PHONOLOGY

Phonemic inventory of Southern dialect of Bodo consists of 28 phonemes of which six are vowels and twenty two are consonants. The phonemic inventory of this dialect is given below:

3.0. Segmental

3.1 Vowels:

There are six distinctive vocalic phonemes in Southern Dialect of Bodo, these vocalic phonemes are: /i, e, a, ɔ, u, and ɯ/. The following is the chart of vocalic phonemes of Southern dialect of Bodo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th></th>
<th>Central</th>
<th></th>
<th>Back</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UR</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>UR</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>UR</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ɯ</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close-mid</td>
<td></td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-mid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. -1
3.2 Description of vowels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>high close front un-rounded vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>close-mid front un-rounded vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>low open central un-rounded vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔ/</td>
<td>open-mid back rounded vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>high back rounded vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u/</td>
<td>high close back un-rounded vowel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3. Contrasting pairs:

Above mentioned vowel sounds are established on the basis of minimal pairs:

1. /i/ vs. /e/:
   - /i/  ‘this/ it’
   - /e/  ‘yes’
   - /ni/ ‘case suffix’
   - /ne/ ‘wait’
2. /e/ vs. /a/ :  

/e/ ‘this’  

/æ/ ‘carry on shoulder’  

/bʰela/ ‘banana tree’s boat’  

/bʰala/ ‘a kind of tree’  

/kʰe/ ‘pain’  

/kʰa/ ‘pluck’  

3. /a/ vs /ɔ/ :  

/ɑ/ ‘take’  

/ɔ/ ‘question marker’  

/nama/ ‘road’  

/nɔma/ ‘house of northern side of Bodo’
/kʰara/  ‘assistant of village headman’

/kʰora/  ‘handicraft’

4. /i/ vs /a/:  

/misa/  ‘wrong’

/masa/  ‘tiger’

/his/  ‘cloth’

/has/  ‘weaving’

/hasan/  ‘bangle’

/bi/  ‘he/she’

/ba/  ‘carry on’

/ni/  ‘case suffix’

/na/  ‘fish’
5. /ɪ/ vs /ɯ/ : /sɪ/ ‘to wet’

/sɯ/ ‘to measure’

/sɪlə/ ‘kite’

/suɫa/ ‘to lick’

/pʰɪr/ ‘jump in speedily’

/pʰur/ ‘to be white’

6. /e/ vs /u/ : /be/ ‘this ’

/bu/ ‘beat’

/ne/ ‘wait’

/nu/ ‘to see’

/et/ ‘poke’

/ut/ ‘camel’
/kʰela/ ‘sports’

/kʰila/ ‘nat of wood or bamboo’

7. /uː/ vs /u/ :

/pʰur/ ‘to be white’

/pʰur/ ‘plural suffix’

/uŋ/ ‘yes’

/uŋ/ ‘yes’

/kʰum/ ‘a kind of tree’

/kʰum/ ‘backside of head near the ear’

8. /a/ vs /uː/ :

/gaza/ ‘red’

/guzuː/ ‘cough’

/kʰam/ ‘drum’

/kʰum/ ‘a kind of tree’
/əŋ/ \text{‘I’}

/ʊŋ/ \text{‘yes’}

9. /i/ vs /ɔ/ :

/hi/ \text{‘laughing’}

/hɔ/ \text{‘handicraft’}

/sɪr/ \text{‘vein’}

/sɔr/ \text{‘to make filter’}

/bɪr/ \text{‘hero’}

/bɔr/ \text{‘groom’}

10. /a/ vs /u/ :

/adɪ/ \text{‘aunty’}

/udɪ/ \text{‘belly’}

/rasi/ \text{‘sun sign’}

/rusi/ \text{‘juice’}
/sakʰi/ ‘witness’

/sukʰi/ ‘friend’

/sabi/ ‘key’

/subi/ ‘picture’

/sakʰuri/ ‘service’

/Sukʰuri/ ‘butterfly’

11. /u/ vs /ɔ/:

/hυ/ ‘give’

/hɔ/ ‘handicraft’

/ru/ ‘boil’

/ɾɔ/ ‘call for wait’

/nʊŋ/ ‘you’

/ɲʊŋ/ ‘think to be true’

12. /u/ vs /ɔ/:

/kʰuŋ/ ‘name of tree’
3.4. Distribution of vowels:

All the vowels of the Southern dialect of Bodo can occur in all the three positions of the words - i.e. initially, medially and finally. Examples are given below:

1. /i/ : **Initial position**
   - /isła/ : ‘frawn’
   - /itə/ : ‘brick’
   - /iruŋ/ : ‘rope’
   - /indi/ : ‘cocoon’
   - /iŋgini/ : ‘mouse’
   - /impʰu/ : ‘insect’
   - /isĩŋ/ : ‘house of northern side of Bodo’

**Medial position:**
   - /bir/ : ‘hero’
   - /gidu/ : ‘song’
   - /bihi/ : ‘wife’
   - /nikʰum/ : ‘roof’
   - /simə/ : ‘dog’
Final position:

/hi/  ‘cloth’
/subi/  ‘picture’
/suni/  ‘lime’
/ rusi/  ‘juice’
/mudi/  ‘tear’
/hasi/  ‘finger’
/tali/  ‘banana’
/ruwani/  ‘maid servant’
/tɔrai/  ‘ladies finger’
/zumai/  ‘cloud’

2. /e/  : Initial position:

/et/  ‘poke’
/ŋam/  ‘rice’
/ŋari/  ‘curry’
/ŋɔt/  ‘rat’
/ŋamanai/  ‘hide and sick’
/ elek/  ‘area’
Medial position:

/ek\el\øge/  ‘together’

/behau/  ‘father-in-law’

/bemar/  ‘disease’

/selpa/  ‘inappropriate salt and turmeric in curry’

/sela/  ‘ornament for leg for ladies’

/k^h^emzlainai/  ‘judu’

/lem/  ‘lantern’

Final position:

/marehe/  ‘how’

/be/  ‘this or it’

/ebe/  ‘this/it’

/k^h^ase/  ‘one person’

/zise/  ‘elven’

/ne/  ‘wait’

/k^h^ar\øne/  ‘reason’

3. /u/  Initial position

/uk^h^undi/  ‘smoke’

/udi/  ‘belly’

/ura/  ‘bed bug’
/uran/ ‘Bodo traditional husking mortar’

/urai/ ‘fly’

**Medial position:**

/but\,ur/ ‘season’

/burma/ ‘goat’

/gup\,ut\,h/ ‘white’

/k\,ug\,h\,i/ ‘lips’

/k\,umur/ ‘fur’

/zumai/ ‘cloud’

**Final position:**

/bu/ ‘pull’

/gidu/ ‘song’

/imp\,u/ ‘insects’

/k\,h\,u/ ‘torn’

/muup\,u/ ‘reptile’

/zibu/ ‘snake’

/k\,anz\,up\,u/ ‘mid day’

4. **/a/ : Initial position:**

/abi/ ‘grand mother’

/and\,u/ ‘hidden’
/akʰudi/ ‘urine’

/asiṭʰam/ ‘ring’

/asikʰur/ ‘finger’

**Medial position:**

/gadan/ ‘new’

/gaza/ ‘red’

/kʰan/ ‘sun’

/hasi/ ‘finger’

/masa/ ‘tiger’

/zaŋkʰa/ ‘basket of bamboo’

**Final position:**

/huwa/ ‘male’

/bɔbra/ ‘dump’

/nɔkʰa/ ‘rain’

/kʰɔna/ ‘gold’

/rada/ ‘root’

5. **/uː/ : Initial position:**

/ùn/ ‘yes’

/ùhùn/ ‘a word for denoting negative’

/ùrui/ ‘this way’
Medial position:

/uuilam/  ‘auction’

/guizuu/  ‘cough’

/stu/  ‘measure’

/mup\h/  ‘reptile’

/huluŋga/  ‘loose’

/gumudi/  ‘gum of wound’

Final position:

/rak\h/  ‘weaving tool of bamboo’

/mak\h/  ‘weaving tool’

/daŋk\h/  ‘insects’

/madaizuu/  ‘goddess’

/haŋk\h/  ‘duck’

6. /ɔ/  Initial position:

/ɔ/  ‘fire’

/ɔl/  ‘a kind of plant’

/ɔsali/  ‘barandha’

/ɔŋgari/  ‘dust of ceiling’

/ɔŋk\ai/  ‘slopping’

/ɔlɔdad/  ‘an edible plant of jungle’
/əd̪kʰi/  ‘burning pieces of fire-wood’

/əkʰəŋ /  ‘north side room of house of Bodo’

**Medial position:**

/gədɔ/  ‘neck’

/məqɔn/  ‘eyes’

/bəŋpʰaŋ /  ‘tree’

/huwa/  ‘male’

/nəkʰa/  ‘rain’

/gəŋganŋ /  ‘a kind of frog’

**Final position:**

/gədɔ /  ‘neck’

/gətʰɔ/  ‘baby’

/səytɔ/  ‘truth’

/kʰɔɾɔ/  ‘head’

/səɾɡɔ/  ‘heaven’

### 3.5. Vowel sequence

The Southern dialect of Bodo has a number of diphthongs but no triphthong is found. Eight diphthongs are available in the Southern dialect of Bodo. They are:

(i)  /ai/  as in  /kʰai/  ‘sort out’

(ii)  /au/  as in  /kʰau/  ‘burn’
(iii) /eu/ as in /k^b eu/ ‘untie’
(iv) /ɔi/ as in /gɔi/ ‘areca nut’
(v) /iu/ as in /ziu/ ‘life’
(vi) /ui/ as in /dui/ ‘water’
(vii) /uui/ as in /mui^b uu/ ‘buffalo’
(vii) /uu/ as in /abuu/ ‘grand father’

Above mentioned diphthongs are established on the basis of minimal pairs. Consider the following examples:

(i) /ai/ vs /ui/: /dai/ ‘offence’ /dui/ ‘water’
   /daina/ ‘witchcraft’ /duina/ ‘milking’
(ii) /ai/ vs /ɔi/: /ai/ ‘mother’ /ɔi/ ‘calling’
   /hai/ ‘to be low’ /hɔi/ ‘yes’
(iii) /au/ vs /eu/: /k^b au/ ‘burn’ /k^b eu/ ‘untie’
   /dau/ ‘bird’ /deu/ ‘god’
(iv) /au/ vs /ai/: /mau/ ‘do’ /mai/ ‘paddy’
   /k^b au/ ‘burn’ /k^b ai/ ‘to sort out’
(v) /iu/ vs /uu/: /ziu/ ‘life’ /zuuu/ ‘rice beer’
   /ruiu/ ‘distance’ /ruu/ ‘a kind of fish’

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On the basis of the aforesaid minimal pairs of diphthongs of Southern dialect of Bodo, it is found that there are as many as eight diphthongs are available in this dialect, these are: /ai, au, eu, oɪ, iu, ui, uui, uu/. All the eight diphthongs are occurring in the initial, medial and final position except /ui/, /ui/ and /oɪ/ which do not occur in the initial position. The occurrences of the eight diphthongs in the three positions are illustrated bellow:

1. **Initial position**:  
   - /ai/ ‘mother’  
   - /eu/ ‘to fry’  
   - /ui/ ‘a term of addressing someone’  
   - /au/ ‘a word for consoling the child’  
   - /uu/ ‘yes’

2. **Medial Position:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonetic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ai/</td>
<td>/tʰaizu/</td>
<td>‘mango’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/baitʰul/</td>
<td></td>
<td>‘chisel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ui/</td>
<td>/duima/</td>
<td>‘big river’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/duikʰa/</td>
<td>‘river’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/iu/</td>
<td>/ziu/</td>
<td>‘life’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/pʰiːu/</td>
<td>‘jumping faster’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/eu/</td>
<td>/zeuza/</td>
<td>‘twins’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/tʰeubu/</td>
<td>‘even though’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/uii/</td>
<td>/muikʰu/</td>
<td>‘buffallo’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/pʰuiːsa/</td>
<td>‘money’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/au/</td>
<td>/daudi/</td>
<td>‘egg’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/nura/</td>
<td>‘a kind of traditional tools’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔi/</td>
<td>/gɔira/</td>
<td>‘bent’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/gɔiyari/</td>
<td>‘a title of Bodo’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/uu/</td>
<td>/duuɾi/</td>
<td>‘priest’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Final position:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonetic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ai/</td>
<td>/zumai/</td>
<td>‘cloud’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Consonants:

There are twenty two consonantal phonemes in the Southern Dialect of Bodo spoken in Goalpara District, these consonantal phonemes are: /p, b, t, d, k, g, pʰ, bʰ, tʰ, dʰ, kʰ, gʰ, m, n, ŋ, s, z, h, l, r, w, y/ out of which six are voiceless stops and six are voiced stops, three nasals are
voiced, three fricatives, one lateral, one trill and two approximants. The consonantal phonemes of Southern dialect of Bodo are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bi-labial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>palatal</th>
<th>velar</th>
<th>glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vl. Stop</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>pʰ</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tʰ</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>bʰ</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>dʰ</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Vd.</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td>η</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vl. Fricative</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd.</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral Vd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill Vd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximant Vd.</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No.2

Vl. = denote voiceless, Vd. = denotes voiced.

3.2.1. Description of consonants:

/p/ voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop
/pʰ/ voiceless aspirated bilabial stop
/b/ voiced unaspirated bilabial atop
/bʰ/ voiced aspirated bilabial stop
/t/   voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop
/tʰ/  voiceless aspirated alveolar stop
/d/   voiced unaspirated alveolar stop
/dʰ/  voiced aspirated alveolar stop
/k/   voiceless unaspirated velar stop
/kʰ/  voiceless aspirated velar stop
/g/   voiced unaspirated velar stop
/gʰ/  voiced aspirated velar stop
/m/   voiced bilabial nasal
/n/   voiced alveolar nasal
/ŋ/   voiced velar nasal
/s/   voiceless alveolar unaspirated fricative
/z/   voiced alveolar unaspirated fricative
/h/   voiceless glottal fricative
/l/   voiced alveolar lateral
/r/   voiced alveolar trill
/w/   voiced bilabial approximant
/y/ voiced palatal approximant

3.2.3 Contrasting pairs:

The consonantal sounds are established on the basis of minimal pairs and where minimal pairs are not available, sub-minimal pairs are used for the purpose. Following is the list:

1. /p/ vs /b/ :
   - /puza/ ‘puja’
   - /buza/ ‘to be beaten’
   - /pap/ ‘sin’
   - /bap/ ‘surprise’
   - /palɛŋ/ ‘vegetable’
   - /baleŋ/ ‘beautiful girl’

2. /t/ vs /d/ :
   - /tala/ ‘lock’
   - /dala/ ‘a wicker made of bamboo’
   - /tɔŋ/ ‘ton’
3. /k/ vs /g/:
   /kezi/ 'kilogram'
   /gizi/ 'torn'

4. /m/ vs /n/:
   /ma/ 'what'
   /na/ 'fish'

/kʰam/ 'drum'
/kʰan/ 'count'
/mam/ ‘child word for rice’

/nam/ ‘name’

/kʰum/ ‘name of place near the back of ear’

/kʰun/ ‘cotton’

5. /s/ vs /z/: /sɔŋgali/ ‘spy’

/zɔŋgali/ ‘ploughing instrument’

/sela/ ‘ornament for leg of ladies’

/zela/ ‘when’

/satʰa/ ‘below’

/zatʰa/ ‘small signal used in cultivation field’

6. /t/ vs /l/: /tɔ/ ‘call for wait’

/lɔ/ ‘question marker’
/ra/  ‘be heard’

/la/  ‘to take’

/ruŋ/  ‘know’

/lunŋ/  ‘drink’

/razab/  ‘to sing’

/lazab/  ‘take together’

7. /w/ vs /y/ :

/kʰaw/  ‘burn’

/kʰay/  ‘sorting vegetable or something’

/wa/  ‘bamboo’

/ya/  ‘negative particle’

/gaw/  ‘to depart’

/gay/  ‘plantation’
/baw/ ‘offer to god’
/bay/ ‘break’

8. /s/ vs /h/:
/sa/ ‘tea’
/ha/ ‘soil’

/sɔ/ ‘classifier’
/hɔ/ ‘handicraft’

/si/ ‘to wet’
/hi/ ‘cloth’

/sari/ ‘saree’
/hari/ ‘to lose’

9. /p/ vs /pʰ/:
/paːdɔːr/ ‘powder’
/pʰaːdʊr/ ‘chubby’
10. /b/ vs /bʰ/:  

/pʰɔp/ ‘to bury’  

/beda/ ‘elder brother’  

/bʰeda/ ‘a kind of reptile’  

/bala/ ‘sand’  

/bʰala/ ‘a kind of tree’  

/bɔl/ ‘football’  

/bʰɔl/ ‘name of a vegetable’  

/basa/ ‘nest’  

/bʰasa/ ‘language’  

/bem/ ‘hornate’  

/bʰem/ ‘childish’
11. /t/ vs /tʰ/ : /ita/ ‘brick’
   /atʰa/ ‘gravy’
   /satri/ ‘student’
   /satʰri/ ‘seventeen’
   /santi/ ‘peace’
   /saltʰi/ ‘husband of wife’s sister as they address’

12. /d/ vs /dʰ/ : /dam/ ‘rate’
   /dʰam/ ‘joise’
   /dɔn/ ‘busket of bamboo’
   /dʰɔn/ ‘wealth’
   /dɔŋ/ ‘exist’
   /dʰɔŋ/ ‘manner’

13. /k/ vs /kʰ/ : /kat/ ‘bed’
/kʰat/ ‘to run’

/kətʰa/ ‘1/5 of a bigha’

/kʰɔtʰa/ ‘room’

/kali/ ‘kali goddess’

/kʰali/ ‘ink’

14. /ɡ/ vs /ɡʰ/ : /ɡi/ ‘fear’

/ɡʰi/ ‘ghee’

/gari/ ‘vehicle’

/gʰuri/ ‘watch’

/gantʰi/ ‘knot’

/gʰanti/ ‘bell’

15. /pʰ/ vs /bʰ/ : /pʰai/ ‘come’

/bʰai/ ‘younger brother’
/pʰul/  ‘flower’
/bʰul/  ‘wrong’
/pʰan/  ‘to close’
/bʰan/  ‘ganza’
16. /tʰ /vs /dʰ/ : /tʰar/  ‘true’
/dʰar/  ‘current’
/tʰam/  ‘three’
/dʰam/  ‘joise’
/tʰila/  ‘bald’
/dʰila/  ‘loose’
/tʰar/  ‘wire’
/dʰar/  ‘loan’
17. /kʰ/ vs /gʰ/ :  
/kʰuri/ ‘bowl’  
/gʰuri/ ‘watch’  
/kʰantʰi/ ‘customs’  
/gʰanti/ ‘bell’  
/kʰi/ ‘stool’  
/gʰi/ ‘ghee’  

18. /n/ vs /ŋ/ :  
/gazan/ ‘distance’  
/gazaŋ/ ‘winter’  
/kʰan/ ‘sun’  
/kʰaŋ/ ‘to reare’  
/dankʰu/ ‘cut upper side’  
/daŋkʰu/ ‘a kind of insects’
3.2.3. Distribution of consonants:

All the consonantal phonemes of the Southern Dialect of Bodo do not occur in all the positions. The phonemes / p, b, t, d, k, g, ph, m, n, s, l, r and y/ can occur word initially and medially. Unlike other phonemes /ŋ and w/ do not occur word initially and /bh, dh, gh, kʰ, h/
do not occur in the final position. Therefore, all the consonantal phonemes of this dialect can occur word medially.

1. /p/ : Initial Position:
   /pakɔ/ 'kitchen'
   /puri/ 'fairy'
   /pulis/ 'police'
   /parti/ 'party'
   /puza/ 'worship'

   Medial position:
   /upai/ 'means'
   /hɔpta/ 'week'
   /upɔdes/ 'advice'

   Final position:
   /pap/ 'sin'
   /hisap/ 'account'
   /tep/ 'tap recorder'

2. /b/ : Initial Position:
   /bihi/ 'wife'
   /butʰur/ 'season'
   /batʰuu/ 'batʰuu religion of Bodos'
   /burma/ 'goat'
   /bisɔuzla/ 'grandson'
/baŋbrɔma/ ‘a kind of insects’

**Medial position:**

/aba/ ‘father’

/abi/ ‘grand mother’

/abuuu/ ‘grand father’

/subi/ ‘picture’

/zibu/ ‘snake’

/bebaɔ/ ‘where’

**Final position:**

/gabab/ ‘salty’

/ɔgdab/ ‘fire place’

/razab/ ‘sing’

/bɔɔb/ ‘ice’

/lab/ ‘profit’

3. /t/ : **Initial Position** :

/trak/ ‘truck’

/tama/ ‘copper’

/tebul/ ‘table’

/tɔɔs/ ‘torch light’

/tren/ ‘train’
Medial position:  
/ˈhɔtel/ ‘hotel’  
/ˈkeptən/ ‘captain’  
/ˈmastər/ ‘master’  
/ˈstədən/ ‘student’  
/ˈstəsən/ ‘station’  
/ˈhɒstəl/ ‘hostel’  

Final position:  
/ˈkæt/ ‘jump’  
/ˈkət/ ‘coat’  
/ˈzekət/ ‘jacket’  
/ˈbɔt/ ‘vote’  
/ˈbiskət/ ‘biscuit’  
/ˈkrikət/ ‘cricket’  
/ˈtikət/ ‘ticket’  

4. /d/ :Initial position :  
/ˈdadi/ ‘uncle’  
/ˈdaʊblə/ ‘a kind of bird’  
/ˈdaʊkʰari/ ‘sparrow’  
/ˈdugɪgra/ ‘bathing place’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>/kagzi/</td>
<td>‘lemon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>/adi/</td>
<td>‘mother’s younger sister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/gadan/</td>
<td>‘new’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/gidu/</td>
<td>‘song’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/gɔdɔ/</td>
<td>‘neck’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/rada/</td>
<td>‘root’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/udi/</td>
<td>‘belly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/kʰardi/</td>
<td>‘traditional soda’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>/bigud/</td>
<td>‘skin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/bɔd/</td>
<td>‘sense’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/kʰaulibad/</td>
<td>‘name of custom’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ɔlɔdɔd/</td>
<td>‘a kind of edible plant’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/gandeled/</td>
<td>‘reptile’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/kɔrd/</td>
<td>‘name of instrument’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/nɔgɔd/</td>
<td>‘cash’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoneme</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kana/</td>
<td>‘eating party’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kerasin/</td>
<td>‘kerosene’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kesara/</td>
<td>‘dirty’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kɔbi/</td>
<td>‘cabbage’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kat/</td>
<td>‘bed’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/katalp¹hu/</td>
<td>‘porcupine’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dukan/</td>
<td>‘shop’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>/tiket/</td>
<td>‘ticket’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bakɔs/</td>
<td>‘box’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/narikɔl/</td>
<td>‘coconut’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bɔndʰɔk/</td>
<td>‘mortgage’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>/ramdʰinuk/</td>
<td>‘rainbow’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>/trak/</td>
<td>‘truck’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>/klark/</td>
<td>‘clerk’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/malik/</td>
<td>‘owner’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gir/</td>
<td>‘calling to chicken’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gur/</td>
<td>‘gur’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gatʰan/</td>
<td>'green'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gaza/</td>
<td>'red'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gadan/</td>
<td>'new'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gakʰa/</td>
<td>'bitter'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/galaa/</td>
<td>'long'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/guuzu/</td>
<td>'cough'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gəŋgan/</td>
<td>'a kind of frog'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medial position:**

| /bigud/  | 'skin' |
| /gagaï/  | 'self' |
| /mɔɡɔn/  | 'eyes' |
| /hagra/  | 'right hand' |
| /gugtʰi/ | 'lips' |
| /gaŋgɔma/ | 'cockroach' |

**Final position:**

| /zug/    | 'era' |
| /dag/    | 'spot' |
| /beleg/  | 'other' |
| /suzug/  | 'chance' |
7. /p̄^h/: Initial position:  
   /p̄^hik^hv/  ‘husband’  
   /p̄^hanzlu/  ‘chilly’  
   /p̄^hut^här/  ‘field’  
   /p̄^huwap^v/  ‘hare’  
   /p̄^hansu/  ‘leech’  
   /p̄^hadse/  ‘other side’

Medial position:  
   /imp^u/  ‘insects’  
   /b̄h^hanp̄^h̄/  ‘tree’  
   /daop^hisa/  ‘fowl’  
   /muup^u/  ‘reptile’  
   /som^hase/  ‘one week’  
   /k^h^omp^hren̄/  ‘guaba’  
   /bep^ʰoŋ/  ‘younger brother’

Final position:  
   /b̄ɔc̄ɔp^h/  ‘ice’  
   /teligrap^h/  ‘telegraph’  
   /ɔtɔgraf^h/  ‘autograph’

8. /b^h/: Initial position:  
   /b^hɔŋga/  ‘big hole’  
   /b^hagua/  ‘lease’
/bʰul/  ‘wrong’

/bʰɔl/  ‘vegetable’

/bʰeda/  ‘a kind of flower’

/bʰɔral/  ‘store room’

/bʰasa/  ‘language’

/bʰela/  ‘boat of banana tree’

/bʰɔtʰra/  ‘blunt’

/bʰatʰiza/  ‘nephew’

**Medial position:**

/sɔybʰɔ/  ‘civilized’

/ɔbʰab/  ‘scarcity’

/rabʰa/  ‘Rabha community’

/nabʰi/  ‘navel’

**Final position: Does not occur in the final position.**

9. /tʰ/ :  **Initial position:**

/tʰɔrai/  ‘ladies finger’

/tʰuui/  ‘blood’

/tʰiʰigra/  ‘leader’

/tʰəmneya/  ‘the day after tomorrow’
/th^ai/  ‘mango’

/θ^ani/  ‘branch’

Medial position:

/θont^ai/  ‘stone’

/θo^t^ub/  ‘dove’

/θut^ur/  ‘season’

/θa^t^an^/  ‘green’

/θp^at^ar/  ‘field’

/θgut^i/  ‘lips’

/θmurt^i/  ‘idol’

/θk^int^u/  ‘but’

/θk^unt^a/  ‘post’

/θet^o/  ‘these much’

Final position:

/θruwat^/  ‘leech’

/θzat^/  ‘race’

/θut/ or /θut^/  ‘camel’

10. /θ/ : Initial position:

/θ^amu/  ‘snail’

/θ^ama/  ‘ear’
/kʰambəŋ/ ‘onion’
/kʰɔna/ ‘gold’
/kʰan/ ‘sun’
/kʰara/ ‘assistant of village headman’
/kʰanza/ ‘east’
/kʰumur/ ‘fur’
/kʰɔbneya/ ‘the day after tomorrow’

**Medial position:**
/kʰɔŋkʰari/ ‘salt’

/makʰaŋ/ ‘face’
/makʰa/ ‘dance’
/hakʰai/ ‘hand’
/hasikʰur/ ‘nail’
/gakʰa/ ‘bitter’
/sukʰra/ ‘wah out’
/pʰetʰakʰri/ ‘a kind of paddy’
/nokʰa/ ‘rain’
/matʰotʰadaɔ/ ‘a kind of bird’
/mekʰi/ ‘a kind of sour fruit’

/makʰram/ ‘eyebrow’

Does not occur in the final position.

11./gʰ/: Initial position :

/gʰugra/ ‘who has coughing disease’

/gʰɔntʰlai/ ‘searching by leg under water’

/gʰɔnta/ ‘hour’

/gʰuri/ ‘watch’

/gʰanti/ ‘bell’

/gʰungrai/ ‘nasal spit’

Medial position :

/agʰat/ ‘hurt’

/agʰɔn/ ‘the eight month of Indian year corresponding to the period from mid-Nov. to mid December’

Final Position: Does not occur in the final position.

12./dʰ/: Initial position :

/dʰɔrmɔ/ ‘religion’

/dʰiila/ ‘loose’

/dʰar/ ‘current’

/dʰɔŋ/ ‘manner’
/dʰɔn/ ‘wealth’

/dʰam/ ‘joise’

**Medial position**: /bɔndʰɔk/ ‘mortgage’

/adʰa/ ‘half’

/gadʰa/ ‘lazy’

**Final Position**: /dʰ/ does not occur in the final position.

13. /m/: **Initial position**:

/mɔɡɔn/ ‘eyes’

/makʰaliba/ ‘sometimes’

/mudi/ ‘tears’

/mudui/ ‘small’

/mwkʰu/ ‘cow’

/muikʰu/ ‘buffalo’

/masa/ ‘tiger’

/makʰa/ ‘dance’

/makʰra/ ‘monkey’

**Medial position**: /zumai/ ‘cloud’

/sima/ ‘dog’

/hama/ ‘bad’
/gumun/    ‘ripe’
/muma/     ‘things’
/nama/     ‘road’
/kʰama/    ‘ear’
/kʰamu/    ‘snail’
/kʰɔman/   ‘equal’

Final position : /nikʰum/    ‘roof’
/muiilam/   ‘name of music instrument’
/ŋɛkʰam/    ‘rice’
/mukʰam/    ‘ant’
/asıtʰam/   ‘ring’
/ɡoɾɔm/    ‘summer’
/niyɔm/    ‘rules’

14. /n/ : Initial position :
/nama/     ‘road’
/naɔra/    ‘a kind of tool’
/ŋɔkʰa/    ‘rain’
/ŋɔkʰaburi/ ‘moon’
/niza/ ‘own’

/nangə/ ‘want’

/nigazi/ ‘permanance’

Medial position:

/andul/ ‘hidden’

/bundui/ ‘milk’

/gandi/ ‘weaving tool’

/henzaɔ/ ‘female’

/khɔna/ ‘gold’

/suni/ ‘lime’

Final position:

/uran/ ‘husking mill’

/hasan/ ‘bangle’

/gadan/ ‘new’

/mɔn/ ‘mind’

/kʰan/ ‘sun’

/tan/ ‘difficult’

/pɔriman/ ‘size’

15. /ŋ/ : Does not occur initially
Medial position:

/ɔŋkʰai/ ‘slopping’
/ɔŋkʰat/ ‘come out’
/haŋkʰu/ ‘duck’
/eŋkʰam/ ‘rice’
/daŋkʰu/ ‘insects’

Final position:

/dɔlɔŋ/ ‘bridge’
/hatʰiŋ/ ‘leg’
/kʰanẓuŋ/ ‘comb’
/gatʰaŋ/ ‘green’
/zesaŋ/ ‘as much as’
/gabanŋ/ ‘many’
/iruŋ/ ‘rope’

16. /s/ : Initial position:

/sela/ ‘ornament for leg of female’
/selpa/ ‘inappropriate of salt etc. in curry’
/sima/ ‘dog’
/sukʰuri/ ‘butterfly’
/sɔmpʰase/ ‘one week’
/sɔb/ ‘whole’
Medial position:

/siti/ ‘letter’

/gasam/ ‘black’

/hasan/ ‘bangle’

/hasi/ ‘finger’

/masa/ ‘tiger’

/rusi/ ‘juice’

Final position:

/anrɔs/ ‘pine apple’

/bakɔs/ ‘box’

/bras/ ‘brush’

/gilas/ ‘glass’

17. /h/ : Initial position:

/hi/ ‘cloth’

/haleɔ/ ‘servant’

/hasi/ ‘finger’

/hakʰudi/ ‘urine’

/hazuu/ ‘hill’

/hasan/ ‘bangle’

Medial position:

/bihi/ ‘wife’
/behamzwa/ ‘daughter in-law’

/gohali/ ‘cowshed’

/behac/ ‘father-in-law’

In final position /h/ does not occur.

18. /z/: Initial position:

/zibu/ ‘snake’

/zumai/ ‘cloud’

/zumudi/ ‘spit’

/zanzai/ ‘waist’

/zaŋkʰa/ ‘busket’

/zampʰi/ ‘drain’

Medial position:

/gaza/ ‘red’

/kʰanza/ ‘east’

/razab/ ‘sing’

/guzwu/ ‘cough’

/guzcʰu/ ‘high’

Final position:

/arɔz/ ‘pray’

/gɔːrɔz/ ‘no need’
19. /l/ : Initial position :

/lontʰai/ ‘stone’

/lebra/ ‘left’

/lewa/ ‘creep’

/lit/ ‘write’

/lakʰui/ ‘slow’

/lab/ ‘profit’

Medial position :

/bili/ ‘evening’

/alunai/ ‘hot’

/bela/ ‘a small boat made of banana’

/dɔlɔŋ/ ‘bridge’

/mala/ ‘garland’

/galaɔ/ ‘long’

Final position :

/kʰal/ ‘sal tree’

/bʰɔl/ ‘a kind vegetable’

/bʰɔral/ ‘store house’

/mil/ ‘similarity’
20. /r/ : **Initial position:**

- /rada/ ‘root’
- /razab/ ‘sing’
- /rusi/ ‘juice’
- /ruwani/ ‘maid servant’
- /ruwatʰ/ ‘leech’
- /rakʰɯ/ ‘weaving tool’

**Medial position :**

- /kʰaran/ ‘light’
- /pʰirpʰila/ ‘flag’
- /ura/ ‘bed bug’
- /urai/ ‘fly’
- /burma/ ‘goat’
- /uran/ ‘husking mill’

**Final position :**

- /pʰutʰar/ ‘field’
- /gupʰur/ ‘white’
- /butʰur/ ‘season’
- /kʰoṣer/ ‘sugar cane’
- /kʰumur/ ‘fur’
21. /w/: **Initial position:** /w/ does not occur in the final position.

**Medial position:**
- /mawnai/ ‘act of doing’
- /zawte/ ‘dig and close’
- /bawna/ ‘dwarf’
- /law/ ‘to be long’

**Final position:**
- /taw/ ‘oil’
- /naw/ ‘boat’
- /baw/ ‘paddy husking’
- /daw/ ‘float’

22. /y/: **Initial position:**
- /yro/ ‘case suffix’
- /ya/ ‘nominative case marker’ and ‘negative marker’

**Medial position:**
- /zaya/ ‘not to eat’
- /ayda/ ‘chapter’
- /ayen/ ‘law’
- /baydi/ ‘variety’

**Final position:**
- /goy/ ‘areca-nut’
/gay/ ‘plant’
/ba’y/ ‘to buy’
/nay/ ‘look’
/ba’y/ ‘break’

3.3.0 Syllabic Pattern:

3.3.1 Mono-syllabic words:

Open mono-syllabic words

1. V /i/ ‘it/this’
    /e/ ‘yes’
    /u/ ‘yes’
    /a/ ‘an expressing unbearable pain’
    /ɔ/ ‘locative marker’

2. VY /ai/ ‘mother’
    /e’u/ ‘to fry’
    /e\u/ ‘to plough’
    /wi/ ‘a terms of addressing someone’

VY = Diphthongs.
3. CV
   /hu/  ‘to give’
   /mu/  ‘to measure’
   /kʰu/  ‘torn’
   /kʰu/  ‘put off’
   /bʰu/  ‘pull’
   /bʰu/  ‘beat’

4. CVY
   /mai/  ‘paddy’
   /dui/  ‘water’
   /ziu/  ‘life’
   /duu/  ‘to feed’
   /dao/  ‘bird’

5. CCVY
   /brui/  ‘four’
   /pʰrai/  ‘from’
   zrao/  ‘a kind of sound’
   /zreu/  ‘in large number’
**Closed mono-syllabic words:**

1. **VC**
   - /aŋ/ ‘I’
   - /em/ ‘bed’
   - /u’un/ ‘to make sharp’
   - /u’n/ ‘back’
   - /e’tu/ ‘to put design in cloth’
   - /e’t/ ‘to increase’

2. **CVC**
   - /ba’t/ ‘jump’
   - /ba’t/ ‘wind’
   - /bo’t/ ‘groom’
   - /bo’t/ ‘blessing’
   - /ura/ ‘bed bug’
   - /udi/ ‘belly’

3. **CCVC**
   - /glum/ ‘fully’
   - /grum/ ‘in row’
   - /zrum/ ‘tasteful with requisite quality of salty’
3.3.2 Disyllabic words # x-x, the dash stands for syllable division.

1. **VCV**

   /abi/  ‘grand mother’ /a-bi/

   /aba/  ‘father’ /a-ba/

   /udi/  ‘belly’ /u-di /

   /ura/  ‘bed bug’ /u-ra /

2. **CVCV**

   /gidu/  ‘song’ /gi-du/

   /guuzu/  ‘cough’ /gu-zu/

   /dadi/  ‘uncle’ /da-di/

   /gaza/  ‘red’ /ga-za/

   /bihi/  ‘wife’ /bi-hi/

3. **VCVɭ**

   /urai/  ‘fly’ /u-rai/

   /abou/  ‘grand father’ /a-bou/

   /amaɔ/  ‘pale’ /a-maɔ/

4. **CVCVɭ**

   /zumai/  ‘cloud’ /zu- mai/
/behəɔ/  ‘father-in-law’  /be - haə/  
/galaɔ/  ‘long’  /ga - laɔ/  
/haleɔ/  ‘servant’  /ha- leɔ/  
/kʰarai/  ‘pan’  /kʰa - rai/  

5. CVVCV

daɔdi/  ‘egg’  /daɔ - di/  
/naɔra/  ‘a kind of tool’  /naɔ - ra/  
/kʰaɔri/  ‘a conch’  /kʰaɔ - ri/  

6. CVCCV
/zampʰi/  ‘drain’  /zam - pʰi/  
/kʰanza/  ‘sun’  /kʰan- za/  
/selpa/  ‘not proportionate curry’  /sel - pa/  
/burma/  ‘goat’  /bur- ma/  
/kʰansi/  ‘dish’  /kʰan- si/  

7. CVCCVY
/lɔntʰai/  ‘stone’  /lɔn - tʰai/  
/pʰɔntʰaɔ/  ‘brinzal’  /pʰan- tʰaɔ/  
/bundui/  ‘milk’  /bun - duui/
Disyllabic closed word:

First syllable open, closed second syllable.

1. VCVC  /agʰat/  ‘hurt’  /a-gʰat/
           /uran/  ‘mortar’  /u- ran/
           /isɔr/  ‘god’  /i - sɔr/
           /agɔr/  ‘embrodary’  /a - gɔr/
           /agan/  ‘a foot print’  /a - gan/

2. CVCVC  /bigud/  ‘skin’  /bi- gud/
           /butʰur/  ‘season’  /bu - tʰur/
           /kʰumur/  ‘fur’  /kʰu - mur/
           /bosɔr/  ‘year’  /bɔ - sɔr/
           /gadan/  ‘new’  /ga - dan/
           /nikʰum/  ‘roof’  /ni - kʰum/

4. VCCVC  /enzɔt/  ‘rat’  /en-zɔt/
           /ɔgdab/  ‘fire place’  /ɔg- dab/
/anrɔs/ ‘pine apple’ /an-rɔs/

5. CVCCVC /gɔŋgan/ ‘frog’ /gɔŋ - gan/
    /ganɡoma/ ‘cockroach’ /gaŋ- gɔma/
    /k^h anzwɔŋ/ ‘comb’ /k^h an - zwɔŋ/
    /bɔŋp^h anŋ/ ‘wood’ /bɔŋ - p^h anŋ/

6. CVVCVC
   /daɔ^h ub/ ‘dove’ /daɔ - t^h ub/
   /baɪt^h ul/ ‘chisel’ /baɪ - t^h ul/
   /duisin/ ‘youngest’ /dui - sin/

7. VVCVC /ai^h eŋ/ ‘leg’ /ai - t^h eŋ/
    /aɔzar/ ‘a kind of tree’ /aɔ - zar/
    /wilam/ ‘auction’ /wi - lam/

3.3.3 Trisyllabic words:

Third syllable is open:

1. VCVCV /ɔsali/ ‘barandha’ /ɔ-sa-li/
    /elek^h a/ ‘area’ /e-le-k^h a/

2. CVVCVC /suk^h uri/ ‘butterfly’ /su-k^h u-ri/
/zumudi/ ‘spit’ /zu-mu-di/
/gumudi/ ‘gum of wound’ /gu-mu-di/
/hatʰuri/ ‘hammer’ /ha-tʰu-ri/
/hakʰudi/ ‘urine’ /ha-kʰu-di/

3. CVCCVV
/kʰerendai/ ‘reptile’ /kʰe-ren-dai/

Third syllable is closed

4. CVVCVC
/mudupʰul/ ‘pappaya’ /mu-du-pʰul/
/bebu-nanŋ/ ‘sister-in-law’ /be-bu-nanŋ/
/pʰutʰikɔm/ ‘cobra’ /pʰu-tʰi-kɔm/

5. VCVCVC
/asikʰur/ ‘nail’ /a-si-kʰur/
/asitʰam/ ‘ring’ /a-si-tʰam/

6. CVVCVC
/narikɔl/ ‘coconut’ /na-ri-kɔl/

3.3.4 Tetra-syllabic words:

Forth syllable is open

1. CVCVCVCV
/bizamadi/ ‘son-in-law’ /bi-za-ma-di/
/mɔhɔkuma/ ‘sub-division’ /mɔ-hɔ-ku-ma/
/nəkʰaburi/  ‘moon’ /nə-kʰa-bu-ri/

Forth syllable is closed:

1. CVCCVCCVCVC

/burluŋbutʰur/  ‘brahmaputra’ /bur-luŋ-bu-tʰur/

3.5.5 Pentasyllabic words:

Fifth syllable is open:

1. CVCCVCVCVCV

/bɔsumtari/  ‘a clan of the Bodos’ /bɔ-su-mɔ-ta-ri/

/makʰasemani/ ‘lots of’ /ma-kʰa-se-ma-ni/

CVCVYCVCVCV: /tʰabaigasin/ ‘walking’ /tʰa-bai-ga-si-nɔ/

/pʰraigasin/ ‘reading’ /pʰrai-ga-si-nɔ/

CVCCVYCVCVVC://bigraiaripʰur/ ‘revolutionist’ /bi-grai-a-ri-pʰur/

CVCVYCVCVVC://məgɔnaŋganəj/‘charming’ /mə-gɔ-naŋ-gu-naŋ/

3.3.6 Hexasyllabic words:

Sixth syllable is open:

1. CVCVCCVCVCCVCV: /mulugsuulŋsali/ ‘university’ /mu-lug-su-luŋ-sa-li/

CVCVYCVCVYCVCV: /guzuŋpʰraisali/ ‘high school’ /gu-zuŋ-pʰ-rai-sa-li/

CVCVCVYCVCV: /gudipʰraisali/ ‘primary school’ /gu-di-pʰ-rai-sa-li/
In this dialect, there is not a single closed hexasyllabic words.

3.3.7. Syllable Initially:

So far as the syllable initial sounds are concerned with the exception of /ŋ, w/, all the consonantal phonemes can occur in a word in the initial position. This are listed below along with examples.

1. /p/ /pɔriyal/ ‘family’
   /pulis/ ‘police’
   /pensil/ ‘pencil’

2. /b/ /bigud/ ‘skin’
   /burma/ ‘goat’

3. /t/ /tala/ ‘lock’
   /teksi/ ‘taxi’

4. /d/ /daɔbla/ ‘heron’
   /daɔṭub/ ‘dove’

5. /k/ /kamla/ ‘labour’
   /kriket/ ‘cricket’
   /kəɾd/ ‘saw’
6. /g/  /gadan/  ‘new’  
   /gaza/  ‘red’  
7. /pʰ/  /pʰansu/  ‘leech’  
   /pʰutʰar/  ‘field’  
8. /bʰ/  /bʰasa/  ‘language’  
   /bʰɔl/  ‘a kind of vegetable’  
   /bʰala/  ‘a kind of tree’  
   /bʰela/  ‘boat of banana tree’  
   /bʰada/  ‘a kind of reptile’  
9. /dʰ/  /dʰɔni/  ‘rich’  
   /dʰar/  ‘current’  
10. /kʰ/  /kʰɔna/  ‘gold’  
   /kʰama/  ‘ear’  
   /kʰun/  ‘ask’  
   /kʰɔba/  ‘fair’  
   /kʰɔkʰi/  ‘small trap’
11. /gʰ/  /gʰuri/  ‘watch’

12. /m/  /marehe/  ‘how’

13. /n/  /nama/  ‘road’

14. /r/  /rada/  ‘root’

15. /l/  /lɔn⁹ai/  ‘stone’

16. /s/  /sima/  ‘dog’

17. /z/  /zumudi/  ‘spit’

/kʰu/  ‘torn’

/gʰi/  ‘butter’

/mɔgɔn/  ‘eye’

/mudi/  ‘tear’

/masa/  ‘tigger’

/nikʰum/  ‘roof’

/ruwani/  ‘maid-servant’

/lewa/  ‘Creeper’

/suni/  ‘lime’

/zumai/  ‘cloud’
18. /h/ /hakʰai/ ‘hand’

/hasi/ ‘finger’

19. /y/ /yɔ/ ‘Locative Case marker’

3.3.8. Syllable final:

1. /p/ /ɔlɔp/ ‘few’

/pap/ ‘sin’

/gɔlap/ ‘rose’

/grap/ ‘graph’

2. /b/ /gabab/ ‘salty’

/razab/ ‘colour’

/ɔgdab/ ‘fire place’

3. /t/ /ɔt/ ‘fire’

/lit/ ‘write’

/biskut/ ‘give’

/agʰat/ ‘hurt’

4. /d/ /gandeled/ ‘reptile’

/ɔlɔdɔd/ ‘a kind of vegetable’

/bɔd/ ‘sense’
5. /k/ /kʰlark/ ‘clerk’
   /malik/ ‘owner’
   /manik/ ‘manik’
   /bɔrɔk/ ‘Bodos of Tripura’

6. /g/ /dag/ ‘spot’
   /mulug/ ‘world’

7. /pʰ/ /boropʰ/ ‘ice’

8. /tʰ/ /ziratʰ/ ‘materials’
   /ruwatʰ/ ‘leech’

9. /kʰ/ /pʰatʰɔkʰ/ ‘jail’

10. /m/ /nikʰum/ ‘roof’
    /makʰram/ ‘ant’
    /eŋkʰam/ ‘rice’
    /mudum/ ‘body’

11. /n/ /gan/ ‘open theatre’
    /zan/ ‘dam for water for paddy field’
    /hasan/ ‘bangle’
/mogs/  ‘eye’

12. /t/  /k\um/  ‘fur’

/h/  ‘necklace’

/s/  ‘vein’

/p\ur/  ‘plural marker’

13. /l/  /o/  ‘a kind edible plant of jungle’

/b\o/  ‘a kind of vegetable’

/k\al/  ‘sal tree’

14. /s/  /an\os/  ‘pine apple’

/l\os/  ‘lost’

15. /z/  /somaz/  ‘society’

/ar\os/  ‘prayer’

16. /n/  /p\un/  ‘morning’

/k\un/  ‘ask’

/zun/  ‘we’

17. /y/  /t\abay/  ‘to walk’

/bay/  ‘to break’
18. /w/ /baˈw/ ‘to be offer a honour’

/ bʰ , dʰ, gʰ / consonant phonemes do not occur in syllable final position.

3.4. Consonant Combinations:

Consonant Combinations may be classified into three categories, viz, (i) Consonant cluster, (ii) Consonant Sequences and (iii) Geminate. Consonant cluster means combination of more than one consonant occurring together within a single syllable, while consonant sequence means combination of more than one consonant occurring between syllable and geminate means combination of two same phonemes in a word. Consider the following examples:

3.4.1 Consonant Clusters:

Initial two consonant clusters:

As mentioned above, the Southern dialect of Bodo does not allow more than two consonants initially in a word. It is found that the second member of the cluster is always a liquid or an approximant (/r/, /l/, /w/, and /y/). For this reason, these consonants cannot themselves be the first member of the consonant cluster. In fact, the first member of the consonant cluster is always stops and fricatives.

Stop + liquid/approximant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant clusters</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>glosses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. /bl-/</td>
<td>/blɔd/</td>
<td>‘soon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/blɔw/</td>
<td>‘widely’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. /br-/ /bruui/ ‘four’
   /bruizi/ ‘fourty’
   /bruit\textsuperscript{h}i/ ‘fourth’
   /bre/ ‘deeply’
3. /gl-/ /glum/ ‘fully’
   /glub/ ‘extending’
   /glab glab/ ‘loudly’
4. /gr-/ /grun/ ‘in row’
   /grap/ ‘graph’
   /grun grun/ ‘in large number of pieces’
5. /k\textsuperscript{h}l-/ /k\textsuperscript{h}lab/ ‘to dig slightly’
   /k\textsuperscript{h}la\textsuperscript{n} k\textsuperscript{h}la\textsuperscript{n}/ ‘very much’
6. /k\textsuperscript{h}ri-/ /k\textsuperscript{h}ri/ ‘thick’
   /k\textsuperscript{h}rab k\textsuperscript{h}rab/ ‘painful’
7. /p\textsuperscript{h}l-/ /p\textsuperscript{h}la\textsuperscript{n} p\textsuperscript{h}li\textsuperscript{n}/ ‘this side and that side’
8. /p\textsuperscript{h}r-/ /p\textsuperscript{h}rat\textsuperscript{h}/ ‘firm’
   /p\textsuperscript{h}ri p\textsuperscript{h}ri/ ‘drizziling’
   /p\textsuperscript{h}ro p\textsuperscript{h}ro/ ‘detachedly’
9. /tʰr-/ /tʰrub/ ‘completely’

/tʰrud/ ‘a little’

10. /kl-/ /klab/ ‘club’

11. /tr-/ /trak/ ‘truck’

**Fricative + Liquid:**

1. /sl-/ /slim/ ‘slim’

/slai/ ‘instead of’

2. /sr-/ /srud/ ‘secretly’

/srub/ ‘suddenly’

3. /zr-/ /zru zru/ ‘very sharp’

/zre’m/ ‘sudden feeling of pain’

**Fricative+ nasal:**

1. /sn-/ /sni/ ‘seven’

/snizi/ ‘seventy’

3.4.2 Medial Consonant two clusters:
Unlike the initial consonant clusters, there is a wide variety of medial consonant two clusters in the Southern dialect of Bodo. The various combinatory possibilities of medial two consonant clusters in this dialect are illustrated below:

**Voiceless Obstruent + liquid**

Consonant Clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/-kʰr-/</td>
<td>/dui-kʰɛŋ/</td>
<td>‘gorge’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/su-kʰra/</td>
<td>‘wash out’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/bu-kʰra/</td>
<td>‘to clean up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/mu-kʰra/</td>
<td>‘yearning eel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ma-kʰra/</td>
<td>‘monkey’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ma-kʰram/</td>
<td>‘ant’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/mu-kʰram/</td>
<td>‘eyebrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/dau-kʰri/</td>
<td>‘crow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/-kʰl-/</td>
<td>/dauz-u-kʰli/</td>
<td>‘young hen’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/kʰɔ-kʰleŋ/</td>
<td>‘a kind of lentil’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/zakʰla/</td>
<td>‘ladder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/pʰa-kʰri/</td>
<td>‘warehouse of rice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/-pʰr-/</td>
<td>/kʰɔm-pʰren/</td>
<td>‘guaba’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/sɔ-phri/  ‘rice of rice beer’
/eu-phram/  ‘dry fry’
/gɔ-phram/  ‘half hatched’
/bat-phrau/  ‘jump up in a large number’
/ma-phrum/  ‘each’
/kʰa-phrum/  ‘every one’
/kʰɔ-phri/  ‘bamboo made hat’
/kʰan-phram/  ‘every day’

/-pʰl-/  /to-phla/  ‘luggage’
/sɔ-phlɔŋ/  ‘to make a hole’
/ha-phlɔŋ/  ‘to make hole by cutting’
/ha-phle/  ‘cut into many times’
/zu-phle/  ‘make flat by kicking’

/-tʰr-/  /bɔu-tʰra/  ‘blatant’
/san-tʰri/  ‘force’
/sɔ-tʰrɔ/  ‘a kind of frog’
/bu-tʰrud/  ‘pull up to remove’
/-tr-/  /sa-trɔ/  ‘student’
/kʰe-trɔ/  ‘a kind of sick’
/ɔn-trɔ/  ‘machine’
/su-trɔ/  ‘enemy’

/-sr-/  /kʰan-sri/  ‘worm’

Voiced Obstruent + liquid:

/-bl-/  /dau-blɔ/  ‘crane’
/dɔ-blai/  ‘plot of land’
/mɔ-blai/  ‘when’
/tʰɔ-blɔŋ/  ‘making a hole’

/-dr-/  /a-dra/  ‘half left’
/bara-drai/  ‘too much’
/kʰan-dra/  ‘snub nose’

/-dl-/  /bu-dla/  ‘to uncover’
/bɔ-dlai/  ‘to change’
/mu-dla/  ‘unsteady character of boy’

/-gr-/  /daŋ-gri/  ‘classifier’
/ha-gra/ ‘right hand’

/kʰui-gra/ ‘hook for holding’

/tʰai-gri/ ‘a kind of sour fruit’

/-gl-/ /ga-glub/ ‘to attack’

/ɔd-gli/ ‘to chew’

/pʰa-gla/ ‘mad’

/-zr-/ /ba-zrum/ ‘to jump down’

/bu-zrɔb/ ‘to pull down’

/sa-zraŋ/ ‘out ward’

/-zl-/ /pʰan-zlu/ ‘chilli’

/dau-zla/ ‘cock’

/bat-zlo/ ‘to jump up’

/dui-zlaŋ/ ‘summer season’

/rai-zlai/ ‘to speak’

**Fricative + liquid:**

/-sr-/ /kʰan-sri/ ‘warm’

/mu-sri/ ‘looks’
3.4.3 Final Clusters:

In this dialect, a small number of two consonant clusters occur in the final position of words which are borrowed from English. The following are the examples of words having final consonant clusters:

(i) /-nt/ /siment/ ‘cement’
    /karent/ ‘light’

(ii) /-nd/ /nagaland/ ‘Nagaland’

(iii) /-ns/ /sains/ ‘science’

(iv) /-st/ /post/ ‘pillar’

(v) /-rk/ /klerk/ ‘clark’
3.4.4. Consonant Sequences:

Stop + Fricative:

/-b+s-/ /sɔbsir/ ‘musical instrument’

/-k+s-/ /baksa/ ‘name of district of BTC’

/-t+s-/ /atsa/ ‘assent’

/-b+z-/ /tʰubza/ ‘clustered’

/-d+s-/ /padse/ ‘one side’

/-d+z-/ /ɔdza/ ‘to be bite’

Stop + Trill:

/-d+r-/ /kʰandra/ ‘snub nose’

Stop + Lateral:

/-b+l-/ /daɔblɔ/ ‘heron’

/-t+l-/ /ketli/ ‘kettle’

/-d+l-/ /mudla/ ‘bad looks’

/-kʰ+l-/ /zakla/ ‘ladder’

/-g+l-/ /pagla/ ‘mad’
/-pʰ+l-/  /sʰpʰlɔŋ/  ‘hole by punch’

/-kʰ+l-/  /kʰɔkʰlɛŋ/  ‘a kind of lentil’

Nasal + Stop/fricative:

/-m+pʰ/-  /kʰɔmpʰi/  ‘to stammar’

/-m+b/-  /zamba/  ‘foolish’

/-m+d/-  /amdani/  ‘export’

/-n+k/-  /dɔmkɔl/  ‘tube well’

/-m+s/-  /gamsa/  ‘towel’

/-m+z/-  /lumza/  ‘to be flooded’

/-m+r/-  /damra/  ‘young bull’

/-m+l/-  /kamla/  ‘labour’

/-m+pʰ/-  /zampʰi/  ‘canal’

/-m+tʰ/-  /zuxtʰɔ/  ‘just put on for a while’

/-n+b/-  /kʰanba/  ‘five days’

/-n+t/-  /kintu/  ‘but’

/-n+tʰ/-  /lɔntʰai/  ‘stone’

/-n+d/-  /bunduŋi/  ‘milk’
/-n+d^h/- /bɔnd^hɔ/ ‘holi day’
/-n+k^h/- /dank^humi/ ‘dark fortnight’
/-n+s/- /k^hanse/ ‘one day’
/-nz/- /henzaɔ/ ‘woman’
/-ŋ+b/- /k^hənbu/ ‘come with ask’
/-ŋ+d/- /nuŋda/ ‘your elder brother’
/ŋ+g/- /ɔŋgari/ ‘dust of ceiling’
/-ŋ+t^h/- /nuŋt^haŋ/ ‘you (honorific)’
/-ŋ+p^h/- /bɔŋp^haŋ/ ‘tree’
/-ŋ+k^h/- /daŋk^hɯ/ ‘insects’
/-ŋ+s/- /bɔŋsɔ/ ‘clan’
/-ŋ+h/- /zuŋha/ ‘we have’
/-ŋ+r/- /leŋra/ ‘lame’
/-ŋ+l/- /naŋla/ ‘do not want’
/-ŋ+z/- /gaŋzema/ ‘a kind of fish’

Fricative + Stop/ nasal/ trill/liquid:
/s+ːp-/  /sɔspen/  ‘suspend’
/s+t-/  /sʌstr/  ‘scripture’
/s+k-/  /biskut/  ‘biscuit’
/s+kʰ-/  /riskʰ̊a/  ‘rickshaw’
/s+tʰ-/  /mestʰ̊a/  ‘edible vegetable’
/s+m-/  /tʰaismu/  ‘cucumber’
/s+n-/  /bɪsna/  ‘bed’
/s+r-/  /bɑsra/  ‘barren land’
/s+w-/  /swɔrgiary/  ‘swargiary’

Trill + Stop/nasal/ fricative/lateral/ approximant:
/r+b-/  /ɡarba/  ‘spoon’
/r+t-/  /sɔrta/  ‘cutter’
/r+d-/  /kʰurdunɑ/  ‘a kind of vegetable’
/r+ɡ-/  /ɔrga/  ‘big mouth’
/r+tʰ-/  /murtʰi/  ‘idol’
/r+kʰ-/  /ɡerkʰa/  ‘wooden branch ladder’
/r+m-/  /bɜrmə/  ‘goat’
/-r+n-/    /birna/    ‘a kind of plant’
/-r+s-/    /gursi/    ‘bean’
/-r+z-/    /kʰurzuli/    ‘elergy’
/-r+h-/    /surha/    ‘whose’
/-r+l-/    /merla/    ‘large’

**Lateral + Stop /nasal/fricative:**

/-l+p-/    /selpa/    ‘inappropriate salt and turmeric in curry’
/-l+g-/    /alga/    ‘separate’
/-l+t-/    /alta/    ‘nail polish’
/-l+tʰ-/    /paltʰu/    ‘naughty’
/-l+d-/    /haldi/    ‘turmeric’
/-l+pʰ-/    /zɔlpʰi/    ‘olive’
/-l+m-/    /kʰalmai/    ‘pimple’
/-l+n-/    /alna/    ‘cloth stand’
/-l+s-/    /bilsa/    ‘a kind paddy’

**Approximant + stop/ nasal/ fricative/lateral:**
3.4.5. Three Consonant Sequences:

Southern Dialect of Bodo has a small number of three consonant sequences. Following are the three consonant sequences which are exemplified in the bellow:

1. \(-\text{m+br-}\)  \(\text{/k}^{\text{b}}\text{ambraŋ/}\) ‘onion’
   \(\text{/k}^{\text{b}}\text{umbra/}\) ‘pumpkin’
   \(\text{/dambra/}\) ‘young bull’
   \(\text{/k}^{\text{b}}\text{ambreŋga/}\) ‘a kind of fruit’
   \(\text{/lambre/}\) ‘short hair’
   \(\text{/sumbrɔ/}\) ‘soak’

2. \(-\text{n+sr-}\)  \(\text{/k}^{\text{b}}\text{ansri/}\) ‘earth worm’
   \(\text{/sinsri/}\) ‘back bone’
   \(\text{/sɔnsra/}\) ‘hole’
   \(\text{/ɔnsra/}\) ‘love for last time’

3. \(-\text{n+zr-}\)  \(\text{zinzri/}\) ‘chain’
4. /n+dr-/  /sandri/  'sieve'
    /gundra/  'particle/dust'
    /gendra/  'big belly'

5. /m+bl-/  /zɔdambla/  'lethargy'

6. /ŋ+gr-/  /beŋgra/  'deaf man'
    /nalaŋgra/  'a kind of bird'
    /seŋgra/  'young man'
    /kʰuseŋgra/  'cricket'

7. /ŋ+kʰr-/  /kʰeŋkʰra/  'bent'
    /kʰaŋkʰrai/  'crab'
    /zaŋkʰri/  'shake violently'

8. /m+pʰl-/  /kʰampʰlai/  'wooden seat'
    /dampʰla/  'flat size of body'

9. /b+sr-/  /zubsraŋ/  'to perish'
    /sibsraŋ/  'clean up all around'
    /tʰɔbɔrsɔ/  'break into pieces'

10. /ŋ+kʰl-/  /zaŋkʰla/  'ladder'
11. /-m+p^b_r/- /k^b_omp^b_reŋ/ ‘guaba’
12. /-m+zl/- /k^b_emzlainai/ ‘judu’
13. /-ŋ+br/- /duŋbrud/ ‘slightly warm’
    /p^b_ŋbrɔb/ ‘make straight for a while’
    /gɔŋbrɔb/ ‘just bow down for a while’
    /t^b_arŋbrɔb/ ‘go urgently and back’
14. /-b+k^b_l/- /k^b_ebk^b_lai/ ‘to pinch’
    /k^b_ubk^b_lai/ ‘cover down ward’
15. /-n+br/- /k^b_anbrui/ ‘four days’
    /p^b_anbre/ ‘to coil up metrically’
    /p^b_anbrui/ ‘fourth times’
    /zambrɔb/ ‘just cook quickly’
15. /-m+k^b_r/- /bamk^b_rɔb/ ‘to hold with arms’
16. /-n+sl/- /sansla/ ‘bald’
    /sanslab/ ‘to be in a position of thinking’

3.5. Geminates:
It is a cluster of two identical adjacent segments of a sound in a single morpheme. In Southern dialect of Bodo, the aspirated and unaspirated stops, the nasals, and the laterals form geminates. Geminates occur only in the medial position in Southern dialect of Bodo.

Consider the following examples:

(i) /-dd-/ /kʰaddi/ ‘soda’

/kʰuddi/ ‘spit’

(ii) /-gg-/ /gugga/ ‘proud’

/guggu/ ‘pure’

(iii) /-kʰkʰ-/ /bokʰkʰa/ ‘foolish’

(iv) /-ll-/ /hilla/ ‘long plot of land’

/halla/ ‘heu and cry’

(v) /-mm-/ /zutʰumma/ ‘convention’

(vi) /-nn-/ /ɔnnai/ ‘love’

/bannai/ ‘act of holding on shoulder’

(vii) /-tt-/ /patta/ ‘document of land’

(viii) /-zz-/ /maz-zakʰili/ ‘name of a place of the Dhudnoi area’

3.6. Supra- Segmental Features:
3.6.1 Tones:

Tones are prominent in Southern dialect of Bodo which plays a very important role in varying the meaning of a word. Tones are the supra-segmental phonemes in Southern Dialect of Bodo. There are three register tones, e.g. high, low and level; level tone remains unmarked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following words are used to establish tones.

/kʰú/  ‘torn’
/kʰù/  ‘put off’
/kʰu/  ‘pierce’

/bú/  ‘beat’
/bù/  ‘pull’
/bu/  ‘swell’

/ét/  ‘to poke’
/èt/ ‘to increase’

/et/ ‘embroidery’

/bát/ ‘to jump’

/bàt/ ‘to bloom’ wind’

/bat/ ‘wind’

/báí/ ‘break’

/bài/ ‘buy’

/bai/ ‘elder sister’

/dán/ ‘to cut’

/dàn/ ‘to donate’

/dan/ ‘line’

/pʰán/ ‘to roll’

/pʰàn/ ‘to sell’
3.6.2 Intonation:

A two way distinction is found in Southern dialect of Bodo as per as intonation pattern of utterances is concerned. They are high and low. High is marked as /↑/ while low is shown as /↓/. The affirmative statement is used to convert into an interrogative sentence by using the high intonation in this dialect for questioning.

/Kʰɔɔɔ dɔŋ↑/  ‘Is there news?’

/nuŋ tʰaŋ –gun ↑/  ‘Will you go?’

The Southern dialect of Bodo forms another type of questioning which consist of two alternatives in which the question particle /na/ is posed at the end of the first alternative.

/ʼpʰan/  ‘trap’

/kʰáu/  ‘burn’

/kʰáu/  ‘steal’

/kʰáu/  ‘curse’

/hɔ/  ‘word used for stopping the animal’

/hɔ/  ‘together by a tool’

/hɔ/  ‘handicraft’

/ná/  ‘tool’

/hɜ/  ‘handicraft’

/hɜ/  ‘word used for stopping the animal’
The last alternative after conjoined with /na/ is used to pronounced high intonation for questioning.

/nuŋ mastar na daktɔr ↑/ “Are you (a) teacher or doctor?”

/be burma na mukʰu↑/ ‘Is this (a) goat or cow?’

Low intonation /↓/ in Southern dialect of Bodo is used for making a statement and the quality of the vowel used to change in the final syllable and it is pronounced very long.

/bi buru-bai ↓/ ‘He/she has slept’

/bi ɛŋkʰam zagasinɔ ↓/ ‘He/she is eating rice.’

/bi landu-yɔ dui lainɔ tʰaŋ-gun ↓/ ‘She/he will go to the well to bring water.’

3.7. Morphophonemics:

3.7.1 Phonologically Conditioned Changes:-

(i) Epenthesis: A semi-vowel /yl/ or /w/ is inserted between /l/ or /ɔ/ or /u/ or /e/ and other phonemes to break the cluster of these vowels. Consider the following examples:-

/iaɔ/ → /iyaɔ/ ‘here’

/ua/ → /uwa/ ‘bamboo’

/ual/ → /uwal/ ‘wooden mortar’

/iun/ → /iyan/ ‘future’

/sian/ → /siyan/ ‘intelligent’
(ii) In the following compound words of the southern dialect of Bodo, the first syllable of the second word is dropped. Consider the following examples:

1. /kʰan/ + /guduŋ/ → /kʰanduŋ/
   ‘sun’ + ‘hot’ → ‘the heat of the sun’

2. /dui/ + /bima/ → /duima/
   ‘water’ + ‘mother’ → ‘big river’

3. /daɔ/ + /bidi/ → /daɔdi/
   ‘bird’ + ‘juice’ → ‘egg’

### 3.7.2 Morphologically Conditioned Changes:

(i) /i/ is added before borrowed (English) words beginning with a consonant cluster having /s/ as the first of the cluster. E.g.

/skul/ → /iskul/ ‘school’

/stɔp/ → /istɔp/ ‘stop’

/skel/ → /iskel/ ‘scale’

/skrub/ → /iskrub/ ‘screw’

/stesɔn/ → /istesɔn/ ‘station’

(ii) The last consonant of the final consonant cluster is dropped from the borrowed English words. Consider the following examples:-
(iii). The medial consonant sequence of /str/ is broken by inserting /i/ between /st/ and /r/. E.g.

1. /mistri/ → /mistiri/ ‘carpenter’

/istri/ → /istiri/ ‘iron’

(iv) It is very interesting that the southern dialect of Bodo added /h/ before the Bodo standard words beginning with vowel phoneme /a/. Consider the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodo Standard</th>
<th>Southern Dialect</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/asi/</td>
<td>/hasi/</td>
<td>‘finger’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/asan/</td>
<td>/hasan/</td>
<td>‘bangle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a^h^i^ŋ/</td>
<td>/h^a^h^i^ŋ/</td>
<td>‘leg’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a^h^a^i/</td>
<td>/h^a^h^a^i/</td>
<td>‘hand’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v) The last diphthong /ui/ of the Bodo standard word is replaced by /i/ in the Southern dialect of Bodo. E.g.:
(vi) The vowel phoneme /i/ of the kinship terms of Bodo standard word is used to replace by /e/ in the Southern dialect of Bodo. Consider the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodo Standard</th>
<th>→ Southern Dialect of Bodo</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/kʰurui/</td>
<td>→ /kʰuri/</td>
<td>‘bowl’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kʰadui/</td>
<td>→ /kʰadi/</td>
<td>‘alkali’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/haldui/</td>
<td>→ /haldi/</td>
<td>‘turmeric’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/abui/</td>
<td>→ /abi/</td>
<td>‘grand mother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sunui/</td>
<td>→ /suni/</td>
<td>‘lime’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/udui/</td>
<td>→ /udi/</td>
<td>‘belly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/hasudui/</td>
<td>→ /hakʰudi/</td>
<td>‘urine’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(vii) The Southern dialect of Bodo uses consonant phoneme /b/ in the beginning of word in lieu of /pʰ/ of the Bodo standard as the member of the word. E.g.:
**(viii)** Words beginning with fricative /s/ of the Bodo standard word gets replaced by the aspirated /kʰ/ in the Southern dialect of Bodo. E.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodo Standard</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>Southern Dialect of Bodo</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/pʰisuzla/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/bisuzla/</td>
<td>‘grandson’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pʰisuzw/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/bisuzw/</td>
<td>‘grand daughter’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ix) The vowel phoneme /ɯ/ of the Bodo standard word is substituted by vowel /a/ and /u/ in the southern dialect of Bodo. Consider the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodo Standard</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>Southern Dialect of Bodo</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/su/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kʰu/</td>
<td>‘torn’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/san/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kʰan/</td>
<td>‘sun’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sal/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kʰal/</td>
<td>‘sal tree’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sanza/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kʰanza/</td>
<td>‘east’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sônə/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kʰônə/</td>
<td>‘gold’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sarai/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kʰarai/</td>
<td>‘pan’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sìgnə/</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>/kʰugnə/</td>
<td>‘first’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Bodo Standard → Southern Dialect of Bodo gloss

| /ruḍa/ | - | /rada/               | ‘root’ |
(x) The southern dialect of Bodo used to replace by \( dl \) instead of \( sl \) available in the Bodo standard word. Consider the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodo Standard</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>Southern Dialect of Bodo</th>
<th>gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/parse/</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/padse/</td>
<td>‘other side’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/( \text{ork}^h )/</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/( \text{odk}^h )/</td>
<td>‘spark’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(xi) The southern dialect of Bodo is used to replace by \( lh \) in place of \( sl \) of the Bodo standard word. E.g.:

1. | Bodo Standard | → | Southern Dialect of Bodo | gloss |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/si/</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/hi/</td>
<td>‘cloth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bisi/</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/bihi/</td>
<td>‘wife’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is also found that the southern dialect of Bodo is used to replace by /ɔ/ in lieu of /ɯu/ of the Bodo standard word. E.g.:

1. **Bodo Standard→Southern Dialect of Bodo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodo Standard</th>
<th>Southern Dialect of Bodo</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/huuwa/</td>
<td>/hɔwa/</td>
<td>‘male’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kʰɯu/</td>
<td>/kʰɔ/</td>
<td>‘case marker’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/naŋɯu/</td>
<td>/naŋɔ/</td>
<td>‘want’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/zagɯu/</td>
<td>/zagɔ/</td>
<td>‘want to eat’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The consonant phoneme /ɾ/ of Bodo Standard is used to replace by /t/ in Southern Dialect of Bodo. For examples:

1. **Bodo Standard→Southern Dialect of Bodo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodo Standard</th>
<th>Southern Dialect of Bodo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/kʰɔɾ/</td>
<td>/kat/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/bar/</td>
<td>/bat/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɔɾ/</td>
<td>/ɔt/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘ran’
‘jump’
‘fire’