APPENDIX

* A note on morpho-phonemic rules of Gujarati and Bhili:

Close similarity is noticed in the morpho-phonemic rules of Gujarati and Bhili.

1. In Gujarati statement is :-
   A morphophonemic sequence of //ii// is phonemically represented as /i/. Thus,
   i // - i / i: /piis/ // I will drink /pis/

   In Bhili statement is :-
   A morphophonemic sequence of //ii// is phonemically represented as /i/.
   i // - i / i : // lii // after taking /li /

2. In Gujarati statement is :-
   (A) P // - B/ B ;
   (B) B // - P/P

* Of course, I follow the model given by Dr. P.B. Pandit in his typed copy of "A grammatical sketch of Gujarati" for my description. Here I took morpho-phonemics and morpho-tactics statements of Gujarati, already stated by Dr. P.B. Pandit, for this comparison. My guide Dr. P.B. Pandit, has already stated 25 morpho-phonemic rules. I took here some relevant statements.
P and B represent homorganic consonants. Apart from the voiceless and voiced consonants of the same varga (class) - velar, palatal, retroflex, dental, bilabial - other consonant sets are also treated as homorganic. They are (note the order):

i. dental stop + retroflex stop
ii. dental stop + palatal affricate
iii. palatal affricate + sibilants s, š.

In Bhili statement is:
A sequence of homorganic //vl vd// stop or affricate is /vd vd/:

vl //-- vd/vd

Examples from Gujarati are:
// thak #yo // fatigue was gone /thagg#yo/
// m@khadha // ate chick-peas /m@kkhadha/
// paNcj@mmana// five will eat /paNjj@mmana/
// aj cor // this is the thief /accor/
// vađ@pyo // he jumped over the fence/vatt@pyo/
// paŃdubi // the bench sank /paddbi/
// ratdi // day and night /raddi/
// kudto // jumping /kutto/ etc.
Examples from Bhili are:-

rat daDo // day and night // raddaDo /
hat DeLi // seven branches // haDDaLi /
hat ToTi // seven ear-ring // haTToTi /
wat janyi // story known // wajJaNyI /
 hap b@Ljyo // serpent burnt // habb@Ljyo / etc.

In morpho-tactics also there are similar rules.

In Gujarati the statement is :-

(i) All the vowel ending bases have an alternant shape ending with - v - before passive and causal morphomes.

In Bhili the statement is :-

(1) All the vowel ending verb bases have an alternant shape ending with / - w - / before passive and causal morphes.

Examples from Gujarati are :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dho</td>
<td>~ dhov</td>
<td>de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kho</td>
<td>~ khov</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koh</td>
<td>~ kohv</td>
<td>bih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moh</td>
<td>~ mohv</td>
<td>etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s@ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples from Bhili are:

(a) /d'o-/~d'ow-/ ~ /le-/~lew-/ ~ /hu-/~huw-/ ~
(b) /jo-/~jow-/ etc. ~ /ke-/~kew-/ etc.
(c) /pi-/~piw-/ ~ /ga-/~gaW-/ ~
(d) /bi-/~biw-/ etc. ~ /k'a-/~k'aw-/ etc.

In Gujarati the statement is:

(ii) Bases ending in /-o/ and /-oh/ have an alternant ending in /-u/ and /-uh/ before 2nd person pl. and 3rd person.

In N. Bhili the statement is:

verb bases ending in /-o/ have an alternant shape ending in /-u/ before 2nd person sg.pl. of indicative, 3rd person sg.pl. of indicative and 2nd person pl. of imp. and pol.imp.

Examples from Gujarati are:

kho ~ kho-
ro ~ ru-
loh ~ luh-
doh ~ duh- etc.

Examples from Bhili are:

/d'o-/~d'u-/ ~
/k'o-/~k'u-/ ~
/jo-/~ju-/ etc.
In Gujarati the statement is: -

(iii) Bases ending in - e and - Eh have an alternant shape ending in - @ and - @h before first person sg. and pl. and the relational /i/.

In Bhili the statement is:

verb bases ending in / -e/ have an alternant shape / @ / before 1st person sg. pl. of indicative and an alternant shape / i / before relational /-i/ and the perfective.

Examples from Gujarati are:

/je - ~ le-
/de - ~ d@ -
/kEh - ~ k@h -
vEh - ~ v@h - etc.

Examples from Bhili are:

/ le- / ~ /l@ - / ~ /li- /
/re- / ~ /r@ - / ~ /ri- / etc.

In Gujarati the statement is:

(iv) All the - a ending bases have an alternant shape ending in - @ before first person plural. This is a dialectal feature, mainly noticeable in North and Central Gujarat.

In Bhili the statement is:

verb bases ending in / - a / have an alternant shape ending in / - @ / before 1st person sg. pl. of indicative and future.