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.

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

The modifiers are classified as adjectives (Adj) if they are followed by nouns and 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

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

The simple adjectives are of six kinds namely the simple colour adjectives, simple numeral adjectives, simple quality adjectives, simple quantity adjectives, simple demonstrative adjectives and simple interrogative adjectives.

5.1.1.1.1

\[
\text{Adj Simp Col} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Kempu} \\ \text{bili} \\ \text{ka:r} \end{cases}
\]
The simple colour adjectives are kempu, biːji and kaːr.

Example:

Kempu gularbi  ‘red rose’
bilijana  ‘white people’
Kaːrmugilu  ‘dark cloud’

The simple numeral adjectives are ondu, muːru, naːlkı and eːlu.

Example:

Ondusala  ‘one time’
muːrnaːma  ‘three marks of Vishnu’
naːlkudikkı  ‘four directions’
eːluːra  ‘seven villages’

The simple qualitative adjectives are gujja, cindi, gaːtti and hosa.

Examples:

gujjaːne  ‘rogue elephant’
cindi/baːtte  ‘torn cloth’
gaːtti /haːlu  ‘pure milk’(thick milk)
hosa/bele  ‘new crop’
The simple quantitative adjectives are istu, estu, bahalə, aru, konc, halavu, and heccu.

Examples:

- istu dina: 'so far' (so many day)
- estu dina: 'how many days'
- bahalə dina: 'many days'
- arugalige: '1/2 a second'
- końcvele: 'little time'
- halavu bage: 'many types'
- heccu beç: 'more crop'

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

5.1.1.5.1 Adj Simp Dem Re→a:

The simple remote demonstrative adjective has the form a:

Examples:

- a:betta: 'that hill'
- a:balji: 'that creeper'
- a:nadi: 'that river'
5.1.1.5.2 Adj Simp Dem Prox \( \rightarrow \) i:

The simple proximate demonstrative adjective has the form i:

Example:

- i:betta 'this hill'
- i:balji 'this creeper'
- i:nadi 'this river'

5.1.1.6 Adj Simp Int \( \rightarrow \) ya:va, es\( \text{\'tu} \)

The simple interrogative adjectives are ya:va and es\( \text{\'tu} \).

- yava pra:\( \text{\'ni} \) 'which animal'
- ya:va\( \text{\'ta:yi} \) 'which mother'
- es\( \text{\'tu} \) ka:la 'how much time'

5.1.2

\[
\begin{aligned}
\text{Adj Der} & \rightarrow \\
\text{Adj Der} < \text{N} & \\
\text{Adj Der} < \text{Vb} & \\
\text{Adj Der} < \text{Num} &
\end{aligned}
\]

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

5.1.2.1

\[
\begin{aligned}
\text{Adj Der} < \text{N} & \rightarrow \\
\text{Adj Der} < \text{N App} & \\
\text{Adj Der} < \text{N Dm} &
\end{aligned}
\]

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

Adj Der < N App →

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{uri} \\
\text{kallu} \\
\text{ba:yı} \\
\text{ratha}
\end{array}
\]

The adjective derived by apposition uri, kallu, ba:yı, ratha etc.

Example:

- uriba:du 'Dried meat'
- kallu de:varu 'stone god' (idol)
- ba:yı ma:tu 'oral speech'
- ratnakamblaţi 'diamond blanket' (carpet)

5.1.1.2.1.2 Adj Der < N Dm → a:da

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

Example:

- hanţu - a:da > hanţa:da 'ripe'

(MPR-6)

5.1.1.2.2 Adj Der < Vb → R.P.

The derived adjectives from verbs are the relative participles. They function as adjectives.

Example:

- ke:jida sa:lava 'loan demanded'
- huttuva samaya 'time of birth'

5.1.1.2.3

Adj Der < Num →

\[
\begin{array}{l}
ondane: \\
erađane: \\
------- \\
hattane: \\
nu:rane:
\end{array}
\]
The derived adjective from numeral is formed by apposition i.e., the ordinal numeral stands before the noun to be qualified and function as an adjective. They are ondane:, erađane:, hattane:, nu:rane:.

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Form</th>
<th>Adjective Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ondu - ane:</td>
<td>ondane:</td>
<td>'first'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eradu- ane:</td>
<td>erađane:</td>
<td>'second'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu:ru ane:</td>
<td>mu:rane:</td>
<td>'third'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:lkku - ane:</td>
<td>na:lkane</td>
<td>'fourth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aidu - ane:</td>
<td>aidane:</td>
<td>'fifth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:ru - ane:</td>
<td>a:rane:</td>
<td>'sixth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:lu - ane:</td>
<td>e:la:ne:</td>
<td>'seventh'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ențu - ane</td>
<td>ențane:</td>
<td>'eighth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ombattu - ane:</td>
<td>ombattane:</td>
<td>'ninth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hattu - ane:</td>
<td>hattane:</td>
<td>'tenth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu:ru - ane:</td>
<td>nu:rane:</td>
<td>'hundred'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MPR 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.2

```
Adv →
[ Simp ]
[ Der ]
[ Red ]
```
Adverbs may be classified as simple adverbs, derived adverbs and reduplicate adverbs.

5.1.2.1

\[\text{Simp Adv} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Adv T} \\ \text{Adv P} \\ \text{Adv M} \end{bmatrix} \]

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:

- ivattu 'today'
- i:ga 'now'
- andu 'that day'
- avattu 'than'
- a:ga 'then'
- muñce 'before'
- modalu 'before'
- 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 the action indicated by the verb takes place.
Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illi</td>
<td>'here'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eduru</td>
<td>'infront'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alli</td>
<td>'there'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:ce</td>
<td>'that side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olage</td>
<td>'inside'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du:ra</td>
<td>'far away'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelage</td>
<td>'below'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kone</td>
<td>'last'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me:le</td>
<td>'top'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madd:ya</td>
<td>'middle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munde</td>
<td>'in front'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:duve</td>
<td>'at the centre'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sutta</td>
<td>'around'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hinde</td>
<td>'back side'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horage</td>
<td>'out side'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jo:ra:gi</td>
<td>'loudly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunçu</td>
<td>'limp'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:da</td>
<td>'cross'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:ga</td>
<td>'quickly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mellane</td>
<td>'softly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r:i:ti</td>
<td>'way'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.2.2 Derived Adverb:

Adv Der → [−− a:gi]

The adverbs are derived from nouns or adjectives by adding derivative marker ~ - a:gi.
Example:

- kana - a:gi  >  kanava:gi  ‘particle’  (MPR 1)
- gatti - a:gi  >  gattiya:gi  ‘loudly’  (MPR 1)
- cenna - a:gi  >  cenna:gi  ‘well’  (MPR 1)
- kasa - a:gi  >  kasava:gi  ‘as dust’  (MPR 1)
- sulabha - a:gi  >  sulabhavagi  ‘easily’  (MPR 1)

5.1.2.3 Reduplicated Adverbs:

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

Example:

- pudhi - pudhi-a:gi  >  pudhipudhiya:gi  ‘powdery’
- banha - banha:da  >  banhabanha:da  ‘colourful’
- sanha-sanha:vu  >  sanhasanha:vu  ‘very small’
- sa:lu - sa:la:gi  >  sa:lusa:la:gi  ‘in lines’

5.1.2.3.1 Onomatopoeic Forms:

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

Examples:

- pakapaka  -  ‘loudly’
- bada:da  -  ‘quickly’
- birabirane  -  ‘speedily’
- takatakane  -  ‘joy full’
- dalada:la  -  ‘gushing out’
- da:da:da  -  ‘to make noise’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tubakkane</td>
<td>'suddenly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'agad'aga</td>
<td>'glowful'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'arad'arad'ara</td>
<td>'jerking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaṭaṇe</td>
<td>'quickly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gakken</td>
<td>'suddenly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaḍagadā</td>
<td>'trembled'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cangane</td>
<td>'gallaping'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cakkane</td>
<td>'suddenly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loca</td>
<td>'a kind of sound' (omen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latalata</td>
<td>'broken into pieces'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ravarava</td>
<td>'brightly'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>