5. MODIFIERS

The modifiers are those forms which modify or qualify the meaning of nouns or verbs which follow them. They may be either simple (inherent) or derived. The noun modifiers are called Adjectives and the verb modifiers are called Adverbs.

5.1

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Modifier} \\
\Rightarrow \\
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{Adj} \\
\text{Adv}
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{N} \\
\text{Vb}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{array}
\]

The modifier is classified as Adjective (Adj). If it is followed by a noun and adverb (Adv) if it is followed by a verb.

5.1.1

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Adj} \\
\Rightarrow \\
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{Adj- Sim} \\
\text{Adj- Der}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{array}
\]

The Adjectives may be either simple Adjectives or Derived Adjectives.

5.1.1.1

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Adj. Simp} \\
\Rightarrow \\
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{Adj. Simp. Dem.} \\
\text{Adj. Simp. Qual.}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{array}
\]

The simple Adjectives are of two kinds namely the Simple Demonstrative Adjectives and the Simple Quality Adjectives.
5.1.1.1.1

The Simple Demonstrative Adjective is of two types namely Simple Remote Demonstrative Adjective and Simple Proximate Demonstrative Adjective.

5.1.1.1.1 Adj. Simp. Dem. Rem. ----> a:

The Simple Remote Demonstrative Adjective has the form a:

Examples:

a: honi ‘that work’
a: kuka: ‘that dog’
a: a:ddi ‘that woman’

5.1.1.1.2 Adj. Simp. Dem. Prox ----> i:

The Simple Proximate Demonstrative Adjective has the form i:

Examples:

i: honi ‘this work’
i: kuka: ‘this dog’
i: a:ddi ‘this woman’
The Simple Quality Adjectives are tela:, era:, hosr, nala:, sina:, vedda:, manci and etrm etc.

Examples:

tela: myka: 'white goat'
ero: a:vu 'red cow'
hosr angi 'green shirt'
nala: gura:m 'black horse'
sina: pali 'small lizard'
vedda: hva:m 'big snake'
manci sina:vdu 'good boy'
etrm šetti 'tall tree'
The Derived Adjectives are of two types namely Adjectives Derived from Interrogative Pronouns Adjectives Derived from Numerals.

5.1.1.2.1

The Adjective Derived from Interrogative Pronoun ya:vādi and ya:vru.

Examples:

ya:vādi honi 'which work'

ya:vādi illu 'which house'

ya:vru vacindri 'who come'

ya:vru hoyindri 'who go'

5.1.1.2.2

The Adjective Derived from Numerals vμεtι, hodi, iruvay
Examples:

vagti illu  'one house'
hodi gudlu  'ten eggs'
iruvay elka:lu  'twenty mice'
na:lg nurlu  'four hundred'

5.1.2

Adv ----> [ Adv < Formation
              Adv < Function ]

The Adverbs may be classified on the basis of their formation or on the basis of their function.

5.1.2.1

Adv. < Formation ----> [ < particles
                         < clitics
                         < onomatopoeic form ]

Adverbs are of three types on the basis of their formation; they may be formed from particles, clitics or onomatopoeic forms.

5.1.2.1.1

Adv. < particle ----> [ kinda:
mida:
.... ]

Particles like kinda:, mida: etc.
Examples:

kinda: suđ
mida: suđ

'look down'
'look on'

5.1.2.1.2

Adv. < clitics --->

[ andu ]
[ apđu ]

Clitics like andu, apđu, etc.

Examples:

ardu
apđu

'there'
'then'

5.1.2.1.3

Adv. < onomatopoeic form sana:

onomatopoeic forms like sana:

Examples:

hva:lu sana: tamp uŋda:yi
ni:łu sana: ka:giŋdy

'milk is very cold'
'water is very hot'

5.1.2.2

Adv. < Function ---->

[ Adv. T ]
[ Adv. P ]
[ Adv. M ]

5.1.2.2.1

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Adv. T} \\
\text{apdu} \\
\text{ipdu} \\
\text{epdu} \\
\text{....} \\
\text{....}
\end{array}
\]

Examples:
- apdu: 'then'
- ipdu: 'now'
- epdu: 'when'

5.1.2.2.2

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Adv. P} \\
\text{andu} \\
\text{indu} \\
\text{endu} \\
\text{no:na:}
\end{array}
\]

Examples:
- andu: 'there'
- indu: 'here'
- endu: 'where'
- no:na: 'in'
5.1.2.2.3

\[
\begin{array}{l}
a:diku \\
i:diku \\
yadiku \\
lagu \\
mela:ku
\end{array}
\]

Examples:

- a:diku: 'that way'
- i:diku: 'this way'
- yadiku: 'which way'
- lagu: 'quickly'
- mela:ku: 'slowly'