CHAPTER III

MORPHO PHONEMICS

3.1. The morpho phonemics of the dialect is very much complicated. (1) The alternations both automatic and non-automatic take place differently in accordance with juncture, phonological sequence and morphological classes of words in the context. Only the automatic alternations are given below, while non-automatic or morphologically conditioned alternations are treated under different morphological classes.

3.2. The distribution of junctures is as follows: (i) The full open juncture occurs at the end of a sentence. (ii) The half-open juncture manifests itself at the end of a macrosegment. (iii) Within the macrosegment the juncture is generally half-close in slow speech and close when the words coalesce in rapid speech. (iv) All kinds of suffixes - inflectional, non-inflectional and derivational - occur invariably in close juncture with their nominal or verbal bases. Similar is the case with particles, post-positions and post-pounds which occur in close juncture with their preceding morphs. The close juncture in (iii) above is EXTERNAL while that in (iv) is INTERNAL which follow varying processes.

1. C.F. Hockett, A course in Modern Linguistics 1951. 53.5 -2.231.
2. ibid 4.3- P.38. See "The stretch of material spoken with a single intonation is called a macrosegment".
3.5. All the words of the dialect basically end in vowels. (For solitary exception vide 2. 3. 3.). But they either stay or undergo a change in the context of the pertinent junctures. No change occurs in open junctures. The half-close and close junctures affect the vowels in various ways. In the transcription of the texts the half-open and half-close junctures between the morphemes are indicated by hyphens in the case of additional particles, post-positions, post-pounds and coalescing morphemes and are taken to be understood by complete integration of morphs elsewhere. The half-open junctures can be easily grasped wherever the morphemes retain their original phonemic shape before the spaces within the sentence. Only the half-close junctures show a morpho-phonemic change under similar position. (ref. 3.4.)

3.4. In half-close juncture - (i) Any long vowel at the end of a word stays. e.g. hi:ge: vand din'a 'On a certain day'. (ii) Any short vowel at the end of a word before an initial vowel or consonant of the following morpheme becomes a release i.e. /t/ according to our transcription. (Note: This release is not marked before the spaces in the texts as it can be mechanically placed and generally understood. But it is invariably marked before the hyphens i.e. close junctures as otherwise the correct phonemic forms of the morphs are likely to be missed.) e.g. avə bəpəl (4)
salp(ə) tad(ɪ) s:tu 'It was a bit late for him to come'.

(iii) If the final short vowel belongs to a finite verb, it does not become a release wherever it might occur in a sentence e.g. banda avá 'He came'; ad bantu te-bándu 'She came having brought it'; tīnda tā:ne: 'He ate it himself'; av ho:kí: hudágna 'They beat the boy'; ko:qu ci:la:na 'Give the bag'. (iv) When the final vowel is a nasalised one and the vowel becomes a release, the /ə/ is shifted to the preceding consonant. e.g. av bands 'He came'.

3.5. Of the close junctures we shall first consider the INTERNAL one since its processes are compulsory and invariable and some of the same are applicable to EXTERNAL juncture also.

3.5.1. Even in internal close juncture - the long vowel at the end of a word is not dropped or altered before a vowel or a consonant. (It may be noted that in this case phonetically the vowel is reduced to almost half its length but phonemically it is the same.) e.g. bidi: -li: 'To keep seperately'; kāri:di:ma:du 'To purchase'; belli:-kōli 'A silvern axe'.

3.5.2. In internal close juncture in the case of terminal short vowels there are two regular classes of phonological sequences in which the various alternations are consistently distributed - namely: I(a) When the penultimate vowel
is long or /\ or the preceding consonant is conjunct or singly any one of r, v, s or s. (b) When the penultimate short vowel is proceeded by conjunct consonants with their preceding vowel long. II When the penultimate vowel is short and the preceding consonant is single and other than r, v, s or s.

3.5.3. Before a consonant, the final short vowel of a word (i) of Class I a & b is dropped and (ii) of Class II changes to + e.g. (i)(a) pa:lu+ -da:ra> pa:lda:ra 'partner'.
   ha:lu+ ba:mi > ha:1-ba:mi 'a ruined well'.
   badku+ -su  > badksu 'to save one's life'.
   nillu+ -su  > nilsu 'to stop (some thing)'.
   (ref. 3.9.1.)
   hargu+ -na > hargna 'helter-skelter'.
   maru + divsa > mor-divsa 'next day'.
   jiva+ kale > jiv-galé 'life-spirit'.
   (ref: 3.10.)
   bisi+ni:ru > bisi-ri:ru 'hot water'.
   rasa+ ba:mi > ras-ba:mi 'a well full of medicinal liquid'.
   (b) bra:mmana+ -ru> bra:mmanru 'priests'.
   pars:svar+ru> pars:svarru 'God Shiva' (hon.pl.)
   (Contrast - vakliga+ -ru> vakligår 'farmers'.)
   (ii) kula+ -ke:di> kulige:di 'One who is a blot to
   (ref. 3.10.)the family'.
   bidu+ -su > bidäsu 'to release'.
   nen+ -pu > nenäpu 'remembrance'.
3.5.4. Before a vowel the various terminal short vowels show different alternations.

3.5.41. -ö

It is dropped before other vowels. e.g. b²nd-a:ga > b³nd-a:ga 'When came'; ho:da+-e:ru > ho:de:ru 'Those that went'.

3.5.42. -a

(i) It is dropped before an initial i, a and o: of the following morphemes. e.g. banta+ i:ndikka > bont-i:ndikka 'loyal servants'; katta+arsu > katt-arsu 'a bad king'; badawa+a:gi > badiw-a:gi 'having become poor'.

(ii) Before any other vowel -a of Class I changes to (a) -n if the nucleus is a nominal base belonging to Group A (vide 4.2.) (b) -v if it belongs to Group B. (Note: The nominal base may be radical or derived.)

e.g. (a) ñyya+-e:ru > ñyme:ru 'The sacred teacher (hon.pl.)'

amma+-e:ru > amme:ru 'Goddess, the mother (hon.pl.)'

batta+-inda > baddinda 'by the priest'.

(b) upa:sa+-aga > upa:sveda 'a fast (it is said)'

a:scorya+-aya:scoryya: 'Hello! (addressed to a female) What a surprise!

sa:la+-ij > sailya: 'Whether a loan?'.

(Note: -a preceded by a cluster with /s/ as a second member is optionally dropped.)
e.g. a: divsa -e: > a: divsve:/ divse: 'That day itself'; i: vərša -u: i: vəršu: / vəršu: 'This year also'.

(iii) Given the same conditions stated in (ii) a & b above -a of Class II changes to -in and -iv respectively. e.g.

cyama -e: > yamiai: 'Yama himself'.
maga -e: > magina: '0, son!'.
vakliga -inda: > vakliginda: 'from the farmer'.
jana -u: > jana: 'People also'.

(iv) If the neucleus is an inflected or suffixed form or an adverb, -a is dropped before all vowels.

e.g. məntri:na -u: > məntri:nu: 'The minister (acc.) also'.

ho:gtə -e: > ho:gte: 'While going only'.
hatra iru > hattr-iru 'To be near'.

(v) If the neucleus is an adjective, -a is changed to -v or -iv according as it belongs to Class I or II before particles beginning with vowels, except those falling under (i) above and is dropped elsewhere.

e.g. dodda -u: > dodvu: 'Big also'.

uttəma -adda > uttəməvəda 'Good, it is said'.
dodda ikla > dodd-ikla 'Large pincer'.
sang + a:ki > sang + a:ki 'Small rice'.

3.5.43. -a:

It is changed to -a:v before vowels.

e.g. ca:+e > ca:ve: 'Tea only'.

maja:+ -u: > maja:tvu: 'fun also'.

hutta:+ -ada > hutta:vdada 'Since birth (it is said!)'.

3.5.44. -i

(i) It is changed to -i: before i.

e.g. ri: + -ia:kki > ri:i:ndikk: 'The sages'.

(ii) Before other vowels, -i of Class I & II change to -y and -iy respectively if the nucleus is a nominal or verbal base or an adjective.

e.g. mantri:+ -u: > mantryu: 'Minister also'.

he:i:+ -a:kka > he:i:yakkk: 'Wives'.

he:i:+ akka > he:i:ry-akka 'elder sister'.


ru:ci:+ aitu > ru:ci:y-aitu 'Tasted well'.


be:li:+ arv > be:li:y-arv: 'White cloth'.

(iii) If the nucleus is already an inflected or suffixed form or an adverb -i is dropped before all vowels.

e.g. manisnalli:+ -e: > manisnalle: 'In the mind itself'.

t:yrli:+ -c: > t:yrli: 'Shall I bring?'.

a:gi+itto > a:gi+itto 'It had become'.
illi+u: > illu: 'Here also'.
yelli+o: > yello: 'Somewhere'.

(Note: It is found that in YM and SB sub-dialects
-i is mostly changed to -y even in the case
of adverbs before all vowels except i. Vide:
ilyu: SB II-11, alyei: YM II-64, velyo: YM II-72.)

3.5.45 -i:
It is changed to -i:y before vowels.
  e.g. stri:+ -alli> stri:yalli 'in a woman'.
  pi:+ -inda> pi:yinda 'from the fee'.

3.5.46 -e

(i) It is changed to -e: before i.
  e.g. tande+-indikko>tandt:ndikko 'fathers'.
  jain+ -indikko>jain:ndikko 'wise women'.

(ii) Before all other vowels -e(a) of (a) changes
    or verbal
to -y if the nucleus is a nominal/base or a
finite verb (b) of Class II changes to -y if the
neucleus is a nominal or verbal base.
  e.g. (a) ayme+ a:gu> apny-a:gu 'let the command be'.
    madivy+ -a:li> madivy>a:li 'the marriage' (Ym see !).
    sa:it+-a:li> sa:lyalli 'in the school'.
    bidye+ -pa> bidy-a:pa 'You roll down, man!'.
    kar+a > karya 'invitation'.
(b) hadëc-o: > hadëyo: 'whether a hood?'.
    padëc-o > padëyo: 'must get'.

(iii) If the nucleus is already an inflected or a
suffixed form or an adverb -ë is dropped before
all vowels.

e.g. idëkt+u: > idëku: 'for this also'.
    ma:ëquët+e: > ma:ëquële: 'for doing only'.
    mi:ët-inda > mi:ëlinda 'from above'.
    hë:gu+u: > hë:gu: 'so also'.

3.5.47. -u

(i) When it is the final vowel of a disyllabic word
with the penultimate vowel short and the preceding
consonant single, it is changed to (a) -v before
a vowel if the single consonant is r, s, or s and
(b) -v if it is any other.

e.g. (a) guru+it+ë > gurvi:itë 'to the teacher'.
    psu+inda > psëvinda 'from the animal'.
    tusu+e: > tusve: 'just a little'.
(b) togu+i > todëvi 'an eating-minded
female'.
    bidë+ë > bidëvo 'let us leave'.

(ii) Elsewhere before vowels it is dropped.

e.g. ittu+ëda > ittëda 'It was (it is said)'
    asgu+ë > a:ga 'will not do'.
    ho:gavu+ë > ho:gavë: 'should you go?'.

3.5.48. -u:
   It is changed to -uv before vowels.
   juː+-ʌge > juːvi:ge 'to the zoo'.
   bəhuv+-əgi > bəhuvva:gi 'greatly'.

3.5.49. -C
   Before all vowels -v of a word (a) with a penultimate /ʌ/ or preceding consonants conjunct change to -v 
   (b) that with a single preceding consonant change to -əv (c) that with a preceding v is dropped.
   e.g. (a) bid4tu+-u: > bid4tvv: 'Do they leave?'.
       hidəd+-e: > hidədvv: 'They caught, (You 
               mean?)'.
       bəndə+-əda > bəndəv-əda 'They came (It is said) 
               hutti:ddə+-i:llə > hutti:dvv-illə 'they had not been 
               born'.
   (b) mərə+-əa > mərəvə: 'should it be done?'.
   nədə+-əe > nə:dvə: 'should be planted. (You 
               mean?)'.
   (c) a:və+-əma > a:sə:ma: 'shall we play?'.

3.6. When the final vowel of a word is a nasalised one and 
   another vowel follows it, the preceding vowel is 
   changed to -n.
   e.g. avə+-u: > avnu: 'he also'.
3.7. The following irregular though automatic alternations are found with regard to vowels:

(i) The final -i and -e of verbal bases are optionally dropped before the present participial suffix -u:

*e.g. hidi + -u: > hidu: /hidiy: mani^ya 'the man who holds'  
teg + -u: > tegu: /tegiy: kada 'the door which opens'.

(ii) (a) The final -u: in non-past participial forms of verbs of bases belonging to both classes I and II is changed to -v or -w respectively before vowels. (Cf. 3.5*48.)

1.8 & 3. The * denotes the hypothetical forms. Of course, the form b^ndaT is actually in evidence in the SHI sub-dialect. Similar form is very regularly found in Southern Havyaka Dialect. (Vide Article "Verbal Inflection in Southern Havyaka" by D.N. Shankara Bhat in Indian Linguistics, Vol. 21,1960, Data P.32-35,). It can be safely assumed on historical grounds (ref. 9.3) that the final vowels had their nasalization latent and became explicit in the morphophonemic context. Cf. English 'Knowledge' and 'acknowledgement'. See C.F. Hockett, A Course in Modern Linguistics, 1959- 33.1-P.278.

(b) The final -i and -g of verbal bases in (ii) above are lengthened.

For example:
- noidu: 4 -ω:va > nei:gy-ω:va 'a man who sees'.
- ma:du: 4 -ω:va > ma:gy-ω:va 'where (it is) done'.
- bidui 4 -a:ga > bi:gy-a:ga 'while leaving'.
- badiku 4 -e:ru> ba:gy-e:ru 'those that live'.

(iii) The final vowels of verbal bases before -sddu the verbal noun forming suffix and -sū the past suffix drop out.

For example:
- noidu + -addu > no:deddu 'that which is soon'.
- karu + -addu > kar:gy-ddu 'that which is called'.
- hidi + -addu > hid:gy-ddu 'that which is held'.
- baru + -to:tu> bar:gy-tu 'she wrote'.
- kudi + -to:tu> kud:gy-tu 'she/it drank'.

(iv) The final -a of a:ga 'then', i:ga 'now', ya:va:ga 'when' and -ta of non-past progressive gerundial forms is changed to -l before the emphatic particle -e.
e.g. a:ga + e: > a:gle: 'then only'.
ho:gt+a+e: > ho:gtle: 'As soon as gone'.
Cf ho:gte: 'While going only'.

(Note: The non-past progressive gerund in this form gives a completive sense. -1 is found to be substituted for -e also in the case of the post-position -ant 'as, like'. e.g. idd-ant2-e: > idd-antle: 'just when it was' Cf. idd-anto: 'as it is only'. Here too the change in the meaning to denote time may be noted.)

3.7.2. Other cases of the above type involving a few more processes are the following: (a) In KBC, HMP, H.M, YM, SN sub-dialects, nominal bases ending in /z/ preceded by /g/ clustered with any stop consonant drop the vowel before -gte the dative case-suffix. This is also accompanied by simultaneous doubling of the first consonant and de-clusterisation by means of insertion of a release i.e. /h/ after it.

- e.g. kɔt˘gə+ε: > kɔt˘tage (kɔt˘gə:ε 'in other sub-dialects) 'to the cow-shed'.
  χt˘gə+ε: > χt˘tage (χt˘gə:ε 'in other sub-dialects) 'to the sister-in-law'.

(b) In reflexive formations (ref.7.3.3.(a)) the non-past completive gerundial forms of verbs ending in -ku and -gu and preceded by /h/ usually drop the final syllable and the
/ə/ is simultaneously replaced by i: or e:/e: according as its preceding vowel is a, u, i or a,e respectively.

E.g. 

\[\text{bədəki} + -kə \rightarrow \text{bədi}-kə \textrm{ 'to manage to live'}\],
\[\text{baləki} + -kə \rightarrow \text{bəli}-kə \textrm{ 'to arrange oneself to wash'}\],
\[\text{hudəki} + -kətə \rightarrow \text{hudi}-kətə \textrm{ 'searching by oneself'}\],
\[\text{muləki} + -kəndəu \rightarrow \text{muləi}-kəndəu \textrm{ 'having oneself taken a plunge'}\],
\[\text{idi} + -kəndəu \rightarrow \text{idi}-kəndəu \textrm{ 'having lost it oneself'}\],
\[\text{iləki} + -kə \rightarrow \text{ili}-kə \textrm{ 'to help oneself to get some thing down'}\],
\[\text{tadəki} + -kəndəu \rightarrow \text{tadəi}-kəndəu \textrm{ 'having groped oneself'}\],
\[\text{vanəki} + -kətə \rightarrow \text{vanəi}-kətə \textrm{ 'drying by oneself'}\],
\[\text{kədəki} + -kətə \rightarrow \text{kədi}-kətə \textrm{ 'going oneself into details'}\],
\[\text{kədəgi} + -kəndəu \rightarrow \text{kədi}-kəndəu \textrm{ 'having made something to fall'}\].

3.8. Before a double consonant, the final long vowel is reduced to a short one.

E.g. 

\[\text{həli} + -lləi} \rightarrow \text{holəlli \textrm{ 'in the river'}\].

(ref. 4.6.Loc. Note.)
3.9.1. When a double consonant comes to precede a single one either identical or non-identical as the result of internal close juncture, the double consonant becomes single, with only two cases of exception.

\[ \text{e.g., } k{\text{yyi}}+{\text{alli}} > k{\text{yyi}}+{\text{alli}} > \text{k{\text{yyi}}lli} \text{ 'in the hand'} \].

\[ \text{b{\text{yyi}}+d-a} > b{\text{yyi}}+d-a > \text{b{\text{yyi}}da} \text{ 'he scolded'} \].

\[ \text{tatty-}d-a} > \text{tatty-}d-a > \text{tatty-}d-a \text{ 'a plate (it is said)'} \].

\[ \text{\&kku}+d-a} > \text{\&kku}+d-a > \text{\&kku}da \text{ 'he was found'} \].

**Exceptions:**

1. A double stop before an initial h is not degeminated.

\[ \text{e.g., } \text{biddu}+h:tu} > \text{bidd-h:tu} \text{ 'it fell down'} \].

2. When the double consonant is rr it stays.

\[ \text{e.g., } \text{parma}s\text{svarru}+na} > \text{parma}s\text{svarru} '\text{God Shiva (acc.)}' \text{ (hon.pl.)}; \text{kumba}rra+h\text{\&ngru} > \text{kumba}rra-h\text{\&ngru} \text{ 'women of the potters' class'} \].

3.9.2. When -yi after a long vowel becomes -yy as the result of close juncture with a following vowel, it optionally becomes single.

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3.9.5. /g, d/ of an open final syllable before /k, t/ respectively of the following morpheme are optionally assimilated to them after dropping their vowel.

\[ \text{e.g. } \text{ho:gi}^+ -\text{k^ndu} \rightarrow \text{ho:g-k^ndu} / \text{ho:k-k^ndu} 'having gone'. \]

\[ \text{vo:du}^+ -t-e \rightarrow \text{vo:du} / \text{vol} 'he reads'. \]

3.10. Between words the following changes occur under the conditions stated:

(i) The initial /k/ of a post-pound in a compound is found to change to /g/. But this is not found to be predictable in general terms.

\[ \text{e.g. } \text{bara}^+ \text{ka:la} \rightarrow \text{bar-ga:la} 'famine'. \]

\[ \text{u:ru+ko:lu} \rightarrow \text{utr-go:lu} 'a stick for support'. \]

\[ \text{yen+ka:lu} \rightarrow \text{yen-ga:lu} 'oily seed'. \]

\[ \text{y:da+ka:lu} \rightarrow \text{y:da-ga:lu} 'the left leg'. \]

Contrast:

\[ \text{mara}^+ \text{ka:lu} \rightarrow \text{mara-ka:lu} 'the wooden leg'. \]

\[ \text{ka:yi+ k^di} \rightarrow \text{ka:y-k^di} 'a piece of coconut'. \]

(ii) /nd/ followed by /t, d/ becomes /n/.

\[ \text{e.g. mund}^+ \text{da:tu} \rightarrow \text{mund-da:tu} / \text{mun-da:tu} 'to cross ahead'. \]

\[ \text{nind}^+ \text{tirgu} \rightarrow \text{hin-tirgu} 'to turn back'. \]

(iii) /nt, nd/ followed by /h/ optionally becomes /nty/.

ndy/ respectively.

e.g. $\text{nta}+\text{heili}>\text{nt-heili}/\text{nty-heili}$ 'for the reason'.

$\text{nandi}+\text{hotu}>\text{nand-hotu}/\text{nandy-hotu}$ '(the light) was put out'.

(iv) The initial /n/ of a word is dropped when it is preceded by /nn/ in the final syllable of the preceding word.

e.g. $\text{man}nnu+\text{niru}>\text{manini:ru}$ 'muddy water'.

$\text{hnnu+ne:rlu}>\text{hamne:rlu}$ 'ripe purple berries'.

(v) The initial h of a word is optionally dropped after a vowel, at the same time causing that vowel to slide.

e.g. $\text{murdu+ha:ku}>\text{murd-htku}/\text{murd-akku}$ 'to break up'.

$\text{kllu+hallu}>\text{kzl-ha llu}/\text{kall-allu}$ 'a piece of stone'.

$\text{yd:hotru}>\text{yd-hottu}/\text{yd:ottu}$ 'odd time'.

(vi) The initial h of a word is assimilated to a preceding /p, b/.

e.g. $\text{gap:hidl}+\text{gppidi}$ 'to catch stealthily'.

$\text{hbl:huli}>\text{hebbuli}$ 'a gaint tiger'.

3.11. The following assimilations in the clusters optionally take place within and between words:

10. See ibid. 1.4.- P.60.
3.18. In slow speech release i.e. /ə/ is often introduced. This is evident between 3 consonant or 4 consonant clusters. The following processes are noticed in this connection:

(i) The release occurs before the final two consonants – non-identical or identical – in a cluster.
   e.g. haːɡl-kaːyi / haːɡːl-kaːyi 'the bitter gourd'.
   mard+*tal4g€^> marttal4g€^> mar4ttal4g^ 'under the tree'.

(ii) As soon as the release is introduced, the degemination process (ref. 3.9.1.) is also reversed.
   e.g. lɛ̃kni+-kɛ> lɛ̃kɛ / lɛ̃kɛkɛ 'a pen'.
   upra+gɛ> upρsɛ / upρʂɛ 'up-stairs'.

(iii) When the first two members of the consonant cluster represent a nasal with homorganic stop, the release invariably comes after this combination.
   e.g. gændru+-xli> gændɔxli / gændɔxli 'in men'.
   tingla+-d-inda> tinglãnda / tinglãnda 'since a month'.
3.13. In rapid speech the successive morphemes coalesce with each other, giving rise to the various processes of **EXTERNAL** juncture. The closeness of utterance here is optional in nature unlike in **INTERNAL** juncture which is invariably close. The external juncture has a few distinct processes of its own and the rest are in common with the internal one.

**(Note:** Since the Texts included in this Book are all narratives, their speech and style in deliberately slow and they do not show many examples of **EXTERNAL** juncture. The processes and examples stated below are from personal knowledge and are included to bring as much entirety to the enumeration of morpho-phonemic rules as possible.)

3.13.1. The distinct processes with regard to external close juncture are the following:

(i) The terminal vowel of a word drops itself before an initial vowel of the following word viz. **sumg(ə)**-ipl(ə)-aigt-illə 'Cannot remain silent'; **avə[(ə)]**-aig(i)-ulə̀dd(d)u-əstu 'That much (is) what remains after his share'. (But if the terminal vowel is i or preceded by a single consonant or an identical cluster it may also optionally follow 3.5.44(ii) and 5.5.46(1) respectively.

\[ \text{e.g.} \ akkiṣtu:] akkaṣtu: /akyaṣtu: 'all the rice'; \]
\[ \text{tal}ə̀liyka:]əṭ\text{talul}i(y)ka:]e /teluliyka:]e 'if the head should be saved'. On the other hand, the above process is compulsory before the forms
of 'asgu' 'to become, to happen'.
e.g. kki+a:git'tu > mka:git'tu 'it was rice' not
kka:git'tu which means 'it was all-right';
tad:pl>'tat:pl 'to become an obstacle'. Not
tad:pl which means 'to become late'.

(ii) When the final vowel of a word is long, any short vowel following it is dropped.
e.g. b:mo:+mku> b:mo:kkku 'It seems she has come'.
b:mo:ve:+illt>b:mo:ve:illt 'They have not come at all'.
ye:mo:+mntt>yem:mo:nto 'Whatever is the case (not known).

(iii) An initial u, u:- and i, i:- are optionally changed to vu, vu:- and yi, yi:- respectively after -a: and
-i:.
2.6.- P.15.
(iv) /d/ of an open final syllable before /o, j, s, s/
in the following word drops the final vowel and is
assimilated to /o, j, s, s/ respectively.

- Examples -

- Example -

3.13.

3.13. (iv) edu + calo: > ad + calo: acoolo: 'that is good'.

3.13. (ii) idu + ja:sti > id-ja:sti > ija:sti 'this is too

much'.

3.13. (v) kadi + sesi > kadi + sesi > kadi + sesi 'the plant

that is out'.

3.13. (vi) cinnida + sara > cinnida + sara > cinni sara 'golden

necklace'.

3.13.2. The common processes with those of the INTERNAL close

 juncture will be indicated by reference to the fore-
going sections and illustrated below.

Reference.

- Examples -

3.6. ava + a: dikku > avna: dikku 'It might be he'.

3.9.1. namma + man > namma: 'our house'.

3.9.5. mu: gu + kappu > mu: kappu 'the nose (is)

black'.

3.10. (ii) tended + atte > tenattu: 'the plate that is

brought'.

3.10. (iv) henna + no: du > hennoa: du 'see a girl'.

3.10. (v) edu + ho: pa + ga > ador: pa + ga 'while it/she

was going'.

- End -