2. PHONOLOGY

2.0 PHONOLOGY

This chapter deals with the phonological system of the "Harijan dialect of Kannada, spoken in Belgaum District". This chapter concentrates on the inventory of phonemes, their distribution, and their allophonic distribution, as well as clusters and syllabic pattern of this dialect.

2.1 Phonemic Inventory

The phonemic inventory given below, represents the overall pattern of segmental and non-segmental phonemes of this dialect. There are 34 phonemes, of which 33 are segmentals, comprising 12 vowels and 21 consonants and Nasalization is one of the non-segmental features.

2.1.1 Segmental Phonemes

The vowels and consonants are treated under the segmental phonemes in this dialect.

2.1.1.1 Vowels

The chart illustrated below shows the vowel phonemes which occur in this dialect. The vowels are classified on the basis of the tongue positions, namely, height of the tongue, advancement of the tongue and the shape of the lips.
## Advancement of the tongue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height of the Tongue</th>
<th>Front (un-rounded)</th>
<th>Central (un-rounded)</th>
<th>Back (rounded)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>short</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i:</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher-mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e:</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean-mid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower-mid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>æ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diphthongs: /ai/ and /au/
2.1.1.2 Consonants

The consonants of this dialect are classified on the basis of points of articulation and the manner of articulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points of articulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bila- Dental Alveo- Retro- Palatal Velar Glottal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b l a  d al ve o  r e to- p alat al  v ela r  g l ot tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v l  v d  v l  v d  v l  v d  v l  v d  v l  v d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manner</th>
<th>Stops</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>j</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>θ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterals</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>Trill</td>
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<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semit-</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vl = Voiceless Sound
vd = Voiced Sound
2.2 Distribution of Phonemes

2.2.1 Vowels

The following distribution chart of Vowels reveals the occurrence of the respective phonemes in different positions. It may be noted that all vowels except /æ/, /ɛ: and /ɔ:/ occur in all the positions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemes</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔ:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonemes</td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>lI</td>
<td>jIrI</td>
<td>terI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t:</td>
<td>t:Ta</td>
<td>nI:r</td>
<td>bandI:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>eI</td>
<td>medI</td>
<td>vajje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:</td>
<td>e:Dt</td>
<td>me:Dt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>arIvI</td>
<td>bali</td>
<td>huDga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>a:N1</td>
<td>girakI</td>
<td>maraI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>onda</td>
<td>hoI</td>
<td>colo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:</td>
<td>o:Da</td>
<td>mo:Da</td>
<td>fskoI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>urI</td>
<td>mulangI</td>
<td>tddyuI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td>u:Ta</td>
<td>gu:Ta</td>
<td>fdduI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔ:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fendasI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The long driven into the ground around which grain is heaped; a pole.

'break fast' - -

'cloth' bangle/to smear
'customer' winnowing fan
'one' river good; nice
'to run' change to take
'fire' radish we were
'meal' peg they were
'just today'
2.2.2 Consonants

Occurrence of the consonant phonemes in the medial position is uniform but some of the consonants do not occur in initial and final positions. The following chart reveals the occurrence of the consonant phonemes in different positions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemes</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemes</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Patsel</td>
<td>'a holy leaf'</td>
<td>sa:ra:p 'curse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bigel</td>
<td>'to tighten'</td>
<td>kasa:b 'butcher'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>ta:Tal</td>
<td>'plate'</td>
<td>ja:tll 'caste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>da:Tal</td>
<td>'to cross'</td>
<td>mada:l 'Kind of smell - primates'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Tagar</td>
<td>'ram'</td>
<td>balt 'hunting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Damuka</td>
<td>'small pond'</td>
<td>so:Da 'divorce-'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>ca:Ngel</td>
<td>'strainer'</td>
<td>bacla 'bathroom'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>jiva:</td>
<td>'living life'</td>
<td>ganja: 'opium'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>karet</td>
<td>'black; to call'</td>
<td>ha:lakkk 'ominous bird' mada:k in order to do'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>go:Tel</td>
<td>'marble'</td>
<td>gu:gu 'owl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>sava:ri</td>
<td>'ride'</td>
<td>masa:lit 'spice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŝ</td>
<td>ŝapa</td>
<td>'curse'</td>
<td>maša:n 'burial ground'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>maDk</td>
<td>'a kind of corn'</td>
<td>ka:mN1 'jaundice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nena:</td>
<td>'fat'</td>
<td>gan 'dirtiness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>maNna</td>
<td>'soil, clay'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>la:dl</td>
<td>'string'</td>
<td>kaDl 'bengal gram' bali 'tail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>ba:Li</td>
<td>'banana'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>raved</td>
<td>'leaves of sugarcane'</td>
<td>ka:rk 'vomit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>haLdi</td>
<td>'yellow; turmeric'</td>
<td>ba:hoj 'mother's brother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>vartl</td>
<td>'small well'</td>
<td>ba:vl 'bat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>yaLl</td>
<td>'thread'</td>
<td>daya: 'sympathy'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

41
2.3 Phonemic Contrasts

The phonemes are established on the evidence of contrasts between phonetically similar segments in analogous and identical environments. The contrasts have been noticed for the following vowels and consonants.

2.3.1 Vowels

Four types of contrasts have been identified with respect to vowel phonemes.

They are:
1) Contrast among short vowels
2) Contrast among long vowels
3) Contrast between short and long vowels
4) Contrast between oral and nasalized vowels

2.3.1.1 Contrast between short vowels

/:i:/ and /e/

/illi/ 'here'
/elli/ 'where'
/biLi/ 'white'
/bell/ 'crop'
/go:Ll/ 'a kind of plant grown for food'
/go:Le/ 'sweetmeat'
/u/ and /o/
/kuri/ 'sheep'
/kori/  'to cut; a cut of piece'
/kuLLa/  'a cake of dried cow dung'
/koLLa/  'to buy'

/e/ and /æ/
/beri/  'to join'
/bəri/  'different'
/keri/  'tank; to scratch'
/kəri/  'a kind of snake'

/i/ and /a/
/iLi/  'to get down'
/aiLi/  'to measure'
/kiDi/  'spark'
/kaDi/  'match stick'
/huDga/  'boy'
/huDgi/  'girl'

/e/ and /a/
/elI/  'to pull'
/aiLi/  'to measure'
/keri/  'pond/tank'
/kari/  'to call; to fry; black'
/vidde/  'knowledge'
/idda/  'he was'

/u/ and /a/
/uLi/  'to stay; to remain'
/aiLi/  'to measure'
/huLi/ \hspace{2cm} 'sourness'
/hal:i/ \hspace{2cm} 'old; steel bar'
/o/ and /a/
/toli/ \hspace{2cm} 'a beam of wood'
/tali/ \hspace{2cm} 'head'
/noga:/ \hspace{2cm} 'yoke'
/naga/ \hspace{2cm} 'to laugh'

2.3.1.2 Contrast Between Long Vowels

/i:/ and /e:/
/i:Ta/ \hspace{2cm} 'this much; little'
/e:Ta/ \hspace{2cm} 'how much?'
/ki:L(a)/ \hspace{2cm} 'to pluck'
/ke:L(a)/ \hspace{2cm} 'to listen'

/i:/ and /a:/
/ni:/ \hspace{2cm} 'you'
/na:/ \hspace{2cm} 'I'
/i:Ta/ \hspace{2cm} 'this much; little'
/a:Ta/ \hspace{2cm} 'game'

/u:/ and /o:/
/u:Ta/ \hspace{2cm} 'meal'
/o:Ta/ \hspace{2cm} 'running'
/gu:Ta/ \hspace{2cm} 'peg'
/go:Ti/ \hspace{2cm} 'marbles used in a game'
/e:/ and /a:/
/e:D1/  'crab'
/a:Da/  'to play; goat'
/be:li/  'hedge; fence'
/ba:le/  'a kind of knife'

/u:/ and /a:/
/u:Ta/  'meals'
/a:Ta/  'game'
/hu:s/  'to fart'
/ha:s/  'to stretch out'

/o:/ and /a:/
/o:Ni/  'colony'
/a:Ni/  'oath; swearing'
/bo:Li/  'whore; cheating woman'
/ba:Li/  'banana'

/i:/ and /u:/
/i:Ta/  'little; this much'
/u:Ta/  'meal; food'
/ni:Li/  'blue'
/mu:Li/  'corner'

/e:/ and /o:/
/e:D1/  'crab'
/o:D1/  'having run'
/he:L(a)/  'to tell'
/ho:Lgi/  'a kind of sweet dish'
2.3.1.3. Short and Long Vowels

/i/ and /i:/

/i:/ 'will come' (emp)
/i:sa/ 'will eat' (emp)

/ki:Di/ 'did he come?'
/ki:D1/ 'did he ate'

/e/ and /e:/

/keri/ 'example'
/ke:ri/ 'spar'k'
/te:ri/ 'colon y; lane'

/u/ and /u:/

/u:da/ 'tank'
/u:da/ 'to blow; frankincense'
/kuri/ 'sheep'
/ku:ri/ 'insect found on goat, dog etc'
/o/ and /o:/

/o:/ 'branch of tree'

/Tongi/

/excrements'/
/'this much; to swim'/
/'small insect'/
/'length; common pulse, phaseolus mungo'/
/'to blow; frankincense'/
/'sheep'/
/'insect found on goat, dog etc'
2.3.1.4. Oral Vs nasalized

/a/ /ã/ /navla/ 'peacock'
/nàvni/ 'a kind of rice'
/a/ /ã:/ /na:v(a)/ 'we'
/nà:va/ 'boat'
/u:/ /ũ:/ /hu:/ 'flower'
/hũ:/ 'yes'
/e:/ /ẽ:/ /me:va/ 'a kind of sweet dish'
/mẽ:va/ 'fodder'

2.3.2 Consonants

The different contrast of consonants are discussed below

a) Bilabial

Contrast between /p/ and /b/
/pari/ 'slough; a layer of skin'
/bari/ 'to write, cauterize'
/gumpi/ 'heap'
/gumba/ 'to be deep'

b) Dental
   Contrast between /t/ /d/
/tani/ 'an ear of corn'
/dani/ 'sound'
/banta/ 'it came'
/banda/ 'he came; having came'

c) Retroflex
   Contrast between /T/ and /D/
/ra:Ti/ 'closeness in relationship'
/ra:Di/ 'mud'
/daN Ta/ 'stalk'
/daN Da/ 'fine; penalty'

d) Palatal
   Contrast between /c/ /j/
/caNdA/ 'ball'
/JaNdya:/ 'a type of dog'
/manca/ 'a cot'
/manja/ 'dew; mist'
e) Velar

Contrast between /k/ and /g/

/kavi/ 'to gather, to brood (as hens do)
/gavi/ 'cave'
/anka/ 'act (as in a play)'
/ang1/ 'shirt'

2. Alveolar fricative Vs Voiceless palatal

Contrast between /c/ and /s/

/cuTTa:/ 'beedi'
/suTTa/ 'having burned'
/ka:ca/ 'catechu'
/ka:sa/ 'to heat'

3. Alveolar fricative vs palatal fricative

contrad between /s/ and /š/

/sa:y/ 'to die'
/ša:y1/ 'ink'
/sa:la/ 'debt'
/ša:1/ 'shawl'

4. Bilabial Nasal Vs alveolar nasal;

Contrast between /m/ and /n/

/mari/ 'young one'
/nari/ 'fox'
/mara:/ 'winnowing pan'
/nara:/ 'nerve'

5. Alveolar nasal vs Retroflex nasal
Contrast between /n/ and /N/
/a:ni/ 'elephant'
/a:Ni/ 'oath'
/anna/ 'cooked rice'
/aNNa:/ 'elder brother'

6. Alveolar lateral vs Retroflex lateral
Contrast between /l/ and /L/
/kalli/ 'proper name (fe)
/kaLLi/ 'thief'(fe)
/na:1gli/ 'tongue'
/ma:Lgi/ 'upstair'

7. Bilabial semi-vowel vs palatal semi-vowel
Contrast between /v/ and /y/
/vaDi/ 'to fold; break'
/YaDi/ 'little plough'
/ka:va/ 'hotness'
/ka:y/ 'to guard'

8. Bilabial Nasal vs Palatal Semi-vowel
Contrast between /m/ and /v/
/ma:li/ 'garland'
/va:li/  'ear-ring'
/mali/  'breast'
/vali/  'oven'

9. Bilabial voiceless vs dental voiceless

Contrast between /p/ and /t/

/pali/  'board; plangue'
/taLi/  'heredity'
/pa:Ti/  'slate'
/ta:Ta/  'plate; dining plate'

10. Voiced bilabial vs Voiced dental

Contrast between /b/ and /d/

/baNta/  'man of mettle'
/daNTa/  'stalk'
/gubbi/  'bird'
/guddi/  'clog tied to the neck of stray cattle'

11. Voiceless dental vs voiceless Retroflex

Contrast between /t/ and /T/

/ma:ta/  'speech'
/ma:Ta/  'tidiness'
/mata:/  'caste vote'
/maTa:/  'hermitage, monastery'

12. Voiceless dental vs voiceless velar
Contrast between /t/ and /k/

/tali/ 'head'
/kali/ 'to learn; scar'
/teri/ 'to open; wave'
/keri/ 'to scratch'

13. Voiceless velar vs Glottal fricative

Contrast between /k/ and /h/

/ka:ti/ 'rope'
/ha:di/ 'a way; path'
/kā:va/ 'handle of an axe'
/ha:va/ 'snake'

14. Velar voiced vs Glottal fricative

Contrast between /g/ and /h/

/ga:Li/ 'wind'
/ha:Li/ 'paper'
/ga:di/ 'bed'
/ha:di/ 'a way; path'

15. Alveolar fricative vs Glottal fricative

Contrast between /s/ and /h/

/sa:1a/ 'debt; credit'
/ha:1a/ 'milk'
/sanaki/ 'shovel'
/hanaki/ 'to look slyly'
16. Alveolar fricative vs voiced palatal
    contrast between /s/ and /j/
/sari/ 'to move aside; to make way'
/jari/ 'to slip down'
/ka:sa/ 'to heat'
/ka:ja/ 'glass'

17. Alveolar trill vs Alveolar lateral
    Contrast between /r/ and /l/
/mari/ 'to forget'
/mali/ 'breast'
/kari/ 'to call, fry'
/kali/ 'to learn; scar'

18. Alveolar trill vs Retroflex lateral
    Contrast between /r/ and /l/
/uri/ 'blaze, flame'
/uLi/ 'to stay; to remain; chisel'
/ha:r/ 'to fly'
/ha:L(a)/ 'destruction; waste'

19. Alveolar fricative vs Alveolar trill
    Contrast between /s/ and /r/
/basi/ 'to pour off the water from boiled rice, wall etc.'
/bari/ 'to write'
/besi/ 'to weld'
/beri/ 'to mix with, to mingle with'

20. Bilabial semi-vowel vs Velar fricative;
   Contrast between /h/ and /v/
/hari/ 'to flow'
/vari/ 'to smear, to wipe out'
/haDya:k/ 'in order to delivery'
/vaDya:k/ 'in order to break'

2.3.2.2. Contrasts between single and double Consonants
   /p/ and /pp/
/tape:li/ 'big pot'
/tappa/ 'mistake'
/b/ and /bb/
/Dabari/ 'vessel'
/Dabbi/ 'metal box'
/t/ and /tt/
/kati/ 'story'
/katti/ 'donkey'
/d/ and /dd/
/bu:di/ 'ashes'
/buddi/ 'knowledge; intelligent'
/T/ and /TT/
/tuTi/ 'lip'
/tuTTi/ 'costly'
/D/ and /DD/

/kaDi/ 'match stick; to bite'

/kaDDi/ 'bear'

/c/ and /cc/

/ka:ca/ 'catechu'

/kacci/ 'having bitten'

/j/ and /jj/

/ka:j1/ 'button hole'

/kajji/ 'wound; black speck'

/k/ and /kk/

/aki/ 'she'

/akki/ 'rice'

/g/ and /gg/

/maga:/ 'son'

/magga/ 'handloom'

/m/ and /mm/

/yama:/ 'the god of death'

/yammi/ 'buffalo'

/n/. and /nn/

/hani/ 'drop; forehead'

/anni/ 'personal name (fe)

/N/ and /NN/

/haNi/ 'fore head'

/haNNi/ 'a kind of green vegetable'

/l/ and /ll/
2.3.3.3 Geminated vs geminated

Contrast between /pp/ and /bb/
/kappa/ 'cup'
/kabba/ 'sugarcane'

Contrast between /tt/ and /dd/
/butti/ 'food prepared for a journey'
/buddi/ 'intelligence; understanding'

Contrast between /TT/ and /DD/
/vaTTa/ 'gruffness'
/vaDDa/ 'person belonging to VaDDa community'

Contrast between /cc/ and /jj/
/bicca/ 'to remove; open'
Contrast between /kk/ and /gg/
/nekka/ 'lick'
/negga/ 'bend'

Contrast between /ll/ and /LL/
/mallī/ 'personal name (fe)'
/maLLī/ 'dull (fe)'

Contrast between /mm/ and /NN/
/yammi/ 'buffalo'
/yaNNi/ 'oil'

Contrast between /nn/ and /NN/
/anna/ 'cooked rice'
/aNNa:/ 'elder brother'

2.4 Allophonic Distribution

This section deals with the phonetic description of the vowels and consonants and their allophonic distribution.

2.4.1. Vowels

/i/ has two allophones [I] [i]

[I] is a lower high front unrounded vowel. It occurs initially before clusters, where c₁ is a nasal.

[Ind ] /inda/ 'today'
[Inca] /inca/ 'inch'

[i] is a high front short unrounded vowel. It occurs elsewhere.
[iLja:r] /iL ja:r/ 'slope'
[iLI] /iLI/ 'to get down'
[miNi] /miNi/ 'rope tied around the neck of animals'

/i:/ has one allophone.

[i:] is a lower-high unrounded long vowel. It occurs all the positions.

[i:ri] /i:ri/ 'liver'
[ki:li] /ki : li/ 'lock'
[ni:r] /ni:r/ 'water'
[hva:di:] /hva:di:/ 'do not go'

/e/ has three allophones: [E], [Ye], [e]

[E] is a mean mid front unrounded short vocoid. It occurs medially with clusters, where c₁ is a nasal.

[bEnki] /benki/ 'fire'
[hEnga] /henga/ 'how'

[Ye] is a mid-front short unrounded vocoid with a palatal onglide occurs initially.

eg.

[Ye1li] /e1li/ 'where'
[YeNNi] /eNNi/ 'oil'
[Yeli] /eli/ 'leaf'

[e] is a higher mid-front short unrounded vowel. It occurs in all the positions except intially where it with an
onglide.

[\textipa{\textsc{Yelli}}] \textipa{/ellɪ/} 'where'

[\textipa{\textsc{medɪ}}] \textipa{/medi/} 'small bundle'

[\textipa{\textsc{bɪDe}}] \textipa{/bɪDe/} 'free of charge'

/e:/ has two allophones [\textipa{\textsc{Ye}:}],[\textipa{\textsc{e}:}]

[\textipa{\textsc{Ye}:}] is a mid-front long unrounded vocoid with a palatal onglide occurs initially.

eg.

[\textipa{\textsc{Ye:r}}] \textipa{/e:r(a)/} 'to go up; to climb'

[\textipa{\textsc{Ye:n(a)}}] \textipa{/e:n(a)/} 'what'

[\textipa{\textsc{Ye:Dɪ}}] \textipa{/e:Dɪ/} 'crab'

[\textipa{\textsc{e}:}] is a higher mid-front long unrounded vowel. It occurs in word-initial and medial positions. Initially it occurs with an onglide.

[\textipa{\textsc{Ye:r}}] \textipa{/e:r/} 'to go up; to climb'

[\textipa{\textsc{be:r}}] \textipa{/be:r/} 'root'

[\textipa{\textsc{de:Tɪ}}] \textipa{/de:Tɪ/} 'pointed part of vegetables'

/u/ has two allophones: /U/, /u/

[\textipa{\textsc{U}}] is a lower high back rounded vocoid. It occurs before a germinated consonant.

[\textipa{\textsc{Ubbɔ}}] \textipa{/ubba/} 'to swell; to be puffed up'

[\textipa{\textsc{Ujja}}] \textipa{/ujja/} 'to sharpen; to rub'

[\textipa{\textsc{UNNI}}] \textipa{/uNNɪ/} 'wool'

[\textipa{\textsc{hUTTa}}] \textipa{/huTTa/} 'a wooden spoon, paddle'

[u] is a high back short rounded vowel. It occurs
elsewhere.

[uːʈ] /uːTa/ 'meals'
[nuːɾ] /nuːɾ/ 'hundred'
[idduː] /idduː/ 'they were'

/o/ has two allophones [vʊ], [o]

[vʊ] is a high-mid short back rounded with a bilabial onglide, occurs initially with /o-/ in free variation with va-

[vʊndə] /onda/ν/manda/ 'one'
[vʊbba] /obba/ν/abba/ 'single person'

[o] is a high-mid short back rounded vowel. It occurs in all positions. Initially it occurs with an onglide.

[vʊnda] /onda/ 'one'
[koʈta] /koʈta/ 'haing given'
[colo] /colo/ 'good; nice'

/oː/ has two allophones. [vʊː], [oː]

[vʊː] is a high mid long back rounded with a bilabial onglide, occurs initially with /oː-./

[vʊ:oːni] /oːNi/ 'street'
[\Vo:kLi] /o:kLi/ 'red liquid of turmeric'
[o:] is a higher mid long back rounded vowel. It occurs in all positions. Initially it occurs with an onglide.

[\Vo:Ni] /o:Ni/ 'street'
[mo:Dɔ] /mo:Da/ 'change'
[isko:] /isko:/ 'to get for oneself'

/e/ has one allophone

[^e] is a lower mid half long unrounded vowel, phonetically it is longer a vowel, occurs medial positions.

[nɔre] /nɔre/ 'breakfast'
[hænga ] /hænga/ 'in which way'
[b*Ti] /b*Ti/ 'hunting'

/a/ has allophones: [^] [+i] [a]

[^] is a lower mid back unrounded short vocoid, which occurs initially and medially preceeding the C1C1 clusters.

[ANNa] /aNNa/ 'elder brother'
[mADDɔ] /maDDa/ 'dull'
[ha:1ɔkki] /ha:1akki/ 'ominous bird'
[ɨ] is a high central vocoid. It occurs medially in the second syllable.

[dag̊də] /dagada/ 'work, coolie'
[in+ci] /inaci/ 'squirrel'
[ag̊ila] /agala/ 'a grain of boiled rice'
[kat̊rse] /katarsa/ 'to cut; to slice'

[a] is a low-central short unrounded vowel. It occurs elsewhere. It free variates with [ə].

[alsə] /alsa/ 'to cause to weep; to rub'
[barko:tə] /barko:ta/ 'while(one) wrote'
[banda] /banda/ 'he came'
[attə] /atta/ 'he wept; that side'

/a:/ has one allophone [a:]

[a:] is a long low central unrounded vowel. It occurs in all the positions.

[a:n1] [a:n1] 'elephant'
[a:ka:r] [a:ka:r] 'shape'
[koDa:] [koDa:] 'pail; pitcher; pot'

/ø:/ has only one allophone.

[ø:] is a unrounded lower-mid long vowel. It occurs finally, and is a morpheme.

[adø:] [adø:] 'that (emp)
[bandø:] [bandø:] 'will come (emp)
2.4.2 Diphthongs

Diphthongs are /ai/ and /au/, and they are in free variation with /ay/ and /av/.

- [aitaːr] /aitaːr/ 'sunday'
- [aygoːLa] /aigoːLa/ 'a lingayat community'
- [caini] /caini/ 'to enjoy oneself'
- [autaːr] /autaːr/ 'incarnation'
- [gauDti] /gauDti/ 'a Head woman of the village'
- [gauja] /gauja/ 'a kind of bird'

2.4.3 Consonants

/p/ has one allophones.

- [p] voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop, occurs all the positions.

- [parsena] /parsena/ 'an earthen plate'
- [gumpi] /gumpi/ 'heap'
- [tippi] /tippi/ 'dunghill'
- [sara:p] /sara:p/ 'curse'

/b/ has one allophones.

- [b] Voiced unaspirated bilabial stop, occurs in all the positions.

- [bargaːla] /bargaːla/ 'a period of drought'
[tumba] /tumba/ 'pointed part chilly'
[gUbbi] /gubbi/ 'sparrow'
[kasa:b] /kasa:b/ 'butcher'

/t/ has one allophone

[t] is a voiceless unaspirated dental stop, occurs in initially and medially.

[ta:Ta] /ta:Ta/ 'plate'
[katli] /katli/ 'darkness'
[tatti] /tatti/ 'egg'

/d/ has one allophone

[d] is a voiced unaspirated dental stop, occurs in initial and medial positions.

[dar+ka] /daraka/ 'to meet'
[bindi:gi] /bindi:gi/ 'a metal vessel used to draw water from a well'
[biddLa] /biddLa/ 'she felt'

/T/ has one allophone

[T] is a voiceless unaspirated retroflex stop, occurs in all the positions.

[Tagir] /Tagar/ 'ram'
[baTa:Tt] /baTa:Tt/ 'potato'
[baTTi] /baTTi/ 'cramps; distillation'
[kuNTi] /kuNTi/ 'lame(fe); small plough'
[sapa:T] /sapa:T/ 'plains'

/D/ has one allophane
[\text{D}] is a voiced unaspirated retroflex stop. It occurs initially and medially.

- [\text{Da:mbr}] /\text{Da:mbra}/ 'tar'
- [\text{ma:Da:k}] /\text{ma:Da:ka}/ 'in order to do'
- [\text{bADDi}] /\text{baDDi}/ 'interest; stem'
- [\text{kuNDi}] /\text{kuNDi}/ 'buttocks'

/c/ is a voiceless unaspirated palatal stop, occurs in initial and medial positions.

- [\text{cigri}] /\text{cigri}/ 'deer'
- [\text{na:ckî}] /\text{na:ckî}/ 'shame'
- [\text{k\text{c\text{c}}}c\text{s}] /\text{kacca}/ 'to bite; to sting'
- [\text{kan\text{c\text{s}}}] /\text{kanca}/ 'metal'

/j/ has one allophone

- [\text{j}] is a voiced unaspirated palatal stop, occurs in all positions.

- [\text{j\text{\text{a}}\text{r\text{a}\text{r}}}a\text{]}] /\text{jara}:]/ 'little'
- [\text{ba:ja:Lgi}] /\text{ba:ja:Lgi}/ 'a cover to close the face of cattle'
- [\text{gijj\text{\text{a}}}a\text{]}] /\text{gijja}/ 'shorty'
- [\text{ga:nja}:] /\text{ga:nja}:/ 'bhang; opium'
- [\text{ava}:\text{\text{a}}}a\text{]}] /\text{ava}:\text{}/ 'sound; voice'

/k/ has one allophone

- [\text{k}] voiceless unaspirated velar stop, occurs in all positions.

- [\text{ka:gi}] /\text{ka:gi}/ 'crow'
[nakka] /nakka/ '(he) laughed; having laughed.

[takaDí] /takaDi/ 'a pair of scales'

[pustak] /pustak/ 'book'

[benki] /benki/ 'fire'

/g/ has one allophone

[g] is a voiced unaspirated velar stop, occurs in all positions.

[ga:Li] /ga:Li/ 'air'
[ra:gi] /ra:gi/ 'a sort of gram; ragi'
[baggi] /baggi/ 'having bend'
[angi] /angi/ 'shirt'
[ga:rig] /ga:rig/ 'a sweet dish'

/s/ has two allophones [S] and [s]

[S] is a voiceless retroflex fricative. It occurs before voiceless retroflex stop.

[kaSTa] /kasTa/ 'misery'
[kuSTa] /kusTa/ 'laprosy'
[asTa] /asTa/ 'so much'

[s] is a voiceless alveolar fricative. It occurs in all positions.

[kas:sa:] /kasa:/ 'weed'
[gi:s] /gi:s/ 'to spread'

/§/ has one allophone
[∫] is a voiceless palatal fricative. It occurs in all positions.
[∫a:nya:] /∫a:nya:/ 'intelligent; wise'
[∫i∫e] /∫i∫e/ 'bottle'
[sabba:∫] /sabba:∫/ 'very good'

/h/ has one allophone
[h] is a voiced glottal fricative. It occurs in non final position
[haːdi] /haːdi/ 'street; path'
[həri] /hari/ 'to flow; to pluck'
[baːhoːji] /baːhoːji/ 'brother-in-law'

/m/ has one allophone.
[m] is a voiced bilabial nasal. It occurs in all position.
[mara:] /mara:/ 'winnowing pan'
[mʌma:] /mamma/ 'maternal uncle'
[məlaːm] /malam/ 'medicinal paste'

/n/ has four allophones [ŋ], [ɐ], [j] and [n]
[ŋ] is a voiced dental nasal occurs before /t/, /d/ the dental stops.
[kɑntɔ] /kanta/ 'very small bundle'
[sɑnti] /santi/ 'market'
[bɑnda] /banda/ 'he came'

[n] is a voiced palatal nasal. It occurs before /c/ /j/, the palatal stops.
[huːnja] /huːnja/ 'cock'
[ganji] /ganji/ 'liquid food'
[manca] /manca/ 'coat'

[y] is a voiced velar nasal. It occurs before /k/, /g/ the velar stops.

[nanga] /nanga/ 'to me'
[ang[i] /ang[i]/ 'shirt'
[sunka] /sunka/ 'awn'

[n] is a voiced alveolar nasal. It occurs elsewhere.

[na:r] /na:r/ 'fibre; to stink'
[kaniDi] /kaniDi/ 'mirror'
[Anni] /Anni/ 'I sai; name of a woman'
[sa:ma:n] /sa:ma:n/ 'thing'

/N/ has one allophone

[N] is a voiced retroflex nasal. It occurs in medial postions.

[baNa:] /baNa:/ 'grove'
[maNNa] /maNNa/ 'earth; dust'
[daNTa] /daNTa/ 'stalk'
[gaNDa] /gaNDa/ 'husband'

/N/ in many forms articulated as a alveolar /n/ among some speakers.
/l/ has one allophone

[l] is a voiced alveolar lateral occurs in all positions.

[lva:Li] /lva:Li/ 'saliva; tenacious mucus'
[məli] /mali/ 'breast'
[mAlli] /malli/ 'name of a woman'
[gula:l] /gula:l/ 'red powder' (thrown by people on one another on gay occasions)

/L/ has one allophone

[L] is a voiced retroflex lateral and occurs in non-initial positions.

[huLi] /huLi/ 'acidity'
[huLLi] /huLLi/ 'horse gram'
[gaDya:L] /gaDya:L/ 'watch'

/r/ has two allophones: [ɾ] and [r]

[ɾ] is a voiced alveolar flat; It occurs in gemination.

[barri] /barri/ 'please come'
[tarri] /tarri/ 'please give'
[karri] /karri/ 'please call'

[r] is a voiced alveolar trill. It occurs elsewhere.

[ra:Ni] /ra:Ni/ 'queen'
[bari] /bari/ 'to write, stripe'
[baja:r] /baja:r/ 'market'
/v/ has one allophone

[v] is a voiced bilabial semi-vowel. It occurs in all the positions.

[vrata:] /vrata:/ 'vow'
[vaŋki] /vanki/ 'an armlet with wavy shape.
[davDi] /davDi/ 'gum (front)
[Yevva:] /evva:/ 'mother'
[kava:li] /kava:li/ 'a song'
[nila:v] /nila:v/ 'auction'

2.5 Marginal Phonemes:
In the overall pattern a few marginal phonemes are to be mentioned, because they appear in some educated idiolects. It is, therefore necessary to mention them here.

2.5.1. Aspirated Stops
In the overall pattern of few aspirated sounds are to be mentioned, because they appear in some educated dialects. These aspirated consonants occur in loan words from Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi etc.

/mukha:/ > /maka:/ 'a face'
/Kha:li/ > /ka:li/ 'empty'
/Khare/ > /kare/ 'real'

But when speaking among themselves educated people use aspirated consonants. With them some times contrast appears
and sometimes does not. When they speak with illiterate persons, the contrast does not appear. They are, therefore, called marginal phonemes. The following examples may be observed.

/baTTi/ 'dysentery'; /bhaTTi/>/baTTi/ 'cramps; distillity.
/beTTi/ 'betelnut' /bheTTi/>/beTTi/ 'meeting'
/dani/ 'to get tired'; /Dhani/>/dani/ 'voice'
/Dana:/ 'cattle' /dhana/>/dana/ 'wealth
/Ka:la/ 'a leg' /kha:li/>/ka:li/ 'empty'
/ga:Na/ 'oilmill' /gha:Ni/>/ga:Ni/ 'dirt'
/ja:ri/ 'a water pot'; /jhari/>/jari/ 'a water fall; to slip'
/Kari/ 'to call, black' /Khare/>/kare/ 'real'
/Ca:lti/ 'current' /cha:ti/> ca:ti/ 'breast; chest; courage'

2.5.2. Fricatives

[S] has been shown as an allophone of /s/ occurring before /T/. But in some educated idiolects /S/ is a phoneme.

/avSada/ 'medicine'
/ravsa/ 'anger'

In the idiolect of uneducated persons S becomes s

/viSa:/ > /isa:/ 'poison'
/ve:Sa/ > /ve:sa/ 'dress'

/f/ occurs in the speech of educated persons. Especially in
loan words from English and Hindi, but /p/ and /ph/ free
variated with it.

/kaːfi/ > /kaːphi/ > /kaːpi/ 'coffee'
/nafaːs/ > /naphaːs/ > /napaːs/ 'fail; loss'

/z/ occurs in the speech of educated persons, but it is in
free variation with /j/.

/dazan/ > /dajan/ 'one dozen'.

2.6 CLUSTERS

2.6.1 Vowel Clusters

There are no vowel clusters in this dialect.

2.6.2 Consonant Clusters

Consonant clusters both identical and non-identical
are found in this dialect. They occur in initially and
medially, at the word level. Word meaning minimum free form
including nouns, pronouns, verbs and indeclinables.

2.6.2.1 Initial Clusters

The structure of the initial consonant cluster is as
follows.

Obstruent + Sonorant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pr-</th>
<th>/praːNi/</th>
<th>'animal'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dr-</td>
<td>/draːksi/</td>
<td>'grapes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr-</td>
<td>/traːs/</td>
<td>'difficulty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-</td>
<td>/cvancla/</td>
<td>'first (child)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sonorant + Sonorant

vr- /vṛata:/ 'oath; vow'
vy- /vīṛta/ 'waste; in vain'

2.6.2.1 Medial two Consonant Clusters

All the medial two consonant clusters can be grouped into four classes.

i) Obstruent + Obstruent
ii) Sonorant + Sonorant
iii) Obstruent + sonorant
iv) Sonorant + Obstruent
2.6.2.1.1 Clusters of Obstruent + Obstruent

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</tbody>
</table>

Examples

- **-pp-** sippi  
  'shell'
- **-pt-** hapta  
  'one time'
- **-pt** dup ź  
  'mattress made of cloth for covering child'
- **-pD-** joːpDi  
  'hut'
-pc- upca:r 'nursing'
-pk- apko 'to embrace'
-pg- upga:r 'gratitude'
-ps- tapsa 'escape'
-bb- ibbanî 'dew'
-bD- dabDabi 'falls; waterfall'
-bk- slbki 'bamboo split caves'
-tp- ta:tpurte:k 'temporary'
-tt- dattak 'adoption'
-tk- su:tka 'impurity for death'
-tg- ba:tgo:Li 'duck'
-ts- hotsa 'to set on fire'
-db- u:dbatti 'pastille'
-dd- gudda 'a hole; as of a mouse, snake etc.
-dD- mudDi 'wrinkle'
-dk- ud(d)ka 'straight; continuous'
-dg- kâdgi 'a kind of flower'
-ds- gudsa 'cs. to fist'
-TT- huTTa 'oar ; to born'
-Tk- va:Tka: 'cup'
-Tg- ba:Tgi 'a type of ceremony before marriage.'
-Ts- kaTsa 'to make tight, Cs to tie'
-Dp- aDpa 'a kind of skin disease'
-Dt- baDta 'beating'
-DD- guDDa 'mountain; hill'
-Dc- maDca 'to fold'
-Dk- kiDki 'window'
-Dg- ka:Dgi 'collyrium'
-Ds- aDsa:li 'a type of sugarcane'
-cD- kicDi 'cooked rice'
-cc- mucca 'to cover'
-ck- na:ckî 'shame'
-cg- hormucga 'a plant - Mimosa'
-jj- jajja 'to crush'
-jg- majgi 'butter milk'
-js- jajsa 'cs to crush'
-kd- ha:kda 'without putting'
-kD- tukDi 'piece'
-kk- hakkî 'bird'
-ks- ha:ksa 'cs to put; keep'
-kš- bakšî:s 'present'
-gt- magta: 'contract'
-gd- agdi 'absolutely'
-gT- ja:gTi 'bell'
-gD- pagDi 'a kind of game'
-gc- cagci giDa: 'a kind of tree'
-gg- hagga 'a rope'
-gs- nugsa 'cs to push, go forward of'
2.6.2.1.2. Clusters of Sonorant + Sonorant

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\text{C2} & m & n & N & l & L & r & v & Y \\
\hline
\text{C1} & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
m & x & x & x & x & x & & & \\
n & & x & & x & x & & & \\
N & & x & x & x & x & & & \\
l & x & x & x & & & & & \\
L & & x & x & x & x & & & \\
r & x & x & x & x & x & x & x & \\
v & x & x & x & x & x & x & & \\
Y & x & & x & & x & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

The above chart shows that /r/ and /v/ have wider distribution as first and second members of medial two consonant clusters.
Examples

-\textit{mm}- gumma 'depth'
-\textit{mn}- ka:mNi 'jaundice'
-\textit{mN}- cimNi 'small lamp'
-\textit{mr}- ta:mra 'copper'
-\textit{nn}- anna: 'cooked rice; food'
-\textit{nr}- anri 'to say (Hon)'
-\textit{nv}- ja:nva:r 'animals (foster)'
-\textit{NN}- beNNi 'butter'
-\textit{NNl}- ka:Nli 'let meet, appear'
-\textit{Nr}- uNri 'please eat (hon)'
-\textit{Nv}- baNvi 'lumps of mud covering hay stack, etc.'
-\textit{lm}- ka:lmari 'chappals'
-\textit{ll}- jalli 'a big basket made by stratch'
-\textit{lr}- alri 'not sir'
-\textit{LL}- guLLi 'boil'
-\textit{Lr}- kaLra 'thieves'
-\textit{Lv}- muLva:li 'piles'
-\textit{Ly}- iLyo munda 'while getting down'
-\textit{rm}- jarmani 'aluminium'
-rn- arna 'file (tool)'
-rN- girNi 'leprosy; mill'
-rl- burli 'dove'
-rl- arLi giDa: 'a plant'
-rr- barri 'please come'
-rv- harva 'to spread'
-ry- karyo:L 'a black sesame seed or plant'
-vm- navmi '9th day of the lunar fortnight'
-vn- kavni 'a sling for throwing stones'
-vl- ka:vli 'small canal'
-vL- kavLi 'paddy'
-vr- tavra 'women's birth place'
-vv- evva: 'mother'
-vm- kayma: 'mutton'
-yl- ka:yle 'sultriness'
-yy- ayyo ' alas!'
2.6.2.1.3. Clusters of Obstruent + Sonorant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C2</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>v</th>
<th>y</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cl</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- p  x  x  x  x  x
- b  x  x
- t  x  x  x
- d  x  x
- T  x  x  x  x
- D  x  x
- c  x
- j  x  x  x  x
- k  x  x  x  x  x  x  x  x
- g  x  x  x  x
- s  x  x  x  x  x
-  x  x
- h

It is clear from the chart given above, /c/ and /L/ does not occur in a clusteral sequence whose second member is Sonorant and /y/ also does not occur in a clusteral sequence whose first member is obstruent.

- pn- apnya: 'person name (masc)'
- pl- capli 'sands'
-pL- sita:pLaka:y 'guava'
-pr- Tapri 'skull'
-pv- apva:da 'blame'
-bl- tabla: 'drum'
-br- Dabrl 'bowl (kind)'
-tm- sutmutta 'in and around'
-tn- si:tni 'maize backed in fire'
-tl- katli 'darkness'
-tr- patri 'a kind of leaf or plant'
-dn- gva:dní 'cattle pen'
-dl- badli 'instead of'
-dr- udra 'to fall down'
-Tn- caTNi 'a seasoning prepared from chillies'
-TN- la:TNí 'rolling pin made of wood'
-Tl- ba:tlí 'bottle'
-Dm- aðmuTra 'goondas'
-Dm- aðmantra 'inauspicious words'
-jn- gajni 'ringworm'
-jl- majla 'procession upstairs'
-jr- hujre 'ear ring (type)'
-jv- ajva:n 'Bishop's weed'
-km- kukma: 'saffron'
-kn- pakna 'all of sudden'
-kN- cikNí 'a kind of beetle nut'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-kl-</td>
<td>hakla 'corn taken out land'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kL-</td>
<td>sa:kLi 'chain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kr-</td>
<td>kokri 'crane'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kv-</td>
<td>lakva: 'paralusis'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gn-</td>
<td>lagna 'marriage'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gl-</td>
<td>ba:glə 'door'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gr-</td>
<td>tigri 'potter's wheel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gv-</td>
<td>ba:gva:n 'vegetable seller'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sm-</td>
<td>akasma:ta 'by chance'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sl-</td>
<td>asli 'fewer (an ornament etc)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-SL-</td>
<td>masli 'crocodile'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sr-</td>
<td>hesra 'name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sv-</td>
<td>sa:svi 'mustard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-šm-</td>
<td>re:šmi 'silk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-šL-</td>
<td>susla 'name of a woman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-šv-</td>
<td>pišvi 'hand bag'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6.2.1.4. Clusters of Sonorant + Obstruent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>C2</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>D</th>
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As per the above chart given, both voiced and voiceless obstruents occur after sonorant as a second member clusters of this group and /n/ and /r/ get into more combinations than the other Sonorants. The /š/ occurs after trill /r/ only and /h/ does not occur any of them.

Examples
-mp- kempa 'red'
-mb- tumba 'to fill'
-mt- kamta: 'agriculture'
-md- dumdi 'rush'
-me- camce 'spoon'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-mk-</td>
<td>jamka:n</td>
<td>'bedsheet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mg-</td>
<td>samga:r</td>
<td>'shoe makers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ms-</td>
<td>ramsa</td>
<td>'to appease'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-np-</td>
<td>nenpa</td>
<td>'rememberance'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nb-</td>
<td>anb :Da</td>
<td>'do not say'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nt-</td>
<td>va:nti</td>
<td>'vomit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nd-</td>
<td>nanda</td>
<td>'mine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nc-</td>
<td>kanca</td>
<td>'bell metal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nj-</td>
<td>anja</td>
<td>'to fear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nk-</td>
<td>benki</td>
<td>'fire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ng-</td>
<td>parva:nagi</td>
<td>'permission'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ns-</td>
<td>tinsa</td>
<td>'cs to eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-NT-</td>
<td>suNTi</td>
<td>'dry ginger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ND-</td>
<td>uNDi</td>
<td>'ball; lump; a dish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Nk-</td>
<td>maNka</td>
<td>'young buffalo; calf'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ng-</td>
<td>haNgI</td>
<td>'comb'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ns-</td>
<td>ka:Nsa</td>
<td>'to seem; be visible'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lt-</td>
<td>balta</td>
<td>'ripened'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-LT-</td>
<td>pilTi</td>
<td>'tray'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lk-</td>
<td>malko</td>
<td>'to sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-lg-</td>
<td>na:lgI</td>
<td>'tongue'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ls-</td>
<td>jalsa</td>
<td>'to shake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Lt-</td>
<td>geLti</td>
<td>'friend (fe)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ld-</td>
<td>guLda:Li</td>
<td>'a marriage badge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Lj-</td>
<td>juLjuLLa</td>
<td>'sound imitating flowing water'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-Lk- bikaLki 'hiccup'
-Lg- ma:Lgi 'upstair floor'
-Ls- galsa 'to earn'
-Lb- halba 'old man'
-rp- sarpa 'serpent'
-rb- parba:re 'separate; outside'
-rt- cirti 'panther'
-rd- girda: '½ of roTTi'
-rT- harti 'gossip'
-rD- garDimani 'wrestling house'
-rc- kerca 'itch'
-rj- arji 'application'
-rk- ka:rk:i 'vomit'
-rg- barga 'a variety of rice'
-rs- hvarsa 'cut made of rope'
-rš- parši 'flooring (slab)'
-vt- savtika:y 'cucumber'
-vd- kavdi 'mattress made of cloth for covering.
-vT- civTgi 'pincers'
-vD- davDi 'jaw'
-vk- sa:vk:a:s 'slowly; in low tone'
-vg- ba:vga 'wild cat'
-yp- ba:ypa:Ta 'by heart'
-yj- pa:yja:m 'trouser'
2.6.2.2. Medial three Consonant Clusters:

Three consonant clusters occur intervocalically, the sonorant occurs rarely as a second member (C2) and obstruent occur in large number.

(a) Clusters where the first two consonants are the same. (C1, C1, C2)

-ppd-  vappda  'without agree'
-ppg-  sappga  'tasteless; dull'
-ppL-  sappLa  'noise'
-bbn-  vabbna  'alone; only one fellow'
-bbr-  ibbra  'two persons'
-ttg-  mettga  'soft'
-ttl-  kattli  'darkness'
-ttr-  uttra  'answer; reply'
-ddl-  guddli  'a kind of pick-axe'
-TTg-  neTTga  'straight'
-ccg-  beccga  'warm'
-kkL-  ikkLa  'a pair of tongs'
-ggN-  heggNa  'bandicoot'
-llg-  mallgi  'jasmine'
-LLg-  beLLga  'whiteness'
-rrg-  karrga  'black'

-yk-  pa:yka:ni  'lavatory'
-yg-  ba:ygi  'to mouth'
(b) Clusters where the first two consonants are a nasal plus a homoorganic stop.

-\text{mbk}- \quad \text{tumbkoNDa} \quad \text{'having filled up'}
-\text{mbD}- \quad \text{himbDa} \quad \text{'hee'}
-\text{mbg}- \quad \text{taldimbg\text{gi}} \quad \text{'pillow'}
-\text{mbl}- \quad \text{ambli} \quad \text{'a kind of porridge'}
-\text{mbL}- \quad \text{kambli} \quad \text{'rug; wollen blanket'}
-\text{mbr}- \quad \text{ko:\text{tambri}} \quad \text{'coriander'}
-\text{ntg}- \quad \text{s\text{av}antgi} \quad \text{'a kind of flower'}
-\text{ntr}- \quad \text{santri} \quad \text{'a kind of orange'}
-\text{ncl}- \quad \text{cvancla} \quad \text{'first child of mother gave birth'}
-\text{ncm}- \quad \text{pancmi} \quad \text{'pancami; a festival'}
-\text{njb}- \quad \text{anjburkra} \quad \text{'timid fellow'}
-\text{njl}- \quad \text{yanjla} \quad \text{'spittle orts'}
-\text{njk}- \quad \text{anjki} \quad \text{'fear'}
-\text{nck}- \quad \text{hancki} \quad \text{'division'}
-\text{ndk}- \quad \text{hvandki} \quad \text{'agreement; congruity'}
-\text{ndg}- \quad \text{bindgi} \quad \text{'small earthen pot'}
-\text{ndr}- \quad \text{handra} \quad \text{'pandal'}
-\text{NT1}- \quad \text{gaNT1a} \quad \text{'throat'}
-\text{NTr}- \quad \text{baNTr\text{a}} \quad \text{'brave persons'}
-\text{NDg}- \quad \text{s\text{aN}D\text{gi}} \quad \text{'a thin crisp cake'}
-\text{NDb}- \quad \text{raNDb\text{a:j}i} \quad \text{'prostitution'}
-\text{NDm}- \quad \text{gaNDm\text{a:l}i} \quad \text{'tumour'}
-NDs- gaNDsa 'man'
-ngs- hengsa 'woman'
-ngs- hangsa 'to taunt'
-ngr- ungra 'ring'
-ngl- mungli 'mongoose'
-ngL- i:ngLi 'a type of scorpion'
-nkL- hvankLa 'navel'
-nkr- sankra:ti 'the summer solstice'

(c) Remaining clusters with three consonants:
.ptr- iptrombatta 'twenty one'
-ksm- laksmi 'goddes of wealth'
-drs- yadrsa 'to face (problems etc)'
-Dcg- maDcgo 'to fold'
-Dcs- maDsgo 'to fold'
-gsr- agsra 'washerman'
-mtr- yamtrobatta 'eighty nine'
-sti- hvastla 'threshold'
-str- istrī 'iron'
-vkr- navkri 'job'
-vTg- civTgi 'tongs'
-vlp- navlpucca 'peacock feathers'
-vLg- divLgi 'diwali; a festival'
-rsN- arsNa 'turmeric'
-rpn- kurpni 'to get rid of'
2.7 SYLLABLES

The sounds which constitute the peak of sonarity are called syllabics and an utterance has as many syllables as it contains syllabic sounds. This dialect consists mostly of disyllabic and trisyllabic words. However, words containing one to six syllables are also found structurally syllables are either open or closed.

2.7.1. Position of the Syllables

Positionally syllables may be initial, medial or final.

2.7.1.1. Initial Syllables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v -</td>
<td>i-li</td>
<td>'rat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v:-</td>
<td>i:-ri</td>
<td>'liver'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vc-</td>
<td>eN-Ta</td>
<td>'eight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-</td>
<td>da-na:</td>
<td>'cattle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv:-</td>
<td>tu:-ta</td>
<td>'whole'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc-</td>
<td>gum-pi</td>
<td>'heap'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc-</td>
<td>jir-li</td>
<td>'cocoroach'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccv:-</td>
<td>tra:-sa</td>
<td>'trouble'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vc-</td>
<td>ib-ban-ní</td>
<td>'dew'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7.1.2. Medial Syllables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-cv-</td>
<td>ma-1a-ga</td>
<td>'to sleep'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cv:-</td>
<td>ma-sa:-li</td>
<td>'spice'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cvc-</td>
<td>ta:-rak-ki</td>
<td>'star'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cvc-</td>
<td>s -van-tgi</td>
<td>'campaka'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cc-</td>
<td>kum-bl-ka:y</td>
<td>'pumpkin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cv:c-</td>
<td>kum-ba:r-ti</td>
<td>'potter (fem)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cvv:-</td>
<td>ni:-rga:-y</td>
<td>'unripened water mix fruit'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7.1.3. Final Syllables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-cv</td>
<td>ma-Li</td>
<td>'rain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cv</td>
<td>tat-ti</td>
<td>'egg'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cv:</td>
<td>gi-Da:</td>
<td>'tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ccv</td>
<td>nu-nga</td>
<td>'to swallow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c</td>
<td>ka:-y</td>
<td>'unripen fruit to guard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ccv</td>
<td>o:-kLi</td>
<td>'red liquid of turmeric.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7.2 Syllabic Structure of Words

On the basis of the total number of syllables in a word, the following six types of words are identified in this dialect.

Mono-syllabic words
Di-syllabic words
Tri-syllabic words
Tetra-syllabic words
Penta-syllabic words
Hexa-syllabic words

2.7.2.1 Mono-Syllabic Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v:</td>
<td>i:</td>
<td>'this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v:</td>
<td>a:</td>
<td>'that'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv:</td>
<td>ta:</td>
<td>'bring'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc</td>
<td>maya: mai</td>
<td>'body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvcv</td>
<td>vay va</td>
<td>'to carry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v:cv</td>
<td>e:r</td>
<td>'to climb'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvccv</td>
<td>gamm</td>
<td>'sweat' etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7.2.2 Di-Syllabic Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v-cv</td>
<td>i-Li</td>
<td>'to get down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v:cv</td>
<td>a:-ni</td>
<td>'elephant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv</td>
<td>va-Di</td>
<td>'to break'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannons</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Glossary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-cv:-cv</td>
<td>a:-va:-ja</td>
<td>'sound'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v:-cv-cv</td>
<td>a:-ra:-ti</td>
<td>'a lighted wick'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv-c</td>
<td>va:-ga:-r</td>
<td>'sour'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv:-cv</td>
<td>ba:-Ta:-Ti</td>
<td>'potato'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cvc-ccv</td>
<td>səz:-van-tgi</td>
<td>'campaka'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv-ccv</td>
<td>pa:-Ti:-nga</td>
<td>'loafer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv:-cv</td>
<td>ka:-pa:-Ta</td>
<td>'cupboard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv:-cv-cv</td>
<td>sa:-ra:-da:</td>
<td>'name of a girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv:-cv:-cv</td>
<td>ma:-ta:-Da</td>
<td>'to speak'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7.2.3 Tri-syllabic words:
### 2.7.2.4 Tetra - syllabic words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cv:cv-cv:cv:cv</td>
<td>ka:-ru-ka-lla</td>
<td>'grinding stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv-cv:cv</td>
<td>ya-ja-ma:-na</td>
<td>'an elderly man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv cv-cv</td>
<td>ba-ni-ji-gya:</td>
<td>'a merchant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv:-cvc-cv</td>
<td>uL-La:-gaD-Di</td>
<td>'onion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv-cv:-c</td>
<td>ka-Da-ta:-r</td>
<td>'rolling spoon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv:-cvc-cv</td>
<td>hu-La:-kaD-Di</td>
<td>'insects'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc-cv-cv-cv</td>
<td>vak-ka-li-gya:</td>
<td>'a farmer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc-cv-cv:cv</td>
<td>kus-ti-ma-ni</td>
<td>'wrestling house'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.7.2.5 Penta - syllabic words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cv:-cv-cv-cv-cv</td>
<td>ba-Di:-g-ta:-n</td>
<td>'carpenterness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccv-cv-ccv-cv-cv-cv</td>
<td>gva-La-gva-Li-ki</td>
<td>'a kind of shrub'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv:-cv:-cv-cv:-c</td>
<td>go:-ba:-na-ka:-y</td>
<td>'tomato' etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.7.2.6 Hexa - syllabic words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cannons</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Glossary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv-cv-cv:-c-cv-cv-cv</td>
<td>ki:-Di-ge:-Di-ta:-n</td>
<td>'mischievousness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv-cv-cv:-c-cvc-cv</td>
<td>ma-La-ka:-l-gaD-Di</td>
<td>'Knee lump' etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.8 NON-SEGMENTAL PHONEMES

There are three non-segmental phonemes in this dialect consisting of two junctures namely open and close, three terminals namely rising, falling and level, and nasalization is treated under this group, and it could be found as an important feature in the dialect.

2.8.1 Juncture:

Juncture is related to "the way in which phonemes follow each other or are 'joined' in the stream of speech" (Bloomfield, 1964, P.111). The two types of juncture marked in this dialect, are termed as open juncture and close juncture which are marked with /-/> and /+/ respectively.

2.8.1.1 Open Juncture:

Open juncture is characterised by the non-occurrence of sandi and the pause between the two consecutively spoken words.

/saNNa na:y/ 'small dog'
/nanna mani/ 'my house'

2.8.1.2 Close Juncture:

When two words are combined with a close juncture final vowel becomes zero.

/kDa + bDa/ > koDbDa 'donot give'
(pot) (not wanted)
/mari + bDa/ > marbDa 'donot forgive'
(chicken) (not wanted)
2.8.2 Terminals:

The following contrasts will establish the three terminal contours:

/\textasciitilde{t}/ rising, /\textasciitilde{v}/ falling, /\textasciitilde{\textsuperscript{—}}/ level

ho:ta \downarrow - It goes
ho:gatta \uparrow - Get away
ho:gtirte:ti → It will be going

2.8.3 Nasalization: /\textasciitilde{n}/

It is a non-segmental phoneme considered in this dialect marked with /\textasciitilde{n}/, occurring with vowels and semi-vowels. There are only a few words containing this phoneme and the vowels with which it can occur are a, a:, e: and u: and the both semi-vowels are containing this phoneme.

[navlə] /navlə/ 'peacock'
[nəvnɪ] /nəvnɪ/ 'a kind of rice'
[ka:və] /ka:va/ 'heat'
[kaːvə] /kaːva/ 'handle of an axe'
[be:yə] /be:ya] 'to abuse'
[beːvə] /beːva/ 'neem'
[huː] /huː/ / 'flower'
[huː] /huː/ / 'yes'
[səvtika:y] /savтика:y/ 'cucumber'
[səvti] /savti/ 'co-wife'
[ka:y] /ka:y/ 'unripe fruit; to protect'
[kəy] /kəy/ 'bitterness'
[a:Da] /a:Da/ 'goat; to play'
[a*:Ta] /a*:Ta/ 'play; game'

In certain lexical items some vowels are optionally nasalized and these nasalized vowels are not only followed by y/v but the entire forms get nasals.

/kə:va/ → /ka:və/ 'handle of the an axe'
/ha:v/ → /ha:və/ 'snake'
/ba:vi/ → /ba:vi/ 'well'
/rəvi/ → /rəvi/ 'a kind of soil'