3.1. Description and distribution of vowels-

Gondi language belongs to the central group of Dravidian language family. It has got more similarity with Telugu, an important Dravidian language of Andhra Pradesh than Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada. The dialects of the Gondi of Balaghat, Betul and Mandla have equal number of segmental phonemes including /i/. The frequency of vowel-ending words is higher than the consonant-ending words. Short vowels do not occur in the final position of a word.

Gondi language has five vowel phonemes representing high, mid and low as their manner of articulation and front unrounded, central unrounded, back rounded as their places of articulation. This vowel system represents 2+2+1 i.e. pentangular system. All short vowels except /e/ and /o/ contrast with their corresponding long vowels in the initial position and all vowels contrast in the medial position.

In Gondi language, long vowels are slightly higher in tongue position than the corresponding short vowels. All non-initial short vowels except the central low vowel /a/ when followed by double consonants, either geminated or clusters of two consonants, have a tendency to be slightly lowered in their tongue position, e.g.
/i/  1. [\textipa{pin\textdagger}] / pind\textdagger/ flour
2. [\textipa{hikke\textdagger}] / hike:\textdagger/ here
/u/  3. [\textipa{gun\textdagger\textdagger}] / gun\textdagger\textdagger/ metal pot
4. [\textipa{puli\textdagger\textdagger}] / puli:\textdagger\textdagger/ tiger
/e/  5. [\textipa{mend\textdagger}] / mend\textdagger/ handful
/o/  6. [\textipa{konda\textdagger}] / konda\textdagger/ eyebrow
7. [\textipa{t\textdagger\textdagger\textdagger}] / t\textdagger\textdagger\textdagger/ beak

The central low vowel /a/ when not initial and when followed by a double consonant, either geminated or a cluster of two consonants, has a tendency to be raised towards the central position of the tongue resulting in \textipa{\textbackslash \textdagger}.  

E.g.  8. [\textipa{panda\textdagger}] / panda\textdagger/ priest
9. [\textipa{sat\textdagger\textdagger}] / sari\textdagger\textdagger/ road

Short vowels occurring in the initial position, viz; /i/, /u/, /a/, however, retain their original quality irrespective of their following consonants.

E.g.  [\textipa{id\textdagger}] / id/ this
[\textipa{ulli\textdagger}] / uli/: onion
[\textipa{alli\textdagger}] / ali/: rat

/e/ and /o/ do not occur in the initial position.

The frequency of occurrence of long vowels is comparatively low in the initial position of a word. The nucleus of a syllable is always a vowel.

Whether long vowels should be interpreted as
(1) sequence of two short vowels

(2) short vowel plus a phoneme of length.

If the long vowels are treated as a sequence of two short vowels the following arguments can be advanced in favour of this.

In Gondi language we have the following types of syllable nuclei with and without /y/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart No. 0.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sequences with this symbol do not occur in our Data.

/1/, /1:/, /iy/, /i:y/ have identical privileges of occurrence in that they occur between two single consonants.

e.g. 1. /pir/ /pir/ rain
2. /pir/ /pi:r/ stomach
3. /mi:ar/ /miy:ar/ daughter
4. /mi:ado/ /mi:yado/ husband
5. /selar/ /selar/ final
6. /selar/ /selar/ sister
7. /ke:yana/ /ke:yana/ to call
8. /meug/ /mus/ smiling
9. [muːs] / muːs / black monkey
11. [koːr] / koːr / hen
12. [koːr] / koːr / horn
13. [koːtʊr] / koːtʊr / Gond
15. [paːl] / paːl / tooth
16. [paːl] / paːl / milk
17. [raːlaː] / raːlaː / youth
18. [naːk] / naːk / dogs
19. [maːjɪː] / maːjɪː / mother
20. [raːːtaː] / raːːtaː / pickle

Semi vowels sound like vowels in the final position and medially in the inter-vocalic position, whereas they sound like consonants in the initial position. Instead of /eː/, /oː/ occurring in the initial position, we find /yeː/ and /voː/ in the beginning of a word. Since the occurrence of /y/ and /v/ is not predictable in the initial position as they can occur before other vowels also, hence they are phonemic,

e.g. 1. [viː siː] / viː siː / honey bee
2. [voː naː] / voːnaː / her
3. [vuːɾtʊm] / vuːɾtʊm / camel
5. [yeːnaː] / yeːnaː / her
7. [yaː] / yaː / mother
8. [vat] / vat / It dried
9. [vaː tɑː] / vaːtaː / she came.
Similarly, we have the following types of syllable nuclei with and without /V/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart No.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sequences with their symbol do not occur in our data.

Nuclei /i/, /i:/, /iv/, /i:v/ have the identical privileges of occurrence in that they occur between two single consonants.

* e.g. 1. [nir'] / nir/ excess
2. [nir'] / nir/ ashes.
3. [piu,:] / pium/ yellow.
5. [yenai] / yenai/ maternal cousin brother.
6. [yenai] / yenai/ her.
7. [neu:vrai] / neuvrai/ H. Newla
8. [mur'] / mur/ a kind of flower.
9. \[\mu:\mu r\]\ / \[\mu:\mu r\] / fall.  
10. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / ground nut.  
11. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / hen.  
12. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / to grind.  
13. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / Red monkey.  
14. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / tooth.  
15. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / milk.  
16. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / lamp.  
17. \[\mu:\mu r\] / \[\mu:\mu r\] / shadow.

Semi vowels sound like vowels in the final position and medially in the inter vocalic position, whereas they sound like consonants in the initial position, e.g.

1. \[n are\] / \[n a v\] / name.  
2. \[n is vo r\] / \[n i v o r\] / yours.  
3. \[v o i l\] / \[v o i l\] / he.

If we treat long vowels as sequences of two short vowels, we have to see the different types of nuclei mentioned above. We have only the syllabic types \[a\], \[a:\] \[a:\] and \[a:\]. Two vowel sequences are not found. If the long vowels were interpreted as sequences of two short vowels, it would not fit in the pattern of Gondi which does not tolerate such sequences.

Moreover, \[i y\], \[i v\], \[e y\], \[e v\], \[o y\], \[o v\], \[a y\], \[a v\] are functioning like \[i y\], \[i v\], \[e y\], \[e v\], \[o y\], \[o v\], \[a y\], \[a v\]. Both of the types are
monosyllabic. Had we treated /iy/, /iv/, etc. as /iy/, /iv/ etc., we would have made them disyllabic and different looking from their corresponding mono-syllabic nuclei with short vowels. /iy/ type does not occur in any available pattern of the language.

3.2. **Allophones of Vowels:**

All short vowels except central low vowel /a/ have a tendency to be lowered as to their tongue position when they are followed by double or geminated consonants if they are not in the initial position. On the other hand central low vowel /a/ has a tendency to be raised to a slightly higher/tongue position when followed by double or geminated consonants, this will not apply in the initial position.

2.6.  

1. /i/ /pɪŋdiː/ /pɪŋdiː/ flour.
2. /i/ /hɪkkeː/ /hɪkkeː/ here.
3. /u/ /gʊnˈdɪː/ /gʊnˈdɪː/ metalpot.
4. /u/ /pʊlliː/ /pʊlliː/ tiger.
5. /e/ /mɛnˈdɔː/ /mɛnˈdɔː/ handful.
6. /o/ /kɔndaː/ /kɔndaː/ eye brow.
7. /o/ /tɔddiː/ /tɔddiː/ beak.
8. /a/ /pandaː/ /pandaː/ paint.
9. /a/ /pʊalley/ /pʊalley/ calf.

Following are the allophones of vowels.

1. /i/ /[i]/

/ɪ/
High front unrounded vowel: It occurs without length initially, medially between two consonants, and before length in different positions of a word.

\[ \begin{align*} 
[\text{i}] & \quad /\text{ing}/ \quad \text{now}.
[\text{pir}] & \quad /\text{pir}/ \quad \text{rain}.
[\text{pir}] & \quad /\text{pir}/ \quad \text{stomach}.
[\text{ja}] & \quad /\text{ja}/ \quad \text{grass}.
[\text{sa}] & \quad /\text{sa}/ \quad \text{chapati}.
\end{align*} \]

Lower high front unrounded vowel.

It occurs only medially before a double or phonetically geminated consonant and after a consonant.

\[ \begin{align*} 
[\text{pInd}] & \quad /\text{pInd}/ \quad \text{flour}.
[\text{hikke}] & \quad /\text{hikke}/ \quad \text{here}.
\end{align*} \]

\[ u / \]  
\[ u / \]

High back rounded vowel: it occurs initially, with or without length, medially between two consonants with or without length, finally it occurs only before a phoneme of length.

\[ \begin{align*} 
[\text{un}] & \quad /\text{un}/ \quad \text{to drink}.
[\text{ui}:si] & \quad /\text{ui}:si/ \quad \text{pillow}.
[\text{pur}] & \quad /\text{pur}/ \quad \text{insect}.
[\text{nu}:r] & \quad /\text{nu}:r/ \quad \text{hundred}.
[\text{ca}:ru] & \quad /\text{ca}:ru/ \quad \text{mug}.
\end{align*} \]

Lower high back rounded vowel. It occurs only
medially when followed by double or geminated consonants of a word.

3.2.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{/muddaː/} & \quad \text{/mudaː/} \quad \text{ring.} \\
\text{/gündiː/} & \quad \text{/gündiː/} \quad \text{metal pot.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{/e/} & \quad \text{/e/} \\
\text{/i/} & \quad \text{/i/}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{/e/} \quad \text{Higher mid front unrounded vowel. It occurs only medially and finally before a phoneme of length,}
\]

3.2.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{/yenaː/} & \quad \text{/yenaː/} \quad \text{maternal cousin \quad \text{brother.}} \\
\text{/yeːnaː/} & \quad \text{/yeːnaː/} \quad \text{her.} \\
\text{/neːl/} & \quad \text{/neːl/} \quad \text{field.} \\
\text{/meːŋd/} & \quad \text{/meːŋd/} \quad \text{a mound.} \\
\text{/pənneː/} & \quad \text{/pənneː/} \quad \text{frog.} \\
\text{/pəttes/} & \quad \text{/pəttes/} \quad \text{an ant.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{/e/} \quad \text{Lower mid front unrounded vowel. It occurs only medially without length and followed by double or geminated consonants.}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{/meːŋd/} & \quad \text{/meːŋd/} \quad \text{handful}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{/o/} & \quad \text{/o/} \\
\text{/ɔ/} & \quad \text{Higher mid back rounded vowel. It occurs only medially and finally before a phoneme of length,}
\end{align*}
\]
[ə]  Lower mid back rounded vowel occurs only medially when followed by double or geminated consonants.

E.g.

[ə ddiː] / toːdiː / beak.
[ə nədaː] / kondaː / eyebrow.
[ə nnoː] / sonoː / gold.

5. /a/ : [ə]

[ə]  Low central unrounded vowel. It occurs initially, medially and finally with a phoneme of length. It also occurs initially in the pre-consonantal position of a word without a phoneme of length.

E.g.

[ə kiː] / aːkiː / leaf.
[ə viːsaː] / viːsaː / twenty.
[ə adĩ] / adɨ / it.
[ə addiː] / adiː / sun.

[ə]  Mean mid central unrounded vowel. It occurs only medially when followed by a cluster or geminated consonants.
3.3. **Sequences of vowel and semi-vowel.**

In Gondi language we come across the sequences of syllabic vowel and nonsyllabic vowel. Such sequences occur with short as well as long vowels except \( e\), \( e\), \( e\), and \( e\). These possible sequences have a short or long vowel as nucleus and \( e\) or \( u\) as satellite. The question is, whether such sequences should be treated as vowel plus semivowel or as sequences of two vowels. For this purpose we must have to study the possible sequences of vowel and semi-vowel along with their distribution and see whether they pattern with VW or VV.

The possible sequences are given below.

These sequences show that they have \( e\) and \( u\) satellite.

(1) \( i\) (2) \( a\) (3) \( i\) (4) \( e\) (5) \( o\) (6) \( a\)
(7) \( i\) (8) \( a\) (9) \( i\) (10) \( e\) (11) \( a\)

\( e\) and \( u\) sound like vowels in the final position and medially in the intervocalic position, whereas they sound like consonants only in the initial position. In the above possible sequences, it is found that the second part of sequence acts like consonant i.e. WV and acts like VC.
Secondly, in Gondi, sequences of two vowels do not occur in any position. If the sequences of syllabic vowel and nonsyllabic vowel are treated as sequences of two vowels, it does not fit into the pattern of Gondi language. In an instance like $p^{\text{a}}\text{a:j}$ 'calf' $r^{\text{a}:\text{a:j}}$ 'youth' there are three sequences of vowels. The phonological system of Gondi does not permit sequences of two or more in any position of a word. Hence, while keeping in view of the pattern of the language, the sequence of $\text{a:j}$ in the above examples can be treated as $V.C$ rather than $VV$. Thus they can be transcribed as / paya:/ and / raya:/.

Thirdly, if we treat second half of the sequence in $\text{a:j}$, etc., as the consonant ($V.C$), we maintain its status as a monosyllabic unit. But if we treat it as sequences of two vowels, we would be unnecessarily giving the phonemic status of two syllables to what is phonetically only one syllable.

Hence, it would be convenient and scientific to treat the sequences of syllabic vowel and nonsyllabic vowel as vowel plus semi consonant, rather than sequences of two vowels.

3.3.1: Vowel plus semi consonant and its distribution:

1. / $\text{iy}/$, / $\text{ii}$/

   / $\text{ii}$/ occurs only in the medial position.

   E.g. / mi$\text{i}a:r$/ / miyas$/ / daughter.
2. / iːj / : [ iːj ]
[ iːj ] occurs only in the medial position.

3. / eːj / : [ eːj ]
[ eːj ] occurs only medially.

4. / uy / : [ uːj ]
[ uːj ] occurs medially and finally.

5. / oːj / : [ oːj ]
[ oːj ] occurs only medially.

6. / oːj / : [ oːj ]
[ oːj ] occurs only medially.

7. / aːj / : [ aːj ]
[ aːj ] occurs only medially.

8. / aːj / : [ aːj ]
[ aːj ] occurs medially and finally.
9. /iːv/     [iə]  
[iə] occurs only in the medial position.

e.g. /piːroː/ / piroː / yellow.
/kivəːr/ / kivəːr / door.
/iə / / iv / these.

10. / iːv / :  [iə]  
[iə] occurs only medially.

e.g. [niːvəː] / niːvəː / yours (sg)

11. / eːv / :  [eː]  
[eː] occurs only medially.

e.g. [seːvəː] / seːvəː / salutation.

12. / uːv / .  [uə]  
[uə] occurs only medially.

e.g. [guːə:r  phə lliːʃ] / guvaː r phə səliːʃ / groundnut.

13. / oːv / :  [ou]  
[ou] occurs only medially.

e.g. [koː  yəːʃ] / koːvəʃ / red monkey.

14. / əv / :  [əʊ]  
[əʊ] occurs medially and finally.

e.g. [nəʊəʊ] / navəʊ / new.
[bəʊ] / bav / who (F).
16. 
/ai v/ : /ai\n
/ai\ occurs medially and finally.

2.a.s. 
/nat yaa/ /naivaa/ mine.

2.a.v. 
/mat\ / /maiv/ H, Sambhar.

/y/ and /v/ in the following examples may be seen behaving like other consonants.

16. 
/yi:\ / /yi:\

/yi:\ occurs initially.

2.a.g. 
/yi\ta:\ / /yi\ta:/ Brick.

17. 
/ye:\ / /ye:\

/ye:\ occurs only initially.

2.a.g. 
/ye: nat/ /ye:na:/ her.

2.a.a. 
/ye: ta:/ /ye: ta:/ this.

18. 
/ya/ : /ya/

/ya/ occurs only initially.

2.a.g. 
/ya/ / /ya:/

19. 
/ya:\ / /ya:\

/ya:\ occurs only initially.

2.a.g. 
/ya:/ / /ya:/ mother.

20. 
/vi:\ / /vi:\

/vi:\ occurs only initially.

2.a.g. 
/vi\sa:/ /vi\sa:/ twenty.

21. 
/ve / /ve/

/ve/ occurs only initially.

2.a.g. 
/ve: h\ka:m/ /ve:h\ka:m/ H, Kakadi.
22. / veː/  
\[ veː \] occurs only initially.

\text{\textit{e.g.}}  
\[ veːraː \]  / veːraː /  compound.

23. / vuː/  
\[ vuː \] occurs only initially.

\text{\textit{e.g.}}  
\[ vuːtum\]  / vuːtum/  camel.

24. / voː/  
\[ voː \] occurs only initially.

\text{\textit{e.g.}}  
\[ voːl \]  / voːl /  he.

25. / va/  
\[ va \] occurs only initially.

\text{\textit{e.g.}}  
\[ vat\]  / vat/  it dried.

26. / vaː/  
\[ vaː \] occurs only initially.

\text{\textit{e.g.}}  
\[ vaːraː \]  / vaːraː/  to sing (Imp).

3.4. Description and distribution of consonants:

In Gondi language, all consonants can occur initially, medially in the intervocalic position and in the final position of a word except \[ r \] and \[ n \] and \[ ʔ \] which are hom-organic to their following stops. Consonants in Gondi have been classified according to different points and manners of articulations. The points of articulation are (1) Bilabial (2) Dental and Alveolar (3) Palatal (4) Retroflex (5) Velar (6) Glottal. The manners of articulation are (1) stop (2) spirant, (3) Nasal (4) Lateral
Trill (6) Flap (7) Semi consonants.

In Gondi for all series of stops we have, voiceless, voiceless aspirated, voiced and voiced aspirated phonemes. There is only voiceless dental spirant. Voiced counterpart does not occur. Apart from this, voiced glottal spirant is also found phonemic in the language. As per the study of the data, there are no affricates in Gondi phonemically. Due to their function like stops affricates are treated as palatal stops. In the system, there are only two nasal phonemes (1) Bilabial (2) Dental. The retroflex nasal has been given the phonemic status in the inventory in parenthesis due to its being a part of a minor system. Its distribution is very limited and defective. We have one dental trill /r/, one retroflex flap /ɾ/ and one alveolar lateral /l/.

There are two semi consonants Bilabial and palatal. Consonants occurring in the final position have an allophone of unreleased variety of their respective points of articulation.

Chart No. 11 denotes the distribution of consonants and vowels in different positions.

3.5. All phonemes of the consonants:

The following are the allophones of the consonant phonemes of Gondi language representing all the dialects under study.
\[ p \] Voiceless bilabial stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel and between consonant and vowel.

\[ p' \] Voiceless unreleased bilabial stop. It occurs only in the final position.

\[ pp \] Voiceless geminated bilabial stop. It occurs only medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

\[ ph \] Voiceless bilabial aspirated stop. It occurs initially and medially after a short vowel. Its
occurrence is limited to very few words in the medial position.

\[ \text{\texttt{[phara:]} / ph\-\texttt{ra:/} big,} \]
\[ \text{\texttt{sapha:} / sap\-\texttt{a/} clear.} \]

3. / b/ : \[ \text{\texttt{[b]} \]
\[ \text{\texttt{[b']}} \]
\[ \text{\texttt{[bb]} \]

/ b/ Voiced bilabial stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel, and between vowel and consonant.

\[ \text{\texttt{[bad'] / bad/ who (f)}} \]
\[ \text{\texttt{[ba:ri:]} / ba: ri:/ ear ring.} \]
\[ \text{\texttt{[d\-bra:]} / d\-\texttt{bra/:} ditch.} \]

\[ \text{\texttt{[b']} Unreleased voiced bilabial stop. It occurs only in the final position.} \]

\[ \text{\texttt{[kutum\-b']} / kut\-\texttt{um/} H.Kabila.} \]

\[ \text{\texttt{[bb]} Voiced geminated bilabial stop. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.} \]

\[ \text{\texttt{[s\-bbe:]} / s\-\texttt{be/} all.} \]

4. / bh/ : \[ \text{\texttt{[bh]} \]

/ bh/ Voiced aspirated bilabial stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.
5. / m /  

[ m ]  

Voiced bilabial stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position.

E.g.  

[ mi: n ]  / mim /  fish.
[ sama: t ]  / sama: t /  we.

[ m' ]  

Unreleased voiced bilabial nasal. It occurs only in the final position.

E.g.  

[ sarpum ]  / sarpum /  shoe

[ mm ]  

Voiced geminated bilabial nasal. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

E.g.  


6. / t /  

[ t ]  

[ t' ]  

[ tt ]  

[ t ]  

Voiceless dental stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.
\[ t \] Unreleased voiceless dental dental stop. It occurs only in the final position.

\[ t \] Voiceless geminated dental stop. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

\[ th \] Voiceless aspirated dental stop. It occurs in the initial and intervocalic positions of a word.

\[ d \] Voiced dental stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.

\[ d \] Unreleased voiced dental stop. It occurs only in the final position.
Voiced geminated dental stop. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

Voiced aspirated dental stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position of a word.

Voiced dental nasal. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.
\[\text{n'}\] Unreleased voiced dental nasal. It occurs only in the final position.

\[\text{n}n\] Voiced geminated dental nasal. It occurs only medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

\[\text{n}\] Voiced palatal nasal. It occurs only medially followed by their corresponding homorganic stops.

\[\text{n}\] Voiced retroflex nasal. It occurs only medially followed by their corresponding homorganic stops.

\[\text{n}\] Voiced velar nasal. It occurs only medially followed by their corresponding homorganic stops.

\[\text{t}\] Voiceless retroflex stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.
The text in the image is a linguistic description of phonemes, specifically a description of retroflex stops in a language.

The symbols and their descriptions are as follows:

- 
  
  - [ts\^] Unreleased voiceless retroflex stop. It occurs only in the final position.
  
  
  - [ch\_ist\^] / ch\_ist/ H. Odhani.
  
  
  - [tt\^] Voiceless geminated retroflex stop. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.
  
  
  - [pit\_te\_] / pit\_te/ bird.
  
  
  - [th\_] / th/ 121-

- [\_h th\_] Voiceless aspirated retroflex stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position and post consonantal position of a word.

  - [\_h e\_n ga\_] / \_h e\_n ga/ stick.
  
  
  - [k\_ th e\_r\_] / k\_th e\_r/ jack fruit.
  
  
  - [k\_ m\_th a\_] / k\_m\_th a/ bow.

- [d\_] / d/ 13.

  - [\_d\_] / \_d/ [\_d\_] / \_d/ [\_d\_]

- [d\^] Voiced retroflex stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.

  - [d\_a\_d\_i\_d\_] / d\_a\_d\_i\_d/ a bamboo basket.
  
  
  - [ye\_d\_i\_d\_] / ye\_d\_i\_d/ heel.

- [d\^] Unreleased voiced retroflex stop. It occurs only in the final position.

  - [ne\_m\_d\_] / ne\_m\_d/ today.
(d̪d̪) Voiced geminated retroflex stop. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

Example:

\[ \text{naːd̪d̪um' / naːd̪um / between.} \]

(qh) Voiced aspirated retroflex stop. It occurs initially, medially and finally of a word.

Example:

\[ \text{d̪h oːdsː / d̪h oːds / river.} \]
\[ \text{p̪aːnd̪h aːriː / p̪aːnd̪h aːri / white.} \]
\[ \text{kɔːd̪ / kɔːd / leprosy.} \]

(ʃ) Voiceless palatal affricate. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.

Example:

\[ \text{cəsː / cəs / see.} \]
\[ \text{səːsː / səːs / skeleton.} \]

(c̪) Unreleased voiceless palatal affricate. It occurs only in the final position.

Example:

\[ \text{maːc̪ / maːc / dew.} \]

(ʃʃ) Voiceless geminated palatal affricate. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

Example:

\[ \text{raːʃʃ / raːʃ / yard.} \]
\[\text{Voiceless aspirated palatal affricate. It occurs initially and in the medial position of a word.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{c\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}/} \quad /\text{c\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}/}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}c/} \quad \text{Voiceless aspirated palatal affricate. It occurs initially and in the medial position of a word.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{c\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}/} \quad /\text{c\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}/} / \text{ow dung.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{p\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}/} \quad /\text{p\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}/} / \text{open room.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}j/} \quad \text{Voiceless palatal affricate. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel and in the post consonantal position.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{j/} \quad /\text{j/}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{j/} \quad /\text{j/} / \text{grass.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{j/} \quad /\text{j/} / \text{new.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{j/} \quad /\text{j/} / \text{heap of bamboo.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}ji/} \quad \text{Unreleased voiced palatal affricate. It occurs only in the final position.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{ki/} \quad /\text{ki/} / \text{weakness.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}ji/} \quad \text{Voiceless geminated palatal affricate. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.}\]

\[\text{Example: } /\text{ji/} \quad /\text{ji/} / \text{needle.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}ji/} \quad \text{Voiceless aspirated palatal affricate. It occurs}\]
initially, medially in the intervocalic position of a word.

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad \{ jh\,i:\,r' \} / jh\,i:\,r / \quad \text{a river.} \]
\[ \{ pijh\,es:\,r\} / pijh\,es:\,r / \quad \text{stream.} \]

\[19:\quad / \,k\, / : \quad \{ k \} \]
\[ \quad \quad \{ k\} \quad \{ k' \} \quad \{ kk \} \]

\[ \{ k \} \quad \text{Voiceless velar stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.} \]

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad \{ ka:\,l\} / ka:\,l / \quad \text{leg.} \]
\[ \quad \{ a:\,ki:\,l\} / a:\,ki:\,l / \quad \text{leaf.} \]

\[ \{ k' \} \quad \text{Unreleased voiceless velar stop. It occurs only in the final position.} \]

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad \{ lak' \} / lak / \quad \text{far.} \]

\[ \{ kk \} \quad \text{Voiceless geminated velar stop. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.} \]

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad \{ su:\,kkum' \} / su:\,kkum / \quad \text{star.} \]

\[20:\quad / k^h / : \quad \{ k^h \} \]

\[ / k^h / \quad \text{Voiceless aspirated velar stop. It occurs initially, medially in the intervocalic position of a word and in the preconsonantal position.} \]

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad \{ k^h\,a:\,ti:\} / k^h\,a:\,ti:\ / \quad \text{blacksmith.} \]
\[ \quad \{ ko:\,k^h\,a:\,li:\} / ko:\,k^h\,a:\,li:\ / \quad \text{cough.} \]
\[ \quad \{ ci:\,kk\,l^h\,a:\} / ci:\,k^h\,l^h\,a / \quad \text{mud.} \]
\[ g \]
Voiced velar stop. It occurs initially, medially in the inter vocalic position after a long vowel and in the post consonantal position.

\[ g' \]
Voiced aspirated velar stop. It occurs initially, medially of a word. It does not occur in the final position.

\[ gg \]
Unreleased voiced velar stop. It occurs only in the final position.

\[ gg' \]
Voiceless dental fricative. It occurs initially.

\[ s \]
Voiceless dental fricative. It occurs initially.
medially, in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.

\[ s^\prime \] Unreleased voiceless dental fricative. It occurs only in the final position.

\[ m^2 \]

\[ s \]

Voiceless geminated dental fricative. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

\[ h \]

Voiced glottal fricative. It occurs initially and medially in the intervocalic position. It does not occur in the final position.

\[ l \]

Voiced alveolar lateral. It occurs initially medially in the intervocalic position.
Unreleased voiced alveolar lateral. It occurs in the final position of a word.

\[ \text{e.g. } /\text{məl} / \quad \text{thread.} \]

Voiced geminated alveolar lateral. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

\[ \text{e.g. } /\text{vələ} / \quad \text{good.} \]

\[ /r/ \quad /r/ \quad /r'\quad /\text{rr} / \quad /\text{r}'/ \]

Voiced alveolar trill. It occurs initially medially, in the intervocalic position after a long vowel.

\[ \text{e.g. } /\text{mən} / \quad /\text{rən} / \quad \text{house.} \]

\[ /\text{pərə} / \quad /\text{pərə} / \quad \text{locality.} \]

\[ /\text{səkə} / \quad /\text{səkə} / \quad \text{cold.} \]

\[ /\text{dəstə} / \quad /\text{dəstə} / \quad \text{H. Denthals.} \]

Unreleased voiced alveolar trill. It occurs only in the final position.

\[ \text{e.g. } /\text{nəsə} / \quad /\text{nəsə} / \quad \text{village.} \]

Voiced geminated alveolar trill. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position after a short vowel.

\[ \text{e.g. } /\text{mrə} / \quad /\text{mərə} / \quad \text{son.} \]
/ r /  Voiced retroflex flap. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position. It does not occur in the initial position.

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad /\text{vaːriː}/ \quad /\text{vaːriː}/ \quad \text{air.} \]
\[ /\text{vaːrɪː}/ \quad /\text{vaːrɪː}/ \quad \text{fence.} \]

/ r /  Voiced unreleased Retroflex flap. It occurs only in the final position.

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad /\text{voːr}/ \quad /\text{voːr}/ \quad \text{he.} \]

/ v /  Labio-dental frictionless fricative. It occurs only initially.

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad /\text{veːn}/ \quad /\text{veːn}/ \quad \text{God.} \]

/ u /  High back non-syllabic vowel. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position and in the pre-consonant post vocalic position of a word and in the final position.

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad /\text{niːuaː}/ \quad /\text{niːvaː}/ \quad \text{yours.} \]
\[ /\text{taudɪː}/ \quad /\text{tədɪː}/ \quad \text{lamp.} \]
\[ /\text{piuɾoː}/ \quad /\text{piˈɾoː}/ \quad \text{yellow colour.} \]
\[ /nəː u/ \quad /nəː v/ \quad \text{name.} \]

/ y /  Voiced palatal semivowel. It occurs only initially.

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad /\text{ɪ}/ \quad /\text{ɪ}/ \]

\[ /\text{ɪ}/ \quad \text{Voiced palatal semivowel. It occurs only initially.} \]
\( \text{\(\ddot{\text{i}}\)} \) High front non-syllabic vowel. It occurs medially in the intervocalic position between vowel and consonant and in the final position.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{\(\ddot{\text{i}}\)} & / \text{\(\ddot{\text{i}}\text{\(\ddot{\text{i}}\)}\)} / \text{\(\ddot{\text{i}}\text{\(\ddot{\text{i}}\)}\)/ earthen pot.} \\
\text{\(\ddot{\text{s}}\)} & / \text{\(\ddot{\text{s}}\text{\(\ddot{\text{s}}\)}\)/ oven.} \\
\text{\(\ddot{\text{k}}\)} & / \text{\(\ddot{\text{k}}\)/ hand.}
\end{align*} \]