PART III

CENTRAL AND NORTH BHILI
Comparison of C and N Bhili
-a Phonemics-

The phonemic inventory is same in both the dialects. Six vowels, two height contrasts in vowels, two semivowels, twenty six consonants, that is sixteen stops (four fold contrast in stop consonants), one affricate, two spirants, two laterals, one trill and four nasals are there in both the dialects. Of course there are some major differences in their syllabic structures and in allophonic distribution. Major differences are listed below:

1. In C Bhili only six complex peaks are permissible. i.e. /@y/, /ay/, /uy/, /oy/, /@w/ and /aw/. (For examples see pp. 26).

In N Bhili there are eight permissible complex peaks. i.e. /@y/, /ay/, /uy/, /oy/, /@w/, /aw/, /uw/, and /ow/. (For examples see pp. 132).

In C and N Bhili /w/ and /y/ are treated as semivowels while in Gujarati /w/, /y/, and /h/ can be treated as semivowels.

2. In C Bhili only one consonant cluster /jy/ is permissible in initial position (for examples see pp. 27) while in N Bhili only two consonant clusters /sy/ and /jy/ are permissible in initial position. (For examples see pp.133).
It means no consonant cluster is permissible as onset or coda except /jy/ in C Bhili and /sy/ /jy/ in N Bhili.

In Gujarati, consonant clusters are permissible as onset and coda.

i.e. /praN/ - soul
     /pusp/ - flower
     /m@li/ - gymnast
     /smruti/ - remembrance
     /k@sT/ - pain

3. In C Bhili aspirated stops usually occur in initial and medial positions except some exceptions. /p"ak'/ - wing, /"ak'/ - eye, /ab'/ - sky.

In N Bhili aspirated stops usually occur in initial position except two exceptions. /beT'o/ - sit and /kaT'u/- strong or hard.

In Gujarati, aspirated stops can be treated as consonant clusters or sequences of two independent phonemes.

4. In C Bhili /j/ has only two allophones; Û [j] and [z]. (For examples see pp.22) while in N Bhili /j/ has three allophones; [c], [j] and [z].
However conditioning factors of [j] and [z] are similar in C and N Bhili.

In Gujarati / j / /c/ and / z / can be treated as independent phonemes though / z / can be treated as peripheral and loan element in Gujarati.

5. Homorganic geminate consonants occur in C Bhili only in unaspirated stop series.

i.e. / kappu / - to cut
     / s@kkul / - a knife
     / dabbu / - to press
     / awwu / - to come.
     / r@mmu / - to play.

Homorganic geminate consonants do not occur in N Bhili except one exception.

i.e. / hanmmu / - vegetable

In Gujarati, all stops and afficate can occur in homorganic geminated series.
We have noticed one difference in the morphophonemics of C and N Bhili.

1. In C Bhili

\[
\begin{align*}
g & \quad / - y / \ j \\
\text{i.e.} & \quad / \text{mag-} y \text{u} / \quad / \text{majy} u / \quad - \text{begged} \\
& \quad / \text{wag-} y \text{u} / \quad / \text{wajy} u / \quad - \text{hurt} \\
& \quad / \text{lag-} y \text{u} / \quad / \text{lajy} u / \quad - \text{felt}
\end{align*}
\]

2. In N Bhili

\[
\begin{align*}
g & \quad / - y / \ g \\
\text{i.e.} & \quad / \text{m} \text{ag-} y \text{u} / \quad / \text{magy} u / \quad - \text{begged} \\
& \quad / \text{wag-} y \text{u} / \quad / \text{magy} u / \quad - \text{hurt} \\
& \quad / \text{lag-} y \text{u} / \quad / \text{l} \text{agy} u / \quad - \text{felt}
\end{align*}
\]

(ii) Morphotactics

Morphotactics rules are mainly common in C and N Bhili but two rules are different.

1. In C Bhili verb bases ending in /-e/ have an alternant shape ending in /-j/ before 1st person sg. of indicative and 2nd person pl. of imp. and an alternant shape ending in /-i/ before relational /i/ and perfective (For examples see pp.34).

In N Bhili verb bases ending in /-e/ have an alternant shape ending in /-@/ before 1st sg.pl. of indicative and an alternant shape ending in /-i/ before relational /i/ and perfective. (For examples see pp.139).
2. In G Bhili verb bases ending in /-a/ have an alternant shape ending in /-∅/ before 1st person sg. of indicative and 2nd person pl. of imp. (For examples see pp. 35)

In N Bhili verb bases ending in /-a/ have an alternant shape ending in /-∅/ before 1st person sg. pl. of indicative and future. (For examples see pp. 139)

(iii) Morphemes

Nouns

Both the dialects have similar patterns in nouns. Both have three genders, two numbers and similar systems. Differences noticed in nominal systems are mentioned below.

C Bhili

1. In C Bhili /a-/ and /i~im-/ are used as this and he, she, it, they, that. Both do not take number markers and take -ne obj. marker and -∅ sub. marker.

2. The first six numerals have varying type of corresponding ordinals and thereafter ordinaliser /-m-/ regularly forms a variable type of ordinal.

N Bhili

1. In N Bhili /@∅-/ and /w@∅-/ are used as this and that, he, she, it. Both take two numbers and -ne ∅@y obj. markers and -∅@e sub. marker.

2. The first numeral has varying type of corresponding ordinal and thereafter ordinaliser /-m-/ regularly forms a variable adj. type of ordinal.
3. Location marker

/ h/ takes GN suffixes whenever GN suffixes are taken by the preceding substantives. If it does not precede any substantive it takes sg.neu.gender suffix.

i.e. / gerho so ro jyo / house from a boy went
/ gerhi so ri awi / house from a girl came
/ gerh® so r® jy® / house from children went
/ gerh® kam he / house at work is

i.e. / soro gerh® g@yo / a boy house from went
/ ruk®aperh® so ri s®di / a tree from girl fell.
/ gerh® so r® g@jy® / house from children went
Both the dialects have similar verbal systems. The main difference is that the auxiliary verb /he/ is not inflected for PN suffixes in C Bhili while the auxiliary verb /h-/ in N Bhili is inflected for PN suffixes (For examples see No.5 below).

The rest of the patterns of both the dialects are mainly common. Differences are listed below:

### C Bhili

1. 1st person pl. of indicative
   - /jye/

2. Allomorphs of future morpheme are different in both the dialects and the conditioning of the allomorphs is also different.
   - /-h- ~ - he /
   - /-h-/ occurs before all the three PN. Future
   - /-he/ occurs only after future auxiliary /we-/.
   - (For examples see pp. 69-73).

3. The future auxiliary /we-/ is unmarked for PN.
   - The allomorphs of the

### N Bhili

1. 1st person pl. of indicative
   - / - @ /

2. i.e. /@m k@r@ /we are doing
   - /@m bol@ /we are speaking
   - /@m j@jye /we are going

3. Auxiliary verb /h-/ is not inflected for future.
auxiliary are /he/ to /we/. The suppletive allomorph /we-/ is suffixed by future suffix /-he/ for all PN.

4. Inflectional set of PN suffixes for future are different in both the dialects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

future +

verb base +

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(For examples please see pp.70.)

5. Auxiliary verb /-he/ is unmarked with reference to PN. It remains constant in all the person numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sg.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>φ</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

verb base + future +

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
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(For examples please see pp.172.)

Lexicology.

There are differences in lexical items of both the dialects. Major lexical differences are listed below.
1. Adjectives.
   a. Qualitative demonstrative adj.
      
      /i/ : /@N-/ this
      /e pel-/: /w@N- ~ pel-:/ that

   b. Quantitative demonstrative adj.
      
      /@tr-/: /@tr-/ this much

   c. Interrogative adj.
      
      /ketr-/: /keTl-:/ how much

2. Pronouns
   a. 1st person sg.
      
      /ü/: /mi/: I

   b. demonstrative pronoun.
      
      /i pel-/: /w@N- ~ pel- ~ ti-/ he, she, it, that, they

   c. Inclusive pronoun.
      
      /apD- ~ apuN/: /apD-/: we (inclu.)

   d. reflexive pronouns.
      
      /jat/: /@nD -/: oneself.
e. Interrogative pronouns.

/ kuN- /  
/ kon - /  
/ kuN - /  
/ hū /  
/ kʊ /  
/ kuN /  
/ k@y /  

/ keN - /  
/ ken - /  
/ kʊN - /  
/ hū /  
/ k@y /  

f. possessive pronoun

/ keN- /  
/ k@yk - /  

/ kuNek /  
/ k@y /  

Negation.

Negation markers

/ ne~ni / are in free variation.
/ n@t'i / is a negative auxiliary verb.
/ k@ke / prohibitive is not noticed in this data.

Negation markers

/ ne~na / are in free variation. / m@t'i / a negative auxiliary is not noticed in this data. / m@y / is a negative auxiliary.

4. One connective is:

/ puN ~ p@N /  

/ p@N / - but-while,

Though some important and prominent differences are noticed, both the dialects are closely related. Both the dialects are close to Gujarati language.