Indeclinables do not take case or number-gender suffixes. They are adjectives, adverbs and interjections.

8.1. Adjectives:

Adjectives are attributive constructions which qualify the nouns. Broadly they can be classified into: (a) simple adjectives (b) derived adjectives.

8.1.1 (a) Simple adjectives:

Simple adjectives are basic forms. They can be classified on the basis of quality, state, colour etc.

Simp. adj. → [quality
state
colour
size]
(a) 1. quality:

kosra 'new'
hoa 'new'
hale 'old'

(a) 2. state:

ona 'dry'
hasi 'wet'
bisi 'hot'
sotto 'not straight'

(a) 3. colour:

bili 'white'
kare 'black'
kenda 'red'
nisulu 'blue'
budu 'ash colour'
urumunju 'red brown'
hasru 'green'
(a) 4. size:

udda 'lengthy'
gudda 'dwarf'
adda 'horizontal'

8.1.2 (b) Derived adjectives:

Derived adjectives are the forms derived by derivative suffixes forming adjectives.

stru: stem + derivative suffixes.

-ne

na:lk-ne 'fourth'
(na:lk-ne)
a:r-ne 'sixth'
ho:t-ne 'tenth'
Adverbs qualify the verbs and occur before them. They are (a) simple (b) derived.

8.2.1 (a) Simple adverb:

Simple adverbs are basic forms:

- *a:ga* 'then'
- *gad* 'urgent'
- *jaldî* 'quickly'
- *i:ga* 'now'

8.2.2 (b) Derived adverbs:

Derived adverbs are the forms derived by derivative suffixes.

stru: stem + derivative suffixes.

- *-ge*
  - *becc-ge* 'warmly'
  - *mett-ge* 'softly'
  - *ondet-ge* 'suddenly'
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- ne

bagg-ne 'quickly'
summ-ne 'quietly'
dimm-ne 'firmly'

- ke

ciluke 'slowly'

8.2.3 Adverbs are also classified on the basis of action, quality, time, location, kind, quantity, etc. They are as follows.

1. Adverbs denoting manner of action.

bagg-ne 'quickly'
hange 'like that'
hinge 'like this'
ciluke 'slowly'

2. Adverbs denoting quality:

gama:gi 'well'
nunngi 'smoothly'
dundge 'roundish'
kammage 'well'
2. Adverbs denoting location:

a-lli  'there'
i-lli  'here'
i-tta  'this side'
a-tta  'that side'

4. Adverbs denoting time:

i:-ga  'now'
a:-ga  'then'
minne  'yesterday'
mçonne  'day before yesterday'
kadi:ke  'afterwords'

5. Adverbs of kind:

anta  'that type'
inta  'this type'
ten  'which type'

6. Adverbs of quantity:

cu:r  'little'
hama:  'much'
The following are the adverbs, derived by suffixation indicating varieties of time that are observed in this dialect.

Stem + derivative suffix:

-ṣa:ga 'while'
-ṭonka 'till'
-wonge 'upto'
-rotge 'by the time'
-yatge 'by the time'
-atge 'by the time'
-kustle 'immediately.'

-a:ga ho:sga:ga 'while going'
'
ťewle ba:rə:ga 'while coming'

-tonka ma:də:tonka 'till one done'
'
ťewle ba:rə:tonka 'till one come'
no:də:tonka 'till one see'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-wəŋge</td>
<td>ke:nɔwəŋge</td>
<td>'upto hearing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'upto'</td>
<td>helɔ:wəŋge</td>
<td>'upto saying'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-rətge</td>
<td>no:do:rətge</td>
<td>'by the time one was seeing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'by the time'</td>
<td>barə:ɾətge</td>
<td>'by the time one was coming'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-yətge</td>
<td>kudiyətge</td>
<td>'by the time drinking'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'by the time'</td>
<td>badiyətge</td>
<td>'by the time beating'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-stge</td>
<td>barstge</td>
<td>'by the time coming'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'by the time'</td>
<td>hɔstge</td>
<td>'by the time going'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ke:stge</td>
<td>'by the time hearing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kutle</td>
<td>kottkutle</td>
<td>'after immediately one gives'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'immediately'</td>
<td>bandkutle</td>
<td>'after immediately one comes'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. -rətge, -yətge, -stge 'by the time' occurs in different places. -rətge occurs after back long vowel. -yətge occurs after front short vowel. -stge occurs after consonant ending stems. -rətge, -yətge, -stge, may be derived from aštu hɔttige means 'by the time'
8.2.5 Purposive adverb:

Purposive adverb expresses the purpose of the verb

Stru: Stem + derivative suffix.

-\(a;yi\) adk-\(a;yi\) 'for that purpose'

idk-\(a;yi\) 'for this purpose.'

8.2.6 Repetitive adverb:

Repetitive adverbs are also called as onomatopoeic words.

\begin{align*}
\text{pisi} & \quad \text{pisi} \\
\text{pata} & \quad \text{pata} \\
\text{ripi} & \quad \text{ripi} \\
\text{kata} & \quad \text{kata} \\
\text{gona} & \quad \text{gona} \\
\text{kucu} & \quad \text{kucu} \\
\text{go} & \quad \text{go} \\
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{ca} \quad \text{ca} \\
\text{daba} & \quad \text{daba} \\
\text{jiti} & \quad \text{jiti} \\
\text{raba} & \quad \text{raba} \\
\text{sara} & \quad \text{sara} \\
\text{gudu} & \quad \text{gudu} \\
\text{rowa} & \quad \text{rowa} \\
\end{align*}

8.3. Interjections:

\begin{align*}
\text{hu:} & \quad \text{"yes"} \\
\text{awwa:} & \quad \text{"alas"} \\
\text{appu:} & \quad \text{"dislikes"} \\
\text{ayyayo:} & \quad \text{"dislikes"} \\
\text{tu:} & \quad \text{"dislikes"} \\
\text{issi} & \quad \text{"dislikes"} \\
\text{ci:} & \quad \text{"dislikes"} \\
\end{align*}

1. -\(a;yi\) may be derived from -\(a;gi\), for examples adakka:gi, idakka:gi 'for that purpose', 'for this purpose.'