Morphophonemic changes in both the dialects can be described with reference to a word, a word being defined as a minimum free form i.e., a minimum form between two pauses.

In both the dialects morphophonemic changes can be classified into two types as follows:

a) Changes that occur within a word
b) Changes that occur when more than one word come together.

In both the dialects the changes that occur within a word are as follows:

1. Words which have three or more syllables will have their penultimate short vowel lost if it is followed by a single consonant.

   M.D.    D.D.
   avalu becomes avlu   avlu
   holida becomes holds  holds

2. If, within a word, as a result of the loss of the penultimate vowel a geminated consonant comes to precede another stop consonant then the geminated consonant becomes single.
3. If, however, the geminated consonant is followed by a consonant other than a stop then the geminated stop remains as such in both the dialects.

4. Dy-syllabic words ending in any short vowel in the Mysore dialect, ending in any short syllable other than /a/ in the Dharwar dialect, which have:
   a) a penultimate long vowel
   b) a conjunct consonant preceding the final vowel will lose the final vowel always except before a pause.

1. * This sign is used to indicate a hypothetical stage of a word after one change has taken place when another change has to take place.
5. All words with more than two syllables which have any short vowel in the Mysore dialect any short vowel other than $\underline{\alpha}$ and $\underline{\eta}$ in the Dharwar dialect in the final position will lose the final vowel always except before a pause.

\[ M.D. \quad D.D. \]

mes$\ddot{i}$na mes$\ddot{i}$na $\rightarrow$ mes$\ddot{i}$n mes$\ddot{i}$n
annana mane $\rightarrow$ annan mane annan moni

6. A word, with three or more syllables, when followed by another word which begins with a consonant will not have the loss of the penultimate short vowel described in rule no. 1.

\[ M.D. \quad D.D. \]

annana ma$\ddot{i}$tu $\rightarrow$ anhan ma$\ddot{i}$tu anhan ma$\ddot{i}$tu
maneg ba$\ddot{i}$ $\rightarrow$ maneg ba$\ddot{i}$ manig ba$\ddot{i}$

7. The loss of the penultimate vowel as well as the final vowel may both occur in the same word under circumstances which are not barred above.

\[ M.D. \quad D.D. \]

hesaru e$\ddot{n}$u $\rightarrow$ hesar e$\ddot{n}$u hesar e$\ddot{n}$u
$\rightarrow$ hear e$\ddot{n}$u hear e$\ddot{n}$u

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This sign means 'becomes'
8. The loss of the word final vowel described under rule no. 4 is more common in the Bharwar dialect than it is in the Mysore dialect as the phrase final pause described in the chapter on syntax occurs more frequently after the Nominative phrase in the Mysore dialect.

M.D.  D.D.

anna banda → anna ë banda ann bands
katti ittu → katti ý ittu katt ittu

9. When two vowels come together within a word the following changes occur:

9.1. The preceding vowel, if it is short will be lost except in words of the composition CVCV in both the dialects:

M.D.  D.D.

naːmu e: → naːneː  naːnəː
kənnu ina → kənnina  kənnina

9.2 If another vowel follows the final vowel of a word of the composition CVCV then a /v/ or a /y/ is inserted between them depending on the preceding vowel. If the preceding vowel is a front vowel then /y/ is inserted. If it is a central or back vowel a /v/ is inserted.
M.D.  D.D.

ḥasu ina  ḥasuvinā  ḥasuvinā
guru ina  guruvinā  guruvinā

9.3. Nouns belonging to Group A and having the composition CWCV, will optionally lose the final vowel, if it /u/, when followed by another vowel in both the dialects.

M.D.  D.D.

ḥasuvinā → ḥasuvinā  ḥasuvinā → ḥaṣina  ḥaṣina

10. When two words come together if a long vowel happens to precede another vowel then the following changes take place. In D.D a pausal juncture is introduced between the vowels if they are central vowels.

D.D. |

ramaː əntaː → ramaː+ənta
naː ənde → naː+ənde

If the vowel that follows is other than a central vowel then /v/ is inserted between them. If the following is a back vowel and /y/ is inserted if the following is a central vowel.

D.D. |

aː vavr → aːvavr
iː vavr → iːvavr
aː iː → aːyiː
ramaː edeː → ramaːyedeː
10.1. In the Mysore dialect if the preceding vowel is long and the following is short then the following is lost, the preceding becomes extra long.

M.D.

\[ \text{ba' amnu} \rightarrow \text{ba' i nnu} \]
\[ \text{sumnu: iru-sumnu:ru} \]

a) If both the vowels are long then /r/ is inserted between them when the following is a back or central vowel, and /y/ is inserted when the following is a front vowel.

M.D.

\[ \text{a: u'ru} \rightarrow \text{a'vu'ru} \]
\[ \text{i: u'ru} \rightarrow \text{i'vu'ru} \]
\[ \text{a: i} \rightarrow \text{a'yi} \]
\[ \text{a: a'ga} \rightarrow \text{a'va'ga} \]

11. In both the dialects the following changes occur regarding consonants:

11.1. After any retroflex consonant /l/ is changed to /l/ in both the dialects.
11.2 Before /t/ /d/ is changed to /t/ in both the dialects.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{M.D.} & \text{D.D.} \\
\text{idtu} & \text{idtu} \\
o^*\text{t}a^*\text{ne} & o^*\text{t}a^*\text{ne} \\
\end{array}
\]

11.3 /l/ changes to /l/ after /d/ and /t/.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{M.D.} & \text{D.D.} \\
\text{bandlu} & \text{bandlu} \\
o^*\text{ttlu} & o^*\text{ttlu} \\
\end{array}
\]

12. The initial /k/, /t/, /p/ of the second member of a compound change to /g, d, b/ respectively in both the dialects. In the same position /h/ is assimilated with the preceding consonant if it is /p/ or /b/. Otherwise it is optionally dropped out.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{M.D.} & \text{D.D.} \\
\text{male ka^*la} & \text{malega^*la} \\
gul^*\text{la}^*\text{ll} & \text{gulids^*li} \\
sukha pe^*\text{du} & \text{sukhabadu} \\
sa^*p^*p^*e^*h^*u^* & \text{sappuri} \\
\end{array}
\]

13. After a pause the vowels /e/ /o/ /o:/ have optionally the forms /ye ye:/ /vo vo:/ respectively in both the dialects.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{M.D.} & \text{D.D.} \\
e^*\text{nu} & e^*\text{mu}^*\text{ye}^*\text{nu} \\
en^*\text{tu} & e^*\text{ntu}^*\text{ye}^*\text{ntu} \\
\text{ondu} & \text{ondu}^*\text{vo}^*\text{du} \\
o^*\text{du} & o^*\text{du}^*\text{vo}^*\text{du} \\
\end{array}
\]
When a vowel comes to precede the Morphophoneme "A" the following changes occur in both the dialects:

a) if the preceding vowel is long the morphophoneme "A" drops out.

M.D.  D.D.

nasni:  Ames

nasni:  even I also

b) if the preceding vowel is short then the short vowel becomes long in both the dialects.

M.D.  D.D.

alli:  A (an adjectival suffix)

alli:  'of that place'  alli:  alle:

illi:  'of this place'  illi:  ille: