CHAPTER - 6

VERBS AND ADVERBS

Verbs in Adi are never used in the root form. They necessarily take the tense, aspect, negation, mood, modal markers and imperative markers, otherwise, they cannot exist alone in a meaningful utterance. The verbs are not marked for person-number-gender.

In an Adi verb phrase, the verbs occupy the final slot, as also in the sentences. The verb stem and its suffix (es) constitute the head of the phrase.

The verb system in Adi consists of verb forms built upon verb stems. Any stem which can take the regular formative elements like tense, aspect and mood, is a verb stem. A verb stem construction is one of a verb root and one or more optional morphemes. When all the affixes of a verb are dropped, what remains is a root. The verb root as well as the stems may either be transitive or intransitive.

Examples:

6.1. Transitive verbs

ka ‘see’
tut ‘kick’
ti-nam ‘to drink’

6.2. Intransitive verbs
The infinitive form of the verb is formed by suffixing \(-nam\) to the verb root.

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Infinitive form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>do-nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gi</td>
<td>gi-nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayang</td>
<td>ayang-nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td>to love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bi-nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bom</td>
<td>bom-nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>to bring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3. TENSE

Tense in Adi does not change for person, number or gender. The present, past and future suffixes, are *dung/do, to/tuai* and ye respectively. These three divisions of tense are imperfective in forms, i.e., they do not make any reference as to whether an action is complete or not.

6.3.1 The Present tense: For present tensed sentences, the morphemes are *-dung* or *-do*; *'-dung'* is used as a ‘be’ verb whereas *'-do’* is used in generic or habitual sentences. These morphemes function as suffixes when they come after the verbs, but after other word classes, they function as free morphemes.

E.g.:

1. bi’ so dung
   3s here be
   ‘He/She is here.’

2. tani takame apin do-do
   human all food eat-PRES
   ‘All humans eat food.’

3. sanggo-loc donyi-e sa-do
   east-LOC sun-NOM rise PRES
   ‘The sun rises in the east.’
(4) no aginpe iskul-lo gi-do
2s everyday school-LOC go-PRES
‘You go to school everyday.’

6.3.2 The past tense: -to, and -tuai suffixed to a verb indicates past action. However, -tuai is used when the sentence is incomplete and has to be continued with another sentence or phrase.

e.g.: (5) ngo apim do-to
1s food eat-PAST
‘I ate food.’

(5) ngo delo gi-tuai idokom ngo ken-mang
1s there go-PAST but 1s know-NEG
‘I went there but (still) I don’t know.’

(6) ngolu delo gi-to
1p there go-PAST
‘We went there.’

(7) ngo eyok dem la-to
1s dao DET take-PAST
‘I took the dao.’
6.3.3 The future tense: Suffixing -ye to the main verb indicates future action.

e.g.: (8) ngo apim do-ye

1s food eat-FUT

‘I will eat food.’

(9) ngo eyok dem la-ye

1s dao DET take-FUT

‘I will take the dao.’

(10) ngo bim ingki-ye

1s 2sNOM ask-FUT

‘I will ask him/her.’

6.4. ASPECT

Adi makes use of three categories of aspect, which are, the present progressive aspect, the iterative aspect, and the perfective aspect.

6.4.1. Progressive: the morpheme -dung is the indicator of the present progressive aspect.

e.g.: (11) bi kap-dung

3s cry-PROG

‘He/she (is) crying.’
(12) asi-e usa-dung
  water-prt boil-PROG
  'The water (is) boiling.'

6.4.2. **Iterative:** The verbal suffix *-yar* indicates the iterative aspect of an action.

E.g.: lu-nam
  lu-yar-nam
  'to say' 'to keep on saying'

gi-nam
gi-yar-nam
  'to go' 'to keep on going'

do-nam
do-yar-nam
  'to eat' 'to keep on eating'

ti-nam
ti-yar-nam
  'to drink' 'to keep on drinking'

6.4.3. **Perfective:** The Perfective aspect is marked by the suffixes *-bong, -kai, -ka, -yin, -ku* and *-tung*.

E.g.: (13) ngo ager dem i-yin-to
  1s work DET do-PERF-PST
  'I have done the work.'
(14) ngo at-to-bong
    1s write-PST-PERF
    'I have written.'

(15) ngo ken-kai
    1s know-PERF
    'I have learnt/known.'

(16) minam bi eker/ai-ka-ku
    Minam 3s well-be-PERF
    'Minam has become well.'

(17) ngo gi-to-ka
    1s go-PST-PERF
    'I had gone.'

(18) bi pen-em bi-to-ka
    3s pen-ACC give-PST-PERF
    'He had given the pen.'

(19) palik-tu-bong
    Print-PAST-PERF
    'has been printed.'
(20) kaalik -tung
   see-PAST PERF
   'has been seen.'

(21) ngo ambim la-tung
   1s rice buy PAST PERF
   'I have bought rice.'

6.5. Negation

Negation is implied by suffixing -mang or -ma to the main verb.

When reference to the future is intended, the negation precedes the past and future markers.

  e.g.: (22) ngo asi ti-mang
         1s water drink-NEG
         'I am not drinking water.'

(23) ngo asi ti-ma-ye
    1s water drink-NEG-FUT
    'I will not drink water.'

(24) ngo pasighat-lo gi-ma-to
    1s Pasighat-LOC go-NEG-PAST
    'I have not gone to Pasighat.'
6.6. MOODS

‘...mood is a marker on the verb that signals how the speaker chooses to put the proposition into the discourse context. The main function of this definition is to distinguish mood from tense and aspect...’

In Adi, the morphemes expressing mood are suffixed to the main verbs. Adi has the following moods:

6.6.1. Imperative: The imperative mood is the form of the verb in issuing direct commands or orders restricted to second person subject.

The suffixes for the Imperative are -langka, -tola, and -toka. -tola and -toka are polite forms whereas -langka is used with younger children and also for giving orders to inferiors.

e.g.: (25) apim do-toka
       food   eat-IMP
       ‘Eat food.’

    (26) eget ge-tola
       load   carry-IMP
       ‘Carry the load.’

---

(27) bojar lokke ambin re-langka
    bazaarABL rice buy-IMP

    ‘Buy rice from the market.’

6.6.2. **Prohibitive:** the prohibitive suffix is *-mapeka* or *-ma*

e.g.: (28) alat-ku-mapeka
        come-back-PROHIB

    ‘Do not come back.’

(29) dug-mapeka
    run-PROHIB

    ‘Do not run.’

6.6.3. **Hortative:** It signals a speech act by which the speaker grants
    permission to a 2nd person including the speaker himself.

    The hortative mood is expressed by the suffix *-laju*.

e.g.: (30) ngolu do-laju
        1p     eat-HORT

    ‘Let us eat.’

(31) ngolu gi-laju
    1p     go-HORT

    ‘Let us go.’
(32) ngolu agom po-laju
    1p word say-HORT

    'Let us talk.'

6.6.4. **Optative**: The optative mood is a speech act by which the speaker grants permission to a 3rd person.

The Optative mood is expressed by *-moto*.

 e.g.: (33) bi-m gi-moto
       3s-ACC go-OPT

    'Let (him/her) go.'

(34) bi-m do-moto
    3s-ACC eat-OPT

    'Let (him/her) eat.'

6.7. **MODALS**

6.7.1. **Probability**: To express probability, the modal verb suffix *-lado* is used.

 e.g.: (35) ngo do-lado
        1s eat-PROB

    'I may eat.'
Another means of expressing probability of an event is by suffixing *-dope* to the verb.

e.g:  
(a) tat    tat-dope  
    hear    'might have heard'

(b) lu     lu-dope   
    say     'might have said'

(c) bi     bi-dope   
    give    'might have given'

6.7.2. Desiderative: The verb indicates the subject’s wants or wishes. In order to indicate a desire for something the suffix *-ling* or *-li* is used.

e.g.:  
(37) ngo  gi-ling-do  
     1s    go-DES-PRES  
     'I want/desire to go.'

(38) ngo  pori-li-do  
     1s    read-DES-be   
     'I want/desire to read.'
6.7.3. **Dubitative**: This mood is usually described as expressing an element of doubt that the event described in the proposition occurred or will occur. In Adi dubitative mood is expressed by suffixing *-lado* to the first verb and the negation *-ma* followed again by *lado* to the second verb. Thus, in such a case the verb occurs twice.

e.g.: (39) ngo do-lado do-ma lado

1s eat-AUX eat-NEG-AUX

‘I might eat.’

(40) ngolu gi-lado gi-ma-lado

1p go-AUX go-NEG-AUX

‘We may not go.

6.7.4. **Complementizer**

The suffix *-dope* is used in a complement clause. It is a Complementizer.

e.g.: (41) bim pori-dope po-langka

3sNOM read-COMPL tell-IMP

‘Tell him to read.’

(42) bulum a-dope po-langka

3pNOM come-COMPL tell-IMP

‘Tell them to come.’
6.7.5. Causatives

In Adi, causatives are of two types- -mo, which is used with adjectives, and -lik, which is used with verbs.

The suffix ‘-mo’

e.g.: mar-ling mar-li-mo-nam
angry to make angry, to provoke

duuk duuk-mo-nam
sad to make sorrowful, to grieve

gi gi-mo-nam
go to let go, to release

(43) ngo milo ko dem kap-mo-to
1s male child DET cry-CAUS-PST
‘I made the boy cry.’ (I caused the boy to cry)

(44) ngo ko ojing-em beerang dem arbin-mo-to
1s child baby-ACC servant DET bath-CAUS-PST
‘I made the servant bathe the baby.’

The suffix -lik

e.g.: da da-lik-nam
lean to cause to lean
6.7.6. Directional Verbs

Directional verbs are a set of bound morphemes suffixed to the root verbs. They are usually added to the motion verbs.

1. Linear movement is indicated by \textit{kong} suffixation to the root verb.
   
   e.g.: gi-nam \hspace{1cm} gi-kong-nam
       
   go-inf \hspace{1cm} to go \hspace{1cm} 'to cross'

   bi-nam \hspace{1cm} bi-kong-nam
   carry-inf \hspace{1cm} 'to carry across'

2. Upward movement is indicated by suffixing \textit{sa} to the root verb.
   
   e.g.: gi-nam \hspace{1cm} gi-sa-nam
       
   go-inf \hspace{1cm} 'to go' \hspace{1cm} 'to climb up'

3. Reversal or the returning of an action is indicated by suffixing \textit{-lat, -ku} or \textit{-latku} to the root verb when the sentence is negative, but when the sentence is positive \textit{-ku} is suffixed to the future marker.
   
   e.g.: (45) a. ngo aa-ye-ku
       
   1s come-FUT-REV
       
   'I will come back.'
b. ngo aa-ng-ku-ma-ye
   1s  come-REV-NEG-FUT
   ‘I will not come back.’

(46) a. ngo gi-lat-ye-ku
   1s  go-REV-FUT-REV
   ‘I will go back.’

b. ngo gi-latku-ma-ye
   1s  go-REV-NEG-FUT
   ‘I will not go back.’

(47) ngo bi-lat-ye-ku
   1s  give-FUT-REV
   ‘I will give (it) back.’

bi-nam          bi-latku-nam
‘to give’       ‘to give back’

gi-nam          gi-latku-nam
‘to go’         ‘to come back’

bom-nam         bom-lat-nam
‘to carry/bring’ ‘to bring back’
4. Movement away from the source is indicated by suffixing -nyok.

\[\text{e.g.:} \quad \text{dug-nam} \quad \text{dug-nyok-nam} \]

\[\text{‘to run’} \quad \text{‘to run away’} \]

\[\text{gi-nam} \quad \text{gi-nyok-nam} \]

\[\text{‘to go’} \quad \text{‘to go away’} \]

5. Forward movement away from the source is indicated by the suffix -len, but the distance is always proximate. It also indicates that the action resulted in bringing or in producing a new item.

\[\text{e.g.:} \quad \text{gi-nam} \quad \text{gi-len-nam} \]

\[\text{‘to go’} \quad \text{‘to go out’} \]

\[\text{dug-nam} \quad \text{dug-len-nam} \]

\[\text{‘to run’} \quad \text{‘to run out’} \]

\[\text{pi-to} \quad \text{pi-len-to} \]

\[\text{‘made’} \quad \text{‘made out’} \]

\[\text{pa-to} \quad \text{pa-len-tung} \]

\[\text{‘cut’} \quad \text{‘made by cutting out’} \]
at-to  at-len-to
‘wrote’  ‘made out by writing’

6. Movement away from the source, or to be rid of something/someone is indicated by the suffix –pak.

e.g.: bom-nam  bom-pak-nam
‘to bring’  ‘to take out/away’

gi-nam  gi-pak-nam
‘to go’  ‘to go out (in order to be rid of something)’

bi-nam  bi-pak-nam
to give  to get rid of something by giving it away

lu-nam  lu-pak-nam
to say  to get rid of by telling

7. Actions performed with somebody else is indicated by the suffix –min.

e.g.: gi-nam  gi-min-nam
‘to go’  ‘to go with’

dug-nam  dug-min-nam
‘to run’  ‘to run with or together’
8. Purpose of an action is indicated by the suffix \(-\text{lik}\).

e.g.: \quad \text{gi-nam} \quad \text{gi-lik-nam}

'\text{to go}' \quad '\text{to go with (someone) in order to protect/to guide}'

\text{lu-nam} \quad \text{lu-lik-bi-nam}

'\text{to say}' \quad '\text{to say for/to insist}'

\text{lu-mik-nam} \quad \text{lu-mik-bi-nam}

'\text{to explain}' \quad '\text{to explain for/to plead for}'

9. Unwillingness to performing an action is indicated by the suffixes \(-\text{so} or \text{-got}\).

e.g.: \quad \text{gi-nam} \quad \text{gi-so-nam/gi-got-nam}

'\text{to go}' \quad '\text{unwilling to go}'

\text{do-nam} \quad \text{do-so-nam/do-got-nam}

'\text{to eat}' \quad '\text{unwilling to eat}'

10. Interruption of an ongoing action is indicated by the suffix \(-\text{sek}\).

e.g.: \quad \text{lu-nam} \quad \text{lu-sek-nam}

'\text{to say}' \quad '\text{to interrupt}'
11. To indicate that an action is performed by moving around in a specific area the suffixes \(-\text{gong}\) or \(-\text{go}\) is added.

e.g.:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gi</th>
<th>gi-gong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>to go around/to loiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaa</td>
<td>kaang-gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see/look</td>
<td>to look around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ma-gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>to walk around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>bi-gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>to distribute around</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. \(\text{bi}\) and \(-\text{bo}\) are benefactive verbal suffixes, i.e. when they are suffixed to a verb it indicates that the verb is performed to benefit someone.

e.g.: (48) no-m lu-bi-la-ye

1s 2s-ACC say-BEN-FUT

'I shall say for your benefit.'
(49) ngo no-m gi-bi-la-ye
   1s 2s-ACC go-BEN-FUT
   'I shall go for your benefit.'

(50) ngo no-m bi-bi-la-ye
   1s 2s-ACC give-BEN-FUT
   'I shall give for your sake.'

(51) bulu miri pebo-em i-bo-to
    3p cultural programs-ACC do-BEN-PST
    'They performed the cultural program (for the benefit of others.)'

(52) bulu doying lu-bo-to
    3p story say-BEN-PST
    'They told a story (for someone.)'

13. Relative participles are formed in Adi by suffixing -na to the main verbs.

    e.g.: aa-na ko
          come-suf boy
          'The boy, who is coming.'
drink-suf man DET
‘The man who drinks’

duu-na mime
sit-suf girl
‘The girl, who is present.’

14. The suffix -nom is added to a verb to indicate that an action in which the
speaker imparts training to another person takes place.

e.g.: (53) ngo bi-m po-nom-dung
1s 3s-ACC say-suf-PROG
‘I am teaching him to speak.’

(54) ngo bi-m i-do-pe po-nom-dung
1s 3s-ACC do-man.adv say-suf-PROG
‘I am telling him how to do it.’

15. The suffix -pa and -la are added to a verb to indicate ability in performing
an action.

e.g.: (55) ngo takaar dem kaa-pa-dung
1s star DET see-ABIL-PROG
‘I am able to see the star.’
(56) bi agom po-la-dung
3s language say-ABIL-PROG
‘He can speak.’

(57) bi schoolgi-la-dung
3s schoolgo-ABIL-PROG
‘He can go to school.’

(58) bi ager i-la-dung
3s work do-ABIL-PROG
‘He can work.’

(59) ngo engo la-la-dung
1s fish take-ABIL-PROG
‘I can fish.’

16. -man is suffixed to the verb to indicate enjoyment of an action performed.

   e.g.: (60) ngo esing aye do-man-to
          1s fruits eat-suf-PST
       ‘I enjoyed eating the fruits.’

(61) bulu apong ti-man-to
3p beer drink-suf-PST
‘They enjoyed drinking the beer.’
(62) ngolu television kaa-man-to
1p television see-suf-PST
'We enjoyed watching the television.'

(63) ngolu angong-em lu-man-to
1p friends-ACC talk-suf-PST
'We enjoyed talking with friends.'

17. The suffix -riksu added to the main verb and followed by the tense, indicates the coming together of two or more persons in performing an action.

  e.g.: (64) ngonyi alak-e gak-riksu-to
        1dl hand-prt shake-suf-PST
        'We shook hands.'

(65) ngolu lu-riksu-to
1p talk-suf-PST
'We discussed.'

(66) binyi gom-riksu-to
3dl embrace-suf-PST
'They embraced each other.'
‘We ate together.’

‘We met while going.’

1. Actions that are habitual or regular in nature are formed by affixing –ti to an infinitive verb.

e.g.: gi-nam gi-ti-nam
to go to go regularly

duk-nam duk-ti-nam
to run to run regularly

‘Regularly going to other people’s house is not good.’

‘It is not good to talk all the time.’
3. To indicate that an action performed is to send or to part with something or somebody, the suffix -lik is added to the verb.

e.g.:

lu  lu-lik-nam
say  to send a word

gi  gi-lik-nam
go   to send somebody off

bi  bi-lik-nam
give to give away something to someone

kaa kaa-lik-nam
see  to be seen off
4. **-jing** is suffixed to the verb to indicate that an action performed benefits or brings advantage to the doer.

   e.g.: yupmang  yupmang  maa-jing
         dream         ‘to have a good dream.’

         ap            ap-jing
         shoot        ‘good in shooting.’

         catch         gak-jing
         catch        ‘good in catching.’

         i             i-jing
         do            good in something’ or ‘an expert (in something)’

5. To indicate that an action is not easy to perform because of the participant’s shyness, **-nying** is suffixed to the verb.

   e.g.: duu            duu-nying
         sit            ‘embarrassed or feeling shy to sit’

         lu             lu-nying
         say/tell      ‘embarassed or feeling shy to say’
gi   gi-nying

go   'embarassed or feeling shy to go'

do   donying

eat  'embarassed or feeling shy to eat'

6. *-sup* is suffixed to the verb to denote secrecy of the action performed.

   e.g.:
   lu-nam   lu-sup-nam
   'to say'   'to say secretly'

   bi-nam   bi-sup-nam
   'to give'   'to give secretly'

   gi-nam   gi-sup-nam
   'to go'   'to go secretly'

   kaa-nam   kaa-sup-nam
   'to see'   'to peep'

   laa-nam   laa-sup-nam
   'to take'   'to steal'

7. To denote that someone refrains from performing an action in anticipation of its consequences, the suffix *-nyok* is added to the verb.
e.g.:  
lu-nam  lu-nyok-nam  
‘to say’  ‘to refrain from saying’

i-nam  i-nyok-nam  
‘to do’  ‘to refrain from doing’

pa-nam  pa-nyok-nam  
‘to cut’  ‘to refrain from cutting’

27. The participle **-yang** is suffixed to the verb to indicate that the subject of 
the verb is occupied in performing the action.

e.g.:  
tat  tat-yang  
listen  ‘occupied in listening’

lu  lu-yang  
say/tell  ‘occupied in telling’

ti  ti-yang  
drink  ‘occupied in drinking’

do  do-yang  
eat  ‘occupied in eating’

kaa  kaa-yang  
see  ‘occupied in watching’
8. The form -min suffixed to a verb followed by -gela indicates that the action is performed collectively.

e.g.: tat tat-min gela

hear ‘join in hearing’

lu lu-min gela
tell ‘join in telling’

la la-min gela
take ‘join in taking’

duk duk-min gela
run ‘join in running’

6.8. ADVERBS

Semantically adverbs belong to that class of words, which modify the sense of a verb or restrict the scope of it to a place, time and manner of the action in question. In simple terms, an adverb is a form, which fills manner, place, temporal, and purpose slots in clause level constructions, i.e., adverbs of manner, adverbs of place, adverbs of time and adverbs of purpose. Adverbs in Adi precede the verbs.
Adverbs of manner, adverbs of place, adverbs of time, and adverbs of purpose. Adverbs in Adi precede the verbs.

Adverbs in Adi may be simple, derived or compounded. A simple adverb consists of a single root morpheme.

E.g.: supak now
      lodiem daily
      melo yesterday

A derived adverb consists of a root plus one or more suffixes. The most frequently used suffixes are -pe and -lo.

E.g.: (74) ekum ara-lo ami duu-dung
       house in-pp man sit-PROG
       ‘A man is sitting inside the house.’

(75) ngo-k agerem supak-pe iyin-mang
    1s-ACC work now-pp finish-NEG
    ‘I have not finished my work till now’

(76) peso-mape-ka mee'lam-lo kaa-laaju
    fear-NEG-IMP after-pp see-HORT
    ‘Do not be afraid we’ll see it afterwards’

A compound adverb has a multiple-root composition. Two base forms join together to form compound adverbs.
E.g.: aginpe-duyarnam
everyday-always
‘forever’

leko -leko
sometimes-sometimes
‘sometimes’
silo melo
today yesterday
‘nowadays’

6.8.1. Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are usually reduplicated words, although some words are not reduplicated, some of both types carry -pe which is a postposition.

e.g.: (77) etet etet-pe agom po-langka
slow slow-pp word say-IMP
‘Speak slowly.’

(78) si olet tila olet tila i-dung
DET fall again fall again be-PROG
‘It is falling again and again.’
(79) aso-pe du-langka
quiet-pp do-IMP

‘Sit quietly.’

(80) bi kap tila kap tila i-dung
3s cry again cry again do-be

‘He is constantly crying.’

6.8.2. Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place are of two types, viz, base adverbs and derived adverbs, which are locative case nominals.

**Base adverbs:**

so here

telo there (up there)

belo there (down there)

The words used for *there* may be *telo* or *belo* depending on whether it points to a direction which is at a lower or higher level; the verbs that follow it may also be different although they mean the same.

E.g. telo sa-langka

there go-IMP

‘Go (up) there.’
belo tok-langka
there go-IMP
‘Go (down) there.’

Derived adverbs:
ingko -lo ‘where’
what pp

6.8.3. Adverbs of time:
supak now
melo yesterday
nyampo tomorrow
re day after tomorrow
rokom at dawn

6.8.4. Adverbs of purpose
Adverbs of purpose are those words that may also be used as conjunctions:
dekepe likewise
deke legape so
depeila as a result
kapeila because
(79) opek darep-la kasu-king gi-min ge-to
Opek stand-ADVBLZR Kasu-ASS go-ASSOC go-PST
‘Getting up, Opek went with Kasu.’

(80) balngo ko bi-la ngo re-ye
Rs.5 DET give-ADVBLZR 1s buy-FUT
‘I will buy it for Rupees five.’
Lit: ‘By giving you Rupees Five, I will buy it.’

(81) bi mime-dem alak-loc gak-la sorep-to
3s woman-NOM hand-ABL hold-ADVBLZR lift-PST
‘He/she took the woman by the hand and helped her get up.’
‘Taking the woman by the hand, he helped her get up.’

Conclusion

Adi differentiates between the present, past and future. The aspect
has three categories- progressive (continuous), iterative and perfective). Four
categories of mood include the Imperative, the Prohibitive, the Hortative and
the Optative moods. Modals include probability, desiderative, dubitative
modals, the complementizer and the causatives.

Adi has many directional verbs in which suffixes are attached to
verb stems.

Verbs in Adi prove to be the most interesting among the word
classes as they are capable of taking more varieties of affixes than do other
word classes. The adverbs on the other hand do not show much morphology and are rather limited in number.