ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS
As a linguistic category adjectives are related to and have to be distinguished from nouns and pronouns on the one hand and adverbs on the other.

In a nutshell, adjectives are a class of morphemes which are in attributive construction with a single noun or a noun phrase or another adjective. Those morphemes which are in attributive construction with a verb are adverbs.

5.1 Types of Adjectives and Adverbs:

There are three types of adjectives and adverbs found in Kuruba dialect.

a. Simple and Inherent.
b. Secondary and Derived.
c. Reduplicated.

5.1.1 Simple Adjectives:

The simple adjectives are further classified into

Colour
Numeral

2. Sec., Ibid., p.95
Qualitative
Quantitative
Demonstrative adjectives.

5.1.1.1 Colour Adjectives:

The adjectives belonging to this class indicate the colour of the noun that is being qualified by them.

e.g.:

kempu \hspace{1cm} \text{red}
hañdi-arsña \hspace{1cm} \text{yellow}
kandu \hspace{1cm} \text{brown}
bu:du \hspace{1cm} \text{purple}
hasuru \hspace{1cm} \text{green}
bili \hspace{1cm} \text{white}
ni:li \hspace{1cm} \text{blue}
anñabñòd \hspace{1cm} \text{mixed colour}
tengu \hspace{1cm} \text{red}

kempu 'red' occurs in the following construction.

e.g.:

(MPR-7)
kempu+ettu > kempettu \hspace{1cm} 'a red ox'

kempu has the optional allomorph $\alpha$ kend - in the following examples.
kend+kuri > kendguri 'a red sheep'
(MPR-3)

tengu+kuri > tenguri a red sheep
kari 'black' occurs in the following construction.
kari+appɔ > kariyappɔ blackman, name of a person

kari - has the optional allomorph -kar - in the following example.
(MPR-3)
kari+bɔtɔi > karibatti black cloth
(MPR-1)

bili 'white' occurs in the following construction.
e.g. bili+angi > biliyangi white shirt
bili has the optional allomorphs oo bil and be! - in the following examples.
bili+a:du > biliya:du a white goat
(MPR-3)
bili+kuri > biliguri a white sheep
bili+akki > bellɔkki white bird

5.1.1.2 Numeral Adjectives:
The adjectives belonging to this class are cardinal numerals and they indicate the number of the nouns that is being qualified by them.
e.g.:

- ondu
- yaldu
- mu:ru
- na:ku
- ayidu
- a:ru
- yo:}u
- en\n\nu
- omb\dttu
- hattu

one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten

5.1.1.3 Qualitative Adjectives:

The adjectives belonging to this class express the quality of the noun that is being qualified by them.

e.g.:

- b\rre
- b\rre+mani > b\rremani
canda
- candapp\t > candapp\t
- ha\l\edu
- hosadu

different
different house
beautiful
moon
old
new
(MPR-7)

hosa+bətti > hosbətti  
new cloth

colo  
good

colo+uđugi > colouđugi  
good girl

cola:ta  
the man is good

bisi  
hot

(MPR-1)

bisi+ni:ru > bisni:ru  
hot water

bađuku  
thin

(MPR-3)

bađuku + kuri > bađkuri  
thin sheep

with hale 'new' further derivation is possible by adding suffixes.

hale  
old

hale+ba > haḷba  
old person

hale+du > haḷedu  
old thing

with hosa 'new' further derivation is possible by adding suffixes.

hosa  
new

(MPR-3)

hosa+du > hosdu  
new thing
The adjective -anta 'that kind of' occurs as post positions in the following examples.

E.g.:

sa:ku+anta > sakdanta
ma:du+anta > ma:ddanta
ke:lu+anta > ke:ldanta

be|du+anta > be|danta

of the kind of that the could be heard, etc. possessing the quality of jaggary.

5.1.1.4 Quantitative Adjectives:

The adjectives belonging to this class express the quantity of the noun that is being qualified by them.

ba:la much, many

ba:la+mandi > ba:lmandi many people
rauḍṭṭu little

rauḍṭṭu+muddi > rauḍtmuddi little round
oncu:ru

(MPR-3)
oncu:ru+rotti > oncu:rotti
a:tu

(MPR-3)
a:tu+rotti > a:trotti
i:tu

(MPR-3)
i:tu+rotti > i:trotti
jaggu

(MPR-11)
jaggu+kelsa > jagkkelsa
(Qualifier of adverb)
jaggi gədə bande
ata:

(MPR-18)
ata:+anna > ata:enna

ata: has the optional morpheme {ata} in the following example.

  e.g. :

  (MPR-3)
ata+a rotti > ata rotti

that much of bread
(MPR-3)

ata+a+muddi > atata muddi that much of round

In post positions ata occurs in the following example.
ninna+ata > ninno.ta as much as you
he:ld+a+a > he:lda:ta as much as what is said.
i:ta this much
i:ta+ro:ti > i:ta ro:ti this much of bread.

i:ta has the optional morpheme {i:ti:ta} in the following examples.

(MPR-3)
i:ti:ta+ro:ti > i:ti:ta:ro:ti this much of bread
i:ti:ta+muddi > i:ti:ta:muddi this much of round

5.1.1.5 Demonstrative Adjectives:

Two adjectives belong to this class.

5.1.1.5.1 Remote Demonstrative Adjective:

a:-

e.g.:
a:+u:ru > a:u:ru that village
a:+u:du:ga > a:uduga that boy
a:+mani > a:mani  that house
a:+kuri>a:kuri  that sheep
a:+a:du > a:a:du  that goat

5.1.1.5.2 Proximate Demonstrative Adjective :

i:-
e.g.:
i:+giđa > i:giđa  this plant
i:+udugi > i:udugi  this girl
i:+ku:su > i:ku:su  this baby

5.1.1.6 Interrogative Adjective :

ya:va-
e.g. :
yu:va+u:ru > ya:u:ru  which village
yu:va+mani > ya:vmani~ya:mani  which house
yu:va+sa:li > yavsali~ya:sa:li  which school
(MPR-3)
yu:va+rokk > ya:vrokka~ya:rokka  which money
yu:va+hola > ya:vola  which field.
5.1.2 Secondary and Derived Adjectives:

5.1.2.1 Adjectives Derived from Verbs or Relative Participles:

It is of two types viz., past relative participle and non past relative participle.

5.1.2.1.1 Past Relative Participle:

(MPR-3)
murku+mani > murkmani  
house that was broken
(MPR-3)
kotta+ma:tu > kotma:tu  
given word (i.e. promise)
(MPR-3)
o:da+varsa > o:dorsa  
past year
halsid+muddi > halsidmuddi  
rancid round

5.1.2.1.2 Non Past Relative Participle:

  e.g.:
  ho:ga:+divsa > hoga:divsa  
the day when one goes
  bara:+va:ra > bara:va:ra  
next week (the coming week)
  uđa:+si:ri > uđasi:ri  
the saree (which one is wearing)
  (MPR-3)
  ma:du+kelsa > ma:do:kelsa  
the work which one is doing.
5.1.2.2 Adjective Derived from Cardinal Numerals:

The Ordinals are derived by suffixing -he:du to the cardinals.

E.g.:

- ondu+ne:du > onne:du  
  first
- ya:du+ne:du > ya:ne:du  
  second
- mu:ru+ne:du > mu:rne:du  
  third
- na:ku+ne:du > na:kne:du  
  fourth
- a:ru+ne:du > a:rne:du  
  sixth
- yo:lu+ne:du > yo:lne:du  
  seventh
- e:ntu+ne:du > e:nte:du  
  eighth
- omb:nttu+ne:du > ombne:du  
  ninth
- hattu+ne:du > hatne:du  
  tenth
5.1.2.3 Denominal Adjective Participles:

These types of adjectives can be derived from nouns by the addition of the past adjectival participle of a:gu 'become' i.e. a:gu and plus optionally the present adjectival participle of iru:1 i.e. iru:

kempu+a:gu+iru+vəstra > red cloth
kemp+a:d+vəstra > kempa:dastra red cloth
etra+a:ga+iru:+ko:sa tall boy
etra:d + ko:sa

5.1.2.4 Adjectives Derived from Nouns and Pronouns:

They are three types, namely, possessive adjectives, pronominal adjectives and numerals adjectives.

5.1.2.4.1 Possessive Adjectives:

The gentives of nouns when they qualify other nouns act as adjectives, indicative of the kind denoted by them.2

(cinnda+taṭe > cinḍaṭe golden plate)

(MPR-7)
mudna+maga > mudnmaga affectionate son

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5.1.2.4.2 Pronominal Adjective:
The pronouns adu, idu, ya:va have their adjectival form as a:, i:, ya: respectively.  

\[ \text{e.g.} \]
\[ a:+ku:su > a:ku:su \quad \text{that child, baby} \]
\[ i:+ku:su > i:ku:su \quad \text{this baby} \]
\[ ya:+tara > ya:tara \quad \text{which manner} \]

5.1.2.4.3 Numeral Adjectives:
Numerals belong to the class of neuter noun adjectives. But as nouns they take -ne:n and become ordinal adjectives:

\[ \text{(MPR-3)} \]
\[ ya|\dot{u}+ne: > ya|\dot{d}ne:ku:su \quad \text{second son} \]
\[ \text{(MPR-5)} \]
\[ ya|\dot{u}+ne:maga > ya|\dot{d}ne:maga \quad \text{second son} \]
\[ \text{(MPR-3)} \]
\[ mu:ru+ne:+e:nti > mu:rne:e:nti \quad \text{third wife} \]

5.1.2.5 Adjective derived from Adverbs or Adverbial Adjectives:

\[ \text{(MPR-3)} \]
\[ ugru+becga > ugrbecga \quad \text{luke warm} \]

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5.1.3 Reduplicated Adjectives:

Reduplication is a method of repetition of a single adjective. These are used before singular and plural nouns. Some of the example of adjectives of this class are as follows:

- **doḍa** doḍa ~ doḍa:-doḍa: very big
- **doḍa** doḍa:~mani~doḍa doḍamani: very big house
- **saṇa** saṇa~saṇa:-saṇa: very small
- **saṇa** saṇa iribi~saṇa saṇairibi: very small ants
- **nöm-nömuni**¹ different
- **nöm-nömunijana** different types of people
- **colo** colo: good
- **colo** colo huḍugru: very good boys
- **keṭṭa** keṭṭa: bad bad
- **keṭṭa** keṭṭa jana: very bad people

¹ Here the first part of the adjective is reduplicated.
5.1.4 Adverbs:
The simple, derived and reduplicated adverb modify the verbs.

5.1.4.1 Simple Adverbs:
The simple adverbs are further classified into adverbs of Place, Time, Manner, Quality (state), Quantity, Purpose, etc. depending upon the type of modification they are providing to the verbs.

5.1.4.1.1 Adverbs of Place:
The adverbs belonging to this class provide information regarding the place in which the action indicated by the verb takes place.

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duːra</td>
<td>distance place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mχle-mχga</td>
<td>up, top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mundkɔ (pakkuka - side)</td>
<td>front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔteka</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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5.1.4.1.2 Adverbs of Time:

The adverbs belonging to this class provide information regarding the time at which the action indicated by the verb takes place.

e.g.:

ivõtttu today
i:ga now
a:ga then
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>modlu</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninne</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manne</td>
<td>day before yesterdav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iļuattu &gt; cengi</td>
<td>after noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accemanne</td>
<td>two days after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:gsare</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:gnottu</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hottuţcti</td>
<td>morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madχna</td>
<td>after noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotte:gi</td>
<td>lately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tađa:gi</td>
<td>lately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kađe:ka</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kađi:ge i:ta bōnda</td>
<td>afterwards this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:va:gd</td>
<td>person came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munca:ga</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.1.4.1.3 Adverbs of Manner:

The adverbs belonging to this class provide information regarding the manner in which the action indicated by the verb takes place.

e.g.:

- hinga this way
hanga
henga~hɔŋga
hingma:du
hnagma:du
gɔdə
metga
melka
sumkə
netga
hagu:ra
dadgnə
jo:ru
miduvu
ku:dile/kuːlə~(dabɛdubədə)
bənd-kutile
kanña:re
ondsala
yaldsala
innu:
imnɛle
ittaga
atta:ga

in that way
how in which way
do in this manner
do in that manner
quickly
softly
slowly
silently
straight
slowly
quickly, immediately
loudly
softly
immediately
immediately after
one comes
with one's own eyes
once
twice
still, yet, etc.
here after
this side
that side
5.1.4.1.4 Adverbs of Quality:

These formed denotes quality.

* e.g.:

- telɟɔ̣/baɭkɔ̣ thinly
- (v)isa bitterly
- si:ge sewetly
- sapgo sourly
- ulɟɔ̣ tastelessly, etc
- oguru astrimgent

5.1.4.1.5 Adverbs of Quantity:

These forms denotes the quantity.

* e.g.:

- oːtu: all, this much
- oːtu: sakri haːkli? shall I put all sugar?
- nanige inoːtu beːku I want little more
- matyoːtu little much more
- inoːtu little more

5.1.4.1.6 Adverbs of Purpose:

These forms denotes cause reference.

* e.g.:

- saluvaːgi for the sake of
ma:da:ku for doing
kaliya:ku for learning
me:ya:ku for causing to graze
ho:ga:ku for going, etc.

5.1.5 Derived Adverbs:

The adverbs stems are derived by suffixiation. Suffix -ga-, -ka, and -a:re are added to the adjectives and nouns.

with -ga:

- metga softly
- kamgə sweetly
- tangə cold
- bccga hot
- telgə thin (liquid)
- accgə green
- kargə black

with -ka:

- melka slowly
- sumka silently
- hagu:rka > savka:su slowly

with -a:re:

- kaṇna:re to the satisfaction of eyes
- kiviya:re to the satisfaction of ears.
5.1.6 Reduplicated Adverbs:

In this process, form is repeated twice and the construction stands for continuity. Some of the example of the adverbs of this class are:

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sum-sumkɗ</td>
<td>unnecessarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:k + be:kəntale:</td>
<td>purposefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beɬ + beɬigge</td>
<td>at the very dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raɬt += ratrige</td>
<td>at the very night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the above given adverbs we find some onomatopoeic adverbs in kuruba dialect. They are as follows:

e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baɬugna</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paknu</td>
<td>all of a sudden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saɬnu</td>
<td>immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapa-tapa</td>
<td>drop by drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caɬ-caɬa</td>
<td>severely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caka-caka</td>
<td>brightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bɗɬ-bɗɬ/bɗɬna</td>
<td>gushingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sara-sara/sarna</td>
<td>speedily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gabknu</td>
<td>all of a sudden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasknu</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girna</td>
<td>whirling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumna</td>
<td>quietly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Those that occurs in repetition.

e.g. :

ji:ji: sound while raining
piki-piki hemitation of looking at things
gapa-gapa gulping food rapidly
\( \ddot{d}\ddot{n} - \ddot{d}\ddot{n} \) ringing of a (big) bell
pici-pici sound of spitting
p\( \ddot{d} \ddot{d} \)-p\( \ddot{d} \ddot{d} \) sound imitating beating
tapa-tapa water falling drop by drop, etc.

Adverbs in general are indiclinables some adverbs take case endings and few other adverbs from a group by themselves they are as follows :

e.g. :

illi here
alli there
elli there
itta:ga this way
atta:ga that way
i:ga now
inm\( \chi \)le after wards
inm\( \chi \)ga after wards
m\( \chi \)ga up, above
avattu that day
ivattu  to day
hinde   back
itla:ga this side
atla:ga that side
ipțtu  this time
apțtu  that time, etc.