A. ADJECTIVES:

1. Little need be said about the adjectives. They are of the same gender and number as the nouns they qualify. The adjectives take the same case-forms as the nouns. But many a time they do not take any case-endings.

2. Adjectives usually precede the nouns they qualify. But not infrequently they even follow the nouns, the more so because of the requirements of the metre.

3. It has already been stated that a good number of pleonastic and diminutive suffixes came in vogue in Apbh. These suffixes gave a different shape to the adjectives and provided the bases of NIA adjectives. It has also been stated that in place of the old fm. with -ā a new fm. with -ā emerged in Apbh. This became more distinct with adjectives, especially with those formed from pples.

4. The agentive suffixes -ā r (a) ya and -ā rī, the genitive postpositions kērā and kērī and the genitive forms of personal pronouns helped in giving the distinct shape of adjectives in Apbh. and NIA languages inherit them from Apbh.

5. The adjectives describe or qualify the nouns both (a) attributively and (b) predicatively. Examples:

(a) **Attributive adjective**: jovai va pa īhīya lōya ne hā. 'As if sees with big eyes'. Pc. 7.10.6. vīmale vīhānae. Pc. 14. 1.

(b) Predicative adjective: āesu dehi chudu ettadāu. 'Give that much of order'. Pc. 15.12.2. dhanu kānīnahū dīnahū dullahu. 'Wealth is rare for low born and poor'. MP. 24.11.7. vasiā kara'ju sunnu. 'Who makes settlements deserted?'. Pd. 192. amha vi hosāi gharu vaddārau. 'Ours shall also be big house'. Bh. 29.6. jīviū kāsu na vallahau dhanu punu kāsu na ītthu. 'To whom is not life dear and to whom is the wealth not desired?'. Hc. 4.358.

6. The adjective is sometimes used as noun e.g.

vaddārau gau pava ḳja levi. 'The elder went taking pravrajya'. Pc. 43.4.7. kadauyagaraalu nirasu vamcija'i. 'The bitter, poisonous and dry is given up'. MP. 2.14.10. sāmi... sammāne'i khalāi. 'The masters respect the wicked ones'. Hc. 4.334. vaddī suguru- vayani ānijja'i. The elder is ordered (or is brought) in the word of the good teacher'. Apkt. URR.32.

7. At times, the adjective is used as adverb. e.g.

sasa'i dīha. 'Breathes heavily' SR. 25. ima taviyau bahugimhu. 'Thus the summer burnt,
Thus my limbs were badly broken by the Cupid. Sr. 146.

8. Comparison of adjective has already been covered under different idioms in the use of cases—especially the partitive genitive and partitive locative.

B. NUMERA-LS

1. The numerals lose the gender restriction of the earlier language in Apbh. That the numerals are added to nouns to denote plurality is noted earlier. Also noted is the fact that two numerals compounded together and these two again added to nouns express indefiniteness.

2. The numerals are sometimes used as substantives. e.g. pesiya ve vi āsi desamtari, 'Both of them are sent to another country'. Pc. 2.15.1. vinii vi dussīla - sa hāvai. 'Both of them are of bad-temper'. Pc. 13.12.10. ve bhamjevi̊nu ekkū kīū. 'Breaking the two made one'. Pd. 174.

3. Sometimes, the numerals are used anaphorically. e.g. pai̊ mai̊ siyāevi̊ ti̊nni̊ vi̊ vāhiraī kareppiu. 'Ousting (from house) you, me and Sītādevī, all the three. Pc. 70.4.1. addha uddhu du̱i̱ pakkha chea - DKS. 74. dhanādattu dhanāvahu vinh puttu. rSC. 1.43. pai̊ mai̊ bohi̊ miranagayah. 'When you and I, both are on the battlefield'. Hc. 4.370. tuha jali mahū pu̱nu vallahai̊ bikhū mi̊na pūri̊u āsa.
Longings of both of us, your for water and mine for my lover, are never fulfilled. Hc.4.383.

4. The ordinals are used in the same way as in OIA and early HIA.

5. The multiplicative adverb *vāra* is added to numerals to express multiplicative sense. e.g. *ti.vāra hu b hā-mari deppinu. 'Going around three times.* Pc.2.14.8. *hiadā pāi ehu bolliao mahū aggaśaya vārā. 'O heart! you have told this before me a hundred times'. Hc.4.422.

6. Proportionals are expressed by adding *guna-* with the numerals. But the examples with the numeral for four viz. *caū- (<catur*) are only attested e.g. *vaddhiya tahu vakcaugguniya.* It developed fourfold to that' Pc.8.7.9. *dukkhihi hoi caugguniya. 'It increases four-fold by troubles.' SR.166.