CHAPTER VI

THE INDECLINABLES.

5.1. Morphemes that are not inflected for cases etc. like Nouns or for tense etc. like Verbs are the Indeclinables. They consist of Adjectives, Adverbs, Post-positions, Conjunctions, Interjections and Particles. They are not distinguishable merely by form but are mainly recognizable by the patterns of their uses in syntactic constructions. Besides there are many morphemes which retain their morphological identity even when belonging to a different form-class also, although alternative derivative forms are sometimes possible. Hence each of the above Indeclinables has to be defined in terms of syntax only. Adjectives are a class of morphemes which are in attributive construction with a single noun or a noun-phrase or another adjective. Those morphemes which are in attributive construction with a verb are Adverbs. Conjunctions are the markers of co-ordinate constructions. Certain bound morphemes act as directive particles added to cases of nouns and/or participles of verbs. They are the Post-positions. Particles are clitics which invariably occur as modals with all the form-classes except interjections and sometimes with entire predications.

The rest are Interjections, which are exclamatory expressions.

It is found, as has been stated above, that some morphemes of this class function as different grammatical categories under various contexts. Therefore, their class affiliation will have to be decided mainly by the pattern of use. Besides their participation in various categories itself provides a basis for classification of each category.

6.2. Generally the identification of adjectives can be made by their participation in the process of adding -a:gi (ref. 7. 5. (a) ) for adverbial use. They can be classified as under:

Class I : Adjectives that can be only proposed.
Viz. parma 'great' - parma n:i:ca 'great rascal'
uru 'intense' - ur s:t:t:u 'intense anger'.

Class II : Those that can be proposed or post-posed - These are again divided into the following classes:

(i) Those that show allomorphic variation when post-posed:

e.g. hosa: a:gi 'new shirt'
a:gi hosa / hosa:va 'the shirt (is) new'.

clo: upa:ya 'good plan'.
upa:ya clo: / clo:va 'the plan (is) good'.

The rest are Interjections, which are exclamatory expressions.
valle: mraṣya 'good man'.
manṣya valle: / valle:ya 'the man (is) good'.
kari: kusi: 'black girl'.
kusi kari / kari:ya 'the girl (in) black'.

Note: The above examples show that all the adjectives of this class end with a long vowel and they either drop the length or take an additional -a when post-posed.

(ii) Those that remain identical when preposed or post-posed - These can again be divided into:
(a) Natural adjectives  
(b) Neuter-noun Adjectives  
(c) Neuter-noun - Adverb - Adjectives  
(d) Adjectives that precede or follow a noun or a noun-phrase or another adjective (e) Those (d)-class adjectives which are also used as adverbs or qualifiers of adverbs (f) Adverbs which are used as qualifiers of adverbs as well as adjectives.

(a) Natural adjectives -
doda - doda man: 'big house'
man: doda 'the house (is) big'.

Similarly: prasida, kita etc.

(b) Neuter-Noun adjectives - These fell into two classes: (1) Those that take -a and -i or -i for masculine and feminine formatives respectively.
(2) Those that take other suffixes for the same formatives.

Examples:
1. kuantu - kuantu manisya 'lame (ness) man'.
   manisya kuantu (kuantu) 'the man (is) lame'.

2. haslu - haslu kalisa 'bad (ness) work'.
   kalisa haslu (haslindu) 'the work (is) (of) bad (character)'.

Similarly kalisa etc. The numerals like vandu, yrdu etc and the quantitatives like astu, istu etc belong to this class.

(c) Neuter-noun - Adverb - Adjectives - These also fall into three classes: (1) Those that can be used adverbially in the instrumental and locative.
(2) Those that cannot be so used and also differ from the former by taking -i: in adjectival use.
(3) Those that do take -i: in both the adjectival and adverbial uses. (ref. Chapter VII on Derivation.).

Examples:
1. suluba - easiness
   suluba datri - easy way
   suluba astu
   sulubadlli astu
   sulubdind astu will easily become.
Similarly susustra, nerumbla etc.

2. udda - length.
   udd ko:lu - long stick.
   uddi: ko:lu - 

Similarly yatra, gaditra etc.

3. rasi - a heap
   rasi: akki - much rice
   rasi: tinda - (he) ate too much.

Similarly bhir etc.

(d) Adjectives that precede or follow -

a noun: ba:la - ba:la jana 'many people'.
a noun-phrase: ba:la dodda jana 'many big people'.

Similarly takka, ma:, banu etc.

(e) Adjectives used as adverbs or their qualifiers -

Adjective: danj: - danj: kalisa 'too much work'.
   danj: sanna 'too small'.
   danj: sanna ma:tu 'too trifling a matter'.

Adverb: danj: hogilda 'flattered too much'.

Qualifier of adverb: danj: bajg banda 'you came too early'.

(f) Adverbs as qualifiers - (of adverbs and adjectives): These are limited to only two morphemes
which give the idea of 'additional' - namely, 
*innu 'hence' and matti 'again'. Their occurrence again is limited to the precedence of adjectives vandu, hence and the adverb mélé-mélé forming a complex morpheme:

**Examples:**

Before adverbs: *innu+mélé > in-mélé 'hence forth'*

*matti+mélé > mat-mélé 'and again'.

Before adjectives: *innu+vandu > in-vandu/inn-vandu 'another, an additional one'.

*matti+vandu > mat-vandu/matt-vandu 'one more'.

Similarly in-beिेँ, mat-beिेँ yet again.

**Note:** The adjectives anta:antä: 'that kind of', 
*estar 'that much', and tumba: 'full, throughout' occur as post-positions also.

e.g. bëld-anta: 'possessing the quality of jaggary',
ke:ly-anta: 'of the kind that could be heard';
nimm-estar 'as much as you', bëld-estar 'as much as what is said'; u:r-tumba: 'through out the place'.

6.3. Some of the adverbs are used as defective nouns, post-positions and conjunctions also. They may be classified as follows: (a) Natural adverbs (b) Post-positional adverbs (c) Conjunctive adverbs (d) Qualifying adverbs —
Onomatopoeic adverbs.

(a) Natural adverbs — These fall into two groups:

(i) Those that are mere adverbs (ii) Those that are used as defective nouns also. The first one can again be divided into — (1) Those that end in -ng, -ge, -g, and (2) Others.

Examples:

(1) sum/sum/sumng 'silently'
    m/l inclusive
    nete/ntge 'straight'.

(2) hitge/hitge/hitge - hitgmdu 'do in this manner'.

Similarly ya/k, ba/ga etc.

(ii) illi - ill iddu '(it) is here'.
    illinda 'from here.'

(b) Post-positional adverbs — These are adverbs used as post-positions also. They fall into two groups:

(i) Those that are post-positions (ii) Those that are post-positions as well as defective nouns. The latter again may be sub-grouped into — (1) Nominative adverbs, and (2) Dative adverbs.

Examples:

(1) ku/dle - immediately
    band-ku/dle - immediately after one comes.

Similarly ka etc.
(ii) (1) elli - there
   hoch-elli - where you go.
   elli:ge - to that place.

(2) adiga - under ('adi 'under-side').
   mara-adiga - under the tree.
   adiga:nda - from below.

Similarly badiga (<bade 'side'), budiga.
(<buda 'bottom'.)

(c) **Conjunctive adverbs** - These are adverbs used as conjunctions also.
   e.g. kadiga~kade:ge ~ kadiga -
       (vide BPMF-21) (vide BMP II-15) (Vide YMI-2)

   ava kadiga ho:da 'he then went.'
   kadiga:iv banda 'Afterwards this person came.'

   Similarly at:me:~at:my:le (Vide SHM-6),
   ha:ge (Vide BMP II-38.) etc.

(d) **Qualifying adverbs** - same as 6.3.11 (e) and (f).

(e) **Onomatopoeic adverbs** -
   (i) Those that end in -næ
       e.g. birintit 'quickly', pakna 'all of a sudden',
       sate: 'immediately'.

   (ii) Those that occur in repetition with or without
       length and -næ.

   sara-sara / sara-saranæ - speedily
   bala-bala / bala-balanaæ - imitation of
6.4. Post-positions can be classified into: (i) Natural post-positions, and (ii) Adverbial post-positions

(i) Natural post-positions - These fall into two groups:
   (a) Those that occur after case suffixes, and (b) Those that occur after both the genitive suffix and participles. The former again consist of: (1) Those after all cases, and (2) Those after particular cases.

Examples:
(a) (1) -anu: a -naka 'as for'; -ma:trt 'merely'; -la:ga:ytu 'including (i.e. also); -sa: 'also'.
   e.g. nai-ma:trt banja 'merely I have come'.

Note: The above post-positions can also be used after conditionals. e.g. badr-ma:trt 'if only come'.

(2) After Genitive case -
   -badlu 'instead of'; avn-badlu 'instead of him'.

Similarly -ku:de, -kayli, -mukartra etc.

After Instrumental or Dative cases -
   -inta -kinta (indicating comparison):
   gunid-inta/gunakkinta) better than
   gunid-kinta/gunakkinta) virtu.

(b) -hortu -monisl:hortu 'except men'.
   band-hortu 'without having come'.

Similarly -var:tg, -praksta etc.
(ii) Adverbial post-positions (same as 6.3.(b)) - These fall into three groups: (a) Those that occur after case suffixes only, (b) Those that occur after participles only, and (c) Those that occur after both case suffixes and participles.

Examples:
(a) - kalige~kyalige~
    main-kalige 'below the roof'.
    Similarly -hinde~ -sutlu etc.
(b) -kuâle: heâld-kuâle 'immediately on being told'.
    Similarly -âige etc.
(c) -meâle~myâle~
    mard-meâle 'on the tree'.
    kard-meâle 'on having been called'.

6.5. The following are a few markers or conjunctions:

Additive
matti - and (for words, phrases and sentences)
yêrême:li - Then (" sentences).
(Vide HMP II-43)

Adversative
a:dre - But (for sentences)
hortu - Excepting (" words and sentences;

Alternative
atva=ata:pi=astre - or (for words and sentences)

Consequential
êdike: (Vide HMP II-24), êdike:gi - so, for that reason (for sentences).
Interjections are - (i) Natural expressions, as well as,
(ii) idiomatic ones.

(i) **Natural Interjections** - These are explanations expressing grief, astonishment etc. It may be noted that often one and the same expression conveys different feelings when uttered with different intonation. The following may be noted in the Texts:

- Contempt: υυυ (Vide KB-II-35), θοδ (Vide YM II-37).
- Surprise: υυυ (Vide SB I-35), ατα (Vide K II-30), 
  αβα (Vide YM II-18).
- Distress: υυυ-υυυ (Vide SK II-47), νο (Vide YK II-8).
- Regret: νο:νο (Vide HMG II-19)

**Miscellaneous:**
- υαι: (Vocative) - Vide SA-26
- υοι: 
- άκο: (Pointing out) - SK II-14

(ii) **Idiomatic Interjections** - These are formula-like expressions in usage of single words whose individual meanings will have to be ignored.

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The following may be noted from the Texts:

maatra:ya (Vide SK II-39) - form of address to person
(lit. 'great king'.)

havdco (Vide KB-84) - form of address to the husband
(lit. 'yes!' )

havd:co (Vide BMP II-32) - form of address to the wife
(lit. 'yes!' ).

aarbe:la (Vide KB-63) - Expression of possibility or
probability (may be lit. ya:ru balla 'who knows!')

bilo (Vide SK II-19) - Expression seeking confirmation
(may be lit. baXyo? 'do you understand ?)

akku (Vide KM II-52) - Expression of consent. (lit. 'it
may become' from 'aigu')

say (Vide SHK I-17) - Expression of acceptance.

vaya (Vide KM II-32) - Meaning indefinite, used in both
statement and interrogation.

6.7. The following particles may be noted:

Indefinite: -:o:~:o: (added to words and entire predica-
tions.)

e.g. bonyac: ilyo: telli:j-ill: 'Could not know
whether they have come or not.'

Emphatic: -e:~e:ya } (added to words and entire
-e:~e:va } predications)

e.g. ku:die:~ku:die:ya 'just immediately'.

na:irta:~na:irta:va 'even when I am'.

Conjunctive:  -um-, -um-(added to words only)
  e.g. munru: 'the minister also';
  avnu:va 'he also'.

Concessive:  -aru: (added to words only)
  e.g. yell-aru: 'some where';
  hatla:ru: kodit-idda: 'I would have Given 
at least milk'.

| Note:  -ain- and -alla:- are found to 
  occur with the same original concessive sense 
  medially in such stylistic expressions such as 
  vend-ain-vand (Vide II-1) 
  vend-alla-vand (Vide SA-1) 
  vend-alla-vand (Vide KBC II-1) 
  -all meaning 'a certain' (lit. 'one if not-one')
  Similarly vabb-ain-uru 'no body' (lit. 'not 
one person even').|

Interrogative:  -a:, -e:, -o: (added to entire predications)
  e.g. ....u:ra: ? 'the place (you mean)?' (Vide II-29)
  ....buywe: ? 'Should come (you mean)?'
  ....umbyo? 'would you eat ?'.

-um- is prefixed to the above particles after
I Per. Flu. Positive Imperative and before
personal particles (See below.)
  e.g. aidvane: ? 'Shall we play ?' (Vide II-10)
  benditteno: 'had it come ?' (Vide III-15) 
  (addressed to a male)
Similarly -d- is prefixed to the above particles and also personal particles after some negative verbs.

e.g. aːgədaː - Should not become? (Vide HMP II-33)
    bəddə - Don't want' (addressed to a female)

Personal: With reference to the gender of person or persons addressed -
    - (Masculine), -ɛ (Feminine).

Examples:

Statement: hoːgədno (Vide KM II-20) - I had gone, you see! (addressed to a male)
    noːgə (Vide YM II-27) - You just see! (addressed to males).
    hoːg-bətqa (Vide KM II-8) - I shall go and return, you see! (addressed to a female).

Interrogation) bidyəlo: ? (Vide YM II-41) 'You have fallen, you see?' (to a male)
    Interjection.) jəkkələ?:? (Vide KBC I-51) 'it seems, you see?' (to a female)

Predicative: (to entire predications)
    -əppəː -əppə (Acceptive) 'I note' aːglə-əppə:
        (Vide YM I-65)
    -əli (Confirmative) 'Isn't it?' - helittəli
        (Vide KBC I-45)
    -əqa (Quotative) 'It is said!' - bənt-əqa
        (Vide SA- 6)