

<i>nDr</i>	/kiNiminDri kra:ʔni/	'cheetah'
<i>njr</i>	/gunjra:te/	'(she) rolled up (bedding)'
<i>ndN</i>	/bindNa/	'chisel'
<i>ndl</i>	/bondli/	'big bolt of door'
<i>mbr</i>	/kumbreʔesi/	'potter'
<i>mpt</i>	/Ra:mpta/	'uvula'
<i>mpk</i>	/Rompkori/	'cough'
<i>Mgy</i>	/taMgya/	'axe'
<i>Mgr</i>	/taMgri/	'barren hill'
<i>MgN</i>	/daMgNeʔesi/	'bachelor'
<i>rMg</i>	/DerMga/	'ladder to climb to attic'
<i>rph</i>	/tirphi/	'roll'
<i>rmb</i>	/darmbu/	'ashes'
<i>rkh</i>	/torkhi/	'make to fall'
<i>rky</i>	/porkya/	'examination'
<i>rnd</i>	/marndeʔesi/	'husband's younger brother'

Morphophonemics

External sandhi

The frequent occurrences of external sandhi found in this language are the following:

- (i) Occasionally word final vowel is dropped before a phrase-final juncture.

Example /na:nu haʔi 'I came' ~ /na:nhaʔi

- (ii) When a word ends with a vowel and the following word begins with a vowel the final vowel of the first word is dropped. Example

/ayya a:ba/ 'father and mother' ~ /ayya:ba/

Internal sandhi

Internal sandhi is more frequent in this language. The following are some of the general processes involved in internal sandhi.

When the plural suffix /-ka/ is added to a noun stem the following morphophonemic changes take place in the given order:

Rule -1: -V → φ / -ka

The final vowel of the noun stem is dropped when it is followed by -ka, the plural marker.

Example

/to:lu - ka → to:l - ka → to:lka/ 'skins'

/hc:ru - ka → ho:r - ka → ho:rka/ 'hills'

Rule -2: - Voiced stop → voiceless Stop / -ka;

Voiced stops become voiceless Stop when followed by -ka. Example

/ambu - ka → amp - ka/ 'arrows'

Changes in the verb roots

Morphophonemic changes take place in the verb roots when suffixes are added as the following:

When the suffix is added to the verb roots ending in a single retroflex nasal, the nasal is retroflexed.

Rule -1 $N + n \rightarrow NN$ (Here N stands for retroflex nasal and n present tense suffix).

Example /uN - n → uNN/ 'drink' /hoN - n → hoNN/ 'run'

When the suffix added to the above class of verbs is a dental stop, the suffix is retroflexed and the nasal is assimilated into stop.

Rule -2: $N + t \rightarrow NT$
 $NT \rightarrow TT$

(N stands for retroflex nasal, *t* past tense suffix and *T* retroflex consonant homorganic with *N*).

Example $/uN - t \rightarrow uNT \rightarrow uTT/$ 'drank'

When the past tense suffix is added to the verb roots ending in *-h* the following rule operates.

$h \rightarrow s/t$

Example $/tuh - t \rightarrow tust/$ 'bore' $/oh - t \rightarrow ost/$ 'broke'

When the verb root ends in any other consonant or consonant cluster the enunciative vowel /i/ is introduced. The rule reads as

Rule -3: $\phi \rightarrow i$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} C \\ c_1c_2 \\ c_1c_2 \end{array} \right\} -C$

Example $/da:l - n \rightarrow da:lin/$ 'bloom' $/vajj - n \rightarrow vajjin/$ 'cook'

Exceptions to the above rule are *hal* 'go' and the verb root ending in *-n*.

(The sections on phonology and morphophonemics were adopted from Kuvi Grammar by Joy Reddy, CIIL: Mysore, 1979)

Morphology

Nouns In Kuvi language the structure of a noun is as follows:
 Stem + Gender - Number + Case

Gender

Semantically there are two genders that is Masculine and Non-Masculine in Kuvi language.

Example	Masculine		Non-Masculine
	$/koko:si$, $koka:yũ/$	'boy'	$/po:da:/$ 'girl'
	$/ka:ja: ta: yi/$	'elder brother'	$/saguDa/$ 'cart'

Number

Kuvi language has two numbers, that is singular and plural. Generally there is no marker for singular number. Plural nouns are formed by the addition of the following suffixes to the singular nouns.

Masculine plural

The suffix { *-ri* } occurs with masculine singular nouns which end in *-si*

Example	$/koka:si/$	'boy'	$/kokari/$	'boys'
	$/na:Totasi/$	'village'	$/na:Totari/$	'villagers'

Feminine plural

The suffix { *-ska* } occurs with feminine singular nouns.

Example	$/staMgi/$	'younger sister'	$/taMgiska/$	'younger sisters'
	$/koyal/$	'hen'	$/koska/$	'hens'

