CHAPTER 6
INDECLINABLES

6.0 GENERAL

In the present chapter all such stems as are not inflected for gender, number, person, case tense, etc. are described. On the basis of the grammatical function, they can be classified into adverbs, adjectives, connectives, post-positions, interrogatives, interjections, vocatives and clitics.

6.1 ADVERBS

As in Telugu, adverbs in Telangi are set off by their syntactic function as modifiers of the verb or as complements to verb phrases. Since they do not carry inflection ending they will be treated as indeclinables. In the following examples, simple and complex adverbs are shown in their indeclinable form. On semantic grounds, they are shown as adverbs of time, place and manner.

(a) Adverbs of time.

/ mari / 'again'
wa:ndu mari ra:le:ndu 'He did not come again'
/jap:una / 'early' 'soon'
/jap:una ram:i - 'come soon'
/u:ndi / 'always'
wa:ndu u:ndi ta:ngta:ndu - 'He always drinking'
Adverbs of place:
/ andu / ' there '
ne:mu andu ra :nu ' dont come there '

Adverb of manner:
/ wa:rega / ' separately '
wa:nda wa:rega undangayi:nu ' he is living separately '
/ ba : nga / ' well '
adi bainga wendo:ga le:nu ' she is not cooking well '

8.2 ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in the dialect are set off chiefly for
their syntactic function as attributes to the nouns that follow
them ( see 6.2 ) All adjectives, whether they are simple, complex
or compound do not carry verbal or nominal inflectional endings.
So they have to be treated as indeclinables.

(a) Simple Adjectives:

They are monomorphic adjectives which act as attributes
to nouns. They are not inflected for gender, number or case.

3rd pers singular:

Masculine: manci pi:na:ni:nu ' good by '
Femi: manci koravadi ' good hill woman '
Nueter: manci ili:u ' good house '
3rd person plural:

Masc: manci pinawandlu 'good boys'
Fem: manci andawaru 'good women'
Neut: manci wandalu 'good colonies'

(b) Complex adjectives:

Whatever is the morphological structure of the complex adjective (see 6.2), once it is formed by any of the processes available in the dialect, it remains uninflected.

nalenti eire korawadu 'black hill man'
ereti ciire 'red sari'
iti:mi jami 'sweet guava'
(w) urkeiti wa:ndu (male) 'one who runs'
(w) urkeiti andadi (female) 'one who runs'
a:ndeti wa:ru 'those who play'

(c) Compound Adjectives.

Compound adjectives made of adjective adjective (repetatives) also remain uninflected for any grammatical category.

gila gila talapi:ta 'very soft pillow'
bargu bargu matlu 'very rough hill'
Some of the words and particles in the dialect function as coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. They cannot occur independently. A few of them are inflected verbs which are not further inflected for this function.

(a) Co-ordinating connectives.

\texttt{\textit{nuni}} 'and'

\texttt{waindu konccm dut ram poyna\textendash ndu. \textit{nuni} da\textendash ngina talam ninu walamu cu\textendash sinai\textendash 

\texttt{\textit{He went to some distance and saw the trap from the hiding place.}}

\texttt{\textit{nu}} 'and'

\texttt{wandu nu ne\textendash nu ra\textendash ngayina \textendash mu} 'he and I am coming'

\texttt{kanka} 'therefore', 'because'

\texttt{kankaw\textendash waindu intiki magudu poyna\textendash ndu} 'so he returned home'.

\texttt{\textit{wain\textendash ra\textendash ngayindi kanka ne\textendash nu ra\textendash ng\textendash aw\textendash a\textendash nu}} 'because it is raining, I will not come.'

\texttt{\textit{gani}} 'but'

\texttt{ne\textendash nu re\textendash lu bandi} \texttt{cusina\textendash nu} \texttt{\textit{gani ek\textendash a le\textendash ndu}} 'I saw the train but did not climb.'

\texttt{O\textendash - - - 0} 'either' 'or'

\texttt{ne\textendash m\textendash o wand - o wastai\textendash mu} 'either or or he will come'.

\texttt{O\textendash - - -(neg) 0} 'whether or not'

\texttt{waindu wacina\textendash nd\textendash o le\textendash nd - i cepi\textendash nu} 'Tell whether he came or not'
(b) **Subordinating connectives**

An independent clause is reduced to a subordinate clause when it is connected to the main clause by one of the following two connections:

\[(\text{anu 1})\]

- **anti** 'having said' 'that' (literally) (see 7.1.2.3.1)

- **e:tit:ainki werustav -anti -te:mel\:i du:p\:i:t\:e nadi\:g\:i\:ndi** 'The tortoise asked the deer (that) why are you afraid'

\[(\text{anu te})\]

- **an\:te** 'if said' (see 7.1.2.3.6.)

At the morphological level this is a conditional form of 'say'. But in its syntactic function it converts an independent clause into a conditional clause Example:

- **me:m\:o\:i\:ng ayi\: tam\:-ont\:e - nam\:umi believe (us) (if we say), we will be going.'**

\[O\; (\text{correlative})\]

- **endu poyina indo cep\:umi tell where he went'**

8.4 **Post positions**

As has been mentioned earlier (7.1.1.1.3 b) post positions in the dialect are free lexical items which have semantic identity. Since they are not inflected for any category, they will be treated as indeclinables.
lo:mpala inti lo:mpala 'in house'
ninci met:u ninci 'from hill'
daini to 'with her'

8.5. INTERROGATIVES

Interrogative like endu, 'where';
silanga 'how', endiku 'whether'; entointi 'how much'
do not carry either verbal or nominal inflections and so they are to be classed among indeclinables.

8.6 INTERJECTIONS

The following interjections noticed in the dialect express the emotion or mood of the speaker. It may, however, be mentioned that they are subjective and are not universally found in the dialect.

ara-ara

This indicates emotions of pity, sorrow and fear.

avyo expresses fear sometimes and surprise at other times.

ai expresses the hearer's attention and sometimes his assent or acceptance.

8.7 CLITICS

Clitics are phonologically bound to syntactic constructions. But they have mobility enough to go with any class of words. They express the tones of address (vocative), familiarity and
interrogation. It may be mentioned that more than the segmental phonology of the clitic, it is the intonational inflection and voice modulation that signal the modality that any clitic stands for.

0: (vocative)
ay: 0; 0' father'
aw: 0; 0' mother'

This is often found in free variation with ai, which is a vocative clitic in Standard Telugu.

ra:
This is a form of addressing a familiar person or subordinates and inferiors. This may be compared with Telugu rai

At the end of the sentences which end in verbs these two clitics signal the modality of declaration. Example: waminda ndi ai 'he cooked'

a:
At the end of the sentence ending in verb, this expresses interrogation, especially when there is no question word.

wamind ninia waminda ndi ai 'did he come yesterday'

ne: (emphatic clitic)

ne: and its allomorph ai convey emphatic sense when they come at the end of words.
Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ne : n e:</td>
<td>(emphatic)</td>
<td>'I'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me : m e:</td>
<td>(emphatic)</td>
<td>'we'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni : w e:</td>
<td>(&quot; )</td>
<td>'you (sing)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi : r e:</td>
<td>(&quot; )</td>
<td>'you (pl)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa : nd e:</td>
<td>(&quot; )</td>
<td>'he'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap : und e:</td>
<td>(&quot; )</td>
<td>'them'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip : und e:</td>
<td>(&quot; )</td>
<td>'now'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba : nga ne:</td>
<td>(&quot; )</td>
<td>'well'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man : ciga ne:</td>
<td>(&quot; )</td>
<td>'good'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>