

of the classification of the diphthongs suggested above. This is further to support the generalizations made about the developments. Scholars writing on the sound history of Faroese have generally taken each vowel or diphthong per se and have strived in vain to "explain" the peculiar developments of the individual vowels or diphthongs (especially $i > [ui]$). It seems to this author that no explanation can be hoped for unless we test the possibility of writing the developments on a common formula. This, however, demands a close examination of dialects. The "standard language", which has been the basis of most writings on the subject, presents a rather mixed picture, and only by studying the vowel patterns of some of the more peripheral dialects can one hope to disclose the systemic features in Faroese diphthongization and thus get a valid starting-point for explanations. A hypothesis that must obviously be tested says that the diphthongization of long vowels was forced upon them by the quantity shift, since the short vowels, when lengthened, might otherwise coalesce with the old long vowels. It can be shown that the conditions were essentially different from those of Icelandic, for example.

References:

- (1) Jørgen Rischel, "Om retskrivningen og udtalen i moderne færøsk" in Jacobsen & Matras, *Føroysk-donsk orðabók* (Faroese Danish Dictionary), 2nd ed. (1960), see pp. XVIII-XXV.
- (2) Jørgen Rischel, "Toward the Phonetic Description of Faroese Vowels", *Fróðskaparrit* 13 (Torshavn, 1964), pp. 99-113.

MURMURED (BREATHY) VOWELS IN GUJRATI.

Eli Fischer-Jørgensen

An investigation of Gujrati breathy vowels is in progress. A preliminary result is that these vowels have a stronger airflow and that their acoustic spectrum shows an increased intensity of F_0 compared to F_1 . A more detailed account of the results will be given in the report for 1967.