5. INDECLINABLES

5.1 Adjectives.

These are the indeclinables qualifying the nouns. They may be base adjectives—adjectives by root—or derived—adjectives by derivation.

eg:

5.1.A. Base adjectives.

bha:1 "much"
twa:de "little"
pakka "rightly"
bili "white"

5.1.B. Derived adjectives.

wabba wab+ba ← o:ru+va
S.1 "one person"

wamme wam+me ← o+me
S.1

hire hir+e ←
R14

hiri+e
Adjectives denote the state, quantity, selection and location.

5.1 Adjectives denoting state.

- kujja: "dwarf"
- d'am: "fat"
- go:sil: "round"
- k'halili: "empty"
- kiri: "small"

5.1.2 Adjectives denoting quantity.

- wabba: "one person"
- arda: "half"
- ast: "that much"
- s'tta: "all"
- hecc: "much"

5.1.3 Adjectives denoting selection.

- p=yla: "first"
- kadi: "last"
5.1.4 Adjectives denoting location.

- "that"
- "this"

5.2 Adverbs.

The forms which occur with verb to add the meaning to it but which will not take inflections like tense, mood and case are dealt under this. The basic forms as well as forms functioning like adverbs on derivation are the two main categories observed.

eg:

5.2.A Basic forms.

- "quickly"
- "simply"
- "still"
- "quickly"
- "daily"
- "near"
5.2.B Derived forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hallak</td>
<td>&quot;slowly&quot;</td>
<td>halla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uscasgi</td>
<td>&quot;highly&quot;</td>
<td>u:ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo:rlė</td>
<td>&quot;speedily&quot;</td>
<td>jo:ru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adverbs can be classified as under according to their meaning.

5.2.1 Adverbs of time.

The forms denoting time reference.

eg:

- nitya "daily"
- ro:j "daily"
- isg "now"
- a:ga "then"
- tadwa:gi "lately"
- w[y]s:amis "through out the year"
- kudi tikke "immediately after drinking"
- und kase "after eating"
- band me:le "after coming"
- suttu "having burnt"
- bi:si "having milled"
5.2.2 Adverbs of manner.

The forms denoting manner of action.

eg:

- $\hat{y}a$:gi "loudly"
- hallsk" "slowly"
- jo srle "speedly"
- hange "that way"
- hinge "this way"
- sudapple "like burning"

5.2.3 Adverbs of quality (State).

The forms denoting state reference.

eg:

- tell$^o$:ga "thinly"
- sayya$:gi "sweetly"
- had$:ha$:gi "properly"

5.2.4 Adverbs of quantity.

eg:

- wamma "once"
- wabne "alone"
- i:tu "all/this much"
5.2.5 Adverbs of location.

The forms denoting place reference.

eg:

hind  "behind"
mund  "in front of"
bölli "near"
alli  "there"
nødørk  "in the middle"
atta  "that side"
itta  "this side"

5.2.6 Adverbs of cause.

The forms denoting cause reference.

eg:

kødindu  "for the sake of"
masdlaːk  "for doing"
5.3 Clitics.

The forms which are indeclinables and also not functioning like adverbs and adjectives are considered under this heading.

eg:

- akko  "you see"
- ika   "you see"
- ant   "like that"
- matt  "and"
- a;dr  "but"
- magor "but"
- are   "alas"
- ki    "that"
- bi    "also"
- suta  "even"
- -e    "emphatic marker"
- salya;k "for the sake of"
- poyki "belonging to"