5.0 MODIFIERS

The modifiers are those forms which modify or qualify the meaning of nouns or verbs which follow them. They may be either simple (inherent) or derived. The noun modifiers are the adjectives and the verb modifiers are the adverbs.

5.1

\[
\text{Modifiers} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Adj} & - \text{N} \\
\text{Adv} & - \text{Vb}
\end{cases}
\]

The modifiers are classified as adjectives (Adj) if they are followed by nouns and as Adverbs (Adv) if they are followed by a verbs.

5.1.1

\[
\text{Adj} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Adj Simp} \\
\text{Adj Der}
\end{cases}
\]

The adjectives may be either simple adjectives or derived adjectives.

5.1.1.1

\[
\text{Adj Simp} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
\text{Adj Simp Col} \\
\text{Adj Simp Num} \\
\text{Adj Simp Qual} \\
\text{Adj Simp Quant} \\
\text{Adj Simp Dem} \\
\text{Adj Simp Int}
\end{cases}
\]

They simple adjectives are of six kinds namely the simple colour adjectives, simple numeral adjectives, simple quality adjective, simple quantity adjectives, simple a demonstrative adjectives and simple interrogative adjectives.
The simple colour adjectives are kempu, biLi etc.

Example:

- onduve:Le 'by chance'
- na:lkudikkku 'four directions'
- e:LuvarSa 'seven years'

The simple qualitative adjectives are kru:ra, ja:Na, mukhya, muruka, ha:Lu, hosa etc.

Example:

- kru:ramanusyaru 'cruel people'
- ja:Namaga 'wise son'
- mukhya:vatstu 'main subject'
- murukugu:Disalu 'damaged hut'
- ha:Lujana 'foolish people'
- hosame:STru 'new teacher'
The simple quantitative adjectives are iSTu, eSTo:, kalevu, bahaLa, ra:si, heccu, svalpa etc.

Example:
- iSTudina 'so far'
- eSTo:ka:la 'so much time'
- kelavuve:Le 'some times'
- 'bahaLa hottu 'much time'
- ra:si maNNu 'much soil'
- heccubele 'high price'
- svalpaka:la 'little time'

The simple demonstrative adjective is of two types namely simple remote demonstrative adjective and simple proximate demonstrative adjective.

The simple remote demonstrative adjective has the form a:.

Example:
- a:u:ru 'that village'
- a: mane 'that house'
- a: huDuga 'that boy'
5.1.1.5.2  Adj Simp Dem Prox → i:

The simple proximate demonstrative adjective has the form i:
Example:
   i:u:ru          'this village'
i: mane         'this house'
i: huDuga       'this boy'

5.1.1.6  Adj Simp Int → ya:va

The simple interrogative adjectives is ya:va.
Example:
   ya:vau:ru      'which village'
ya:vagaLige    'which time'

5.1.1.2
Adj Der  →  \[
\begin{align*}
\text{Adj Der} & < \ N \\
\text{Adj Der} & < \ Vb \\
\text{Adj Der} & < \ Num
\end{align*}
\]

The derived adjectives are of three types namely adjectives derived form nouns. Adjectives derived form verbs and Adjectives derived form numerals.

5.1.1.2.1

Adj Der < N → \[
\begin{align*}
\text{Adj Der} & < \ N \ App \\
\text{Adj Der} & < \ N \ Dm
\end{align*}
\]

The adjective derived form nouns may be formed either by apposition i.e. by standing just before another noun without explicit modification or modified by some derivative marker.
5.1.1.2.1.1

Adj Der < N App

The adjective derived by apposition tauru, ba:yi, ratna etc.

Example:
- taurumane 'woman's parents house'
- ba:yima:tu 'oral speech'
- ratnakambaLi 'diamond blanket'

5.1.1.2.1.2 Adj Der < N Dm → [-a:da]

The adjective derived form noun by adding derivative marker -a:da.

Example:
- agala-a:da > agalava:da 'wide'
  (MPR - 1)
- atantra-a:Da-stiti > atantrava:dastiti 'wide'
  (MPR - 1)

5.1.1.2.3

Adj Der < Num → 

The derived adjective form numeral is formed by the apposition i.e. the ordinal numeral stands before the noun to be qualified and function as an adjective. They are ondane:, eraDane: hattane:
Example:

- ondu-ane: > ondane: 'first' (MPR - 6)
- eraDu-ane: > eraDane: 'second' (MPR - 6)
- mu:ru-ane: > mu:rane: 'third' (MPR - 6)
- na:lku-ane: > na:lkane: 'fourth' (MPR - 6)
- a:du-ane: > aidane: 'fifth' (MPR - 6)
- a:ru-ane: > a:rane: 'sixth' (MPR - 6)
- e:Lu-ane: > e:Lane: 'seventh' (MPR - 6)
- eNTu-ane: > eNTane: 'eighth' (MPR - 6)
- ombattu-ane: > ombattane: 'ninth' (MPR - 6)
- hattu-ane: > hattane: 'tenth' (MPR - 6)

5.1.2.2 Adj Der < Vb → RP

The derived adjectives form verb are the relative participles. They function as adjectives.

Example:

- baruva samaya 'time of coming'
- he:Lida kelasa 'demanded work'

5.1.2

Adv → \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Simp} \\
\text{Der} \\
\text{Red}
\end{array}
\]
Adverbs may be classified as simple adverbs, derived adverbs and reduplicate adverbs.

5.1.2.1

\[
\text{Simp Adv} \rightarrow [\text{Adv T} \quad \text{Adv P} \quad \text{Adv M}]
\]

The simple adverbs may be further classified into adverb of time (Adv T), adverb of place (Adv P) and adverb of manner (Adv M) depending upon the type of modification they are providing to the verbs.

5.1.2.1.1 Adverb of time:

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

Example:

- indu 'today'
- i:ga 'now'
- a:ga 'than'
- baLika 'after words'
- ma:tra 'just'
- munde 'infront of'
- munce 'before'
- modalu 'before'
- nantara 'afterwards'
- na:Le 'tomorrow'
- sanje 'evening'

5.1.2.1.2 Adverb of Place:

The adverbs belong to this class provide information regarding the place in which action indicated by the verb takes place.
Example:
illi 'here'
i:cege 'this side'
eduru 'infrant'
alli 'there'
a:cege 'that side'
oLage 'in side'
baLige 'near'
du:ra 'far away'
keLage 'under or below'
me:le 'up or top'
mad¹ya 'middle'
munde 'front side'
naDuve 'at the center'
suttalu 'around'
hinde 'back side'
ho:rage 'out side'

5.1.2.1.3 Adverb of manner:

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

Example:
innu: 'still, yet'
aDDa 'cross'
be:ga 'quickly'
mellane 'softly'
same:ta 'along with'
sangaDa 'with'
* summane 'unnecessarily'
ri:ti 'way'

5.1.2.2 Derived Adverb:

Adv Der → [~ - a:gi]
The adverbs are derived from nouns or adjectives by adding the derivate marker ~ *a:gi.

**Example:**

- agala-a:gi > agalava:gi 'wide' (MPR - 1)
- gaTTi-a:gi > gaTTiya:gi 'strong' (MPR - 1)
- cenna-a:gi > cenna:gi 'well' (MPR - 7)
- siddb-a:gi > siddava:gi 'prepared' (MPR - 1)
- st'bira-a:gi > st'irava:gi 'fixed' (MPR - 1)
- višeSa-a:gi > vešeSava:gi 'specially' (MPR - 1)

### 5.1.2.3 Reduplicated Adverbs:

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

**Example:**

- bage-bage-a:gi > bage bageya:gi 'in different way' (MPR - 1)
- duDi-duDidu > duDiduDidu 'over working'
- du:ra-durave > du:radu:rave 'at a distance'
- sa:lu-sa:la:gi > sa:lusa:la:gi 'in a row'
- sum-sumne > sumsumne 'unnecessarily'
- va:ra-va:ra > va:rava:ra 'every week'

#### 3.1.2.3.1 ONOMATOPOEIC FORMS

Onomatopoeic forms are formed by imitating certain sounds as perceived by the speech community.

**Examples:**

- pade:pade: 'often'
- paTapaTa 'noice'
pakapaka 'opening the mouth in pain'
paLapaLa 'began to shine'
baDabaDa 'quickly'
baNabaNa 'empty'
barabara 'hastily'
bhogabhoga 'intensely burning'
dapadapa 'with heavy steps'
dabadaba 'suddenly'
dagadaga 'brightly'
duruduru 'frightened way'
dododokane 'in abundance'
doLadoLa 'continuously flowing'
dagadaga 'burning'
DavaDava 'heart was beating very fast'
kulukulu 'laughing too much'
gijigiji 'crowd'
gelugelu 'very happy'
gaTTane 'drinking (imitation sound)'
gaDagaDa 'began to tremble'
larigari 'stiff'
garrane tirugi 'having suddenly turned'
gusugusu 'murmur'
caTTane 'suddenly'
calacalane 'with a gush'
jallanta 'a kind of sound'
ecge 'with disgust'
milamila 'restlessly'
mataTTa 'angrily'
sarakkane 'quickly'
sarasara 'quickly'
soraksorak 'one kind of sound'