5.0 ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

5.0 As a linguistic category adjectives are related to and have to be distinguished from nouns and pronouns on the one hand, adverbs on the other.

In a nutshell, adjectives are a class of morphemes which are in attributive construction with a single noun or a noun phrase or another adjective.\(^1\)

Those morphemes which are in attributive construction with a verb are adverbs.\(^2\)

5.1 Types of Adjectives and Adverbs:

There are three types of Adjectives and Adverbs found in Naːdoːr Kannada:

(a) Simple and inherent
(b) Secondary and derived
(c) Reduplicated.

5.1.1 Simple Adjectives:

The simple adjectives are further classified into:

2. See, Ibid., p.95.
5.1.1.1 Colour adjectives:
The adjectives belonging to this class indicate the colour of the noun that is being qualified by them.

\[\text{e.g.}\]

\begin{align*}
\text{kēmpa} & \quad \text{'red'} \\
\text{hojde -ースna} & \quad \text{'yellow'} \\
\text{həsuרa} & \quad \text{'green'} \\
\text{haərə} & \\
\text{bili} & \quad \text{'white'} \\
\text{kəri} & \quad \text{'black'} \\
\end{align*}

\text{kēmpa 'red' occurs in the following construction.}

\[\text{e.g.}\]

\[\text{kēmpa} + a > kēmpa \quad 'a red ox' \]

\[\text{(MPR.1)}\]

'kēmp' has the optional allomorph kənd- in the following example.

\[\text{e.g.}\]

\[\text{kənd} + a > kənda \quad 'a red hot coal' \]

\text{kəri 'black' occurs in the following construction.}
e.g.

kərí + anía > kəriyanna 'blackman'
(MPR.8)

kərí- has the optional allomorph «kər- in the following example.

e.g.

kərí + ni:ra > kərni:re 'black water'
(MPR.2)

bili 'white' occurs in the following construction.

e.g.

bili + sitiyya > bili sitiyya 'white prawn'

bili has the optional allomorphs «bıl- and «b£l- in the following examples.

e.g.

bili + paysa > bil paysa 'a white sweetless dish'
(MPR.2)

bili + pitiće > bil pitiće 'droppings of birds' etc.
(MPR.2)

bili + hakke > bil hakke 'white bird'
(SA.27, MPR.16)

5.1.1.2 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.

e.g.

unda 'one'

e;ya: 'two'
5.1.1.3 Qualitative Adjectives:

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

E.g.

- `bɛːrɛ` ‘different’
- `bɛːrɛ+ manɛ > bɛːrɛmanɛ` ‘different house’
- `canda` ‘beautiful’
- `canda + mʊgɛ > canda mʊgɛ` (MPR.7) ‘beautiful girl’
- `hali` ‘old’
- `hosa` ‘new’
- `hosa + ŋaŋɡɛ > hosaŋɡɛ` (MPR.7) ‘new shirt’
- `gana` ‘good’
- `gana + koːsa > gana koːsa` ‘good boy’
- `ganevə` ‘the man is good’
- `laːyk` ‘good’
- `laːyk + upaːya > laːykupaːya` ‘good plan’
bisi 'hot'  
bisi + ni:ra > bisni:ra 'hot water'  
(MPR.2)  

With haḷi 'old' further derivation is possible by affixing some suffixes.  
e.g.  
haḷi + ba > halba 'old man'  
(MPR.2)  
haḷi + to > halto 'old thing'  
(MPR.2)  

With hosə 'new' further derivation is possible by adding suffixes.  
e.g.  
hosə + ba > hosba 'new person'  
(MPR.7)  
hosə + to > hosəto 'new thing'  
(MPR.7)  

The adjective -ənte: 'that kind of' occurs as post-positions in the following examples.  
e.g.  
beldr + ənte: > beldrənte: 'possessing the quality of jaggery'  
ke:ləv + ənte: > ke:ləvənte: 'of the kind that could be heard' etc.  

5.1.1.4 Quantitative Adjectives:  
The adjectives belonging to this class express the quantity of the noun that is being qualified by them.
e.g.
ra:si 'a heap'
ra:si + akke > ra:siyakke (MPR.8) 'much rice'
ba:l'a 'many/very' etc.
ba:lo + jana > ba:ljana (MPR.1) 'many people'
ba:lo + dodda > ba:ldodda (MPR.1) 'very big'
to:di 'many or a few'
to:di jana idro 'a few people were there'
dani: 'too much'
dani: + kelsa > dani:kelsa 'too much work'
dani: + dodda > dani:dodda 'too big'

(Qualifier of adverb)
dani: b&:g bandi 'you came too early'
&tta 'that much or as much as you'
&tta + anna > &ttaanna (MPR.1)
&tta has the optional morpheme {&tta} in the following examples.
e.g.
&tta + mi:n + &tta:lam:na 'that much of fish'
&tta + du:d > &tta:ladu:d 'that much of money'

In post-positions, -&tta occurs in the following examples:
5.1.1.5 Demonstrative Adjectives:

Two adjectives belong to this class.

5.1.1.5.1 Remote Demonstrative Adjectives:

$a: -$ 

e.g.

$a: + manε > a:manε$  'that house'
$a: + po:ra > a:po:ra$  'that boy' etc.

5.1.1.5.2 Proximate Demonstrative Adjectives:

$i: -$ 

e.g.

$i: + mara > i:mara$  'this tree'
$i: muge > i:muge$  'this girl' etc.
5.1.1.6 Interrogative Adjectives:

ya:va-, ya:rs-

e.g.

ya:va + u:r5 > ya:vu:ra
(MPR.1) 'which village'

ya:va + man£ > ya:vman£
(MPR.1) 'which house'

ya:rs + sa:l£ > ya:rsa:l£
(MPR.1) 'whose school'

ya:rs + ce:la > ya:rc:la
(MPR.1) 'whose bag'

5.1.2 Secondary and Derived Adjectives:

5.1.2.1 Adjectives derived from Verbs or Relative Participles:

It is of two types viz., Past relative participle and Non-past relative participle.

5.1.2.1.1 Past relative participle:

e.g.

murda + man£ > murdmang, 'house that was broken'
(MPR.1)

tands> + dudda > tand-duddD 'money that was brought'
(MPR.1)

no:dd+a > no:dd-sinima 'picture that was seen'
(MPR.1)

5.1.2.1.2 Non-past relative participle:

e.g.

ho:gu: + divsa > ho:gu:divsa 'the day when one goes'
udu: + nəmənə, uquməmənə 'the method of wearing'
baru: + va:ɾəx > baru:va:ɾəx 'next week (the coming week)'
no:qu: + ja:ɾa > no:qu:ja:ɾa 'the place (one is) seeing'
ho:gu: + manə > ho:gu:manə 'the house (to which one is) going'
mi:yu: + ni:ɾə > mi:yu:ni:ɾə 'bathing water'

5.1.2.2 Adjectives derived from cardinal numerals:
The cardinals are derived by suffixing -ne: to the cardinals.

e.g.

Undə + ne: > undne: 'first'
  (MPR.1)
E:ydə + ne: > e:ydne: 'second'
  (MPR.1)
Mu:ɾə + ne: > mu:ɾne: 'third'
  (MPR.1)
Na:kə + ne: > na:kne: 'fourth'
  (MPR.1)
Sydə + ne: > sydne: 'fifth'
  (MPR.1)
A:rə + ne: > a:rne: 'sixth'
  (MPR.1)
Yo:lə + ne: > yo:lne: 'seventh'
  (MPR.1)
Intə + ne: > intne: 'eighth'
  (MPR.1,9)
Ombətə + ne: > ombətne: 'ninth'
  (MPR.1,4)
Ho:ɾə + ne: > ho:ɾne: 'tenth'
  (MPR.1,4)
Nu:ɾə + ne: > nu:ɾne: 'hundredth'
  (MPR.1)
5.1.2.3 Denominal adjectival participles:

These types of adjectives can be derived from nouns by the addition of the past adjectival participle of a:g 'become', i.e. 'a:d' plus optionally the present adjectival participle of ir 'to be' i.e. iru:.

E.g.

\[ k\mpc + a:g + iru: + v\stra > \text{'red cloth'} \]

\[ k\mp + a:d + v\stra \]

\[ \text{stra} + a:g + iru: + ko:sa > \text{'tall boy'} \]

\[ \text{stra}:d + ko:sa \]

5.1.2.4 Adjectives derived from nouns and pronouns:

They are of three types, namely, Possessive adjectives, Pronominal adjectives and numeral adjectives.

5.1.2.4.1 Possessive adjectives:

The genitives of nouns when they qualify other nouns act as adjectives, indicative of the kind denoted by them.

E.g.

\[ \text{cinda} + t\tt\tt > \text{cindtat\tt\tt} \text{'plate of gold'} \]

\[ \text{(MPR.1)} \]

\[ \text{mudn}\circ + \text{maga} > \text{mudnmaga} \text{'son of affection'} \]

\[ \text{(MPR.1)} \]

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5.1.2.4.2 Pronominal adjective:
The pronouns ədɔ, ıdɔ, ya:va have their adjectival forms as 
as ə:, ı:, ya: respectively.¹

  e.g.
  a: + ko:sa > a:ko:sa  'that child'
  i : mugɔ>i:mugɔ  'this girl'
  ya: + tara>ya:tara  'which manner'

5.1.2.4.3 Numeral adjective:
Numerals belong to the class of neuter-noun adjectives.
But as nouns they take -ne: and become ordinal adjectives.²

  e.g.
  e:yda + ne: + maga > e:ydne:maga  'second son'
  (MPR.1)
  mu:rɔ + ne: + hintE>mu:rne: hintE  'third wife'
  (MPR.1)

5.1.2.5 Adjectives derived from Adverbs or Adverbial adjectives:

  e.g.
  ugra + bɛçgg>ugrbɛçgɛ  'lukewarm'
  (MPR.1)
  hitla + kɔdɛnqa>hitlkɔdɛnqa  'of the back-yard'
  (MPR.1)
  kɛltɛ > ɔndɔ> kɛltɛndɔ  'of the below'
  (MPR.5)
  mɛntɛ > ɔndɔ > mɛntɛndɔ
  (MPR.5)

  1. See, Ibid. p.127.
  2. Ibid. p.127
5.1.3 Reduplicated adjectives:

Reduplication is a method of repetition of a single adjective. These are used before singular and plural nouns. Some of the examples of adjectives of this class are as follows:

e.g.

- dodda:-dodda: -dodda: 'very big'
- dodda: dodda: mol:-dodda: dodda: mol: 'big rain'
- sanna:-sanna:-sanna:-sanna: 'very small'
- sanna sanna irge:-sanna: sanna irge 'very small ants'
- nam-namuni 'different'
- nam-namuni jana 'different people and the like'

5.1.4 Adverbs:

The simple, derived and reduplicated adverbs modify the Verbs.

5.1.4.1 Simple adverbs:

The simple adverbs are further classified into adverbs of:

- place
- time
- manner
- quality (state)
- quantity
- purpose etc.

1. Here the first part of the adjective alone is reduplicated.
depending upon the type of modification they are providing to the verbs.

5.1.4.1.1 Adverbs of place:

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

E.g.

dorxe 'distant place'
me:nex 'up, top'
bɔdixge (<bɔdi 'side') 'front'
budxe (<budxa 'bottom') 'near'
ɔdɔtge (<ɔdi 'under') 'under'
mardɔtge 'under the tree' etc.

hindex 'behind'
mundex 'in front of'
əlixe 'there'
ilxe 'here'
acci 'that side'
accige 'to that side'
iccix 'this side'
iccige 'to this side'
nidugxe (<nɔduxe 'middle') 'in the middle'
he:rge 'outside'
ɔi xe 'inside'
ke:jge 'below'
5.1.4.1.2 Adverbs of time:

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

e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kannada</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indg</td>
<td>'today'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:ge (i:ga 'now')</td>
<td>'now'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:ge</td>
<td>'then'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninne (ninne 'yesterday')</td>
<td>'yesterday'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monne (monne 'day before yesterday')</td>
<td>'day before yesterday'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:len (na:le 'tomorrow')</td>
<td>'tomorrow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:ddig (na:lddu 'day after tomorrow')</td>
<td>'day after tomorrow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acci na:ddig</td>
<td>'next to day after tomorrow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baysre</td>
<td>'evening'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hottarmu:ce</td>
<td>'morning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maja:na</td>
<td>'afternoon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tada:ge</td>
<td>'lately'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadig</td>
<td>'after'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadig IV banda</td>
<td>'afterwards this person came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya:va:ge</td>
<td>'when'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu:nce</td>
<td>'before'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 fn. Words in brackets show Kannada equivalents.
5.1.4.1.3 Adverbs of manner:

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

E.g.,

- hingː 'this way'
- hingːqːa 'do in this manner'
- hangiː 'in that way'
- hingːqːa 'do in that manner'
- hangiː 'how'
- bːqː 'quickly'
- mːqː 'softly'
- sːneː 'silently'
- nːqː 'straight'
- hɑːɡːrːqː 'slowly'
- gaːtːiyːqː 'loudly'
- joːrːneː 'speedy'
- kuːqːleː/kuːqːleː(ːtːpːtːp) 'immediately'
- bɔːnd-kuíːː 'immediately after one comes'
- koŋːareː 'with one's own eyes'
- und sala 'once'
- eːyːq sala 'twice'
- inːuː 'still, yet' etc.
- bːjːnː 'silently'
5.1.4.1.4 Adverbs of quality:
These forms denote the quality.

* e.g.
  
  tilukɛ/Bar:i:k/sɛpu:rkɛ 'thinly'
  kɔyɔya:ge 'bitterly'
  simiyas:ge 'sweetly'
  ceppiya:ge 'tastelessly' etc.

5.1.4.1.5 Adverbs of quantity:

* e.g.
  
  ɔtʃu: 'all/this much'
  ɔtʃu: sakr1 haklɛ: 'shall I put all sugar?'
  ɔv-ɔtʃu: kuːɛ 'you) give all those things' etc.

5.1.4.1.6 Adverbs of purpose

* These forms denote cause reference.

* e.g.
  
  sɔluva:ge 'for the sake of'
  ma:dʌke 'for doing'
  kɔlsa:ke/kɔlgsu:ke 'for sending'
  mi:su:ke 'for causing to bath' etc.

5.1.5 Derived adverbs:

* The adverb stems are derived by suffixation. The suffix 'a:ge:'is added to the adjectives.
5.1.6 Reduplicated adverbs:

In this process, form is repeated twice and the construction stands for continuity. Some of the examples of the adverbs of this class are:

e.g.

- dodda + a:ge: > dodda:ge:  
  (MPR.7)  
  'big' (adv.)

- sanña + a:ge: > sanña:ge: 
  (MPR.7)  
  'small' (adv.)

- eillé + a:ge: > eilléya:ge: 
  (MPR.8)  
  'young' (adv.)

- etra + a:ge: > etra:ge: 
  (MPR.7)  
  'tall' (adv.)

- gotṭi + a:ge: > gotṭiya:ge: 
  (MPR.8)  
  'strong' (adv.)

Apart from the above given adverbs we find some onomatopoeic adverbs in Naːɖoːr Kannada. They are as follows:

e.g.

- barrne:  
  'quickly'

- pakne:  
  'all of a sudden'

- saṭne:  
  'immediately'

- paṭa-paṭa  
  'drop by drop'
saṭa-saṭa  'severely'
caka-caka  'brightly'
baḷa-baḷa/baṇe:  'gushingly'
sara-sara/sarne:  'speedily' etc.