MORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGES IN MEITEIRON COMPOUNDING

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The aim of this paper is to show the modification of bases in Meiteiron. The paper deals about the changes of consonants and vowels in the process of compounding.

Introduction

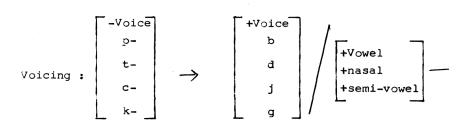
The general characteristics of the morphophonemic changes in Meiteiron roots are very irregular. The sound changes which occur in compounding can be discussed in the following headings. They are (1) voicing, (2) deaspiration, (3) change of lateral sound, (4) changes of nasals, (5) changes of vowels, (6) loss or delation and (7) addition of semi-vowels.

Voicing

In the process of voicing, the voiceless sounds change into voiced sounds. The type of process is of progressive assimilation. The unaspirated voiceless stop sounds p,t,c,k are found to have changed into their voiced counterpart b,d,j,g, respectively, when the second root is preceded immediately by a voiced sound (i.e., a nasal, a vowel) or a semi-vowel. It is shown in the following table.

Table 1

lst root ends in a nasal, or a se- mi-vowel or a vowel	+ 2nd root begins with p-	= Compound [-Voice] > [+ Voice] p > b
ends in a nasal or a vowel or a semi vowel	begins with t-	t > d
ends in a nasal or a vowel, or a vowel, or a semi-vowel	begins with C-	c > j
ends in a nasal or a vowel, or a semi-vowel	begins with k-	k > g



Examples:

leg mother

lem + pan	=	lemban	'wild arum'
land arum			
huy + pu	=	huybu	'owner of dog'
dog owner			
san + pu	= ,	sənbu	owner of cow
cow owner			
l a y + pak	= ;	l ə ybak	'clay'
land + broad			
caw + pan	=	cawbaŋ	'fool'
big to be foo	1 .		
t > d			
p ^h i + ta	#	p ^h ida	'type of cloth'
cloth type			
khon + ta	= 1	k ^h onda	'shape of leg'
leg shape			
k ^h oy + ton navel high	=	k ^h oydoŋ	one having big
t ^h aw + taw	=	t ^h əwdəw	'mode of doing'
duty + to do			
sen + ton	=	sendon	'debt'
money to debt			
lam + ton	=	l ə mdoŋ	'high land'
land to be hi	gh		
cin + ton	=	cindon	'high hill'
hill to be high	h		

sword to be curved