

CONTENTS

(Vol. I)

	Page
Introduction	1
1. Murmur	
1.0 Introduction	12
1.1 Murmur as interpreted by ancient Indian scholars	18
1.1.1 'Murmur' as a laryngeal phenomenon; a prosody	27
1.1.2 'h' as studied by modern phonetic researchers	34
1.1.3 Comparable features of ancient and modern studies	44
1.1.4 'h' in IA	45
1.2 Divetia's views	51
1.2.1 Turner's views	55
1.2.2 Pandit's views	56
1.2.3 Dave's views	64
1.2.4 Jørgensen's views	77
1.2.5 Vyas' views	90
1.3 Murmur a prosodic process	93
2. Mid-vowels	
2.0 Introduction	114
2.1 Earlier Studies of mid-vowels:	
Narmad's views	117
2.1.1 Dhruva's views	117
2.1.2 Tessitori's views	120

2.1.3	Divetia's views	120
2.1.4	Turner's views	126
2.1.5	Pandit's views	133
2.1.6	Dave's views	140
2.1.7	Jørgensen's views	141
2.1.8	Vyas' views	142
2.2	Ancient Indian phonetics	145
2.2.1	Modern phonetics	165
2.2.2	Phonation types, mid-vowels and dialect areas	166
2.2.3	The diphthongal quality of mid-vowels as studied by the modern researchers	184
2.2.4	The inherent vulnerability to lowering and the contextual lowering of mid-vowels	193
2.2.5	Support from the Gujarati data	206
2.3	The lowering and duration of mid-vowels	231
2.3.1	Further phonetic support	249
2.4	Conclusions	258
Appendix I. Data for Murmur		268

CONTENTS

(VOL. II)

3. Nasalization in Gujarati

3.0	Introduction	431
3.1	Views of ancient Indian treatises	433

3.2	Modern phonetic views	441
3.2.1	Acoustic researches	442
3.3	Anticipatory coarticulation	454
3.3.1	Nasalization in Gujarati	454
3.3.2	Regressive/Progressive coarticulatory nasalization in Gujarati	455
3.3.3	The role of perception and identification in phonology	460
3.4	N-loss nasalization	469
3.4.1	'ə+ N + voiceless consonant'	470
3.4.2	V + N + voiced consonants	471
3.4.3	Nasalized vowels in indigenous words	472
3.4.4	Nasalization of the vowel 'u' in the final position	480
3.4.5	Questions from the data	484
3.5	Divetia's view points	490
3.5.1	Turner's view points	491
3.5.2	Pandit's view points	497
3.6	Answers to the question	504
3.6.1	Phonetics of voiced consonants	509
3.6.2	Nasality in Marathi	513
3.6.3	Nasalization as a process occurs uniformly	513
3.6.4	Relationship between 'ə' and 'a'	517
3.6.5	Different manifestations of 'ə+ N' in Gujarati	529
3.6.6	Nasalization and lowering	530
3.6.7	Strengthening and weakening processes.	533

3.7	Summary	534
3.7.1	Nasalization and asegmentality	539
4. Syllables, Syllabication in Gujarati		
4.0	Introduction	541
4.1	'Syllables' in ancient Indian treatises	542
4.1.1	Discrete segments and continuum of speech	548
4.2	Syllable in modern researches	552
4.2.1	Segments versus syllables	557
4.2.2	Syllabication	558
4.3	Syllabication of Gujarati	568
4.3.1	Initial Sanskritic clusters	570
4.3.2	Medial Sanskritic clusters	571
4.3.3	Final clusters	572
4.4	Indigenous clusters	573
4.4.1	Homorganic nasal + consonant	576
4.4.2	Clusters in morphemic extensions	577
4.5	Medial sequences	578
4.5.1	Indigenous derivational endings	580
4.5.2	Interludes and ambisyllabicity	581
4.6	Strength hierarchy of consonants	602
4.6.1	Evidence for the strength hierarchy	606
4.6.2	Rules for syllabication	608
4.6.3	The functions of syllable	613
4.7	Stress, length and syllable	615

4.7.1	Stress-length rules	628
4.7.2	Rhythmicity and syllables	629
5. Conclusion		
5.0	The plan for the concluding chapter	632
5.1	Major recent approaches to phonological theory	632
5.1.1	Atomic phonology	635
5.1.2	The phonological component as a parsing device	637
5.1.3	Natural Generative Phonology	638
5.1.4	Natural phonology	640
5.1.5	Dependency phonology	642
5.1.6	Autosegmental phonology	645
5.2	Selection of the approach	650
5.2.1	Schema of rules	655
5.2.2	Rules	658
5.3	Concluding remarks: Admissions, claims, proposals and suggestions	666
Appendix II. Data for Nasalization		670
Bibliography		709