text{g}}\text{w}\)], J., Th.) ; [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], who have come

\( \ddot{\text{e}}/\), [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], village ; ([\(\ddot{\text{g}}\text{w}\)], J., Th.) ; [\(\ddot{\text{g}}\)], who have come
Historically speaking, nasalization in the vowels of these dialects, is of three kinds:

a. **Retrogressive Nasalization.**

a. (1), A vowel preceding an OIA nasal consonant conjunct, is ultimately nasalized while the conjunct consonant is resolved, as:-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[æg], limb} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA ange} \\
\text{[mæŋ], bed} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA mange} \\
\text{[[dæŋ] \text{B}, \text{P}, \text{K}, \text{L}]} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA dante} \\
\text{[[dæt], tooth, else where} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA dante}
\end{align*}
\]

a. (2), In the vicinity of a nasal consonant a preceding vowel becomes nasalized, as:-

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[næm], name} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA name} \\
\text{[æm], mango, Th, Ch, Ks, S, N} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA amre} \\
\text{[[kæm] \text{B}, \text{T}, \text{P}, \text{K}, \text{L}, \text{}} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA karme} \\
\text{[[ kém], ear} & \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA karme}
\end{align*}
\]

a. (3), Due to elision of a nasal consonant a preceding vowel is nasalized.

\[
\text{[g'ra], village, B} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA grame}
\]
b. Progressive Nasalization

b,1. A vowel, followed by a nasal consonant is nasalized,

[ma:'], mother ; < MLA mat' ma < OIA mat' 
[mag'], name of month ; < OIA maghe 
[ma:s'], bee ; < OIA ma:al 
[nema'], to run, Bs., P. ; < OIA ne:ane

c. Spontaneous Nasalization

c,1. There was no nasal consonant in OIA but a vowel

becomes nasalized in these dialects, as,

[chek'], hole, J., Ch., ; < OIA chd're 
[chikka'], net work of strings for hanging anything in. 
[akhi'], eye, J., Ch., Sh., ; < OIA akhi 

I.4. Diphthongs

I.4.1. History

Although theoretically OIA does not allow two vowels

to occur side by side, we find /e/, /o/, /ai/ and /ai/ as
diphthongs. The Pratishekhyas describe /e/ as a + i,
/o/, as e - u, /øi/, as e - i and /øu/, as e - u. Later /e/ and /o/ were reduced to single vowels, but we find that /æi/ and /æu/ were, regularly used throughout the OIA period. Even today in the puritan's pronunciation /æ/ and /o/ are /æi/ and /æu/ respectively. In Prakrit the number of diphthongs increased on account of elision of intervocalic consonants, which sometimes left /æ/ and sometimes a simple glide, and the language could have words like this:-

OIA geta, gone ; > Pr. gea
OIA hester, decrease ; > Pr. oeria
OIA kapiurusa, coward ; > Pr. kaurise
OIA yogiha, the chief among ascetics ; > Pr. Joisa

The diphthongization was the earlier process in Ashokan inscriptions. We find that OIA /æui/ is changed into /æi/ as in MIA there < OIA sthevi re, a kind of ascetic, and in Ardamagachi:-

OIA digambara, naked ; > Ar. dhambara
OIA dince, day ; > Ar. dince

The same tendencies continued in Apabhraṣṭa, as in:-

OIA Upakeha, kindness ; > Ap. Naka Uare
OIA perkdeya, stranger ; > Ap. peral
OIA andhekare, darkness ; > Ap. andhaare

But in Pali we find the tendency to reduce the skt diphthongs to single vowels, as in:-
OIA narava, a name in old; < Pa. eravaga
religious books

OIA ougadhe, medicine; < Pa. osehe

OIA cetiyagiri, a name; < Pa. cetiyagiri

It is remarkable that this tendency to reduce diphthongs (particularly /æd/, /au/) to single vowels is continued in the dialects under study.

These dialects are poor in diphthongs and extremely poor in triphthongs. Lexical diphthongs are fewer than grammatical diphthongs. There are very few diphthongs initially and medially. But in the final position, they are relatively commoner. Medially, OIA or even foreign diphthongs are reduced to single vowels. Examples:

[caet], name of a month; < OIA ceitre
[bael], bull, J., Th., B., Sh.; < OIA baile
[teyar], ready; < Per. ta'yar
{[tew]}
{[təm]}; < Eng. time

However, quite a large number of diphthongs have come down from OIA. Some have arisen as an incidence of morphological formations. Only a few are due to elision of intervocalic /ə/, as in:

[ra'au], a planet; < OIA rau
[əspəd], voluntary; < H. apadi
[me'a], a message; < P. meha; < OIA sandes
Some are formed on account of the addition of a derivative suffix beginning with a vowel, as:

[khaː], glutton ; < [khaːwə]
[Jiː], I go ; < [Jiːə]

1.4.2. Incidence

Diphthongs in these dialects are rising or falling or level or doubtful. There is no hard and fast rule in this matter. According to the rhythm of the sentence, the diphthongs become rising or falling.

The following are the diphthongs which occur in these dialects. The initial diphthongs are words by themselves. The history of general diphthongs is given below along with the words. For grammatical diphthongs, please see relevant sections in Part III of the thesis.

a. Initial diphthongs

(i) General diphthongs

[ɑː], [ɑː] cry of pain ; Cf. MIA u, exclamation
[œ], [œ] like that ; Cf. MIA U

(ii) Grammatical diphthongs

[ə], [ə] she came
[əʊ], [ə] come (Imp.)
[æ], [æ] they came
[ʊə], [ʊə] happens
[ʊə], [ʊə] happened
b. **Medial Diphthongs**

1. **Oblique Diphthongs**

   [ia], [eia], obstinate, B., ; Ch., S., H., < Deshi

   [ai], [mai], barber's wife, P., S., N. ; GIA napite > naï and /In/ is feminine suffix

   [ae], [reta], curd mixed with something ; GIA ral < GIA rall

   [oi], [moir], remained, kl. ; Ch., Deshi

2. **Symmetrical Diphthongs**

   [at], [mat], water, Bh.,

   [ae], [mei], she left, (this form is very rare).

   [ai], [mei], recited

c. Final diphthongs occur in a number of words and very often a glide is perceptible between them.

3. **Final Diphthongs**

   1. **Oblique Diphthongs**

      [ia], [toria], towel, J., Kh., ; Ch., S.,

      [edia], very good ; Ch., GIA ver-dite

      [ie], [ni*e], is not ; Ch., GIA nai esti,

      [ia], [ni*e] (does not exist). Cf., nai has

      [iu], [niu], foundation stone ; Ch., Kh.

      [ea], [se*a], message ; Ch., GIA sandese
[ei], [se'i], that one, el. ; < OIA se alve
[ei], [ve'i], that one ; < OIA *
[ai], [gau], cow ; < OIA *
[ai], [s'pa'i], elsewhere ; < Per. alpah
[sipa'i], soldier ; S., P.
[au], [khau], glutton ; < OIA khad, and -u is a suffix
[oi], [apo'i], oneself only ; < OIA steman hi
[oa], [go'a], cow dung ; < OIA gomaye
[ou], [rou], one who cries often ; < OIA r̥da, -u is a suffix
[ua], [sua], big needle ; < OIA sucika
[u], [sui], needle

<commotio-b, diplomacia>

[co], [kere], please
[co], [la co], etc. ; < OIA (kamon kamon)
[co], [leo], take (Imp.)
[ce], [lece], etc. ; < OIA (kamon kamon)
[ce], [ce], etc.
[co], [gai], went
[ce], [kere], please
[ce], [kere], etc. ; < OIA (kamon kamon)
[ce], [kere], etc. ; < OIA (kamon kamon)
[ce], [kere], etc. ; < OIA (kamon kamon)
[ce], [kere], etc.
[oa], mane, she or he cries
[oe], d'oe, washed, J., Th., Ch., Sh., Ka., S., N.

1.4.3. Nasal diphthongs

Almost all the diphthongs, except medially, have their nasal forms. The terminational nasalization denotes verbal forms.

(a) Past tense Fem. third person plural

[ai], she came ;[ai], they came
[boi], sowed one thing ;[boi] sowed many things

(b) Diphthongs formed by adding /a/ to singular nouns ending in a vowel, denote plural number, as in:

[diği], dol; ;[diği], dolls
[go], völ; ;[goı], villages
[biili], cat ;[biili], cats
[god], train ;[god], trains

(c) The terminational /a/, denoting Pl. Obi., Rom. and vowel /i/ in the final position in the singular form changes, as in:

[goğa], knee ;[goğa], in the knees
[beda], elder ;[beda], to elders
[saduı], saint ;[saduı], to saints
d. Optative mood and present tense, 1st person singular

[khaui], gluton ; [khaui], I eat

[roui], one who cries ; [roui], I cry

[sou], one who sleeps ; [sou], I sleep

e. Optative, 3rd person, plural: -

[khæj], eaten ; [khæj], may they eat

[jæ], he may go ; [jæ], may they go

This form is rare in these dialects. Instead of this usually they use [khave], Jave and so on. But the optative form in the 1st person singular is common.

I. 4. 4. Glide in diphthongs

In the articulation of some diphthongs a faint glide either with /v/ sound or with /o/ sound is heard between the two elements. /v/ glide is heard when diphthongs are formed with /a/, /a/, /a/, /a/ and /a/, and /o/ glide with /o/ and /u/, as in: -

a. /a/, glide: -

a. (4) Conjectural: diphthongs

[ia], [pia], lover ; < MIA ᵇᵊᵊyᵊᵊ < OIA ᵇᵊᵊyᵊᵊ

[ia], [bona], a businessman ; < OIA vanja

[ai], [bɛai], j, Th., Sh., Ch., Ks., S., N., brother ; < MIA bhaï < OIA bhrat'

{[p'ai]} else where
[ea], [[sneə]], message ; < CIA sendeʃe

[3] Grammatical relationships

[3a], [dæk], want
[3a], [deːd], after
[3a], [es], went
[3a], [iæ], brought (plu.)
[3a], [tæːd], desired

b. AV slide

[3b] Grammatical relationships

[æo], [pəo], quarter see ; < CIA pade

[ua], [bua], J., Th., Sh., K., N., Ch., S.

[ua], father's sister ; < da.

[fa], [sau], good (child) ; < CIA sachʃi

[3c] Grammatical relationships

[oa], [soa], he or she sleeps
**Summary Table V.**

Diphthongs, Initially (I), Finally (F), Medially (M)

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<th>I</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I.5. Triphthongs

I.5.1. History

Triphthong does not exist in IA, but they became common in IA on account of the elision of medial consonants. In these dialects triphthongs are not very common. They are always terminal except in a few words.

(1) They may be formed by elision of several consonants as in Prakrit, e.g.,

OIA vahuti-vere > vahuti-vera > behui-er > beier

(11) They are formed by adding an extension suffix (de-rivative or grammatical) to a word. In this case either the stem ends in a vowel & takes a diphthong or the stem ends in a diphthong and takes a simple vowel, thus affecting a triphthong.

[nandoi], sister's husband; < OIA nanandardī + -di
[khale], do eat; < OIA jhād, mā + i e grammatical termination
(Also see Part II of the thesis.)

I.5.2. Incidence.

The following are the main triphthongs:-

a. Initially triphthongs are mostly grammatical:

[ai:], [ai] do come
[ai]: [ai:]
[aɪə], [aiə], do come
[ɔɪə], [ɔiə], having gone, come

+ [œɪə] and [aiə] are heard more in J., Sh., Th., S., Ks., N.

b. Medial - Triphthongs

[aɪə], [beɪə], lady, Th. ; < OIA vénhuiti-ver

c. Final - Triphthongs are both lexical and grammatical

[uə], [uə], cry
[œə], [gœə], singer, N., Sh., ; < OIA ñaveke
T., S., Th.,

[œə], [nœə], sister's
husband, T.,
K.

[œə], [nœə], husband, T.,
B., Sh., S.

[œə], [kœə], crow, B., Bs.
; < OIA kage

[aɪə], [paɪə], quarter, see, J., ; < OIA pale
Th., Bs., T.

[uə], [uə]

[uə], [caɪə]

[uə], [caɪə]

[uə], [caɪə]

[uə], [caɪə]

[uə], [caɪə]

[uə], [caɪə]
I.5.3. Nasal Triphthongs

a. Nasalisation denoting plural form in verbs.

[calə], should (sing) ; [calə](Pl.)
[galə], she went ; [galə], they went

b. Triphthongs in nouns are formed by adding /a/ to denote Pl. forms. In these forms final /u/ vowel, in the singular changes into /o/.

[bau], bride ; [bəu], brides
[tai], aunt ; [tai], aunts

---

I.5.4. The Glide in Triphthongs.

The condition of glide is almost the same as for diphthongs. A very delicate glide is suspected in the following triphthongs -

a. /u/, slide

[əla], [pəla], wheel

quarter see

[ala], [calə], should
[aɪ], [æɪ], should
[aɪə], [pæɪə], quarter see, all over except P.

[aɪo], [jæɪo], do go
[aɪo], [jæɪo], do go
[aɪæ], [æɪæ], make to move

b. /ʌ/, glide

[æʊ], [kæʊ], crow, B., Bs.
[ʌɪ], [dʌɪ], cry of pain, Th., Ks., Sh.
2. Consonants.

2.1.a. Semi-vowels and simple consonants

Following are the semi-vowels and simple consonants in these dialects:-

*/v/, */v/, */b/, */t/, */s/, */c/, */j/, */k/;
*/j/, */k/, */c/, */d/, */s/, */j/, */q/, */s/;
*/ph/, */th/, */th/, */k/, */m/, */n/, */n/, */n/;
*/l/, */l/, */l/, */l/, */h/, */s/, */l/.

2.1.b. Minimal pairs

/A/ and /ʌ/ {/qa], this ]a, Th., s. ch. ; ([Jai), ə
{/ya], this ]a, Th., s. sh. f. ; ([Jo), which
]ama], child, ]a ; [Java], to ə

/A/ and /ʌ/ {/qa], husk of millet, ; /qa], bitter
]a, Th., s. ks. sh. ch. ; [qa], roundness
[cab], (to) eat ; [cab], roundness

Note.- There are only a few minimal pairs, distinguishing
*/a/, */ʌ/ and */v/, */b/ as a rule */a/ and */v/ change to
*/a/ and */b/ respectively.

/A/ and /ʌ/ {/bopi], first sale of the
day of a trader, ; [bopi], a roll of
cotton prepared for weaving thread
]a, ks. sh. ;
]a, s. sh.

[sober], morning ; [sober], make chaser

[ceb], (to) chew ; [ceb], a sound made by the mouth

/A/ and /ʌ/ {/dam], breath ; [tan], you
/3/ and /c/  
[seri], gold work ; [seri], green food for animal
[bejar], market ; [bejar], thought
[bej], (to) ring ; [bej], (to) escape

/æ/ and /e/  
[dal], branch of a tree ; [dal], stall and (to) put aside
[pajaz], study ; [pajaz], digging

/æ/ and /æ/  
[serem], hot ; [serem], deeds
[saj], green vegetable ; [saj], relation
[ser'gi], food taken early [ser'-gi], crop morning on a particular day

/æ/ and /æ/  
[tela], bottom ; [tela], avoided
[ist], leg, J., Th., sh., S., Ks., S., Ks.
[ket-na], to spin ; [ket-na], to cut

/æ/ and /æ/  
[dal], pulse ; [dal], branch
[bej-na], to grow ; [bej-na], to cut
[lad], (to) load ; [lad], love

/æ/ and /æ/  
[bari], turn, [kərə], [kər]
/a/ and /aː/ [ga], branch of tree; [gʰa], slope, J., Th., Ch.,
ks., S., N.,

/ɛ/ and /ɛː/ [ɡrepa], to fall; [ɡʰrepa], to be surrounded

/ɪ/ and /iː/ [phis], fee; [pis], (to) grind
[leph], quilt; [lep], (to) apply

/θ/ and /θ/ [θari], your; [tari], put off
[saθ], company; [sat], seven, ks., S., Ch.,
st., ks., S., n.,

/θ/ and /o/ [chet], (to) beat; [ceṭ], sense
[bocha], (to) spread; [boca], (to) save

/θ/ and /ʌ/ [θep], interruption; [θep], (to) jump
[metaɪ], sweets; [metaɪ], wiped off
[pith], back, J., Th.,; [pɪ], (to) beat
ks., Ch.,

/θ/ and /k/ [kha], oilseed; [ka], tomorrow
[bekʰra], separate; [bekʰra], goat
[lekh], ladh, B., P.; [lekh], waist, B., P., T., Kl., R.

/θ/ and /θ/ [θak], a kind of sound; [θak], tired
[ket̪hθa], collected; [ket̪hθa], cute

/ʌ/ and /ə/ [mas], destruction; [maʃ], flash
[karvna], (to) do; [karva], deeds
[kam], ear, J., Th., S.,; [kam], work, J., Th., S.,
ks., ch., ks.
\( /a/ \) and \( /u/ \) [ma], mind ; [maŋ], a weight of forty seers
[maŋ], life ; [maŋ], (to) know

Note.- Contrast is found only in the final position in a few words. Otherwise \( /a/ \) and \( /u/ \) are in free variation in the dialects.

\( /a/ \) and \( /u/ \) [maŋ], (to) be born ; [maŋ], (k) know
[maŋ], you ; [maŋ], (to) expand

\( /a/ \) and \( /tolower/ \) [maŋ-ja], bed ; [maŋ], cleaned
[maŋ], swan ; [maŋ], (to) laugh

\( /ə/ \) and \( /a/ \) [rə], night ; [lat], leg
[maŋ], took off ; [tali], key, Tn., sh., ks., š., j.
[maŋ], day ; [tal], hair

\( /a/ \) and \( /u/ \) [sa], year ; [hal], condition, T.
[sa], whole ; [har], defeated, T. (Fem.)

Note:- There is no minimal pair of /ə/ and /a/, though both the sounds exist in the dialects. /a/ occurs in all the positions and /ə/ occurs medially and finally. Medially /ə/ in general, tends to be long /a/.

2. 1.1. Semi Vowels

2. 1.1.1. quality

\( /k/ \) Semi vowel palatoalveolar
\( /ʃ/ \) Semi vowel labiodental
/y/ and /v/ are the two semi-vowels in these dialects. In the beginning of a word or of a syllable they have consonantal quality, while in a noninitial position they are vocalic. Examples:

[yapa], child, J. ; [n'yapa], child
[va], he ; [des'va], tenth

2.1.2. Incidence and history of semi-vowels,

/y/

/y/ occurs initially and medially. In initial position it is not very common. It is specially evident in loan words, where often it changes to /i/. Medially /y/ becomes a gliding sound, which is very popular in these dialects and very often inserted before diphthongs, as in:-

[y'rai], brought, cf. H. lai

/y-

1. [yapa], child, J.
2. [yapi], friend, J., Th., Ks., S., Sh.
3. [yo], J., Th., S., Ch.
   { [ya], that, else where
   { [yu], all over

/-y-

1. [legaiya], women, Th.
2. [pe'yara], basket, Kl., B., Ch.
   [s-yapa], wise
History

a. $\alpha- / < \text{OIA} / \alpha-/$

1[yapa], ; < OIA nyance

This phenomenon is sporadic.

b. $\alpha- / < \text{OIA} / \alpha-/$

[yag], sacrifice, (used rarely) ; < OIA yegah
[yam], God of death (used rarely) ; < OIA yamah

This is not a common phenomenon.

c. $\alpha- / < \text{OIA} / \alpha-/$

3[yo]
3[yal], ; < OIA lhe
{[yu]

This is a rare phenomenon.

d. $\alpha- / < \text{RAM} / \alpha-/$

2[yap], ; < Per. Yari
[yap-yana], friendship ; < Per. Yaranah
[yas], memory ; < Per. Yad

This is a common phenomenon.

e. $\alpha- /$ as a glide it is typically dialectal.

/\nu/

/\nu/ usually changes into /\theta/ and does not cause semantic difference except in one or two examples. It occurs in all the positions.
/←/

1. [[va], ha, that
2. [[ba]
3. [[var], day
4. [[bar]
5. [[viga], oblique, B., Ba., T., P., Kl., J.
6. [[viga]

/→/

1. [[leva-leva], along with
2. [[levantab]
3. [[levantab], answer
4. [[levantam]
5. [[levantam], young lady, Kl.

/→/

[caw], fondness, J., Th., Sh., K., Ks., S.
[taw], heat, J., Th., Ks.
[ma], oath, J., Th., Ks.
[mab], oath, J., Th., Ks.

**History**

a. /←/< OIA/→/

2. [[var],
3. [[viga],

b. /←/< Per./→/

1. [[vajir], minister
2. [[bedir], more common
3. [[vakin], lawyer
4. [[bekil], more popular
c. \[\text{\textit{v\textcircled{\text{a}}}}\] / v/  

\[\text{\textit{vas\textbullet k\textbullet t\textbullet j\textbullet}}, \text{Th.}, \text{Bi.}, \text{Ks.}, \text{J.}\]  

\(<\text{En.}, \text{waistcoat}\)

\[\text{[v\textbullet t\textbullet]}, \text{vo\textbullet t}\]  

\(<\text{En.}, \text{vote}\)

d. \[\text{\textit{v\textcircled{\text{a}}}}\] / v/  

\[\text{[t\textbullet \textit{var}\textbullet]}, \text{It\textbullet var}\]  

\[\text{[s\textbullet \textit{var}\textbullet]}, \text{sun\textbullet day}\]  

\(<\text{Gia. aditya\textbullet v\textbullet ara}\)

\[\text{[s\textbullet t\textbullet var\textbullet]}, \text{J.}\]  

\[\text{[j\textbullet v\textbullet a\textbullet l\textbullet a\textbullet]}, \text{light, flame}\]  

\(<\text{Gia. j\textbullet val\bullet a}\)

\[\text{[t\textbullet \textit{al\textbullet var\textbullet]}, \text{sword}\]  

\(<\text{Gia. ter\textbullet ver\bullet a}\)

e. \[\text{\textit{v\textcircled{\text{a}}}}\] / v/  

\[\text{[k\textbullet v\textbullet a\textbullet l\textbullet]}, \text{lotus}\]  

\(<\text{Gia. k\textbullet a\textbullet n\textbullet a\textbullet l\textbullet e}\)

f. \[\text{\textit{v\textcircled{\text{a}}}}\] / v/  

\[\text{[i\textbullet \textit{k\textbullet y\textbullet a\textbullet v\textbullet e\textbullet n\textbullet]}, \text{J.}, \text{S.}, \text{Kl.}, \text{B.}, \text{Ch.}\]  

\[\text{[k\textbullet y\textbullet a\textbullet v\textbullet e\textbullet n\textbullet]}, \text{Ks.}, \text{Th.}\]  

\(<\text{Gia. ek\textbullet k\textbullet a\textbullet v\textbullet e\textbullet n}\)

\[\text{[k\textbullet a\textbullet v\textbullet a\textbullet]}, \text{T.}, \text{P.}, \text{B.}\]  

\[\text{[a\textbullet v\textbullet e\textbullet n\textbullet]}, \text{N.}\]  

\[\text{[s\textbullet \textit{var\textbullet]}, \text{villager}\]  

\(<\text{Gia. go\textbullet var}\)

g. \[\text{\textit{v\textcircled{\text{a}}}}\] / v/  

\[\text{[t\textbullet e\textbullet s\textbullet \textit{v\textbullet ir\textbullet]}, \text{picture}\]  

\(<\text{Per. tes\bullet ev\bullet sir}\)

\[\text{[j\textbullet \textit{v\textbullet a\textbullet n\textbullet e\textbullet s\textbullet]}, \text{javan}\]  

\(<\text{Per. je\textbullet van}\)

\[\text{[g\textbullet \textbullet \textbullet v\textbullet a\textbullet]}, \text{witness}\]  

\(<\text{Per. ge\textbullet v\textbullet a\textbullet h}\)
h. **Dehav, Th, Th, Th**

- [dehav], ; < Eng. mad ways
- [kavaher], J, Th, B, B, s; ; < Eng. quarter
- ([deresver], B, J, P, J,
  Th, Ki, N;
  ; ; < Eng. driver
- ([dehav], Sh, B, T, Ks,
  S.

i. **Th/ OIA th**

- [sahav], nature, J, Th, Sh, ; ; < OIA sebbave
  (rarely used)
- \[nav\], ; < OIA nave

j. **Lv/ OIA lv**

- \([tav] , ; < MIA tave < OIA tape

k. **Lv/ MIA lv**

- \([cav] ; < MIA cave

l. **Lv/ Per. lv**

- ([Jehav]
  { [Jehaw], reply ; < Per. Jevabe

**Summary Table:** I. (2.1.1.1. and 2.1.1.2.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semi vowel</th>
<th>Palatal Alveolar</th>
<th>&lt; OIA y and I</th>
<th>&lt; Per. y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labio-dental</td>
<td>&lt; OIA v, m</td>
<td>&lt; Per. v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; Eng. v, w and u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Plosives

2. I. 2. Plosives

2. I. 2. 1. Plosion

The plosive consonants behave in a variety of ways as regards their plosion.

1. The normal form of plosion will be found initially in unstressed monosyllables, as in:

[kol], near, Bs. ; [chek], hole, J., Kh., Ch., Th., Sh., S.

[bil], a small forest near ; [mori], window, J., Ch., B., the village, J., Ch.

[lar], earthen pots putting ; [khal], a dark place in the one on the other, J., Th., Ch.

[mar], extreme upper portion of the wall, J., Th., S., Ch.

2. Initially, again, plosion is more distinct when the vowel after a plosive is followed by another plosive, compare:

[cek], lli', Ba., P., B. ; [cal], walk

[cheg], leave ; [cham], (to) sieve, T., P., Sh., Kl.

[tap], jump ; [tap], body

[kheq], play, Ba., P., B. ; [khal], play, J., Th., Ch., Sh., Kh., S., N.

3. Plosion is very high before a tone and clearly perceptible before a high tone, i.e., imperative mood.
[o^a], desire  
[ch^ā], shade  
[m^aɾə], ours  
[ʌ], sing (Imp.)  
[kʰaɾ], eat (Imp.)

(4) It is also marked when the vowel after a plosive is followed by an aspirated consonant, as in:

[paθ], make cake of cow dung ; [puχ], ask, J Moreover, Ch.,  
J₃, Th₃, S₃, Ks₃, Sh₃, K₃, H₃

(hön), J₃, Th₃, S₃, Ks₃, Ch₃,  
Sh₃, H₃, K₃

[ dikʰa], pains  
[p'ikʰa], else where

(5) Plosion is more vigorous when front consonants (Labials, dentals  
alveolar) are followed by front vowels, and back  
consonants (cerebrahs, gutturals) by back vowels.

[pala], cold, Ks₃; [plila], yellow ; [pala], brought up  
[kala], black ; [killa], nail ; [kella], alone  
[taɾ], scolding ; [taɾ], dew drops ; [taɾ], inside or line of  
sh₃, K₃, P₃, Ks₃, Th₃, Ch₃, S₃

(6) Plosion, before a long vowel is rather weak as the  
release is lengthened, compare:—

[taɾ], swim  ; [təɾ], take off  
[kaʃṭa], buffalo’s calf  ; [kaʃṭa], cut (P₃, P₃)  
[kʰuḍ], oneself  ; [kʰuḍ], deep line in the  
[be], creeper  ; [be], hair
(7) In the medial position of a word, plosion is strongest. It is weakest finally, when it is practically lost.

[pət], (to) tear, Bs., T., P., Kl. ; [təpi], (she) jumped ; [təp], jump (Imp.)

[caru], a grazing animal ; [necər], dancer, G., Th., R., Sh., Ch., Ks., J.

; [nac], dance

[khəbikən], rich and strong man, J., Th., Sh., T., S., Ks., Ch.,

; [likh], louse

(8) Plosion at the end of a sentence is less evident than in any other position.

[gerdi te akhkhə beca] ; Bs., P., T., Kl., B.

[gerdi te akhkhə beca] ; save eyes from dist., else there

[akhkhə mə gir'gi gerd] ; Bs., P., T., Kl., B.

[akhkhə mə gir'gi gerd] ; dist has fallen in the eyes, else there

[caха́t let'ri ki 'sa] ; J., Th., Sh., Ks., Ch., S., N.

[ * * ri * ] ; frame is of wood, Kl.

[ * * di * ] ; Bs., P., T., B.

[tuppi bi caха́t] ; J., Th., Sh., S., Ch., Ks., N.

[ * vi * ] ; broken frame, else there

(9) In a long consonant the plosion of the first plosive is lost.

[keptə], buffalo's calf ; [betə], a stone

[lekkər], a big piece of wood ; [khall], a drain, Th., J.,}

Ks., S.
\[ \text{[gally\text{\textsuperscript{a}}, streets, } T_\text{e}, B_\text{e}, P_\text{e}, ]} \]

(10) When two plosives are juxta-posed, the first is very often absorbed into the second.

\[ \text{[pa\text{-}car], five four, } T_\text{e}, B_\text{e}, P_\text{e}, K_\text{e}, S_\text{e}, \]

\[ \text{[bap\text{-}bap], father and brother, } J_\text{e}, Th_\text{e}, s\text{h}_\text{e}, K_\text{e}, G_\text{e}, S_\text{e}, N_\text{e}. \]

\[ \text{[sa\text{-}kat], J_\text{e}, Th_\text{e}, s\text{h}_\text{e}, K_\text{e}, G_\text{e}, S_\text{e}, N_\text{e}. } \]

\[ \text{[sa\text{-}kat], cut vegetable, else where} \]

\textit{Summary Table II (2.1.2.1.)}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c}
\hline
 & Normal & Strong & Weak \\
\hline
1. & Initially in monosyllabic words & Initially + & Finally + \\
\hline
1. & Plosion + Vowel + & +
\hline
2. & Plosion + back plosive & +
\hline
3. & Plosion + front plosive & +
\hline
4. & Medially strongest & +
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
2. **I.2.2. aspiration**

In these dialects the following aspirates /ph/, /th/, /th/, and /th/, are evident. The plosives are fully aspirated, i.e. a full /h/ sound is inserted in between their plosion and the following vowel. In the process of pronunciation, the plosive and the aspiration /h/ are so blended and mixed that they become one sound, but in some cases, aspiration shows a separate identity. We can call it split aspiration. I have employed the following symbols to represent this voiced aspiration, /bh/, /th/, /dh/, /gh/ and /gh/, and the voiceless consonants with low rising tone /p/, /t/, /k/, and /k/. In both cases it is equivalent to voiced aspirated consonants /bh/, /th/, /dh/ and /gh/ in OA or H. Split aspiration with voiced consonants is perceptible in J.,Th.,Ch.,Sh.,S.,N.,Ks., and low rising tone voiceless consonants in Rs.,T.,J.,P.,K.

/ h /

**Initially**

/h/ has a very delicate position in these dialects. It is always in danger of disappearing, specially in initially position. While disappearing it does affect the neighbouring vowel. Initial /h/ is pronounced only in T. dialect and it has extremely weak aspiration compared with aspirated consonants, as in:-
(1) [hali], condition, T.; [thali], a big plate
[holi], a hindu festival, T.; [kholi], opened
[halli], a plough man, T.; [khali] ([khalli], empty
(2) In other dialects initial /h/ is dropped, as in:
[ "rei], laughter ; < OIA base cf. n. nesi
[ "alli], a plough man ; < cf. n. nali
(3) This disappearing /h/ lengthens the vowel and this
vowel is stressed. Sometimes /h/ disappears and the
vowel changes as in:-
[ "ari], green ; < OIA herit ce, n. heri
but this phenomenon is not common.

Medially.

(1) Medially /h/ disappears in almost all cases. In a few
words /h/ is heard, but the speakers do not stick
to it, as in:-

{[k\'ya] , said ; Cf. n. kahana
{[k\'ya] , (k\'ya is still more
common)

{[r\'ya] , lived, ; Cf. n. rehana
{[r\'ya] ,
(2) But the common phenomenon is that the /h/ disappears
and the vowel takes its place in a more pronounced way.
Medial /h/, after /e/ followed by a consonant,
disappears and /e/ changes to /ae/, as in:-
[\(\text{مَهَا}\)], stayed ; Cf. ه. مه‌نما
[\(\text{kُمَمَا}\)], to say ; Cf. ه. که‌نما

(3) /b/ before /h/ remains as it is and it is stressed due to the elision of aspiration.

[J\(\text{ُدُر}\)], a pool ; Cf. ه. جنهر
[M\(\text{ُرُر}\)], stamp ; Cf. ه. مه‌ر

(4) Intervocally, that is between /a/ and /e/ or /æ/, when /h/ disappears, /o/ and /a/ or /æ/ and /e/ will always have sandhias in:-

[M\(\text{ُنُن}\)], name of a town ; Cf. ه. نه‌ن
[P\(\text{ُرُر}\)], hill ; Cf. ه. په‌ر
[B\(\text{ُرُر}\)], outside ; Cf. ه. به‌ر

(5) A nasal consonant, preceding or following the disappearing /h/, is lengthened.

[N\(\text{مُمُمُن}\)], child, J. Th. ; Cf. ه. نن‌ه
[U\(\text{ُمُمُن}\)], to them ; Cf. ه. نه‌ه

Finally

Finally /h/ disappears without any exception.

[K\(\text{ُمُمُن}\)], say ; Cf. ه. که‌ه
[R\(\text{ُمُمُن}\)], path ; Cf. ه. ره‌ه
[N\(\text{ُمُمُن}\)], take bath ; Cf. ه. نه‌ه
### Summary Table III (2.1.2.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>/h/</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initially</td>
<td>In aspirated consonants</td>
<td>Initially, medially and finally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.1.2.2. a. Split aspiration

**Weak**

Split aspiration with voiced consonant varies under different conditions.

**a. Initially**

**Weak**

a. (1) Initially, split aspiration is normal in monosyllabic words. It is weak in disyllabic and polysyllabic words.

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>[gʰar]</em>, house, <em>(gʰ are)</em>, in the house</td>
<td><em>(gʰ are)</em>, J., Th., S., sh., h., ch., ks.</td>
<td><em>(gʰ are)</em>, J., Th., S., sh., ks., ch., sh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Initially, again, split aspiration is stronger before rounded vowels. It is perhaps the rounding of lips that favours an enriched emission of breath. Compare.

(3) In consonant groups it is very strong. It is so strong that a svarabhakti is clearly heard between the two members of the consonant group. For that, there is only one example in Kt. dialect which occurs as an exception to the usual /p'/ sound.

b. Medially.

b. (1) Medially split aspiration is weaker than the initial one, and medially it occurs only when it is at the beginning of a syllable.
[\(h^a\)-\(h^er\), earthen pot, \(J\), Th., Ks., Ch., Sh., N., S.]

[\(\text{simdan}\), relation]

[\(\text{ba\&h*na}\), (to) tie]

c. Finally

(weak)

c. (1) Finally split aspiration disappears and only voiced consonant remains. Compare:

[\(g^h\)], carry (Imp.), \(g\), cover (Imp.) all over

J., Th., Ks., Ch.

[\(b^h\)], vegetable, J., ; [\(j^b\)], tongue

Th., S., Sh.,

Ks., N., Ch.

[\(j^h\)], brush (Imp.), J., ; [\(b^j\)], woman who

Th., S., Sh., cannot have

Ks., N., Ch.,

child

2. I 2.2.b. Aspirated consonants.

a. Initially

a. (1) Aspirated consonants are normally slightly stronger at the beginning of a monosyllabic words than in disyllabic or polysyllabic words, as in:

Monosy.

Disy.

Polysy.

[\(\text{khal}\)], dark place ; [\(\text{khal}\)], in the house, \(\text{khal}\), empty

J., Th., Ks., S., N., Ch., after eating

S.

ar skin, all over

[\(\text{ph\&j}\)], (to) be torn, ; [\(\text{ph\&j\*na}\)], tear ; [\(\text{ph\&j\*v\&na}\)], to get

J., Th., Ks., S., N., Ch.

Ks., S., N., Ch.,

J., Th., S., N., Ch.
[cheq], (to) leave; [cheq*na], to leave; [cheq*yaba], left

[tham], you; [tham*na], to hold; [tham*aya], helped to hold

[thu*], fill(Impr.); [thu*na], to overfill; [thu*yaba], filled

a. (2) Initially, again, aspirated consonants are stronger before rounded vowels. It may be that the rounding of the lips favours an enriched emission of breath.

Compare:-

[khos], snatch; [khas], special

[phokker], stumble; [phaker], image of and

[phu*na], to break; [phet*na], to tear

[chu*na], to get rid or to get dropped; [chet*na], to clean

b. Intervocalic.

b. (1) Intervocalic aspirations are weaker than initially.

[khoppa], coconut; [schi*]; [khoppa], coconut

[thapa], print of a colour by hand; [patha], made cake or cow

d. Finally.

c. (1) As a rule, final aspirated consonants lose much of their aspiration. They are more akin to the
corresponding voiceless, as /ph/ to /p/, /kh/ to /k/
and so on.

[khar], irritation
[ţhik], right
[chin], snatch (Imp.)
[ţha], lift (Imp.)

; [rakh], ash
; [Mafh], wood, kl., j.
; [nich], sneezing, b̥̄s, T, E, etc.
; [aţh], sight, Th., j.

Summary Table IV (2, 1, 2, 1, a)

Weak
Split aspiration.

Normal
- Initially in monosyllabic words.

Summary Table V (2, 1, 2, 1, b.)

Aspiration

Normal
1. Initially in disyllabic and monosyllabic words
2. Intervocalic

Strong
Weak
1. Initially in monosyllabic words
2. Before rounded vowel.
2.1.2.2. c. Toned voiceless consonants

As already been mentioned in I p., a., k.p., k.s.,
in these dialects only five aspirated consonants exist, these are /th/, /th/, /th/, /ph/, /th/, in which aspiration is blended and mixed up but in others it has a separate identity. To show this separate aspiration voiceless consonant will be pronounced with a low rising tone, as /p'/, /k'/, /p'/, /k'/, and /k'/.
And low rising tone varies under different conditions. (Vide Chap. "Aspiration").

a. Initially

a. (1) Initially, low rising tone is stronger in monosyllabic words than in disyllabic and polysyllabic words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Disyllabic</th>
<th>Polysyllabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[k'te:], house</td>
<td>[k'te:] in the house</td>
<td>[k'te:] to be perf. lexed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[t'ce:], wealth</td>
<td>[t'ce:van], wealthy</td>
<td>[t'ce:ka:], sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[p'iri], crowd</td>
<td>[p'iri], narrow</td>
<td>[p'iri:van:], to cause to flight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[cro:], immediately</td>
<td>[cro:], brushed</td>
<td>[cro:van:], to get brushed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[y'ak], cover (Imph.)</td>
<td>[y'akya], covered</td>
<td>[t'akana], to get covered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. (2) Initially, low rising tone is stronger before rounded vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Disyllabic</th>
<th>Polysyllabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[k'as], tribe</td>
<td>[k'as], grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[y'ol], drum</td>
<td>[y'ol], looseness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[t'ola], white, kl.</td>
<td>[t'olla], an old coin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Intervocalic

b. (1) Intervocalic low rising tone disappears but if it begins the syllable then voiced consonant, with split aspiration of the same group takes place, and aspiration is very weak.

[c'ar], earthen pot
[god], hole

c. Finally
c. (1) In final position tone disappears and voiceless consonant changes into voiced consonant of the same group.

[p'aj], vegetable ; [jib], tongue
[e'ar], brush ; [b a], a woman who cannot bear a child

Summary Table VI(2.2.2.c.)

Tone

Normal

Strong

1. Initially

1. Before rounded vowels

1. Medially and consonant will be substituted by the voiced consonant with separate aspiration of same group
2. Finally and consonant changes to voiced consonant of the same group
2.3. Reflexed Consonants

\( \mathcal{N} /, \mathcal{N}^h /, \mathcal{N}^h /, \mathcal{N}^s /, \mathcal{N} /, \mathcal{N}^s /, \) and \( /\) are reflex sounds in these dialects. \( /\) and \( /\) have already been discussed under plosives. \( /\) has been discussed under split aspiration. Here may be noted certain general characteristics of these consonants as reflex sounds.

\( /\) and \( /\) are rather complex sounds in these dialects. \( /\) is a flapped reflex. The flap, however, is so weak that it sounds like the voiced reflex \( /\)

as in \([\text{pe}^n\text{na}]\), to lie down or to read, will sound as \([\text{pe}^n\text{na}]\) and so on.

\( /\) and \( /\) are quite popular sounds of these dialects. Though \( /\) and \( /\) cause semantic difference, yet both can be replaced by each other. \( /\) does not begin a word, and also as a long \( /\) consonant exist, a \( /\) is substituted when doubling is necessary as in:

\[\text{[teme]}, \text{you or to you}\]
\[\text{[simy\text{a}]}, \text{counted}\]
\[\text{[meme]}, \text{I or me}\]

\( /\) and \( /\) do not occur in the same word, as in:

\[\text{[pe\text{mupa}]}, \text{guest, Kl., P.}\]
\[\text{[pe\text{m}\text{m}\text{a}]}, \text{to read}\]
\[\text{[b\text{e}^r\text{na}], to glow}\]

\( /\) is a popular sound and occurs, optionally, medially and finally, but does not begin a word. It is not a phoneme by itself in any of the dialects.
Retroflexion

1. The resonance of retroflex consonants is greater than that of dantals.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[mar]}, \text{beaten} & \quad \text{; [mar]}, \text{weak} (\text{Fem.}) \\
\text{[kat]}, \text{spin} & \quad \text{; [kat]}, \text{cut} (\text{Imp.}) \\
\text{[der]}, \text{late} & \quad \text{; [h\text{-e}r]}, \text{heavy, J, Ch, Kh, Ks, Th, Sh, S, N.}
\end{align*}
\]

2. Retroflexion is stronger after a toned syllable.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[para]}, \text{tom, P, T.} & \quad \text{; [p'ara]}, \text{fare, Ks, P, T, H, Kl.} \\
\text{[pir]}, \text{pain} & \quad \text{; [p'ir]}, \text{crowd} \\
\text{[k'ot]}, \text{cut} & \quad \text{; [k'ot]}, \text{less}
\end{align*}
\]

3. Retroflexion is more pronounced before diphthongs.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[lep]}, \text{chain} & \quad \text{; [lep]}, \text{right} \\
\text{[bet]}, \text{to twist} & \quad \text{; [bet]}, \text{division}
\end{align*}
\]

4. Retroflexion is more prominent in the case of aspirated retroflex consonants, as in:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[fa\text{-}]}, \text{mattress} & \quad \text{; [fa\text{-}h]}, \text{luxury} \\
\text{[pol]}, \text{bucket} & \quad \text{; [pol]}, \text{drum, J, Th, Kh, S, Ks, Sh, Ch.}
\end{align*}
\]
5. Initially, retroflexion is more audible than intervocalically and finally, but if the intervocalic retroflex consonant is long, then this will be stronger than the initial consonant.

\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{tha}], \text{lift} &; [\text{ṭha}], \text{lift} \\
&; [\text{ṭh}], \text{set up} \\
&\quad \text{(rarely used)} \\
[\text{ṭal}], \text{stall} &; [\text{ṭal}], \text{(to) return} \\
[\text{ṭum}], \text{low cost} &; [\text{ṭ-gal}], \text{teasing}; [\text{ṭd}], \text{head} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Also compare -

\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{ṭub}], \text{(to) drown} &; [\text{ṭudda}], \text{cart} \\
[\text{ṭap}], \text{(to) jump} &; [\text{ṭṭt}], \text{bandage} \\
[\text{ṭeb}], \text{tub} &; [\text{ṭṭi}], \text{cake/soap} \\
\end{align*}
\]

6. Retroflexion is weak after close vowels than before open ones.

\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{ṭal}], \text{hail} &; [\text{ṭal}], \text{(to) lie down} \\
[\text{ṭṭṭ}], \text{am} \text{of} \text{birds} &; [\text{ṭṭṭ}], \text{sit} \\
[\text{ṭn}], \text{hole, s, bs} &; [\text{ṭn}], \text{(to) play, s, p, t, k, r} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Summary Table, VI.2.1.2.3.}

\begin{tabular}{c c c}
\hline
Retroflexion & Normal & Intervocally \\
\hline
Strong & Weak & Strong \\
\hline
1. After tone & 1. Initially, if followed by long retroflex & 1. After close vowels \\
2. Initially & by long retroflex & 2. After close vowels \\
3. Before diphthongs. & 2x consonant & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
2.1.2.4. Quality

/p/, is a breathed (voiceless) unaspirated bilabial plosive, as in [perali], shells of rice.

/b/, is a voiced correspondent of /p/ as in [bes], bad smell.

/t/, is a breathed dental unaspirated plosive, as in [tebar], belief.

/d/, is a voiced dental plosive corresponding to /t/, as in [dew], cowry.

/c/, is a palatoalveolar voiceless plosive, more inclined towards the palate than to the alveolar, as in [cem], skin.

/s/, is the voiced correspondent of /c/ as in [撕mna], to suit.

/x/, is voiceless unaspirated velar plosive, plosion in /x/ is weak as compared with other plosives, as in [kas], crow.

/ʃ/, is voiced velar plosive correspondent of /x/, as in [gæl], with.

/θ/, is voiced labial bilabial plosive with slight aspiration, as in [θari], heavy. The aspiration is very weak.

/ð/, is voiced dental plosive with slight aspiration, as in [ðui], fire.

/ʃ/, is voiced palatalized palatoalveolar plosive with slight aspiration, as in [ʃari], bush.

/θ/, is voiced cerebral with slight aspiration, [θol], ama.

/h/, is voiced velar plosive with slight aspiration, as in [θer], house.
\(/\text{th}/\) is an aspirated correspondent of \(/t/\). It is a\textasciitilde; stronger
plosive than \(/t/\). As in \(\text{k}h\text{ara}\), your.

\(/\text{ch}/\), \(\text{ch}\) is an aspirated \(/c/\). It is more purely a palatoalveolar
plosive consonant than \(/c/\). As in \(\text{ched}\), hole.

\(/\text{th}/\), is aspirated \(/k/\), but it is more forward than the
latter. As in \(\text{k}h\text{ep}a\), teasing.

\(/\text{th}/\), \(\text{th}\) is a breathed retroflex unaspirated plosive in these
dialects. As in \(\text{bet}^\text{n}a\), to twist.

\(/\text{v}/\), \(\text{v}\) is a voiced correspondent of \(/\text{z}/\). As in \(\text{jam}\), low caste.

\(/\text{th}/\), is an aspirated correspondent of \(/\text{z}/\). This is most
forceful plosive. \(\text{tha}^\text{th}\), luxury.

\(/\text{r}/\), \(\text{r}\) is a flapped \(/\rho/\). In these dialects, \(/\text{r}/\) has such a
weak flap that it sounds more like a voiced
retroflex \(/\rho/\). \(/\rho/\), medially, generally, tends to be
a long flapped consonant, whereas \(/\rho/\) is not long,
flapped \(/\text{r}/\) takes its place, as in
\[\text{bep}\text{za}\), \(\text{be}^\text{ya}\), elder
\[\text{Ug}\text{\text{\text{\text{m}}}}\text{na}\), \(\text{U}^\text{ya}\), to fly, but not always
as in \(\text{pe}^\text{d}^\text{za}\), plant and
\[\text{pe}^\text{ya}\), sweet

\(/\text{h}/\), \(\text{h}\) is a voiced glottal fricative aspirate consonant.
Friction in \(/\text{h}/\) is very weak. The tongue is nearly
in position for \(/\text{a}/\), as in \(\text{hami}\), defeated.
### Summary Table. VIII(2.i.2.4. )

#### Plosives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Plosives</th>
<th>Flapped Fricative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$v_1$</td>
<td>$v_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilabial</td>
<td>$p$</td>
<td>$b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>$t$</td>
<td>$d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatoalveolar</td>
<td>$c$</td>
<td>$\text{j}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral</td>
<td>$\gamma$</td>
<td>$\text{g}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar</td>
<td>$k$</td>
<td>$\text{g}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glottal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. I.3.1. /p/

/p/ can occur initially, medially and finally in a word

/p-

1. [peəli], shell of rice
2. [poə'Ja], a buffalo not giving milk, J., Th., S., Ks., Ch.
3. [pus], straw

/p-

1. [op'ma], stranger
2. [chepe'ra], all around, Th., Sh., J., Ks., Ch., N.
3. [pu't'prə], temple

/p-

1. [chep], finger-ring, K.
2. [[nap], measurement
   ([nap];
3. [khep(na)], (to) be finished, (to) be irritated

History

a. /p/ < OIA /p/:

[per'kama], going around; < MIA perikama -
the temple
(circumambulation) < OIA perikama

[pefa], wheel - ; < MIA pefə < OIA peridi

[[papə]], a thin crisp - ; < OIA perpeʒ ≠

[[pape]], -cake which is
made of several
kinds of pulse,
sago, potato etc.
This is a very common phenomenon.

b. /p-/ < OIA /p-

[poons], ; < OIA Usan
[pok-nna], barking, Bsz, B, ; < OIA /wukke

This is not a common phenomenon.

c. /p-/ < OIA /th-

[p'ala], a good man, Tsz, Bsz, ; < OIA thadre
Bsz, Kl, P

[p'ey], sheep, Bsz, B, ; < OIA thadre
Bsz, Kl, P, cf. MIA thenti, animal

[p'ut], ghost, Tsz, Bsz, B, ; < OIA thunite
Kl, P

such examples are common in Bsz, Tsz, Bsz, Kl, and P, dialects.

d. /p-/ < OIA /thr-

[p'ail], brother, Bsz, Psz, Tsz, ; < OIA tharat
Kl, Bsz

[p'shthi], oven ; < OIA thas追溯

[p'seran], perplexity ; < OIA thame

This is a common phenomenon in Bsz, Psz, Tsz, Kl, and Bsz
dialects.

e. /p-/ < OIA /thy-

[p'ij'na], to get wet, Bsz, ; < OIA ethyanje
Tsz, Bsz, Psz, Kl

[p'itter], inside, Tsz, Kl, ; < OIA ethientere
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

1. \( \nu^p \) < OIA \( \nu^p \)

[po̞pˌva], first day of lunar fortnight; < OIA prati̞pada
J., Sh., Th.,
N.

[pasar], spread; < OIA presare

[pala], cold; Ba., P., T., Dr.; < OIA pralaye (amerekope)
Kl., B.

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

5. \( \nu^p \) < MIA \( \nu^p \)

[pola], soft; < MIA pola
(polla)

[pagal], mad; < MIA pagal

This is not a common phenomenon.

b. \( \nu^p \) < MIA \( \nu^p \)

[pepı̞ a], the sparrow hawk; < MIA beppih

This is a sporadic example.

1. \( \nu^p \) < MIA \( \nu^p \)

[p̄ul̄a(na)], (to) forget; < MIA bhūle
Ba., P., T., K.

[ȳul̄ava], misleading; Ba.; < MIA wholeve
Kl., P.

[ȳip̄ana], to fight; < MIA bhul̄ape

This is a common phenomenon.
j. /p/-<per./p-

[pəzəb], an anklet ; <per. pəzəb

{[pəjama]
{[pəjama]}, trouser ; <per. pəjama

[pe.rəca], paper ; <per. perəca

This is a common phenomenon.

k. /p/-<per./p-

[pe.tələmə], ; <per. pe.tələmə

{[pəkət]} ; <per. pəkət

{[pəkət]}; <per. pəkət

[perəmat], ; <per. perəmat

This is quite a common phenomenon.

l. /p/- in [perəl], and [pos′Ja], is eather.

m. /p/-<eIA/<p-

[le.pə], plastering ; <eIA le.pə

[ci.pətal], flat ; <eIA ci.pətal

[ceper], slap, Sh., K., Th. ; <eIA ceper

This is not a very common phenomenon.

n. /p/-<eIA/<p-

[khər′pə], a weeding ; <eIA khər′pə -

This is not a common phenomenon.
o. ספ/ < עין /ספ/  
[קֶפֶּּרא], cloth  ; < עִילָא qepeša
[קֶפֶּס], cotton  ; < עִילָא kepase
(קֶפֶּס)  
[קֶהֶּפֶּאָרָה], head  ; < עִילָא kehpare
d
This phenomenon is common in the dialects.

p. סר/ < עין /סר/  
[עִיפֶ�ָנה], to grow  ; < עִילָא Uppekante-
(סר)  
(עִיפָּס)  
This is a rare phenomenon.

q. סר/ < עין /סר/  
[אֹפֶּּנה], own  ; < עִילָא atman
(סר)  
This is a very uncommon phenomenon.

r. ספ/ < היל /סר/  
[פֶּפֶּדָא], the sparrow hawk  ; < היל beppih
[דֶּפֶּרְנַה], applying butter  ; < היל cippoge
on bread  
This is also not a common phenomenon.

s. ספ/ < היל /סר/  
[כָּרָנֶּעַלָה], printer  ; < היל chumpeye
(סר)  
{[טַופֶּל], cap  ; < היל kempe topΔ
{[טַופֶּל]  
This is not a common phenomenon in the dialects.
t. .hd/  < Per. /-

 [sepai], soldier ; < Per. alpah
 [capulsi], buttering ; < Per. capalusi

There are not many examples like these.

u.  .dp/  < OIA /-

 {[map],
 {[nap]} ; < OIA mapman
 [nap], muttering of prayer ; < OIA nap
 [tap], fever ; < OIA tap

This is not a very common phenomenon.

v.  .dp/  < OIA /-

 {[sep], E., P., Kl., B.;
 {[nap], elsewhere ; < OIA serpe

This is a rare example.

w.  .dp/  < OIA /-

 [ap], oneself ; < OIA atman

This is a sporadic example.

x.  .dp/  < OIA /-

 {[pap], E., Kl., P., T.;
 {[tap], steam; elsewhere ; < OIA bagpah

This is an uncommon example.
v. /p/ < OIA /p/-
   [gap], a gossip ; < OIA ge,pe
   This is phenomenon is uncommon in the dialects.

z. /p/ < OIA /pp/-
   [tap], father ; < OIA bpp,e
   This is a sporadic example.

Summary Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/p/</th>
<th>&lt; OIA p, b, th, bhr, thy, pr, rp, tp, tm, sp, lp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; OIA</td>
<td>p, b, th, pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; Per.</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; Eng.</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. I, 3, 2. /b/

/b/, It occurs in all the position of words.

/b/  
1. [ba:ml], hole of snake
2. [b'ei·serj], eldest, biggest, J.,Th.,ch.,s.,ks.
3. [b'la], am

/b-
1. [ap·bai], teasing, J.,Th.,ks.,s.,ch.
2. [WIRbak][UJ*bak], a fool
3. [geb·riti], mud and cow dung mixed together, J.,Th.,sh.,s.,ch.

/b/
1. [cob], pain, Bs.,N.,p.,t.,k.,sh.
2. [deb], manner
3. ([lb], commonly used
   ([eb], now
History

a. /p/ < OIA /b/  

3[va], ; < OIA bahu  
[mi], hole ; < OIA hilam  
[beera], deaf ; < OIA beehre < OIA beehire  

This is not a common phenomenon in these dialects.

b. /p/ < OIA /v/  

[befer], quail ; < OIA beppye < OIA vartakan  
[{be'a} k[a], stale ; < OIA vasle < OIA vaisle  
[{basa} elsewhere ; < OIA valnikhim, hole of an ant, etc.  

This is quite a common phenomenon.

c. /p/ < OIA /m/  

[beena], sitting ; < OIA baithne < OIA upvishe  

This is a sporadic example.

d. /p/ < OIA /v/  

[bevhan], praise ; < OIA vyakhyanam  
[bevpari], trader ; < OIA vyapari  
[bev], tiger ; < OIA vyasire  

This is a common phenomenon.

e. /p/ < OIA /w/  

[bevna], boiling ; < OIA udbsnap < OIA udvalanam  

This is a sporadic example.
f. ɗr/ < OIA /br>/

[‘daman], a caste ; < OIA brahmap
[‘daman], to call, to invite; < MIA wave < OIA briwe

such examples are rare.

g. ɗr/ < OIA /dv>/

[‘daru], twelve ; < OIA dvajpte
[‘dala], twentytwo J:Th., Ks,J.; < OIA davanseti
[‘dar], door Ch.:Sh.:N.; ; < OIA dvar

This is not very common phenomenon in the dialects.

h. ɗr/ < OIA /bh>/

[‘b‘aŋ], Ch.:Sh.:Th.
[‘b‘an], sister J:.
[‘b‘an], sister S.:N.:Ks.

such examples are not common in these dialects.

i. ɗr/ < MIA /b>/

[‘buri], a broom, Sh.:J.:N. ; < MIA bhural
[‘bael], bull ; < MIA balle

[‘betta]

[‘beta], son ; < MIA bitte

This phenomenon is common in these dialects.

j. ɗr/ < MIA /v>/

[‘būŋht], calamity ; < MIA vekte
[‘beŋ], small lumps of pounded; < MIA vēgi, a kind of food pulse dried in the sun (पाचनग्रस्ती ्र बंगला)
[‘beŋd], a corridor ; < MIA verangi, fort

This is a common phenomenon.
k. /b/ < Per. /b/  
[babu], Govt. official ; < Per. babu
[baba], grand father ; < Per. Baba
[bakhar], fever ; < Per. Wiar

Such examples are common.

l. /b/ < Per. /r/  
[bakil], lawyer ; < Per. vakil (¢̂ ो वकिल)
[bakph], acquainted ; < Per. vaqIf
[basa], whim, suspicion ; < Per. vahan

This is quite a common phenomena.

m. /b/ < Eng. /w/ and /b/  
[bas'kat], ; < Eng. waistcoat
[bassa], utensils ; < Eng. basin
[basselet], ; < Eng. bracelet

There are many such examples in the dialects

n. /b/ in [bʊɡ'ber], is deshi  
/b/ < OIA /b/  
[ga'mber], show pomp ; < OIA gamberē
[am'ber], sky, s., As. ; < OIA amberē
[nim'ba], lemon ; < MIA nimbē < OIA nimbuka

This is a common phenomenon.

o. /b/ < OIA /w/  
[gober]
This is a rare example.

v. גֶּבֶר < OIA גֶּבֶר

[débról], weak (rare) ; < OIA durbal

This is a sporadic example.

c. גֶּבֶר < OIA גֶּבֶר

[neból], maintenance ; < OIA nirvah
{naból}, J., Th., S., Ks., Sh.,

ch, n

[neb'pa], elsewhere ; < OIA cevage

This is not a common phenomenon.

r. גֶּבֶר < OIA גֶּבֶר

[tubla], copper ; < OIA tamre
[tubba]

[amol], raw mango ; < OIA amre

This is a rare phenomenon.

s. גֶּבֶר < OIA גֶּבֶר

[geblá], middle one, Bs., P. ; < OIA gathlich
R.

This is a sporadic example.

t. גֶּבֶר < Per./br/

2[ujbék], ; < Per. Uzbek

[seb'jil], vegetable ; < Per. sebdż

[eben], tongue ; < Per. ezben

(in these dialects it means promise)
This is a very common phenomenon in these dialects.

u. $\frac{\text{u}}{\text{b}}/\text{b}/\text{b}/\text{b}/\text{b}/\text{b}/$

- $\text{[estebal]}$, B. ; < Eng. stable
- $\text{[tebella]}$, T.; Th. ; < Eng. rubber

This is not a common phenomenon.

v. $\frac{\text{v}}{\text{b}}/\text{in} \quad \text{[esb}^\text{b} \text{ail]}$, 3 [esb}^\text{b} \text{riti}], is deshi.

w. $\frac{\text{w}}{\text{b}}/\text{v} \quad \text{IA} \quad \text{v}-$

- $\text{[ker}^\text{b} \text{teb]}$, deed or duty ; < OIA kartt$\text{v}^\text{y}e$

   This is a rare example in the dialects.

x. $\frac{\text{x}}{\text{b}}/\text{v} \quad \text{IA} \quad \text{v}-$

- $\text{[es}^\text{b} \text{]}$, all ; < OIA serve
- $\text{[es}^\text{b} \text{]}$, a kind of dry grass ; < OIA d$\text{u}^\text{v} \text{wa}$

   This is not a common phenomenon.

y. $\frac{\text{y}}{\text{b}}/\text{h} \quad \text{IA} \quad \text{h}-$

- $\text{[es}^\text{b} \text{]}$, tongue ; < OIA j$\text{h}^\text{v} \text{a}$

   This is a sporadic example.

z. $\frac{\text{z}}{\text{b}}/\text{h} \quad \text{IA} \quad \text{h}-$

- $\text{[es}^\text{b} \text{]}$, suspicious (used in sense) ; < OIA suh$\text{h}^\text{e}$

   This is not a common phenomenon.

a. $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{b}}/\text{h} \quad \text{IA} \quad \text{h}-$

- $\text{[es}^\text{b} \text{]}$, huntch back ; < OIA k$\text{u}^\text{h} \text{e}$

   This is an uncommon phenomenon.
b. (1). \( \text{\textit{b}}/ < \text{OIA} \ b, v, vy, dv, br, bh, rb, rv, mr, hv, bj, d, rhb. \)
\( < \text{MIA} \ b, v, \)
\( < \text{Per.} \ b, v, \)
\( < \text{Eng.} \ w, b, bb, v. \)
2. 1.3.3. A

A/ * X* o< la all tbs positlcsas of ssOl'dS in t>k#S#
dial sets.

A-

1. ([talc] pool
2. [toc'hya], one who has big belly, J.,Th.,Sh.,
   Ks., S., Ch.
3. [təlova], sweet made of oilseeds

A-

1. ([sotapɔrdi], when all are sleeping, Th., J., Ks., S., Ch.
2. [utokhegæcaya], naughty
3. ([d'ota] grandson
   [d'otta]

A-

1. [dat], dowry, J., T., Sh., N.
2. [aphet], difficulty
3. [gat], body, Ch., Ks., Sh., J., Th.

**History**

a. A/ < OIA A/-

{[tīs] thirst, K., B., J. < OIA trṣa
{[tīs]
1 ([təlɔj] ; < OIA talejo < OIA tələdɔnə
{[təlɔ]
2 [təlova], ; < OIA tilodanən

This is a common phenomenon.
b. /-/< OIA /-/

[tor-\text{na}], breaking ; < OIA tru\text{te}
[ter\text{sa}], thirteenth day of ; < OIA t\text{va}\text{ca}\text{sa}]
lunar fortnight
[tiri], from ; < OIA tr\text{u}ji

This is a common phenomenon.

c. /-/< OIA /tv-/

[t\text{\textgreater}3], you ; < OIA t\text{\textgreater}u\text{a}n
[tol\text{\textgreater}li], quick, J., S., Ks. ; < OIA tv\text{\textgreater}r\text{\textgreater}t\text{\textgreater}e
[ter\text{\textgreater}], your ; < OIA tv\text{\textgreater}d\text{\textgreater}i\text{\textgreater}ya

This is a uncommon phenomenon in the dialects.

d. /-/< OIA /str-/

[t\text{\textgreater}l\text{\textgreater}d], lady, B,, P. ; < OIA str\text{\textgreater}m\text{\textgreater}t\text{\textgreater}i

This is a sporadic example.

e. A-/< OIA /\text{\textgreater}h>/

{[t\text{\textgreater}\text{\textgreater}b\text{\textgreater}l\text{\textgreater}j}], washerman, B,, B., K., P. ; < OIA ch\text{\textgreater}w\text{\textgreater}k\text{\textgreater}e\text{\textgreater}n
{[t\text{\textgreater}\text{\textgreater}b\text{\textgreater}l\text{\textgreater}d]} P.
[t\text{\textgreater}\text{\textgreater}m\text{\textgreater}k\text{\textgreater}l\text{\textgreater}j], threat, B,, T,, B., K., P. ; < OIA / \text{\textgreater}d\text{\textgreater}m\text{\textgreater}n / B,, K., P.
[t\text{\textgreater}\text{\textgreater}ul], dust, B,, T,, B., K., P. ; < OIA dh\text{\textgreater}l\text{\textgreater}n

This is a common phenomenon.

f. A-/< OIA /d>/

[t\text{\textgreater}\text{\textgreater}l], daughter, B,, B., T,, ; < OIA ch\text{\textgreater}i\text{\textgreater}a < OIA dh\text{\textgreater}\text{\textgreater}m\text{\textgreater}t\text{\textgreater}r
K., P.

This is a sporadic example.

g. A-/< OIA /t>/

[t\text{\textgreater}\text{\textgreater}ph\text{\textgreater}n\text{\textgreater}a], feeling of restlessness ; < OIA t\text{\textgreater}ph\text{\textgreater}ph\text{\textgreater}e\text{\textgreater}g\text{\textgreater}e
[teva], frying pan ; < MIA tavlā

This is not a common phenomenon.

h. /-t/- < MIA /-t/-

[t'ep], trunk of body ; < MIA chaqā

[t'ak'tāk], palpitation ; < MIA chasāke

[t'es'ek-na], " ; < MIA chāke

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

i. /-t/- < Pers. /-t/-

[takki], door, window ; < Pers. taq

[kerx]

[takṣādār], luck ; < Pers. taqādār

[takṣtri], plate ; < Pers. takṣtri

This is a common phenomenon.

j. /-t/- < Eng. /-t/-

[təmkə], ; < Eng. tobacco

[təlia], Th., Re., Kl., S., Sh.; < Eng. towel

This is not a common phenomenon.

k. /-t/- in 2tābāy, 2tābāxta-deshī 2[təbərə], is deshī.

l. /-t/- < OIA /-t/-

[ta'dotə], ; < OIA daunità

[data], one who gives ; < OIA datə

[pita], father (used only in religious story) ; < OIA pita

This is not a common phenomenon in the dialects.
m. \textit{\textit{et}~/\textit{OIA}~/\textit{ir}~}

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textit{nete}], nine days of fast \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{nevareti} ~
\item [\textit{nette}], \textit{OIA} \textit{nevaratri}
\item [\textit{it'ii}], unlucky \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{aptriya}
\item [\textit{ita}], tiger \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{itro}
\item [\textit{itta}], \textit{OIA} \textit{itro}
\end{itemize}

This is a very common phenomenon in these dialects.

n. \textit{\textit{et}~/\textit{OIA}~/\textit{ty}~}

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textit{ety}], address \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{ety}
\end{itemize}

This is a sporadic example.

o. \textit{\textit{et}~/\textit{OIA}~/\textit{it}~}

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textit{ker'teb}], deed or duty \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{kerteyvo}
\end{itemize}

This is a rare phenomenon.

p. \textit{\textit{et}~/\textit{OIA}~/\textit{it}~}

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textit{betumi}], talkative \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{vata}(\textit{uni} is a suffix).
\item [\textit{katek}], name of a month \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{karkike}
\end{itemize}

This is not a common phenomenon in the dialects.

q. \textit{\textit{et}~/\textit{OIA}~/\textit{it}~}

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textit{retana}], to empty, \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{rakte}
\item [\textit{moti}], pearl \quad \textit{OIA} \textit{maitike}
\end{itemize}

This is a rare phenomenon.
r. /t-/ < QIA /at-/

[satana], to trouble
This is a sporadic example.

s. /t-/< QIA /at-/

[kat'na], spinning
This is also a sporadic example.

T. /t-/ < QIA /at-/

[Uter-na], coming down
This is a rare example.

u. /t-/ < QIA /at-/

'sotaperi',
This is a rare example.

v. /t-/< MLA /at-/

[pet'la], thin
This is also not a common phenomenon.

w. /t-/ < Per. /t-/

[khet'ra], danger
[met'bal], meaning
[khetam], finished
Such examples are common.

x. /t-/ < Port. /t-/

[sat'ra], T.ks<s>, Th<s>, ks, ba, ch.
This is a sporadic example.
y. \( \text{et-} / < \text{Eng. et-} / \) and \( \text{et-} / \\
[\text{total}], Ch., S., sh., Ks. ; < \text{Eng. bottle} \\
[\text{pet' lum}], ; < \text{Eng. pantloons} \\
[\text{ket' li}], J., B., Ks., P., Be.; < \text{Eng. kettle} \\
This is not a very common phenomenon.

z. \( \text{et-} / < \text{OIA et-} / \\
[\text{dat}], ; < \text{OIA datweue} \\
[\text{s'at}], saint ; < \text{OIA sant a} \\
[\text{sit}], cold ; < \text{OIA sithe} \\
This is quite a common phenomenon.

a. (1) \( \text{et} / < \text{OIA etr-} / \\
[\text{sat}], ; < \text{OIA satre} \\
[\text{sur}], thread ; < \text{OIA surre} \\
[\text{put}], son, J., S., Ch., N., ; < \text{OIA putre} \\
This is a quite a common phenomenon.

b. (1) \( \text{et} / < \text{OIA etr-} / \\
[\text{sat}], seven, J., Th., sh., ; < \text{OIA sept a} \\
Ks., S., Ch., N. \\
This is a rare example in the dialects.

c. (1) \( \text{et} / < \text{OIA etr-} / \\
\{ [\text{b' at}] , N. \\
[\text{p' at}], rice, Ks., K. \\
\} ; < \text{OIA bakte} \\
such examples are not common in the dialects.

d. (1) \( \text{et} / < \text{OIA etr-} / \\
[\text{sat}], co-wife, Th., Ks. ; < \text{OIA segtni} \\
This is a rare example.
e. (1) /t/ < OIA /ty/-
   [nɪt], always; < OIA nityə
   (used in religious term)

   This is a sporadic example.

f. (1) /t/ < MIA /tt/-
   [lɛt], leg; J., Th., sh., ch.; < MIA letta
   S., ks., N.

   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

g. (1) /t/ < MIA /t/-
   [bəkhet], calamity; < MIA vəkΧe

   This is also a sporadic example.

h. (1) /t/ < Per. /t/-
   [kʰet], letter; < Per. xet
   [aphet],
   (mukhet] sh., T., ks., 3s.,
   (muphet] free;
   (muhet] J., Th., ch., S.,
   Sh., kl., P., N.

   This is a common phenomenon.

i. (1) /t/ < Per. /d/-
   [səd], honey, kl.; < Per. fade
   [medet], help; < Per. meded

   This is not a common phenomenon in the dialects.

Summary Table.
/t/ < OIA t, tr, tv, str, ch, c, ty, rt, kt, nt, rtt, tt, pt
   < MIA t, dh, tt, d
   < Per. t, tt, d
   < Port. t,
   < Eng. t, tt.
/æ/, it occurs in all the positions of a word.

/a/

1. ([dəw] dowry, Th., B., S., J.
   ([dəj] dowry, Bs., K., N.
2. [aʊr], resemblance, Th., Ch., S., Ks., J.
3. [deɪˈkan], keeping secret, Th., Ch., S., Ks., J.

/æ/  

1. [koʊr], a kind of fruit
2. ([tʊd] dazzle, Th., S., Ks.
   ([tʊd]; dazzle, Bs., S., N.
3. [kaʊn], crowd, J., Th., Ks., S., Ch.

/ə/  

1. ([tʊə], belly, J., T., Ks.
2. [rədˈna], to cook
3. [khuːl], line made by ploughing.

History

a. /ær/ < OIA / ør/
   [dələ], bridegroom, B., S.; < OIA dillhē
   < OIA dillebhe

   [dərə], scythe; < OIA dastre

   ([dɛli], thresh hold; < OIA dəlæ

   ([dɛlij], thresh hold; < OIA dəlæ

   This is a very common phenomenon.

b. /ør/ < OIA /dr/  
   [drə], nurse; < OIA dər

   This is a rare phenomenon.
c. /o/ < OIA /dɔ/  
[do], two ; < OIA dɔ 
{(dɔs'pa) J., ch., th., ks., s.,}  
{(dɔpə) ḫ., mid. ḫ., s.} ; < OIA dɔq̥pa  
This is not a common phenomenon.

a. /o/ < OIA /o/  
[do'pa], receptacle of leaf ; < OIA dɔq̥pa  
in which estables  
are served  
This is a sporadic example in these dialects.

e. /o/ < EIA /o/  
[dal], pulse ; < EIA dɔl  
[dal-dal], mud, b. ch., ḫ. ; < EIA dɔlɔ-dɔlɔ dalaq̥le  
This is a common phenomenon.

f. /o/ < Gk. /o/  
[dam], money, price ; < Gk. drakɔm < OIA dɔq̥va  
This is a sporadic example.

g. /o/ < Per. /a/  
{(daro) j.,}  
{(deval) medicine,} ; < Per. dəmə  
{(dəva) all over} ; < Per. dəvo-tə  
[damag], brain ; < Per. dimaq  
[dam], breath ; < Per. dam  
This is a common phenomenon.

h. /o/ < Per. /a/  
1{(dal)}  
{(dal)}  
; < Per. dəmə  
Cf. OIA doq̥və
This is a rare example.
1. /d/ in 2[ri], 3[dab-kap] is desi.

J. /d/ < OIA /d/<

\[\text{[bedd], J., Sh., N.} \]
\[\text{cloud, elsewhere} \]
\[\text{[bedd], J.} \]
\[\text{elsewhere} \]
\[\text{[kada],} \]
\[\text{name of a tree} \]
\[\text{< OIA kanda} + \text{pi, desi suffix} \]
\[\text{< OIA kedama} \]
\[\text{This is common phenomenon.} \]

k. /d/ < OIA /d/<

\[\text{[dari], inside} \]
\[\text{< OIA anttare} \]
\[\text{This is sporadic example.} \]

l. /d/ < OIA /d/<

\[\text{[medani], a wooden instrument,} \]
\[\text{< OIA manthaqi,} \]
\[\text{< OIA mthangka} \]
\[\text{to churn the milk} \]
\[\text{< OIA mthaq} \]
\[\text{This is rare example.} \]

m. /d/ < OIA /d/<

\[\text{[bald], T.} \]
\[\text{[\text{(?)}], tumeric} \]
\[\text{elsewhere} \]
\[\text{< OIA halida} \]
\[\text{< OIA heridia} \]
\[\text{[\text{(?)}], J., Th., S., Kh., Sh., Ch.} \]
\[\text{[\text{(?)}], name of a month} \]
\[\text{< OIA bhadre} \]
\[\text{[\text{(?)}],} \]
\[\text{< OIA bhadre} \]
\[\text{[\text{(?)}],} \]
\[\text{< OIA bhadre} \]
\[\text{[\text{(?)}],} \]
\[\text{< OIA candiga} \]
\[\text{< OIA -} \]
\[\text{candrika} \]
\[\text{This is not very common phenomenon.} \]
n. .textLabel

[co'dae], fourteenth day of a  ; < OIA  ca'taurese
       lunar fortnight
[co'drek], singer  ; < OIA  arurake
[co'd a], ass  ; < OIA  garene

This is a very common phenomenon.

c. .textLabel

[da'le], mud, b., ch., n.  ; < AIA  deledele

This is a rare example.

d. .textLabel

[co'das], sad  ; < AIA  updaase

This is a sporadic example.

e. .textLabel

[be'dell], transfer  ; < Per.  becal
[me'dan], ground  ; < Per.  me'dan
[3ad3em'b],  ; < Per.  adam

This is quite a common phenomenon.

f. .textLabel

[1təq]  ; < OIA  tuqge
[təd]'  

[ke'd], when  ; < OIA  ke'dan
[Jəd],  ; < OIA  yedan

This is a common phenomenon.
s. $\text{<a/> <OIA/> \text{-dy/-}}$

\[
\{[\text{vaed}] \text{, doctor} \}
\{[\text{bad}] \}
\text{< OIA vaigye}
\]

This is a sporadic example.

\[\text{<a/> <OIA/> \text{-de/>}}
\]

\[
\{[\text{caed}], \text{moon, J. Th., Ch.} \}
\text{< OIA caerde}
\]

\[
\{[\text{mad}], \text{sleep} \}
\text{< OIA miara}
\]

This is not a common phenomenon.

u. $\text{<a/> <OIA/> \text{-ed/>}}$

\[
\{[\text{ad}], \text{half} \}
\text{< OIA erhe}
\]

This is a sporadic example.

v. $\text{<a/> <OIA/> \text{-ed/>}}$

\[
\{[\text{ad}], \text{milk} \}
\text{< OIA dughe}
\]

This is a sporadic example.

w. $\text{<a/> <OIA/> \text{-ed/>}}$

\[
\{[\text{rad}], \text{, ranched, cooking} \}
\]

\[
\{[\text{sud}], \text{sense} \}
\text{< OIA sudih}
\]

\[
\{[\text{sad}], \text{, saint} \}
\text{< OIA sadhu}
\]

This is a common phenomenon.

x. $\text{<a/> <OIA/> \text{-de/>}}$

\[
\{[\text{bel·d}], \text{, all over, except kl.} \}
\]

\[
\{[\text{bol·d}], \text{, bull} \}
\text{< OIA balada}
\]

\[
\{[\text{bol·d}], \text{, kl.} \}
\]

This is a rare phenomenon.
3 [khud], ; $<\text{MIA kugil}e$, hole
This is a rare example.

$<\text{MIA kugil}e$; $<\text{MIA lip}e$
ass and elephant
This is also a rare example in the dialect.

Summary Table.

$<\text{MIA d}, \text{ch, dv, dr, rd, dy}$
$<\text{MIA d, gg, dd, nd}$
$<\text{Per. d, J.}$
$<\text{Port. dr}$

2. 1.3.5. /c/

/\text{c/} is found in all the positions of the words, as in:-

/\text{c -} /

1. [caj], manners, J., Ks., S., Ch.
2. [cas], syrup,
3. [coba], backbiter, J., Th., Ks., S., Ch., T.

/\text{c -} /

1. [kic\textquotesingle la], a broom, S., N.
2. [becar], thought
3. [scen], height
1. *[laɪc]*, greed
   *[laɪc]*
2. *[jɪc(na)], (to) suit, agreeable
3. *[cɪc]*, beak, J., Th., T., Ks.

**History**

a. /o/ /< OIA /o/

   *[cɪdɪnθi], letter /< OIA /dɪte/, /चिड़ परेशान
   *[dɪlɪa], stove /< OIA dɪli
   *[ce], /< KIA cɛjɛ < OIA cɛrə

   This phenomenon is very common in the dialects.

b. /o/ /< OIA /o/-

   *[cɪ lɪ], group, T., P., B., /< OIA ʃɪlɪts
   Kl., B.
   *[tɛlɪ], a mad woman, T., /< OIA ʃɪlə, one of the
degraded classes.
   B.
   *[cɪ lɪ], bush, T., P., B., /< OIA ʃɪlə
   Kl., B.

   This phenomenon is also common.

c. /o/ /< OIA /æ/-

   *[cɪʃəlɪ], mat /< OIA kɛte

   This phenomenon is not common.

d. /o/ /< OIA /æ/-

   *[cɪrəna], spring, B., /< KIA ʃɪrəpə < OIA ʃɪrəpə
   B.

   This is a sporadic example.
e. /o-/ < oIA /oy-/
[cuk'na], to be finished ; < oIA cytkyte
[uma], to leak ; < oIA cwayne
There are not many examples like this.

f. /o-/ < mIA /o-/
[cot traj], plait ; < mIA cotthi
[di-geyg], peevish ; < mIA dilgege
[cookhna], pure, beautiful, ; < mIA cokkhe
J., Th., S., Ks.
This phenomenon is very common in the dialects.

g. /o-/ < mIA /o/ -
[co'dar], sheet ; < mIA Jaddare
This is a sporadic example.

h. /o-/ < mIA /ob-/ -
[cot taj], buffalo's calf, ; < mIA Jhot'a
Bs., P., B.
[co'rag], curral, Bs., P., Kd.; ; < mIA Jhagega
B., T.
This phenomenon is rare in the dialects.

i. /o-/ < Per. /o-/
[cafk], fodder ; < Per. careh
[cilam], pipe ; < Per. cilam
This is a common phenomenon.

j. /o-/ < Eng. /dr-/ -
[cak], P., Bs., K., E. ; < Eng. chalk
[caraj], J. ; < Eng. charge
This is rare phenomenon.

k. /o-/ < oIA /o-/
[cak], P., Bs., K., E. ; < oIA chalk
[carej], J. ; < oIA charge
This is rare phenomenon.
k. /o-/ in ³ooba] is deshi. It is quite common in deshi words.

2. /o-/ < OIA /o/

3[bcar], ; < OIA vicare

{[hertićd] a name ; < OIA herih + candra

{[hericd] else where herifcandra)

This is not a common phenomenon.

m. /o-/ < OIA /o-

3[secn], night ; < OIA Uceca

[ücaç], driving away ; < OIA üccxanam (mind)

[acra], rubbish ; < OIA kescara, dirty.

This phenomenon is not very common.

n. /o-/ < OIA /o-

1[acna], ; < OIA kuroka

This is an a sporadic example.

o. /o-/ < OIA /k-

[beca], to sell ; < OIA vikreya

This is a very uncommon phenomenon.

p. /o-/ < OIA /sp-

[seor-na], squeezing ; < OIA nlocige -

< OIA nispigane

This is a rare example.

q. /o- [Per. /o-

[bécara], helpless ; < Per. becara

[péca], paper ; < Per. persca

[mcslcda], torch bearer; < Per. mesalec
This is a common phenomenon.

\[ \text{Per. } \text{lo-} \]

\[ \text{[khera], expenses} \quad \text{< Per. xer} \]

This is a common phenomenon.

\[ \text{s. } \text{lo-} \quad \text{< Per. lno} \]

\[ \text{[təmača], slave} \quad \text{< Per. təmančh} \]

This is a rare example.

\[ \text{t. } \text{lo-} \quad \text{< Ms. lno-} \quad \text{and } \text{sch-} \]

\[ \text{[lečker], Ch., J., P., Bš.} \quad \text{< Ms. lecture} \]

\[ \text{[ən-čap], J.} \quad \text{< Ms. in change} \]

\[ \text{[pikcer], J., Th., Bš., P.} \quad \text{< Ms. picture (metathesis)} \]

Such examples are not many in the dialects.

\[ \text{u. } \text{lo-} \quad \text{OIA lo-} \]

\[ \text{[soč], thought} \quad \text{< OIA foce} \]

\[ \text{[kəč], glass, P., Bš., Sh., T.} \text{Ch., Kš., Th., J.} \quad \text{< OIA kəce < OIA kəce} \]

\[ \text{[oč],} \quad \text{< OIA oču} \]

This is a common phenomenon.

\[ \text{v. } \text{lo-} \quad \text{OIA lo-} \]

\[ \text{[lalč]} \quad \text{< OIA lalasa} \]

This is a sporadic example.
w. /c/ < OIA /k/ or /k\r/  
  [k\r], height  < OIA Ucca
  This is a sporadic example.

x. /c/ < Per. /t\r/  
  [t\r], screw  < Per. t\r
  This is an uncommon phenomenon.

y. /c/ < Per. /x\r/  
  [x\r], expense  < Per. xerz
  [x\r\r]
  This is a rare example.

z. /c/ < Eng. /m/ or /\r/  
  {{[m\r]}, name of a month  < Eng. march
  {{[m\r\r]}
  This phenomenon is uncommon.

Summary Table.
/c/ < OIA c, Jh, k, ks, cy, cc, rc, kr, s, sp
  < MIA J, Jh, c, cc,
  < Per. c, rz, nc
  < Eng. ch, ot.
2. /3/6/4/

/3/, it occurs in a word initially, medially and finally as well.

/3-

1. [Jəb'k], a sign of calling, J., Ks., S., Ch.
2. [Jəbək], shining
3. [Jəkəp'], a fool
   {Jəmkəp' }

/3-

1. [khəJa], a man with long hands and feet, J., Ks., S., Ch.
2. [po'Ja], a wа] do not giving milk
3. [raji], happy

/3-

1. [JoqJa], the grass which is not eaten by animals, J., Ks., Ch., S., Th.
2. [q'ə], frame, J., Ks., S., Ch., S., Th.
3. [caj], manner, J., Ks., S., Ch.

**History**

a. /G/- / G/-

[J], mind, ; < OIA Jive

[Jaqga], cold, J., Th., S., Ch. ; < OIA Jagyam
   [Ks., S., N.]

[Jera], old thing ; < OIA Jera

This is a quite common phenomenon.

b. /G/- / G/-

[Jə'da], lock, T., B., K., ; < OIA Jentre < OIA Yentre
   P.

[Jũ], louse ; < OIA Yκα]
[Jəd], when ; < QIA yədəh
This phenomenon is very common.

c. ʃə/ < QIA ʃə-

[Jəlem], burning ; < QIA jəvalənə
This phenomenon is very rare in the dialect.

d. ʃə/ < QIA ʃə-

[Jənəna], to know ; < QIA jənənəm
This phenomenon is not common.

e. ʃə/ < QIA ʃə-

[Jə], gambling ; < MIA jue < QIA dyute
This is a sporadic example.

f. ʃə/ < QIA ʃə-

{{Jəšəli]}, astrologer ; < MIA jəlišə < QIA jətošə
d. [Jəšəli], name of a month or husband's elder brother

[Jot], flame ; < QIA jəto
This is a common phenomenon.

g. ʃə/ < MIA ʃə-

[Jəj], marriage party, Ba, P, kl, d
This is a rare phenomenon.

h. ʃə/ < Per. ʃə-

[Jəsə], place ; < Per. jəyəgah
[Jəyəsə], young lady, kl. ; < Per. jəyənə
This is quite common phenomenon.

1. /-< Per./-

[Jor], strength ; < Per. zor
[Jin], saddle ; < Per. zin
[Janami], woman ; < Per. zanani

This phenomenon is very common.

2. /-< Per./-

[Jada], much ; < Per. zyada

This is a sporadic example.

3. /-< Eng./-

[Jacket], J., Th., Ks. ; < Eng. Jacket
[Jail], ; < Eng. Jail
[Jersey], B., B., P., Ch., S. ; < Eng. Jersey

This phenomenon is not common in the dialects.

4. /- in 'Jebki', 'Jebek' and 'Jekha' is desi. It is common in desi words.

5. /-< GIA/-

{[pili], a cotton comb ; < GIA \pili /
{[pili]} all over except 

[pili], brother's wife ; < GIA \bhrat\pili

['baji], vegetable ; < GIA \bha\pili

This is common phenomenon.
n. /iJ/ < OIA /iJ/,
[saJa], decorated ; < OIA səJÎte
This is sporadic example in the dialect.

o. /iJ/ < OIA /iJ/,
[baJJa], musical instrument ; < OIA vadye
[biJ'li], lightning ; < OIA vâyute
[Up'Jena], to grow ; < MIA ûpâJjete -
(early used) ; < OIA ûpâdyete
This phenomenon is very common.

p. /iJ/ < OIA /iJ/,
[maJ'na], cleaning ; < OIA marJânan
[baJ'ra], millet ; < OIA vâJeri
[goJ'na], roaring ; < OIA gəJânan
This is not very common phenomenon.

q. /iJ/ < OIA /iJ/,
[y'J'na], to get wet, P., R., ; < OIA abhyanJâ
T., B., K.
This is a rare example.

r. /iJ/ < Per./iJ/
1[maJJa],
[teJat], business ; < Per. tiJaret
[deJJa], rank ; < Per. deJJa
This is a common phenomenon.

s. /iJ/ < Per./iJ/
3[raJ],
[p2Jeb], an anklet ; < Per. pazeb
[goJeb], some strange ; < Per. ceJeb
This phenomenon is very common.
t. /-J/- < Eng. /-G/ and /-J/

[derJan], ; < Eng. dozen
[daJan], ; < Eng. design
[mJor], J., Th., B., P., Bn. ; < Eng. major

Such examples are not many in the dialects.

u. /-J/- in ²[po'sJa] is deshi. /-J/- is common in deshi words.

v. /-J/- < OIA /-J/-

[jæJ], shams ; < OIA laJJa

This is a rare example.

w. /-J/- < OIA /-J/-

[khaJ], scratching ; < OIA khargu

This phenomenon is rare.

x. /-J/- < OIA /-J/-

[raJ], kingdom ; < OIA rajya

This phenomenon is not common.

y. /-J/- < OIA /-J/-

[khiJ], irritation ; < OIA khudye

[sJ], to-da ; J., Th., Ch., S., ; < OIA sanye

There are not many examples like these.

z. /-J/- < OIA /-J/-

[bæJ], a barren woman ; < OIA baddye
[sæJ], evening ; < OIA sandhye

Such examples are many in the dialects.
a. (1). \[ \text{d} \]/< QIA /-\text{d}-\]/
\[ \text{ka}j \], work ; < QIA karye
\[ \text{ca}j \], ; < MIA c\text{aj}\text{a} < QIA \text{ca}rya

This phenomenon is not common.

da. (1). \[ \text{d} \]/< QIA /-\text{d}-\]/
\[ \text{se}j \], bed ; < QIA \text{jay}\text{a}

This is a rare example.

c. (1). \[ \text{d} \]/< Per. /-\text{d}-]/
\[ \text{m}\text{aj} \], enjoyment ; < Per. \text{m}\text{aj}
\[ \text{kh\text{a}j} \], discharge ; < Per. \text{kar}\text{ij}
\[ \{\text{d\text{e}j} \}, \text{to register} ; < \text{Per. d\text{e}j} \]
\[ \{\text{d\text{a}j} \}, \text{tune} ; < \text{Per. tere}\text{e}z\text{e} \]

7 such examples are common in the dialects.

d. (1). \[ \text{d} \]/< Per. /-\text{d}-]/
\[ \{\text{ker}\text{a}j \}
\{\text{ker}\text{a}j \}, \text{debt} ; < \text{Per. k-era} \]
\[ \{\text{d\text{e}j} \}, \text{Th. B. S.} ; < \text{Per. J-e}\text{h-ez} \]
\[ \{\text{d\text{a}j} \}, \text{ds\text{e}} \text{z B. E. P.} ; < \text{Per. ter-e}\text{za} \]

This is a very common phenomenon.

e. (1). \[ \text{d} \]/< Per. /-\text{e}-]/
\[ \text{ka\text{ej}} \], shirt ; < Per. ke\text{mis} \]

This is a rare example.

f. (1). \[ \text{d} \]/< Eng. /-\text{e}-\]/
\[ \text{ju}\text{d} \], ; < Eng. judge
\[ \text{sta}\text{d} \], ; < Eng. stage

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

g. (1). \[ \text{d} \]/in \[ \text{d\text{e}j} \] and \[ \text{d\text{a}j} \] is deshi. Common
Summary Table.

/ɔ/ < OIA J, y, Jv, Jn, Jy, JJ, dy, chy, rJ, ry, Jy, rJ.
< MIA J,
<Pers. J, z, zy, s,
<Eng. J, z, q.

2. I, S, Z, W,

/ʌ/, It occurs in all the positions of the words.

/æ/

1. ([kər'ra] J, Th, Ch, N,
   [kərə] hard
   {ks, B, S, Ch,

2. [kin], belief, P, Sh, Ch, J, Th.

3. [kɔ'nasək], worth doing, J, S, Ch, Th.

/e/]

1. [tei'ka], morning
2. [ram'ka], gust of wind, J, S, ks, Ch.

3. [al'kas], laziness

/ɛ/]

1. [cansëk], suddenly, Th, Th, Ch, S, N, P.
2. [nek], little, J.

3. [cõdëk], dazzling light, J, Th, Ch, S, ks.

History

a. /æ/ < OIA /æ/

1. ([kər'ra]
   {ks, B, S, Ch,
   [kərə], dog, N.

2. [kig'ən], grumbling

3. < OIA kikùhrə

4. < OIA /kõg vaikalyə
This phenomenon is common.

d. /k'ur'sal/ < QIA /kuri/  
   [k'ur'sal], stable, P:Bs.;  < QIA shote/sala  
   T:Kl.;B.  
   [k'ana], thick and  
   mich  < QIA shane  
   [k'ë[t], a ball  < QIA shapla-  
   < QIA shapilka

   This phenomenon is very common in Bs., P., Kl., B.

dialects.

c. /k'er/ < QIA /k'ir/  
   [k'er], a house which animals  < QIA gne  
   are kept in, P:Bs.  
   B:T.  
   This is not very common phenomenon.

d. /k'al/ < QIA /k'al/  
   [kal], feminine  < QIA ekal  
   [kas], sky, Th.  < QIA akafa  
   {[kali]}  
   {[kali], alone  < QIA ekala

   This is a quite common phenomenon.

e. /k'riya/ < QIA /kriya/  
   [kriya], ceremony of offering  < QIA kriya  
   obligations to the  
   dead one.  
   [kos]  < QIA krofe  
   [kos'na], (to mourn for)  < QIA krofe  
   to abuse  < QIA krofe

   This phenomenon is also quite common.

f. /k'ed'a/ < QIA /sk'ara/  
   [k'ed'a], shoulder, J., Th., Sh.,  < QIA skanda  
   Ch., S., Ka., N.
[kōga], dry cow dung; < OIA skandane

This phenomenon is not common.

6. Me/ < OIA /kv-/  
[kēththa], catechin; < OIA kvathe

This is a rare example.

h. Me/ < MIA /ke/  
{kērēla}, a bitter vegetable; < MIA karili
{kērēlla}  
[kētter], cut pieces; < MIA kettere
[kērēra], rubbish; < MIA keccara

There are not many examples like these in the dialects.

1. Me/ < Par. /ke/  
{kēgēl}, paper; < Par. kages
{kēgēj}, elsewhere; < Par.
{kēgē`j}  
{kēphēpēn}, shroud; < Par. kefom
{kēphēn}  
[kēśētter], pigeon; < Par. kehtar

This phenomenon is not common.

j. Me/ < Par. /ke/  
[kin], belief; < Par. yekein

This is a rare example.

k. Me/ < Eng. /ke/  
[kērim], ; < Eng. cream
{kērēj}  
P, Kl, B, J, Ch, Sh
{kēρēj}  
K, S, N, Ba, T; < Eng. College
{kēρēj}  
Th.
This phenomenon is not common.

1. /k-/ in 3[kar-nasek] is desp. /k/ occurs in many desp. words.

2. /k/ < OIA /k-
   [akas], sky, B., Ch., S., sh.; < OIA akafe
   [asakana], cautious; < OIA askite
   [pañ'alu], student, B., J.; < OIA pañshake
   This is also a common phenomenon in the dialects.

3. /k/ < OIA /k-
   ([cik'ya]
   [cik'na]
   [cik'na], greasy; < OIA cikkepe
   [cik'na],
   [kikar], dog, N.; < OIA kikkar
   [thakar], deity; < OIA thakare
   This is not a very common phenomenon.

4. /k/ < OIA /k-
   [pokana], to cook; < OIA pokwa
   This is a rare example.

5. /k/ < OIA /k-
   [phukar], a blow; < qal phukkar-
   [phukkar],
   [ukar], to grow, to be pricked; < OIA ukarapæ
   This phenomenon is common.
q. /t/-/ < OIA /k/-/
[pha:k'na], to throw, J.; < OIA kṣeṣāṇa
Th. sh. n.
ka₂, t₂, th₂.
(/k/ in middle position is due to metathesis)
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

r. /k/-/ < OIA /kr/-/
[brk'na], to be sold; < OIA vikraya
[par.karma], circumambulation; < OIA parikrama
[crva], the ruddy goose; < OIA cakravakaḥ
This phenomenon is common.

s. /k/-/ < OIA /rk/-/
[tak'na], to see; < OIA tarkya, to speculate about.
[terkla], a spindle; < OIA terkāḥ
[met'pi], spider; < OIA maṃ mṛkeṣakaḥ
This is a common phenomenon.

t. /k/-/ < OIA /sk/-/
{(coki), a stool; < OIA cūṣgi
{(coki),
[nekrma], useless; < OIA niskerma
These are rare examples.

u. /k/-/ < OIA /k/-/
{(chika), net work of
{(chikka) strings for hanging anything in.
This phenomenon is uncommon.
v. क-।< HIA/क।>
[चोकरिल], a girl ; < HIA chokkari
[मकरिया], insect ; < HIA makkige
This is not a common phenomenon.

w. क-।< Per. ल।>
[देकन], shop ; < Per. dikan
[मेकन], house ; < Per. make
This is not a common phenomenon.

x. क-।< Per. ल।>
[टेकॉलिफ], suffering, Th., T.; < Per. teqalif
[बेक], page ; < Per. beraq
{[टक़्त]}, energy ; < Per. tagat
{[टकक]}, ...
This phenomenon is very common.

y. क-।< Eng. क। and क।>
[बैकरिय], P., Sh., S. ; < Eng. waistcoat
[लेकरिय], P., Sh., T., Bs. ; < Eng. lecture
{[लोकन], J.
{[लोकल], Th., S., as.
This phenomenon is not very common.

z. क-।in ([टरका], [रमका] and [अकस] is deshi.
क-। is common in deshi words.

a. (1). क-।< OIA क।>
[बल्क], a child, J., Th., Sh. ; < OIA balke
{[मेडक]}
{[मेडक]}, frog ; < OIA madaq
[naks], nose, J., Th., Sh., Ks. ; < OIA nasika
Ch., S., N. 
This phenomenon is common.
b. (1). 

\( \tilde{a}k/ < \text{IA} /-tk-/ \)

\{ [ph\tilde{u}k] \\
\{ [phuk] \}

\{ [cam\tilde{k}] \} shining \\
\{ [camak] \}

\(< \text{IA} \) phukke - \\
\(< \text{IA} \) phytkare

\(< \text{IA} \) camakke - \\
\(< \text{IA} \) camatkare

This is not a common phenomenon.

c. (1). 

\( \tilde{a}k/ < \text{IA} /-sk-/ \)

\{ [sk] \}, crossing or square platform \\
\(< \text{IA} \) cat\tilde{u}kke

This is a rare example.

d. (1). 

\( \tilde{a}k/ < \text{IA} /-kr-/ \)

\{ [sk] \}, potter's wheel \\
\(< \text{IA} \) cakre

This is a rare phenomenon.

e. (1). 

\( \tilde{a}k/ < \text{IA} /-k\tilde{e}-/ \)

\{ [ch\tilde{u}k] \}, sneezing \\
\(< \text{IA} \) ch\tilde{ukke}

This is a rare example.

f. (1). 

\( \tilde{a}k/ < \text{IA} /-n\/c/ \)

\{ [nek] \}, \\
\(< \text{IA} \) ny\tilde{e}c

This is a sporadic example.

g. (1). 

\( \tilde{a}k/ < \text{IA} /-k\tilde{e}-/ \)

\{ [k\tilde{h}\tilde{\tilde{y}}k] \}, a caste \\
\(< \text{IA} \) k\tilde{h}\tilde{\tilde{y}}kke.

\{} [\tilde{g} \text{ ak}] \\
\{} [\text{ ak}] \\
\{} [\tilde{\text{ ak}}] \\
\{ [\tilde{\tilde{\text{ ak}}}] \} (to) cover, \\
\{ [\tilde{\text{ ak}}] \} else where

\(< \text{IA} \) g\tilde{h}\tilde{\tilde{y}}kke.

This phenomenon is not common.
h. (1). /-k/ < Per. /k/

- [[phork], difference; < Per. fark
- [[phork'], lesson; < Per. sebek
- [[malok], master or husband; < Per. malik

This is a common phenomenon.

i. (1). /-k/ < Old. /k/

- [kek], Th., R., Jn., Sh.; < Old. cek
- [[bek'], ; < Old. brake
- [[tek'], t; < Old. truck

This is not a common phenomenon.

Summary Table.

/k/ < OIA k, ch, s, kr, sk, kw, kk, tk, ks, rk, ky, sk, nq.
< MIA k, kk
< Per. k, q.
< Old. k, c.

2.1.3.8. /k/

/ə/ occurs in all the positions of a word.

/ə/
3. \{go*ə\}  J., T., Ks., P., Bn.
\{gobber\}  Th., B., Ch., S., Sh., Kl.

/-s/-
1. \{sega\}, born of same parents
2. \{ga*ge\}, stand for pitcher, J., T., S., Ks., Ch.
3. \{lage\}, a buffalo, J., T., Ks., S., Sh., Ch., T.

/-s/-
1. \{hiŋ\}, T.
\{raŋ\}, elsewhere
2. \{kaŋ\}, crow, J., T., S.
3. \{b'aŋ\}, J., T., N., S., Ks., Ch., Sh.
\{p'aŋ\}, luck, elsewhere

**History**

a. \[ə\] < \text{OIA} /ə/

3. \{go*ə\}, J. < OIA goəse
\{gʊgel\}, a particular fragrant gum resin
\{gʊchə\}, punch < OIA gɪchə gɪchə

This is a common phenomenon in the dialect.

b. \[e\] < \text{OIA} /e/

\{gəd\}, ball < OIA kənde
\{gəd\}

\{gila\}, wet < OIA klinə
\{gila\}

This is not a common phenomenon.

c. \[e\] < \text{OIA} /e/:

\{gəməl\}, heat < OIA gəme Cf. Per. gema

This is a sporadic example.
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d. \(/r/<\text{OIA} /\text{kr/-}\)

[\text{god}], lap ; < \text{OIA} knog

This is a rare example.

e. \(/r/<\text{OIA} /\text{er/-}\)

\{
\{\text{g\_an}\}, \text{village}
\{\text{ge\_an}\}, \text{S.,} \text{Ks.,Ch.}
\}

[g\_essa], morsel, J., S., Ks. ; < \text{OIA} strange
[ge\_tha], bundle ; < \text{OIA} g\_tha < \text{OIA-granthe}

This phenomenon is common.

f. \(/r/<\text{OIA} /\text{i\_re/-}\)

\{
\{\text{g\_yan}\}, \text{knowledge}
\{\text{g\_yan}\}, 
\}

; < \text{OIA} j\_ane

This is a sporadic example in the dialects.

g. \(/r/<\text{OIA} /\text{a/-}\)

\{\text{g\_bber}\} ; < \text{OIA} gover

[g\_d\_eri], segment cut off ; < \text{OIA} g\_gdr from suger cane

[g\_ra], bull, Bs., Kl. ; < \text{OIA} gorse

This phenomenon is very common in the dialects.

h. \(/r/<\text{Per.} /\text{\_i/-}\)

\{\text{g\_dan}\}, neck, J., T., Ks., B., < \text{Per.} g\_dan
\{\text{g\_ri\_da}\}, kidney ; < \text{Per.} g\_rd
\{\text{g\_g\_abbi}\}, shoe ; < \text{Per.} g\_rg\_abbi

This is a common phenomenon.

i. \(/r/<\text{Per.} /\text{\_e/-}\)

\{\text{ge\_j}\}, yard ; < \text{Per.} ge\_j
\{\text{ge\_rib}\}, poor ; < \text{Per.} ge\_rib
This is also a common phenomenon.

1. /ə/ < Port. /a/  
   [ɡaːl], church  ; < Port. Igrimlya  
   This is a sporadic example.

k. /ə/ < Eng. /a/  
   [ɡæs], J., B., Bs., P., S.  ; < Eng. gas  
   [ɡæ̞l], J., B., Bs., P., S., Th.  ; < Eng. gate  
   N., Ch.  
   This is not a common phenomenon.

1. /ə/- in [ɡæl], [ɡamˈrui], is deshi.  
   [ɡal]  
   In deshi words /ə/- is very common.

m. /ə/ < OIA /a/  
   [səga]  ; < OIA svaklyə  
   [kəɡˈna], bangle  ; < OIA kəŋkələ  
   {[kəɡˈla], poor  ; < OIA kəŋkələ  
   {[kəɡəl]  
   This is quite a common phenomenon.

n. /ə/ < OIA /a/  
   {[əb əɡəm], unlucky  ; < OIA ohmagyəvan  
   {[əb əɡəm]  
   This is a rare example.

o. /ə/ < OIA /a/  
   [Ugˈna], to grow  ; < OIA Udʒama  
   [Ugelˈna], to vomit  ; < LIA Uggilame  ; < OIA Udgelame  
   These are also rare examples.
5. ḫa/ < CJA /æp-1

{[phagam], name of a
{(phagam) month ; < CJA phalgam

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

6. ḫa/ < CJA /æp-1

[ōg'na], four fold ; < CJA {o̞g'na

This is a sporadic example.

7. ḫa/ < CJA /æp-1

[ag'la], next ; < CJA aßen

This is a rare example.

8. ḫa/ < CJA /æp-1

[leg'na], to be attached ; < CJA legne

[nega], naked ; < CJA negne

This is a common phenomenon.

9. ḫa/ < MIA /æp-1

{[pægal] Ks., B., S., Sh. ; < MIA pægal

{[pægal] mad ; < MIA pægal

This is a rare example.

1. ḫa/ < Per. /æp-1

[ašga], dumb ; < Per. ašša

[kher-gos], rabbit ; < Per. xer-eš

{[begana] foreign ; < Per. Bagawat

{[begana] ; < Per. Bagawat

These examples are common.

11. ḫa/ < Per. /æp-1

[sagat], offering ; < Per. aššat

[mi'r gaddā], water foul ; < Per. mi'r gaddā
[dğ’li], back biting ; < Per. dğali
This phenomenon is very common.

w. /ɛ/ < OE. /ę/  
[dğ’ri], J., Ch., Bs. ; < OE. degree  
[sigal], Th., Kl., S., T. ; < OE. signal  
[ʃran路程], Th. ; < OE. training
This is not a common phenomenon.

x. /s/ in 2[gif’ger] and 3[lageg] is deshi. This is common in deshi words.

y. /p/ < OIA /p/  
\{[t̪æg] J., Th., Ks., Ch., S., Sh.  
\{[t̪æg] ; < OIA tæge  
\{[t̪æ] T., B., Bs., Kl.  
\{[t̪ig] ; < OIA tigि  
\{[t̪aig] ; < OIA toge
This is a common phenomenon.

z. /p/ < OIA /p/  
[t̪æg], back. J., Th., S., Ks., Ch. ; < OIA tæge
This is a rare example.

a. (1). /k/ < OIA /k/  
[kas], ; < OIA kakah
[sak], vegetable ; < OIA sakte
[lok], people ; < OIA lokah
This phenomenon is not very common.

b. (1) /p/ < OIA /p/  
[Jæg], thigh. J., Ks., Ch., S., Sh., N. ; < OIA Jægcha
There are not many examples like these.

c. (1). ḥa/ < OIA ḥaṣh-
   [ḥaṣ], tiger  ; < OIA vyahra
   This is a sporadic example.

d. (1). ḥa/ < OIA ḥaš-
   [ḥaš], a bridle  ; < OIA velga
   This is a rare example.

e. (1). ḥa/ < OIA ḥaš-
   [ḥaš], sacrifice  ; < OIA ḥamāie
   This is a sporadic example.

f. (1). ḥa/ < OIA ḥaš-
   [ḥaš], a kind of kidney beans  ; < OIA ṛuđge
   This is not a common phenomenon.

g. (1). ḥa/ < OIA ḥaš-
   [ḥaš], fire  ; < OIA aqāi
   [ḥaš], infection  ; < OIA qāne
   This is not a common phenomenon in the dialects.

h. (1). ḥa/ < OIA ḥaš-
   [ḥaš], act of burning  ; < OIA degāie
   This is a rare phenomenon.

i. (1). ḥa/ < OIA ḥaš-
   [ḥaš], appropriate  ; < OIA yogya
   [ḥaš], J., Th., Ch., Ks., Sh., S., N.
   [ḥaš], luck  ; < OIA dhagya
   [ḥaš], else where  ; < OIA dhagya
[sU*ag], luck, chiefly consisting ; < OIA saubhagya
in a man's and woman's
securing favour and firm
devotion of each other.

This phenomenon is common.

j. (1). ēg/ < OIA /eqj-
[ēg], drowsiness ; < OIA uγhe
This is not a common phenomenon.

k. (1). ēg/ < Per. ēg/
[reg], vein ; < Per. res
{[baʃurɛg], alders ; < Per. Waγrj
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

l. (1). ēg/ < Per. /g-
[baq], garden ; < Per. baq
[daq], stain ; < Per. daq
[oreg], lamp ; < Per. aγrj
This is a common phenomenon.

Summary Table.

/ė/ < OIA e, k, eh, er, Je, ey, ae, le, re, seh.
   < OIA e, ae, eh
   < Per. e, g
   < Port. e
   < Esp. e
2. /bʰ/ occurs initially and medially. Medially only when it starts syllable.

/bʰ/-

1. [bʰara], wages, rent, J., Th., S., N., Sh., Ch., Ks.
2. [bʰujji], vegetable
   { [bʰaːjɪ],
3. [bʰuk], hunger
   { [bʰuk],

/bʱ/-

1. [mʱɑb art], name of a religious book.
2. [gab ᵇn], pregnant (for animal)
3. [sam bʱal], care

**History**

a. /bʰ/ < OIA /bh-/:

2. [bʰujji],
   { [bʰaːjɪ],
1. [bʰara],

/bʰ/ < OIA /bh-/:

[bʰura], brown, Ks., Ch., Sh., Th., S., N., J.

3. [bʰukh],
   { [bʰukh],

This is a common phenomenon.

b. /bʱ/ < OIA /bh-/:

[bʱura], brown, Ks., Ch., Sh., Th., S., N., J.

3. [bʱukh],
   { [bʱuk],

This is not a common phenomenon.
c. \( h \) / < OIA / thr/-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) brother, J., Th., S.; < MIA Meth-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) brother's wife * ; < MIA Methy-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) suspicion * ; < OIA thiray-

This phenomenon is quite common.

d. \( h \) / < OIA / thr/-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) inside, Sn., Th., Ks.; < OIA Thir-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) to get wet * ; < OIA Thir-

This phenomenon is not common. (also see b)

e. \( h \) / < OIA / o/-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) barking ; < OIA Wkke-

This is a rare example.

f. \( h \) / < MIA / dhr/-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) forgetting, J., Th., ; < MIA Mhull-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) misleading * ; < MIA Mholve-

\( \text{[bəl]}, \) fighting * ; < MIA Mlg-

This is a common phenomenon.

g. \( h \) / < OIA / him-

\( \text{[məbəl]}, \) name of a religious ; < OIA mehshar-

\( \text{[məbəl]}, \) ; < OIA mehshar-

This is a rare example.

h. \( h \) / < OIA / thim-

\( \text{[səbəm]}, \) ; < OIA germ-

This is a sporadic example.
Summary Table.

\[ /d^h/ \sim /d^h/ \]
- \(<\text{OIA}\) th, bhr, thy, th, rth.
- \(<\text{MIA}\) th, th.

2.3.10. /d^h/

\[ /d^h/ \], occurs only initially and medially, only when it starts a syllable. Its occurrence is not within these dialects.

1. [d^hul], a fire place. Ch., N., J., Sh., Ks., Th., S.
2. [d^hek], push
3. [d^hanas], a bow

2. [d^hul],

1. [sad^hen], Jackal. Ch., Sh., Ks., Th., J., S., M.
2. [sid^ha], simple
   - [sid^ha]
3. [kê#da], shoulder

History

a. \[ /d^h/ \sim /d^h/ \]

2. [d^hek], push. J., S., N., Ch.; \(<\text{OIA}\) dekkā, to destroy Ch., Ks., Th.
3. [d^hanas], a bow
1. [d^hul],

This is a common phenomenon.

b. \[ /d^h/ \sim /d^h/ \]

[di], daughter. J., S., N., Ch.; \(<\text{MIA}\) dhia < \(<\text{OIA}\) dhály
Sh., Ks., Th.

This is a rare example (due to assimilation)
c. \( /d^{h}/ < \text{MIA} /dh-/ \)

\[ d^{h}\text{yek-}na \], palpitation, J.\(<\text{MIA} \text{ shakka} \]
\[ Shta, Ch, Ks, Th, S, N, \] \( \text{\( /y/ \) is dashi} \)

\[ d^{h}\text{es-}na \], to enter by force\(<\text{MIA} \ text{ chose} \]
\[ J, Sh, Ch, Ks, Th, S, N, \]

\[ d^{h}\text{ey}, \text{trunk of body} \] \( ; < \text{MIA} \ text{ ches} \)

This is not a very common phenomenon in the dialects.

---

d. \( /d^{h}/ < \text{OIA} /dh-/ \)

2\[ sid^{h}\text{a} \]
3\[ k\dot{a}d^{h}\text{a} \],
\[ \ddot{e}d^{h}\text{era}, \text{darkness} \] \( ; < \text{OIA} \ text{ sadmu} \)
\[ ; < \text{OIA} \ text{ skandha} \)
\[ ; < \text{OIA} \ text{ anchakare} \)

This is a common phenomenon.

---

e. \( /d^{h}/ < \text{OIA} /d\ddot{a}hr-/ \)

1\[ sad^{h}\text{ry} \] \( ; < \text{OIA} \ text{ gr\ddot{a}hr} \)

This is a sporadic example.

---

f. \( /d^{h}/ < \text{OIA} /\ddot{d}d\ddot{a}hr-/ \)

\[ \ddot{U}d\text{ar}, \text{rescuing} \] \( ; < \text{OIA} \text{ \ddot{U}d\ddot{a}hr\ddot{e}n} \)

This is a rare example.

---

Summary Table.

\[ /d^{h}/ < \text{OIA} \text{ dh, d, ddh, d\ddot{a}hr,} \]
\[ < \text{MIA} \text{ dh,} \]
2. §3.11. $\theta^h$

$\theta^h$: It occurs initially and medially when it starts a syllable.

$\theta^h$:

1. $[\theta^h\text{et}],$ quickly, J., Sh., Ch., Ks., Th., S., N.
2. $[\theta^h\text{ar}^\text{a}],$ quarrel
3. $[\theta^h\text{alla}],$ mad

$\theta^h$:

1. $[\text{sam}^h\text{ana}],$ understanding
2. $[\text{ca}^h\text{ol}],$ to be hidden
3. $[\text{sh}^h\text{a}],$ share

**History**

a. $\theta^h/ < \text{OIA} \text{Ab}/$

1. $[\theta^h\text{et}],$ ; $< \text{OIA} \text{Jne}^\text{iti}$
3. $[\theta^h\text{alla}],$ ; $< \text{OIA} \text{Jnalle} \text{h} \text{(one of the degraded classes)}$

$[\text{Jy}^\text{a}],$ a group, J., S., N., Sh.; $< \text{OIA} \text{Jnty} \text{e}$

$\text{Ks.}, \text{Ch.}, \text{Th.}$

This is a common phenomenon.

b. $\theta^h/ < \text{OIA} \text{Ab}/$

$[\theta^h\text{ar}^\text{a}],$ fountain, Ks., Ch., ; $< \text{OIA} \text{kserp} \text{e}$

$\text{Sh.}, \text{J.}, \text{Th.}, \text{S.}, \text{N.}$

$[\theta^h\text{ina}],$ old, Ks., Ch., Sh., J., ; $< \text{OIA} \text{kg}^\text{pe}$

Th., S., N.

This phenomenon is not common.

c. $\theta^h/ < \text{OIA} \text{Ab}/$

2. $[\theta^h\text{eg}^\text{a}],$ ; $< \text{OIA} \text{Jage}^\text{a}$

This is a rare example.
4. \( /æしてる/ < \text{OIA} /əhdəl/ \)

\{[c'æʰeri], Bs, T, Kl, F, P\}
\{[ʃæʰeri], J, Th, Sh, Ks, S, N, Ch\}

This is not a common phenomenon.

5. \( /æ\text{-}/ < \text{OIA} /əh-/ \)

\([ʃæʰə\text{sa}], < \text{OIA} \text{ sanh\/yana} \)

This is a sporadic example.

6. \( /æ\text{-}/ < \text{OIA} /əh-/ \)

\([ʃæʰə], \text{to me (rarely used)} < \text{OIA} \text{ məh}ə\)

This is a rare example.

7. \( /æ\text{-}/ < \text{OIA} /əh-/ \)

\([ʃæʰə], < \text{OIA} \text{ səhədə} \)

This is a rare example.

8. \( /æ\text{-}/ < \text{OIA} /əh-/ \)

\([ʃæʰəəl], < \text{OIA} \text{ oJhənəm, to run away} \text{ ci} /\text{Jh}, \text{oJhəl} \)

This is an uncommon example.

Summary Table.

\( /ʃʰ/ < \text{OIA} \text{ Jh, Ks, rJh, dhy, hy, rdy,} \)
\(< \text{MIA} \text{ J, Jh} \)
2. I.3.12 /$h^h$/

/$h^h$/ occurs only in initial position and in medial, when it is at the beginning of a syllable.

1. $g^h\text{r}^h$, tall man, Th., J., Ks., S., Ch.
2. $g^h\text{o}l$, a big drum, J., Th., Ks., Ch., Sh., S., N.
3. $g^h\text{u}k^h$, reception

/$h^h$/

1. $g^h\text{u}p^h$, old age
2. $g^h\text{a}p^h$, carpenter
3. $g^h\text{a}g^h\text{a}^h$, consolation, J., Th., Ks., Sh., Ch., S., N.

History

a. /$h^h$ < OIA /$h^h$/

$g^h\text{o}l$, a big drum, J., Th., Sh., ; < OIA ghuSh
Ch., Ks., S., N.

$g^h\text{u}k^h$, ; < OIA ghuSk

This is not a common phenomenon.

b. /$h^h$ < OIA /$h^h$/

$g^h\text{a}g^h\text{a}$, to carry, J., Sh., Ks., ; < OIA voghene
Ch., Th., S., N. (due to metathesis)

This is a rare example.

c. /$h^h$ < OIA /$h^h$/

$g^h\text{illa}$, loose, J., Sh., Th., Ks., ; < OIA jithile
Ch., S., N.

This is a sporadic example.
d. $\text{h}^h / < \text{OIA} / -\text{dhr}/$

\[ \text{[h}^\text{as}^n\text{a}], \text{support, J.\text{,}Sh.\text{,}Th.} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA edhynas}^n\text{a}} \]

\[ \text{Ks.} \text{, Ch.} \text{, S.} \text{, N.} \]

This is a sporadic example.

e. $\text{h}^h / < \text{OIA} / -\text{dhr}/$

\[ \text{[h}^\text{a}^\text{g}^\text{h}^\text{a}, \text{consolation, J.\text{,}Th.} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA gargyans} \]

\[ \text{by assimilation} \]

This is a rare example.

f. $\text{h}^h / < \text{OIA} / -\text{dhr}/$

\[ \text{[h}^\text{a}^\text{p}^\text{a}], \text{ruin or demolition} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA dhvans} \]

\[ \text{J.} \text{, Th.} \text{, Sh.} \text{, Ks.} \text{, Ch.} \text{, S.} \text{, N.} \]

This is a sporadic example.

g. $\text{h}^h / < \text{MIA} / -\text{g}^\text{h}/$

\[ \text{[h}^\text{h}^\text{a}^\text{l}], \text{slope, J.\text{,}Th.} \text{, Sh.} \text{, Ks.} \text{, Ch.} \text{, S.} \text{, N.} \quad ; \quad \text{< MIA ghala} \]

\[ \text{MIA} \text{, Sh.} \text{, Ks.} \text{, Ch.} \text{, S.} \text{, N.} \]

\[ \text{[h}^\text{ke}^\text{k}^\text{a}^\text{p}], \text{cover, J.\text{,}Th.} \text{, Sh.} \quad ; \quad \text{< MIA dhakkapi} \]

\[ \text{Ks.} \text{, Ch.} \text{, S.} \text{, N.} \]

\[ \text{[h}^\text{u}^\text{d}^\text{h}^\text{a}^\text{], to search for, J.\text{,}Th.} \text{, Sh.} \text{, Ks.} \text{, Ch.} \text{, S.} \text{, N.} \quad ; \quad \text{< MIA dagchulle} \]

This is not a very common phenomenon.

h. $\text{h}^h / \text{in '} \text{[h}^\text{g}^\text{a}] \text{' is deshi.}$

1. $\text{h}^h / < \text{OIA} / -\text{g}^\text{h}/$

\[ \text{[g}^\text{h}^\text{i}], \text{staircase, J.\text{,}Kl.} \text{, B.} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA fragh\text{h}} \]

\[ \text{h} \]

\[ \text{[g}^\text{a}^\text{q}^\text{a}], \text{thick} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA saghe} \]

\[ \text{[d}^\text{g}^\text{h}^\text{i}], \text{beard} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA dagh\text{h}ka} \]

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

j. $\text{h}^h / < \text{OIA} / -\text{dhr}/$

\[ \text{'} \text{[d}^\text{g}^\text{h}^\text{a}^\text{ppa]} \text{'} \quad ; \quad \text{< OIA v\text{r}a\text{sh}k\text{a}} \]

\[ \text{[d}^\text{g}^\text{h}^\text{a}^\text{ppa}] \]
[muqh'a], old man ; < OIA yuddan
This is an uncommon phenomenon in the dialects.

k. ʔ[baq'h] < OIA /rub-

2. [[baq'hi] ; < OIA verdhak
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

1. ʔ[ad-h] < MIA /ggh-

[og'h-na], scarf, E. Ch., S., Sh. ; < MIA ogguuma
This is a rare example.

Summary Table.

/ʔ=g/ < OIA gh, th, dhy, rhy, dhy, dch, rch.
< MIA gh, ggh.

2. I.3.13. /ʔ=g/

/ʔ=g/, Velar voiced /g/ with a slight aspiration occurs initially and medially only when it starts the syllable.

/ʔ=g-

1. [ʔ as], grass, J., th., Ch., Sh., Kh., S., N.
2. [ʔ ena], much or thick
3. [ʔhãwry'g'], confusion

/ʔ=g-

1. [[baq'ähni] T., B., Ch.
   {[baq'erî], tigress, N., Kh., Sh.
   h
   {[baq'er-nî] Bx., P.
2. [[ah'ehrî], wise
3. [mæg a], precious

**History**

a. /kʰ/ < lIA /ch-

1. [gʰas],
   
   ; < lIA shas
   
   (< lIA shas
   
   (lakam-bhoomi sravite bhishmoge
   
   or gCab guS, giri-ṛkha)
   
   ; < lIA shaṭṭa

   This is a common phenomenon.

b. /kʰ/ < lIA /kʰ/ -

   [gʰar], house, J. Th., sh., ; < lIA gThe
   
   Kansas, ch., sh.,

   h
   
   [gʰerna], to hold or to
   
   surround, J. Th.,
   
   S. Th., Sh.,
   
   KS., Ch.,

   This is a rare phenomenon (aspiration may be due to metathesis).

c. /kʰ/ < lIA /ch-

   [gʰupʰki], a threat, J. Th., ; < lIA guṇakka
   
   S. Th., KS., Ch., sh.,

   h
   
   [gʰupʰ], a sip, J. Th., S., sh., ; < lIA guṇaṭha
   
   Ch., sh.,

   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

d. /kʰ/ < lIA /ch-

   2. [gʰepʰr],
   
   ; < lIA suṣṭhaṭte
   
   (m/suna /ni/ are
   
   feminine suffixes).

   This phenomenon is uncommon.
e. &-\text{h}/ & & < \text{GIA - nh}/ \\
\begin{quote}
3[\text{moe} \text{g} \text{h} \text{a}],
\end{quote}

This is a rare example.

f. &-\text{h}/ & & < \text{GIA - dh}/ \\
\begin{quote}
1[\text{bag and}]
\end{quote}

; < GIA vyahre

(//ni/ is a feminine suffix).

This is a sporadic example.

h. &-\text{h}/ & & < \text{GIA - k}/ \\
\begin{quote}
k[\text{so} \text{h} \text{i}], a comb
\end{quote}

; < GIA kaykai

(aspiration in $^6$ may be due to $^3$).

This is a rare phenomenon.

Summary Table.

\begin{quote}
/\text{h}/ & & < \text{GIA dh}, e, er, rh, shr \\
< \text{GIA dh},
\end{quote}

2.1.3.14. /\text{ph}/

/\text{ph}/, it occurs in all the positions, but in final position it is almost like /\text{y}/.

/\text{ph}/

1. [\text{phori}], provocation, J., Ks., S., Ch.

2. ([\text{phare}] [\text{phare}]
\begin{quote}
\text{spade} \\
J., Tn., Ks., Ch., S., Ch., T.
\end{quote}

3. ([\text{pharo}] [\text{phuro}] [\text{pharo}]
\begin{quote}
J., S., Ks., Ch. \\
\text{boasting},
\end{quote}
/phonology/

1. ([phophal]) weak, hollow
   ([phophal])

2. [sapha], turban, J., Th., T., Ks., N.

3. ["sph'ta], weak.

/phonology/

1. [saph], clean

2. [seph], mat, J., B., Kl.

3. [maph], forgiving

**History**

a. /ph-/ < OIA /ph-/

   ([phull]) T., B., B., P., Kl.
   { [phul], flower
     else where
     [phuk], blow
     ; < OIA phülle
     ; < OIA phükke
     ; < OIA phütkare
   }

   ([phäki], T., Ks., Ch., Sh.
   [phäkdi] thing powdered, T., S., B., ; < OIA /phaktk
   from the palm Kl.
   [phäki] of hand into , J., Th., N.
   mouth

This is a common phenomenon.

b. /ph-/ < OIA /ph-

   ([phäsi]) execution
   ([phäsi])
   [phä'ra], an axe
   ; < OIA pärä
   [phäti], board
   ; < OIA pätē
   (?mere kog)

This is a common phenomenon.
c. /bh-< OIA /abh-/
   [phora], boil
   [phùr`nà], emotion of mind

2. ([pha`vora]
   ) ([phora]
   
   < OIA sphaṭa
   < MIA phuraṇa-
   < OIA sphaṭaṃ
   ;< MIA phaṭa`
   < OIA sphaṭaka
   (praksya Hemchandra)

This is a very common phenomenon.

d. /bh-< OIA /pr-/
   [pхаl`nà], spreading
   < OIA praṣya

This is a sporadic example.

e. /bh-< MIA /bh-/
   [pha`na], ensnaring
   [phùr`nà], roaming about
   [phùls`làn], slipperiness
   < MIA phasa`
   ;< MIA phùr (ω.χ.370) 287
   ;< MIA phullùsa

This is a common phenomenon.

f. /bh-< MIA /p-/
   ([phùpha], J., Sh., Kh., S.,
   N. Ch., Th.
   phùphapal, father's sister's; < MIA pùppha, father's
   husband
   ([phùphær])
   ([phùphapal])
   ) else where

   < MIA pùppha, father's
   sister

   (pùpaphal manavà 287)

This is a rare example.

g. /bh-< Per. /b-/
   [pherek], difference
   ;< Per. farùk
   [phajul], useless
   ;< Per. fesul
   [phèdir], mendicant
   ;< Per. faqir

This is a very common phenomenon.
h. /ph/- < Eng. /f/-
   [phel], ; < Eng. fail, cf. MLA phelle, poor
   [phem], ; < first Eng. first
   [phrem], ; < Eng. frame
   This is not a common phenomenon in the dialects.

i. /ph/- in 'phori' is deshi.

j. /ph/- < OIA /ph/
   [pheph'ra], lung ; < OIA phuphusah
   (/v/ is deshi)
   This is a sporadic example.

k. /ph/- < OIA /p/
   [lep'sa], vagabond ; < OIA lepe
   This is a sporadic example.

l. /ph/- < OIA /ph-
   [phara], swelling of belly
   This is a rare example.

m. /ph/- < OIA /ph-
   [kaphur], cambar ; < OIA khyure
   This is a sporadic example.

n. /ph/- < MLA /ph-
   {[phupha], J., Th., sh., Ch.,
ka, sa, s.,
{[phuphe], father's sister's ; < MLA püppha,
husband, T., B., P.,
{[phupphari], Kl., Bh.
father's sister
   This is a sporadic example.

o. /ph/- < Per. /f/-
   [sphta], ; < Per. heftan
   s. ed white ; < Per. safed
[aphet], difficulty ; < Per. aft
This phenomenon is common in the dialects.

p. /\ph/ < Eng. /t/ and /ph/
[aphe], J., N., Sh. ; < Eng. office
[shaliphum], Ks., S., J., N., Sh. ; < Eng. telephone
This is This phenomenon is uncommon.

q. /\ph/ in 'aphonal], 2[sapha], is dushi. It is common in dushi words.

r. /\ph/ < OIA /\ph/
[keph], cough ; < OIA kepha
Cf. Eng. cough
This is a rare example.

s. /\ph/ < Per. af
2[saph], ; < Per. saf
1[saph], ; < Per. saf
3[maph], ; < Per. maaf
This is a common phenomenon.

Summary Table.

/\ph/ < OIA ph, p, sph, pr, rp,
< MIA ph, p, pph
< Per. f
< Eng. f, ph.
\textit{th}/. Its occurrence is not very common in these dialects.

\textit{th}-

1. \textit{[thepa]}, to apply
2. \textit{[thotha]}, hollow
3. \textit{[thaga]}, place \textit{J, Th, Ks, S, Ch, Sh}.
4. \textit{[thä]}, place \textit{Bs, P, Kl, B}.

\textit{th}-

1. \textit{[sathap]},phaltali, Kl.
2. \textit{[sathap]}, a girl friend, \textit{J, Th, Ks, T, Bs, P.}
3. \textit{[sathap]}, a girl friend, \textit{J, Th, Ks, T, Bs, P.}

\textit{th}-

1. \textit{[ast]}, J, Th, Sh, Ks, Ch, S, N.
2. \textit{[ast]}, hand \textit{Bs, P, B, Kl}.
3. \textit{[nath]}, Th, Ch, Sh, Ks, S, N.
4. \textit{[nath]}, nose-riing \textit{T, Bs, P, Kl, B}.
5. \textit{[nath]}, company

\textit{History}

\textit{a. th}- < OIA \textit{th} -

\textit{[thuk]}, J, Sh, Th, Ch, Ks, S, N.
\textit{[thuk]}, \textit{spit} \textit{Bs, T, P, Kl, B}.
\textit{[thuk]}, \textit{spit} \textit{Bs, T, P, Kl, B}.
\textit{< MIA thukke -}
\textit{< OIA thukkar -}

This is a very uncommon phenomenon.
b. /th-/ < OIA /tv-/  
[thara], your (pl.) ; < OIA tare < OIA tvadiye  
This is a sporadic example.

c. /th-/ < OIA /st-/  
[thorg], a little ; < OIA thokke, thos -  
< OIA stoke  
[thep], nipple ; < OIA thape < OIA step  
[them], piller ; < OIA thamba < OIA stembhe  
This is not a very common phenomenon.

d. /th-/ < OIA /sth-/  
[thep-ga] ; < OIA thavye < OIA sthapye  
[thul-thul], fat (adj.) ; < OIA thulle < OIA sthule  
3[thapga]  
{[thala] ' ; < OIA thape < OIA sthap  
This is a common phenomenon.

e. /th-/ < OIA /st-/  
{[thalli], J, Sh, Ch, Kh, Th, S, T, P, B, N  
[ ] , palm ; < OIA nastale  
{[thcoli], k.  
These are rare examples.

f. /th-/ < OIA /th-/  
[thun], charging animals ; < OIA thupa, animals  
[thek-na], tiring ; < OIA thekke  
This is not a common phenomenon.

g. /th-/ < OIA /th-/  
[totthi], is dashi. It is common in dashi words.
h. Ṣth- /< ūGI/ Ṣth-
   [path'na], spreading ;< ūGI prathapam
   [ketha], a story ;< ūGI ketha
   (used as a religious story)
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

i. Ṣth- /< ūGI/ Ṣth-
   '[(sath'ra)] ;< ūGI sūṭhe-
   [(sathap)]  < ūGI sarthe + ni suffix
   [(cūtha)]  fourth ;< ūGI caṭūrthe
   This is not a common phenomenon.
   </st/>

j. Ṣth- /< ūGI/ Ṣth-
   2[sath'ra] ;< ūGI sūṭhe < ūGI svasthe
   or ūGI sūṭhīre
   This is a sporadic example.

k. Ṣth- /< ūGI/ Ṣth-
   [nīth'ra], clean, all over except k.
   ;< ūGI nīṣṭerap
   [peth'ni], small stones ;< ūGI prastere
   [nath'na], piercing ;< ūGI nēṣṭa, hole toru in
   septum of the nose,
   This is a common phenomenon.

l. Ṣth- /< ūGI/ Ṣth-
   ('sth'ra), hammer ;< ūGI haththoga, ornament for hand
   ('sth< ūGI heste)
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.
m. /-th/ in 3[uthu] is deshi. It is common in deshi words.

n. /-th/ < OIA /-th-
[reth], chariot ;< OIA rothah
This is a sporadic example.

o. /-th/ < OIA /-st-

1. 
   {[*sath] ; < MIA hetthe-
   {*sath] ; < OIA heste-
   {[nath] ; < MIA getthe-
   {[nath] ; < OIA naste-

This is not a common phenomenon.

p. /-th/ < OIA /-th-

3 [sath] ; < OIA sarthe
This is a sporadic example.

Summary Table.

/th/  < OIA th, tv, st, sth, rth,
      < MIA th, tth,

2. L. 3. 16. /ch/

/ch/, It occurs in all positions, examples.

/ch>/

1. [choli], vomit, Kl.
2. [chep], finger-ring
   {chelli], P.
3. [chatti], chest
1. ([GAOCHA]  
   ([GOCHA]  , towel, N., S.)
   ([GOCHA])

2. ([pechali], shadow, reflection, J., KS., S., Ch.)

3. ([pechali], J., Th., Ch., Ba., S., S., KS., N., Sh., K. T.)
   ([pechali], back part of anything)
   (Kl.)

/-ch/-

1. [kech], amput, Ba., B., P., T., Kl.

2. [chach], butter milk, J., KS., S., Ch., Kl., N.

3. [pich], rice starch.

/\-ch/

**History**

a. /-ch/ < OIA /-ch/

1. [chali], ; < OIA cherdé
   [chal], bark, ; < OIA chellé

2. [challi], ; < OIA chadine

   This is a common phenomenon.

b. /-ch/ < OIA /-ch/

   [chali], stick, ; < OIA jere
   [chak-ra], cart, ; < OIA jakeré

   These are uncommon examples.

c. /-ch/ < OIA /-ch/

   ([cheli], hurry, quickly, ; < OIA setveram
   ([cheli], B.s.

   This is a sporadic example.

d. /-ch/ < OIA /-ch/

   ([che], six, ; < MIA che < OIA segi
   ([che], sixth day of child's birth, ; < OIA sagabhi, sixth
This is not a common phenomenon.

e. /ch/ < OIA /o/  
[chej'na], to diminish  ; < OIA caṭanem
[chern-na], to eat to be satisfied  ; < OIA /cək

This phenomenon is not common.

f. /ch/ < OIA /ks-/  
[churi], knife  ; < MIA churi < OIA kṣurika
[cham'pa], to seave  ; < OIA kṣepe
[chan], moment  ; < OIA kṣepe

This is a common phenomenon.

g. /ch/ < OIA /ks-/  
[chil'pa], to peel  ; < MIA chollaye-
< OIA takṣepe  
(due to metathesis)

This is a rare example.

h. /ch/ < OIA /sp-/  
[chupa], to touch  ; < MIA chine < OIA speryah

This is a sporadic example.

i. /ch/ < MIA /ch/  
[chora], a boy  ; < MIA choyere
[chilley], B., P., T., K., B., skin  ; < MIA chillere
[chillak], J., Th., S., Ks., Sh., N., Ch.

This is not a common phenomenon.

j. /ch/ < Per. /j-/  
[cher], tiger, T., B., P.  ; < Per. jer
[cheer], city, B., P., T.  ; < Per. jāher
[chapes], brave, B., P., T.  ; < Per. jasab
This is a common phenomenon in T., B.s., and P. dialects.

k. /ch-/ < OIA /sh-/  
   [chal], T., B.s., P.  ; < Eng. shawl
   This is a sporadic example.

l. /ch-/ in 2[chap] and [challi] is deshi. It is common in deshi words.

m. /ch-/ < OIA /sh-/  
   [agəcha]  
   [gočha]  ; < OIA agsprača
   [gočcha]  
   [chečhīder], mukrat  ; < OIA chūchūndere
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

n. /ch-/ < OIA /sc-/  
   3[pəshari], belonging to ; < OIA peconč < OIA pēscače  
   [pich'ua], back side  
   [pech'tava], repentance ; < OIA peʃcače  
   [tir'ča], oblique, N., B.s.; < OIA tirıʃca  
   Sh., B.s.
   This is a common phenomenon.

o. /ch-/ < OIA /sk-/  
   2[per'chollī],  ; < OIA prɛtlochaya
   [bichor'na], to be separated  ; < OIA vicačade
   [rek'ma], tortoise  ; < OIA kečchače
   This is a common phenomenon.

p. /ch-/ < OIA /kn-/  
   [pčchī], a bird  ; < OIA pəkṣī
   [pexchorn'na], to winnow  ; < OIA prekṣalane
   [nečchettr], star  ; < OIA nakṣare
This phenomenon is also common in the dialects.

q. /ch/ < OIA /kam/  
[lech'mi], goodness or wealth, < OIA lekam
Sh., P., S.,
Sh., Ki.
This is a rare example. (also see p)

r. /ch/ < OIA /ta/  
[bech'ya], calf, J., Th., P., < OIA veta
B., G.
This is a sporadic example.

s. /ch/ < OIA /st-/  
[bichen], to spread < OIA vistaraqam
This phenomenon is not common.

t. /ch/ < OIA /ts-/  
[mach'li], fish < OIA mechani,
[mach'hi], < OIA matsye
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

u. /ch/ < OIA /ceh/  
[puch], asking, inquiry < OIA puche
[puch], tail < OIA pucche
This is not a common phenomenon.

v. /ch/ < OIA /cheh/  
[chach], butter milk < OIA chechchuka
This is a sporadic example.

w. /ch/ < OIA /ra/  
[much], moustache, < OIA meyi
This is an uncommon phonem example.

x. /ch/ < OIA /te/-  
[kuch], some < OIA kejute
This is a rare example.
Summary Table.

/ch/ < QIA ch, f, s, c, ks, ksm, sp, sc, cch, ts, tay, st.
     chah, fr.
     < KIA ch
     < Per. f

1.3.17. /kh/

/kh/, It occurs in all the positions. In final position,
    however, it tends to become unspelled /k/ in general.

/kh-/ 

1. {[khay],
   ([khay] (to) root out
   Ch., Js., Sh.,
   N., T.

2. [khala], a man with long hands and feet.
   J., Th., Ch., S., K.

3. ([khara], chase
   J., Ch., S., K.

/-kh/

1. ([tikha]
   ([tikha], sharp, B., S., Kl., P., N.

2. [behest], time

3. [Sekha], foolish, J., S., K., Ch., Th.

- kh/

1. [bukh], hunger
   J., Th., Sh., Ch., K., S., N.

2. [mejakh], Joke

3. [mekh], nail,
   J., Th., T., S., Sh., Kl., P.

History

a. /kh/ < QIA /kh-

[khur], hoof

< KIA khure < QIA khirah
b. /Ah-/ < OIA /Mr-

{[khâsi]}, cough

{[khâre]}; [khepper], a beggar’s bowl

{[ker-âtal]}, a kind of musical instrument.

This is not a common phenomenon.

c. /Ah-/ < OIA /tkg-

{[kher]};

{[kher]};

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

d. /Ah-/ < OIA /kg-

[khir], milk–rice

[khûr-pa], a weeding

[kherel], a mortar

This phenomenon is common.

e. /Ah-/ < OIA /sk-

[kham-ba], pillar

This is a sporadic example.
f. **Adh-** < **Per. /x-/**

- [khali], empty; < **Per. xali**
- [khadd], finished; < **Per. xeta**
- [khob], bad; < **Per. xerab**

This phenomenon is common in the dialects.

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6. **Adh-** < **Per. /xv-/**

- [khon], a plate for wares; < **Per. xwanca**
- [khob], dream; < **Per. xwab**
- [khoba], servant; < **Per. xwada, servant**

This is not a common phenomenon.

---

h. **/kh-/** in **3[khara]** is deshi. It is common in deshi words.

---

i. **/kha/** < **OLV /kh-/**

- [lekh], writing; < **OLV lekhanam**
- [nakhir], nail; < **OLV nakhan**

This is not a common phenomenon.

---

j. **/kh/** < **OLV /k-/**

- [dherka], rain; < **OLV varsa**

This is a rare example.

---

k. **/kh/** < **OLV /k-/**

- [dakhera], to scatter about; < **OLV dikira**

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

---

l. **/kh/** < **OLV /tkh-/**

- [otkhera], to root out; < **OLV utkhanam**

(***Bor, K., P., T., S.,***
[Ukheli], a martar; < OIA Útkhel

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

m. /kh/ < OIA /gs-

\{ [bukha] \}; < kIA buhhükkhe-
\{ [bhukha] \}; < kIA buhhükkal
t. Sh, S.; < OIA buhhukčitah

\{ makh̃pi \}, butter, B., P.; < kIA makh̃ap\-
\{ perakh̃na \}, to test; < kIA perakh\-
\{ OIA perikšane\}

This phenomenon is common.

n. /kh/ < OIA /sk-

\{ sukhaña \}, drying; < OIA s̃ia füge

This is a rare example.

c. /kh/ < OIA /ksp-

\{ [tikha] \}; < OIA tikšpe

This is a sporadic example.

p. /kh/ < OIA /ks-

\{ lekha \}, a name in Parāyaṇa; < OIA laks\-

This is a rare example.

c. /kh/ < OIA /khy-

\{ behȧna \}, elaborate description; < OIA vyakhy\-

This is an uncommon phenomenon.
r. /kbh/ < MIA /kkh/>
   
   {<cookha>, pure, beautiful, J., Th., KS.}
   
   < MIA cockhe

   This is a rare example.

s. /k/ < MIA /k/;

   [bekdêt], calamity;
   
   < MIA vakkeg
   
   (कक्केग, G. 3y)

   cf. Per. Veq't;

   This is a sporadic example.

t. /kh/ < Per. /k~/

   [bekhar], fever;
   
   < Per. Wixar

   [sekhêt], hard;
   
   < Per. seet

   [nekh'ra], coquetry;
   
   < Per. nexera

   This is a common phenomenon.

u. /kh/ < Per. /f~/

   [mükhêt], free, T., Sh., KS.;
   
   < Per. mift

   This is a sporadic example.

v. /kh/ < Per. /g~/

   2 [bekdêt],
   
   < Per. Veqt, cf. MIA
   
   vakkeg, calamity

   This is a rare example.

w. /kh/ < Per. /gwar/

   [gım'khor], enduring;
   
   < Per. Gämwar

   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

x. /kh/ in [Jēkheg] is deshi. It is common in deshi words.

y. /kh/ < OIA /kh/

   [likh(na)], to write;
   
   < OIA lekinanam

   [dükhe], misr;
   
   < OIA dükhe

   [sükhe], happiness;
   
   < OIA sükhe

   This phenomenon is common.
a. (1). *akh/ < OIA /g-/

[ak<nh], cry  ; < OIA aike

This is a sporadic example.

b. (1). *kh/ < OIA /k-/

[pəkh],  T., S., S., P., N.,
[pəkh], feather, J., Th., K., Ch., S.,  ; < OIA pake
[pəkh], B.,
[pə<kh],  ; < OIA bibikga
[per<kh], test  ; < OIA parikga -  ; < OIA parikga

This is a common phenomenon.

c. (1). *akh/ < OIA /g-/

[rakh], ash, Kl., N.  ; < OIA kare
(die to metathesis)

This is a rare phenomenon.

d. (1). *kh/ < OIA /g-/

[sakh], (to) dry  ; < OIA fugko

This is a rare example.

e. (1). *kh/ < MLA /kdh-/

[cek<nh], (to) taste  ; < MLA cakkhe

This is a sporadic example.

f. (1). *kh/ < Per. /g/

[mej<ak<nh],  ; < Per. mezeq

This is a rare example.
Summary Table.

/kh/ < OIA kh, k, tkh, kg, sk, q, sk, kgn, kum, kuy
     < NIA kkh
     < Per. x, xva, f, q

I.3.18. /r/

/r/ occurs in all the positions of words.

/t-

1. [ts*keve], wooden shoe, J., S., Ks., Th., Ch.
2. [tusa], ear of corn
3. [tum], ornaments

-/t-

1. [chotu], small boy, Kl.
2. [pheti], turban, Kl.
3. [et*k], hindrance

-/r/

1. [cheri], child, th.
2. | [rəp]
   | [rest]
   | a wheel for raising water from a well
3. [tert], moisture

History

a. /t-< OIA /t-

| [teq], J., Th., Ks., B. |
| [teq], Th., S., Ch. |
| [teq], T., Bs., Kl., P. |
| [tid], a kind of insect |

; OIA *teqga
; OIA *tid
[tsika], coin ; < OIA ṭaqṣekeh
This is a common phenomenon.

b. Δ- / < OIA -k-/  
[tsag], branch, J. Th. Ks. ; < OIA takūh  
S. Th. Sh.
2[tsusa], ; < OIA tugah
[tsāda], one whose hands are cut off ; < OIA tugad
This is also a common phenomenon.

c. Δ- / < OIA -ph-/  
[phl], a big drum, B. T. B. ; < OIA ghasulah  
Kl. P.
[tsaka], reception, ; < OIA ghasukr
This is not a common phenomenon.

d. Δ- / < OIA -ph-/  
[tsona], to carry, B. T. B. ; < OIA Voghama  
Kl. P.  (due to metathesis)
This is a sporadic example.

e. Δ- / < OIA -th-/  
[tsilla], loose, B. T. B. ; < OIA jthila  
Kl. P.
This is also a sporadic example.

f. Δ- / < OIA -dh-/  
[tsasna], support, B. T. B. ; < OIA edhasam  
Kl. P.
This is a very rare phenomenon.

g. Δ- / < OIA -th-/  
[(tsilla], J. Ks. B. S. N.  
[(tda], platform, B. T. Th.
[(tsība], B. T. Sh. ; < OIA eṣhila
This phenomenon is uncommon in the dialects.
h. *mr < oia /chv-

[γ'ēma], ruin, demolition, Ba., P., T., B., Kl.; < oia chwaše

This is a sporadic example.

i. *mr < oia /tr-

[γ'esser], a kind of silk; < oia tresere
[μ'at'na], to break; < oia trute
[τoτ'ka], spall; < oia troτ'ka

This is a common phenomenon.

j. *mr < oia /sth-

[νaγ], a raised platform; < oia sthape
[νik'na], to stop; < oia sthite

This is not a common phenomenon.

k. *mr < mia /top-

[τop'}, cap; < mia τopla
[τekker], knocking; < mia τekkere
[τal], (to) put aside; < mia τalla

This is a common phenomenon.

l. *mr < mia /sh-

[γ'ail], slope, Bs., Kl., s., T.; < mia ghalle
[γ'sk'kai], cover, *; < mia ghankapi
[γ'üg'h'na], to search, *; < mia changhulle changhulle

This phenomenon is common in Bs., T., P., Kl., and s. dialects.
3. \( t- \) in 't*were', 3[tum], is deshi. It is very common in deshi words.

2. \( t- \) in \( \text{\textit{tma}} \), plant, Bs., P., N. ; < OIA \( \text{\textit{bha}} \)

\( \text{\textit{bha}} \), to collect ; < OIA/\( \text{\textit{jute}} \) or \( \text{\textit{jute}} \)

\( \text{\textit{bhe}} \), a piece of cloth

This is a common phenomenon.

6. \( t- \) in \( \text{\textit{beter}} \), a quail ; < OIA \( \text{\textit{vertekah}} \)

\( \text{\textit{beter}} \), to finish ; < OIA \( \text{\textit{nvertan}} \)

\( \text{\textit{kat}} \), to cut ; < OIA \( \text{\textit{katn}} \)

This is a common phenomenon.

7. \( t- \) in \( \text{\textit{toga}} \), a pot, in which cow dung is kept, and which is made of cow dung on the way.

This is a sporadic example.
3. Āt- < OIA āt-

[ RootState], to move away; < OIA ghatane
[Root*], else where
[štārī], mansion; < OIA štalika

(used in song)
This is not a common phenomenon.

4. Āt- < OIA āt-

[choṭi], sixth day of child's birth; < OIA gahāl

This is a rare example.

5. Āt- < OIA āt-

[phoṭo], beating; < OIA pūste

This is a sporadic example.

6. Āt- < MLA āt-

[roṭi], bread; < MLA rōṭīge
[keṭori], a bowl; < MLA keṭorēge
[choṭu], ; < MLA choṭa, small

This is a common phenomenon.

7. Āt- < ENg. āt-

[ sway̓ man], J.; Bs., P., H.; ; < ENg. gentleman
Ch., Ks., S.

{[laman],
{[lām], ; < ENg. lām

{[phoṭu], more common
{[phoṭa]; ; < ENg. phoṭe

This phenomenon is not common.

8. Āt- / in 3[āt] is deshi. It is very common in deshi words.
7. \( \text{\textbf{\textless} OIA \textbf{\textless} /} \\
[\text{pət}]\), belly
[\text{cət}]\), stroke
[\text{phət}]\), separation
This is a common phenomenon.

8. \( \text{\textbf{\textless} OIA \textbf{\textless} /} \\
2\{[\text{rət}]\}
\{[\text{rot}]\}
2\{[\text{hət}]\} J., Th., Sh., Ks., Ch.;
[\text{sət}]\), a professional bard
\{[\text{mət}]\} Bs., T., P., Kl., B.
\{[\text{at}]\} market, Kl.
This is a common phenomenon.

2. (1). \( \text{\textbf{\textless} OIA \textbf{\textless} /} \\
[\text{bət}]\), waiting, looking at; < OIA \text{vertm}, path
[\text{bət}]\), path, Kl.
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

3. (1). \( \text{\textbf{\textless} OIA \textbf{\textless} /} \\
[\text{uət}]\), camel
This is a sporadic example.

4. (1). \( \text{\textbf{\textless} OIA \textbf{\textless} /} \\
[\text{ít}]\), brick.
This is a rare example.

5. (1). \( \text{\textbf{\textless} OIA \textbf{\textless} /} \\
[\text{chət}]\), drop
This is a rare example.
a. (1).  /\keta/ < oia \text{-} /xt-/

[ke\text{-}rete], tum, from one side, < oia kere\text{-}te to other

**Summary Table.**

\(/\keta\) < oia \(t\), dh, th, dny, sth, tr, sth, rt, rtm, \(tt\),

\(pd\), str, \(st\), pt, dny.

< mia \(t\), dh, \(tt\)

< eng. \(t\)

2.1. 3.19. \(/\keta/\)

\(/\keta/\), It occurs in all the positions of a word.

\(/\keta/-\)

1. [tham\text{-}kerep], to tease, J., Th., KS., Ch., S.

2. [th\text{-}g], beak

3. [thik\text{-}ra], piece of stone

\(/\keta/-\)

1. [sitha], thumb

2. [m\text{-}thas], sweetness, J., S., Sh., Th., P., N.

3. [dyo\text{-}thap], name of a festival, J., S., Th., Ch., KS.

\(/\theta/-\)

1. [\text{-}eth], Kl., Bs.

2. [\text{-}eth], under, down

3. [\text{-}eth], back, Ch., N., J., Th.

2. [n\text{-}th], run, Bs., P.
History

a. ṭh- / < OIA ṭh-/
   [ṭhakār], deity ; < OIA ṭhakāre
   This is a sporadic example.

b. ṭh- / < OIA ṭh-/
   [ṭhoḍā], chin ; < OIA tūṇa
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

c. ṭh- / < OIA ṭh-/
   [ṭhan], determination ; < OIA saṅghane
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

d. ṭh- / < OIA ṭh-/
   [ṭheṛnā], to say ; < OIA sthre
   [ṭhā], place, Be. P., T., ; < Mia sthā < OIA sthā
   sthane
   [ṭhūṭh], stump of a tree ; < OIA sthāpu, pillar
   This is a common phenomenon.

e. ṭh- / < OIA ṭh-/
   [ṭhan], rising, set up ; < OIA utthāne
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

f. ṭh- / < OIA ṭh-/
   [ṭheṭhara], brazier ; < Mia ṭhetṭhara
   2[ṭhik-ra], ; < Mia ṭhiṅkēr
   [ṭhala], nothing ; < Mia ṭhaḷa
   This is a common phenomenon.

g. ṭh- / in 1[ṭhan-kera], 2[ṭhā], is deshi.
b. ēth/ < QIA ēth-
   [gētha], stem ; < QIA dāpgile
   This is an uncommon example.

1. ēth/ < QIA ēth-
   [gētha], onion, Bs. ; < QIA granthīle
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

J. ēth/ < QIA ēth-
   ' [gēthā], ; < QIA angislēhe
   [koṭhāri], a small room in ; < QIA koṭhe
   the house
   [Jēthani], husband's elder ; < QIA Jÿppa -
   brother's wife < QIA Jyaigithi
   This is a common phenomenon.

k. ēth/ < QIA ēth-
   2 [mēthas] ; < QIA mīgē
   [lāthi], a stick, J. Th., ; < QIA yeği
   N. S. Ch.
   [beṣthnam], sitting ; < QIA baṣṭhe < QIA
   Upesīgēm
   This is not a common phenomenon.

l. ēth/ < QIA ēth-
   [gēthāri], bundle ; < QIA granthīle
   [gēthā], onion, T., Ks., Ch., ; < QIA granthī
   N.
   [gēthila], healthy ; < QIA granthīle
   This is not a common phenomenon.

m. ēth/ < QIA ēth-
   [Uthān], getting up ; < QIA Utthane
   (used rarely)
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.
n. Ṭḥḥ < məgence
[ṭhṛahə], brazier; < mə A ṭhṛahə
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

o. Ṭḥḥ- in [gyəthəni] is dəshə. Ṭḥḥ/ in dəshə is very common.

p. Ṭṭḥ/ < OIA Ṭṭḥ-

{[səṭθ], dry-γinger; < OIA μγθηh

{[səṭθ], reading of a holy book; < OIA pəθən

{Tənəθ], obstinacy; < OIA nəθəh

{["səθ], else where; < OIA nəθəh

This is a common phenomenon.

q. Ṭṭh/ < OIA Ṭṭh-

[məθh], handle; < OIA nəθəh

{[səθh], J, Th, Ks, Sh, Ch, S, N

{[səθh], sixty; < OIA səθl

[səθh], else where; < mə A nəθəh < OIA nəθəh

This is not a common phenomenon.

r. Ṭṭh/ < OIA Ṭṭh-

{[pəθh], B, T, P, K, B

{[pəθh], back; < OIA prəθə

[pəθh], else where

["pəθh], lip, all over except T;

This is not a common phenomenon.
s. /th/ < OIA tth-

[štʰ], knot  ; < OIA kṛmthe

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

t. /th/ < OIA tth-

[०ः(na)], to get up  ; < OIA utthana

This is an uncommon phenomenon in the dialects.

u. /th/ < MIA tth-

{[sʰuṭʰ], j, s, n, s, sh,}

{th, ks, ch,}

{[cʰuṭʰ], lie  ; < MIA jhṛṭhe

{[cʰuṭʰ], else where

{[nṣə],

{[sʰə],  ; < MIA ṭṛṭhe

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

Summary Table:

/θ/ < OIA th, t, th, sth, tth, s, sθ, sθ, mθ, tθ, sθ

< MIA th, tθ

2. 1.3.28.9

/θ/ is the voiced correspondent of /θ/. It occurs in all the positions, but medially its occurrence is rare, as then it usually tends to become a long consonant.

/θ/:

1. [gəɡər], animals, Ch., s., sh., kl.,...
2. [gədə], straw, P., s., T.
3. [gəm], female goblin
/9/

1. [gęk-bal], quarrel, J., Th., Ks., S., Ch., Sh.
2. [gęš-bal], topsy-turvy
3. [gęš-beri], pieces of sugar cane

/9/

1. [kńu₂], hole, R., Bs., F., T.
2. [łag], love
3. [boł], sugar cane of first harvest

**History**

a. /9/ < OIA /9/ [gęś-mu], a small drum to play ; < OIA gęšanha

1. [gęš-er], ; < OIA gęšere

3. [gęś-p], ; < OIA gęšini

This is a common phenomenon.

b. /9/ < OIA /9/ [gęš], fear ; < MIA gęše -

[ł̂ęš], piece of stone ; < OIA dąšan
[ł̂ęš], a loose litter ; < OIA dąšan

This is a very common phenomenon in the dialects.

c. /9/ < MIA /9/ [gęš], the sting ; < MIA gęške

[ł̂ęšô], thick card or thread ; < MIA gęše

2. [gęška], ; < MIA gęške

This is a common phenomenon.
d. * qaʔ < OIA qaʔ

[majer], coping of a wall ; < OIA mûgâ + Iraoe suffix

This is a sporadic example.

e. * qaʔ < OIA qaʔ

[cheq'nâ], leaving, T. Ks. ; < MIA cheq'de -
   Kl. P. S. ; < OIA cherdane

This is a sporadic example.

f. * qaʔ < MIA qaʔ

3[geqerl], ; < MIA geq'dir
2[geqebeg], ; < MIA geqebega

This is not a common phenomenon.

g. * qaʔ in štaghal 'eq'baq], is deshi.

h. * qaʔ < OIA qaʔ

[sâq], bull ; < OIA geq'de
[râq], widow ; < OIA req'de (medani koge)
2[laq], ; < OIA /lega vilase

This is not a common phenomenon.

i. * qaʔ < OIA qaʔ

[cheq], (to) leave ; < OIA cherdane

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

j. * qaʔ < OIA qaʔ

{[jûq], J. Th. S. Ch. Ks.,
   S. P. S. , group ; < OIA jinâq'e

{[cûq], else where

1{[kâq], ; < MIA koge -

{[kheq], ; < OIA koge' kotâve

This is an uncommon phenomenon.
1. /g/ in [bog], is děshi.

**Summary Table.**

| /g/ | < OIA ǧ, ǧ, rd, kā t |
|     | < MIA ǧ |

2.1.3.21./r/

/r/ is a flapped /g/. But in these dialects it has such a weak flap that it sounds more like voiced retroflex /g/. It occurs only medially and finally.

/-r/-

1. [ter-kə], early morning, J., Th., Sh., S., Ks., Ch.
2. [kāɾ-yəm], relation
3. [kəɾ-və], bitter

/-r/-

1. [nəɾ], neck, Th.
2. [səɾəɾ], name of a religious bird
3. [ʔəɾɪɾəɾ], wasp, Th., T., N.

**History**

a. extr. /< OIA /t/-

2[kāɾ-yəm], ; < OIA kāɾ-yəm
3[kəɾ-və] ; < MIA kəɾ-gi < OIA kəɾ-gə

[khīɾ-kī], window (rarely used); < MIA kəɾ-gə kʰəɾ-gə kəɾ-gə kʰəɾ-gə kəɾ-gə
This is a common phenomenon.

b. ʌ rpː / < OIA ʌ rː /
   [kər-tʃ], a big spoon ; < MIA kərəchuh -
   < OIA kərschuh

This is a rare example.

c. ʌ rpː / < OIA ʌ tː /
   [mærə], weak, Ch., T., Kl., N. ; < OIA məte
   [peərə], lying down ; < MIA peəde < OIA petite

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

d. ʌ rpː / < OIA ʌ tː /
   [kərəna], grumbling ; < OIA ʌ kəɡi (කුරානා)

This is a rare example.

e. ʌ rpː / < OIA tɑː /
   [tʊŋə], straw, Bs., P., Kl. ; < OIA təpə

This is a rare example in the dialect.

f. ʌ rpː / < OIA ʌ dəː /
   [ʊrəna], flying, J., Th., ; < OIA ugdəyen
   Sh., KS., Ch., S., N.

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

g. ʌ rpː / < OIA ʌ tː /
   [kərəna], leaving, J., S. ; < MIA chedʒə -
   N., Sh., KS., Ch., ; < OIA chendʒə

This is a sporadic example.

h. ʌ rpː / < OIA ʌ tː /
   [bəɾəl], braise ; < OIA værdʒə

This is a rare example.
1. * / < MIA * *  
  [əp-ŋa], to interfere ; < MIA * * 

This is a very uncommon phenomenon.

2. * / < MIA * *  
  \{(c'epí) \ T_{*}B_{*},B_{*},K_{*},F_{*}; \} ; < MIA * * 
  \{[j'epí], elsewhere \} 

[p'i p'na], fighting ; < MIA * * 

This phenomenon is not common.

3. * / < OIA * *  
  \{[na] \} ; < nadi OIA * * 
  \{[gẹẹrụ] \} ; < OIA * * 

[nụọrụ], (to) squeeze ; < MIA * * 

This is not a very common phenomenon.

4. * / < OIA * *  
  \{[yIrẹ] \} ; < OIA * * 

[ọp], race ; < OIA * * 

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

5. * / < OIA * *  

[peer (na)], to lie down ; < MIA * * < OIA * * 

[hẹẹr], spoiling ; < OIA * * 

This phenomenon is not common in the dialects.

6. * / < OIA * *  

[peer], (to) tear ; < OIA * * 

[ceẹẹr], slap, Sh. * , * , * ; < OIA * * 

This is not a common phenomenon.
This phenomenon is uncommon.

**Summary Table.**

/ʃ/ < OIA ʃ t, l, t, ʃ, r; ʒ, ŋ, rd, r, c, n

< MIA ʒ, ŋ

These dialects have only four nasal sounds, /\n/ \n/ and /"/ and all these sounds are phonemes. /\n/ and /\n/ occur in all the positions of words but /\n/ and /"/ only medially and finally.

In OIA, we find five nasal sounds /\n/, /\n/, /\n/, /\n/ and /\n/. All these nasal sounds have been retained in MIA, but have been reduced to three in these dialects. Nasalization does not exist in OIA, but it does appear in MIA. This has been inherited by MIA languages and also by these dialects.


The nasal consonants have varying degrees of nasality, which is very clear in the articulation of /\n/ and /\n/. Nasality in /\n/ is much less than in /\n/, phonetically, it is the distance between the opening nasal cavity and the tongue position during the articulation which accounts for this difference.

In these dialects, there is a remarkable peculiarity of uttering, optionally, single intervocalic nasal consonants (/\n/ and /\n/) as long consonants.

1. Nasality of initial /\n/ and /\n/ is a bit weaker than when they are intervocalic.

[nak], nose ; [k'anii], story
[nali], drain ; [lani], to bring
2. Nasality of nasal consonants in final position is well marked.

\[\text{[d̪̞], wealth, } J., Th., Sh., \text{[d̪̞], wealthy} \]
\[\text{KS., S., H.} \]
\[\text{[m̪̞], (weight of forty seers) mound} \]
\[\text{[k̪̞̩̤], work} \]
\[\text{[g̪̞], sorrow} \]
\[\text{[k̪̞̩̤], ear} \]
\[\text{KS., Ch., S., R.} \]
\[\text{[m̪̞̩̤], one eyed} \]
\[\text{[k̪̞̩̤], known} \]
\[\text{[J̪̞̩̤], life} \]

3. The nasalisation is stronger after a short vowel than a long one. In fact the consonant is doubled in articulation.

\[\text{[J̪̞̩̤̩̩̤], lock, } T., B. \]
\[\text{[J̪̞̩̩̤], going} \]
\[\text{[t̪̞̩̩̤], leg, B.} \]
\[\text{[t̪̞̩̩̤], leg, } J., S., KS., Th., Ch., H. \]

4. Nasality strengthens the nasality of the neighbouring consonant. As in-

\[\text{[am̪̞], mother} \]
\[\text{[mar], beating} \]
\[\text{[n̪̞̩̩̤], husband's sister} \]
\[\text{[n̪̞̩̩̤], river} \]
\[\text{J., Th., Ch., KS., S.} \]

5. When the preceding vowel is not nasalized, nasality of the nasal consonant is weak.

\[\text{[d̪̞̩̩̤], charity} \]
\[\text{[d̪̞̩̩̤], giver} \]
6. Nasality is stronger after tone.

[t'æn], wealth, B. ; [tan], body

[p'æn], (to) break, B. ; [pan], betel leaf

Summary Table IX(28a. 4. 1.)

Nasality

Normal

Intervocalic

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{Strong} & \textbf{Weak} \\
1. Finally & 1. Initially \\
2. After short vowel & 2. After long vowel \\
3. After or before & 3. After or before \\
\quad nasalized vowel & \quad unnasalized vowel \\
\quad short vowel & \quad long vowel \\
5. After tone &
\end{tabular}

Nasals

2.1. 4. 2. \textbf{Quality}

/m/ is a bilabial nasal consonant as in [man], mind

/n/ is a dentocentral voiced consonant as in

[neren], soft.
/ə/ is a voiced cerebral nasal plosive consonant as in [Jap'na], to know

/ⁿ/ Palatoalveolar nasal as [nega], naked.

**Summary Table X(21.4,4.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nasals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilabial</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentoalveolar</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral</td>
<td>ʯ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatoalveolar</td>
<td>ⁿ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.5. Incidence of nasal consonants and their history.

2.1.5.1. /m/

/m/ is voiced bilabial nasal consonant. It is available in all the positions of the words.

/m-

1. [mud'ri], ring, J.
2. [mer'yaq], burning coal, J., Th., Ks., S., Ch.
3. [mes'ker], hole of a mouse.

/m-

1. [sam'ru], pride, J., Th., Ch., Ks., S., T.
2. [ram'ka], current of air, T.
3. [saman], sky, J., Ch., Ks., S., N., Sn., Rs., Kk., Kl., P., R.

/m-

1. [Ud'm], mischief, Th., Ch., T., Ks., S., Sh., T.
2. [Sunnarm], who conceals his emotions, Ch., Ks.,
   (Ch., Th., J., Ks., S., N.)
3. [kemar], potter.

**History**

a. /m-/. < OIA /m-/

[mič'ri] ; < OIA mūdra
[miš', bed, T. *Bə, B. ; < OIA mānce
[mar'ker], ; < OIA mufa + ghe

This is a common phenomenon.

b. /m-/. < OIA /m-/

[mešan], cremation ground; < OIA smanān
[muš], moustache ; < OIA smanī

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

c. /m-/. < OIA /mr-/

[mač'pi], butter, B., P. ; < OIA mādāna -
< OIA māagna

This is a rare example.

d. /m-/. < OIA /mb-/

[mə], mother ; < OIA ambe

This is a rare example.

e. /m-/. < OIA /m-/

[maara], our, ; < OIA hamar -
< OIA esmadiya
This is a sporadic example.

f. /m-<MIA m-\/

[mek'ya], insect ; < MIA mek'\og\a
[muk'na], to be finished ; < MIA m\uk'ke

B\o.,F.

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

g. /m-<Pers. m-\/

{[medad]

{[medet]

[ma\akh], joke ; < Pers. ma\as\a\k
[me\kar], cunning ; < Pers. me\kar

This is a common phenomenon.

h. /m-<Eng. m-\/

[ma\ster], ; < Eng. master

{[mil'tri]

{[mil\fer]\a

[ma\ein], ; < Eng. machine

This is not a very common phenomenon.

i. /m-\ in *[mer-yaq], is deshi.

j. /m-<OIA m-\/

[timi], lady ; < OIA strimti

[ra\aya\q\a], name of a holy ; < OIA ra\aya\q\a

book

{(t'er-mi] B.,B\o.,T.,K.P.

{[d'er\q-mi] virtuous ; < OIA dham\a\q

else where

This is not a very common phenomenon.
k. /m/ < OIA /mb/  
   3[kemar], ; < OIA kumbhakare  
   [Jama'i], yuma, ; < OIA Jumna  
   This is not a common phenomenon.

l. /m/ < OIA /mb/  
   ([Jaman], a kind of fruit; < OIA Jambu  
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

m. /m/ < OIA /n/  
   [sam'ni], in front of; < OIA samajka  
   This is a sporadic example.

n. /m/ < OIA /m/  
   [cama'ra], skin, J., Th., ; < OIA cama  
                     Sh., Ch., N.  
                     S., H.  
   ([cama'sa], four months of; < OIA cama'sa  
   ([cama'sa] rainy season  
   This is not a common phenomenon.

o. /m/ < OIA /mp/  
   ([k'um'na], J., Th., Sh., Ch.,  
    N., Ks., S.  
    h, h', roaming about, ; < OIA shumana  
    This is a sporadic example.

P. /m/ < OIA /lm/  
   [Jaman], a caste; < OIA Bramhaga  
   This is a rare example.
q. /m-/ < MIA /m-

[dag'meg], trembling

J. N. Sh.

; < MIA dagamge

This is an uncommon example.

r. /m-/ < Per. /m-

[damar], sick

; < Per. Damar

[Su'rema], black powder for eyes

; < Per. Su'remah

3[su'mam],

; < Per. asmam

This is a common phenomenon.

s. /m-/ < Eng. /m-

([kmesgi]

; < Eng. committee

([kmesgi])

[lamp],

; < Eng. lamp

[per-mac]

; < Eng. permit

This is an uncommon phenomenon.

t. /m-/ in 1[Gam'mai], 2[ram-ka], in dashi.

u. /m-/ < OIA /m-

2[gumnaram],

; < OIA gubnrah + ram,

in sect and ram is a name.

1[Udm],

; < OIA Udyama, elevation

{[d3rem], J. Th., Sh., Ch.,

[k3rem], S., N., Ks.,

religion else where

; < OIA dharm.

This is not very common phenomenon.

v. /m-/ < OIA /m-

[cam], skin

; < OIA ceme

[kam], work, J. Th., Sh., Ks.,

Ch., S., N., Ks.,

; < OIA kerme
This phenomenon is not common.

\[ /\text{m}/ \text{< OIA} /\text{mr}/ \]

[\text{m}], mango, J., Th., Ks., \text{Sh.}, N., S., \text{Ch.} < \text{OIA amre}

This is a rare phenomenon.

\[ /\text{m}/ \text{< OIA} /\text{mb}/ \]

[nim], the marupa tree < \text{OIA nimbe}

[kadam], name of a tree < \text{OIA kadambe}

This is not a common phenomenon.

\[ /\text{m}/ \text{< Per.} /\text{m}/ \]

[katem], finished < \text{Per. x\text{t}m}

[lagem], rains < \text{Per. legam}

[gam], worry < \text{Per. Gam}

This is a common phenomenon.

\[ (1) /\text{m}/ \text{< Gr.} /\text{dch}/\]

[dsam], money, price < \text{Gr. drachm}

This is a rare example.

\[ (1) /\text{m}/ \text{< En}. /\text{m}/ \]

[pharem], < \text{En. frame}

[pharem], < \text{En. form}

[\text{t}m], < \text{En. team}

This phenomenon is not very common.

**Summary Table**

\[ /\text{m}/ \text{< OIA} \text{m}, \text{fm}, \text{mr}, \text{mb}, \text{mm}, \text{mn}, \text{sm}, \text{mbh}, \text{m}, \text{mp}, \text{hm}. \]

< \text{MIA m}

< \text{Per. m}

< \text{Gr. chm}

< \text{En}. m.
/ə/ occurs in all the positions of words in these dialects.

/ə/-

1. [nɔpi], butter, Kl., N.
2. [neɾa], near
3. [neɾ'var], nose, J., Th., S., Ch., Sh., T.

/-n/-

1. [ker'nasak], worth doing, J., Ks., S., Ch.
2. [čan'na], to see something in detail.
3. {[Juni],
   {[Juni]: body
/

/-n/

1. ([g un]) h J., Th., Sh., Ks., Ch., S., N.
   {[g ug]}, woodworm
   {[k'ug]}, B., Ba., T., Kl., Kl.
   {[k'um]}`, B., B., T., Kl., P.
   {[Juni] h}
2. {[am], resemblance, J., Ks., S., Ch.
3. {[ban],
   {[ban]' jute

History

a. /ə/ < OIA /ə/

1 [nɔpi]
   < OIA ɡamie
   < OIA nevəne
2 [neɾa],
   < OIA ɡiɣe < OIA ɡiɣe
3 [neɾ'var],
   < OIA ɡaalka + VAR desni suffix
This is a common phenomenon.

b. /di-/ < OIA /sna-/  
   [n°ana], to bathe ; < OIA sanae
   [n°a], affection ; < OIA sanae
This is not a common phenomenon.

c. /di-/ < OIA /naj-/  
   [naj], vein ; < OIA snajü
   (due to metathesis)
This is not a common phenomenon.

d. /di-/ < OIA /na-/  
   [naj], grain ; < OIA anne
This is a sporadic example.

e. /di-/ < MA /na-/  
   [nima], completely ; < MA qilya
This is a sporadic example.

f. /di-/ < Per. /də/  
   [nek°sa], map ; < Per. nekfa
   [nebə], pulse ; < Per. nebza
   [nefa], cold ; < Per. nezala
This is a common phenomenon.

g. /di-/ < ES. /di-/  
   [n°ber], ; < ES. number
   [n°la], ; < ES. necklace
   [neresa], Ch., J., Th., P., ; < ES. nurse
   B., B.
This is an uncommon phenomenon.
h. \( \text{JP} / \text{OIA} \)/

\(3\) \{[juni]\}
\{[jupi]\}
\{[tana], look for\}
\{[tapa], for weaving\}
\{[n\textsuperscript{a}ana], to bathe\}

This is a common phenomenon.

i. \( \text{JP} / \text{OIA} \)/

\{[beniya], businessman\}
\{[pema], old\}
\{[kana], one-eyed\}

This phenomenon is uncommon.

j. \( \text{JP} / \text{OIA} \)/

\{[suma], lonely\}

This is a rare example.

k. \( \text{JP} / \text{OIA} \)/

\{[manj], grain\}
\{[man]\}
\{[chenaj], a woman with\}
\{[chena], loose character; OIA chinari -\}
\{[chena], rarely used; OIA chimme\}

This is not a common phenomenon.
l. /-n/- < OIA /-n/-
   
   [cuma], lime, < OIA cimpe
   
   This is an uncommon phenomenon.

m. /-n/- < MA /-n/-
   
   [pheni], vermicelli, < OIA phap
   
   This is a sporadic example.

n. /-n/- < Per. /-n/-
   
   [remaq], saity, J., Th., < Per. remaq
   
   \{[Jemna] \} period, < Per. zamanah
   
   \{[Jemna] \} belonging to, < Per. zamanah
   
   \{[Jemna] \} female
   
   This phenomenon is not common in the dialects.

o. /-n/- < En. /-n/-
   
   \{[sin'ma] \}, Br., S., J., Th., < En. cinema
   
   \{[sam'ma] \}
   
   [kan'pant], B., N., J., < En. company
   
   [Ml'nes], B., S., J., Th., < En. business
   
   This is not a common phenomenon.

p. /-n/- in '1[remasek], 2[en-ma], is dashi.

q. /-n/- < OIA /-n/-
   
   \{[malen] \} gardener's wife, < OIA malini
   
   \{[mallep] \} wife
   
   \{[ayun] \} aw sewing, < OIA sirvanam
   
   \{[ayun] \} aw sewing, < OIA sirvanam
This is a common phenomenon.

This is a common phenomenon.

This is not a common phenomenon.

This is a sporadic example.

This is an uncommon phenomenon.
This is not a very common phenomenon.

This phenomenon is not common.

\[ /n/ \text{ in } 2[am]/, 3[ban]/, \text{ is dash}.

Summary Table:

\[ /b/ \text{ CIA } n, \text{ sm, mn, } \&\text{ ny, m, } \&\text{ n.}

\[ /k/ \text{ MIA } \&\text{ n.}

\[ /n/ \text{ Per. n.}

\[ /\&/ \text{ Ms. n.}

2. SLAB

\[ /\&/ \text{ occurs medially and finally in the words.}

\[ /\&/ \text{ 1. [meq-ka], bead}

\[ /\&/ \text{ 2. [papa], mucus, which comes from nose,}

\[ /\&/ \text{ 3. [teq], tension.
/-p/

1. [tap], (to) be stretched.
2. [maq], a weight of forty seers.
3. [Jaq], (to) know

**History**

a. /-p/ < OIA /-p-

[maq'ka], ; < OIA maq'ka
[perapa], old ; < OIA perapa
[kapa], one eyed ; < OIA kapa

This is a common phenomenon.

b. /-p/ < OIA /-p-

[tap], ; < OIA tap
[Jay], body ; < OIA yon
[ Gala ], song, J. Th., Sh., N., K., Ch., Ks., S.,

This is a common phenomenon.

c. /-p/ in 2 [papa], is deshi.

d. /-p/ < OIA /-p-

[bap], XXII arrow ; < OIA bap
[p'rap], life ; < OIA prap

This is a common phenomenon.
e. /ŋ/ < OIA /ŋ/  
 1[tep],  ; < OIA tɛna  
 2[meŋ],  ; < OIA menɛs  
 3[jeŋ],  ; < OIA jenɛm  

This is a common phenomenon.

**Summary Table:**

/ŋ/ < OIA n, ŋ.

(For nasalization /a/, please see I.3.)
2.1.6. Rolled

2.1.6.1. Rolled consonant.

/r/ has subsidiary members, which are formed under the following conditions.

1. Final /r/ is more resonant than the medial and the medial /r/ more than the initial one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Medial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[rük], stop</td>
<td>[kær], do</td>
<td>[kær], one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[rɛk], jui</td>
<td>[ɛr], head</td>
<td>[sar], whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[rɛk], worked well</td>
<td>[cer], graze</td>
<td>[cer], food for animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. It is considerably weak before /s/

[ber's], year, J., B., Th., Ks., ; [ter'en], to long

[phær's], floor, N., Kl. ; [ber's], the death anniversary

3. Normally /r/ has two trills. It has more trills if intervocalic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[ker], do</th>
<th>[ker], do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[pɛr], fill(y)</td>
<td>[pɛr], I fill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary Table. XI. (2-1, 6-1.)

Rolled  Normal

Strong  Weak

1. Finally  1. Initially

More trills, intervocalic.
2.1.6.2. *Quality*

/r/ is an alveolar rolled consonant. In the pronunciation of /r/ the tip of the tongue trills against the teeth ridge, and it is fully pronounced in all the positions of a word.

**Summary Table.** [2.I.6.2.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rolled</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alveolar</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.7. **Incidence of rolled consonant and its history**

2.1.7.1. /r/

/r/ occurs in all the positions of a word.

/r/

1. [ruxh], tree, Sh.
2. [ram'ka], a current of wind, J., Th., S., Ks., S., Ch.
3. [ræp] / [riʃ]: an appliance for lifting water from a well.

/r'/

1. [geraq], circle made of mud around the mill stone, J., T., Ch., Sh., Ks., S., Sh.
2. [geb'ziʃi], mud and cow dung mixed together, J., T., Ch., Th., Ks., S., Sh.
3. [çop'ra], stranger

/r/:

1. [tadær], a millet plant when ears have been plucked, J., Th., Ch., Ks., S.
2. [baner], coping of a wall
3. [cægor], an encircled house
History

a. /r/ < #I a /r/

[ræŋ], colour ; < #I a ræŋa

[raŋa], a demon ; < #I a raŋasa

[ræŋ'ya], hair on the body ; < #I a ræŋo

This is a common phenomenon.

b. /r/ < #I a /r/

[rək], ; < #I a rəkə,

This is not a common phenomenon.

c. /r/ < #I a /r/

[rət],

[rət], ash ; < #I a rətə -

<rət>, ash ; < #I a rətə

(due to metathesis)

This is not a common phenomenon.

d. /r/ < #I a /r/

[rəp], pebble (hindrance) ; < #I a rəpə

[rəpi], bread ; < #I a rəpiə

[rəl], uproar, bs., r.t. ; < #I a rələ or #I a reə

This is not a very common phenomenon.
e. /r/ < Per. /r/  
[ra*ta], way  ; < Per. raste nh
[ri*ta], relation  ; < Per. riʃte nh
[mo*ni], light  ; < Per. roʃani

This is a common phenomenon.

g. /n/ in *[ram-ka], is dashi.

h. /r/ < GIA /r/  
[grɨ], village, P.  ; < GIA grame
[as-ra], support  ; < GIA aʃreye
[be*ram], rest. J, Th, Ks. ; < GIA viʃrame
Ch, S, Sh,
B, Kl.

This is a very common phenomenon.

i. /r/ < GIA /r/  
[pur], complete  ; < GIA pume

This is a rare example.

j. /r/ < GIA /r/  
[sara], whole  ; < GIA sarve

This is a sporadic example.
k. /pr/ < OIA /s/ specially in the numbers

[bar²], twelve \(\approx\) OIA dwadeše
[gyarda], eleven \(\approx\) OIA ekadeše
[terses], thirteenth day of, OIA treyodeše
lunar fortnight

This is a common phenomenon.

1. /pr/ < MIA /tr/

[sara], help \(\approx\) MIA sehere, helper
([baraša])

([baraša], verandah \(\approx\) MIA verapqa, fort

This is a rare phenomenon.

m. /pr/ < Per. /pr/

[mistri], carpenter \(\approx\) Per. misteri
([Jarmana])

([Jarmana], fine, tax \(\approx\) Per. Jumanah

[khetera], danger \(\approx\) Per. xetera

This is a common phenomenon.

n. /pr/ < Per. /pr/

[Jarab], socks \(\approx\) Per. Jurrab

This is not a common phenomenon.

0. /pr/ < Mng. /pr/

[brues], \(\approx\) Mng. brash
[kemra], \(\approx\) Mng. camera
[larse], \(\approx\) Mng. alam

This phenomenon is not as common.

p. /pr/ in '1[gereq], 2[gerəti], 3[opəra], is deshi.
q. /r/ < OIA /p/

2[beñer], ; < OIA mëgb+ lece

suffix.

[ceñar], cobbler ; < OIA cemakare

[ber], krišg bridgroom ; < OIA vëre

This is a common phenomenon.

r. /r/ < OIA /k/

{[ber], not in time ; < OIA vela

{[ber]

This is a rare example.

s. /r/ < OIA /g/

([k'er], Bš., B'T., B't., h

([g'er], house ; < OIA gëme

This is a rare example.

t. /r/ < OIA /t-/

[setter], seventy ; < OIA apteti

This is not a common phenomenon.

u. /r/ < MIA /p/

{[ceñer]

{[ceder], sheet ; < MIA jëddere, cloth

{[ceñer]

{[geñar], villager ; < MIA gevarë

{[sëgær], pot for water ; < MIA gevarëm

{[sëgær]

This is not a very common phenomenon.

v. /r/ < Per. /r/

{[nar]

{[mar], pomegranate ; < Per, amar

{[mar]
[Jan'ber], animal, B. ; < Per. Jenever
[mesapher], traveller ; < Per. mUsafIr
This is a common phenomenon.

\( w.\overline{r}/ < \text{Eng. } \overline{r}/ \)

[sph'sər], ; < Eng. officer
[kər'vər], J. ; < Eng. acquire
[se'fər], Th., B., T., Sh. ; < Eng. store
This phenomenon is not very common.

**Summary Table.**

\( /\overline{r}/ <\text{OIA } r, r, r, rv, c, l, t. \)
\(< \text{MIA } r \)
\(< \text{Per. } r, rr. \)
\(< \text{Eng. } r. \)
2.I.8. Lateral


These dialects have two laterals /l/ and /ɾ/. The retroflex /ɾ/ is not a phoneme by itself. It occurs optionally, medially and finally (It has been discussed under Retroflex).

1. /l/ has the weakest movement and tension of the tongue. It occurs before /e/, /a/ and /i/.

[l], wick; [leg], (to) be connected
;l[li]aph], quilt; J., Th., sh., S., Kh., Ch., N.

2. The strongest movement is evident before /ɾ/.

[li], taken; [lix], piece of cloth
;[lila], a play (used for only)
or wonderful.

3. /l/ is normal before /u/ and /ɾ/.

[lu], hot wind; [lux], (to) hide oneself
;[luk], (to) hide oneself

Summary Table, XIII (2.I.8.1.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before /e/, /a/ and /i/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before /l/</th>
<th>Before /e/, /a/ and /i/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
2.1.8.2. **Quality**

/A/ is an alveolar lateral. It is a purely alveolar sound.

/A/ is a lateral cerebral voiced consonant. In pronouncing /A/, the tip of the tongue is simultaneously curled back towards the hard palate.

**Summary Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lateral</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alveolar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.9. **Incidence of Lateral and its History.**

**2.1.9.1. /A/**

/A/ occurs in all the positions of the words.

/A-

1. [lekir], line
2. [laʃ'aːma], things
3. [lægy], buffalo, who gives milk

/J., Sh., Ks., S., Ch.

/A-

1. {baʃmu}, sand, Th., Ch., N.

2. [kʰaʃpeʃ], big pieces, J., Th., Ks., S., Ch.
3. [pʰaɾali], shell of rice
/-1/

1. cēsal, witch
2. mēdil, turban, N.
3. důl, coping of a wall, J., Th., S., Ka., ch.

History

a. < OIA َد

[laṃba], tall, long ; < OIA lāmbe
[likh], the egg of a house ; < MIA lūkkhe-
[lesan], garlic ; < MIA lūkke-

This is a common phenomenon.

b. < OIA َد

[laḏhi], a stick ; < OIA yāṭika

This is a rare example.

c. < MIA َد

[laḏna], loading ; < MIA laddaθ
[lid], ang of a horse ; < MIA laddī
[luḵna], to hide oneself ; < MIA luḵke

This is a common phenomenon.

d. < Per. َد

[lēphpha], envelope ; < Per. līffeh
[lēbas], dress ; < Per. lības
[lēphaj], word ; < Per. laʃē

This is a common phenomenon.
This is not a common phenomenon.

f. /l-/'[ləkər], 2[lezeʃ], 3[lej-ma], is dashi. In dashi words /l-/ is very common.

e. /l-/< OIA /l-

This is a common phenomenon.

h. /l-/< OIA /b-

This is not a common phenomenon.

i. /l-/< OIA /d-

This is not a common example.

j. /l-/< OIA /p-

| [ecl], forty, B, T, P, | < OIA cətvarinʃət |
This phenomenon is not common.

This is a rare phenomenon.

This is not a very common phenomenon.

This phenomenon is not a very common phenomenon.

This is a rare example.

This is not a very common phenomenon.
[rola], noise, Bs.,T.,P.    < MIA role
[poṭ'ili], a bundle        < MIA poṭalika

This is a common phenomenon.

P.  /-/-/ < MIA /-/-/

{[pola]
{[polla]' soft    < MIA polle

[phisal'na], slip    < MIA philūse
[k'rika], a kind of bitter    < MIA karilū
   green vegetable

This is not a common phenomenon.

Q.  /-/-/ < Per. /-/-/

{[jul'a]
{[ju'l'a]' weaver    < Per. Julaha

[mal'k], husband, owner    < Per. mallik
[malles], massage    < Per. mallīf

This phenomenon is common.

R.  /-/-/ < En. /-/-/

[balak], J., Th., Sh., N.,    < En. bulb
B., Kl., P.,    

[mid'gul],    < En. building
[kalip],    < En. clip

This phenomenon is not common.

S.  /-/-/ in ²[kharepy], ³[payalī], is deshī.

T.  /-/-/ < OIA /-/-/

[ail], stone    < OIA āla
[see'real], in-law's house    < OIA jvejūraleye
[teil], oil    < OIA tale

This is a common phenomenon.
u. \[-1/\lt\lt\text{OIA} /-ly/-\]
  
  [mol], price \<\text{OIA} malye
  
  [kel], tomorrow \<\text{OIA} kalye

  This is a rare example.

v. \[\text{Al} /-ly/-\]

  [[bel]], a kind of fruit \<\text{OIA} milve

  This is a sporadic example.

w. \[\text{Al} /-I/-\]

  [[covel]], rice \<\text{MIA} cavale
  
  [[cwl]], elsewhere
  
  [paval], mad \<\text{MIA} pægale
  
  [dal], pulse \<\text{MIA} dæl

  This phenomenon is not very common.

x. \[\text{Al} /-I/-\]

  [[skal]], wisdom \<\text{Per.} səl
  
  [[pheasel]], harvest \<\text{Per.} fæsel
  
  [[dil]], heart \<\text{Per.} dəl

  This is a common phenomenon.

y. \[\text{Al} /-I/\text{Eng.} /-E/\text{and} /-I/-\]

  [[gel]], \<\text{Eng.} stəl
  
  [[sepæsel]], \<\text{Eng.} speʃəl
  
  [[mil]], \<\text{Eng.} mil

  This is not a common phenomenon.

Summary Table.

\[\text{Al} /<\text{OIA} \ l, \ y, \ s, \ dr, \ r, \ ny, \ t, \ ll, \ ly, \ lv.\]
\[\text{Al} /<\text{MIA} \ l, \ ll.\]
\[\text{Al} /<\text{Per.} \ l, \ ili.\]
\[\text{Al} /<\text{Eng.} \ l, \ ili.\]

(for \(\text{Al}\), see 1.2.3.)
2. I. 10. Pricatives


Strictly speaking these dialects have only two sibilants /s/ and /h/. OIA palatal /ʃ/ is heard in Kl. dialect, but it has a very ambiguous situation. The speaker of /ʃ/ shifts from /ʃ/ to /s/ and /s/ to /ʃ/ indefinitely as in /ʃaʃi], like that, Kl., Cf. H. Jæsø < OIA yadʒə and [̂ʃerir], Kl. < OIA šerirə. The only available minimal pair is [ʃer], tiger, [ʃer], seer. Even in this particular example, the shifting from /ʃ/ to /s/ and /s/ to /ʃ/ is not very surprising. In other positions palatal /ʃ/ is not heard. OIA cerebral /g/ has completely disappeared.

II. Friction.

1. Friction is more audible in the beginning than in the end.

[sed], (to) call, T., P., ; [das], ten
Bæ., Kl.

[sæd], saint ; [das], servant
(used in religious term)

{/sæ], he, Kl. ; {ʃ[æ], this
{ʃ[sæ], else, where

2. Medially friction is normal as in
[be阐明], to live ; {tæmæsa], show
{tæmæsa], show

Summary Table XV(21.10.1)

Friction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initially</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medially</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(For /h/, glottal fricative, please see [I, 2, 2.])

2. I. io. 2. quality.

/s/ is a dento-alveolar fricative.

/ʃ/ is a palato-alveolar voiceless fricative consonant.

**Summary Table. XV(2-1, io. 2.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sibilsants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentoalveolar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palato-alveolar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(/h/ is given in summary Table VIII).


2. I. 11.1. /s/

/s/, occurs in all the positions of words.

/s-1/

1. [subag], sobbing
2. [sub-yu], thin person, J., ʃ., Ks., Ch.
3. ([set], vitality
   ([setya]), vitality
   ^

/s-1/

1. [nomosi], less respect, J., Th., ʃ., Ks., Ch.
2. [pɔt'sal], staircase.
3. [kos'ta], cursing.
1. [bas], bad smell
2. [las], dead body
3. [kas], sky, Th.

History

a. /ə-/ < OIA /ə-/  
   [sə], evening ; < OIA saṃchya
   [səd], saint ; < OIA sadhu

This is a common phenomenon.

b. /ə-/ < OIA /ə-/  
   [sət], name of a month ; < OIA agashe
   Th., Sh., Ch.

This is a sporadic example.

c. /ə-/ < OIA /ə-/  
   [saṇa], ceremony for dead people ; < OIA śraddha
   [ṣaḷ], stone ; < OIA sīla
   [ṣuna], lonely ; < OIA jūne

This is a common phenomenon.

d. /ə-/ < OIA /ə-/  
   [səḷ], sixteen ; < OIA saḷaḥ
   [səd], bull ; < OIA saḷaḥ
   [ṣuna], to milk calf ; < OIA sūḥ, सू प्रसवलक्षणस्य:

This is a common phenomenon.
e. /ər-/ < OIA /r̥r̥/  

[seq]  J., Th., Rs., Ch., S., Sh., Kl.  ; < OIA /seq/  

h [sid], staircase  ; < OIA /sid/  
J. B., Sh.  ; < OIA /sadrthin/  

[seth], rich man  ; < OIA /seth/  
This is a common phenomenon.  

f. /ər-/ < OIA /sr̥r̥/  

[seq], nature  ; < OIA /sr̥r̥/  
[seqna], dream  ; < OIA /sarna/  
[seqa], one's own  ; < OIA /sava/  

This is a common phenomenon.  

g. /ər-/ < OIA /sr̥r̥/  

[sət], perhaps  ; < OIA /sara/  
(sar)  ; < OIA /sara/  
(but it is used in  
philosophy as  सर्वमहत्वः  
an assertion of  
probability).  

h. /ər-/ < OIA /r̥r̥/  

[səs], breath  ; < OIA /sasa/  
[scra], father-in-law  ; < OIA /scara/  
[sas], mother-in-law  ; < OIA /sas/  

This is a common phenomenon.  

i. /ər-/ < OIA /sr̥r̥/  

[səvəd], taste  ; < OIA /sava/  
This is a sporadic example.
1. /ə/ < OIA /əm/ [sūret], remembrance; < OIA sartih
This is a rare example.

k. /ə/ < OIA /y/- [sala], wife's brother; < OIA yaleh
[sam], a name of Lord Krishna
[sal], black ink; < OIA sartih
This is not a common phenomenon.

1. /ə/ < MIA /ə/- [səmad], bad smell; < MIA sambhā
[səmˈbaːna], to take care
[sebera], morning; < MIA sevare
This is not a very common phenomenon.

m. /ə/ < Pers. /ə/- [səpəl], soldier; < Pers. sipahi
[sal], year; < Pers. sal
[səˈrəːl], an earthen pot; < Pers. sūrabi
This is a common phenomenon.

n. /ə/ < Pers /ə/- [sərəb], spirituous liquor; < Pers. sərab
[sərəf], a nobleman; < Pers. serif
[seraˈɾə], mischief; < Pers. sərəsə sərəst
This is a common phenomenon.

o. /ə/ < Jāk /ə/- [səˈukar], money lender; < Jāk səh-kər, suffix
This is a sporadic example.
v. /s-/ < Eng. /s/ and /c/

[sekal], < Eng. school
[sekal], < Eng. cycle
[semp't], < Eng. cement

This is not a very common phenomenon.

c. /s-/ < Port. /s/-

{[seŋ'tera], Rs*T. (arrange), < Port. sengtara
{[seŋ'tra], else where

This is a sporadic example.

r. /s-/ in {[sUbed]}, *[sUbd-u], is deshi.

s. /s-/ < OIA /s/-

[musul], mortar < OIA muselum
[basi], stale < OIA vasle < OIA vasite
[p^sar], spreading < OIA pra presare

This is a common phenomenon.

t. /s-/ < OIA /s/-

^[kos^na], < OIA kroujan
[pasu], animal, J.,T.,Bn.,N.

This phenomenon is uncommon.

u. /s-/ < OIA /tush/-

[pes'li], lungs < OIA parvah

(इनामेकर्निकलनोकार)

This is a sporadic example.

v. /s-/ < OIA /tush/-

{[es^n], name of a month, J.,Th.,
([es^n]) Ks.,Ch.,S.,

Sh.,N.
{(masi) 
{(muts), mother’s sister ; < OIA mats’vear 
{(masi) 
This is not a common phenomenon. 

w. $\frac{\text{masa}}{\text{masa}}$, a particular weight ; < OIA masa of gold 

$\frac{\text{esay}}{\text{esay}}$, name of a month, N. ; < OIA ayagh. 
This is not a common phenomenon. 

x. $\frac{\text{masna}}{\text{masna}}$, to be annoyed ; < OIA ngste 

$\frac{\text{posna}}{\text{posna}}$, to bring up ; < OIA yugth, breeding 
This is not a common phenomenon. 

y. $\frac{\text{k’Is’pa}}{\text{k’Is’pa}}$ rubbing ; < OIA shargap. 

$\frac{\text{Is’pa}}{\text{Is’pa}}$ elsewhere. 
This is a rare phenomenon. 

z. $\frac{\text{ma}}{\text{ma}}$, tear ; < OIA ma 
This is a sporadic example in the dialects. 

a. (1). $\frac{\text{b’sar}}{\text{b’sar}}$, (to) forget ; < OIA vis prerupa. 
This is a sporadic example. 

b. (1). $\frac{\text{Us’i}}{\text{Us’i}}$, a caste ; < OIA gosvami. 
This is a rare example.
c. (1). \( /\text{kas} /\ <\ \text{OIA} \ /\text{sy}/\)
\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{kas}] &\quad \text{base metal} \\
\{[\text{kas}]\} &\quad ; < \text{OIA kensye}
\end{align*}
\]
This phenomenon is uncommon.

d. (1). \( /\text{pas} /\ <\ \text{MIA} \ /\text{sy}/\)
\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{pas}\dot{e}\dot{d}] &\quad \text{liking} \\
[\text{philae}\dot{g}l\dot{i}] &\quad \text{sluggish} \\
[\text{philae}\dot{m}na] &\quad \text{to slip}
\end{align*}
\]
\(<\ \text{MIA pesqgi}\)
\(<\ \text{MIA pesqgble}\)
\(\text{Cf. OIA prefithle}\)
\(<\ \text{MIA philluse}\)
\(\text{(due to the metathesis)}\)

This is not a very common phenomenon.

e. (1). \( /\text{pas} /\ <\ \text{Per.} \ /\text{sy}/\)
\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{mesit}] &\quad \text{B,,T,,Th,,P,} \\
[\text{mesid}] &\quad \text{mosque} \\
[\text{mes\dot{e}\dot{d}i}] &\quad \text{N,,Kl,,Ch,,B,,}
\end{align*}
\]
\(<\ \text{Per. masjide}\)
\(<\ \text{Per. Masa}\)
\(<\ \text{Per. sephar\dot{e}\dot{iq}}\)

This is a common phenomenon.

f. (1). \( /\text{pas} /\ <\ \text{Per.} \ /\text{sy}/\)
\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{per\dot{e}\dot{smi}] &\quad \text{trouble} \\
[\text{nesa}] &\quad \text{intoxication} \\
[\text{ko\dot{e}t}] &\quad \text{cultivation}
\end{align*}
\]
\(<\ \text{Per. peresmi}\)
\(<\ \text{Per. nesa}\)
\(<\ \text{Per. ko\dot{e}t}\)

This is not a common phenomenon.

g. (1). \( /\text{tes} /\ <\ \text{Eng.} \ /\text{tion} \ /\text{es}/\)
\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{tes}] &\quad ; < \text{Eng. station}
\end{align*}
\]
\(<\ \text{Eng. ration}\)

\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{res}] &\quad ; < \text{Eng. ration}
\end{align*}
\]
This phenomenon is not common.

h. (1). /-s-/ in 'namosi', 'pay-sal', is deshi.

i. (1). /-s/ < OIA /-s-/:
1[bes], bad small; < OIA vasah
[bes], (to) live; < OIA vasam
[yus], straw, food for animals; < OIA wusam

This is a common phenomenon.

j. (1) /-s/ < OIA /-s-/:
[ris], envy; < OIA iriga
(due to the metathesis)
[yos], name of a month, N.; < OIA payah
[menes], human being or man; < OIA manuṣah

This is a common phenomenon.

k. (1). /-s/ < OIA /-s-/:
[bebes], helpless; < OIA iveshe
3[ha kas],; < OIA akashe
[nas], destruction; < OIA nase

This is not a common phenomenon.

l. (1). /-s/ < OIA /-s-/:
[maš], mother-in-law; < OIA sweshe

This is a rare example.

m. (1). /-s/ < OIA /-s-/:
[akos], laziness; < OIA aleshe

This is a rare example.
n. (1). /s/ < OIA /nas-/  
    [mas], flesh  ; < OIA *manə

This is a sporadic example.

o. (1). /s/ < OIA /r/ve/  
    [pas], near  ; < OIA *parjve

This is a sporadic example.

p. (1). /s/ < OIA /r/ve/  
    [os], dew  ; < OIA *oøyve

This is a rare example in the dialects.

q. (1) /k/ < Per. /k/  
    [khas], special  ; < Per. *kas
    [khala], pure  ; < Per. *xalâ

This is not a common phenomenon.

r. (1). /ts/ < Per. /tj/  
    [tas], cars to play with  ; < Per. *taj

This is a common phenomenon.

s. (1). /s/ < Eng. /s/, /z-, /z-/, /s/- and /ʃ/  
    [sufkas], Th., S., J., N.  ; < Eng. suitcase
    [tekas],  ; < Eng. tax
    [pheres], S., B., Rs., P.  ; < Eng. office.

This is not a common phenomenon.

Summary Table.

/s/ < OIA s, s, s, S, ʃ, ʃ, sv, sv, jv, sm, jv, øt, X, jv
      < MIA s
      < Per. s, ʃ
      < folk
      < Port. s
      < Eng. s, c, tion, x
2. *\textit{\textbf{I. 11. 2.}}\textbf{/il/}

//\textit{il/ occurs in all the positions of the words, but it is not common, medially its occurrence is extremely rare.}\

//\textit{il/}

1. [\textit{\textbf{I. ana}l}], clarion, Kl.
2. [\textit{\textbf{I. et}r}], tiger
3. [\textit{\textbf{I. eek}e}], sugar

//\textit{\textbf{-il/}}

1. [\textit{\textbf{k}w\textbf{r}t}i], rustling
2. [\textit{\textbf{t}e\textbf{m}a\textbf{e}fa}], show
3. [\textit{\textbf{n}e\textbf{f}a}], intoxication

//\textit{\textbf{\textbf{-il/}}}

1. [\textit{\textbf{d}e\textbf{j}r}], country, Kl.
2. [\textit{\textbf{d}a\textbf{j}r}], dead body, Kl.
3. [\textit{\textbf{n}a\textbf{j}r}], destruction, Kl.

\textit{\textbf{History}}

a. //\textit{\textbf{-il< OIA/-il/-}}

3[\textit{\textbf{eek}e}], , < OIA \textit{\textbf{jer}k}era
[\textit{\textbf{e}x}e\textbf{r}r], body, Kl. , < OIA \textit{\textbf{jer}r}e
[\textit{\textbf{a}n\textbf{t}i}], peace, Kl. , < OIA \textit{\textbf{f}a\textbf{nt}i}

This is not a common phenomenon in this dialect.

b. //\textit{\textbf{-il< Per./-il/-}}

1[\textit{\textbf{a}n\textbf{a}l}], , < Per. \textit{\textbf{f}e\textbf{h}a\textbf{m}a}
2[\textit{\textbf{e}r}], , < Per. \textit{\textbf{a}r}
[ʃerabbi], drunkard; < Per. ʃerabbi
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

c. /ʃal/ < Eng. shaw /ʃə/ 
[ʃal], Kl. (used rarely); < Eng. shaw.
This is a rare example.

d. /ʃal/ < OIA ʃal-
incorrectly
[ʃerəsəfəla], an imm. (used rarely); < OIA sheerasfala
This is a sporadic example.

e. /ʃal/ < Per. ʃal-
1[ʃuʃti],; < Per. kuʃti
2[təʃəfə],; < Per. təʃə
3[neʃə],; < Per. neʃə
This phenomenon is uncommon.

f. /ʃal/ < Eng. -tion/
[ʃeʃən], Kl.; < Eng. station
[ʃeʃən], Kl.; < Eng. operation
This is an uncommon phenomenon.

g. /ʃal/ < OIA ʃal-
1[deʃə],; < OIA deʃə
3[neʃə],; < OIA neʃə
This phenomenon is uncommon.

h. /ʃal/ < Per. ʃal-
2[laʃə],; < Per. laʃ
[bedəmaʃ], wicked, Kl.; < Per. bedəmaʃ
[taʃ], cards to play with, Kl.; < Per. taʃ
This phenomenon is not very common.
summary Table.

/a/ < OIA /a/
  < Per. /a/
  < Eng. sh, tion.

2.1. /na/ /a/

/a/ occurs only initially in a word in T. dialect, as in:

/a-

1. [naʃtəkətʃə], healthy, T.  
2. [naʃ], shop,  
3. [naɾ], and,  

History

a. /a- / < OIA /a-

1 [naʃtəkətʃə], T.  । < OIA hɔstə
2 [naʃ],  

[naʃd], an earthen pot, T.  । < OIA həɡəl

This is a common phenomenon in T. dialect.

b. /a- / < OIA /ə-

{[naɾkə]  
{[naɾə], T.  । < MIA ləbəm -

< OIA ləbusəm

(due to metathesis).

This is a sporadic example.
c. /h-/ < Per. h-
   [ hof], sense, < Per. hof
   [həfər], clever < Per. həfəhəfər
   [həl], fear < Per. həl
   This is a common phenomenon in T. dialect.

d. /h-/ < Eng. h-/ [hədəl], < Eng. handle.

d. /h-/ in 3[her], is dialectal.

Summary Table.

/h/ < OIA  h, gh.
   < Per.  h.
   < Eng.  h.
2:1.12. Long consonants and their history.

Generally long consonants, in NIA languages are found after the short vowel, as in Hindi.

[bhghda], m. an old man; [genna], sugarcane
; [ressa], thick rope

But in these dialects there is an additional peculiarity of utterance, optionally, single consonants as long even after long vowels, as in-

[pappi], sinful; Cf. h. papi
[taddl], window; Cf. h. take
[beraber], equal; Cf. h. beraber
[ressa], tight; Cf. h. kesa

Length of consonant is also a phonemic occurrence in these dialects, as in-

[khal], a dark place in; [khall], draw; J., Th., s.
the house, J., Th., s.
skin, or skin, all over

[sila], seem; [silla], moist
[bena], make; [benna], bridesroom
[bhba], (to) draw; [bhba], a box

All the past-particiles have long consonants or a slight glide.

[kappa], cut; [sukka] J., Th., k.
or.
[ketya] [sukya], dry

A
[galla], poured.
[galya]

Both the forms are available in all the dialects, but the form with a glide is more commonly used.

In the following pages an attempt has been made to present in detail all the long consonants, obtaining in the dialects under study, arranged alphabetically. They are of two types (1) lexical, and (2) grammatical and (3) syntactical

**Lexical long consonants.**

/k/ + /k/, [takki], window, P., Kl., Bh.
/th/ + /th/, [bakhki], ampit, B., P., Bh., T., Kl.
/s/ + /s/, [pagg], turbine, P., Bh.
/c/ + /c/, [deoci], a small drum, Kl.
/ch/ + /ch/, [rechcha], safety, B., T., R., Sh.
/J/ + /J/, [eJJ], to-day, T., Bh., P., Kl.
[beJJa], a kind of instrument to play on.

/a/ + /a/, [c'otta], buffalo's calf, T., Bh., P., Kl., R.

/kh/ + /kh/, [keshha], gathered
/b/ + /b/, [ogdi], basket, Kl.

[bedda], big

/a/ + /a/, [letta], clothe

[beJta], talks

/th/ + /th/, [satthth], companion.
/a/ + /a/, [khadder], alluvial soil, J.

[beddal], cloud.

/p/ + /p/, [lepper], slap, T.

[semp], talkative.
\[\text{[phùppha]} \] father's sister's husband,
\[\text{[phùppha]} \] elsewhere.

\[\text{[kibba]} \], hunchbacked, Bә,Pә,KI.
\[\text{[dæba]} \], box

\[\text{[nakæma]} \], good for nothing.

\[\text{[omma]} \], scarf, J.

\[\text{[bæma]} \], bride

\[\text{[rapæya]} \], rupee.

\[\text{[tærræpa]} \], to chatter

\[\text{[kælæ]} \], J.,Th.,Bә,Pә,Tә,KI.,N.,Ch.

\[\text{[kælæ]} \] alone,

\[\text{[shæ,sæ,kæ,bæ]} \] elsewhere

\[\text{[kævæ]} \], crow

\[\text{[kæsæ]} \], spade, J.,Th.,Ch.,Kæ,Sh.,N.,S.

\[\text{[tæsæ]} \], thirst, KI.,P.,Bә,Bә,T.

**Grammatical long consonants.**

\[\text{[ketæ]} \], mixed

\[\text{[sækkæ]} \], dried, Sh.,N.

\[\text{[yækkæ]} \] elsewhere

\[\text{[legæ]} \], applied

\[\text{[tæssæ]} \], to a same person, KI.

As mentioned above past participial forms have long consonants.

**Syntactical Long consonants.**

\[\text{[jitæ]} \] > [jitæ], who
\[\text{[usæ]} \] > [umu], he
\[\text{[meææ]} \] > [menæ], I
\[\text{[usææ]} \] > [ussæ], him
b. doubing, not lengthening, occurs syntactically, where there is a slight pause, as in:

[bān′de], Cr. H. bānhe de, tie it.
[tol′le], Cr. H. tolle lē, take and weigh
{[cuk′ka], Cr. S. cukke ke, having lifting
{[cuk′kees],
[kise′se], Cr. H. kisse se, with what

c. There is no sandhi in these dialects, but the effect of the following consonant is there on the preceding consonant. A slight syllabic pause remains between the two.

\[\text{vi.} > \text{Long vi.}\]

[gaV + ock] > [gec′ock], pick up the yard.
[je′de] > [jet′te], since when
[sag + ka$] > [sak′ka$], cut the vegetable

\[\text{vi.} + \text{vi.} > \text{Long vi.}\]

[ap + bi] > [ab′bi], you also
[ap + bes] > [ab′bes], you enough
[gec′ + ji keρa] > [gej′ji keρa], truly mind wants
[peg′ + gal] > [peg′gal], without
[xuκ′ + gala ma] > [xuγ′gali ma], stay in the street.

\[\text{asp.} + \text{asp.} > \text{Hard Unasp.} + \text{asp.}\]

[lak′ + pherak] > [lak′pherak], difference of lac
[reθ + khya] > [reθ′khya], chariot standing
[saph + chet] > [saph′chet], clean roof
Note.—/h/, /n/, /r/ and /?/ consonants do not occur as long consonants. Long consonants occur only medially and finally. But when they occur finally, the weakest /æ/ sound y is perceptible after them. (Please see I.1.1.4.)

History

Most of the long consonant-clusters or long consonants are the result of constant changes in the languages. Some of the long consonants are from Old A, MIA and foreign languages, as in:

< OIA

[laJja], shyness, Kl. ; < OIA leJja
[phull], flower, Be., Te.; T., P., Kl., B.

< MIA

[b?utt], (to) break, Kl. ; < MIA tuttte
T., P., T., B. ; < OIA tутте

[o'ot'ta], buffalo's calf, ; < MIA Jhotti, a kind of buffalo.
T., Be., P.

[bej#i], daughter ; < MIA #itti

< Per.

[galla], a box in which money is kept ; < Per. Galle

[jimma], responsibility ; < Per. zamma

Long consonant is due to assimilation. In conjunct consonants, /r/, /?/, /h/ and /?/ assimilate with the other consonant in junction. Examples:—
[kæm], work, T. ; < OIA keme
[pækka], strong ; < OIA pakve
[pæssa], side ; < OIA parjve
[akhkha], saying, Bs.,T., P., Kl. ; < OIA akhyate
[gæpp], nonsense talk ; < OIA galpe

/ʃ/ and /v/ are weakest. /r/ and /l/ in conjunct with /ʃ/ or /v/ tend to persist and lengthen, as in:-
[kaill], teme tomorrow ; < OIA kalye
[bill], a kind of fruit ; < OIA bilve

Nasals are strong, Nasal remain, and other consonants assimilate with them, as in:-

[diːm'na], to kiss, T., Bs. ; < OIA diibanam
[cæm], moon, P., T., Bs., Kl. ; < OIA candre
[bæpma], a caste ; < OIA brahma
[pæpna], leaf of bok or emerald
[unn], wool, Bs., P., T., Kl. ; < OIA umpe

Even in a word a nasal persists and lengthens when other consonants in the word disappear, as in:-
[bæmi], bride ; < OIA veulta
[onma], scarf, J., T. ; < OIA oghanam

In some of the words /l/ also remains and lengthens when other consonants disappear.

[billi], cat ; < OIA bilale
[killa], nail ; < OIA kilake
OIA dental + /s/, /f/, /x/, /h/ respectively.

change into long palatal, /c/, /ts/, /s/, /h/ respectively.

[sec], true ; < OIA /setye/
[baJJa], harmonium ; < OIA /vadye/
[eJJ], to-day, T., B., P. ; < OIA /adye /
[KJ, K.]

[muh], ha, to understand ; < OIA /udye/

OIA /ts/ and /tsy/ clusters change into long /ch/, as in:

[bechcha], calf ; < OIA /vetse/
[mechchi], fish ; < OIA /metse/

In other cases, generally, it is the first consonant (more popularly called half-consonant) which is assimilated.

[meththa], forehead, B., T., P. ; < MIA /mettha /
[Puchha], tail, B., T., P. ; < OIA /puche /
[KJ]

[tetta], hot, B., K. ; < OIA /tepte/
[sukka], dry ; < OIA /siske/

exception:

[kumb], is hunch-backed ; < OIA /kumb/

[b], [budda], old ; < OIA /vri/
2.1.13. Consonant - clusters and their history.

Most of the consonant - clusters in these dialects are due to the elision of /a/ or /i/. Usually /e/ disappears in the final and the second syllable and the two medial or final consonants come into close contact. But if the second syllable has a long vowel then /e/ in the first syllable, is elided and thus initial cluster comes into existence.

[kʰərə], door, J.,Th. ; < OIA kəpə -
    cf. H. kivarə
[terəna], to swim, Th., J., Ka., ; < OIA terema -
    cf. H. terena
[merə], death ; < OIA meremə -
    cf. H. mërə
[chəpəna], to get printed ; cf. H. chēpəna
[chepəna], to be printed ; cf. H. chepəna

Some of the OIA clusters with /r/ and nasals are preserved, as in:

[gʰərə], village, H., P. ; < OIA gremə
[pʰrahma], sweat ; < OIA praḥma
[mʰrənti], a vow ; < H. OIA nəma

The clusters in these dialects are not very clear, speakers of these dialects do not stick to it, quite often a shade of sverethakti or a slight syllabic division is heard between the two elements. Clusters are of three types (1) Lexical, (2) Grammatical and (3) Syntactical.
They are arranged initially, medially and finally and also alphabetically.

a. Initial clusters

Weak

Tones and aspirated do not make contact with any of the consonants. Vd, asp, have contact only with /b/, /t/, /d/, /l/, /j/, /y/, and /v/. Vd + vd, and Vd + asp, are not found initially, except /b/. All the clusters are not clear. Retroflex do not make any initial cluster, except /a/ + /r/ and this also is not a clear cluster.

All the vd, consonants, except /b/, make clusters only with /r/, /l/, /j/, /y/ and /a/. But /r/, /l/, and /a/ followed by a voiced consonant is clearer than the voiced consonant followed by /r/, /l/, or /j/. /y/ and /a/ have contact with most of the consonants but contact with aspirated ones is not clear.

These initial clusters are being given because they occur in rapid speech, but it has to be noted that in normal speech or in isolated words, there is a slight syllabic pause between the two elements of the so-called clusters. This shade of svaraabhakti or slight syllabic pause is shown here by putting a /•/ between the two elements. An asterisk mark is placed over the words in which initial clusters are distinct.
\( /k/+ \) other consonants

**Lexical.**

\( /k/+ /o/ \) , \([k^e\text{eri}],\) court

\( /k/+ /p/ \) , \([k^p\text{as}]\)

\( /k/+ /b/ \) , \([k^b\text{ay}],\) publish

\( /k/+ /v/ \) , \([k^\text{ya}],\) what, J., Th., Kh., S., N., T., B., P., K., H.

\( /k/+ /r/ \) , \([k^r\text{aya}],\) fair, J., Th., Kh., S., N., S., Ch.

\( /k/+ /l/ \) , \([k^l\text{as}],\) class

\( /k/+ /v/ \) , \([k^v\text{ar}],\) door

\( /k/+ /s/ \) , \([k^s\text{ai}],\) butcher

\( /k/+ /m/ \) , \([k^m\text{ar}],\) potter

\( /k/+ /n/ \) , \([k^n\text{at}],\) curtain

**Grammatical.**

\( /k/+ /o/ \) , \([k^o\text{ai}],\) rawness

\( /k/+ /\text{ai}/ \) , \([k^\text{ai}],\) harvesting

\( /k/+ /\text{ai}/ \) , \([k^\text{ai}],\) spinning

\( /k/+ /r/ \) , \([k^r\text{ana}],\) to get done

\( /k/+ /\text{ai}/ \) , \([k^\text{ma}],\) sum earning

\( /k/+ /\text{ai}/ \) , \([k^\text{ai}],\) samitāraka embroidery

\( \text{\textit{Abh}/+ \)} other consonants

**Lexical.**

\( \text{\textit{Abh}}/+ /r/ \) , \([\text{kh}^\text{ra}\text{b}],\) bad

\( \text{\textit{Abh}}/+ /\text{ay}/ \) , \([\text{kh}^\text{yai}],\) idea
/di/ + /ə/  
[kʰ'lanə],  to feed

/ʃ/ + /r/  
[kʰ'vənə],

/s/ + other consonants.

/s/ + /r/  
[gʷ ra₂],  village, P., Bs.

/s/ + /r/  
[gʷ'vənə],  to lose, Bs., P., T., Kl., B.

Grammatical.
/s/ + /l/  
[gʷ'lanə],  to get cooked

/s/ + /n/  
[gʷ'nanə],  to count

/s/ + other consonants.

Lexical.
/s/ + /ə/  
[cʷ ba(na)],  to chew

/s/ + /a/  
[cʷ'mar],  cobbler

Grammatical.
/s/ + /r/  
[cʷ'ranə],  to make one to graze

/s/ + /l/  
[cʷ'lanə],  to make one to move

/s/ + other consonants.

Lexical.
/s/ + /p/  
[chʷ'pay],  to get printed

/s/ + /t/  
[chʷ'tana],  to get masked covered

/s/ + /l/  
[chʷ'lanə]  
Grammatical.

/s/ + other consonants.

Lexical.
/s/ + /r/  
[Jʷ ra₂],  socks

/s/ + /l/  
[Jʷ'la(na)],  to light fire
/ʃ/ + /v/ , [ʃ'venə], young lady, Kl.
/ʃ/ + /a/ , [ʃ'manə], time
/ʃ/ + /u/ , [ʃ'nəmnə], belonging to women.

/d/ + /r/ , [d'rama], drama

/ʈ/ + other consonants.
Lexical.
/ʈ/ + /v/ , [ʈ'vəd], from, Kl., Sh.
/ʈ/ + /l/ , [ʈ'ləs], search,
/ʈ/ + /v/ , [ʈ'var], festival, Ka., Sh.
/ʈ/ + /m/ , [ʈ'məsə], show

Grammatical.
/ʈ/ + /v/ , [ʈ'vəda], your, P.

/th/ + other consonants.
Lexical.
/th/ + /v/ , [θ'voli], palm, P.

/ɕ/ + other consonants.
Lexical.
/ɕ/ + /v/ , [ɕ'vəl], a name
/ɕ/ + /r/ , [ɕ'ra], drawer, Th., Sh., J.
/ɕ/ + /v/ , [ɕ'vəli], a festival

/ʃ/ + other consonants.
Lexical.
/ʃ/ + /k/ , [ʃ'kal(ə)], to bring out, J., Sh., Th.
/ʃ/ + /m/ , [ʃ'kər(ə)], to clean
/ə/ + /s/  , [n'šara], a kind of drum
/ə/ + /c/  , [n'car], dancer
/ə/ + /ʒ/  , [n'Jara], scene
/ə/ + /t/  , [n'tar(na)], to purify
/ə/ + /θ/  , [n'thar(na)], *
/ə/ + /y/  , [n'yotta], invitation, S.,Kas.,P.
/ə/ + /ɾ/  , [n'rep], name of God
/ə/ + /l/  , [n'laʃ], mud suction
/ə/ + /ɾ/  , [n'var], thick wide tape
/ə/ + /a/  , [n'san], mark
/ə/ + /m/  , [n'munna], pattern

_Grammatical_

/ə/ + /kʰ/  , [n'khar'ma], to cleanse
/ə/ + /b/  , [n'gaʃana], to make to jump over, J.,N.
/ə/ + /c/  , [n'cama], to make one to dance
/ə/ + /l/  , [n'lama], to give bath

/β/ + other consonants.

_Lexical_

/β/ + /k/  , [p'kar], call, used in religious songs
/β/ + /c/  , [p'cas], fifty
/β/ + /t/  , [p'tal], under world
/β/ + /s/  , [p'ya], thirst, &s.
/β/ + /ɾ/  , [p'rupa], guest, J.,Th.,Sh.,T.,Bh.,F.
/β/ + /a/  , [p'sar(na)], (to)spread, J.,Th.,S.,Kas., Sh.,N.,Bh.,F.

_Grammatical_

/β/ + /l/  , [p'tama], to tear, J.,Th.,S.,Kas.,Sh.,E.
/β/ + /l/  , [p'lama], to make one to drink
/b/ - other consonants.

**Lexical.**

/b/ + /k/ , [b'ka(na)], to chest, J., Th., Ks., Sh., R., S., P.
/b/ + /s/ , [b'sama], stranger
/b/ + /c/ , [b'car], thought
/b/ + /ch/ , [b'cha(na)], to spread
/b/ + /t/ , [b'ta(na)], to tell
/b/ + /a/ , [b'dam], almond
/b/ + /p/ , [b'par], business
/b/ + /s/ , [b'sama], advance payment
/b/ + /r/ , [b'ra(ta)] (end of root), marriage party, J., Th., Sh., S., M.,
/b/ + /l/ , [b'lava], invitation

**Grammatical.**

/b/ + /y/ , [b'yama], get some
/b/ + /a/ , [b'sama], to make one to be settled.

/a/ - other consonants.

**Lexical.**

/a/ + /k/ , [a'ka(na)], to finish, B., R., P.
/a/ + /c/ , [a'dar], juggler
/a/ + /s/ , [a'yad], limit
/a/ + /l/ , [a'la(na)], to mix
/a/ + /e/ , [a'sala], spices.

**Grammatical.**

/a/ + /n/ , [a'nai], refusal
/a/ + /r/ , [a'ra(na)], to make to be beaten up
/a/ + /l/ , [a'la(na)], to make one to meet.
A/ - other consonants.

Lexical.

/ʌ/ + /k/ , [l'kʰa(na)], to hide
/ʌ/ + /s/ , [l'ga(ına)], to apply
/ʌ/ + /t/ , [l'tar], helpless
/ʌ/ + /m/ , [l'mari], cup-board, Sh., J., N., B., Th.
/ʌ/ + /j/ , [l'ya(aña)]", to bring

Grammatical.

/ʌ/ + /s/ , [l'ya(na)], to cause to apply
/ʌ/ + /v/ , [l've(na)], to get applied, Bs., P., T., Kl., S.

/s/- other consonants.

Lexical.

/s/ + /p/ , [s'pa ila], soldier
/s/ + /h/ , [s'ba], nature, J., Th., Bs., T., P.

Grammatical.

/s/ + /k/ , [s'kʰa ila], something achieved after a long desire
/s/ + /t/ , [s'ta ila], troubled woman.

/r/- other consonants.

Lexical.

/r/ + /k/ , [r'ka(na)], to stop
/r/ + /t/ , [r'ta(na)], to make empty
/r/ + /l/ , [r'la(na)], to mix, Bs., B., T., Kl., T.
d. Medial-clusters

Most of the medial-clusters are also due to the elision of /e/, /o/ in any syllable, except in the first, followed by the syllable having a long vowel, will be dropped and two consonants will come into close contact. As in:-

\[\text{[ca`la]a}, \text{ walks (he)} \quad \text{Cf. H. caleta}\]
\[\text{[jag`rata], waking whole} \quad \text{Cf. H. Jagerata right}\]
\[\text{[ker`pi], deed} \quad \text{Cf. H. kerani}\]

When the final syllable has long vowel and all the preceding syllables have short /e/, and second syllable from the beginning, has one of the following consonants viz. /r/, /m/, /n/, /s/, and /t/, then, except in the first syllable, /e/ in the other syllables will be dropped and like this the language has evolved a combination of three consonants. As in:-

\[\text{[ser`J`na], roaring} \quad \text{Cf. H. serajana}\]
\[\text{[ber`sa`na], raining} \quad \text{Cf. H. beresana}\]
\[\text{[se`ma`J`na], to understand} \quad \text{Cf. H. semajhana}\]
\[\text{[se`ma`J`di], understands} \quad \text{Cf. H. semajhati (she)}\]
\[\text{[se`ma`t`ra], orange} \quad \text{Cf. H. sentera}\]

Medial clusters:-

VI. + VI. do not have clusters, slight pause is heard between the two elements, but a cluster is found in the grammatical forms in rapid speech, when the
breath of the voiced consonant less than normal.

Examples:

[va ni Ja sekdɔ]  , he cannot go
[ui bekdi phira]  , she just goes around and talk rubbish.

Here the cluster is clear, but in an isolated word it is not so clear. Vl. + asp. do not make any cluster.

Two Vl. consonants do not make close contact. Retroflex consonants do not make any cluster, except with /h/ which is heard as a simple glide, as in [bəsəHyə], sat
[bəsəYa], cut. Any Vl.+bilabial Vl. is clear than bilabial Vl. + any Vl. /r/, /l/ and /s/ have close contact with almost all the consonants. Vl. asp+ /h/, /m/, /s/ or /r/ are less clear than /h/, /m/, /s/ or /r/ + Vl. asp.

An asterisk mark is placed over the words which medially the cluster is clear.

Medial consonant - clusters

/k/ + other consonants.

Lexical.
/k/ + /r/ , [chɔk'ra], a boy
/k/ + /h/ , [nek'ta], a man without nose.
/k/ + /k' / , [cek^la], pastry board
/k/ + /s/ , [bek'sa], box

Grammatical.
/k/ + /h/ , [bek'ta], barks or talks rubbish
/k/ + /s/ , [cek'ya],* lifted, N., ch., T.
/k/ + /s/ , [bek'sa], past, bestowed
\( /z/ + /\dot{a}/, [[\check{a}k'na]], \) backing, Kl.
\( /\dot{a}h/ + /\dot{a}/, [[\check{t}k'na]], \) else where

\( /\dot{a}h/ + \) other consonants.

**Lexical.**

\( /\dot{a}h/ + /r/ , [dekh'ra], \) separate
\( /\dot{a}h/ + /\dot{a}/, [makh'ni], \) butter, Bs., P.

**Grammatical.**

\( /\dot{a}h/ + /\dot{a}/, [[\check{a}k'ni]], \) saw
\( /\dot{a}h/ + /\dot{a}/, [Jehk'ni], \) wounded

\( /g/ + \) other consonant.

**Lexical.**

\( /g/ + /\dot{a}/, [meh'ji],\) hem
\( /g/ + /\dot{a}/, [meh'ta],\) beggar

**Grammatical.**

\( /g/ + /\dot{a}/, [dug'ya],\) picked
\( /g/ + /\dot{a}/, [leg'na],\) to get applied

\( /\dot{a}g/ + \) other consonant.

**Grammatical.**

\( /c/ + /\dot{a}/, [meh'ya],\) (he) danced

\( /\dot{a}ch/ + \) other consonants.

**Grammatical.**

\( /\dot{a}ch/ + /\dot{a}/, [pu\check{c}h'ya],\) asked, T., P., Bs., Kl., K.
\( /\dot{a}ch/ + /\dot{a}/, [puch'na],\) to ask
\( /\dot{a}ch/ - /\dot{a}/, [pich'la],\) back one

\( /\dot{a}l/ - \) other consonants.

**Lexical.**

\( /\dot{a}l/ - /\dot{a}/, \) ind [\(\check{b}l'li\)], light
/Ṣ/ + /m/, [la*ma], things
/Ṣ/ + /r/, [be*ra], millet

Grammatical
/Ṣ/ + /r/, [ga*ya],* mared, P., B., KI., BS., T.
/Ṣ/ + /a/, [be*a*na], ringing
/Ṣ/ + /a/, [aj*mana], to test

/Ṣ/ + other consonant.

Grammatical
/Ṣ/ + /r/, [pa*ya],* to m

/Ṣh/ + other consonant

Grammatical
/Ṣh/ + /r/, [be*p*ya],* sead ed

/Ṣ/ + other consonant.

Grammatical
/Ṣ/ + /a/, [be*p*ya]*, cut (P.T.)

/t/ + other consonants

Grammatical.
/t/ + /l/, [bet*lana], to tell
/t/ + /a/, [re*t*na], to get empty

/Ṣh/ + other consonants.

Grammatical.
/Ṣh/ + /r/, [peth*ya],* made cake of cow-dmg.
/Ṣh/ + /a/, [peth*na], to make cake of cow dmg.

/a/ + other consonants.

Lexical.
/a/ + /r/, [be*d*ri], monkey (she)
/a/ + /a/, [be*d*la], revenge, or exchange
\(/\i/ + /a/\), \([\text{bad'nam}]\),

\[\text{notorious}\]

\(/\i/ + /\a/\), \([\text{bad'na}]\),

\[\text{naughty}\]

**Grammatical**

\(/\i/ + /\a/\), \([\text{bad'lina}]\),

\[\text{to change}\]

\(/\i/ + /\a/\), \([\text{bad'na}]\),

\[\text{to tie}\]

\(/\i/\) + other consonants

**Lexical**

\(/\i/ + /\k/\), \([\text{tun'ka}]\),

\[\text{straw, J., Th., Ch., Sh., Ch., Ks.}\]

\(/\i/ + /\sh/\), \([\text{tan'sha}]\),

\[\text{salary}\]

\(/\i/ + /\a/\), \([\text{sen'tra}]\),

\[\text{orange}\]

\(/\i/ + /\d/\), \([\text{jan'da}]\),

\[\text{lock, Th., J., P., N.}\]

\(/\i/\) + other consonants

**Lexical**

\(/\i/ + /\k/\), \([\text{Jh'ap'ki}]\),

\[\text{a mak nap, J., Th., Ks., Sh., Ch., N., S.}\]

\(/\i/\) + other consonants

**Lexical**

\(/\i/\) + other consonants

**Lexical**

\(/\i/\) + other consonants

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**Lexical**
Grammatical.
/a/ + /a/, [leb'na], to search, Bs., P.
/a/ + other consonants.

Lexical.

/m/ + /k/ , {[dʰam'kʰ]}, threat,
{[tʰam'kʰ]}, Bs., Bs., P., T., Kl.
/m/ + /o/ , [kem'cor], lazy
/m/ + /j/ , [kem'jor], weak
/m/ + /o/ , [dayam'dessi], with force
/m/ + /b/ , [lam'bari], cup board
/m/ + /r/ , [mem'roll], grumbling

Grammatical.
/m/ + /k/, [cam'ka], shines

/r/ + other consonants.

Lexical.

/r/ + /k/ , [ber'ka], page
/r/ + /th/, [cer'kha], spinning wheel
/r/ + /g/ , [mur'ga], a cock
/r/ + /j/ , [ar'ji], application
/r/ + /t/ , [ar'ti], prayer
/r/ + /th/ , [ar'thi], bier for dead
/r/ + /a/ , [ser'di], winter
/r/ + /n/ , [ker'nasek], worth doing, J., Ks., S., ch.
/r/ + /p/ , [khu'pa], weeding instrument
/r/ + /r/ , [mer'yaq], burning coal
/r/ + /l/ , [per'li], other one
/r/ + /r/ , [ker'vach'ith], a festival when married women fast.
/r/ + /a/ , [ber'sat], rain

for es
Grammatical.

/r/ + /k/ , [ser'kai], slipped, put away
/r/ + /c/ , [per'cana], to console
/r/ + /t/ , [ber'tana], to distribute
/r/ + /s/ , [ber'sai], defect
/r/ + /a/ , [per'sa], spread
/r/ + /m/ , [ser'mana], to be ashamed
/r/ + /n/ , [ter'na], to swim

& & A/ + other consonants.

Lexical.
/A/ + /k/ , [mal'ka], tape, Bs., B., T., P., Sh.
/A/ + /t/ , [gel'ti], mistake
/A/ + /m/ , [sal'ma], gold thread

Grammatical.
/A/ + /a/ , [cal'di], while walking
/A/ + /n/ , [bal'na], to burn

/a/ + other consonants

Lexical.
/a/ + /k/ , [vas'ta], for
/a/ + /s/ , [per'syo], sweat, ka.
/a/ + /n/ , [nas'var], a snuff

Grammatical.
/a/ + /k/ , [khas'ka], moved away
/a/ + /l/ , [mes'1'na], to rub

The following are the final clusters. They are not very many in these dialects, only /a/, /æ/, /ʌ/, and /r/ make final clusters. These clusters are more clear in rapid speech. In normal speech or in an isolated word, a slight pause is inserted between the two elements.

**Lexical.**

/a/ + other consonants.

/a/ + /k/ , [cam'k], suddenly  
/a/ + /s/ , ([b]ælæm's] , Jo,S,ks,sh, ch.  
/{[n]ælæm's] , gentlešm  
{else where}

/a/ + /ɔ/ , [cam'k], shining
/a/ + /ŋ/ , [sam'ŋ], understanding
/a/ + /r/ , [kam'ŋ], back

/ʌ/ + other consonants.

/ʌ/ + /k/ , [tæl'k], up to, Jo,ch,th,s,sh, ks.
/ʌ/ + /d/ , ([b]æl'd] , full  
{Jo,th.]

/ʊ/ + other consonants.

/ʊ/ + /k/ , [phær'k], difference
/ʊ/ + /ɔ/ , [kær'ɔ], expenses
/ʊ/ + /ŋ/ , [kær'ŋ], debt
/ʊ/ + /ŋ/ , ([b]ær't], India  
{Jo,th,ks,s,sh, ch.}

/ʊ/ + /ŋ/ , [mær'd], dust
/ʊ/ + /n/ , [nærn], soft
Grammatical

\(/ h + / k / \) \{ [ dm'k ] \} J, Th, Sh, Sh, Ch, H, Ka, \\
\{ [ τ'm'k ] \} \text{threaten} \text{else where}

\(/ h + / k / \) \{ [ d'il'k ] \} J, Th, Sh, Sh, Ch, H, Ka, \\
\{ [ τ'il'k ] \} \text{loosen} \text{else where}

d. syntactical clusters

Syntactical clusters are formed in rapid speech by the contact of the final consonant of a word followed by the initial consonant of another word. In a sentence, it is the influence that brings about the clusters.

Examples:

1. ([nædɪ mæ nɔ tir'gɪ], J, Th, Sh, Sh, Ch, H, K, \\
\{ " nɔkka " \} \text{the boat floated in the river} \text{else where}

Separately, [nædɪ mæ nɔʃ nɔkka tir gɪ]

2. [tæm kɔp'si ca], \text{which one do you want} \text{else where}

Separately, [tæm kɔp sɪ ca]

3. [va mɛr'gɪ], \text{she died} \text{else where}

Separately, [va mɛr gɪ]

[va Jɛl'gɪ], \text{she was burnt} \text{else where}

Separately, [va Jɛl gɪ]

Sometimes the word, originally having contact between the two consonants, loses the contact and the contact takes place in the sentence itself. As in—
1. [naum khesam'kero a'ta de de b'ewa], J., Th., Sh., Ch.,
   Ks., S., R.

   [ "khesam'kere" = "py'ewa], T., Ks., P., Kl., R.

   [ "khesam'kere" = ""], Kl.

   one does and other suffers.

   separately, [----khesam k're---]

2. [serr't pa de], give on a bet.

   separately, [serr't pa de].
In this case S. Sawan Singh appeared before the judge and made the following statement.

"Undoubtedly, God is within him and the process to reach and see Him had been explained to the claimant. But according to my instructions, he did not labour hard honestly, therefore, he could not meet Him (God)."

Ultimately, on June 12, 1934, the suit was dismissed and S. Sawan Singh was acquitted of the charge.

After that, the General Secretary of the Vicharni Sabha paid his attention to the completion of the construction work of the Gurdwara Nanakgarh, Beas. On November 22, 1936, he made a request for four hundred rupees to the Executive Committee of the Local Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Baba Bakala.

The latter, in its meeting held on November 25, 1936, sanctioned rupees 125.00 only to the Vicharni Sabha as advance and its demand of four hundred rupees was kept pending. The proceedings of this meeting were transmitted to the head office of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, for its final approval.

The General Secretary of the Vicharni Sabha again approached the Local Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Baba Bakala, for monetary aid for the completion of the building.

70. Chaddha, Harish Chander, op. cit., p. 87.
71. The Daily Partap, Urdu, June 14, 1934, (Lahore), p. 11.
72. Unpublished Record of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, (Punjabi), File No.5-A-42, Year 1926-35, Resolution number 102, dated 25.11.1936 (hereafter referred to as File No.5-A-42 and resolution number along with its date).
73. Ibid.
2. I. 14. supra - segmental phonemes

2. I. 14.1. stress

Though stress is an important element in these dialects and causes a semantic difference, such instances are not many. Far has said that there is no stress in these dialects.

[calə], went; [cələ], make (it) move.
[sɪma], heard; [sɪmə], tell
[kes], stale; ['kes], tighten
[səl], moisture; [səl], sew

The following are some of the features of the incidence of stress.

(stress is mostly a matter of pitch and will be discussed later.)

1. stress in disyllabic words.

(a) If half long or long or short vowel occurs in both the syllables, stress is even, as in:
[dəde], give; [kələ], black
; [skəl], wisdom

(b) when the first syllable has long vowel and the second has short vowel, there is slight stress on the first syllable.
['əphət], difficulty; ['əpes], among themselves

; [tə'dər], a millet plant when ears are removed, J., Th., S., Ks., Ch.
(c) Stress is prominent on the final syllable when it has a long vowel and is preceded by a short vowel.

\[ \text{[es'am], easy} \quad , \quad \text{[ek'as], sky, Th.} \quad , \quad \text{[ej'am], stranger} \]

2. Stress in trisyllabic and quadrisyllabic words, which are not many in these dialects, the syllable with long vowel will have the stress. If the final syllable also has long vowel this will be more prominent, as in—

(a) Trisyllabic

\[ \text{[gebr'iti], pride, J., Th., s., Ks., Ch.} \]
\[ \text{[gebr'am'a], to be confused} \]
\[ \text{[dekr'apel], pushing, jerking} \]

(b) Quadrisyllabic

\[ \text{[depem'dess'i], suddenly} \]

2. **I. 14. 2. Pause.**

Pause is also one of the important elements in these dialects.

1. Pause with a word, which is more or less a syllabic pause.

\[ \text{[Uṭha'j], picked up} \quad , \quad \text{[Uṭh-a'j], got up and came} \]
\[ \text{[marj], beaten up} \quad , \quad \text{[ma-ri], o' mother} \]
\[ \text{[yilli], yellow} \quad , \quad \text{[pi-li], have drunk} \]
2. Pause in sentences.
   (a) \([\text{to kha na, Ja}]\) , you do not eat, so
       \([\text{to kha na, Ja}]\) , you eat, do not go
   (b) \([\text{[kam kera]}}\) \[\text{ks, T, P, kl, B}\] got done the work
       \([\text{kam} \quad \text{"}}\) else where
       \([\text{[kam ker, aya}]\) \[\text{ks, T, P, kl, B}\] did (you) do the work and
       \([\text{kam} \quad \text{"}}\) else where

3. Pause is longer before a stressed syllable.

   \([\text{Jem'a}}\), collected ; \([\text{ba'a}}\), make (Imp.)
   \([\text{sal'a}}\), advice

4. Pause between the two elements of double consonants
   is shorter than between consonant group.

   \([\text{benna}}\), bridegroom , \([\text{ben-a}}\), bridegroom
   \([\text{ketta}}\), spun , \([\text{kur-ta}}\), shirt

5. Pause is longer after tone.

   \([\text{p'ari}}\), heavy, \([\text{ks, P, T, kl, B}}\)
   \([\text{k'ere}}\), in the house ,
   \([\text{c'aller}}\), frill ,

   Pause, in the sentence, depends on the speaker.
In excited utterances, pause is very short while in sentences making a request, it is very long.
2. **14.3. Tone**

Tone is a significant element in these dialects. It affects an important semantic difference. Compare.

- \( [p^a], \) price, \( B_s, P, K_l, \) ; \( [p^a], \) put on \( B_s, T \)
- \( [j^c], \) pool ; \( [j^c], \) joint
- \( [j^a], \) weaver ; \( [j^a], \) burn

1. **Low rising tone**- is a substitute of aspiration sound. It is found in \( B_s, K_l, B, P, T \), while producing this tone the larynx goes down with a feeling of constraint and rises gradually to its normal position. It is represented by the sign \( /-^v/ \).

- \( [p^a], \) brother ; \( [t^m], \) property
  - ; \( [k^x], \) house

This tone is quite similar to the panjabi low rising tone.

2. **High falling tone**- This is represented by the sign \( /-^v/ \). In this tone the larynx rises quickly and falls quickly in the articulation of this tone.

- \( [b^x], \) outside  ; \( [b^a], \) excuse
  - ; \( [c^x], \) advise

3. **Low Tone**- is slightly different from low rising tone in these dialects. In the articulation of low tone the larynx goes down slightly.

This tone is similar to low rising tone and it should not be given a new name.
It is represented by the sign /\ before the vowel.

\*[ath], hand. J., Th., Ch., \* [\*cle], slow, R.s., P., T.,

Sh., S., N., Ks.

\*[ak'na], to drive all over except T.

4. **High Tone:** is heard only in imperative sentences.

It is represented by the sign // after the vowel.

/\ [Ja], go \* /\ [tɔ'] Ja], you go

/\ [tɔ' kha la], you take and eat

5. **Level Tone:** is a group of syllables having none of the tones above, as in.-

\* [\*a ya ta] J., Th., Sh., Ks., Ch., S., N.

\* [\*o - *] he came else there

\* [\*a ked ka cela goya] J., Th., Sh., Ks., Ch., S., N.

\* [\*a - da - *], he has come since long.

\* [\*a - ra - *] kl.


Pitch is most important in order to decide the meaning of the sentence concerned. It reveals question, emphasis, wonder, command, apology, request, blessing, curse and so on. Pitch is represented by the dots and stress by the sign, /\ /.

a. **Plain statement.**

In plain statement, pitch goes with the
stress. The higher the stress the higher the pitch. There is a pitch also on the most significant words in the sentence, as in-

1. 

\[
[\text{Jo ceyes ga ve'i siresa}], \quad \text{J., Th.}, \quad \text{T., Ks.}, \quad \text{Ch.}, \quad \text{S.}, \quad \text{H.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \ast \quad \text{ve'i} \quad \ast], \quad \text{there is rise} \quad \text{h.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \ast \quad \text{c'i} \quad \ast], \quad \text{there is fall} \quad \text{sh.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \text{capi} \quad \ast \quad \ast \quad \ast], \quad \text{Be.}, \quad \text{P.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \text{cay la se gir'la}], \quad \text{kl.}
\]

2. 

\[
[\text{beq'gi mooji ki chori ka potta 'oa}], \quad \text{J., B.}, \quad \text{S.}, \quad \text{Th.}, \quad \text{Ks.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \ast \quad \text{chok'ri} \quad \ast \quad \ast], \quad \text{elder aunt's Ch.}, \quad \text{Sh.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \ast \quad \text{di} \quad \ast \quad \ast], \quad \text{got a son} \quad \text{li.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \text{massi di kuri es} \quad \ast \quad \ast], \quad \text{Be.}, \quad \text{P.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \ast \quad \text{chok'ri} \quad \ast \quad \text{ho'a} \quad \ast \quad \ast], \quad \text{T.}
\]

\[
[\ast \quad \text{massi ni chotir cho'tu} \quad \ast], \quad \text{kl.}
\]

These are the simple sentences. Pitch is slightly higher only on the stressed word, otherwise the pitch is level.

**B. Negative sentences**

1. 

\[
[\text{mamni ni Jana}] \quad \text{J., Th.}, \quad \text{Ks.}, \quad \text{S.}, \quad \text{Ch.}, \quad \text{Sh.}, \quad \text{H.}
\]

\[
[\text{mamni ni Jana}], \quad \text{I do not want to go,}
\]

elsewhere
In these sentences pitch goes according to the stress and stress depends on the query of the speaker. As in the 2nd sentence, stress is on /tɔ/ and it has the highest pitch. If the speaker is more keen to know about the going the stress will be on the last word and pitch will be highest on the last syllable. In the last sentence the stress is on [kɪpɪ], so it has the highest pitch and
this type of sentences will end in a lower pitch.

A question asking for a reason has the highest pitch and the highest stress occurs in the interrogative particle, as in-

1. 
   \[ {\text{why did you come?}} \]

   \[ {\text{else where}} \]

2. 
   \[ {\text{why don't you mast}} \]

   \[ {\text{in furnace, fuel, etc.}} \]

   \[ {\text{else where}} \]

In these sentences the highest pitch is on the interrogative particles and the first syllable has secondary pitch.

A warning

1. 
   \[ {\text{just go and see, else where}} \]

2. 
   \[ {\text{pitch is highest on both the verbs}} \]

   \[ {\text{say and see}} \]
e. Advice.

1. 

{[teme Jana cafe], J., Th., Ks., Ch., Sh., N., S.,
{[teme mu - - - - - - - - - -], you should go,
else where

2. 

[Jada na bol], do not speak much

In these sentences the highest pitch is on the
last syllable. The syllable in the second word has
a higher pitch than level pitch.

f. Wonder.

1. 

{[tes/kar din the bukka - - - - -], are you
{[tes - - - - yu/khaka - - - -], hungry for the last four
days, else where

2. 

[va mera gaya], has he died

In these sentences pitch is higher than the level
pitch but the first syllable is more stressed than the last
one.
5. **Commands.**

Highest pitch with stress is on the principal verb, the other syllables being pronounced in a low tone. But if a specific thing is ordered, stress and pitch are high on the word denoting it and other words and verbs are pronounced in a low tone. As in:

1. ______
   
   [œk'le], pick up

2. ______
   
   {[mussel te k'ita], pound with J., Th., T., B., Ch., S., Ks., B. S., P., Sh., K.}
   {[mule sethi * ], hammer, B. S., P., Sh., K., B. S., P., Sh., K.}
   {else where}

3. ______
   
   {[tö hi us gel likal Ja], J., Th., P., B. S., Ch., Ks., B. S., P., Sh., K., B. S., P., Sh., K.}
   {you also go with him, Kl.}
   {[ = tin sei = ],}

b. **Blessings.**

In such sentences pitch is high on the last syllable.

1. ______
   
   {[ panesser tame but de], J., Th., S., Ch., Ks., S., B. S., P., Sh., K., B. S., P., Sh., K.}
   {may God give you much more}
   {[ = tenn = ], B. S., T., P., Kl., B. S.}
2.1.14.5. The syllable and syllabication

The following are the syllabic patterns in these dialects.

a. Monosyllable.

V    -    [i],    this, kl.
VC   -    [er],    and
        [ar],    this side
VCC  -    [ar],    in fact
CV   -    [ca],    desire
CVC  -    [ca],    manners, J., ks, Ch., S., Sh., N., S.
        [maс],    dance
CVCC -    [saгJ],    understanding
        [taκ't],    strength
CGV  -    [k'pa],    cotton, Be., P.
CCVC -    [k'mar],    potter

A very large number of words in these dialects is monosyllabic. The question of syllabication, of such words, does not arise there in.
b. *syllabic* words are next to monosyllabic words in importance as regards their number.

| V + V  | [ai],    | she came          |
| V + CV | [uthu],  | naughty, J., Ch., Ks., S. |
| V + LCV | [itti],  | just now          |
| V + LCV | [esi],   | eighty            |
| V + CVC | [ojhAI], | obstruction       |
| V + L  | [esam],  | easy              |
| V + CVC | [ak>ki], | one-eyed, J., Ch., Ks., S., Th. |
| V + CVCC | [amemb], | crowd, J., Ch., Ks., S. |
| V + CCV | [ak>ro], | to drive away     |
|         | [Umka],  | such a one        |

**Syllabication.**

In these words both syllables, the first starting with V and the final syllable ending in V i.e. open syllable, are clear. But the final one is more pronounced and stressed, comparing the first syllable starting with a long vowel, to the syllable starting with a short vowel, the syllable with long vowel is more prominent. In these words like this V + CVC and V + CVCC and V + CCV. The syllable with a long vowel is more pronounced. If both the vowels are short then the initial syllable will be more clear than the second one.
Intervocalic long consonant is rather complicated, as it is a long consonant, it cannot be separated as in [akhkham], [assam]. Very often these words are pronounced as [a + khkham], [a + ssam], but sometimes [akh + kham], [as + sam], and syllabic pause is very clear. In [a + i] and [u + i] also syllabic pause is clear. This has been already mentioned under the chapter diphthongs, viz. that diphthongs are not really diphthongs, strictly speaking they are the combination of two vowels.

2.

VC + V - [ur], here, kl.
- [ar], a saw
VC + VC - [ad ar], (to) undo
- [ed ar], credit
VC + CV - [ur la], first one
- [as a], lazy
VC + CVC - [uj bek], fool, J., Ch., S., Kh., Th.
- [aj re], now a days, J., Th., Sh., Kh., Ch., S., N.
VC + CVV - [ad bai], teasing, J., Ch., Kh, S., Kh.

Syllabication.

In this group of disyllabic words, the conditions are the same as in 1. group. The open syllable is clear, the first syllable is clearer than the second, whether the vowel is short or long as in VC + CVC. As the second syllable in VC + CVV has the diphthong it is doubtful whether the word should be considered disyllabic or trisyllabic.
3.

VCC + CVC = [st'nal], use

A few words are found under this group. Both syllables have equal importance.

4.

CV + V = [gōa], cow dung

EXAM = [jua], gambling

CV + VC = [gurar], a place where dried cow dung is kept. J., Ch., Ks., S., Th.

CV + CV = [coba], back bitter. J., Ch., Ks., S.

- [gali], street

CV + CVV = [sepa], soldier

- [sīpa], soldier

CV + CVC = [tāder], a millet plant, after the ears have been removed. J., Th., Ks., S., Ch.

- [jehep], fool

- [jebab], answer

CV + CCV = [jup'pi], a hut. J., Th., Sh., Ks., S., S., Ch.

- [lum'pi], fox

CV + S VVC = [dīyut], a small platform on which an earthen lamp is kept.

CV + S VC = [thaď'ya], rich, Ks.

- [ter'ya], swamp

CV + L CVC = [settep], ready, J., Ks., Ch., S., Th.

- [Jarrpėp], slap

Syllabication.

In this group the first form CV + V presents the same old problem of diphthongs, but the syllabic pause
is quite obvious. Both the syllables, with long or short vowel, are equally pronounced. In CV + VC also both the syllables are clear. In CV + CV and CV + CVV the second syllable is more clear and stressed. In CV + CVC the first syllable is more clear, whether it has a long or short vowel. Syllables in CV + CVC, are equally pronounced. In CV + SCVC and CV + LCVC both the syllables are clear. In CV + SCVC, because of the open syllable, the second syllable is more prominent.

5.
CVC + V - [calo], let us go
CVC + VC - [garep], a circle is made of earth around the grinding mill.
CVC + CV - [kem′r1], a stick, Th.
- [garm′l], heat
CVC + CVC - [meat′ker], a hole of mouse, J., Ka., Sh., Cha., Sa.
- [maet′ter], master
- [sam′san], a cemetery
CVC + CVCC - [θem′ker′n], teasing
CVC + CCO - [meat′ri], joke
- [maet′ri], teaching
CVC + C^3VV - [tek′ri]; rich (obli.), J., Th., Cha., Ka., Sa.
CVC + CTV - [garm′ni], pride
CVC + CVC + CVC - [gar′mai], heat
- [car′gir′d], all around.

syllabication.

The open syllable is, of course, more pronounced than any other. So in CVC + V, CVC + CV, CVC + CCV, CVC + C^3VV, CVC + CVV, but both syllables are clear, but the
second syllable is more clear compared to the first one, whether it has long or short vowel. In closed syllables as in CVC + VC, CVC + CVC, CVC + CVCC, the syllable with long vowel is more clear than the syllable with short vowel.

6.

CVCC + VC - [lem^ber], tall
CVCC + CV - [ger-*li], a kind of fruit
CVCC + CVC - [lem*b*g], a man with long legs

7.

CCV + V - [p*rail], belonging to others
            - [k*lad], polish
CCV + CV - [b*pard], businessman
CCV + CVC - [kh*leper], big pieces of cow dung or earth, J., Th., Sh., Ch., ks., S., N., T., n.

8.

CCVC + CV - [m*sal*c1], torch bearer

9.

c^SVV + V - [t*yai], thirty
c^SVV + CV - [b*yali], bride
c^SVV + CVC - [b*yalis], fortytwo, Sh., J., Th., Ch., N., S., Ks.

syllabication.

In all the disyllabic words, the open syllable and the syllable with the long vowel are both clear, though the latter is clearer than the former.
Note-

It is very doubtful whether some of them are
disyllabic or trisyllabic, as [mes·kri], or [mes·keri],
[ser·sli] or [ser·sali]. These are doubtful in an isolated
word but they are undoubtedly disyllabic in rapid speech.

c. Trisyllabic

Trisyllabic words are not very many in these the
dialects. All the syllables are clear in trisyllabic words.

1.
V + VCV - [šgara], burning coal
VC + CVCC - [sit′mani], sky - colour

2.
VC + CVV - [iijet′dar], honourable.

3.
CV + CVV - [nebltta], one who does not have son

4.
CVC + CVCC - [tham′kerm], teasing, J., $s$, $th$.
VC + CVCC - [kerm′nasaj], worth going, J., $s$, $ch$.
VC + CVCC - [seb′riti], cow-ding mixed with earth,
all over except hs., $r$, $al$

5.
CVCC + CV - [lebura], sugarcane of first corp.

6.
CVCC + CVCC - [bam′biri], anything that revolves
on its axis.

7.
CVCC + CVCC - [num′ber car], head man in the village
8.

CVCV + CVC - [gumnam], one who keeps things in mind, does not speak out.

9.

CVVV + CV - [pet-yari], basket, B., P., R., K., T.

10.

SVCVC + SVVCV - [yar-yana], friendship

Syllabication.

All the syllables are clear but the first syllable is clearer whether the vowel is short or long. If the final syllable is an open syllable, then this will be clearer than any other syllable in this group.

d. Words with four syllables are very rare.

11.

CVCCV + CCVCV - [dey-am-deed], suddenly

Syllabication.

The syllable with long vowel is no more clearly pronounced than others, but all the syllables are clear in four syllabic words.
3. |Morphophonemics.

Vocables have been studied in the last chapters, but in speech the same vocable may assume various other forms on account of their grammatical forms and their function in the sentence.

a. **Lengthening of consonants.**

A consonant is lengthened-

1. In forming plural.

- [bat], talk ; [battak], talks
- [chok’re], a boy ; [chokk’re], boys
- [gaqi], rail ; [gaddiyâ], rails

2. In forming past tense or present tense

- [ka'na], to cut ; [ka'ja], cut or cuts
- [gaq'na], to fix ; [gepga], fixed or fixes
- [bol'na], to speak ; [bolla], spoke, speaks

3. In forming oblique.

- [me'j], I ; [manne], me
- [us'ne], he ; [umne], he

4. In forming adjectives.

- [kub], hunch-back, kâ, p, b, t, r
- [silo], moisture ; [sila], moist
- [lil], indigo ; [lilla], blue

5. By adding prefix.

- [put], son, j, th, s, n, k, s, ch, n
- [neputta], one who does not have son
b. In forming plural or plural oblique slide /ʊ/ is inserted after stem-final vowel

[chora], a boy, J., Th., ; [chor'ya], to the boys
[chora], a girl, * ; [choriya], girls
[becca], a child ; [becca], children

Suppletion of stem

c. Replacement of consonants

1. In forming past tense,

[janä], to go ; [gaya], went

2. In forming transitive verbs,

[chuda'na], to be separated ; [chod'na], to break
[post'na], to be torn ; [paga'na], to tear
[lok'na], to be sold ; [becon'na], to sell
[phud'na], to burst ; [phog'na], to break, to burst

d. Loss of lengthening of consonants.

1. In forming transitive verbs,

[dubbona], to be immersed ; [g'bona], to immerse

e. Vowel-change

1. In forming transitive or casual /i/, /a/, /u/, /e/, /æ/ and /o/ generally change to /ə/.

[jit'na], to win, ; [jetana], to cause to win,

[sina], to sew ; [[sevana]

[hus'na], to enter ; [[hosa], to cause to

[hus'na], to enter forcibly, J., Th., Sh., Kh.,
S., N. ; [hosa], to cause to

Kh., Th., Sh., Kh.,
S., N. ; ks., s., n.
[c'Ulipa], to swing; [c'ula], to cause to swing.

[bac'na], to sell; [beka'vana], to cause to sell.

[p'ear'na], to put on; [pe'na], to cause to put on.

[bol'pa], to speak; [balapa], to cause to speak.

2. /a/ changes to /o/ and /e/ to /a/ in forming transitives and causals.

[Jag'na], to awake; [Jagan]a], to cause to awake.

[b'aga], to run; [b'aga], to cause to run.

[be'hna], to fasten; [be'hna], to fasten.

[bal'na], to be hurnt; [bal'na], to hurn.

3. Rarely /ae/ changes to /a/ and /e/ in forming causals.

[k'apa], to say; [k'apa], to cause to say; [k'evana], to cause to say.

[te'rna], to swim; [te'rna], to cause to swim; [te'vana], to cause to swim.

4. Vowels changes by adding suffixes.

[khal], game; [khalapi], player.

[lo'a], iron; [lo'var], blacksmith.

5. Usually initial 'a in unstressed short vowel is dropped in forming transitive and /e/ changes to /a/ or /a/.

[Uder'na], to be undone; [dem'pa], to undo.

[Uthana], to get up; [thapa], to cause to get up or to pick up.
6. **Initial root vowel in [\^ona\], to be or to become** change to /u/ in present tense and past tense.

\[ \text{\^ona\}, \text{to be} \quad ; \quad [\text{\^u}da\], \text{happens} \]
\[ [\text{\^u}a\], \text{happened} \]

7. **/e/ changes to /i/ or /o/.

\[ [\text{dana\}], \text{to give} \quad ; \quad [\text{diya\}], \text{given} \]
\[ [\text{daya\}], \text{"} \]
\[ [\text{mithha\}], \text{sweets} \quad ; \quad [\text{mithha\}], \text{sweet} \]
\[ [\text{mil\}], \text{(to) meet} \quad ; \quad [\text{malap\}], \text{meeting} \]

8. **/u/ changes to /o/.

\[ [\text{ut\}], \text{camel (masc.)} \quad ; \quad [\text{u\^ti\}], \text{camel (fem.)} \]

9. **Alternates of Numerals. (Lexical)**

\[ \{ [ek] \}, \text{one} - \{ k \}, \quad ; \quad [ka\^la\], \text{alone} \]
\[ [ka\^ti\], \text{thirtyone} \]
\[ [ka\^v\^e\], \text{ninety one} \]
\[ (ka\^\^e\^ra) \]
\[ \{ ka\^\^ra\}, \text{one fold} \]
\[ \{ ka\^\^ra\} \]
\[ - \{ k-y\} \quad ; \quad [k-y\^ve\], \text{ninetyone} \]
\[ - \{ ik\} \quad ; \quad [ik\^ti\], \text{thirtyone} \]
\[ [ik\^s\^a\], \text{smooth} \]
\[ - \{ g-y\} \quad ; \quad [g-y\^\^ra\], \text{al even} \]
\[ - \{ y\} \quad ; \quad [y\^ra\], \text{"} \]
- { ak } , [birok], about twenty
  { akevæ }, ninety-nine

[do], two  - { da } , [dura], two old,
  { dapa }, twice
  { diga }, twice

- { da } , [dewa], with two months

- { b } , [bai], twenty-two
  { bais }, "

- { by } , [byali], forty-two

{[tin], three - { ta } , [terasi], eighty-three
  {[tali], forty-three

- { ti } , [tiya], third
  { tis-ra }, "
  [tisde], number 3 in cards

- { te } , [ter], thirteen
  { tsei }, twenty-three
  { testta }, seventy-three

- { ty } , [tyai], one third

- { tre } , [treppe], fifty-three

- { tæ } , [tivajia], "

- { ter } , [tertali], forty-three
  { testæ } , [testali], "

[cer], four  - { ca } , [cerassi], eighty-four
  { sehtai }, one fourth
- {c}  
  [cə̃ːja], fiftyfour
- {ç}  
  [çɔdʒə], fourteen
  [çɔdʒa], twentyfour
  [çɔ], four fold
  [çɔʊːə], *
- {cɔ}  
  [cɔθha], one fourth
- {çɔ}  
  [çɔθh], sixtyfour
  [çɔseθh], *
- {çə}  
  [çurĩja], fifty four

{[pəʃə]} five - {pec}  
  [pecət], committee of five members
  [pecəs], fifty
  [pecəsə], eightyfive
  [pecətər], seventyfive
- {pə}  
  [pəsər], five seers
  [pətəlis], fortyfive
  [pətəli], *
- {pəd}  
  [pədərə], fifteen
- {pə}  
  [pətəls], thirty five
  [pətt], *
  [pəsət], sixtyfive
  [pəθ], *
- {pə}  
  [pəsə], five hundred
  [pəsə], *

{[cie]} six - {che}  
  [cieka], number six in cards
{[cie]} six - {che}  
  [cieka], number six in cards
- {çi}  
  [çiə], six six
  [çiə], thirty six
  [çiət], thirty six
  [çiətə], *
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- \{ch\'ya\}
  - [ch\'yaseh], sixty six
  - [ch\'ya\'th],
  - [ch\'ya\'t],

- \{chi\'ya\}
  - [ch\'yaseh],

- \{che\}
  - [che\'tter], seventy six

- \{so\}
  - [sola\'] sixteen
  - [sola\'],

\{[sat]\}, seven
\{[s\'tt]\}

- \{sat\}
  - [sattass], eighty seven
  - [setas], twenty seven
  - [setall], forty seven

- \{sa\}
  - [sath], sixty
  - [sathh]
  - [sathh],

- \{s\'}
  - [sa\'t\'h], sixty seven

\{[s\'th]\}, eight
\{[s\'th\']\}

- \{s\'th\}
  - [s\'hett\'is], thirty eight
  - [s\'het\'k],
  - [s\'het\'k],
  - [s\'h\'t\'v\'as\']i], gold-coin
  - [th\'v\'as\']i],

- \{s\'}
  - [s\'h\'t\'v\'as\']i],
  - [th\'v\'as\']i],
- {tha}, [tha:l̂sa], twenty eight
  - {phasi},

- {no}, nine
  - {na}, [na:l̂sa], eight nine
  - {naa},
  - {naa:s},
  - {na}, [naasai],

- {ni}, [ni:mve], ninety nine
  - {nin'yaneve},

- {das}, ten
  - {sa}, [tera:s], thirteenth day
    - {bis}, twenty
  - {sa:s}, [peca:s], fifty
  - {sa}, [pa:sa],
  - {sa:a}, [ca:da], fourteen

- {ra}, [evari], eleven
  - {ar}, [sette:r], seventy

[bis], twenty
- {bis}, [cobi:s], twenty four
- {lis}, [bais], twenty two
- {i}, [bai],
[tis], thirty
- {tis}, [chattis], thirty six
- {tī}, [chatti], thirty six

{[calis]}, forty
- {tālis}, [ketalis], forty one
- {tali}, [ketali], 

{[pēsas]}, fifty
- {vēn}, [kyaven], fifty one
- {vēn}, [ryaven], 

- {vēn}, [coyven], fifty four
- {vēn}, [tīreppen], fifty three
- {vēn}, [tīrivēnJa], 

{[səṭh]}, sixty
- {sēṭh}, [Ikṣeth], sixty one
- {sēṭh}, [ch'yassṭh], sixty six
- {sēṭh}, [chṭṛṣṭh], 
- {sēṭh}, [pāṭh], sixty five
- {sēṭh}, [sēṭ'sēṭh], sixty seven

[setter], seventy
- {setter}, [upsetter], sixynine
- {setter}, seventy two

[assī], eighty
- {assī}, [b'yassī], eighty two

[nebba], ninety
- {nēva}, [ninm'va], ninynine
- {nēva}, [ninyn'va], th
6. Alternates in pronouns (lexical)

[me], I - \{ma\} , \{men\} , by me
               ; \{men\} , to me

[ai], - \{me\} , \{mera\} , mine

[am], we - \{ma\} , \{mar\} , our
               ; \{mam\} , to us
               ; \{mam\} , to us

[\{\}]

[ta],

[\{\}], you(sing.) - \{te\} , \{tare\} , by you
               ; \{tare\} , to you
               ; \{tare\} , 

               ; \{ti\} , \{tita\}, from you

               ; \{te\} , \{tera\}, your

[\{\}]

[\{\}], you(pl.) - \{the\} , \{thern\}, to you
               ; \{thara\}, your

[\{\}]

[\{\}], this(sing.) - \{in\} , [im\{\}], by this
               ; \{im\{\}], 

[\{\}]

[\{\}], these(pl.) - \{in\} , [im\{\}], by these, to
               ; [im\{\}], 
               ; [im\{\}], 

[\{\}]

[\{\}]

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(For points for numerals and pronouns please see Chapter IV, The numerals and Chapter V the pronoun)