CHAPTER IX

ADJECTIVES
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ADJECTIVES

9.1. An attribute to a noun may be called as an adjective. It occurs always before a noun and acts as a qualifier of the noun immediately following it. It may or may not carry an adjectival suffix.

Like noun and verb roots there are adjectival roots which occur only as adjectives. Such roots may be called as (A) simple-adjectives. Adjectives which carry adjectival suffixes, adjectival forms which are morphologically predictable before certain nouns and adjectives derived by dropping the final syllables of certain noun roots may be called as (B) derived adjectives. Noun and verb roots, the genitive case forms of nouns which are used as adjectives may be called as (C) adjectives by function.

(A) Simple adjectives may be sub divided as follows:

(1) Demonstrative adjectives.
(2) Interrogative adjectives.
(3) Numerical adjectives.
(4) Qualitative adjectives.

(B) Derived adjectives may be subdivided as follows:

(1) Adjectives with the suffix-ya
(2) Noun roots with -ili suffix
(3) Ordinal numbers.
(4) Attributes of morphologically predictable form.
(5) Adjectives derived by dropping the final syllables of certain noun roots.
Adjectives by function may be subdivided as follows:

1. Noun and verb roots used as adjectives.
2. Genitive case forms of nouns
3. Attributive participles.

9.1.1. Simple adjectives:

9.1.1.1 Demonstrative adjectives:

a: 'that'

a:irul 'that night'
a:irvar 'those two persons'
a:kubje 'that hump backed female'
a:guuni 'that hump backed female'
a:tande 'that father'
a:devi 'that queen'
a:padukegal 'those wooden shoes or slippers'
a:pe#sar 'that name'
a:bayake 'that desire'
a:muni 'that ascetic'
a:sati 'that wife'
a:svapna 'that dream'
a:sikse 'that punishment'
a:kaike 'that kaike'
a:raivana 'that raivana'

aikatran & to the reason
akas sandsunrara ra tri 'that beautiful moon light
night'

ainabho: nauke 'that space ship'
aprabhuva: jne 'that king's order'
abai: lyev 'that life'
asbhavapatham 'that grand way'
amugil 'that cloud'
aramajata: airalam 'that silver mountain'

i: 'This'
i: irul 'this night'
i: kan 'this eye'
i:satige 'to this situation'
i: go:1 'this sorrow'
i: calige 'to this coldness or chill'
i: janmadol 'in this birth'
i: pilegangel 'this ruined eyes'
i: megal 'this daughter'
i: ivanam 'this forest'
i: vattu 'this time or period'
i: site 'this site'
i: suva: airte 'this good news'

u: 'this (in the middle)'
usatiya 'of this (in the middle) wife'
9.1.1.2. Interrogative adjectives.

aíva 'what? which? aíra 'whom'?
aíva duhkha 'which sorrow or distress'
aíra sampadam 'whose wealth?'
ára miśral 'to whom it reserved'?
aíro bādāgarandadi 'to look to northern persons'

9.1.1.3. Numeral adjectives

or (C 'one'
orkade 'one side'
orkei 'one hand'
or kanam 'one moment, a moment'
or tapahsakti 'one ascetic power, an ascetic power'
or dalam 'one army, an army'
or dinam 'one day, a day'
or pagal 'one daytime'
ondu 'one'
ondu paspaman 'one sin, a sin'
ondu sul 'one time, a turn'
ondesal 'one petal'
ir(C, ir (V, in (nu:ru 'two'
irkeygal 'two hands'
irkela 'two sides or both sides'
irjade 'two plaits'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irtanda</td>
<td>'two troops'</td>
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<tr>
<td>irpettiD</td>
<td>'twenty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irba:ya khadga</td>
<td>'two sided sword'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iir aidu</td>
<td>'two fives i.e. ten'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imuru</td>
<td>'two hundred'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eral</td>
<td>'two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eral pagal</td>
<td>'two day-times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eradu</td>
<td>'two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eradu madi</td>
<td>'two times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eradu sul</td>
<td>'two times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miu (C)</td>
<td>'three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mujaga</td>
<td>'three worlds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muivar</td>
<td>'three persons'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muir (C)</td>
<td>'three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muir canam</td>
<td>'three moment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muir tale</td>
<td>'three heads'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muiru</td>
<td>'three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muiru los:kagal</td>
<td>'three worlds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muiru voltum</td>
<td>'three times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muiru sul</td>
<td>'three times'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nal</td>
<td>'four'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalvar</td>
<td>'four persons'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nalwattu</td>
<td>'forty'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ai 'five'
aivar 'five persons'
aivattu 'fifty'
aidu 'five'
aidu divasagalol 'within five days'
a:ri 'six'
a:rvattu 'sixty'
e:lo 'seven'
e:lo kadalgal 'seven seas'
e:lo pascal 'seven day-times'
e:re 'eight'
e:re desege 'to eight directions'
embattu 'eighty'
ombattu 'nine'
ombattu sul 'nine times'
pattu 'ten'
pattaine 'ten elephants'
pattu tale 'ten heads'
pattu sul 'ten times'
padi 'ten'
padina:lkul 'fourteen'
padina:ru 'sixteen'
nuər  'hundred'
uər iruk  'hundred nights'
uər pagal  'hundred days'
uər madi  'hundred times'

nuəru  'hundred'
uəru yəjana  'hundred yōjanas'
uəru upanyasa: sagal  'hundred lectures'

prathama  'first'
prathama kiranam  'first ray of light'
prat ama dinada  'of the first day'
prathama dūtan  'the first messenger'

eːka  'one'
eːkaːngi  'of one member, alone'
eːkaviːkana  'one sight'
eːkaveːni  'a braid of hair'

dvitiːyam  'two'
dvitiːyam dinam  'second day'

trai, tri (C  'three'
traiːloːkya  'three worlds'
traibhuvana  'three worlds'
trijagat  'three worlds'
trijaganmaːte  'goddess parvati of three worlds'
trineːstre  'three-eyed woman i.e. feminine form of trineːstra (lord śiva)
Catur, Caitur "four"

caturdasa "fourteen"
caturmukham "four faced ie. lord Brahma"
catuspadi "four legged animal"
caitur ma:sa "a period of four months"

panca "five"

panca:psareyar "five apsaras"
panca sikharagal "five peaks of a mountain"
panca:ndriyamagal "five sense organs"
panca:sema:nigal "five laders of an army"

s:oa "six"

s:oa:das:aa "sixteen"

sapta "seven"

sapta te:jiya "of seven horses"
sapta sa:ngara "seven oceans"

asta "eight"

asta siddhigal "eight supernatural powers"

nava "nine"

nava ma:sa "nine months"

da:aa "ten"
da:aa ko:ti "ten crores"
da:aa ma:sa "ten months"
da:aa mukham "ten faces"
sata 'hundred'

'sata mukham' 'hundred faces'
'sata yojanada' 'of hundred yojanas'
'sata koiti' 'hundred crores'

sahasra 'thousand'

'sahasra kse' 'thousand eyed person i.e. Indra
'sahasra su' 'thousand breaths or lives'
'sahasra tanti:nikvanam' 'the sound of thousand strings'
'sahasra riitiya' 'of thousand ways'

laksa 'lakh'

'laksa:palaksa' 'lakh's together'
laksa:palaksa hastamgal 'lakhs together or palms'

koiti 'crore'

'koiti yanukoiti' 'crores together'
'koiti koitiya' 'of crores together'
'koiti kara kamalam' 'lotus like crores or hands'

9.1.1.4. Qualitative adjectives:

su (C) 'good'

'su:svara' 'good voice'
suvapna 'good dream, auspicious dream'
sukumara 'good son, a beautiful youth'
sukrita 'good work'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>susvaːgata</td>
<td>'well come'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sukeːmi</td>
<td>'perfect healthed person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>susamдра</td>
<td>'good wind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suːruta</td>
<td>'well heard'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suːroːni</td>
<td>'having beautiful hips'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supatham</td>
<td>'good way'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sukaːranam</td>
<td>'good reason'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suvaːrte</td>
<td>'good news'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>susamaya</td>
<td>'good time'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugati</td>
<td>'good condition'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugandhi</td>
<td>'sweet smell, fragrant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sumenas</td>
<td>'good mind'</td>
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<tr>
<td>dur</td>
<td>'bad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duravasaːna</td>
<td>'bad death'</td>
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<tr>
<td>durgati</td>
<td>'bad condition or situation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durabhimaːna</td>
<td>'ill founded and offensive pride'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durgama</td>
<td>'difficult to be subdued'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durbalate</td>
<td>'weak, feeble'</td>
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<tr>
<td>durːhatane</td>
<td>'difficult of occurrence'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durmoːha</td>
<td>'bewildered, infatuated, bad love'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durvaːrte</td>
<td>'bad news'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durvijnaːna</td>
<td>'bad science, evil science'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durgandha</td>
<td>'bad smell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dur niːrgal</td>
<td>'bad waters'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durmaranam</td>
<td>'bad death'</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tarn (V) 'cool'</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tannelar</td>
<td>'cool breeze'</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nall (V 'good')</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nellunisu</td>
<td>'good food'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bal (C 'strong', big)

bal grade 'big club'
bal pade 'strong army'

bal (C, bell (V 'white'

belnore 'white foam'
belvakki 'white bird'
belludé 'white dress'

dall 'widely spread, raging'
dalluri 'raging fire'

kadu (C, katt (V, strong, excess, hard

kadu badva 'very poor'
katt a1 'strong man'

mom 'grand' (in the sense of children's children)

mom magan 'grand son'
mom meri 'grand young one of an animal'

nidu (C 'long'

nidugan 'an elongated eye'

ni1:1 (C 'long'

ni1:1 galugal 'long bamboo rod or stake'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Icelandic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kar (C)</td>
<td>ka:ṛ (V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kar moga</td>
<td>'black face'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kar oðal</td>
<td>'black body'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:rirul</td>
<td>'dark night'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per (C)</td>
<td>peir (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per da:ri</td>
<td>'big way'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peir be:ne</td>
<td>'severe pain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in (C)</td>
<td>'sweet'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incara</td>
<td>'sweet sound'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ken (d,n,g)</td>
<td>kem (m,)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kendalir</td>
<td>'red shoots'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemmir</td>
<td>'red moustache'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kengari</td>
<td>'red water'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kemmi:se</td>
<td>'red feather'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cembon</td>
<td>'red gold'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cendar</td>
<td>'red shoots'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cennir</td>
<td>'red water'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ela</td>
<td>'tender'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ela late</td>
<td>'tender creeper'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posa</td>
<td>'new'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posa kodali</td>
<td>'new axe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posa male</td>
<td>'new rain'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nali  'smooth'

nalidoil  'smooth arm'

kiru  'small'
kirugajja  'small work'
kiruvakki  'small bird'
kiruvareya  'young age'

kudu  'curved, bent'
kuduroidil  'curved stick'
kudubil  'curved bow'

hon (C, hom (C  'gold'
hondalige  'golden basin'
hommanju  'golden fog'
hombanpa  'golden colour'
hombatte  'golden way'

hosa  'new'
hosa hannu  'new fruit'
hosa ha:lu  'fresh milk'

brihat, brihad,  'great, large'
brihat kriti  'great work'
brihad gîte  'great poem'
brihad daréanam  'great vision'
brihad bala  'great strength'
maha: 'great, large'

maha:kavi 'great poet'
maha:ka:vyā 'great epic'
maha:sakti 'great power'
maha:sabhe 'great assembly'

9.1.2. Derived adjectives

9.1.2/.1. Adjectives with the suffix -ya

piriya (cf. per), 'big, elder'

piriyatte 'elder mother-in-law'
piriyayya 'elder father'
piriya tāy 'elder mother'
piriya pade 'big force or army'
piriya rāni 'elder queen'

hiriya 'big, great'

hiriya kosta:le 'great trouble'

kiri-ya 'small, younger'

kiriyatte 'younger mother-in-law'
kiriyata:ya 'younger mother'
kiryya sam:skriti 'small culture (not advanced culture)

ele-ya 'tender, young'

eleya pu:valli 'tender creeper'
kari-ya 'black'
  kariya mudi 'black bundle of the hair'

bili-ya 'white'
  biliya kuduregal 'white horses'
  biliya banna 'white colour'

bisi-ya 'hot'
  bisiya usir 'hot breath'
  bisiya nirr 'hot water'
  bisiya nettar 'hot blood'

bege-ya 'mind'
  begeya be:i vi 'minds well'

puli-ya 'tiger'
  puliya pall tiger's tooth'

ta:vare-ya 'lotus'
  ta:vareya celure 'lotus like beautiful woman'
  nore-ya 'foam'
  noreya nettar 'foamed blood'

mudi-ya 'old'
  mudiya j:sambava 'old ja:smbava'

gari-ya 'feather'
  gar;iya hagura 'feathery light weight'

kone-ya 'last'
  koneya astram 'last weapon'
pale-ya  'old, aged'

paleya saciver  'aged ministers'

benne-ya  'butter, smooth'

benneya dins  'butter like smooth heap or a rising ground'

kale-ya  'art'

kaley mane  'art house'

9.1.2.2.

Noun roots with -ili suffix.

nan-ili  'shameless'

nanili tande  'shameless father'

pall-ili  'toothless'

pallili vaiy  'toothless mouth'

9.1.2.3 Ordinal numbers

erad-aneya  'the second'

eradaneya hati  'second blow or stroke'
eradaneya dina  'second day'
eradaneya magan  'second son'

muiran-aney  'the third'

muiraneya kan  'the third eye'
muraneiya hati  'the third blow or stroke'
muraneiya sanamo ?  'is it third moment ?
air-aneya  'the sixth'

airaneya pagal  'the sixth day (day-time)

9.1.2.4  Attributes of morphologically predictable form.

An adjective morpheme of CV tta and CV tta type is predictable before certain words as an intensifier in the sense 'the very'.

katta-kade  'the very end'
tutta-tudi  'the very end or top'
motta-modal  'the very first'

9.1.2.5  Adjectives derived by dropping the final syllables of certain noun roots.

-du
mundu  'front, before/ mum- mum-
munnela  'front floor'
mummey  'front part of the body'

-vu
maivu  'mango'/ ma-
maimaram  'mango tree'

-su
arasu  'king'/ ara-
aramane  'kings house i.e. palace'
9.1.3. Adjectives by function:

9.1.3.1. Noun and verb roots and used as adjectives.

**gandu** 'male, manliness'

- *gandu konce* 'male heron bird'
- *pen* 'woman, female'
  - *penkondo* 'female heron bird'
  - *penpasule* 'female child'
  - *penvakki* 'female bird'

The noun roots specified below have the following variants in noun compounds which act as attributes to the noun following them.

- *nada* 'the centre, middle/natt (V
  - *nada'kondo* 'mid-day'
  - *natt irul* 'mid-night'

*temku* 'the south' / *temb*

- *tembelar* 'south wind'

The following verb roots occur as attributes to nouns in compounds without any allomorph variation.

- *nil* 'to stand' / *niri* 'from the non-flowing water'
  - *nil niri* 'from the non-flowing water'
- *hari* 'to flow' / *nir* 'to the flowing water'
  - *hari nir* 'to the flowing water'
9.1.3.2. Nominative case forms of nouns

ciina 'gold'
cinnada udo 'golden dress'

banna 'colour'
bannad(s) enne 'coloured oil'
bannada gombe 'coloured doll'
bannada mugil 'colour clouds'

karbuna 'black metal: iron'
karbunda bil 'iron bow'

sajho adc: kay 'strength, valour'
sajho adc: kay 'strengthy hand'

hima 'dew'
himada bindu 'dew drop'

tengu 'coconut'
tengina gumi 'coconut palm leaf'

naccu 'faith'
naccina mantri 'faithful minister'

mugila 'cloud'
mugila te:ru 'chariot of cloud'

muttu 'pearl'
muttina sara 'necklace made of pearls'
muppu  'old, aged'
muppi na murit 'old man'
moda  'first'
modala saiksi 'first witness'
sodar  'lamp'
sodara nalei 'style of the lamp'

9.1.3.3. Attributive participles:

(a) Past tense base + a
peri 'to tear' parida tippul 'the feather which is torn'
muri 'to brake' murida beitake 'to the sexual passion
which is broken'
muri 'to brake' murida hara 'the herbs which are broken'
same 'to level or decline' sama eda kaidari 'the path
which is levelled.'

(b) Future tense base + a
naraal 'to groan' naraal na ratal 'groaning shades'
some more forms:
ona 'dry'
opagutu 'dry lips'
tel 'thin'
tellane nasaikan 'thin nose'
rakta 'blood'
rakta maya kantham 'the neck that which has become blood'
hosa 'new'
hosatu jena 'fresh honey'

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