5.00 PHONOLOGY OF THE MISHINS LANGUAGE:

5.1 SPECIALITY OF MISHING PHONETIC SYSTEM: Mishing phonetic system bears the speciality with two distinct vowel sounds* like /v/ 'high-central-half open-unrounded Vowel' and /c/ 'Central-highmid-half open-unrounded vowel'. This is rare in other allied languages. Similarly there is no aspirated phonemes in the Mishing language, so the various loan words with aspirated phonemes in the Mishing language are articulated as unaspirated. e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assamese</th>
<th>Mishing</th>
<th>Assamese</th>
<th>Mishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k'</td>
<td>&gt; k</td>
<td>k'ɔrɪ</td>
<td>&gt; kɔrɪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g'</td>
<td>&gt; g</td>
<td>g'ɔrɪ</td>
<td>&gt; gɔrɪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t'</td>
<td>&gt; t</td>
<td>tʰɔl</td>
<td>&gt; tɔl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'</td>
<td>&gt; d</td>
<td>dʰɔn</td>
<td>&gt; dɔn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b'</td>
<td>&gt; b</td>
<td>bʰɔt</td>
<td>&gt; bɔt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The language possesses seven Vowel phonemes and fifteen Consonant phonemes, which are discussed elaborately.

* See Section 5.2.3 of this Chapter.
5.2 VOWEL PHONEMES

The Mishing phonemic system represents seven distinct Vowels*, which are /i,e,a,o,u,v,c/ respectively. These seven Mishing vowel phonemes are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phonetic sound</th>
<th>phoneme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>/i/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>/e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[o]</td>
<td>/o/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>/u/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[v]</td>
<td>/v/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[c]</td>
<td>/c/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF VOWELS: These Vowels are classified in different ways; such as manner of articulation, point of articulation and nature of articulation. These Vowels are established in a diagram below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-mid</td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Diagram No: 12)

* There are other views regarding distinct Vowels in Mishing, (i) Goswami, S.N. :1988: Studies in Sino-Tibetan languages, P. 40-41.
(ii) Kagyung, B. :1989: P.437, in this book Padun, Nahendra shows seven Vowels and also gives a remark that both short and long Vowels may be called distinct Vowel in Mishing, in that case the language shows 14 Vowels.
5.2.2. VOWEL DIAGRAM: Further these vowels are shown in diagram No. 2 as per their articulation in relation to the Cardinal Vowels in diagram No. 1.

According to Daniel Jones the cardinal Vowels don't exist in any language in such form. But as a phonetic hypothesis it is considered suitable to describe the Vowels of a language.

5.2.3 CRITERIA OF MISHING VOWEL DIVISION: There are three criteria to divide the Mishing Vowels as noted below:

Mishing Vowels

(i) According to tongue height or shape of mouth cavity: high, high-mid, low-mid and low or close, half-open and open. e.g,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>high Vowels</th>
<th>high-mid Vowels</th>
<th>low-mid Vowels</th>
<th>low Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>[c]</td>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>[a]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[v]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[o]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) According to shape of mouth cavity i.e., manner of articulation e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Close Vowels</th>
<th>half-open Vowels</th>
<th>Open Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>[v]</td>
<td>[u]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>[i]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[e]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[o]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) According to nature of articulation i.e., tongue advancement: Front, Central and Back. e.g,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front Vowels</th>
<th>Central Vowels</th>
<th>Back Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>[v]</td>
<td>[u]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>[c]</td>
<td>[o]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[a]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further it is observed that Mishing Vowel can be described also as per nature of lip rounding i.e., rounded and unrounded, e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>unrounded Vowels</th>
<th>rounded Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>[u]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>[a]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[o]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[v]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.4 Description of Mishing Vowels:

/i/ short-high-close-front-unrounded Vowel. While articulates it appears as slightly lower than cardinal [i].

/e/ is a short-low-mid-front-unrounded-half-open Vowel and lower than cardinal [e].

/a/ is a short-low-open-central-unrounded Vowel.

/c/ is a short-high-mid-half open-central-unrounded Vowel.

/v/ is a short-high-half open-central-unrounded Vowel.

/o/ is a short-low mid-half open-back-rounded Vowel and appears much lower than cardinal Vowel [o].

/u/ is a short-high-open-back-rounded Vowel and approximating in the position of cardinal [u].

Note: It is very interesting that Mishing possesses long Vowels* of all these above mentioned short Vowels. Sometimes such long Vowels appear as distinct Vowels but in many case they show

* Colon `;' have been used by the Mishings to indicate the long Vowel in written form i.e., a:, i:, v: etc.
contrast in dialect areas. The difference between short and long vowels contrast in the final position of Mishing words are quite easy to determine for the native speaker while this tendency is very difficult to determine for non-native speakers and it appears almost the same in articulation.

5.2.4.1 SHORT–LONG QUALITY OF MISHING VOWELS: The Mishing language shows difference of meanings according to the nature of articulation of vowels i.e., long and short. Such long and short quality of Mishing vowels perhaps due to stress. Some examples in the form of sentence are given below:

/i/: tani pinam aima ‘man slaping act is not good’
/i:/ : jeru pi:nam ‘act of earlobe perforation’
/e/: kouc taje eduj ‘the child evacuating the bowels’
/e:/ : ke:di aje eduj ‘mango tree have bearing its fruit’
/a/ : no murko:n mato ‘you search the money’
/a:/ : nok a:lag ma:to ‘you spread your hand’
/o/ : no konamdc bostujc kama:n ‘it is not available, what you are asking for’
/o/ : no konamdc bostujc aidak ‘the goods that selling by you are best in quality’
/u/ : appundcm punamdc aiman ‘plucking flower is not good habit’
/u:/ : asi pu:nam ellu:dcem sckkcn? ‘the floating boat is whose’?
/v/ : ambvn vnam ‘act of rice husking’.
/v:/ : aban v:nam ‘act of abang recitation’.
/c/ : jilud/tanud pc:to ‘pricking with hornet sting’
/c:/ : gamig pc:to ‘act of designing the end of a cloth’
5.2.4.2 DISTRIBUTION OF MISHING VOWELS: The Mishings Vowels

distribution is very interesting. They occur in different

positions of the words. These are illustrated below:

/i/ in word initial position '/i~/'
/imur/ [imur] 'misdeed, a fault'
/iki:/ [iki] 'dog'
/ikung/ [ikung] 'bamboo shoots'
/ikam/ [ikam] 'custom'
/inandem/ [inandem] 'duty, ultimatum'

/i/ in word medially '/i~i/'
/ojin/ [aining] 'vegetable curry'
/ogij/ [aging] 'infant'
/aninso/ [aninsa] 'close'
/anin asagpe/ [anin asagpe] 'neighbourer'
/anhipcnam/ [annyipenam] 'to be shy'
/aidag/ [aidag] 'good, nice'
/aging/ [aging] 'now and then'
/porimvlo/ [parimuila] 'would have learn'
/porine/ [parine] 'educated, learned'
/pito/ [pita] 'to slap'
/mikka/ [mikka] 'black circle of eye'
/amik/ [amik/amig] 'eye'
/situm/ [situm] 'bear'
/sisug/ [sisug] 'deer'
/simjo/ [simya] 'tiger'

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/asi/</td>
<td>[asi] 'water, river'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tani/</td>
<td>[tani] 'man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tokoni/</td>
<td>[takani] 'cracked leap'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lcisi/</td>
<td>[lesi] 'hide'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/arai/</td>
<td>[arai] 'long, cunning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ali/</td>
<td>[ali] 'the autumn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bilai/</td>
<td>[bilai] 'tomato'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/svnggi/</td>
<td>[suinggi] 'salmonella'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ke:di/</td>
<td>[kedi] 'mango'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kokki/</td>
<td>[kakki] 'for, due to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/an:ni/</td>
<td>[an:ni] 'two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sali/</td>
<td>[sali] 'betel nut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sokai/</td>
<td>[sakai] 'some one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/na:ni/</td>
<td>[nanyi] 'father's sister'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mendari/</td>
<td>[mendari] 'cat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/eted/</td>
<td>[eted] 'low, dryland'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/edgab/</td>
<td>[edgab] 'to catch, to hold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/edempila/</td>
<td>[edempila] 'that is why'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eto/</td>
<td>[eta] 'evacuate the bowels'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ebog/</td>
<td>[ebang] 'a hat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ebvne/</td>
<td>[ebuine] 'what a worry (you are ?)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eddiko/</td>
<td>[eddika] 'this much/so much'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ediko/</td>
<td>[edika] 'how many ? how much ?'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ejo/</td>
<td>[eya] 'to be old'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ezuk/</td>
<td>[ezuk] 'wild gourd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ek/</td>
<td>[ek] 'to creep or crawl as snake or worm etc.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ekum/</td>
<td>[ekum] 'a house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/erali/</td>
<td>[erali] 'a kind of water bird'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/empu/</td>
<td>[empu] 'a bamboo mat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eneraj/</td>
<td>[enerang] 'castor oil plant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/enge/</td>
<td>[enge] 'an edible arum bulb'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ejeg/</td>
<td>[eyeg] 'pig'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/menzcg/</td>
<td>[menzeg] 'buffalo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/zegbo/</td>
<td>[zegba] 'he pig'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ager/</td>
<td>[ager] 'work'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/leke ami/</td>
<td>[leke ami] 'indigenous people'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/leto/</td>
<td>[leta] 'seedling/to transplant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gebnc/</td>
<td>[gebne] 'hard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kekon/</td>
<td>[kekan] 'this side (nearest)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/leke/</td>
<td>[leke] 'archaic/oldest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/zeged/</td>
<td>[zeged] 'greenish colour'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jebug/</td>
<td>[yebung] 'nose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/petta/</td>
<td>[petta] 'setting up fence'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jercg/</td>
<td>[ngereg] 'arum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gebom/</td>
<td>[gebam] 'to carry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/geki/</td>
<td>[geki] 'to through'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/telo/</td>
<td>[tela] 'up stream/up there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/mebi/</td>
<td>[mebi] 'to leave with/to hand over'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/e/ in word final position '/~e/`

/take/ [take] 'finger'
/bume/ [bume] 'small/young'
/kungke/ [kungke] 'slight raised stool'
/gagme/ [gagme] 'small bundle'
/rube/ [rube] 'deaf'
/gene/ [gene] 'autumn'
/enge/ [enge] 'arum'
/edempe/ [edempe] 'like this'
/olape/ [alape] 'there'
/akalape/ [akalape] 'where?'
/anupe/ [anupe] 'newly'
/angne/ [angne] 'fury/anger'
/atse/ [atse] 'with water'
/amike/ [amike] 'of others'
/andcpe/ [andcpe] 'shortly'
/asape/ [asape] 'silently'

/a/, initially '/a-/'

/aikabo/ [aikabo] 'sufficient'
/anindung/ [anindung] 'come closer'
/aluglo/ [aluglo] 'to dry up/to wash'
/agelo/ [agelo] 'in the hoary past'
/abvg/ [abvg] 'script'
/ami/ [ami] 'man'
/ane/ [ane] 'mother'
/agom/ [agom] 'speech/language'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/aidag/</td>
<td>[aidag] 'correct/well/nice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/akedem/</td>
<td>[akedem] 'residue/the restpart'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/aso aso pe/</td>
<td>[asa asa pe] 'slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/agkenj/</td>
<td>[angkenj] 'heart'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/avn/</td>
<td>[auin] 'gold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/am/</td>
<td>[am] 'paddy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ambvn/</td>
<td>[ambuin] 'rice'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/a/ in word medial position '/-a-/'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/kcbanj/</td>
<td>[kebang] 'village council'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/abanj/</td>
<td>[abang] 'religious version of the Mishings'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/okaŋ/</td>
<td>[akang] 'firm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/onkaŋ/</td>
<td>[angkang] 'dried up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/esab/</td>
<td>[esab] 'fishing net'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/esar/</td>
<td>[esar] 'wind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/udag/</td>
<td>[udag] 'testful'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/usato/</td>
<td>[usata] 'to collect/to uplift'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vrdag/</td>
<td>[uirdag] 'wise/learned'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/v:rgane/</td>
<td>[irgange] 'bright/dezzle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ikoranj/</td>
<td>[ikaranq] 'a kind of reeds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ikanj/</td>
<td>[ikang] 'excessive/established'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sikanj/</td>
<td>[sikang] 'demise/died'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/isab/</td>
<td>[isab] 'to count'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/imang/</td>
<td>[imang] 'will not do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sogabjo/</td>
<td>[sagabya] 'donot hold'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/a/ finally /-a/

/koka/ [kaka] 'to open the mouth/ ask for'

/vma/ [uima] 'not husked'

/ima/ [ima] 'unwilling to do'

/bu:ta/ [buta] 'large/heavy'

/jaka/ [yaka] 'black'

/kima/ [kima] 'painless'

/ka:ma/ [kama] 'invisible'

/sanga/ [sangga] 'east'

/arda/ [arda] 'cunning'

/borta/ [barta] 'broad'

/na:ma/ [na:ma] 'idle/sluggish'

/mcma/ [mema] 'unwilling to leave'

/mc:ma/ [mema] 'not to think'

/pempa/ [pempa] 'flute'

/pera/ [pera] 'wooden box'

/gonta/ [ganta] 'bell'

/o/ in word initial position '/o-/

/obonori/ [abanari] 'river Subansiri'

/opvn/ [apuin] 'clan'

/opan/ [apan] 'poor'

/oletkang/ [aletkang] 'fall down'

/opis/ [apis] 'office'

/oggabto/ [aggabata] 'dyke'

/okolokkc/ [akalakke] 'where from'

/akanj/ [akang] 'fern'
| /onj/   | [anga]   | 'fish'                          |
| /odunj/ | [adung]  | 'laying/rememberance'           |
| /opta/  | [apta]   | 'week'                          |
| /omto/  | [amta]   | 'to speak'                      |
| /orto/  | [arta]   | 'to share up/to divide'         |
| /okko/  | [akka]   | 'what'                          |
| /okolope/ | [akalape] | 'where to'                     |
| /oi:nitom/ | [ai nitam] | 'ainitam song'               |
| /okum/  | [akum]   | 'house'                         |
| /onjaq/ | [angkang] | 'dry up'                       |

/o/ in word medial position /-o-/  

| /komboŋ/ | [kambang] | 'a kind of indigenous palm'     |
|          |          | 'ahombagari in Assamese'        |
| /katog/  | [katag]   | 'knife'                         |
| /nogin/  | [nagin]   | 'a kind of white beer'          |
| /gasor/  | [gasar]   | 'cloth'                         |
| /besor/  | [besar]   | 'he monkey'                     |
| /rokom/  | [rakam]   | 'morning'                       |
| /porok/  | [parak]   | 'fowl'                          |
| /rokpo/  | [rakpa]   | 'cock'                          |
| /kopag/  | [kapag]   | 'banana'                        |
| /lolad/  | [lalad]   | 'light/ray'                     |
| /dopiŋ/  | [dapiya]  | 'thief'                         |
| /joksa/  | [yaksa]   | 'dagger'                        |
| /daroptok/ | [daraptak] | 'stand up'                     |
| /poro apoŋ/ | [para apang] | 'redcoloured sweet beer'    |
| /potin/  | [patin]   | 'book'                          |
/ponam/  [panam]  'to study'
/soben/  [saben]  'goat'
/sormon/  [sarman]  'crocodile'

/o/ in word final position '/-o/

/aso/  [asa]  'slowly'
/pcto/  [peta]  'perforation with sting'
/tetto/  [tetta]  'sit'
/darto/  [darta]  'lay awake'
/ta:to/  [tata]  'grand father'
/so:bo/  [saba]  'bullock'
/ban'ko/  [bangka]  'a kind of medicinal plant of which fruit is bitter to taste'
/pinho/  [pinra]  'warm rice'
/jegbo/  [yegba]  'he hog'
/alo/  [ala]  'salt'
/tcbo/  [teba]  'he Elephant'
/pagbo/  [pagba]  'sarvent (male)'
/magbo/  [magba]  'elder sister's husband'
/berbo/  [berba]  'offender/rivalry'
/okolo/  [akala]  'where ?'
/tadgapto/  [tadgapta]  'to listen'
/tumbo/  [tumba]  'widow'

/u/ initially '/u-/

/usag/  [usang]  'nourishment/tamming'
/unnc/  [unne]  'dazzled'
/unam/  [unam]  'adopted child/fostered'
/usarj/  [usang]  'to uprooted'

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| /unc/ | [une] | 'fast' |
| /udubudu/ | [udubudu] | 'owl' |
| /upug apag/ | [upug apag] | 'liver' |
| /urrad/ | [urrad] | 'hue and cry' |
| /umu/ | [umu] | 'fire' |
| /untirang/ | [untirang] | 'orange' |
| /ukta/ | [ukta] | 'to burn up' |
| /uka/ | [uka] | 'whip' |
| /udag/ | [udag] | 'testy' |
| /uram/ | [uram] | 'purification ceremony of the dead' |
| /uii/ | [uii] | 'deity/Goddess' |
| /umgapta/ | [umgapta] | 'to catch in red handed' |
| /ugan/ | [ugan] | 'a male dress/lower garment of the Mishing male person' |

/u/ in word medial position '/-u-/'

| /pum-shu/ | [pum shu] | 'a mate/ a couple' |
| /pun/ | [pun] | 'to blossom/to bloom' |
| /Pun/ | [pung] | 'to be uprooted to fall' |
| /pun-ni/ | [pun ni] | 'the brain' |
| /puk kang/ | [puk kang] | 'the shaft of an arrow' |
| /purlum/ | [purlum] | 'to pour upon' |
| /rubad/ | [rubad] | 'an oar' |
| /ru-bc/ | [rube] | 'to be deaf' |
| /ruba/ | [ruba] | 'the domesticated bull' |
| /ru-bang/ | [rubang] | 'a long hollow tube worn in ear lobe as ornament' |
/ruem/ [ruem] 'early in the morning'
/ruk/ [ruk] 'to beat jungle for game'
/tulaj/ [tulang] 'oil'
/tubor/ [tubar] 'a species of mustard'
/tukku/ [tukku] 'skull/head'
/tulik/ [tulik] 'to hang up'
/tum/ [tum] 'to shut up to imprisoned'

/u/ in final position '/-u/'

/tamu/ [tamu] 'the horse chestnut tree and fruit'
/uju/ [uyu] 'the ghost/wild spirit'
/kampu/ [kampu] 'to be level or flat'
/vrsu/ [uirsu] 'bathe'
/gipu/ [gipu] 'to overtake'
/pumu/ [pumu] 'flood'
/mcru/ [meru] 'pleasant/cool'
/mcdbu/ [medbu] 'ashe/alkaloid'
/sigu/ [sigu] 'hot water'
/kouou/ [kauau] 'infant'
/rvksu/ [ruauu] 'to meet'
/rvusu/ [ruissu] 'area/boundary'
/ansu/ [ansu] 'alter/to be aware'
/butu/ [butu] 'liver'
/lv:pu/ [luipu] 'stay/ pig stay'
/gadu/ [gadu] 'Miri jim'
/pctu/ [petu] 'yellowish'
/aku/ [aku] 'old'
### /v/ in Initial Position /v-/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/vsvŋ/</td>
<td>[uisuing] &quot;vegetation&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vsarj/</td>
<td>[uisang] &quot;having finished of husking&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vbad/</td>
<td>[uibad] &quot;husking excessively&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vtog/</td>
<td>[uitag] &quot;bowdown&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vgvŋ/</td>
<td>[uiguing] &quot;an axe&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vλvŋ/</td>
<td>[uiluing] &quot;stone&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/va/</td>
<td>[uia] &quot;bamboo&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vŋgo/</td>
<td>[uingga] &quot;lion&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vrto/</td>
<td>[uirta] &quot;act of bathing by other&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vrsunam/</td>
<td>[uirsunam] &quot;act of bathing&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vrrc/</td>
<td>[uirre] &quot;gorgeous&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vdvloï/</td>
<td>[uiduilai] &quot;in future&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vjiŋ/</td>
<td>[uiyǐŋ] &quot;ten (numeral)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vdvlok/</td>
<td>[uiduilak] &quot;how much ?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vgtø/</td>
<td>[uigta] &quot;to set up pole etc.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vrrdag/</td>
<td>[uirrdag] &quot;wise/learned&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/svpag/</td>
<td>[suipag] &quot;cotton&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/vtuvgbagla/</td>
<td>[uitunguibaɪgaɿ] &quot;desperately&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### /v/ in Word Medial Position /-v-/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/dvʊg/</td>
<td>[duitag] &quot;year/session&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tvvg/</td>
<td>[tatuig] &quot;frog&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pvto/</td>
<td>[puita] &quot;to pour&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/poːrvʊg/</td>
<td>[paruig] &quot;pure liquor&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bvkkkɛ/</td>
<td>[buikke] &quot;his/her&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/po:pvr/  'papuirj  'butterfly'
/pvta/   'puita]  'large'
/pvme/   'puime]  'small'
/pvmar/  'puimar]  'yolk'
/pctvr/  'petuirj  'cage'
/pcmv/   'pemuig]  'residue ofter rice husking'
/abvg/   [abuij]  'letter/script'

/parvg/  [paruing]  'root of the tree'
/pvaj/   [puiang]  'light'
/pvgo/   [puiga]  'a bathing place on a river side'
/si:pvd/ [sipuid]  'foam of water'
/mc:dvr/ [meduir]  'sorrow/painful'
/dumvd/  [dumuid]  'hair'
/do:mvr/ [damuir]  'sky'

/v/ in word final position  '/-v/'

/appv/  [appui]  'egg'
/rokpv/  [rakpui]  'egg that laid by hen'
/ka:kv/  [kakui]  'father's sister's husband'
/av/    [au]i]  'relative'
/mvrsv/  [muirsui]  'chilli'
/pckv/  [pekui]  'a kind of wild pigeon'
/takv/  [takui]  'squirril'
/tav/   [tabui]  'snake'
/sibv/  [sibui]  'wild goat'
/kvrtv/  [kuirtui]  'rate'
/gvrv/  [guirui]  'neck'
/aije-apv/ [aye-apui] 'fruit etc.'
/umv/ [umui] 'fire'
/dumpv/ [dumpui] 'white hair'
/bv/ [bui] 'he/she'
/modv/ [madui] 'in leisure time'
/dvrbv/ [duirbui] 'culture'
/rvbv/ [ruibui] 'designed dress of Mishing girl'
/lcppv/ [leppui] 'four times'

/c/ in word initial position '/c-/

/csar/ [esar] 'wind'
/cponj/ [epang] 'pond'
/cturj/ [etung] 'cylinder'
/cmum/ [emum] 'ordinary/common'
/ctsaŋ/ [etsang] 'thin'
/cdvlai/ [eduilai] 'sometime in future'
/ctor/ [etar] 'fench'
/cdc/ [ede] 'this/that'
/clc/ [ele] 'it is here'
/clo/, [ela] 'there'
/ckum/ [ekum] 'house'
/cpug/ [epug] 'arrow'
/ckkam/ [ekkam] 'leaf'
/cgo/ [ega] 'bamboo made bridge'
/cgvn/ [eguin] 'bamboo made container that used to carry goods'
/csig/ [esing] 'tree'
/c/ in word medially '/-c-/'

/andcrj/ [landeng] 'short' 
/mcto/ [meta] 'to keep' 
/pcipcrjar/ [peipengar] 'robust/vigour' 
/mircm/ [mirem] 'rich' 
/tcnam/ [tenam] 'going high from water level' 
/kemo/ [kema] 'darkness' 
/ncrjo/ [nerya] 'not pushed' 
/kcvg/ [kuig] 'below/beneath' 
/kcbvg/ [kebuing] 'rat' 
/talctop/ [taletap] 'to the above' 
/apcnc/ [apene] 'person who fries' 
/pcsonc/ [pesane] 'timid' 
/a:pcnc/ [apene] 'forth comming' 
/rcnam/ [renam] 'buy' 
/tcbo/ [teba] 'male Elephant' 
/mclo/ [mela] 'yesterday' 
/pcto/ [peta] 'perforation with sling' 
/arcm/ [arem] 'plate' 

/c/ in word final position '/-c/'

/unc/ [une] 'fat' 
/lambc/ [lambe] 'route' 
/sopc/ [sape] 'here to' 
/tolopc/ [talape] 'to there' 
/punnc/ [punne] 'blooming'
5.2.5 DIPHTHONGS: The Vocoids bears twofold quality, one type is pure Vowels or monophthongs and the other gliding Vowels or diphthongs. The monophthongs or the pure Vowels do not change its quality at any environment but the diphthongs are changeable.

Diphthongs, however a combination of two different Vowels with an intentional glide where the organ of speech start in the position of first Vowel and immediately move toward the position of following Vowel. Unlike pure Vowel sounds, diphthongs are also pronounced with a single impulse of breath. Diphthongs possesses one syllable, but other combination or sequence of Vowels than diphthongs bears two syllables.
The both ends of the diphthong opposed each other in its quality. The first sound may be louder or higher than the second one of the sequence of diphthong or vice-versa. If the first Vowel is louder or prominent than the second, this series of diphthongs called falling diphthongs and if the second is higher in quality than the first, this type of diphthongs are considered as rising diphthongs.

The Mishing language shows nineteen diphthongs of which nine are rising and the rest are falling. There are a few other kind of diphthongs which are actually neither rising nor falling. They appear as intermediatory according to their pronunciation.

The sequences of the Mishing diphthongs are shown below in a diagram.

```
diphthong

Rising
  low Vowel+high Vowel

Intermediary
  central Vowel + front Vowel

Falling
  high Vowel+low Vowel

  back Vowel + central Vowel

  front Vowel + central Vowel
```

(Diagram No : 15 )

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The Mishing diphthongs are illustrated below:

**RISING DIPHTHONG**

low Vowel + high Vowel

- e + i ....... /ei/
- a + i ....... /ai/
- a + u ....... /au/
- a + v ....... /av/
- a + o ....... /ao/
- o + i ....... /oi/
- o + u ....... /ou/
- c + i ....... /ci/
- c + v ....... /cv/

**FALLING DIPHTHONG**

high Vowel + low Vowel

- i + o ....... /io/
- o + a ....... /oa/
- u + a ....... /ua/
- v + o ....... /vo/
- v + a ....... /va/

**INTERMEDIATORY DIPHTHONG**

front high Vowel + back high Vowel

- i + u ....... /iu/

front high Vowel + central high Vowel

- i + v ....... /iv/

central high Vowel + front high Vowel

- v + i ....... /vi/
back high Vowel + fornt high Vowel

u + i ........ /ui/

back high Vowel + central high Vowel

u + v ........ /uv/

5.2.5.1 Distribution of Diphthong:

The Mishing diphthongs occur in different position of the words i.e., initially, medially and finally.

/el/ initially: rare
/el/ medially: /moteika/ ‘blessed on or upon’
el/ finally: rare
ai/ initially: /aidag/ ‘good’
ai/ ‘hello’
ai/ medially: rare
ai/ finally: /kai/ ‘elder brother’
ai/ ‘elder sister’
ai/ ‘friend’
cdvla/ ‘some time in future’
miglai/ ‘blind’
/oI/ initially: /oini:tom/ ‘a Mishing folk song’
oI/ ‘an addressing to the child’
oI/ medially: /moima/ ‘picture’
oI/ finally: /imaloi/ ‘Himalaya’
baboI/ ‘uncle’
poloI/ ‘garment used in working time’
vrroi/ ‘hurrah’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme</th>
<th>Initially</th>
<th>Medially</th>
<th>Finally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ci/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>/mcincrjan/</td>
<td>'bud/shoots'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ci/</td>
<td></td>
<td>/takamci/</td>
<td>'irrespective of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/au/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>/baumko/</td>
<td>'three pieces'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/au/</td>
<td></td>
<td>/kouou/</td>
<td>'infant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/av/</td>
<td>/av/</td>
<td>'relative'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/avne/</td>
<td>'gold'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/av/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>/pi:litav/</td>
<td>'mongoose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ou/</td>
<td>/ou/</td>
<td>'mother'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/oud/</td>
<td>'high'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ou/</td>
<td>/soum/</td>
<td>'three pieces'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kouc/</td>
<td>'infant'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kouŋ/</td>
<td>'cuckoo'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/roucm/</td>
<td>'morning'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/moutolvkto/</td>
<td>'to awaken'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ou/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ao/</td>
<td>/aodc/</td>
<td>'the son'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ao/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ao/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cv/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cv/</td>
<td>/kcvg/</td>
<td>'under neath'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/amikcvg/</td>
<td>'bondage'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cv/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/io/</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/io/</td>
<td>/pioli/</td>
<td>'jundice'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/io/ finally : rare
/oa/ initially : rare
/oa/ medially : /ro:ala/ 'silently'
/oa/ finally : rare
/ua/ initially : rare
/ua/ medially : /kuruaŋ/ 'the hawk'
/ua/ finally : rare
/vo/ initially : rare
/vo/ medially : /govksula/ 'fallen in danger'
/vo/ finally : rare
/va/ initially : /va/ 'bamboo'
/va/ medially : /pvaj/ 'light'
/gvato/ 'request to get in'
/gviala/ 'having entered'
/pvag/ 'crow'
/va/ finally : rare
/iu/ initially : rare
/iu/ medially : /biu/ 'bihu festival'
/iu/ finally : rare
/iv/ initially : rare
/iv/ medially : /gi:vla/ 'ascend'
/gi:vto/ 'descend'
/vi/ finally : rare
/uv/ initially : rare
/uv/ medially : /lu:vnsula/
/uv/ finally : rare
/ui/ initially : /uinam/ 'religious song of the Mishing'
Intermediary diphthongs are less in number in comparison to the other diphthongs. The frequency of rising diphthong appears to be more than falling diphthong.

5.3 THE CONSONANTS:

There are fifteen segmental phonemes i.e., Consonant phonemes in the Mishing language as their individual occurrence. These are respectively;

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k} & \quad \text{g} & \quad \text{t} & \quad \text{d} & \quad \text{p} & \quad \text{b} \\
\text{m} & \quad \text{n} & \quad \text{ŋ} & \quad \text{j} & \quad \text{l} & \quad \text{r} \\
\text{s} & \quad \text{z} & \quad \text{j}
\end{align*}
\]

'\text{h}' and '\text{w}' are two extra phonemic sounds in the Mishing language, which seldom pronounced but do not have phonemic value in the language. In the \text{pagra} dialect the alveolar fricative '/s/' in inter vocalic position sometimes changes in to glottal fricative '/h/'. i.e., 's\text{h}', 'gasor\text{gahor}' a long piece of cloth'. Unlike '/h/', the 'w' is a resultant sound of a glide and can use in medially. The glide occure after the Vowel diphthongs of '/ua/', '/uo/' and '/au/' i.e., 'auc\text{awc}' 'self', 'aua/\text{awa}/\text{awo}' 'lovely addressing to son or daughter'. So, the semivowel 'w' is not a regular phoneme in the Mishing language, but in certain areas it is found in articulation.
5.3.1 CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANTS: The Mishing Consonantal phonemes fall in three different categories: voicing, place of articulation and manner of articulation.

5.3.1.1 Voicing:

On the basis of vibration of vocal chords or voicing, the Mishing Consonants appear as voiced and unvoiced. These are respectively:

voiced: /g/, /d/, /b/, /r/, /l/, /j/, /ŋ/, /ŋ/, /n/, /m/, /z/
unvoiced: /k/, /t/, /p/, /s/

5.3.1.2 The place of articulation:

According to place of articulation the Mishing Consonant appear as four classes. The table given below, gives details of this classification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Articulation</th>
<th>Mishing Consonant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilabial</td>
<td>upper lip and lower lip</td>
<td>p, b, m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alveolar</td>
<td>teeth ridge (alveolar) and tip and blade of the tongue</td>
<td>t, d, n, l, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palato-alveolar</td>
<td>hard palate-alveolar and tip, blade and front of tongue</td>
<td>ʃ, s, ʒ, j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>velar</td>
<td>soft palate and back of tongue</td>
<td>k, g, ɲ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Table No: T-3)
This table include all the Consonants of the Mishings except glottal /h/ and glide /w/.

Note: Glottal /h/ and labial glide /w/ are not included in the above table as they are not regular phonemes in Mishing.

5.3.1.3 The manner of articulation:

The Mishing Consonants are again divided into Stop, Nasal, Lateral, Roll, Fricative and Frictionless continuants or the semi vowel according to the nature of their articulation. These are shown below:

Stop:
/p/ Voiceless bilabial plosive.
/t/ Voiceless alveolar plosive.
/k/ Voiceless velar plosive.
/b/ Voiced bilabial plosive.
/d/ Voiced alveolar plosive.
/g/ Voiced velar plosive.

Nasal:
/m/ Voiced bilabial nasal plosive.
/n/ Voiced alveolar nasal plosive.
/R/ Voiced alveo-palatal nasal plosive.
/j/ Voiced velar nasal plosive.

Lateral:
/l/ Voiced alveolar plosive.
Rolled:

/r/  Voiced alveolar plosive

Fricative:

/s/  Voiceless alveo-palatal fricative.
/z/  Voiced alveo-palatal fricative.

Semi vowel:

/j/  Voiced alveo-palatal semi vowel.

The quality of the Mishing Consonants, their place and manner of articulation can be represent in a two-dimentional grid. In the grid the points of articulation are shown horizontally and the manner of articualtion are arranged vertically:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Alveo-Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stop:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>₹</td>
<td>ħ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lateral:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rolled:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Semi vowel:</strong></td>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Diagram No: 16)
The Stop sounds occur in all positions and in initial position generally they followed by /i,e,a,o,u,v,c/ Vowels.

/p/ initially : /p-/: 

/pito/ [pita] 'a slap on the cheek'
/pera/ [pera] 'a wooden box'
/pagbo/ [pagba] 'servent'
/po:pvr/ [papuir] 'butterfly'
/punn/ [punne] 'blooming'
/pvunj/ [puiang] 'light'
/pcond/ [pedang] 'rainfall'

/p/ medially : /-p-/ : in intervocalic position:

/apin/ [apin] 'rice'
/svpag/ [suipag] 'cotton'
/opag/ [apag] 'detachment, menstruation'
/apon/ [apang] 'rice beer'
/dokpun/ [dakpun] 'garlend'

/p/ finally : /-p/

/esap/ [esap]: 'fishing net'
/rankop/ [rangkap] 'tortoise'
/miktup/ [miktup] 'forehead'
/tolop/ [talap] 'there'
/okolop/ [akalap] 'where'
/t/ initially: /t-/ 

/ti:nc/ [tine] 'sweet in taste'
/tetoi/ [teta] 'bitten, already perforated'
/tatpo/ [tatpa] 'melodious'
/totkanto/ [tangkanta] 'vestige/symptom'
/tu:jab/ [tuyab] 'thatched house'
/tvto/ [tuita] 'request to drink'
/tcpaŋ/ [tepan] 'wheat'

/t/ medially: /-t-/ or intervocalic position:

/potin/ [patin] 'book'
/mctpi/ [metpi] 'ashes'
/tatebele/ [tatebele] 'a kind of invertibrate insect'
/jotpa/ [yatpa] 'excommunicate'
/dv:tat/ [duitat] 'year'

/t/ finally: /-t/:

/kust/ [kut] 'coat'
/pcret/ [peret] 'cereal'
/dugtat/ [dugtat] 'ambassador'
/siput/ [siput] 'bubbles'
/dumvt/ [dumuit] 'hare'

/k/ initially: /k-/:

/kinam/ [kinam] 'ache/having pain'
/kereleŋ/ [kerelang] 'a bitter fruit used as vegetable'

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/katog/ [katag] 'knife'
/kopag/ [kapaq] 'banana'
/kujab/ [kuyab] 'spade'
/kvrtv/ [kuirtui] 'rat'
/kcburj/ [kebung] 'mouse'

/k/. medially : /-k-/ : or intervocalic position:
ako aka 'one' (numerical)
joksa yaksa 'sword'
sikaj sikang 'death'
bvkta buikta 'capital letter'
takar takar 'star'
ikiuj ikunq 'bamboo shoot'

/k/ finally : /-k/.
/dvtak/ [duitak] 'year'
/porok/ [parak] 'cock'
/amik/ [amik] 'eye'
/taruk/ [taruk] 'blemish'
/odok/ [adak] 'there/from there'

/b/ initially : /b-/.
/bitoc [bita] 'give'
/bednc/ [bedne] 'split, tear'
/badnam/ [badnam] 'vomit, incubation'
/bosor/ [basar] 'thin'
/busang/ [busang] 'uprooted'

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/bvrnu/  [buirmu]  'sister'
/bcdun/  [bedung]  'ringing/ druming'

/b/ medially : /-b/- : or intervocalic position:

/tabab/  [tabab]  'comb'
/tabad/  [tabad]  'sugar cane'
/abbuk/  [abbuk]  'gun'
/abun/  [abun]  'river'
/tabv/  [tabui]  'snake'
/tab/  [taba]  'bug'

/b/ finally : /-b/.

/pczab/  [pezab]  'duck'
/tabab/  [tabab]  'comb'
/tajob/  [tayab]  'scorpion'
/jakeb/  [yakeb]  'miser'
/rangkob/  [rangkab]  'turtle'

/d/ initially : /d-/.

/dinsan/  [dinsan]  'dried meat'
/denjam/  [dengjam]  'steaky soil'
/daktog/  [daktag]  'lower region'
/dalun/  [dalung]  'village'
/dumpang/  [dumpang]  'pillow'
/dvgvn/  [duiguin]  'winter season'
/delu/  [delu]  'name of a Mishing clan'
/d/ medially or intervocalic position : /−d−/.

/adnam/  [adnam]  'written'
/badnam/  [badnam]  'vomit'
/odokkc/  [adakkc]  'after that'
/kabduŋ/  [kabung]  'crying'
/mcdbu/  [medbu]  'alkaline'

/d/ finally : /−d−/.

dopid/  [dapid]  'light rainfall'
/porod/  [pered]  'cereal'
/tanved/  [tanged]  'wheat'
/lolad/  [lalad]  'glitter'
/rubad/  [rubad]  'ladder'

/g/ initially : /g−/.

/gimur/  gimur  'cotton'
/genec/  genec  'green'
/gasor/  gasar  'cloth'
/gompvr/  gampuir  'word/sentence, lion cloth'
/gomug/  gamug  'vowel, vocal'
/gunganj/  [gunggang]  'Mishing musical instrument'
/gvgonj/  [guigang]  'loiter'
/gcsanj/  [gesang]  'stupification with soil particles'

/g/ medially or intervocalic position : /−g−/.

/migom/  [migam]  'king, respected person'
The Nasal sounds /m,n,ŋ/ occurs in all positions followed by /i, e, a, o,u,v,c/ phonemes and /ã/ occurs infrequently in the medial position.

/m/ initially : /m-/  

/mimaj/ [mimaj] 'fight'  
/mctod/ [metad] 'sparkling'  
/mere/ [mere] 'coal'  
/marbaŋ/ [marbang] 'a qong'  
/monbaŋ/ [manbang] 'innocent'  
/mukkanj/ [mukkang] 'cloude'  
/mvmbvəɾ/ [muimbuir] 'maiden'

/m/ medially or intervocalic position : /-m-/  

/tamig/ [tamig] 'mosquito'  
/pempa/ [pempa] 'hornpipe'
/do:mvr/  [damuir] 'the sky'
/dumvd/  [dumuid] 'hare'
/amvn/  [amuin] 'name'
/kcmo/  [kema] 'darkness'

/m/ in final position : /-m/

/am/  [am] 'paddy'
/bidnam/  [bidnam] 'flowing'
/rokom/  [rakam] 'morning'
/situm/  [situm] 'bear'
/mircm/  [mirem] 'rich'
/di:tcem/  [ditem] 'peak'

/n/ initially : /n-/,

/ni:tom/  [nitam] 'folk-song'
/nesin/  [nesin] 'midow'
/nappanj/  [nappang] 'mouth'
/noluk/  [naluk] 'you all'
/nu:nc/  [nune] 'sweeper'
/nvnc/  [nuine] 'washer women'
/ncbvng/  [nebuing] 'secretary, maid servant'

/n/ medially or intervocalic position : /-n-/

/pinkanj/  [pinkang] 'waste rice'
/menzeg/  [menzeg] 'buffalo'
/ansinj/  [ansing] 'cool'
/monbanj/  [manbang] 'foolish'
/junc/  [yune] 'bitter'
/n/ finally : /-n/.

/karjkin/ [karqkin] 'identification/description'
/laksin/ [laksin] 'nail of hand'
/lcsin/ [lesin] 'nail of foot'
/opan/ [apan] 'poor'
/appun/ [appun] 'flower'
/mitpan/ [mitpan] 'forget'

/ŋ/ used initially followed by /a,e,i,o,u/ and intervocally.

/ŋ/ initially : /-ŋ/-

/ŋaŋur/ [nyanyur] 'cricket'
/ŋeŋur/ [nyenyur] 'leap of pig'
/ŋi-po/ [nyi-pa] 'name of a spirit or demon'
/ŋogon/ [nyagan] 'the womb/the uterus'
/ŋukpir/ [nyukpir] 'nipple, teat'

/ŋ/ medially or intervocalic position : /-ŋ/-

/doŋi/ [danyi] 'the sun'
/piŋi/ [pinyi] 'eight'
/aŋuk/ [anyuk] 'breast'
/doŋilongc/ [danyilange] 'Sunday'
/leŋiko/ [lenyika] 'two time'
/gcnak/ [genyak] 'a kind of wild vegetable'
/ŋ/ initially followed by all vowels except /v/ : /ŋ-/

/ŋirbьge/ [ngirbuige] 'to be afraid of'

/ŋercг/ [ngerenger] 'arum'

/ŋanam/ [nganam] 'respiration'

/ŋosan/ [ngasan] 'dried fish'

/ŋullang/ [ngullang] 'honey' (a short form of tagutalang)

/ŋe:nam/ [ngenam] 'creeping/climbing up'

/ŋ/ medially : /-ŋ-/

/svŋgi/ [suinggi] 'mulberry'

/siijkin/ [singkin] 'a kind of cytrus fruit'

/ŋedonam/ [engedanam] 'leprosy'

/ŋanka/ [rangkab] 'a kind of turtle'

/ŋanкan/ [kangkan] 'nice'

/ŋʊŋnam/ [rangngam] 'lonely/silence'

/ŋ/ finally : /-ŋ/,

/lunjιŋ/ [lunying] 'disobedience'

/gaseŋ/ [gaseng] 'Mishing female dress'

/azэŋ/ [azeng] 'contribution for liqang'

/kombоŋ/ [kambang] 'the first month of Mishing year'

/dojвŋ/ [daking] 'a tale/story'

/ka:njвŋ/ [kanyung] 'ugly'

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/l/ initially : /l-/.

/l/ like:/ [like] 'pancre'
/teto/ [teta] 'seedling'
/ lamtc/ [lamte] 'route'
/ lolad/ [lalad] 'light'
/lusar/ [lusar] 'speech/information'
/lvgaŋ/ [luigang] 'Mishing agricultural festival'
/lcdu/ [ledu] 'after that'

/l/ medially : /-l-/,

/sile:/ [sile] 'cool water'
/kapila/ [kapila] 'why?'
/alag/ [alag] 'hand'
/galuk/ [galuk] 'shirt'
/along/ [alang] 'bone'
/bclanŋ/ [belang] 'jack fruit'

/l/ finally : /-l/.

/katpil/ [katpil] 'nephron'
/pakal/ [pakal] 'harvested for second time'
/anjkal/ [angkal] 'famine'
/narbel/ [narbel] 'leap' (also apeak nabber)

/r/ occurs in all position followe by all Vowels initially :

/r/ initially : /r-/,

/riksu/ [riksu] 'to meet/together'
/rekto/ [rekta] 'bitten'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ranam/</th>
<th>[ranam]</th>
<th>'barking'</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/rokam/</td>
<td>[rakam]</td>
<td>'morning'</td>
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<tr>
<td>/rubad/</td>
<td>[rubad]</td>
<td>'light/glitter'</td>
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<td>/rvgbo/</td>
<td>[ruigba]</td>
<td>'a guild for work'</td>
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<tr>
<td>/rcbud/</td>
<td>[rebud]</td>
<td>'soft'</td>
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<td>/r/ medially: /-r-/</td>
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<tr>
<th>/pojirnc/</th>
<th>[payirne]</th>
<th>'teacher'</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/mirug/</td>
<td>[mirug]</td>
<td>'agitation/issue'</td>
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<td>/mere/</td>
<td>[mere]</td>
<td>'wooden coal'</td>
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<td>/arai/</td>
<td>[arai]</td>
<td>'long'</td>
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<td>/yorj/</td>
<td>[yarang]</td>
<td>'midnight'</td>
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<td>/meram/</td>
<td>[meram]</td>
<td>'hearth'</td>
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<td>/bvro/</td>
<td>[buira]</td>
<td>'brother'</td>
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<td>/r/ finally: /-r/-</td>
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<tr>
<th>/gompir/</th>
<th>[gampir]</th>
<th>'word'</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/apir/</td>
<td>[apir]</td>
<td>'one' (in the case of round object)</td>
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<tr>
<td>/takir/</td>
<td>[takir]</td>
<td>'sputum'</td>
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<td>/ager/</td>
<td>[ager]</td>
<td>'duty/work'</td>
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<td>/dumer/</td>
<td>[dumer]</td>
<td>'head dress'</td>
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<tr>
<td>/nammur/</td>
<td>[nammur]</td>
<td>'beard'</td>
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<tr>
<td>/Poipvr/</td>
<td>[papuir]</td>
<td>'butterfly'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/s/ in initial position followed by all Vowels and used medially but not in final position.

/s/ initially: /s-/,

/situm/ [situm] 'bear'
/sempe/ [sempe] 'thus/ like this/ in this way'
/sampcg/ [sampeg] 'a broom'
/sormon/ [sarman] 'crocodile'
/supagsin/ [supagsin] 'at present'
/sypag/ [suipag] 'cotton'
/scpvd/ [sepuid] 'head dress'

/s/ medially: /-s-/,

/isor/ [isar] 'god'
/di:san/ [disang] 'engraved vertically'
/esab/ [esab] 'fishing net'
/amonj/ [amang] 'soil/place/abode'
/oso/ [asa] 'bison'
/vsvn/ [uisuing] 'jungle'

/z/ occurs initial and medial position only. Initially it is followed by all Vowels.

/z/ initially: /z-/,

/zili/ [zili] 'stream'
/zeged/ [ze ged] 'moss'
/zamnc/ [zamne] 'pointed'
/z0:ranj/ [zarang] 'busteded'
/zv:nc/ [zuine] 'healthy'
/zc:nam/ [zenam] 'crying loudly'
/zutarj/ [zutang] 'foot wear'

/z/ in medial position : /-z-/ 

/migzer/ [migzer] 'dirt of eye'
/gezera/ [gezera] 'name of an ornament'
/azon/ [azan] 'friend'
/zozvraj/ [zazuing] 'lizard'
/gvzon/ [guiran] 'paddler'

/j/ occurs initial and medial position only. Initially it is followed by all Vowels.

/j/ initially : /j-/ 

/jile/ [yile] 'name of a Mishing month'
/jeburj/ [yebung] 'nose'
/jabgo/ [yabga] 'front door'
/jume/ [yume] 'night'
/jv:duj/ [yuidung] 'flying'
/jcpag/ [yepang] 'paralysis'

/j/ medial or intervocalic position : /-j-/ 

/sizere/ [siyeng] 'lake'
/arbijan/ [arbiyang] 'heap'
/aje/ [aye] 'tooth, fruit'
/pcejanj/ [peyang] 'south'
/mcjab/ [meyab] 'fan'
/ruji/ [ruyi] 'riverside'
5.3.1.5 CONSONANT CLUSTER OR JEMINATION:

Consonantal jemination is a kind of consonant cluster of two homogeneous sounds. It occurs in medial position only. Cluster occurs between 'voiceless' plosive + voiceless plosive' and 'voiced plosive + voiced plosive' in the language. Such clusters in Mishing are shown in a diagram below:

(Diagram No: 182)
These homogeneous clusters in the Mishings are illustrated below:

1. \( p+p = /pp/ : /appun/ [appun] \) ‘flower’
   \( /doppo/ [doppa] \) ‘testy’

2. \( t+t = /tt/ : /pcttag/ [pettang] \) ‘bird’
   \( /mittug/ [mittug] \) ‘head’

3. \( k+k = /kk/ : /tukku/ [tukku] \) ‘skull’
   \( /okkon/ [akkan] \) ‘what’

4. \( b+b = /bb/ : /abbug/ [abbug] \) ‘gun’
   \( /nabber/ [nabber] \) ‘leap’

5. \( d+d = /dd/ : /eddum/ [eddum] \) ‘a artery’
   \( /gvddom/ [guiddam] \) ‘after going’

6. \( g+g = /gg/ : /saggga/ [sangga] \) ‘east’
   \( /duggon/ [duggang] \) ‘running’

7. \( m+m = /mm/ : /immi/ [immi] \) ‘sleep’
   \( /ammanq/ [ammanq] \) ‘son’

8. \( n+n = /nn/ : /onno/ [anna] \) ‘thread’
   \( /konno/ [kanna] \) ‘day after tomorrow’
   \( /punnc/ [punne] \) ‘blooming’

9. \( ñ+ñ = /ññ/ : /aññuk/ [annyuk] \) ‘breast’
   \( /piññi/ [pinnyi] \) ‘eight’

10. \( ñ+ñ = /ññ/ : /ançço/ [anga] \) ‘five’
    \( /rorñam/ [rangngam] \) ‘loneliness’
    \( /tañço/ [tangnga] \) ‘five pieces’

11. \( 1+1 = /11/ : /mullanç/ [mullang] \) ‘honey’
    \( /olluç/ [allung] \) ‘boat’
    \( /sulli/ [aulli] \) ‘sand’
5.3.1.6 CONSONANT GROUPS:

The Mishing consonant groups shown in the following diagram:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>p</th>
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(Diagram No.: 18)
DISTRIBUTION:

The consonant groups occur in medial position in the language.

1. p+t = /pt/ : /apta/ [apta] 'a hunt/game'
2. p+k = /pk/ : /ipka/ [ipka] 'sleeping space'
3. p+s = /ps/ : /nopsi/ [nopsi] 'mucus of nose'
4. b+d = /bd/ : /kabdung/ [kabdung] 'crying'
5. b+g = /bg/ : /jabgo/ [jabgo] 'front door'
6. b+l = /bl/ : /rclvng/ [rebluig] 'deposit, to cover up'
7. b+r = /br/ : /ibrj/ [ibrj] 'sleeping with sense'
8. b+z = /bz/ : /ibzon/ [ibzon] 'partner in sleeping bed'
9. b+j = /bj/ : /kabjar/ [kabjar] 'crying continuously'
10. t+p = /tp/ : /tatpo/ [tatpo] 'melodious'
11. t+k = /tk/ : /kotka/ [kotka] 'to yawn'
12. t+s = /ts/ : /matsvg/ [matsuig] 'sword'
13. d+b = /db/. /tvdbvn/ [tuidbuin] 'to cause to be weeped'
14. d+z = /dz/ : /adzi/ [adzi] 'small quantity of'
15. k+p = /kp/ : /takpor/ [takpor] 'vacant portion inside of a tree'
16. k+t = /kt/ : /laktum/ [laktum] 'the fist'
17. k+s = /ks/ : /aksig/ [aksig] 'a sneezing'
18. g+b = /gb/ : /pagbo/ [pagbo] 'servent'
19. g+d = /gd/ : /agde/ [agde] 'a species of crow'
20. g+l = /gl/ : /tuglog/ [tuglog] 'bold headed'
21. g+r = /gr/ : /agrun/ [agrun] 'name of a tree'
22. g+z = /gz/ : /migzin/ [migzin] 'eye bit'
23. g+j = /gj/ : /ugjum/ [ugyum] 'shadow of tree'
24. m+p = /mp/ : /kampo/ [kampa] 'white'
25. m+b = /mb/ : /tumbo/ [tumba] 'widower'
26. m+t = /mt/ : /tamte/ [tamte] 'shield'
27. m+d = /md/ : /amdaŋ/ [amdaŋ] 'sali paddy'
28. m+k = /mk/ : /rumkvŋ/ [rumkuıng] 'underneath'
29. m+g = /mg/ : /amgag/ [amgag] 'bundle of paddy'
30. m+n = /mn/ : /ramnc/ [ramne] 'stained/damaged'
31. m+ŋ = /mŋ/ : /imŋag/ [imŋag] 'fall into sleep'
32. m+ŋ = /mŋ/ : /amñaŋ/ [amñaŋ] 'seedless paddy'
33. m+l = /ml/ : /tamlad/ [tamlad] 'spread, hanging'
34. m+r = /mr/ : /amron/ [amron] 'straw'
35. m+s = /ms/ : /jumsul/ [yumsul] 'killed through suffocation'
36. m+z = /mz/ : /tamzar/ [tamzar] 'spread elaborately'
37. m+j = /mj/ : /simjo/ [simja] 'tiger'
38. n+p = /np/ : /pinpu/ [pinpu] 'dinner'
39. n+b = /nb/ : /jonbusunam/ [yanbusunam] 'mixed'
40. n+t = /nt/ : /kentu/ [kentu] 'name of an ear ornament'
41. n+d = /nd/ : /andciŋ/ [andciŋ] 'short'
42. n+k = /nk/ : /konkc/ [kanke] 'day after day after tomorrow'
43. n+g = /ng/ : /pingap/ [pingap] 'system/measurement through finger'
44. n+m = /nm/ : /tanmi/ [tanmi] 'follow minately'
45. n+ŋ = /nŋ/ : /tange/ [tange] 'thread for looming'
46. n+ŋ = /nŋ/ : /lcnəi/ [lennyi] 'two times'
47. n+r = /nr/ : /konro/ [kanra] 'morning of the day after tomorrow'
48. n+s = /ns/ : /ansisŋ/ [ansisŋ] 'cool'
49. n+z = /nz/ : /ənzon/ [anzang] 'a little quantity of''
50. η+g = /ηɡ/ : /iŋqanɡ/ [ingqang] 'worm/hunt'
51. η+m = /ηm/ : /dungman/ [dungman] 'loitering'
52. η+n = /ηn/ : /pangne/ [pangne] 'maid servant'
53. η+n = /ηn/ : /tagŋi/ [tagnyi] 'two years'
54. l+p = /lp/ : /dalpan/ [dalpan] 'separation through stic'
55. l+b = /lb/ : /kalbvn/ [kalbun] 'removing the upper surface of seed.'
56. l+t = /lt/ : /keltug/ [keltug] 'edgeless arrow'
57. l+d = /ld/ : /uldum/ [uldum] 'collect'
58. l+k = /lk/ : /olko/ [alka] 'more times'
59. l+g = /lg/ : /malgan/ [malgang] 'a kind of fish'
60. l+m = /lm/ : /kalman/ [kalman] 'a fun with the help of seed skull'
61. l+n = /ln/ : /kalnam/ [kalnam] 'removing the upper surface of seed'
62. l+ŋ = /lŋ/ : /ŋilŋad/ [nqilngad] 'residue of laugh'
63. l+ŋ = /lŋ/ : /alŋad/ [alnyad] 'setting of file with stick'
64. l+r = /lr/ : /dalrum/ [dalrum] 'engraved with the help of stick'
65. l+s = /ls/ : /ŋilsu/ [ngilsu] 'loughing individually'
66. l+z = /lz/ : /ŋilzom/ [ngilzan] 'mate of loughing'
67. l+j = /lj/ : /tui1jap/ [tuilyap] 'door of the fowl stay'
68. r+p = /rp/ : /orpan/ [arpan] 'division'
69. r+b = /rb/ : /dorban/ [darban] 'offered higher price than other customer'
70. r+t = /rt/ : /kortag/ [kartag] 'clicking sound of mouth'
71. r+d = /rd/ : /arda/ [arda] 'skilled'
5.3.1.7 SYLLABLE FORMATION: The Mishing is a syllabic language bearing the quality of agglutination, where the forms follow one after another to a base. Monosyllabic words mainly the prefixes, nounbases and the root morphemes are exist in the language. These monosyllabic forms are joined under certain methods, such as-

a. root + root.
b. root + case affix.
c. prefix + base.
d. prefix + root.
e. root + suffix.

Each of the individual form of a word bears one syllable with its special meaning and after joining with other form, which is a separate syllable also, shown another particular meaning. Examples are shown below:

72. \( r+k = /rk/ \) : /barke/ \[barke]\ 'six rupees'
73. \( r+g = /rg/ \) : /vrgaq/ \[vrgaq]\ 'gorgeous'
74. \( r+m = /rm/ \) : /armang/ \[armang]\ 'dirty with dust, smoke etc.'
75. \( r+n = /rn/ \) : /orn\(\_\)c/ \[arnc]\ 'dry'
76. \( r+j = /rj/ \) : /orijd/ \[arngad]\ 'rest part'
77. \( r+\(\_\) = /r\(\_\)/ \) : /or\(\_\)įq/ \[aruing]\ 'difficult to divide'
78. \( r+1 = /rl/ \) : /korlad/ \[karlad]\ 'back step'
79. \( r+s = /rs/ \) : /vrsu/ \[uirsu]\ 'bathe'
80. \( r+z = /rz/ \) : /tarzon/ \[tarzan]\ 'laying front side back'
81. \( r+j = /rj/ \) : /barjiq/ \[barying]\ 'ten rupees'
a. root+root

\[\text{tu}d\text{a} \rightarrow \text{tuda} \quad \text{drunk}\]
\[\text{d}\text{a} \rightarrow \text{dado} \quad \text{eat}\]
\[\text{l}\text{ubi} \rightarrow \text{lubi} \quad \text{to speak out}\]
\[\text{b}\text{ilen} \rightarrow \text{bilen} \quad \text{give anything out}\]

b. root+case affix

\[\text{gvi} \rightarrow \text{gui}\text{ya} \quad \text{do not come inside}\]
\[\text{gvi} \rightarrow \text{gui}\text{ta} \quad \text{get in, please}\]
\[\text{gvi} \rightarrow \text{gui}\text{ye} \quad \text{shall go}\]
\[\text{d}\text{o} \rightarrow \text{dolo} \quad \text{have eaten}\]

c. prefix+base

\[\text{a}+\text{zon} \rightarrow \text{azan} \quad \text{friend}\]
\[\text{a}+\text{ta} \rightarrow \text{atai} \quad \text{friend}\]
\[\text{a}+\text{mi} \rightarrow \text{ami} \quad \text{man}\]
\[\text{ta}+\text{ni} \rightarrow \text{tani} \quad \text{man}\]

d. prefix+root

\[\text{a}+\text{ger} \rightarrow \text{ager} \quad \text{duty, work}\]
\[\text{a}+\text{dlen} \rightarrow \text{adlen} \quad \text{write}\]
\[\text{a}+\text{tag} \rightarrow \text{atag} \quad \text{running dry}\]
\[\text{a}+\text{bad} \rightarrow \text{ebad} \quad \text{having excessive fruit in a tree}\]

e. root+suffix

\[\text{opan} \rightarrow \text{opannc} \quad \text{poor}\]
\[\text{aima} \rightarrow \text{aimanc} \quad \text{bad}\]
\[\text{jub} \rightarrow \text{yubdui} \quad \text{sleeping time}\]
\[\text{i}+\text{mur} \rightarrow \text{imur} \quad \text{make a mistake}\]

5.3.1.8 ILLUSTRATION OF SYLLABIC STRUCTURE: The syllabic structure of the Mishing words are illustrated below with proper examples:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of Syllable</th>
<th>exemplification of the structure</th>
<th>the nucleus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>/i/ 'blood'</td>
<td>/i/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/c,e/ [e] 'to take'</td>
<td>/e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/c/ [e] 'yes'</td>
<td>/ee/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vv</td>
<td>/ai/ [ai] 'to be good'</td>
<td>/ai/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ao/ [aa] 'son'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vc</td>
<td>/am/ [am] 'paddy'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ad/ [adj] 'to write'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv</td>
<td>/no/ [no] 'you'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc</td>
<td>/ŋok/ [ngak] 'mine'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/gam/ [gam] 'chieften'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/nom/ [nam] 'you'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvv</td>
<td>/pai/ [pai] 'uncle'</td>
<td>/ai/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/doi/ [dai] 'curd'</td>
<td>/ai/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/pao/ [pao] 'a title'</td>
<td>/aa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvvc</td>
<td>/kcvg/ [keuig] 'underneath'</td>
<td>/ei/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/loum/ [laum] 'three days'</td>
<td>/au/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/soum/ [saum] 'three pieces'</td>
<td>/au/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvcv</td>
<td>/pvido/ [puito] 'to pour into'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/gvrir/ [guirui] 'throat'</td>
<td>/i/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/doŋi/ [danyi] 'the sun'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvcvc</td>
<td>/lobag/ [labag] 'idole'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/kopag/ [labaq] 'banena'</td>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above structure of the Mishing words permits only two kind of syllables, i.e, mono syllabic and disyllabic structure.

5.3.1.9 SUPRASEGMENTAL FEATURES: Suprasegmental features in Mishing mean the use of juncture or pause, stress, length, tone etc. in the language.

(a) JUNCTURE OR PAUSE: Juncture is not phonemic in Mishing. There are two type of Junctures: internal and terminal. Close juncture is indicated by no space between two
immediate phonemic syllables of a word. Mishing shows close juncture and terminal juncture, e.g.

Close juncture:  /ŋo/  'I'  
               /no/  'you'
               /bv/  'he'

Terminal juncture shows three different types:
(i) Single bar juncture,
(ii) double bar juncture,
(iii) double cross juncture,

Example of No. (i) : [si|gusor|si|mainam] 'this case is false'
Example of No. (ii) : [ako||añi||aum||appi||'one,two,three,four'
Examples of No. (iii) : [ako||añiko||aumko||appiko||'one,two,three,four' (quantity)

(b) STRESS : Stress is not phonemic in the Mishing language. Word stress is not very prominent and it varies from dialect to dialect. The penultimate syllable belongs to the first unit dialects viz; pagro, oyan, delu, dambuk bears the primary stress. The disyllabic forms of the first unit dialect, if it is constitute the form as /vcv/ and followed by nominative case affix /c/ or accusative case affix /cm/, then the primary stress falls on the first syllable and intervocalic single consonant becomes double. e.g.,

asi+c = assc  (asse or sometimes atse) 'with water'
azi+c = azzc  (azze or sometimes adzi) 'a little of'
abu+cm = abbon (abbam) 'father himself'

sentence stress is prominent and determined according to the importance of its meaning.
(e) TONE AND INTONATION: Tone is a peculiar characteristic of the Tibeto-Burman language. Obcourse some of the modern representatives of Tibeto-Burman speeches have lost the tones like Rabha, Karbi, Mishing etc. while the Boro, Garo, Deuri retain the tones. Besides, that many of the Sino-Tai languages such as Ahom, Khamti, Phakiyal, Aiton etc. retain the tones. Grierson had observed that Miri retained tones. But present Miri i.e., Mishing language does not possess tone, it has lost it totally.

Intonation of a language depends on the nature of speaking the language. The more a speaker is involved while speaking by way of anger, grief, excitement, self-importance and so on, the greater will be the range of pitch and pitch change. The degrees of intonation of the language illustrated below:

Kapikan (just a question) 'what'
Kapikan (question while irritated) 'what happen'
Kapikan noluk (just a question) 'what happen all of you'
Kapikan noluk (question while irritated).

5.4 CHANGES OF CONSONANT PHONEMES:

The euphonic change of the phoneme occupies a major part in the Mishing language. Examples are given below:

Final k>g if followed by final /e/:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final</th>
<th>New Phoneme</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kopak-e</td>
<td>kopagc</td>
<td>'banana'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alik-e</td>
<td>alige</td>
<td>'substitute'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final k>y if followed by /j/ or presided by a vowel:
- duk-joka > dugjoka 'do not run'
- duk > dug 'run'
- kopak > kopag 'banana'

Final k>g if followed by other Consonants:
- mik-zer > migzer 'dirt of eye'
- kak-zin > kag-zin 'to bale dry'
- lulik-ma > luligma 'until express something'
- mik-si > migsi 'tear'
- gubak-dak > gubagdak 'hot condition'

Final k>g if followed by nasal Consonants:
- lobak-maj > lobagmang 'not lazy'
- odak-ne > odagne 'running dry'

Final P>m if immediately followed by /n/:
- rap-nc > ramnc 'stained'
- ap-na-ton > amnaton 'shoot with'

Final p>b if followed by /z,l,j/:
- ip-zon > ibzon 'sleeping mate'
- rcp-lvg > rcblvg 'to cover up'
- ap-jo > abjo 'not to fire'

Final /g/ followed by initial /t/ changes to /k/:
- lag-tum > laktum 'hand full'

Final /g/ followed by /m/ changes into /ŋ/:
- mig-mo > miŋmo 'the cheek'
- gvdvg-man > gvdvŋman 'slow in walk'

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5.5. ASSIMILATION: There are two types of assimilations in the Mishing language: Progressive assimilation and Regressive assimilation. After being assimilation between two words or forms the sound changes its former quality. The examples of Regressive assimilation are numerous than Progressive one in the Mishing language.

5.5.1. REGRESSIVE ASSIMILATION: In such assimilation consonants changes under certain conditions.

/b/ becomes /p/ if followed by /p, t, k/. e.g.
- João+po : kappo 'fair to cry'
- João+quin : kapkin 'act of crying'
- João+tien : kapten 'crying again'

/d/ becomes /t/ if followed by /p, t, k, s/. e.g.
- tad+po : tatpo 'melodious'
- pcd+taj : pcttaj 'the bird'
- ad+kin : atkin 'know how to write'
- ad+sad : atsed 'attached the finger'

/t/ becomes /z/ if followed by /z/. e.g.
- at+zi : azzi 'a small quantity of'
- bit+zin : bizzin 'runing dry'

/k/ becomes /g/ if followed by /g/.
- Dak+gom : daggom 'even then'
/t/ becomes /d/ if followed by /d/ e.g.,

simat+dak : simaddak 'lunatic'

/g/ becomes /k/ if followed by /p,t,k,s/ e.g.,

tag+por : takpor 'dead tree or fibre'
lag+tum : laktum 'a hand full of'
tag+kin : takkin 'know how to hoeing'
tag+sed : taksed 'participation after being hoed'

/p/ becomes /b/ if followed by /d,g,j/ e.g.,

kap+duq : kabduq 'crying'
kap+gor : kabgor 'crying immediately'
kap+jo : kabjo 'donot cry'

/t/ becomes /d/ if followed by /d,z,g/ e.g.,

at+dvr : addvr 'boring due to writing excessively'
at+zon : adzon 'fellow script writer'
at+gor : adgor 'write immediately'

/k/ becomes /g/ if followed by /t,b,j/ e.g.,

mik+tup : migtup 'head'
tak+bad : tagbad 'hoed excessively'
tak+jo : tagjo 'donot hoe'

/b/ becomes /m/ if followed by /m/, e.g.,

ib+mi : immi 'act of sleeping'
kab+ma : kamma 'not cry'

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/d/ before any nasal becomes /n/, e.g.,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fadj} + \text{ma} & : \text{anma} & \text{‘not written’} \\
\text{fadj} + \text{nc} & : \text{annnc} & \text{‘writer’} \\
\text{fadj} + \text{rjer} & : \text{anrjer} & \text{‘boring due to excessive writing’} \\
\text{fadj} + \text{rinj} & : \text{anninu} & \text{‘not suitable to write’}
\end{align*}
\]

/d/ becomes /l,r,j/ if followed by /l,r,j/, e.g.,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ad} + \text{len} & : \text{allen} & \text{‘finished to write’} \\
\text{ad} + \text{re} & : \text{arre} & \text{‘payment for writing’} \\
\text{ad} + \text{jo} & : \text{aj jo} & \text{‘donot write’}
\end{align*}
\]

5.5.2 PROGRESSIVE ASSIMILATION: This type of assimilation is not numerous in the Mishing language. Some examples are given below:

\[
\begin{align*}
/1/ & \text{ sometime changes into } /r/ \text{ if presided by } /r/, \text{ e.g.,} \\
\text{kar} + \text{len} & : \text{karren} & \text{‘come into exist’ (star, moon etc.)} \\
\text{par} + \text{lvq} & : \text{parrvq} & \text{‘to kindled’, ‘to set fire etc.’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
/1/ & \text{ becomes } /n/ \text{ if presided by } /m/, \text{ e.g.,} \\
\text{cm} + \text{la} & : \text{cmna} & \text{‘like this’} \\
\text{lom} + \text{la} & : \text{lomna} & \text{‘at once’} \\
\text{tam} + \text{len} & : \text{tamnen} & \text{‘spread widely’}
\end{align*}
\]

5.6 BLENDING: In Mishing there are numerous instances of blending where two different words joined together and form a new word with a special meaning. In such combination both the words have undergone some changes e.g,
| ami+aku  | miku   | 'wise man'          |
| amik+asi | miksi  | 'tears'             |
| orjo+sann | nosan | 'dried fish'        |
| ami+adi | midi   | 'hilly people' (specially denoting the 'Mishmi' people) |
| sittc+abo | tcbo  | 'he Elephant'       |
| pcrog+apv | rokpv | 'egg of hen'        |
| asi+apud | sipud  | 'foam of water'     |