CHAPTER SIX

ADVERB
Chapter VI

ADVERB

6.0 Adverbs, in Santali, irrespective of their position in a sentence are modifiers. In some cases they modify the verb and sometimes the whole clause.

6.1 Formation of adverbs. On the formal domain the adverbs may be classified into three classes, viz. (i) simple; (ii) derivative and (iii) miscellaneous.

6.1.1 Simple adverbs: To this category belong a number of words, simple and indecomposable, functioning as adverbs; e.g.

usara 'quickly' usara kami-mE 'do quickly'
dome 'very much' dome-ko rak'-ed-a 'they are crying very much'
logon 'hurriedly' logon hatao-mE 'take hurriedly'
eskar 'alone' eskar tahBn bah boge-a 'staying alone is not good'
rehak 'presently' rehak'-e hijuk'-a 'he will go presently'
tis 'when' tis-em hijuk'-a 'when will you come?'

nit 'now' nit-ge uni-rEn daBra-ko atkir-et'-ko-a
'right now they are running away with his bullocks' 1

1. nit 'now' is also attested in our data in the form of nitok', with the suffix /-ok'/.
Immediately on being called he came.

First, previously first bring the two bullocks.

Then he came.

Why are you rejoicing?

At present they are cultivating paddy.

This year he will come home.

In old days they were making salt.

He fell down suddenly.

At first give to the guests.

Id.

He beats me daily.

Then I was beating him.

Tell first.

They are judging well.

Come a little after.

Go anywhere.
6.1.2 Derivative adverbs. Adverbs which are formed from demonstrative elements, interrogative pronouns and numerals adding formative elements are grouped under derivative adverbs. Demonstrative adverbs of manner, interrogative adverbs of manner (only one instance) — a hapaxlegomenon and adverb of frequency fall into this category. E.g.,

moška 'thus' moška alo-m ray-a 'do not say thus'

onka't 'in that very manner' onke-tə aji din polom-en-a 'many days are gone in that way'

onka 'in that way' onka kami-m 'do in that way'

hanka't 'in that way' hanka-tə curok'-m 'go round that way'

hanka 'in that way' hanka-ko galmarao-kan-a 'they are conversing that way'

neška/ninka 'just in this way' neška/lai-m 'say (just) in this way'

enka/inka 'just in that way' enka/inka-baris tahö-oco/haco-a-m 'let it remain thus'

ceka/cika 'how' ceka/cika hoyuk'-a 'how it will be /how it is?'

ceka/cika-tə-m calak'-a 'how will you go?'

mit'dhao 'once' uni mit'dhao höc'-lena 'he came once'

6.1.3 To this miscellaneous class belong different types of formations which are used as adverbs.
a. Words with the suffix /-E/ are used as adverbs:

usgratE hEc'en-a-e 'he came quickly'

logoutE hijuk'-mE 'come hurriedly'

maratE jom-le-m 'eat first'

cartE kani-mE 'do sincerely'

uni cartE nai-an-a-e 'he watched sincerely'

ekkalatE kor-got'-ked-a 'he spoke instantly'

uni botortE dar-le-a-e 'he had fled in fear'

kusitE-ru sendra calao-len-a 'they had gone together for hunting'

's at once skin grew in that joined bone'

lehate-laR jom-le-ge taiomtE-laR oalak'-a 'first we (dl) eat afterwards we will go'.

b. Words with the suffix /-rE/ are used as adverbs:

tinrE goe'en-a-e 'when he died?'

unran dal-e-kan-tahE/tahEkan-a 'then I was beating him'
laharE uni gidra dal-o-me 'first beat that boy'
uni laharE mena-e-a 'he is in front'
sameirE henak'-a 'It is there in front'
tayomrE okse h5 banuk'-ko-a 'there are none in the back'
dak' sur/sorrE menak'-a 'water is near'
bhitirE doh-akan-a 'it kept in side'

C. Reduplicated words with the suffix */-tê/ are used as adverbs:
peri paritE kami-mê 'do by turns'
bei baite harak'-a 'it will grow gradually'
monÊ monêtê mën-an-o-e 'he said in mind'

D. Reduplicated words are used as adverbs:
kac'kac' dak'-et-tahBc'-e / tahBkan-a-e 'it was raining a little'
logon logon sënakan-mê 'go quickly'
uni gharic' gharic'-e hijuk'-kan-a ar calak'-kan-a 'he is constantly coming and going'

jhomor jhomor-e dedak'-kan-a 'it is raining heavily'
jadam jadam dak'-ed-a 'it is raining continuously'
Words along with their echo counterparts are used adverbs:

- hakopako hijuk'mé 'some quickly'
- atupatu kamé 'do quickly'
- harapharé saprák'mé
- căp' már dhuti bódok'mé
- jahátahá alom gitij-a

Gminated verb stems with the suffix /-tÉ/ are used as adverbs.

- sënók' sënók'-tÉ-e mën-ked-a 'while going he said'
- sérén serentÉ-e calak'-kan-tahÉcoh' tahékana 'while going he was singing'
- calao, caloctÉ birdhere-rÉ jan-ko män-ked-a 'while going they got the bone beside to forest'
- uni rak'rak'tÉ calak'ken-a-e 'while crying he is going'.
- in am-songÉ katha mën ménkÉ hóq'-len-a 'while talking with you I had come'.

6.1.3.1 In the Southern dialect /-tÉ/ is added to the gminated intransitive verb roots, as sën sënÉ 'while going', calao caloctÉ 'while going', while in the Northern dialect /-t5/ is added to gminated intransitive verb stems, as calak' calak'tÉ 'while going'. There is no such variation in case of the transitive verbs.
6.2 Types of adverb. Semantically, adverbs may be classified into the following groups: (i) adverb of manner; (ii) adverb of location and direction; (iii) adverb of time; (iv) causal adverbs and (v) adverb of frequency.

(i) Adverbs of manner are used to modify the verb and the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>usara</th>
<th>logon</th>
<th>'quickly'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usaratE</td>
<td>logontE</td>
<td>'hurriedly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eskar</td>
<td>bai baiT</td>
<td>'slowly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pariparitE</td>
<td>hakopako</td>
<td>'by turns'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harEpbarE</td>
<td>atupatu</td>
<td>'quickly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cãrãmãrã</td>
<td>gharic'gharic'</td>
<td>'sincerely'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cãrtE</td>
<td>mit'tE</td>
<td>'sincerely'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekKaltE</td>
<td>noKka</td>
<td>'at once, instantly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onka</td>
<td>henka</td>
<td>'in that way'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neKka/nikã</td>
<td>enka/inka</td>
<td>'(just) thus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceKka/cikã</td>
<td></td>
<td>'how'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Adverbs of location and direction generally modify the whole sentence.

| sorrã/sorrã | 'near' |
| cãnginã | leharã | 'far' |
|             | 'in front' |
(iii) Adverb of time.

nahak 'presently'

jinr 'when, at what time'

dinam 'dailly'

ahinah 'a little after'

nEs 'this year'

pahil/polo 'formerly'

marι 'previously, before'

lahatE 'formerly, before'

tayjmr 'afterwards'

(iv) Causal adverb.

botort 'in fear'

bhabnat 'in grief'

kusitE 'in joy'

raskatE 'in joy'
6.3 The postposition / leka / 'like' may be used with the demonstrative adverbs of manner, noňka, onka, hanka, neňka/ninka and enka/inka resulting in noňkaleka, onka leka, hanka leka, neňka leka/enka leka/inka leka without any difference in meaning and use. The addition of the suffix /-tE/ to these i.e. noňka leka, onka leka etc. gives emphasis to the manner in which the action takes place. E.g.

noňka lekatE tanboco/boco-se-mE 'let him stay in this very manner'
onka lekatE mEn-mE sE 'say in that very manner'
hanka lekatE calaoco/boco-se-mE 'let him go in that very manner'
neňka/ninka lekatE calak! baň ganok'-a 'it will not be possible to go in this very manner.'
enka/inka lekatE bujhE-ked-e-aH 'I made him understand in that very manner.'

6.3.1 The postposition / leka/ 'like' can also be added to the inanimate interrogative pronoun cet'/tit 'What', along with the suffix /-tE/, carrying the meaning 'in what manner', e.g.

cet'/tit lekatE calaoco hoyuk'-a 'how, in what manner going will be done'
6.1 The suffix /-tE/ is also added to noňka, onka, hanke, nenka/ninka, onka/inke, ceka/cikë, giving the sense of direction in which the action will take place; e.g.

noňkatE sëmk'2-më 'go by thus'
onkatE hijuk'2-më 'come by that way'
hankatE rörgot'2-ked-a-e 'he spoke in that manner, way'
ceka/cikatE-m rör-a 'how will you speak'
enka/inkatE dak' calao-en-a-e 'it rained in that direction'

6.5 The postposition /katE/ can also be added to the manner adverbs just mentioned (vide 6.2(i)) giving the sense of 'doing' resembling the adverbial formation of Bengali in /koria/ or /kore/:

noňka katE idiy-më 'take away in this way manner'
onka katE durup'2-më 'sit in that manner'
cëkakatE/cikakatE bóyuk'2-n 'how it will be done'.