

4

Adjective Phrase

An adjective is a noun modifier. The noun modifier. The noun modifier may be either a single element or sometimes composed of more than one element which themselves are structurally linked or formed into a construction. This construction may be termed as an adjective phrase. An adjective phrase is an endocentric construction and fills the modifier slot of a head-modifier noun phrase.

In a strict sense of the term ‘phrase’ as an unit filling slots at clause level structure, the existence of an adjective phrase is doubtful. The reason for this doubtful nature of the status of adjective phrase is that the adjectives or adjective phrases are optional modifying elements of noun heads in head-modifier noun phrases. However, this optional modifier slot filler can stand as an independent adjective phrase, because there exist adjectives which either act as attributive heads and take sub-modifiers such as intensifiers, comparators, limiters, numerals, quantifiers, etc., or, are coordinated with other adjectives.

In Chapter 3 under *Noun Phrase* besides descriptive adjectives all those that modify the quality of the head noun such as participle adjectives, nouns, etc., were also treated collectively under ‘noun modifiers’. Also, as a common definition, the adjective phrase can be defined as that constituent that remains after the deletion of the head in a head-modifier noun phrase. But, all these modifiers or constituents obtained in such a way are not adjective phrases always because of the following reasons:

- (i) Some of these modifiers are nouns though they act as adjectives to the noun heads, and in turn are not preceded by other modifiers.

eg.,

idi	<i>manisi</i>	kannu
‘this’	‘person’	‘eye’
‘This is a human eye’		

In the above sentence *manisi* though it is a noun, acts as an adjective modifying the

head noun *kannu* 'eye'. If this modifier is considered as an adjective, this cannot be further modified as

idi	oka	cinna	manisi	kannu
'this'	'one'	'small'	'person'	eye'
'This is a small person's eye'				

(ii) Some of the noun modifiers though they act as adjectives are nouns in the nominative case (non-oblique nouns). They may be preceded by submodifiers, but they still are noun phrases even after the deletion of the head noun. The reason for this is that these nouns do not have an oblique form even when they are used in the position of modifiers.

e.g.,

na:ku	pedda	ko:di	gudlu	ka:va:li
'me-to'	'big'	'chicken'	'eggs'	'want'
'I want big chicken eggs'				

In the above sentence even after the deletion of the head noun '*gudlu*', the modifier *pedda ko:di* is still a head-modifier noun phrase. The phrase *pedda ko:di gudlu* is ambiguous since the adjective *pedda* can be a qualifying modifier of either *ko:di* or *gudlu*, and indicates a dual meaning with the ICs *pedda ko:di gudlu* as 'The big eggs of a chicken', and with the ICs *pedda ko:di gudlu* as 'The eggs of a big chicken'. On the other hand, when the adjective *pedda* is replaced by *nalla* 'black', the ambiguity does not arise and there is only one way of IC writing - *nalla ko:di gudlu* - is possible. In either case the modifier is not an adjective phrase.

(iii) Some of these nouns act as adjectives and modify noun heads, and also are preceded by sub-modifiers, but when the head noun is deleted these modifiers fail to remain either as adjective phrases or as noun phrases.

e.g.,

iddaru	dzabbu	manusulu
'two'	'sickness'	'persons'
'Two sick persons'		

The reason for this is that the sub-modifier does not belong to the class of the qualifying modifiers of these nouns. Therefore, though the second modifier (sub-modifier) precedes the first modifier, it actually modifies directly the head noun and not the modifier noun. Thus, though the first modifier is a noun in the nominative case (non-oblique noun), the combination that remains after the deletion of the head noun is neither a head-modifier adjective phrase nor a head-modifier noun phrase.

e.g.,

lo:pala	iddaru dzabbu	manusulu	unna:ru
‘inside’	‘two’ ‘disease’	‘persons’	‘are-they’
‘There are two sick persons inside’			

In the above phrase the only possible ICs are *iddaru dzabbu manusulu* and writing as *iddaru dzabbu manusulu* is not possible since *iddaru* does not belong to the class of qualifying modifiers of *dzabbu*.

In view of the above arguments it is evident that all modifiers are not adjectives, but all adjectives are modifiers, and only those adjectives and oblique nouns which act as modifiers in head-modifier noun phrases and in turn are modified by other elements such as intensifiers, deictics, possessives, quantifiers, etc., or coordinated with other adjectives only are dealt with here as adjective phrases.

There are three types of adjective phrases in Telugu, viz., Head-Modifier, Coordinate and Axis-Relator phrases.

4.1 HEAD-MODIFIER ADJECTIVE PHRASE

The head-modifier adjective phrase is an endocentric construction. It consists of at least two slots, viz., an optional modifier slot and an obligatory head slot. The modifier slot is filled by a class of modifying elements such as intensifiers, deictics, possessives, quantifiers, etc. The head slot is filled by adjectives or adjectively functioning words. A typical formula for the head-modifier adjectives phrase is as follows:

Formula:

$$\text{HMP aj} = + \text{ Mod. int.} + \text{H:aj}$$

Read, the head-modifier adjective phrase consists of an optional modifier slot filled by a class of modifying elements of which the intensifier is the representative and an obligatory head slot filled by an adjective or adjectively functioning word.

idi	tsa:la:	manci	pustakam
‘this’	‘very’	‘good’	‘book’
‘This is a very good book’			

The Head and the Modifier Slots

The head slot is an obligatory slot and is generally filled by adjectives (*manci* ‘good’) and also by participle adjectives (*mi: oirigina pustakam* ‘your torn book’), oblique nouns (*ma: inti kappu* ‘The roof of our house’) and the numerals (*a: rendu pustaka:lu* ‘Those two books’, *a: rendo: pustakam* ‘That second book’) - both cardinals as well as ordinals. The modifier slot is an optional slot and is filled by a class of sub-modifiers. The class of sub-modifiers includes nouns or noun phrases, descriptive and participle adjectives,

intensifiers, comparators, pronominal adjectives, possessives/genetives, simple quantifiers, definite quantifiers (cardinals, fractionals and ordinals), enumeratives, multiplicatives, specifiers, indefinite quantifiers, approximate quantifiers, limiters and relative clauses (embedded clauses).

The cooccurrence of these modifier slot fillers along with their sub-categories and the head slot fillers is presented in detail in the following matrix.

4.1.1. MODIFIER AND HEAD CO-OCCURRENCE RESTRICTION

TABLE 4.1

MODIFIER AND HEAD CO-OCCURRENCE MATRIX

Sl. No.	Head Modifier	Des. Adj. H ₁	Part. Adj. H ₂	Obl. Nouns H ₃	Numerals H ₄
1.	Noun/Np			X	
2.	Descriptive Adjectives			X	
3.	Participle Adjectives			X	X
4.	Intensifiers	X	X	X	X
5.	Comparators	X	X	X	X
6.	Pronominal Adjectives	X	X	X	X
7.	Possessives/Genetives	X	X	X	
8.	Simple Quantifiers	X	X	X	
9.	Cardinals			X	
10.	Ordinals			X	
11.	Fractionals			X	
12.	Enumeratives	X	X	X	
13.	Multiplicatives	X	X	X	
14.	Specifiers	X	X	X	X
15.	Indefinite Quantifiers	X	X	X	
16.	Approximate Quantifiers	X	X		X
17.	Limiters	X	X	X	X
18.	Embedded Clauses	X	X	X	X

NOTE: X - indicates *occurrence* and empty cell indicates *non-occurrence*.

I. Nouns

Nouns occur as modifiers only with oblique nouns.

va:du *burada ni:ti* guntalo: sna:nam ce:sa:du
 'he' 'mud' 'water' 'pond-in' 'bath' 'did-he'
 'He took bath in a muddy water pond'

II. Descriptive Adjectives

Like nouns the descriptive adjectives also precede and modify only the oblique nouns.

pedda inti go:dalau ba:gunna:yi
 'big' 'house-of' 'walls' 'nice-are-they'
 'The walls of the big house are good'

Sometimes the descriptive adjectives are found preceding other descriptive adjectives, both in such cases these descriptive adjectives act as modifiers of a modifier noun phrase whose modifier is another descriptive adjective, rather than behaving in a coordinate relationship with another descriptive adjective.

pedda tella ka:gitam ti:suko:ndi
 'big' 'white paper' 'take (pl.)'
 'Take a gig white paper'

In the above sentence, *pedda* modifies *tella ka:gitam*, and note that it neither modifies only *tella* nor occurs in co-ordination with it.

III. Participle Adjectives

Participle adjectives precede oblique nouns and both cardinal and ordinal numbers.

eg.,

ku:lipo:yina inti go:dalu balanga: unna:yi
 'collapsed' 'house-of' 'walls' 'strongly' 'are-they'
 'The walls of the collapsed house are strong'

ku:lipo:yina rendu illu va:llave:
 'collapses' 'two' 'houses-too' 'their -only'
 'Both the collapsed houses belong to them'

ku:lipo:yina rendo: illu va:lladi ka:du
 'collapsed' 'second' 'house' 'their-it' 'not-it'
 'The second one of the collapsed houses does not belong to them'

Here also it appears that the participle adjectives modify descriptive adjectives, but in fact they modify head-modifier noun phrases whose modifiers are descriptive adjectives.

cirigina tella ci:ra a:medi
 ‘torn’ ‘white-sari’ ‘hers’
 ‘The torn white sari belongs to her’

IV. Intensifiers

tsa:la:, *ba:ga:*, *mari:*, *ento:*, *bale:*, *maha: parama*, *ati*, etc., are the intensifiers that modify the adjectival heads in Telugu. Out of these *parama*, *ati*, and *maha* are Sanskrit adjectives and precede mostly other Sanskrit adjectives though sometimes they precede non-Sanskrit adjectives though sometimes they precede non-Sanskrit words also (cf. *ati telivaina*, ‘very intelligent’, *parama cedda* ‘very bad’, etc.).

The intensifiers modify all the four types of adjectival heads, viz., descriptive and participle adjectives and oblique and numeral nouns.

e.g.,

ra:ma:ra:vu tsa:la: manci manisi
 ‘Rama Rao’ ‘very’ ‘good’ ‘person’
 ‘Rama Rao is a very good person’

idi ba:ga: balisina eddu
 ‘this’ ‘well’ ‘fed’ ‘ox’
 ‘This is a well fed ox’

Similarly examples with oblique and numeral nouns as phrase heads can be given.

bale: is generally used when the head adjective indicates positive meaning though sometimes it is used with head adjectives indicating negative meaning also.

e.g.,

a: yana bale: manci manisi
 ‘he’ ‘much’ ‘good’ ‘person’
 ‘He is a very good person’

In some parts of Rayalaseema *nere:* is used as an intensifier, but only with the adjectival heads indicating negative meanings. And in Karnataka dialect of Telugu *ninda:* is used in similar circumstances.

e.g.,

ravi nere:/ninda: anya:yamaina manisi
 ‘Ravi’ ‘much/fully’ ‘injust’ ‘person’
 ‘Ravi is a person of great injustice’

V. Comparators

The comparators are words of particles used to compare two different things, generally

, certain quality with that of a noun or a pronoun. These comparators in Telugu include *atuvanti*, *ituvanti*, *etuvanti*, *kante*, *atti*, *itt*, *etti*, *canti*, *la:nti*, *la:ti*, *ma:diri*, *la:*, *samanamaina*, etc. Depending on their semantic and structural distinctiveness these comparators can be grouped into the following categories.

(a) *atuvanti*, *ituvanti*, *etuvanti*, *atti*, *itti*, *etti*

These comparator words precede all the four types of head adjectives.

e.g.,

ituvanti *manci* *pustakam* *ni:ku* *malli:* *dorakadu*
 ‘this type-of’ ‘good’ ‘book’ ‘you(sg.)-to’ ‘again’ ‘will not be available’
 ‘You cannot get this type of good book again’

atuvanti *pa:de* *mansi* *panikira:du*
 ‘that type-of’ ‘singing’ ‘person’ ‘will not be useful-he’
 ‘Such singing person is not useful’

Examples with oblique and numeral nouns as head adjectives also can be given

These comparator words can also be added to personal pronouns.

mi:(y)atti *manci* *manisini* *ne:nu*
 ‘your (pl.)-like’ ‘good’ ‘person-to’ ‘I’
sariga: *artham* *ce:suko:le:du*
 ‘properly’ ‘understand-did not’
 ‘I did not understand a person like you properly’

(b) *kante:/kanna*

kante or *kanna* precedes the adjective which is in turn preceded by a noun or pronoun whose quality is compared. *kante:* or *kanna* does not precede participle adjectives.

ni: kante: *andamaina* *pilla* *a:* *amma:yi*
 ‘your (sg.)-than’ ‘beautiful’ ‘girl’ ‘that’ ‘girl’
 ‘That girl is more beautiful than you’

a: *amma:yi* *kante:* *rendu* *idli:lu* *ekkuva* *tinna:nu* *ne:nu*
 ‘that’ ‘girl’ ‘than’ ‘two’ ‘idlies’ ‘more’ ‘ate-I’ ‘I’
 ‘I ate two idlies more than her’

Instead of the numeral noun an indefinite quantifier follows *kante* when the quantity is not exactly known.

ni: kante: *ekkuva* *bi:ru* *ta:gaenu* *ne:nu*
 ‘you (sg.)-than’ ‘more’ ‘beer’ ‘drank-I’ ‘I’
 ‘I drank more beer than you’

(c) *vanti/la:nti/la:ti*

These comparators are used in the sense of equating two different persons or things. Nouns, noun phrases or pronouns including deictics precede these comparators. In such a construction the noun or the noun phrase or the pronoun that precedes the comparator is the unit of comparison, the qualitative adjective following the comparator in the measurable quality and the noun modified by the qualitative adjective is the item of comparison. These comparators also do not precede participle adjectives.

e.g.,

<i>kavita</i>	<i>la:nti</i>	<i>andamaina</i>	<i>amma:yi</i>	<i>ni:ku</i>
‘Kavitha’	‘like’	‘beautiful’	‘girl’	‘you (sg.)-to’

dorakadu

‘will not be available’

‘You cannot get a beautiful girl like Kavitha’

<i>ni:</i>	<i>vanti</i>	<i>mu:rkhapu</i>	<i>manisito:</i>	<i>ne:nu</i>	<i>ma:ta:danu</i>
‘you(sg.)’	‘like’	‘foolish’	‘person-with’	‘I’	‘will not talk-I’

‘I will not talk to a foolish person like you’

(d) *la:/ma:diri*

These comparators also express the sense of equating two different persons or things as in (c), but these are adverbials. Therefore, unlike the quantifiers of (c), these precede only the participle adjectives.

<i>a:yana</i>	<i>la:/ma:diri</i>	<i>ma:ta:de:</i>	<i>manusulu</i>	<i>arudu</i>
‘he - like’		‘talk’	‘persons’	‘rare’

‘People who talk like him are rare’

(e) *sama:namaina*

Semantically the use of *sama:namaina* is not different from the comparators of (c), i.e., *la:nti*, *la:ti* and *vanti*. But *sama:namaina* is an adjective itself, and before this is used the noun or pronoun that precedes takes either the dative case marker *-ku/-ki* or the sociative marker *-to:* as suffix. This precedes all the four categories of head adjectives i.e., H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄.

e.g.,

<i>sivuniki/to:</i>	<i>sama:namaina</i>	<i>tsallani</i>	<i>de:vudu</i>	<i>le:du</i>
‘Siva-to/with’	‘equivalent’	‘cool’	‘God’	‘no-he’

‘There is no God so kind like Lord Siva’

(a) *Deictics*

The diectics precede all the four types of adjectival heads, viz., descriptive and participle adjectives, oblique and numeral nouns.

e.g.,

i: tella tsokka: evaridi?
'this' 'white' 'shirt' 'whose-it'
'To whom this white shirt belongs?'

a: cirigina pustakam na:di
'that' 'torn' 'book' 'mine'
'That torn book is mine'

Similarly, examples with oblique nouns and numerals as head adjectives can be given.

(b) *Indefinites*

Only personal pronouns like *eva:do:*, *evaro:*, *evato:*, *edo:*, *e:vo:* and *e:mito:* act as adjectival modifiers and they precede all the four types of adjectival heads.

e.g.,

evado: potti: pillava:du vacca:du
'some' 'short' 'boy' 'came-he'
'Some short boy came'

e:vo rendu pustaka:lu tsa:lu
'some' 'two' 'books' 'enough'
'Some two books are sufficient'

Similarly examples with participle adjectives and oblique nouns as head adjectives can be given.

VII. Possessives/Genitives

In genitives or possessives the oblique forms of nouns and pronouns precede the head adjective. The genitives/possessives precede all the four types of head objectives.

va:lla inti kappu ku:lipo:yindi
'their' 'house-roof' 'collapses-it'
'The roof of their house collapsed'

na: rendo: pustakam nuvvu ti:suko:
'my' 'second' 'book' 'you(sg.)' 'take(sg.)'
'You take my second book'

Similarly examples with descriptive and participle adjectives and cardinal numbers as head adjectives can be given.

Sometimes some locative postpositions which also act in certain cases as noun follow the genitives/possessives.

e.g.,

a:me ma: daggari bandhuvu
'she' 'our' 'near' 'relative'
'She is our close relative'

VIII. Simple Quantifiers

The simple quantifiers precede only the descriptive and participle adjectives and the oblique nouns, i.e., H₁, H₂ and H₃.

eg.,

inta manci pustakam ne:nu tsadavale:du
'this much' 'good' 'book' 'I' 'did not read'
'I did not read such a good book like this'

indaru/intamandi pa:de: pa:ta ba:gundadu
'these many' 'singing' 'song' 'will not be good-it'
'The song sung by so many people will not be good'

Similarly, examples with oblique nouns as head adjectives can be given.

IX. Cardinals

Cardinal numbers precede only the oblique nouns.

e.g.,

rendu pustaka:la attalu cinigipo:ya:yi
'two' 'books-or' 'covers' 'torn - they'
'The covers of two books are torn'

X. Ordinals

Like cardinals, ordinals also precede only the oblique nouns.

e.g.,

rendo: inti kappu egiripo:yindi
'second' 'house-or' 'roof' 'jumped-away-it'
'The roof of the second house was blown away'

Sometimes special words like *modati* and *toti* 'first', and *kadapati* and *civari* 'last' which can also be iterated for emphasis are also used..

e.g.,

modati inti kappu egiripo:yindi
'The roof of the first house was blown away'

mottamodati inti kappu egiripo:yindi
'The roof of the very first house is blown away'

NOTE: *modati* + *modati* = *motta modati* 'the very first'

XI. Fractionals

Like cardinals and ordinals, fractionals also precede only the oblique nouns.

e.g.,

ara angulam mandam undi adi
'half' 'inch-of' 'thickness' 'is-it' 'that'
'It has half an inch thickness'

XII. Enumeratives

The enumeratives precede only the participle adjectives, the oblique nouns and the derived descriptive adjectives.

e.g.,

angulam cirigina gudda e:di?
'inch' 'torn' 'cloth' 'which one'
'Which is the cloth in which an inch of it is torn?'

mu:radu ettaina benci: mi:da ku:rtsonna:nu
'fore arm-or' 'high' 'bench' 'on' 'sat-I'
'I wat on a bench of a fore arms height'

Similarly examples with oblique nouns are head adjectives can be given

When numerals and fractionals precede,

oka/ara adugu mandapu cekka ka:va:li
'A wooden plank of one/half a foot thickness is needed'

Multiplicatives precede the descriptive and the participle adjectives and the oblique nouns.

eg.,

ninna *rendu retlu* *tinna* pillava:du evaru vi:lalo:
'yesterday' 'two-three times' 'ate' 'boy' 'who' 'them-in'
'Wo is the boy among these who ate twice the quantity yesterday'

di:niki *rendu retlu* *mandapu* gudda adi
'it-to' 'two-times' 'thick-of' 'cloth' 'that'
'That cloth is twice in thickness to this'

XIV. Specifiers

The only specifiers in Telugu are *prati* 'every' and *prate okka* 'every one'. These specifiers precede all the four types of adjectival heads.

e.g.,

prati manci pustakam na:ke ka:va:li
'every' 'good' 'book' 'me-to-only' 'want'

antundi a:me
'will say-she' 'she'
'She asks for every good book'

prati veltunna bassunu a:puta:du a:yana
'every' 'going' 'bus-to' 'will-stop-he' 'he'
'He stops every going bus'

prati okka inti go:da mi:da pu:lamokkalu
'every one' 'house-of' 'wall' 'on' 'flower-plants'

unta:yi
'will he-they'
'There will be flower plants on the walls of every house.'

Similarly, examples with cardinals and ordinals as head adjectives can be given.

XV. Indefinite Quantifiers

Indefinite quantifiers do not specify anything definitely. These include phrases indicating large quantities such as (a) *nu:rlakoladi*, *ve:lakoladi*, *ko:tlakolado*. etc., and

words like (b) *ekkuva*, *takkuva*, *koncem*, *koddi*, *marinta*, *konta*, etc. Out of these, the quantifiers given in (a) are countable and they modify only the participle adjectives though this is also not much frequent, and the quantifiers indicated in (b) are uncountable and modify the descriptive and participle adjectives and the oblique nouns. This classification is as far as the adjectival modification is concerned. As far as the noun modification is concerned *ekkuva* and *takkuva* are both countable and uncountable.

(a) *Countables*

<i>ve:la koladi</i>	<i>vaccina</i>	<i>janamte</i>
‘thousands-together’	‘came’	‘people-with’
<i>sabha:bhavanam</i>	<i>nindipo:yindi</i>	
‘meeting hall’	‘filled-it’	

‘The meeting hall is filled with people who came in thousands’

(b) *Uncountables*

This group includes *ekkuva* ‘more’, *takkuva* ‘less’, *ja:sti*, *marinta* ‘more’, *koncem*, *koddi* ‘a little’ and *konta* ‘some’.

<i>koncem</i>	<i>viccina</i>	<i>pu:lu</i>	<i>ko:yandi</i>	<i>tsa:lu</i>
‘little’	‘bloomed’	‘flowers’	‘pluck (pl.)’	‘enough’

‘Pluck only a little bloomed flowers, that is enough’

<i>konta pallapu</i>	<i>prade:same:</i>	<i>adi</i>
‘some’ ‘hallow’	‘region-emphatic’	‘that’

‘It is some what hallow region indeed’

Similarly, examples with descriptive adjectives as head adjectives can be given.

XVI. Approximate Quantifiers

The approximate quantifiers include *da:da:pu*, *intsumintsu*, *rama:rame* and *daggara daggara*, and these modify the descriptive adjectives, participle adjectives and the numeral nouns.

e.g.,

<i>intsu mintsu</i>	<i>ce:rina</i>	<i>tarva:ta</i>	<i>telsindi</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ma:ta</i>
‘almost’	‘reached’	‘after’	‘known-it’	‘this’	‘word’

‘This matter came to be known after reaching almost’

<i>daggara</i>	<i>daggara</i>	<i>padi</i>	<i>pustaka:lu</i>	<i>ti:sukkona:du</i>
‘near’	‘near’	‘ten’	‘books’	‘took-he’

a:yana
‘he’
‘He took nearly ten books’

Similarly examples can be given with descriptive adjectives and ordinal numbers as head adjectives.

XVII. Limiters

Only *ke:valam* ‘only’ and *kani:sam* ‘at least’ come under this category. These limiters indicate closure of the phrase, and there will be no further expansion of the phrase after the limiters are added. The limiters precede all the four types of head adjectives.

e.g.,

<i>ke:valam</i>	<i>inti</i>	<i>go:dala mi:dane:</i>	<i>ra:yandi</i>
‘only’	‘house-of’	‘walls-on-only’	‘write (pl.)’
‘Write only on the house walls’			
<i>kani:sam</i>	<i>rendo:</i>	<i>pustakam</i>	<i>tsadavandi</i>
‘at least’	‘second’	‘book’	‘read (pl.)’
‘Read at least the second book’			

Similarly, examples with descriptive and participle adjectives and cardinal numbers as head adjectives can be given.

These limiters also precede iterated adjectives, iterated cardinal numbers and indefinite coordinate numerals indicating a range or an alternative such as *padi padile:nu* ‘ten to fifteen’, *rendo: mu:do:* ‘two or three’, etc.

e.g.,

<i>kani:sam</i>	<i>manci manci</i>	<i>pa:ta</i>	<i>pustaka:lu</i>	<i>iyandi</i>
‘at least’	‘good - good’	‘old’	‘books’	‘give (pl.)’
‘At least give all the good old books’				
<i>ke:valam</i>	<i>rendu rendu</i>	<i>pa:ta</i>	<i>pustaka:lu</i>	<i>icca:du</i>
‘only’	‘two - two’	‘ole’	‘books’	‘gave-he’
‘He gave only two old books per head’				

The limiters also precede the adjective phrases already modified by neinitives, deictics, etc., which will be discussed latter.

XVIII. Relative Clauses (Embedded Clauses)

Like many of the other adjectival modifiers, the relative clauses also modify all the four types of adjectival heads, viz., descriptive adjectives, participle adjectives, oblique nouns and numerals (both cardinals and ordinals). However, the internal structure of the modifying relative clauses is not analysed as it is beyond the scope of this study, because it belongs to clause level analysis.

eg.,

<i>a:me</i>	<i>tsadivi</i>	<i>teccina</i>	<i>cirigina</i>	<i>pustakam</i>	<i>ne:nu</i>
‘she’	‘having-read’	‘brought’	‘tom’	‘book’	‘I’
<i>ti:suko:le:du</i>					
‘did not-take’					
‘I did not take the torn book which she read and brought’					
<i>ninna</i>	<i>vella ve:sina</i>	<i>inti</i>	<i>go:dal</i>	<i>appude:</i>	
‘yesterday’	‘white-washed’	‘house-of’	‘walls’	‘already’	
<i>velisipo:ya:yi</i>	<i>tsu:dandi</i>				
‘faded-they’	‘see (pl.)’				
‘See, the walls of the house that were white-washed yesterday are faded already’					

Similarly, examples with descriptive adjectives and cardinal and ordinal numbers as head adjectives can be given.

COOCCURRENCE RESTRICTIONS

When the internal structure of the modifier slot is analysed it is observed that the modifier slot is filled either by a single constituent, or it can be expanded to a maximum of three constituents (Though structures with four or five constituents are found sometimes because of their negligible frequency they are not discussed here).

These three constituents are either in the subordinate structure to each other in which case one modifies the other, or in coordinate structure directly modifying the head adjective. If the three attributive constituents that modify the head adjective are called M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 towards the left-ward direction of the head, then M_1 slot is filled by all those presented in Table 4.1 and discussed so far. M_2 slot is filled again by all those that fill M_1 slot but with the following restrictions.

Examples only for two or three combinations are given below each table, but it should be noted that examples for other combinations are also possible.

M_2 and M_1 cooccurrence Restrictions with Adjectival Heads, H_1 , H_2 , H_3 and H_4

(i) M_2 is filled by descriptive adjectives when M_1 is filled by cardinal numeral nouns followed by only H_3 in the head slot.

TABLE 4.2

M ₂	M ₁	H
Descriptive Adjectives	Cardinal Numerals	H ₃

andamaina iddaru amma:yila ci:ralu baga: le:vi
 ‘beautiful’ ‘two(hum.)’ ‘girls-of’ ‘saries’ ‘well’ ‘no-they’
 ‘The saries of both the beautiful girls are not good’

(ii) M₂ is filled by intensifiers when nouns/noun phrases, descriptive adjectives, cardinals and fractionals are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; enumeratives and indefinite quantifiers are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.3

M ₂	M ₁	H
Intensifiers	Noun/NP	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Cardinals	
	Fractionals	
	Enumeratives	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Indef. Quan.	
	Embedded Clause	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄

inka: buruda ni:ti guntalu unna:yi ma:
 ‘still’ ‘mud’ ‘water-of’ ‘ponds’ ‘are-they’ ‘our’
u:lo:
 ‘village-in’
 ‘There are water ponds in my village which are more muddier’

mari: pa:tabadina illa go: dalu
 ‘much’ ‘old-become’ ‘houses-of’ ‘walls’
 ‘The walls of very old houses have collapsed’

padipo:ya:yi
 ‘fell down-they’

(iii) M₂ is filled by comparators when nouns/noun phrases and descriptive adjectives are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; simple quantifiers are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and deictics, genitives/possessives, specifiers and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.4

M ₂	M ₁	H
Comparators	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Simple Quantifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Deictics	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Gen. / Poss.	
	Specifiers	
	Embedded Clause	

ituvanti andamaina inti kukka ku:da
 ‘this type-of’ ‘beautiful’ ‘house-of’ ‘dog’ ‘also’
andanga:ne: untundi
 ‘beautifully (Emp.)’ ‘will be-it’
 ‘The dog of this beautiful house also will be beautiful’

ni: la:nti inta manci amma:yini va:du
 ‘your-type-of’ ‘this much’ ‘good’ ‘girl-to’ ‘he’
pella:dadu
 ‘will not marry-he’
 ‘He will not marry a beautiful girl like you’

(iv) M₂ is filled by deictics when nouns/noun phrases, descriptive adjectives, cardinals, fractionals and ordinals are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; enumeratives and indefinite quantifiers are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and specifiers and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.5

M ₂	M ₁	H
Deictics	Noun/NP	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Cardinals	
	Fractionals	
	Ordinals	
	Enumeratives	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Indef. Quan.	
	Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Embedded Clause	

i: burada ni:ti guntalo: pusuvulu
 'this' 'mud' 'water-of' 'pond-in' 'animals'

sna:nama:data:yi
 'bathe - they'
 'The cattle bathe in this muddy water pond'

i: prati ku:raga:yala manisi oka tala noppi
 'this' 'every' 'vegetable-of' 'person' 'one' 'head' 'ache'
 'Every one of these vegetable sellers is a headache'

(v) M₂ is filled by genitives/possessives when nouns/noun phrases, descriptive adjectives, cardinals, fractionals, ordinals are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; enumeratives are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and specifiers and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.6

M ₂	M ₁	H
Genitives/ Possessives	Noun/NP	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Cardinals	
	Fractionals	
	Ordinals	
	Enumeratives	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Embedded Clause	

mi: *rendo:* *inti* *kitiki:lu* *tsa:la*
 ‘your (pl.)’ ‘second’ ‘house-of’ ‘windows’ ‘much’
peddavi
 ‘big-they’
 ‘The windows of your second house are very big’

mi: *prati* *tella* *tsokka:* *masipo:yindi*
 ‘your’ ‘every’ ‘white’ ‘shirt’ ‘became dirty-it’
 ‘Every one of your white shirts became dirty’

(vi) M₂ is filled by simple quantifiers when nouns/noun phrases and descriptive adjectives are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; indefinite quantifiers are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.7

M ₂	M ₁	H
Simple Quantifiers	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Descriptive Adjectives	
	Indefinite Quantifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₄
	Embedded Clauses	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄

inta daragala panni:ti va:sana na:ku
 ‘this much’ ‘costly’ ‘rose water-of’ ‘smell’ ‘me-to’
padadu
 ‘will not suit-it’
 ‘The smell of so costly rose water does not suit to me’

inta ekkuvatellati rangu akkarale:du
 ‘this much’ ‘more’ ‘whitish’ ‘colour’ ‘need not-it’
 ‘This much whitish colour is not necessary’

(vii) M₂ is filled by fractionals when enumeratives are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.8

M ₂	M ₁	H
Fractionals	Enumeratives	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Embedded Clauses	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄

ara angulam la:vaina palaka ti:suko:ndi
 ‘half’ ‘inch’ ‘thick’ ‘plank’ ‘take (pl.)’
 ‘Take a plank of half an inch thickness’

sagam parigetti alisipo:yina potti pillava:du evaru
 ‘half’ ‘having run’ ‘is tired’ ‘short’ ‘boy’ ‘who’
 ‘Who is the short boy who ran half of the distance and is tired’

(viii) M_2 is filled by ordinals when descriptive adjectives and fractionals are in M_1 followed by H_3 in the head slot.

TABLE 4.9

M_2	M_1	H
Fractionals	Descriptive Adjectives	H_3
	Fractionals	

a: *rendo:* *pedda inti* *kappu tsu:dandi*
 ‘that’ ‘second’ ‘big’ ‘house-of’ ‘roof’ ‘see (pl.)’
 ‘See the roof of that second big house’

rendo: *ara* *li:tarudu* *pa:lu* *e:m* *ce:sa:ru?*
 ‘second’ ‘half’ ‘litre-of’ ‘milk’ ‘what’ ‘did-you(pl.)’
 ‘What did you do with the second half a litre of milk?’

(ix) M_2 is filled by enumeratives when only nouns/noun phrases are in M_1 followed by H_3 in the head slot.

TABLE 4.10

M_2	M_1	H
Enumeratives	Nouns/NPs	H_3

va:du *ro:dzu:* *oka* *kilo:du* *tomato:* *pandla*
 ‘he’ ‘daily’ ‘one’ ‘kilogram’ ‘tomato’ ‘fruits-of’

rasam *ta:guta::du*
 ‘juice’ ‘will drink-he’
 ‘He drinks daily juice extracted from one kilogram of tomatos’

(x) M_2 is filled by multiplicatives when nouns/noun phrases are in M_1 followed by H_3 in the head slot; and indefinite quantifiers are in M_1 followed by H_1 , H_2 and H_3 in the head slot.

TABLE 4.11

M ₂	M ₁	H
Multiplicatives	Des. Adj	H ₃
	Nouns/NPs	
	Indefinite Quantifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃

da:ni kante: rendu rethu manci ni:lla ba:vi idi
 ‘that-than’ ‘two - times’ ‘good’ ‘water - of’ ‘well’ ‘this’
 ‘This is a well with water which is twice better than the water of the other.’

da:ni kante: rendu rethu ekkuvatellati rangu idi
 ‘that - than’ ‘two - times’ ‘more’ ‘whitish’ ‘colour’ ‘this’
 ‘This is a colour which is twice whitish to that’

(xi) M₂ is filled by specifiers when nouns/noun phrases, descriptive adjectives, cardinals, fractionals and ordinals are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; enumeratives are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and comparators and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.12

M ₂	M ₁	H
Specifiers	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Cardinals	
	Fractionals	
	Ordinals	
	Enumeratives	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Embedded Clause	

prati rendo: inti o:naru da:ktare:
 ‘every’ ‘second’ ‘house-of’ ‘owner-too’ ‘doctor’
 i vi:dhilo:
 ‘this’ ‘street-in’
 ‘The owner of every second house is a doctor in this street’

prati koddiga: cinigipo:yina pa:ta pustakam
 ‘every’ ‘little’ ‘torn’ ‘old’ ‘book’
 pa:rew:sta:du a:yina
 ‘will throw away-he’ ‘he’
 ‘He throws away every old book that is torn a little’

(xii) M₂ is filled by indefinite quantifiers when nouns/noun phrases and descriptive adjectives are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; and comparators and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.13

M ₂	M ₁	H
Indefinite Quantifiers		H ₃
	Descriptive Adjectives	
	Comparators	
	Embedded Clauses	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄

koncem ila:nti tella ka:gitanna: adi
 ‘little’ ‘this kind-of’ ‘white’ ‘paper-only’ ‘that’
 ‘That white paper is a little of this shade only’
 ‘That paper is a little this type of whitish colour’

koncem pa:tabadina da:rapu undale ivi
 ‘a little’ ‘old-became’ ‘thread-of’ ‘roles-emphatic’ ‘these’
 ‘These roles are of a little old thread only’

(xiii) M₂ is filled by approximate quantifiers when nouns/noun phrases, descriptive adjectives, cardinals, fractionals and ordinals are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; simple quantifiers, enumeratives and multiplicatives are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and comparators, deictics, genitives/possessives, specifiers and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.14

M ₂	M ₁	H
Approximate Quantifiers	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Cardinals	
	Fractionals	
	Ordinals	
	Simple Quantifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Enumeratives	
	Multiplicatives	
	Comparators	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Deictics	
	Gen./Poss.	
	Specifiers	
	Embedded Clause	

da:da:pu *padi* *pustaka:la* *attalu* *cinigipo:ya:yi*
 ‘almost’ ‘ten’ ‘books-of’ ‘covers’ ‘torn of-they’
 ‘The wrappers of almost ten books are torn’

va:du *da:da:pu* *veludu* *mandamaina* *rottelu*
 ‘he’ ‘almost’ ‘finger-of’ ‘thick’ ‘chapatis’
tinna:du
 ‘ate-he’
 ‘He ate chapatis of almost a finger thickness’

(xiv) M₂ is filled by limiters when nouns/noun phrases, descriptive adjectives, cardinals, fractionals and ordinals occur in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; simple quantifiers, enumeratives, multiplicatives, indefinite quantifiers occur in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and comparators, deictics, genitives/possessives, specifiers and embedded clauses are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.15

M ₂	M ₁	H
Limiters	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Cardinals	
	Fractionals	
	Ordinals	
	Simple Quantifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Enumeratives	
	Multiplicatives	
	Indef. Quantifiers	
	Comparators	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Deictics	
	Gen./Poss.	
	Specifiers	
	Embedded Clause	

ke:valam burada ni:ti gunta idi
 ‘only’ ‘mud’ ‘water-of’ ‘pond’ ‘this’
 ‘This is purely a muddy water pond’

kani:sam koncem andamaina amma:yi aina: ka:va:li
 ‘at least’ ‘little’ ‘beautiful’ ‘girl -even’ ‘want’
 ‘At least a little beautiful girl is necessary’

(xv) M₂ is filled by embedded clauses when nouns/noun phrases/pronouns, descriptive adjectives, cardinals, fractionals and ordinals are in M₁ followed by H₃ in the head slot; simple quantifiers and enumeratives are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂ and H₃ in the head slot; and comparators, deictics, genitives/possessives and specifiers are in M₁ followed by H₁, H₂, H₃ and H₄ in the head slot.

TABLE 4.16

M ₂	M ₁	H
Embedded Clauses	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Descriptive Adj.	
	Cardinals	
	Fractionals	
	Ordinals	
	Simple Quantifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Enumeratives	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Comparators	
	Deictics	
	Gen./Poss.	
Specifiers		

mi:ru *na:ku* *tsu:pineina* *burada ni:ti*
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘me-to’ ‘showed’ ‘mud’ ‘water-of’
guntalo: *tsa:la:* *muriki* *undi*
 ‘pond-in’ ‘much’ ‘dirt’ ‘is-it’
 ‘There is a lot of dirt in the muddy water pond you showed to me’

prapancamanta: *tsu:sina* *ni:la:nti* *telivaina*
 ‘world-all’ ‘saw’ ‘you-like’ ‘intelligent’
manisiki *teliyanidi* *e:miti?*
 ‘person-to’ ‘unkown-thing’ ‘what’
 ‘What is not known to a person like you who has seen the entire world?’

(xvi) It is also to be noted that nothing occurs in M₂ when the intensifiers, the approximate quantifiers and the limiters are in M₁.

M3, M2 and M1 Cooccurrence Restrictions with Adjectival Heads H1, H2, H3 and H4

TABLE 4.17

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Intensifiers	Indef. Quan.	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
		Embedded Clause	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Embedded Clauses	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
		Descriptive Adj.	
		Cardinals	
		Comparators	
		Deictics	
		Gen./Poss	
	Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄	

ba:ga u:llu tiragatam ne:rtsukonna
 'well' 'villages' 'roaming' 'learnt'
ni:la:nti cedipo:yina abba:yilaku stha:nam le:du
 'your type-of' 'spoiled' 'boys-to' 'place' 'no-it'
 'There is no place for boys like you who learnt to roam from place to place
 and are spoiled'

ba:ga a:di alisipo:yina prati cinna pillava:du
 'well' 'having-played' 'is tired' 'every' 'small' 'boy'
nidrapo:ya:du
 'slept-he'
 'Every small boy who has played well and is tired has slept'

TABLE 4.18

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Comparators	Nouns/NPs	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Enumeratives		
	Specifiers		
	Embedded Clauses		
	Specifiers	Des. Adj.	
	Embedded Clauses		
	Deictics	Cardinals	
		Emb. Cl.	
Specifiers	Emb. Cl.	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄	

ituvanti prati telivaina vya:pa:rasthuni hrudayam
‘this type-of’ ‘every’ ‘intelligent’ ‘business man’s’ ‘heart’
‘The heart of every such intelligent businessman is like this’

etuvanti sarva durguna:lu kaligina i: goppa
‘that sort of’ ‘all’ ‘bad habits’ ‘possessed’ ‘this’ ‘great’

vyaki
‘person’

‘This great person possessing all such bad habits like these’

TABLE 4.19

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Comparators	Enumeratives	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Specifiers		
	Indef. Quan.		
	Embedded Clauses		
	Ordinals	Des. Adj.	
	Embedded Clauses	Des. Adj.	
		Cardinals Fractionals Ordinals	
		Enumeratives	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
	Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄	
Deictics	Emb. Cl.		
Specifiers			

i: *kilo:du* *ma:midi* *palla* *rasam*
 'this' 'kilogram-of' 'mango' 'fruits-of' 'juice'
 'The juice of this one kilogram of mangoes'

i: *ve:ganga:* *parigettina* *prati kotta* *gurram*
 'this' 'speedily' 'ran' 'every' 'new' 'horse'
 'This new horse that ran faster'

TABLE 4.20

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H	
Genitives/ Possessives	Enumeratives	Nouns/NPs	H ₃	
	Specifiers			
	Embedded Clauses			
	Ordinals	Des. Adj.		
	Specifiers			
	Embedded Clauses			
	Embedded Clauses			Cardinals
				Fractionals
				Ordinals
				Enumeratives
Specifiers			H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄	
Specifiers				

mi: kilo:du ma:midi palla rasam
 'your' 'kilogram-of' 'mangoes' 'fruits-of' 'juice'
 'The juice of your one kilogram of mangoes.'

mi: prati urustunna inti kappu
 'your (pl.)' 'every' 'leaking' 'house-of' 'roof'
 'The roof of every leaking house of you'

TABLE 4.21

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Simple Quantifiers	Enumeratives	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Indef. Quan.		
	Embedded Clauses		
	Embedded Clauses	Des. Adj.	
		Ordinals	
		Deictics	
		Gen./Poss.	
		Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
Indef. Quan.	Emb. Cl.		

inni *kilo:la* *ma:midi* *palla* *rasam*
 'these many' 'kilograms-of' 'mango' 'fruits-of' 'juice'
 'The juice of so many kilograms of mangoes'

inta *andanga:* *rangulu* *ve:sina mi:*
 'this much' 'beautifully' 'colours' 'threw' 'your (pl.)'
inti *go:dalu*
 'house-of' 'walls'
 'The walls of your house which are so nicely painted'

TABLE 4.22

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Multiplicatives	Emb. Cl.	Ordinals	H ₃
		Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄

di:niki rendu retlu andanga: unna rendo:
 'it-to' 'two- times' 'beautifully-id' 'second'
inti kappu
 'house-of' 'roof'
 'The roof of the second house which is twice beautiful to this'

di:niki rendu retulu pedddiga: unna prati andamaina
 'it-to' 'two - times' 'big-as' 'is' 'every' 'beautiful'
illu
 'house'
 'Every beautiful house that is twice as big as this'

(vii) *When specifiers are in M₃.*

TABLE 4.23

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Specifiers	Comparators	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Enumeratives		
	Comparators	Des. Adj.	
	Ordinals		
	Comparators	Emb. Cl.	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
	Gen./Poss.		

prati i:la:nti burada ni:ti gunta
 'every' 'this sort of' 'mud' 'water-of' 'pond'
 'Every muddy water pond of this type'

A study of the Structure of Telugu Phrases

prati rendo: andamaina inti
 'every' 'second' 'beautiful' 'house-of'
 'The walls of every second beautiful house'

Adjective Phrase

go: dalu
 'walls'

(viii) *When indefinite quantifiers are in M₃.*

TABLE 4.24

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Indef. Quan.	Emb. Cl.	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
		Des. Adj.	
		Ordinals	
		Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄

koncem kalama:gina ma:midi palla rasam
 'little' 'well ripened' 'mango' 'fruits-of' 'juice'
 'The juice of a little well ripened mangoes'

koncem kalama:gina prati pedda pandu
 'little' 'well-ripened' 'every' 'big' 'fruit'
 'Every big fruit which is a little well ripened'

TABLE 4.25

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Approximate Quantifiers	Comparators	Nouns/NPs	H ₃
	Enumeratives		
	Multiplicatives		
	Deictics	Nouns/NPs or Des. Adj.	
	Gen./Poss.		
	Sim. Quan.		
	Specifiers		
	Indef. Quan.		
	Emb. Cl.	Nouns/NPs	
	Ordinals		
	Deictics		
	Gen./Poss.	Cardinals or Fractionals	
	Emb. Cl.		
	Specifiers	Ordinals	
	Emb. Cl.		
	Emb. Cl.	Sim. Quan.	H ₁ , H ₂ & H ₃
		Enumeratives	
	Ordinals	Enumeratives	
	Fractionals		
	Specifiers		
	Deictics	Indefinite Quantifiers	
	Sim. Quan.		
	Multiplicatives		
	Emb. Cl.	Comparators	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄
		Deictics	
		Gen./Poss	
		Specifiers	
	Comparators	Specifiers	
Gen./Poss			
Comparators	Emb. Cl.		
Deictics			
Gen./Poss			
Sim. Quan.			
Fractionals			
Specifiers			
Indefinite Quantifiers			

da:da:pu *ituvanti* *burada ni:lla* *gunte:*
 ‘almost’ ‘this type-of’ ‘mud’ ‘water-of’ ‘pond-only’
adi *ku:da:*
 ‘that’ ‘also’
 ‘That looks almost like this muddy water pond’

da:da:pu *rendu* *angula:lu* *cirigina* *gudda*
 ‘almost’ ‘two’ ‘inches’ ‘torn’ ‘cloth’
 ‘The cloth which is torn about two inches’

(x) When limiters are in M_3 .

TABLE 4.26

M_3	M_2	M_1	H
Approximate	Comparators	Nouns/NPs	H_3
	Enumeratives		
	Multiplicatives		
	Deictics	Nouns/NPs or Des. Adj.	
	Gen./Poss.		
	Sim. Quan.		
	Specifiers		
	Indef. Quan.		
	Emb. Cl.	Des. Adj or Fracts.	
	Ordinals		
	Deictics	Cardinals or Fractionals or Ordinals	
	Gen./Poss.		
	Emb. Cl.		
	Specifiers	Ordinals	$H_1, H_2 \text{ \& } H_3$
	Emb. Cl.	Sim. Quan.	
	Fractionals	Enumeratives	
	Specifiers	Enumeratives	
	Deictics	Indefinite Quantifiers	$H_1, H_2, H_3 \text{ \& } H_4$
	Sim. Quan.		
	Multiplicatives		
	Emb. Cl.	Comparators	
		Deictics	
		Gen./Poss	
		Specifiers	
Comparators	Specifiers or Emb. Cl.		
Gen./Poss	Emb. Cl.		
Deictics			
Sim. Quan.			
Fractionals			
Specifiers			
Indefinite Quantifiers			

kani:sam *ardha* *kilo:du* *biyyapu*
 ‘at least’ ‘half’ ‘kilogram of’ ‘rice-of’
annam *tinta:du* *va:du*
 ‘food (cooked rice)’ ‘will eat-he’ ‘he’
 ‘He will eat at least half a kilogram of cooked rice’

kani:sam *i:* *ku:lipo:yina* *inti* *go:dalu*
 ‘at least’ ‘this’ ‘collapsed’ ‘house-of’ ‘walls’
 ‘The walls of at least this collapsed house’

(xi) *When embedded clauses are in M₃,*

TABLE 4.27

M ₃	M ₂	M ₁	H
Embedded Clauses	Deictics	Nouns/NPs or Des. Adj. or Ordinals	H ₃
	Gen./Poss.		
	Specifiers		
	Deictics	Cardinals	
	Gen./Poss.	or Fractionals	
	Ordinals	Des. Adj.	
		Fractionals	
	Comparators	Nouns/NPs	
	Enumeratives		
	Deictics	Enumeratives	
		Indef. Quan.	
	Gen./Poss.	Enumeratives	
	Fractionals		
	Specifiers		
Comparators	Specifiers	H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ & H ₄	
Gen./Poss.			

<i>mi:ru</i>	<i>tecci</i>	<i>iccina i:</i>	<i>ma:midi</i>
'you (pl.)'	'having brought'	'gave' 'this'	'mango'
<i>palla</i>	<i>rasam ba:ga: le:du</i>		
'fruits-of'	'juice' 'well' 'no-it'		
'This mango juice which you brought and gave is not good'			
<i>mi:ru</i>	<i>tecci</i>	<i>iccina ara kilo:</i>	
'you (pl.)'	'having brought'	'gave' 'half' 'kilogram'	
<i>ma:gina</i>	<i>pandlu</i>		
'ripen'	'fruits'		
'The half a kilogram of ripen fruits which you brought and gave'			

(xii) When the intensifiers, the approximate quantifiers and the limiters occur in M₂ nothing occurs in M₃. Similarly, nothing occurs in M₃ slot when the specifiers and the indefinite quantifiers are followed by comparators. When comparators are followed by deictics, genitives/possessives, simple quantifiers, fractionals and enumeratives; when descriptive adjectives are followed by cardinals; when specifiers are followed by cardinals and fractionals; and when deictics are followed by specifiers.

Though some of the sequences presented above look artificial, the occurrence of such sequences is not ruled out in the modern written as well as spoken Telugu. Constructions with more than three (i.e., four, five, etc.) modifiers also occur but their occurrence is very less frequent.

eg.,

<i>ba:ga: parigetti</i>	<i>alisipo:yina</i>	<i>a:</i>	<i>iddaru</i>
'well' 'having run'	'are tired'	'that'	'two (hum.)'
<i>abba:yila</i>	<i>tsokka:lu</i>	<i>cematato:</i>	<i>tadicipo:ya:yi</i>
'boys-of'	'shirts'	'sweat-with'	'drenched-they'
'The shirts of those two boys who ran well and are tired are drenched with sweat'			
<i>mari: koncem</i>	<i>pa:di</i>	<i>nilipive:sina</i>	<i>a:</i>
'much' 'little'	'having-sung'	'stopped'	'that'
<i>pattsa kammala</i>	<i>amma:yi</i>	<i>evaru?</i>	
'green' 'ear studs-of'	'girl'	'who'	
'Who is that girl with green ear studs who sang very little and stopped?'			

But constructions of the above type look more artificial. However, it can be concluded from the above presentations that, as the number of modifying elements in which implies that as the length of the structure with more number of modifying elements increases, the frequency of their occurrence in the language decreases and tends to become more artificial.

Coordinate adjective phrases are endocentric phrases having at least two head adjectives, both of which are coordinate to each other and none of them is subordinate to the other. Since the adjectives are qualitatives, and in their coordinate construction both of them together modify the same head noun of a head modifier noun phrase, semantically they cannot be contradictory to each other though structurally it is possible. That is, the occurrence of such coordinations should not be unnatural. For instance, a construction like *tsallani vetstsani ni:llu* ‘cold and warm water’ is not possible because both the adjectives *tsallani* and *vetstsani* which are linked in a coordinate construction are qualitatively opposite to each other. On the other hand, *tsallani tiyyani pa:ni:yam* ‘cold and sweet drink’ is possible.

The coordinate adjective phrase consists of the constituents of the same category, i.e., both descriptive adjectives, both participle adjectives, both pronominals, and so on.

The coordinate adjective phrase consists of at least two obligatory head tagmemes whose slots are filled by adjectives.

Formula

Cor. Adj. Phrase = +H: adj. +H: adj.

Read, a coordinate adjective phrase consists of an obligatory head slot filled by an adjective and again an obligatory head slot filled by another adjective.

The coordinate phrases of the types discussed under *Noun Phrase (Chapter 3)* do not occur under adjective phrases. However, the coordinate adjective phrases can be grouped into the following categories based on the type of adjectives that are coordinated.

I. Deictics

Coordination of deictics is not generally found in modern spoken Telugu. But however, this is found in the literary variety.

e.g.,

a: i: ma:talato: pani le:du na:ku
‘that’ ‘this’ ‘words-with’ ‘work’ ‘no-it’ ‘me-to’
‘I do not have to listen to all sorts of things’

II. Genitives/Possessives

Genitive/Possessive forms of nouns and pronouns are coordinated.

va:lla vi:lla ma:talu vinte:
‘their (rem.)’ ‘their (prox.)’ ‘words’ ‘if-hear’
cedipo:ta:vu
‘will-be-spoiled-you(sg.)’
‘If you listen to the words of every body you will be spoiled’

<i>ra:mudi</i>	<i>go:pa:ludi</i>	<i>pustaka:lu</i>	<i>ekkadunna:yi?</i>
'Rama's'	'Gopal's'	'books'	'where-are-they'
'Where are the books of Rama and Gopal?'			

Sometimes the plural pronouns are repeated and in such cases it should be noted that both the constituents of the phrase though they look alike represent two different groups indicated by the same pronoun [See explanation given below the example under 3.2 VI (ii), page 122--]

e.g.,

<i>va:lla</i>	<i>va:lla</i>	<i>visaya:lato:</i>	<i>manake:m</i>	<i>pani?</i>
'their(rem)'	'their(rem.)'	'matters-with'	'us-to-what'	'work'
'What business we have with their own matters?'				

When the genitive/possessive nouns are pronouns and also deictics are coordinated, the following head noun they together modify will be always in plural number since both the constituents of the coordinate adjective phrases together indicate plurality.

III. Descriptive Adjectives

Descriptive adjectives like *tsallani/tsallti* 'cold', *tellani/tellati* 'whitish', *tiyyani/tiyyati* 'sweet', *andamaina* 'beautiful', etc., which are derived from qualitative nouns *tsallana*, *tiyyana*, *tellana*, *andam*, etc., are coordinated. But coordination of non-derived descriptive adjectives like *tella* 'white', *nalla* 'black', *tsalla* 'cold', etc., is very rarely found.

e.g.,

<i>tsallati tiyyati</i>	<i>pa:ni:yam</i>	<i>ante: na:ku</i>	<i>tsa:la: istam</i>
'cold'	'sweet'	'drink'	'say-if' 'me-to'
'very' 'liking'			
'I like cold and sweet drink very much'			

<i>andamaina</i>	<i>cala:kiyaina</i>	<i>amma:yine:</i>	<i>ne:nu</i>	<i>pella:data:nu</i>
'beautiful'	'active'	'girl-to (emp.)'	'I'	'will marry-I'
'I shall marry only a beautiful and active girl'				

It is already mentioned that the coordination of non-derived descriptive adjectives like *tella*, *nalla*, *pedda*, *cinna*, etc., is very rare. But sometimes when they occur in modern Telugu, they will have a head and intensifier relationship than coordinate relationship. For example, see the following sentence from the Telugu feature film *eduri:ta*.

<i>va:du</i>	<i>maha: manci</i>	<i>cedda</i>	<i>vadhava</i>
'he'	'great'	'good'	'bad'
'widow (useless fellow)'			
'He is a most wicked fellow'			

In the above sentence *maha:* is an intensifier and both *manci* and *cedda* are adjectives, but the adjectives *manci* and *cedda* are not in coordinate construction. The above construction is subordinate and *manci* alongwith *mah:* acts as an intensifying modifier to the head *cedda*. Also another example from yugasandhi P.24 (one act play by M.G. Rama Rao),

ma: *cedda pedda manisi*
 ‘much- bad’ ‘big’ ‘person’
 ‘Very good gentleman’

in which *ma:* which is an abbreviated form of *maha:* is an intensifier, and *cedda* ‘had’ and *pedda* ‘big’ are adjectives. But *pedda* is not in coordination with *cedda*, on the other hand, it is a part (modifier) of the head-modifier phrase *pedda manisi* ‘gentleman’. Hence, *cedda* remains as a separate head modified by *ma:* both together becoming a head-modifier adjective phrase which in turn modifies the head (HM Noun Phrases) *pedda manisi*.

Sometimes these coordinate adjective phrases are preceded by modifiers such as deictics (*a:*, *I:*, and *e:*) in which case the deictic that precedes the adjective phrase directly modifies the noun head that follows the adjective phrase.

e.g.,

i: *tsallati kammati* *majjiga* *ta:gandi*
 ‘this’ ‘cold’ ‘tasty’ ‘butter-milk’ ‘drink (pl.)’
 ‘Drink this cold and delicious butter milk’

IV. Participle Adjectives

Participle adjectives of any two verbs having the same tense, with a semantically possible relationship are coordinated. To say in other words, pairs of verbs such as *vatstsu* ‘come’, *po:vu-* ‘go’, *tinu* ‘eat’, *ta:gu* ‘drink’, *a:du* ‘play’, *pa:du* ‘sing’, etc., are semantically possible occurrence in pairs and the participle adjectives of these pairs in the same tense can be coordinated. On the other hand, combination of the verbs *tina* ‘eat’, *navvu* ‘laugh’, *a:du* ‘play’, *po:vu* ‘go’, *e:dutsu* ‘weep’, *pa:du* ‘sing’, etc., are more unnatural and hence they are semantically not possible pairs; and therefore, the participle adjectives of these pairs of verbs cannot be coordinated.

In Telugu the past participle adjectives are not coordinated at all. A few occurrences of progressive present participle adjectives are found but these constructions also can be replaced by the more dominant future or habitual participle adjectives. Coordination of negative participle adjectives of a very few restricted verbs is also seen.

(a) *Progressive Present Participle Adjectives*

e.g.,

vastunna po:tunna manusulanu tsu:stunna:nu
 ‘coming’ ‘going’ ‘persons-to’ ‘seeing-I’
 ‘I am seeing the coming and going people’

When replaced by the future - habitual participle adjectives,

vacce: po:ye: manusulanu tsu:tunna:nu
 ‘I am seeing the coming and going people’

(b) *Future-Habitual Participle Adjectives*

These are the most prominent and dominant participle adjectives that occur in coordinate constructions. In fact, the habitual participle adjectives occur in the language irrespective of the tense of the final verb of the sentence in which they occur.

vacce; po:ye: manusulanu tsu:sa:nu
 ‘I saw the people who were coming and going’

a:de pa:de pillalante: na:ku
 ‘playing’ ‘singing’ ‘children-say-if’ ‘me-to’
tsa:la: istam
 ‘much’ ‘liking’
 ‘I like the playing and singing children very much’

(c) *Negative Participle Adjectives*

These participle combinations are idiomatic expressions and there is only one such combination *le:ni po:ni* (not existing and not gone) with the meaning ‘false’ which is more frequent.

le:ni po:ni ma:talu a:meku ceppavaddu nuvvu
 ‘false’ ‘words’ ‘her-to’ ‘tell-do not’ ‘you (sg.)’
 ‘You do not give false news to her’

The coordinate participle adjective phrases can be preceded by other modifiers such as deictics, limiters, etc., but except in the case of limiters these modifiers directly modify the noun that follows the coordinate adjective phrase. The limiters however, modify the coordinate adjective phrase itself.

e.g.,

a: vacce: po:ye: manusulanu ne:nu tsu:stunna:nu
 ‘I am seeing those coming and going people’

kani:sam vacce: po:ye: manusulanu tsu:dandi
 ‘See at least the coming and going people’

Limiters also can precede the deictics

ke:valam a: vacce: po:ye: manusulanu tsu:stunna:nu
 ‘I am seeing only those coming and going people’

V. Simple Quantifiers

andaru, indaru (human countable); *anni, inni* (non-human countable) and *anta, inta* (non-human uncountable) are the simple quantifiers that occur in coordinate adjective phrases. The corresponding interrogatives *endaru, anni* and *enta* do not occur in these constructions.

indaru andaru manusulu ka:du ninna
 ‘these many’ ‘those many’ ‘persons’ ‘not’ ‘yesterday’
vaccindi
 ‘came-that’
 ‘The people who came yesterday were countless’

inta anta annam tinna:du
 ‘this much’ ‘that much’ ‘food/cooked rice’ ‘ate-he’
anukonna:va: va:du
 ‘thought-did-you’ ‘he’
 ‘Did you think that he ate less quantity of rice?’

VI. Definite Quantifiers

Definite Quantifiers that occur in coordinate constructions include cardinals, fractionals with cardinals, comparator-multiplicatives, ordinals and enumeratives.

(a) Cardinals

Cardinal numbers occur as constituents of a coordinate construction which acts as an adjective phrase. The coordination of cardinals is also discussed in Chapter 3 [Under 3.1.1.3.1, situation II (b) I, eg., (3) and (4), page. 41]

e.g.,

padi padihe:nu ru:pa:yala kartsu undi
 ‘ten’ ‘fifteen’ ‘rupees-of’ ‘expenditure’ ‘is-it’
re:pu
 ‘tomorrow’
 ‘There is an expenditure of ten to fifteen rupees tomorrow’

(b) Fractionals with Cardinals

Fractionals postpositionally added to cardinals are coordinated with other cardinals.

e.g.,

<i>rendu</i>	<i>rendunnara</i>	<i>mailla</i>	<i>du:ram</i>
'two'	'two and a half'	'miles-of'	'distance'
<i>untundi</i>	<i>ma: u:ru</i>	<i>ikkadiki</i>	
'will be-it'	'our' 'village'	'here-to'	
'My native place will be about two to two and half miles from here'			
<i>na:luggunnara</i>	<i>aidu</i>	<i>ru:pa:yala</i>	<i>kartsu</i>
'four and a half'	'five'	'rupees-of'	'expenditure'
<i>ayyindi</i>	<i>i ro:dzu</i>		
'became-it'	'this' 'day'		
'There was about four and a half to five rupees of expenditure today'			

(c) Comparator Multiplicatives

Comparator-multiplicatives like *rendintalu*, *mu:dintalu*, *na:lugurethu*, etc., occur as constituents of coordinate constructions which act as noun modifiers.

e.g.,

<i>di:niki</i>	<i>rendintalu</i>	<i>mu:dintalu</i>	<i>annam</i>	
'it-to'	'two times'	'three times'	'food/cooked rice'	
<i>tinagaladu</i>	<i>va:du</i>			
'can eat -he'	'he'			
'He can eat twice or thrice more rice to this'				
<i>i</i>	<i>motta:niki</i>	<i>aidu retlu</i>	<i>padi retlu</i>	<i>dabbu</i>
'this'	'amount-to'	'five-times'	'ten-times'	'money'
<i>untundi</i>	<i>na: daggara</i>			
'will be-it'	'my' 'near'			
'There will be five to ten times of money with me when compared to this amount'				

In the above examples instead of suffixing *intalu*, *antalu* or *retlu* to each one of the constituent numerals, first the numerals can be coordinated and to this coordinate construction the multiplicative suffix can be added without resulting in any change in the meaning of the phrase.

e.g.,

<i>di:niki</i>	<i>rendu</i>	<i>mu:dintalu</i>	<i>annam</i>	<i>tinagaladu</i>	<i>va:du</i>
'He can eat twice or thrice more rice to this'					

(d) Ordinals

Ordinal numbers are coordinated, but their occurrence is less frequent.

e.g.,

<i>rendava</i>	<i>mu:dava</i>	<i>adhya:ya:lu</i>	<i>tsadavandi</i>
'second'	'third'	'chapter'	'read-you (pl.)'
<i>miru</i>			
'you (pl.)'			
'You read the second and third chapter'			

More commonly, instead of occurring in coordination, each ordinal number occurs with the head separately.

e.g.,

<i>rendava</i>	<i>adhya:yam</i>	<i>mu:dava</i>	<i>adhya:yam</i>
'second'	'chapter'	'third'	'chapter'
<i>tsadavandi</i>	<i>miru</i>		
'read-you (pl.)'	'you (pl.)'		
'You read the second chapter and the third chapter.'			

(e) Enumeratives

Enumeratives are the nouns of measure of distance, weight, quality, etc. The unit measure is added by a suffix *-adu*, or *-edu* when it is used as an enumerative adjective to modify a noun; and to indicate more than one unit the corresponding numeral is prepositionally added, and the measure noun is made plural (e.g., *kilo:du* 'a kilogram of', *rendu kilo:lu* 'two kilograms').

In coordinate constructions any two nouns of measure of the same scale of measurement such as the unit noun with *-adu* or *-edu* suffix and the plural noun with numeral, or two different plural nouns with differentiating numerals used prepositionally to the nouns are added by simple juxtaposition.

e.g.,

<i>kilo:du</i>	<i>rendu</i>	<i>kilo:lu</i>	<i>bellam</i>	<i>ka:va:li</i>	
'kilogram of'	'two'	'kilograms'	'jaggery'	'want'	
'One or two kilograms of jaggery is needed'					
<i>rendu</i>	<i>kilo:lu</i>	<i>mu:du</i>	<i>kilo:lu</i>	<i>cakkeru</i>	<i>ka:va:li</i>
'two'	'kilograms'	'three'	'kilograms'	'sugar'	'want'
'Two or three kilograms of sugar is needed'					

In the examples given above, the measure noun which is found in both the constituents

can be taken out separately, and added later after putting the remaining two numerals in a coordinate construction. In the case of example given above the numeral *oka* 'one' is inherent either the numerals *okati* 'one' and *rendu* 'two' are put in coordinate construction prior to the unit noun is added, or the suffix *-edu/-adu* is deleted.

e.g.,

okati rendu kilo:lu bellam ka:va:li

or

kilo: rendu kilo:lu bellam ka:va:li

'One or two kilograms of jaggery is needed'

rendu mu:du kilo:la cakkera ka:va:li

'Two or three kilograms of sugar is needed'

VII. Indefinites

The indefinites can be of the following types:

- (i) The indefinite quantifier words *koddi* 'a little', *goppa* 'great' used as a pair along with the indefinite marker *-o:*
- (ii) The indefinite quantifier word *ru:nta/ravanta*, *ka:sinta/ka:sta* and *ku:sinta:ku:sta* all indicating 'a little' and used in pairs with or without the indefinite marker *-o:*
- (iii) The measure nouns *tulamu* 'a tola' and *phalamu* 'three tolas' with the indefinite marker *-o:* and used in a pair as an idiom expressing 'a little amount'.
- (iv) Higher order numerals along with the postposition *koladi/koddi*. They may or may not take the indefinite marker *-o:*
- (v) Cardinal numbers suffixed by the indefinite marker *-o:*
- (vi) Nouns of measure of any type along with the indefinite marker *-o:* [This is already covered under enumeratives (VI (e))]

Type (i): Only *koddi* 'a little' and *goppa* 'great' along with the indefinite marker *-o:* occur as a pair in this group. Though *koddi* indicates 'a little' and *goppa* indicates 'a great quantity', both together as a pair indicate 'some unknown little quantity'.

e.g.,

a:yana	koddo:	goppo:	lantsam
'he'	'a little (indef.)'	'great(indef.)'	'bribe'
icci	unta:du		
'having given'	'will be-he'		
'He would have given some amount of bribe'			

Type (ii): Only the words *ru:nta*, *ka:sinta* or *ka:sta:* and *ku:sinta* or *ku:sta:* all indicating 'a little' occur under this category. They occur in pairs as *ru:nta ka:sinta*, *ka:sinta ku:sinta* or *ka:sta: ku:sta:*. The indefinite marker *-o:* may or may not be suffixed.

e.g.,

ra:nta ka:sinta annam ka:du va:du tinindi
 'a little' 'a little' 'cooked rice' 'not' 'he' 'ate-that'
 'It is not a little quantity of rice he ate'

ka:sta: ku:sta: annam tini undadu va:du
 'a little' 'a little' 'cooked rice' 'having eaten' 'will not be-he' 'he'
 'He would have not eaten less rice'

Type (iii): Only the weighing units *tulamu* 'a tola' and *phalamu* 'three tolas' as one pair and the fractional nouns *pa:tika* '1/4' and *paraka* '1/8', the fractions being that of 100 rupees as another pair are used alongwith the indefinite marker *-o:*. These pairs are used in an idiomatic sense indicating 'some small amount'.

e.g.,

va:diki *tulamo:* *phalamo:* lantsam
 'him-to' 'a tola (indef.)' 'three tolas (indef.)' 'bribe'
 doriki untundi
 'having become available' 'will be-it'
 'He would have got some bribe'

a:yana *patiko:* *parako:* lantsam icci
 'he' '1/4(indef.)' '1/8 (indef.)' 'bribe' 'having-given'
 unta:du
 'will be-he'
 'He would have given some bribe'

From the examples of types (i), (ii) and (iii), it is seen that the verbs in the sentences where the indefinite marker *-o:* is suffixed are in their positive form and in those sentences where the indefinite marker is absent there is either a negative word *ka:du* or the verb itself is in the negative form [See examples (1) and (2) under Type (ii) above].

Type (iv): Higher order numerals like *vandalu/nu:rlu* 'hundreds', *ve:lu* 'thousands', *laksalu* 'lakhs', *ko:thu* 'crores', etc., are used alongwith the postposition *koladi/koddi* as *vandalakoladi* 'hundreds of', *ve:lakoladi* 'thousands of', etc.

e.g.,

- (1) annikalolo: *ve:lakoladi* *laksalakoladi* ru:pa:yala
 ‘elections-in’ ‘thousands-of’ ‘lakhs-of’ ‘rupees’
 kartsu ce:sa:da:yana
 ‘expenditure’ ‘did-he’
 ‘He has spent thousands and lakhs of rupees in the elections’
- (2) ennikalalo: *ve:lakolado: laksalakolado:* ru:pa:yalu kartsu ce:sa:da:yana
 ‘He has spent thousands or lakhs of rupees in the elections’

When the indefinite marker *-o:* is suffixed to the constituents of the phrase, the phrase indicates the choice of selecting one of the given things, that is, either the quantity indicated by the first constituent or that of the second constituent [See example (2) given above]. On the other hand, when the indefinite marker is not suffixed, the phrase indicates a range in which the following noun involves in the action of the verb in the sentence. In this case the first constituent becomes the lower bound of the range and the second constituent becomes the upper bound [See example (1) given above].

Type (v): In this type the indefinite marker *-o:* is suffixed to the cardinal numbers like *okati*, *rendu*, *mudu*, etc., to make the numerals indefinite, and then these indefinite numerals are coordinated.

e.g.,

aido: *pado:* pustaka:lu ka:va:li
 ‘five (indef.)’ ‘ten (indef.)’ ‘books’ ‘want’
 ‘Five or ten books are needed’

Generally the numerals will be in ascending order as in the above, but sometimes the reversed order is also found.

e.g.,

naluguro: *mugguro:* a:dava:llu ka:va:li
 ‘four (indef.)’ ‘three (indef.)’ ‘females’ ‘want’
 ‘Four or three women are needed’

Type (vi): In this category measure nouns of any type-time measures, distance measures, weight measures, quantity measures (grain, milk, etc.), temperature measures, etc., - are coordinated. In this the first unit is added by *-edu* or *-adu*, and the second unit which is a multiple of the first unit is derived by using the required numeral pre-positionally to the first unit after converting it into plural form, e.g., *rendu kilo:lu* ‘two kilograms’. Like in the case of the other types, the indefinite marker *-e:* is suffixed to each one of the units. If the indefinite marker is not suffixed the phrases become nothing but those discussed under Enumeratives [VI (e) above].

e.g.,

kilo:do *rendu kilo:lo* *cakkerā ka:va:li*
 ‘kilogram of(indef.)’ ‘two’ ‘kilograms(indef.)’ ‘sugar’ ‘want’
 ‘One or two kilograms of sugar is needed’

rendu li:tarlo: *mu:du li:tarlo:* *pa:lu ka:va:li*
 ‘two’ ‘litres (indef.)’ ‘three’ ‘litres (Indef.)’ ‘milk’ ‘want’
 ‘Two or three litres of milk is needed’

Sometimes by violating the general practice, some units may not be added by *-edu/-adu* suffix (e.g., *nimisam*, *digri:*, *adugu*, etc.).

e.g.,

nimisame: *rendu nimisa:lo* *taim ka:va:li*
 ‘minute (Indef.)’ ‘two’ ‘minutes (Indef.)’ ‘time’ ‘want’
idi pu:rti ceyyata:niki
 ‘this’ ‘completion’ ‘do-for’
 ‘One or two minutes time is necessary to complete this’

VIII. Comparators

atti, *itti*, *atuvanti*, *ituvanti*, *vanti*, *lanti*, *la:ti* are the only comparator words that occur in coordinate constructions. These comparators are post-positionally added to two different nouns and pronouns, and the resultants are coordinated to derive comparator coordinate adjective phrases.

e.g.,

lalita la:niti si:tala:nti a:dapillalu tsa:la: arudu
 ‘Lalitha-like’ ‘Sita-like’ ‘girls’ ‘very’ ‘rare’
 ‘Girls like Lalitha and Sita are very rarely found’

na:(y)atti ni:(y)atti manusulu variki akkarale:du
 ‘my-like’ ‘you (sg.)-like’ ‘persons’ ‘them-to’ ‘need-not-it’
 ‘They don’t need people like me and you’

Also, the proximate and remote forms *itti* and *atti:* and *ituvanti* and *atuvanti* can occur in coordination without any noun or pronoun preceding them.

e.g.,

atuvanti ituvanti ma:talato: na:ku pani le:du
 ‘that type-of’ ‘this type-of’ ‘words-with’ ‘me-to’ ‘work’ ‘no-it’
 ‘I do not have any business with that and this news’

IX. Honorific Titles and Words

The honorific titles and words occur in a serial order one after the other preceding the head noun. Sometimes there may be more than two of such terms.

e.g.,

kala:prapu:rna de:so:ddha:raka ka:si:na:dhuni
na:ge:svarara:vuga:ru a:ndhra patrika vyavastha:pakulu
 ‘Kalaprapurna, Desoddharaka Mr. Kasinadhuni, Nageswara Rao is the founder of Andhra Patrika’

padmabhu:sana kala:prapu:rna kavisa:mr:t
 ‘Padmabhushana’ ‘Kalaprapurna’ ‘Kavisamrat’
visvana:tha satyana:ra:yana ga:ru tsa:la: ka:vya:lu ra:sa:ru
 ‘Viswanatha’ ‘Satyanarayana’ ‘Mr.’ ‘many’ ‘epics’ ‘wrote-they’
 ‘Padmabhushana Kalaprapurna Kavisamrat Mr. Viswanatha Satyanarayan wrote many books’

4.3 AXIS-RELATOR PHRASES

The adjectival axis-relator phrases in Telugu are very few in number. Only the participle adjectives (relative participles) fill the axis slot, and postpositions, case and adverbial markers fill the relator slot. Some of the relators though they are not pure nouns can be taken into the class of nouns as they possess some of the noun-like qualities. That is, some of these relators do not take plural markers as nouns but occur as independent units between pauses and take other case markers (e.g., *mundu - munduku*).

The adjectival axis-relator phrases having relative participles as axis slot fillers can be divided into the following four groups depending on the type of relator that occurs.

- I. Those which take all the past, progressive present, future-habitual and the negative participles as heads.
- II. Those which take only the past and future-habitual participles as heads.
- III. Those which take only the past participles as heads.
- IV. Those which take only the future-habitual participles as heads.

Group I

Under this group the remote pronominals *anduku* and *atlu* only occur.

Manifestations

(i) *anduku* ‘for that’

ne:nu vaccinanaduku a:meku ko:pam vaccindi
 ‘I’ ‘came-for’ ‘her-to’ ‘anger’ ‘came-it’
 ‘She got angry because I came’

ne:nu vastunnandukua:meku ko:pam vaccindi
 'I 'coming-for' 'her-to' 'anger' 'came-it'
 'She got angry because I am coming'

Similarly, examples with future-habitual and negative participle adjectives as axis slot fillers can be given.

(ii) *atlu* 'like that'

va:du vacce:tatlu unna:du
 'he' 'coming-like' 'is-he'
 'It seems that he would come'

nuvvu ra:natlu na:ku teliyadu
 'you (sg.)' 'did not come like' 'me-to' 'not known-it'
 'I do not know that you did not come'

Similarly, examples can be given with past and progressive-present participle adjectives as axis slot fillers.

Group II

Under this group only the past and the future-habitual participle adjectives occur as axis slot fillers. The post-positions *da:ka:/varaku* 'till', and the locative postposition *daggara* 'near' alongwith the locative marker *lo:* 'in' occur as relators in the following manner:

Past. Part. Adj. + *da:ka:/daggalaro:*

Future-Habitual Part. Adj. + *da:ka:/varaku/daggalaro:*

Manifestations

(i) *da:ka:* 'till'

ne:nu vaccinada:ka: miru undandi
 'I' 'came' 'till' 'you(pl.)' 'be(pl.)'
 'You wait until I come'

ne:nu vacce: da:ka miru undandi
 'I' 'coming-with' 'you(pl.)' 'be(pl.)'
 'You wait until I come'

(ii) *varaku* 'till'

ne:nu vacce: varaku mi:ru undandi
 'You wait until I come'

Note that all the above three sentences have the same meaning irrespective of the

difference in the tense of the adjectives and in the form of the relator. Also note that though *da:ka:* and *varaku* are semantically the same, the latter does not occur with past participle adjectives.

(iii) *daggaralo:* ‘in the neighbourhood of’ or ‘in the vicinity’

ne:nu	<i>vaccina daggaralo:</i>	a:me	na:to:	ekkuva
‘I’	‘came -near in’	‘she’	‘me-with’	‘more’
ma:ta:de:di	ka:du			
‘talking-she’	‘not’			
‘In the beginning when I came she was not talking much to me’				
mi:ru	<i>vacce: daggaralo:</i>	uttaram	ra:yandi	
‘you (pl.)’	‘coming-near-in’	‘letter’	‘write (pl.)’	
‘You write a letter before you come’				

Sometimes *daggaralo:* is found with the negative participle adjective also but less frequently.

e.g.,

ma:	bha:rya	<i>ra:ni</i>	<i>daggaralo:</i>	ma:	pa:pa	tsa:la:
‘my’	‘wife’	‘not came’	‘near-in’	‘our’	‘baby’	‘much’
edce:di						
‘used to cry-she’						
‘My daughter used to cry much in the beginning when my wife did not come’						

Group III

In this group only the past participle adjectives occur as adjectival heads, and postpositions *tarva:ta/a:naka*, *ventane:/to:dane:* and the postpositional combinations *daggara nunci* and *daggaralo:* occur as relators.

Manifestations

(i) *tarva:ta/a:naka (a:ka)* ‘after’

a:yana	<i>vaccina tarva:ta/a:naka</i>	ne:nu	vellae:nu
‘he’	‘came’ ‘after’	‘I’	‘went-I’
‘I went after he came’			

(ii) *ventane:/to:dane:* ‘immediately after’

a:yana	<i>vaccina ventane:/to:dane:</i>	ne:nu	vallae mu
‘I went immediately after he came’			

miru *vaccina* *daggara* *nunci* va:du
'you (pl.)' 'came - near - from' 'he'
itla: ma: tla: dutunna: du
'like this' 'talking-he'
'From the time you came he is talking in this way'

(iv) *daggaralo*: 'in near future'

miru *vaccinadaggaralo*: inta tsali le:du
'you (pl.)' 'came' 'near-in' 'this-much' 'cold' 'no-it'
'It was not so cold in the beginning when you came'

In (iii) and (iv) like in Group (II) (iii) very rarely negative participle adjectives also fill the axis slot.

e.g.,

mi:ru *ra:ni daggara nunci* va:du itla: ma: tla: dutunna: du
'From the time you did not come he is talking in this way'

mi:ru *ra:ni daggaralo*: inta tsali le:du
'It was not so cold in the beginning when you did not come'

Group IV

In this group only the future-habitual participle adjectives occur as axis slot fillers and the postpositions *mundu*, *lo:pala* and the adverbials *ma:diri/la:ga:/la:* occur as relators.

Manifestations

(i) *mundu* 'before'

vacce: *mundu* miru *sinima*: tsu:dandi
'coming' 'before' 'you(pl.)' 'movie' 'see (pl.)'
'You see the movie before coming'

(ii) *lo:pala* 'inside'

miru *vacce: lo:pala* bassu bayalude:rutundi
'you (pl.)' 'coming- inside' 'bus' 'will start-it'
'The bus will start before you come'

(iii) *ma:diri/la:ga:/la:* 'like'

va:na *vacce*: *ma:diri/la:ga:/la:* undi
'rain' 'coming' 'like' 'is-it'
'It seems that it will rain'

In Group II, present participle adjectives do not occur as axis slot fillers, since the relators *da:ka:* and *varaku* indicate a limit, and this limit is possible only with a past or future action and not possible with a progressive action. In the same way, *daggaralo:* indicates ‘in the neighbourhood of’, so the progressive participle adjective cannot come with it.

The relators of Group III namely *tarava:ta*, *a:naka*, *vantane:*, *to:dane:* or even *daggara nunci* indicate that the action is over. Therefore, only the past participle adjective can precede these relators.

In Group IV, the relators *mundu*, and *lo:pala* indicate the meaning of ‘prior’ to the action, so the adjectives which precede them would be only future participle adjectives. The relators *ma:diri*, *la:ga:* and *la:* are adverbials indicating manner, so the future-habitual adjective is more appropriate with these adverbials.

4.4 DISTRIBUTION OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE

The adjectives irrespective of their types fill modifier slots of the head-modifier noun phrases. This is only the phrase level distribution. But some of the descriptive adjectives are found filling complement slots at clause level constructions. Some descriptive adjectives such as *manci*, ‘good’, *cedda* ‘bad’, *kotta* ‘new’, *pa:ta* ‘old’, etc., also act as nouns (e.g., (1) *peddalu ceppina ma:talu pillalu vina:li* ‘The children must listen to the elders’; (2) *manci ma: intlo:ne: le:du* ‘There is no goodness at all in our house’, etc.). When these adjectives act as nouns they fill subject, object and complement slots like other nouns. But, when they fill the complement slots they look more like adjectives than nouns. Hence, this is considered as adjectives filling complement slots at clause level constructions. Besides the descriptive adjectives the axis-relator adjective phrases also fill the complement slots.

I. Clause Level Slots

Only the descriptive adjectives and the axis-relator adjective phrases fill the complement slots.

(i) Descriptive Adjectives

i tso:tu na:ku *kotta*
 ‘this’ ‘place’ ‘me-to’ ‘new’
 ‘This place is new to me’

a:me a:yanaku *manci*
 ‘she’ ‘him-to’ ‘good’
 ‘She is close to him’

(ii) A-R Phrases

miru *vaccina tarva:ta* ne:nu vasta:nu
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘came’ ‘after’ ‘I’ ‘will come-I’
 ‘I shall come after you come’

miru *vacce:* *mundu* na:ku ceppandi
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘coming’ ‘before’ ‘me-to’ ‘tell (pl.)’
 ‘You inform me before you come’

II Phrase Level Slots

Single adjectives or adjective phrases fill the attributive slots in head-modifier noun and adjective phrases, head slots in the head-modifier and coordinate adjective phrases, and axis slots in the axis-relator adjective phrases.

(i) Attributive Slot

Both single adjectives and adjective phrases occur in attributive slot.

(a) H-M Noun Phrases

tsa:la: tella *tsokka:*
 ‘very’ ‘white’ ‘shirt’
 ‘Very white shirt’

(b) H-M Adj. Phrases

ba:ga: vikasincina *puvvula* *va:sana*
 ‘well’ ‘bloomed’ ‘flowers-of’ ‘smell’
 ‘The smell of well bloomed flowers’

(ii) Head Slot

(a) H-M Adjective Phrase

Only single adjectives fill the head slot of this phrase.

ba:ga: utikina *tsokka:*
 ‘well’ ‘washed’ ‘shirt’
 ‘Well washed shirt’

(b) Coordinate Adjective Phrases

Both single adjectives as well as adjective phrases fill the head slots of a coordinate adjective phrase.

andamaina *cala:kaina* *amma:yi*
 ‘beautiful’ ‘active’ ‘girl’
 ‘Beautiful and active girl’

tsa:la: manci tsa:la: cedda manusulato: sne:ham
'very' 'good' 'very' 'bad' 'persons-with' 'friendship'
ceyyaku:dadu
'do-should not'

'One should not make friendship with either very good or very bad people'

(iii) Axis Slot

Only single participle adjective words occur in the axis slot.

e.g.,

miru velle: mundu na:ku ceppandi
'you (pl.)' 'going' 'before' 'me-to' 'tell (pl.)'
'You tell me before you go'

nuvvu vellina tarva:ta a:me vaccindi
'you (sg.)' 'went' 'after' 'she' 'came-she'
'She came after you going'