6.0 ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

6.0. Both adjectives and adverbs are classified under the modifiers. All the adjectives are treated under nominal modifiers they precede the nouns and the adverbs are under the verbal modifiers they precede the verbs. The modifiers are indeclinable. The modifiers are classified on the basis of their semantic qualities and syntactic function. Modifiers are broadly classified into three classes. They are:

1. Simple
2. Derived, and
3. Reduplicated.

6.1 Nominal Modifiers

Adjectives are treated as nominal modifiers, they are classified into simple, derived and reduplicated adjectives modify the nouns.

6.1.1. Simple Adjectives

Simple adjectives are monomorphemic in nature. Simple adjectives include the numerals, demonstrative and the other types of qualitative and quantitative adjectives. The qualitative adjectives can be sub-grouped into different types which denote colour, taste, etc. Quantity is being denoted by the quantitative adjectives.
6.1.1.1. 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 and, these are free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are the basic numerals.

Eg:

- yo:La mani 'seven people'
- ya:Da na:y 'two dogs'
- mu:r a:Da 'three goats'
- na:k(a) giDa: 'four trees'
- aida mani 'five houses'
- eNTa ko:Li 'eight hens'
- hatta a:La 'ten labourers'
- yo:Lnu:r ko:Li 'seven hundred hens'
- mautta 'thirty'

6.1.1.2. Qualitative Adjectives

The adjectives which describe the quality of the following nouns belong to this class of adjectives.

Eg:

- canda 'beautiful'
- canda:mu:g(a) > candmuga 'beautiful nose' (MPR.1)
- haLi 'old'
- haLi+mani > halmani 'old house' (MPR. 2)
hosa:
hosa:+angi > hosangi
(MPR.4)
colo
colo+huDi > colo huDi
b're
b're+mani > b'remani
dva:NDgya:
dva:NDgya:+na:y
bAdka
bAdka+mansa: > bAdka mansa:

With hali 'old' further derivation is possible by affixing some suffixes.

Eg:

hali+ba > halba
(MPR.2)

hali+ta > halta
(MPR.2)

With hosa: 'new' further derivations is possible by adding some suffixes.

Eg:

hosa:+ba > hosba
(MPR.4)

hosa:+ta > hosta
(MPR.4) hosda

'new'

'new shirt'

'good'

'good girl'

'different'

'different house'

'big'

'big dog'

'thin'

'thin man' etc.

With hali 'old' further derivation is possible by
affixing some suffixes.

Eg:

hali+ba > halba
(MPR.2)

hali+ta > halta
(MPR.2)

With hosa: 'new' further derivations is possible by
adding some suffixes.

Eg:

hosa:+ba > hosba
(MPR.4)

hosa:+ta > hosta
(MPR.4) hosda

'new man'

'new thing'
6.1.1.3. Quantitative Adjectives

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

Eg:

ba:La
ba:La+mandi >ba:Lmandi
(MPR.1)
jara:
jara:+vanigi >jara: vanigi
tva:De
tva:De+akki>tva:De akki
maDa:
maDa:+vanigi > maDa: vanigi
aTTa
aTTa+kicDi> aTTa kicDi
vanda
vanda+mani > vandamani
(MPR.1)

6.1.1.4. Colour Adjectives

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

Eg:

bu:di
kari
kempa

'purple'
'black'
'red'
6.1.1.5 Demonstrative Adjectives

Two adjectives belongs to this class, they are remote and proximate adjectives.

Remote:

a: u:ra 'that village'
a: mani 'that house'
a: hengsa 'that woman'

Proximate:

i: giDa 'this tree'
i: b ni 'this disease'
i: huDgi 'this girl'

6.1.1.6 Interrogative Adjectives

ya:va ~, ya:r(a) -

Eg:

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

ya:va+sa:li > ya:vsali
(MPR.1) 'which school'

ya:ra+u:ra > ya:ru:ra
(MPR.1) 'whose village'

ya:ra+mani > ya:rmani
(MPR.1) 'whose house'

ya:ra+duDDa > ya:rdudaa
(MPR.1) 'whose money'

6.1.1.7 Descriptive Adjectives

Eg:

dv:Dgu:+mani > dva:Dya:mani 'big house'
daNNa+mani > SaNNa mani 'small house'
dappa+giDa: > dapgiDa: 'big tree'

6.1.2. Derived Adjectives

6.1.2.1. Adjectives derived from Verbs

Adjectives are derived from verbs by means of relative participles. They are two types viz., past relative participle and non-past relative participle

6.1.2.1.1. Past relative participle

Eg:

beLda+huDgi > beLda-huDgi 'grown up girl'

koTTa+ma:ta > koTTa-ma:ta 'given word' (i.e. promise)

hva:da + varsa > hva:da-varsa 'past year'
murda+mani > murdmani
(MPR.1)
halsida+kicDi > halsida-kicDi 'rancid rice'

6.1.2.1.2. Non-past relative participle

Eg:
baro:+va:ra > baro:-va:ra 'next week (the coming week)
no:Do+ja:ga > no:Do:-ja:ga: 'the place (one is) seeing
uDo:+ si:ri > uDo:-si:ri 'the sari (which one is) wearing
ma:Do:+ dagda > ma:Do:-dagda 'the work (which one is) doing
me:yo:+yammi > me:yo:-yammi 'grazing buffalo'

6.1.2.2. Adjectives derived from Cardinal numerals

By the addition of the suffix -ne, ordinals are derived from the cardinal numerals and they will function as a nominal modifiers.

Eg:
vanda+ne > vande (MPR.1)
ya:Da +ne > ya:Dne (MPR.1)
na:ka+ne > na:kne (MPR.1)
a:r(a)+ne > a:rne (MPR.1)
6.1.3. Reduplicated Adjectives

Increase on intensity in the meaning is expressed in this type of nominal modifiers through the reduplicating simple adjectives. These are used before singular and plural nouns. Some of the examples of adjectives of this class are as follows:

Eg:

saNNa saNNa  'small small'
saNNa saNNa huLgo:La 'small small insects'
colo colo  'good good'
colo colo huDgo:r(a) 'good good boys'
keTTa keTTa  'bad bad'
keTTa keTTa mandi 'bad bad people'
naM-namuni1 'different'
naM-namuni mandi 'different people and the like'
ba:L(a)  'many; much'
ba:Laba:La mandi 'many many people'

1. Here the first part of the adjective along is reduplicated.
6.2. Verbal Modifiers

Adverbs are treated as verbal modifiers, they are classified into simple, derived and reduplicated adverbs modify the verbs.

6.2.1. Simple adverbs

The simple adverbs are further classified into adverbs of:

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

and depending upon the type of modification they are providing to the verbs.

6.2.1.1. Adverbs of Place

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

Eg:

- du:r(a) 'distant place'
- mael a ** maega 'up; top'
- hate:k(a) 'near'
- buDa: bottom 'below'
6.2.1.2. Adverbs of time

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

Eg:

inda 'today'
i:ga 'now'
madla 'first'
manni 'day before yesterday'
haraega ← haregeLa 'morning'
ilvatta 'afternoon'
na:Dda 'day after tomorrow'
ya:va:g(a) 'when'
hindigaDse 'afterwards'
mardina: 'next day' etc.
6.2.1.3. Adverbs of manner

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

Eg:

- hinga 'this way'
- hanga 'in that way'
- henga 'how; in which way'
- laguTa 'quickly; immediately'
- gappa 'silently'
- neTTga 'straight'
- jo:r(a) 'loudly'
- miduva 'softly'
- inmæla 'hereafter'
- barkna 'quickly'
- inma:winnu: 'still, yet'
- itta 'this side'
- sa:vka:sa 'slowly'
- vandsala; 'once'
- vammî 'one time, once' etc.

6.2.1.4. Adverbs of quality

These forms denote the quality.

Eg:

- teLga/baDka 'thinly'
kahi: 'bitterly'
slhl: 'sweetly'
sapga 'tastelessly' etc.

6.2.1.5. Adverbs of quantity

These forms denote the quantity.

Eg:

aTTu 'all; this much'
aTTu: sakri ha:kli: 'shall I put all sugar?'
inTa 'little more'
nanga inTa be:k(a) 'I want little more'
matTa 'little much, more'
nanga matTa be:k(a) 'I want little more'

6.2.1.6. Adverbs of Purpose

These forms denote cause reference

Eg:

sal(v)a:gi 'for the sake of'
m:Da:Ua 'for doing'
kalya:ka 'for learning'
me:ya:ka 'for causing to graze'
ho:ga:ka 'for going' etc.

6.2.2. Derived adverbs

The adverb stems are derived by suffixation. The
suffix -ga, -ka, and -a:re are added to the adjectives and nouns.

**with -ga**
- metga: 'softly'
- kamga: 'sweetly'
- taNga: 'cold'
- becga: 'hot'
- teLga: 'thin (liquid)
- melga: 'slowly'
- hacega: 'green'
- karga: 'black'

**with -ka**
- sumka: 'silently'
- hagarka: 'slowly'
- badka: 'thin (man; etc)'

**with -a:re**
- KaNNa:re: 'to the satisfaction of eyes'
- kivya:re: 'to the satisfaction of ears'

6.2.3. Reduplicated adverbs

In this speech, certain adverbs are reduplicated to express the greater intensity in their meaning.
Apart from these adverbs onomatopoeic adverbs found in this dialect and those that end in -na.

Eg:

- **carna** 'quickly; hurriedly'
- **barna** 'quickly; hurriedly'
- **baDna** 'suddenly'
- **gaskna** 'suddenly'
- **gabkna** 'all of a sudden'
- **sarna** 'quickly'
- **girna** 'whirling'
- **sumna** 'quietly'

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daDkna 'suddenly' etc

Those that occur in repetition

Eg:

do:do 'sound while raining'
sara:sara: 'rapid'ly'
mikimiki 'imitation of looking at things'
maLa:maLa: 'imitation of looking at things'
gapa:gapa: 'gulping food rapidly'
DaNNa DaNNa 'ringing of a (big) bell'
picka picka 'sound of spitting'
pTa:pala: 'sound imitating beating/raining'
Tapa:Tapa: 'water falling drop by drop' etc

Adverbs in general are indeclinables. Some adverbs take case endings and few other adverbs from a group by themselves. They are as follows:

Eg:

illi 'here'
alli 'there'
elli 'where'
itta 'this way'
atta 'that way'
i:ga 'now'
inma:la 'afterwards'
maga 'up; above'

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anda 'that day'
inda 'to day'
hinda 'back'
ita:ga 'this side'
i:sarte 'this time' etc.

Those that occur singly

Eg:

bɛ 'the calling of a goat'
kuyi 'the calling of a dog'
ma:n 'the calling of a cat'
huluyu huluyu 'the calling of a dog'

{bɛ
{ambo: 'the calling of cow, ox, etc'
{kulu kulu}
gi:gi: 'the calling of hen, cock etc.'