ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS
6. In this chapter on adjectives and adverbs, the stems that modify the nouns and verbs respectively are discussed. These modifiers are of three types.

1. Simple and inherent
2. Secondary and derived
3. Reduplicated

6.1. Adjectives

The simple, derived and reduplicated adjectives modify the nouns.

6.1.1. Simple adjectives

The simple adjectives are further classified into colour, numeral, qualitative, quantitative and demonstrative adjectives.

**Colour adjectives**

The adjectives belonging to the class indicate the colour of the noun that is being qualified by them.

- pacce 'green'
- cuva:nda 'red'
- manja 'yellow'
Numeral adjectives

The adjectives belonging to this class are cardinal numerals and they indicate the number of the noun that is being qualified by them.

- onju 'one'
- ira:ndu 'two'
- mu:nju 'three'
- na:lu 'four'
- anju 'five'
- e:yu 'seven'

Qualitative adjectives

The adjectives belonging to the class express the quality of the noun that is being qualified by them.

- bo:re 'different'
- ca:yi 'beautiful'
- pæya 'old'

Quantitative adjectives

The adjectives belonging to this class express the quantity of the noun that is being qualified by them. These are also called as intensifiers since they modify the adjective.

- tumba 'much'
- ba:la 'more'
Demonstrative adjectives

Three adjectives belong to this class.

Remote demonstrative adjectives.

a: 'that, those'

Proximate demonstrative adjectives.

i: 'this, these'

Interrogative adjective.

e: 'which'

6.1.2. Derived adjectives

The adjectives are derived from appellative verbs, cardinal numerals, colour terms, nouns and verbs.

Adjectives derived from verbs

The adjectives are derived from verbs by suffixing -a to the present and past verb stems deriving non-past adjectival participle and past adjectival participle. Also negative adjectival participle is derived by suffixing -ata.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ile} & \rightarrow \text{ilekinja} \\
\text{ile-c-a} & \rightarrow \text{ileka} \\
\text{ile-k-ata} & \rightarrow \text{ilekata}
\end{align*}
\]

ile 'to sit'
ile-kinj-a 'the one who is sitting'
ile-c-a 'the one who sat'
ile-k-ata 'the one who is not sitting'
Adjectives derived from appellative verbs

The adjectives are derived by suffixing -a to the appellative verbs.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ile-a} & \rightarrow \text{(R.12)} \quad \text{'young'} \\
\text{ileya} & \quad \text{'the one who is young'} \\
\text{bali-a} & \rightarrow \text{(R.12)} \quad \text{'big'} \\
\text{baliya} & \quad \text{'the one who is big'} \\
\text{ceri-a} & \rightarrow \text{(R.12)} \quad \text{'small'} \\
\text{ceriya} & \quad \text{'the one who is small'}
\end{align*}
\]

Adjectives derived from cardinal numerals

The ordinals derived by suffixing -ene to the cardinals.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{onju-ene} & \rightarrow \\
\text{onjene} & \quad \text{'first'} \\
\text{ira:jdu-ene} & \rightarrow \\
\text{irajdene} & \quad \text{'second'}
\end{align*}
\]

Adjectives derived from colour nouns

The adjectives are derived by suffixing -ta to the following colour nouns.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bolita} & \rightarrow \text{(R.15)} \\
\text{bolta} & \quad \text{'the one who/which is white'}
\end{align*}
\]
Adjectives derived from adverbs

The adjectives are derived by suffixing -a:ta to the nouns.

\[ \text{uger-a:ta} \rightarrow \text{uger:ta} \]

'the one/which is tall'

Adjectives derived from nouns

There are adjectives derived by suffixing -tu to certain nouns.

\[ \text{ita} \rightarrow \text{itatu} \]

'left side'

\[ \text{bala} \rightarrow \text{balatu} \]

'right side'

6.1.3. Reduplicated adjectives

Some of the examples of adjectives of the class are,

bal-balinya

'big big'

cer-cerinya

'small small'

nalla-nalla

'good good'
6.2. **Adverbs**

The simple, derived and reduplicated adverbs modify the verbs.

6.2.1. **Simple adverbs**

The simple adverbs are further classified into adverbs of place, time and manner depending upon the type of modification they are providing to the verbs.

**Adverbs of place**

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

- **tu:**re 'distance'
- **me:**le 'up, top'
- **mine:**li 'front'

**Adverbs of time**

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

- **innale** 'yesterday'
- **innalu** 'day before yesterday'
- **na:**le 'tomorrow'
- **nangi** 'day after tomorrow'
Adverbs of manner

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

biriya 'quickly'
borde 'simply'
melle 'slowly'

6.2.2. Derived adverbs

The adverb stems are derived by suffixation. The suffix -a:yi(cu) is suffixed to the adjectival predicate form of the appellative base to derive adverbs.

bali-e-a:yi > baliye a:yi (R.12) 'biggerly'
ceri-e-a:yi > ceriye.a:yi (R.12) 'smallerly'
il-e-e-a:yi > ileye a:yi (R.12) 'youngerly'
The suffix -a:yi(cu) is suffixed to nouns like ugera 'height' to derive adverbs.

\[
\text{ugera-a:yicu} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{ugera:yicu}
\]

bala 'strength'

\[
\text{bala-a:yi} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{bala:yi}
\]

'strongly'

6.2.3. Reduplicated adverbs

Some of the examples of the adverbs of this class are

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bir-biriya} & \quad \text{'quick quick'} \\
\text{bor-borde} & \quad \text{'simply simply'} \\
\text{er-erde} & \quad \text{'morning morning'}
\end{align*}
\]