

6

Adverb Phrase

The adverb is defined as a modifier of a verb, or an adjective, or another adverb or an adverbial phrase. The very derivation of the word indicates that the adverb is a modifier to the verb. The Latin prefix *ad-* means ‘attached to’. But in a broader sense though in English it modifies also the adjective, in Telugu not all the adverbials modify the adjectives; but only the intensifiers act as modifiers to the adjectives. For example, see the following phrases.

Adverb modifying a verb:

a:me *andanga:* *nadustundi*
‘she’ ‘beautifully’ ‘will walk (she)’
‘She walks beautifully’

Adverb modifying an adjective:

adi *tsa:la manci* *pustakam*
‘that’ ‘very’ ‘good’ ‘book’
‘That is a very good book’

Adverb modifying an adverb:

a:me *tsa:la: mellaga:* *nadustundi*
‘she’ ‘very’ ‘slowly’ ‘will walk (she)’
‘She walks very slowly’

Adverb modifying an adverbial phrase:

a:yana *tsa:la: pai* *nunci* *du:kae:du*
‘he’ ‘very’ ‘high’ ‘from’ ‘jumped down-he’
‘He jumped from a great height’

The adverbial phrases fill only the peripheral slots in clause level constructions, and the modifier slots at phrase level.

The adverb phrases may include single adverbs filling modifier slots at phrase level, or they may be of head-modifier, coordinate, or axis-relator types.

The single adverbs may be intensifiers, or adverbs of manner, time, location, quality, etc., filling the modifier slot at phrase level structure.

The head-modifier adverb phrase has an adverb as the head, and the modifiers being a closed set of intensifiers that modify the adverbs.

The coordinate adverb phrase is formed by conjoining two or more adverbial phrases or adverbial words. Single or intensified adverbs (head-modifier phrases), or axis-relator phrases occur as constituents of these coordinate phrases.

The adverbial axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots as single adverbs. These phrases occur at clause level structure, filling peripheral slots of time, place, manner, etc. The type of the axis-relator phrases consist of temporal nouns or pronouns such as *ninna* 'yesterday', *re:pu* 'tomorrow', *so:mava:ram* 'Monday', *janavari* 'January', etc., as axis slot fillers and postpositions such as *da:ka:* 'till', *nunci* 'from', *ki* 'to', *varaku* 'till', *lo:pala* 'inside', *tarva:ta* 'after', etc., as relator slot fillers. The locational axis-relator phrases consist of place nouns or pronouns such as *maisuru* 'Mysore', *ma:u:ru* 'my village', *akkada* 'there', *ekkada* 'where', etc., as axis and the same words used as relators with temporal nouns, here also as relators. The manner axis-relator phrases consist of manner nouns such as *ve:gam* 'speed', *a:lasyam* 'late', etc., as axis and the manner postpositions such as *to:* 'with', *valla* 'by', etc.

The classes of relators are not clear out. That is, the relators taken by different classes of nouns such as temporal, locational, manner indicators, etc., are not clearly different from each other, for in Telugu the same class of relators occur with both the temporal and the locational nouns or pronouns.

On the formal label the adverb phrases in Telugu can be divided into four categories, i.e., simple adverbial words, the head-modifier adverb phrases, the coordinate adverb phrases and the axis-relator adverb phrases. Taking the functional aspect into consideration, the adverb phrases can be labeled as the intensifiers, qualitatives, approximate quantifiers, temporals, manner indicators, locatives, directionals, purpose indicators, reason indicators, exchange adverbs, topical adverbs, conformitatives, exclusory words, additives or cumulatives, inferentials and comparators.

In the following pages under each formal label different functional categories of adverbs are discussed in detail.

6.1 SIMPLE ADVERBIALS

Simple adverbials include single adverbial words. These include adverbial nouns and pronouns, and also adverbial words derived from abstract nouns and adjectives by adding adverbial suffixes such as *-ga:*, *-na*, etc.

The simple adverbials include all the functional categories mentioned above.

I. INTENSIFIERS

Intensifiers intensify the meaning of the following noun, verb, adjective or adverb. They fill modifier slots at phrase level structure.

The following are the intensifiers which mostly occur in Telugu phrases as modifiers.

Group I

tsa:la:, *mari:*, *ba:ga:*, *bale:*, etc.

These adverbials occur as single adverbial words preceding the verb, and also as adverbial modifiers of other adverbial words.

e.g.,

Modifying Verbs

va:du ba:ga: tinna:du
 'he' 'well' 'ate-he'
 'He ate nicely'

Modifying Adverbs

ra:gini tsala: andanga: nadustundi
 'Ragini' 'very' 'beautifully' 'will walk-she'
 'Ragini walks very beautifully'

Group II

maha:, *parama*, *ati*, *atyanta*, *nere:*, *bahu*, etc.

These adverbials normally do not occur as single adverbials. They occur only as adverbial modifiers.

e.g.,

maha: ba:ga: ceppae:vu nuvvu
 'very' 'nicely' 'told (you-sg.)' 'you (sg.)'
 'You told very nicely'

parama *canda:langa:* *undi* *sinima:*

‘much’ ‘badly’ ‘is-it’ ‘cinema’

‘The movie is horrible’

nera: occurs as an adverbial modifier only in some parts of Rayalseema and Tamilnadu.

Sometimes the adverbial suffix *-ga:* is added to *bale:* and *ati* in which case they act only as verb modifiers.

e.g.,

atiga: *ma:ta:davaddu*

‘excessively’ ‘talk-no’

‘Do not talk much’

In the above sentence *atiga:* acts as manner adverbial, and other intensifiers precede it.

e.g.,

va:du *tsa:la:* *atiga:* *ma:ta:data:du*

‘he’ ‘much’ ‘excessively’ ‘will talk-he’

‘He talks too much’

II. QUALITATIVES

Qualitative adverbs are those which indicate the quality of the subject noun and precede only the verb *un(d)-* ‘be’. These are generally derived by suffixing *-ga:* to abstract nouns or descriptive adjectives. Thus,

Noun + *-ga:*

andam + *-ga:* *andanga:* ‘beautifully’

ti:pi + *-ga:* *ti:piga:* ‘sweetly’

Adjective + *-ga:*

tella + *-ga:* *tellaga:* ‘whitely’

tsalla + *-ga:* *tsallaga:* ‘coldly’

e.g.,

a:me	<i>andanga:</i>	undi
'she'	'beautifully'	'is-she'
'She is beautiful'		
ni:llu	<i>tsallaga:</i>	unna:yi
'water'	'coldly'	'are-they'
'The water is cold'		

Some of the qualitative adverbs are used sometimes as manner adverbs with an idiomatic meaning. For example, *tsallaga:* 'coldly' is used in an extended sense 'calmly' (without the knowledge of others).

e.g.,

a:yana	akkadanunci	<i>tsallaga:</i>	dza:rukonna:du
'he'	'there-from'	'coolly'	'slipped-himself-away-he'
'He quietly slipped away from that place'			

III. APPROXIMATE QUANTIFIERS

There are three most frequently occurring approximate quantifiers, viz., *da:da:pu*, *rama:rami* and *intsumintsu* all with the same meaning 'almost', or 'nearly' or 'approximately'.

e.g.,

a:yana	<i>da:da:pu/rama:rami/intsumintsu</i>	tine:sa:du
'he'	'almost'	'ate up-he'
'He almost ate up'		

These approximate quantifiers may precede other adverbials.

a:yana	<i>da:da:pu/rama:rami/intsunintsu</i>	pu:rtiga:	tine:sa:du
'he'	'almost'	'completely'	'ate-he'
'He almost finished eating'			

Sometimes, quantifier nouns like *la:vu* 'stoutness', *sannam* 'thinness', etc., when the adverbial suffix-ga: is added to them act as adverbials, however, this is purely a semantic category.

e.g.,

a:me tsa:la: la:vuga:/sannanga: untundi
 'she' 'very' 'stoutly' 'leanly' 'will be-she'
 'She is very fat/lean'

IV. TEMPORALS

The following categories occur under temporal adverbs.

(i) Temporal Nouns and Pronouns

ra:tri, sa:yantram, so:mava:ram, etc.
 'night' 'evening' 'monday'
 ninna, monna, re:pu, etc.
 'yesterday' 'the day before yesterday' 'tomorrow'
 appudu, ippudu, eppudu, ellapudu, sada:
 'then' 'now' 'when' 'always' 'always'

ne:nu ra:tri vacca:nu
 'I' 'night' 'came-I'
 'I came last night'

mi:ru re:pu ra:ndi
 'you (pl.)' 'tomorrow' 'come (pl.)'
 'You come tomorrow'

a:me appudu vaccindi
 'she' 'then' 'came-she'
 'She came at that time'

The emphatic manner *-e:* can be suffixed to these nouns and to the pronouns to *ippudu* and *appudu*, and similarly, the indefinite marker *-o:* to the interrogative pronoun *eppudu*.

e.g.,

mi:ru re:pe: ra:ndi
 'You come tomorrow only'

a:me *appude:* vaccindi

‘She came at that time only’ (or ‘She already came’)

a:me: *eppudo:* vaccindi

‘She came sometime back’

appude: and *eppudo:* also give the meaning ‘already’ and ‘long ago’ respectively.

The temporal pronouns proximate and remote *ippudu* and *appudu* also occur in reduplicated form with or without the emphatic marker *-e:* depending on the need. When the pronouns are reduplicated or compound verb is used expressing repetition of the action of the main verb.

e.g.,

mi:ru *appudappudu* vastu: undandi
 ‘(you (pl.))’ ‘now and then’ ‘coming’ ‘lie-you(pl.)’
 ‘You keep coming often’

(ii) Temporal Postpositions

mundu, venuka, venta, tarva:ta, etc.,
 ‘before’ ‘behind’ ith’ ‘after’

These words occur with or without the adverbial suffix *-ga:*

mi:ru *mundu(ga:)* ra:ndi
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘before’ ‘come (pl.)’
 ‘You come first’

The postpositional words can be reduplicated and used as adverbials.

venaka venaka (-ga:) vastundi a:me
 ‘behind-behind’ ‘will come (she)’ ‘she’
 ‘She comes behind’

(iii) Noun + Adverbial Marker

tondaraga:, taratsuga:, a:lasyanga:, etc.,
 ‘quickly’ ‘often’ ‘lately’
 ne:nu *tondaraga:* vacca:nu
 ‘I’ ‘quickly’ ‘came-I’
 ‘I came quickly’

tondaraga: also occurs in reduplicated form.

(iv) Temporal Nouns and Pronouns + Length

ro:dzu + : = rodzu: ‘daily’
‘day’
eppudu + : = eppudu: ‘always’
‘when’
a:me rodzu: vastundi
‘She’ ‘daily’ ‘will come-she’
‘She comes daily’

(v) Participle Adjectives + appudu

miru vaccinappudu ne:nu le:nu
‘you (pl.)’ ‘came-then’ ‘I’ ‘was not (I)’
‘I was not present when you came’

Similar examples can be given with progressive-present and future-habitual participles.

(vi) Past Participle + tarva:ta, ventane: or a:naka

a:me vaccina tarva:ta ne:nu va:cca:ni
‘she’ ‘came-after’ ‘I’ ‘came-I’
‘I came after she came’

Similarly, examples with ventane: ‘immediately after’ and a:naka ‘after’ can be given.

(vii) Future - Habitual Participle + mundu

ne:nu vacce: mundu ka:fi: ta:gi va:cca:nu
‘I’ ‘coming-before’ ‘coffee’ ‘having drunk’ ‘came-I’
‘I drank coffee before coming’

(viii) Participle Adjectives + A-R Phrases

These are derived by adding A-R phrases to the participle adjectives. The A-R phrases are derived by adding case markers such as *-ki/-ku*, *-lo:*, *-na*, etc., to nouns such as *samayam*, *ve:la* ‘time’, etc. *-ki/-ku* is also added to *appudu* ‘then’ ‘that time’ and *sari* ‘alright’. It is to be noted that *sari* is added only to the future-habitual participle

e.g.,

tinna + appudu + ki = tinnappatiki
mandu tinnappatiki jvaram taggale:du
'medicine' 'even-ate' 'fever' 'reduced-not'
'The fever did not reduce even after taking medicine'
annam tine: samayamlo: ma: tla: daku: dadu
'food' 'eating-time-in' 'talk-should not'
'One should not talk while eating'

(ix) Past Participles

Sometimes only a past participle acts as a temporal adverb. In such a case, a time indicating phrase or clause occurs immediately after the past participle. This 'time indicator' measures the duration from the time the action of the past participle took place. That is, the past participle expresses the point of time at which its own action took place. In other words, the past participle and the following 'time indicator' tell the time when the action of the past participle took place.

e.g.,

a:me vacci oka ganta se:pu ayyindi
'she' 'having come' 'one' 'hour' 'time' 'happened-it'
'She came an hour back'

In the above sentence *vacci* is the past participle and *oka ganta se:pu* is the 'time indicator'. Both together indicate the time when the action of *vas(c)*- 'come' took place.

(x) Past Participle + und- + -ga:

bratiki undaga:, vacci undaga:, etc.

These adverbials express the meaning of 'when' or 'while' in English. Either the finite verb in the principle clause in past or in future, or the principal clause is with a question word.

e.g.,

ne:nu bratiki undaga: i pani dzaragadu
'I' 'having lived-while' 'this' 'work' 'will not happen'
'This will not happen when I was alive'

ne:nu *bratiki undaga:* idi ela: dzarigindi
 ‘I’ ‘while alive’ ‘this’ ‘how’ ‘happened’
 ‘How did this happen when I am alive’

Sometimes, these forms with the emphatic marker *-me:* can occur when the finite verb in the principal clause is positive/

e.g.,

a:me *bratiki undaga:me:* idi dzarigindi
 ‘This happened only when she was alive’

(xi) Progressive Participle + *-nu:*

vastu:ne:, tintune:, a:dutu:ne:, etc.
 a:me *vastu:ne* ne:nu bayalude:raenu
 ‘she’ ‘as soon as came’ ‘I’ ‘started-I’
 ‘As soon as she came I left’

(xii) Reduplicated Progressive Participles

vastu: vastu:, po:tu: po:tu:, tintu tintu:, navvutu: navvutu:, etc.

When a reduplicated progressive participle is used as an adverb, the sentence in which it is used indicates that the subject performed the action of the main verb while the action of the verb in the reduplicated participle is in progress; or in other words, the subject performs both the actions simultaneously.

e.g.,

a:me *navvutu:* *navvutu:* ma:ta:dutundi
 ‘she’ ‘laughing’ ‘laughing’ ‘will talk (she)’
 ‘She speaks smilingly’
 ne:nu *vastu:* *vastu:* a:menu tsu:si vacca:nu
 ‘I’ ‘coming’ ‘coming’ ‘her-to’ ‘having-seen’ ‘came-I’
 ‘I saw her while coming’

(xiii) Progressive Participle + Conditional Form of un(d)-

vastu: unte:, veltu: unte:, aidutu: unte:, ra:stu: unte:, etc.

In the above forms *unte:* indicates the meaning of ‘while performing the action of the verb whose participle precedes it’. That is, the action of the finite verb in the finite clause

is performed while the action of the verb in the participle is in progress.

miru vastu: unte: ne:nu tsu:sa:nu
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘while coming’ ‘I’ ‘saw-I’
 ‘I saw you while you were going’

The conditional forms of simple verbs also occur sometimes as temporal adverbials.

e.g.,

ne:nu navvite: a:me ceppindi
 ‘I’ ‘laughed-when’ ‘she’ ‘told-she’
 ‘When I laughed she told’

Sometimes instead of progressive participle, the past participle is used when the action of the verb in the subordinate clause is already over by the time the action of the finite ver in the principal clause takes place.

e.g.,

a:me ma: intiki vacci unte: tsu:sa:nu
 ‘she’ ‘our’ ‘house-to’ ‘when came and was’ ‘saw-I’
 ‘I saw her when she came to our house’

(xiv) Infinitive + -ga:ne:

ra:ga:ne:, po:ga:ne:, tsu:daga:ne:, tinaga:ne:, etc.
 a:me tinaga:ne: nidrapo:tundi
 ‘she’ ‘as soon as eat’ ‘will sleep-she’
 ‘As soon as she eats, she sleeps’

V. MANNER ADVERBIALS

The whole range of manner adverbials can be divided into three groups, viz., participles, non-participles and compound units.

(A) Participles

The past, the progressive and the negative participles behave as manner adverbials, and fill adverbial slots on clause level construction, and modifier slots on phrase level construction. Besides this, some adverbial words derived by combining the participle adjectives and the manner pronoun *atlu*, and also such combinations alongwith the past adverbial participles of the same verbs occur as manner adverbials.

(i) Past Participle

Some of the past participles behave as manner adverbials.

vangi, le:ci, ku:rtsoni, nilabadi, ulikipadi, egiripadi, etc.

- (1) a:me vangī namaskarincindi
 ‘she’ ‘having bent’ ‘saluted-she’
 ‘She bent and saluted’

Intensifiers can precede the manner indicating past participles.

- (2) a:me ba:ga: vangī namaskarincindi
 ‘she’ ‘well’ ‘having bent’ ‘saluted-she’
 ‘She bent well and saluted’

(ii) Progressive Participle

Most of the progressive participles behave as manner adverbials.

ma:tlā:dutu:, tintu:, navvutu:, a:dutu:, budzdzagistu:, etc.

- (3) annam tintu: ma:tlā:daku:dadu
 ‘food’ ‘eating’ ‘speak-should not’
 ‘One should not talk while eating’
- (4) a:dutu: pa:dutu: paniceyya:li
 ‘playing’ ‘singing’ ‘work-must’
 ‘One must work playing and singing’

The emphatic marker *-ne:* is suffixed to the progressive participle when emphasis is required.

annam tintune: ma:tlā:daku:dadu

Intensifiers and quantifier adverbs such as *ekkuva(ga:)*, *ja:sti:(ga:)*, *tsa:la:*, *atiga:*, etc., can precede these participles.

- (5) vallato: atiga: navvutu: ma:tlā:daku:dadu
 ‘them-with’ ‘excessively’ ‘laughing’ ‘talk-should not’
 ‘One should not talk to them laughing too much’

(iii) Negative Participle

ma:tlā:dakunda:, kadalakunda:, tonakakunda:, etc.

- (6) miru kadalakunda: nilabadandi
 'you (pl.)' 'without moving' 'stand up (pl.)'
 'You stand up without moving'

Intensifiers and quantifier adverbials can precede the negative participles also.

- (7) ja:sti: sa:gadi:yakunda: ceppindi a:me
 'more' 'without prolonging' 'told-she' 'she'
 'She told without prolonging much'

(iv) Participle Adjectives + atlu

- | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|---|-------------|
| vaccina | + | atlu | = | vaccinatlu |
| vastunna | + | atlu | = | vastunnatlu |
| vacce: | + | atlu | = | vacce:tatlu |
- (8) miru vaccinatlu na:ku telusu
 'you (pl.)' 'came-like' 'me-to' 'know'
 'I know that you came'

(v) Past/Progressive Participle Adjective of a Verb + atlu + Adverbial Participle of the same Verb

- (9) va:du vaccinatlu vacci venakku po:ya:du
 'he' 'came-like' 'having come' 'back-to' 'went-he'
 'He pretended as if he came but went back'

The emphatic marker *-e:* can be suffixed to *atlu* to express emphasis.

va:du vaccinatle: vacci venakku po:ya:du

(B) Non- Participles

Under non-participles occur adverbials derived from nouns, manner pronouns, adjectives, numerals, onomatopoeic words, etc., in various ways. The following are some of the important categories of non-participle manner adverbials.

(i) Gerundals

tintam, vellatam, etc.

va:llu a:data tsu:sa:nu
 'they' 'playing' 'saw-I'
 'I saw them playing'

(ii) Noun + -ga:

The adverbial marker *-ga:* is suffixed to abstract nouns.

sulabhanga:	andanga:	dzo:ruga:	suna:ya:sanga:
‘easily’	‘beautifully’	‘speedily’	‘easily’
a:me	<i>andanga:</i>	ma:ta:dutundi	
‘she’	‘beautifully’	‘will talk-she’	
‘She talks beautifully’			
ne:nu	<i>suna:ya:sanga:</i>	i	pani ce:sta:nu
‘I’	‘easily’	‘this’	‘work’ ‘will do-I’
‘I shall do this work easily’			

Intensifiers and other adverbials precede these adverbs as modifiers.

e.g.,

a:me	<i>tsa:la:</i>	<i>andanga:</i>	ma:ta:dutundi
‘She speaks very beautifully’			

(iii) Noun + -to:

The instrumental-sociative marker *-to:* is suffixed to the abstract nouns to derive manner adverbials.

pre:ma	+	-to:	=	pre:mato:	‘with affection’
a:kali	+	-to:	=	a:kalito:	‘with hunger’
ko:pam	+	-to:	=	kopamto:	‘with anger’
a:me	pillalanu	pre:mato:		tsu:stundi	
‘she’	‘children-to’	‘affection-with’		‘will see-she’	
‘She looks after the children with affection’					

Intensifiers and other modifiers precede the adverbials.

a:yana	<i>tsa:la:</i>	a:kalito:	vacca:du
‘he’	‘more’	‘hunger-with’	‘came-he’
‘He came with more hunger’			

(iv) Numeral + -ga:

The adverbial marker *-ga:* is suffixed to numerals mostly less than ten.

okati	+	-ga:	=	okatiga:	‘as one’
rendu	+	-ga:	=	renduga:	‘as two’
va:llidaru				<i>okatiga:</i>	kalisipo:ya:ru
‘they-two (hum.)’				‘as -one’	‘joined-they’
‘Both of them joined together as one’					

(v) Adjective + -ga:

The adverbial marker *-ga:* is suffixed to the adjectives such as *mella*, *tsalla*, *tiyya*, etc., to derive manner adverbs.

mella	+	-ga:	=	mellaga:	‘slowly’
tsalla	+	-ga:	=	tsallaga:	‘coolly’
a:yana	ikkadi	nunci		<i>mellaga:</i>	dza:rukonna:du
‘he’	‘here-from’			‘slowly’	‘slipped-oneself (he)’
‘He slowly slipped away from this place’					

Some of those adverbials are preceded by the intensifiers and other adverbials as modifiers..

a:me	tsa:lla:	<i>tiyyaga:</i>		pa:dutundi
‘she’	‘very’	‘sweetly’		‘will sing-she’
‘She sings very sweetly’				

(vi) Onomatopoeic Forms

Onomatopoeic words are the words derived imitating the noise produced by objects are also used as adverbials. The following types of onomatopoeic forms are used as adverbials.

(a) Reduplication of Onomatopoeic words

gaba gaba, *caka caka*, *paka paka*, etc.

In the above words *gaba gaba* and *caka caka*, though really do not indicate the sounds produced by the actions of the verbs that follow them, they are used to indicate quickness in the action expressed by the following verb.

va:llu gaba gaba tintunna:ru
 ‘they’ ‘quickly’ ‘eating-they’
 ‘They are eating quickly’
 si:ta paka paka navvindi
 ‘Sita’ ‘loudly’ ‘laughed-she’
 ‘Sita laughed loudly’

Sometimes the final vowel of the onomatopoetic word is lengthened.

va:llu gaba gaba: tintunna:ru

Very rarely intensifiers precede onomatopoetic words.

va:llu tsa:la: gabagaba tintunna:ru
 ‘They are eating very fast’

(b) Onomatopoetic Word + Length + -na

gaba	+	:	+	na	=	gaba:na	‘quickly’
bira	+	:	+	na	=	bira:na	‘quickly’
dhada	+	:	+	na	=	dhada:na	‘With the noise of knocking something’

ra:ni gaba:na vaccindi
 ‘Rani’ ‘quickly’ ‘came (she)’
 ‘Rani came quickly’

(c) Onomatopoetic Word + Length + -lu + -na

gaba	+	:	+	-lu	+	-na	=	baba:luna	‘quickly, suddenly’
civa	+	:	+	-lu	+	-na	=	civa:luna	‘suddenly’
sa:rathi				civa:luna		le:ca:du			
‘Saradhi’				‘suddenly’		‘got up (he)’			
‘Saradhi got up suddenly’									

(d) Onomatopoetic Word + -na

gammu	+	-na	=	gammuna	‘silently’, ‘in a pleasing manner’
mya:vu	+	-na	=	mya:vuna	‘with mewing noise’

bussu + -na = bussuna 'with hissing noise', etc.

miru *gammuna* ku:rtso:ndi

'you (pl.)' 'quietly' 'sit (pl.)'

'You sit quietly'

(e) Onomatopoeic Word + ani

dzum + ani = dzummani 'with zooming noise'

bhau + ani = bhaumani 'with barking noise'

ga.ndru + ani = ga.ndrumani 'with roaring noise'

kukka *bhaumani* morigindi

'dog' 'with barking noise' 'barked (it)'

'The dog barked'

Sometimes the onomatopoeic words can be reduplicated before the suffix *-ani* is added either to intensify the meaning or to indicate that the action is repeatedly performed.

kukka *bhaubhaumani* morigindi

(vii) Manner Pronouns

Manner pronouns occur either singly or with an emphatic marker or in reduplicated form.

1. ila:, i:la:gu, ila:ga:, itla:, itta 'like this'

2. ala:, a:la:gu, sla:ga:, atla:, atta 'like that'

3. ela:, e:la:gu, ela:ga:, etla:, etta 'like what?'

miru *ila:* ma:ta:daku:dadu

'you (pl.)' 'in this way' 'talk-should not'

'You should not talk like this'

atla: ce:ste: ba:gundadu

'in that way' 'if do' 'good-will not be'

'It will not be good if you do like that'

The emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:* is suffixed to the manner pronouns of types (1) and (2) and also to the directional pronouns *itu* 'this side' and *atu* 'that side'

nuvvu	<i>ila:ge:</i>	ma:tla:du
‘you (sg.)’	‘in this way only’	‘talk (sg.)’
‘You talk only like this’		

ila:, *ala:* and *ela:* are reduplicated when the meaning is to be expressed emphatically or more in detail.

<i>ila: ila:</i>	<i>ala: ala:</i>	<i>ela: ela:</i>	
‘in this way’	‘in that way’	‘in which way’	
<i>ila: ila:</i>	<i>ceyya:li</i>	<i>ani</i>	<i>a.meku ceppu nuvvu</i>
‘like-like’	‘do-must’	‘having said’	‘her-to’ ‘tell’ ‘you(sg.)’
‘You tell her how to do’			

(viii) Comparators

The comparators are *la:*, *ma:diri* and *mo:staru*. Also, the adverbial marker *-ga:* can be added to these, thus deriving *la:ga:*, *ma:diriga:* and *mo:staruga:*. In literary Telugu there are a number of comparator words, but *vale* is more commonly used.

Comparators are used to compare two nouns or pronouns with respect to the same action of the same degree. Therefore, in a sentence where these comparator words are used there will be only one action and a pair of nouns or pronouns or a combination of both performing the action. The comparator words indicate that the verbal action and the degree of its quality are the same for both the units when they perform it. The comparator words are postpositionally added to the oblique form of the noun or pronoun, the performance of the verbal action of which is taken as measurable or comparable unit, to the performance of the action of a noun or a pronoun in the context in which the sentence is created. The comparable noun or pronoun (or the unit that is compared with) must occur preceding the comparator words whereas the noun or pronoun that is being compared may or may not be present in the sentence.

<i>miru</i>	<i>a:yana</i>	<i>la:(ga:)</i>	<i>ma:tla:dandi</i>
‘you (pl.)’	‘he’	‘like’	‘speak (pl.)’
‘You speak like him’			
<i>mi:</i>	<i>ma:diri(ga:)</i>	<i>a:dapillalu</i>	<i>parigettagalara:?</i>
‘your’	‘like’	‘girls’	‘run-can-they’
‘Can the girls run like you?’			

When emphasis is needed, the emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:* is suffixed to the comparator

in which case either the final vowel of the unit that is being compared is lengthened or the additive word *ku:da:* is post positionally added to it.

mi:ru a:yana la:ge: ma:tla:dandi

‘You also speak like him’

or

mi:ru ku:da: a:yana la:ga:ne: ma:tla:dandi

(c) Compound Units

Compound units are the combinations of verbal or non-verbal forms such as *ceduru maduru*, *cella:cedaru* both meaning ‘scatteredness’, *ukkiri bikkiri* ‘confusion’, etc. The adverbial marker *-ga:* is suffixed to these forms to make them adverbials.

ma: pra:ritamlo: cedurumaduruga: va:nalu padda:yi

‘our’ ‘region-in’ ‘scatteredly’ ‘rains’ ‘fell (they)’

‘There were scattered rains in our region’

to:de:lunu tsu:si me:kalu cella:cedaruga: parigettaeyi

‘wolf-to’ ‘having seen’ ‘goats’ ‘scatteredly’ ‘ran-they’

‘Having seen the wolf the goats ran scatteredly’

VI. LOCATIVES

Locative pronouns, locative nouns and place names with or without postpositions and postpositions occur as locative adverbials, and fill locative adverbial slots at clause level constructions and modifier slots at phrase level constructions.

(i) Locative Pronouns

ikkada ‘here’, *akkada* ‘there’ and *ekkada* ‘where’ are the locative pronouns. These pronouns may occur either as single words or in reduplicated form. In both the cases the emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:* can be suffixed to the proximate and remote pronouns *ikkada* and *akkada*.

si:ta ikkada ku:rtsondi

‘Sita’ ‘here’ ‘sat (she)’

‘Sita sat here’

si:ta ikkade: ku:rtsondi

‘Sita’ ‘here-only’ ‘sat (she)’

‘Sita sat here only’

ikkada + ikkada = ikkadikkada
 miru ikkadikkada vetukutu: undandi
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘here-here’ ‘searching’ ‘be (pl.)’
 ‘You be searching in these places’
 mi:ru ikkadikkade: vetukutu: undandi
 ‘You be searching in these places only’

(ii) Locative Nouns

(a) Nouns Alone

Locative nouns are not generally used as adverbials. Whenever they are used, they are used with a preceding modifier mostly an intensifier or a quantifier. The only locative noun which is used as an adverb, especially preceding the verb is *du:ram* ‘distance’.

ma: illu ikkadiki *du:ram* untundi
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘here-to’ ‘distance’ ‘will be-it’
 ‘My house is away from here’

Sometimes the locative nouns indicating distance occur in adverbial sense in a type of verbless sentences. These are *du:ram* ‘distance’, *daggara*, *da:pu*, *sami:pam* all the three meaning ‘near’, etc. These sentences are not really verbless, but they appear like verbless sentences since the verb *und-* ‘be’ or *au-* ‘become’ is optional.

ma: illu ikkadiki *daggara*
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘here-to’ ‘near’
 ‘My house is nearer to here’

Emphatic marker can be suffixed to these distance nouns to emphasise the meaning.

ma: illu ikkadiki *daggare:*
 ‘My house is very nearer to here’

Intensifiers like *tsa:la:*, *ba:ga:*, etc., and the simple quantifiers can precede these nouns.

ma: illu ikkadiki *tsa:la: daggara*
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘here-to’ ‘much’ ‘near’
 ‘My house is very nearer to here’

(b) Locative (Distance) Noun + Locative Marker

The locative markers used in this situation in Telugu are *-lo:* and *-na*. *-lo:* is a postposition which at times behaves as an independent form taking the position of a locative noun, like some of the other postpositions by taking the locative suffix *-na* (as *lo:na* ‘inside’, *paina* ‘above’, *pakkana* ‘in the side’, etc.). Therefore, the distance nouns with *-lo:* as postposition are treated under A-R phrases in 6.4. Hence, under this heading only the distance and locative nouns including *lo:* and *pai*, since they behave as nouns with the locative suffix *-na* are considered. These are

pakka	+	-na	=	pakkana	‘in the side’
da:ri	+	-na	=	da:rina	‘on the way’
oddu	+	-na	=	odduna	‘on the bank’
du:ram	+	-na	=	du:ra:na	‘at a distance’
pai	+	-na	=	paina	‘above’
lo:	+	-na	=	lo:na	‘inside’ etc.

ma: illu *pakkana* undi
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘side-at’ ‘is-it’
 ‘My house is in the side’

a:me pustakam *paina* undi
 ‘her’ ‘book’ ‘above-it’ ‘is-it’
 ‘Her book is above’

Intensifiers and quantifiers may precede these adverbials.

na: pustakam *tsa:la: paina* undi
 ‘My book is much above’

These distance nouns are reduplicated and the suffix *-na* is added.

ma: illu a:yana illu *pakkapakkana* unna:yi
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘his’ ‘house’ ‘side -side-at’ ‘are-they’
 ‘My house and his house are side by side’

The emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:* may be suffixed to these adverbials to give stress on the meaning. When a simple quantifier *inta* or *anta* precedes, the emphatic marker may be suffixed either to the simple quantifier or to the locative noun.

ma: illu anta du:ra:ne: undi
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘that much’ ‘distance-only’ ‘is-it’
 ‘My house is situated at that much distance only’

or

ma: illu ante: du:ra:na undi

Concrete nouns or their substituting pronouns can be used preceding to these, which are used as units of comparison, or units used to measure the position of the objects indicated by these adverbials. *du:ra:na* is an exception to this. The reason is that *du:ram* is distance indicating noun whereas others are position indicating nouns.

ma: illu badi pakkana undi
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘school’ ‘side-at’ ‘is-it’
 ‘My house is situated by the side of the school’

Also the indefinite marker *-o:* can be added to these words in which case they occur in pairs.

paino: pakkano: ku:rtso:ndi
 ‘above-at(indef.)’ ‘side-at (indef.)’ ‘sit (pl.)’
 ‘Sit above or in the side’

(c) *Locative Noun + Adverbial Marker*

This category of adverbials are derived by suffixing the adverbial marker *-ga:* to the locative nouns that indicate distance and position.

du:ram + -ga: = du:ranga: ‘away’
 daggara + -ga: = daggaraga: ‘near’
 pakka + -ga: = pakkaga: ‘in the side’
 edam + -ga: = edanga: ‘away’
 ma: illu ikkadiki du:ranga: undi
 ‘our’ ‘house’ ‘here-to’ ‘distance’ ‘is-it’
 ‘My house is away from here’

These locative nouns can be reduplicated in which case the subject must be either a plural noun or a coordinate phrase.

va:lla illu du:radu.ranga:/du:ramdu.ranga: unna:yi
 'their' 'house' 'distantly-distantly' 'are-they'
 'Their houses are far from each other'

The indefinite marker *-o:/-no:* is suffixed to these adverbials in which case they occur in pairs.

du:ranga:no: daggaraga:no: ku:rtso:ndi
 'distantly (indef.)' 'closer (indef.)' 'sit (pl.)'
 'Sit either away or closer'

(iii) Place Names

Place names such as the names of cities, towns, villages, etc., also act as place adverbs. Generally, when movement verbs like *vell-*, *po:-* meaning 'go', *parigettu-* 'run', etc., are involved in the construction, the postposition *-ku/-ki* is added to the place name; but in modern Telugu there is a tendency of dropping it. Since the place names along with the postpositions become A-R phrases, these forms are discussed separately in 6.4. Therefore, only place names without postpositions are covered here.

(a) With Movement Verbs

ne:nu dhilli: veltunna:nu
 'I' 'Delhi' 'going-I'
 'I am going to Delhi'

(b) With Other Verbs

ne:nu bomba:yi tsu:sa:nu
 'I' 'Bombay' 'saw-I'
 'I saw Bombay'

(iv) Locations

Under locations, nouns denoting places other than proper nouns (*ha:stalu* 'hostel', *badi* 'school', *illu* 'house', etc.) are included. Here also, these nouns when they occur in constructions with movement verbs take postpositions, and hence they are discussed under A-R phrases in 6.4. Therefore, under this category only constructions with verbs other than movement verbs are considered. In other words, only object locative nouns are taken into consideration here.

ne:nu ha:stalu tsu:sa:nu
 'I' 'hostel' 'saw (I)'
 'I saw the hostel'

a:yana ho:talū vetukutunna:du

‘he’ ‘hotel’ ‘is searching (he)’

‘He is searching for the hotel’

Only a few verbs such as *tsu:s-*, *vetuku-*, *adugu-* (*ne:nu guntu:ru adige:nu* ‘I asked for Guntur’), *an-* (*a:yana guntu:ru anna:du* ‘He said Guntur’), etc., occur in this category.

Since these are nouns, all the noun modifiers can precede them, thus making them head-modifier phrases.

siri mi: illu tsu:sindi

‘Siri’ ‘you (pl.)’ ‘house’ ‘saw (she)’

‘Siri saw your house’

(v) Postpositions

Postpositions occurring as locative adverbials can be divided into the following categories.

(a) Bound - Free Forms

These postpositions are called bound-free since they occur both as bound (as relators in A-R phrases and also as independent words.

k(r)inda ‘below’, *venuku* ‘behind’, *mundu* ‘before’, *lo:pala* ‘inside’,

velupala ‘outside’, etc.

nuvvu *k(r)inda* ku:rtso:

‘you (sg.)’ ‘below’ ‘sit (sg.)’

‘You sit below’

mi:ru *mundu* nadavandi

‘you (pl.)’ ‘front’ ‘walk (pl.)’

‘You walk in the front’

Note that *mundu* occurs both as locative and temporal adverb (**Temporal:** *mi:ru mundu ra:ndi* ‘You come first’).

Indefinite marker *-o:/-no:* can be suffixed to these forms in which case they occur in pairs.

<i>mundu: venako:</i>	<i>vellandi</i>
‘front (indef.)-back(indef.)’	‘go (pl.)’
‘Go in the front or behind’	

These bound-free forms are also put in pairs to indicate that the action is taking place at both the locations.

<i>venuka mundu</i>	<i>tsusukontu:</i>	<i>nadavandi</i>
‘behind-front’	‘looking-oneself’	‘walk (pl.)’
‘Walk looking forward and backward’		

(b) *Derived Forms*

Derived Form Bound Forms - these are derived by suffixing the locative marker *-na* to bound postpositions (which cannot occur as independent words) such as *lo:*, *pai*, etc.

<i>lo:</i>	+	<i>-na</i>	=	<i>lo:na</i>
<i>pai</i>	+	<i>-na</i>	=	<i>paina</i> , etc.
<i>miru</i>		<i>paina</i>		<i>ku:rtso:ndi</i>
‘you (pl.)’		‘above’		‘sit (pl.)’
‘You sit above’				

Oblique Locative Nouns - the oblique forms of some locative nouns such as *bayalu* ‘open space’ also are used as postposition.

<i>a:yana bayata</i>	<i>ku:rtsoni</i>	<i>unna:ru</i>
‘he’	‘out-side’	‘having sit’
		‘is-he’
‘He is sitting outside’		

Derived Form Locative Nouns - forms derived by suffixing the locative marker *-na* to locative nouns like *p(r)akka* ‘side’ also act as postpositions.

<i>nuvvu</i>	<i>p(r)akkana</i>	<i>ku:rtso:</i>
‘you (sg.)’	‘side - at’	‘sit (sg.)’
‘You sit in the side’		

Deictics, genitives/possessives, quantifiers, etc., precede *p(r)akkana* in which case the locative marker *-na* is optional

nuvvu a:me p(r)akka(na) ku:rtso:

‘You sit by her side’

(c) *Postposition + Adverbial Marker*

The adverbial marker *-ga:* can be added to the postpositions which do not contain already the locative marker *-na*.

paiga: ‘above’, p(r)akkaga: ‘in the side’, venakaga: ‘behind’, lo:ga: ‘inside’, etc.

ra:dzu paiga vellae:du

‘Raju’ ‘above-ly’ ‘went-he’

‘Raju went upwards’

nuvvu koncem p(r)akkaga: ku:rtso:

‘you (sg.)’ ‘little’ ‘side-ly’ ‘sit (sg.)’

‘You sit a little aside’

As in the case of (a), in (b) and (c) also the indefinite marker *-o:/-no:* can be suffixed in which case the postpositions occur in pairs.

pustaka:lu paino: lo:palo: unna:yi

‘books’ ‘above (indef.)-inside (indef.)’ ‘are-they’

‘The books are either above or inside’

Besides all these categories there are some pairs of words like *irugu porugu*, *akkam pakkam* (both meaning ‘neighbours’), etc., used as locatives. Generally, the first constituent of these pairs is meaningless.

irugu porugu illalo: evaru: le:ru

‘neighbour’ ‘houses-in’ ‘nobody’ ‘no-they’

‘There is none in the neighbouring houses’

VII. DIRECTIONAL

Under directionals occur locative pronouns, post-positions with or without locative suffix, and directional nouns with or without locative and adverbial suffixes. The directional phrases derived by adding the postpositions are treated as A-R phrases in 6.4.

(i) Locative Pronouns

The locative pronouns *ikkada* ‘here’, *akkada* ‘there’, and *ekkada* ‘where’, act as directional adverbs only with the verb *tsu:s-* ‘see’ and its synonyms. With other verbs they act as locatives only.

nuvvu	akkada	tsu:du
'you (sg.)'	'there'	'see (sg.)'
'You see there'		

The indefinite marker *-o:* can be suffixed to these pronouns. In such a case, the proximate and the remote pronouns occur in pairs, and the interrogative separately. The proximate-remote pair indicates that the action of the verb is taking place towards either one of the places expressed by the pronouns whereas the interrogative indicates that the place of action is unknown.

a:me	ikkado:	akkado:	tsu:stu:ndi
'she'	'here (indef.) - there (indef.)'		'looking-she'
'She is looking here or there'			
va:du	ekkado:	tsu:stunna:du	
'he'	'somewhere'	'looking-he'	
'He is looking somewhere'			

(ii) Postpositional Nouns

Here the postpositions *venuka* 'behind', *mundu* 'before', *lo:pala* 'inside', *baita* 'outside', etc., are referred to as postpositional nouns. The term 'postpositional noun' is used here because these postpositions behave like nouns by taking further postpositions such as *-ku/-ki*, (*lo:palaku*), *-nunci* (*mundu nunci*), etc. They also take the adverbial suffix *-ga:* like other nouns (*munduga:*, *venukaga:*, etc.) and some of them even become oblique before other postpositions are added (*baita + ki = baitiki*).

Moreover, these postpositions indicate locations in the space. Therefore, they can be conveniently treated as nouns.

Though these are locatives, it can be argued that with verbs other than movement verbs also they indicate directions because of their position from the 'point of measurement'. Take for example, *mundu ku:rtso:ndi* 'sit in the front'. In this sentence *mundu* indicates 'front' from a particular point. Behind that point is *venuka* 'behind'. This point is what is called the 'point of measurement'. The only exception to this is the verb *tsu:s-* 'see'. In the case of *tsu:s-* the suffix *-ku/-ki* is obligatory.

mi:ru	mundu	ku:rtso:ndi
'you (pl.)'	'front'	'sit (pl.)'
'You sit in the front'		

a: pu:stakam venukapettu
 'that' 'book' 'back' 'put (sg.)'
 'Keep that book in the back'

(iii) Oblique Postpositional Nouns

baita 'out side' from *bayalu* and *lo:pala* 'inside' from *lo:pala* come under this category. However, *lo:pala* also occurs in the place of *lo:pa:ta*

nuvvu baita ku:rtso:
 'you (sg.)' 'outside' 'sit (sg.)'
 'You sit outside'

(iv) Postpositional Noun + Locative Marker

pai + -na = paina 'above'
 pakka + -na = pakkana 'in the side'

Though these forms are locatives, by the argument presented under (ii) they also can be treated as directionals.

nuvvu pakkana ku:rtso:
 'you (sg.)' 'side-at' 'sit (sg.)'
 'You sit in the side'

Note that here the movement verbs such as *po:-* 'go', *vell* 'go', etc., do not occur with these forms. Whenever a movement verb occurs suffixation of *-ku/-ki* to the above forms is obligatory, in which case the overtly seen locative marker *-na* is deleted.

nuvvu pakkaku po:
 'you (sg.)' 'side-to' 'go (sg.)'
 'You go to the side'

(v) Directional Nouns with Locative Marker

tu:rupu 'east', *padamata* 'west', *uttaram* 'north', *daksinam* 'south', *eduru* 'front', are the directional nouns. The locative marker *-na* is suffixed to these directional nouns. *padamata* like *baita* (in (iii)) is already with the locative marker, and similarly, *eduru* becomes *eduta*. When *-na* is suffixed to *-m(u)* ending words like *uttaram* and *daksinam*, the final *-m(u)* is dropped and the preceding short vowel is lengthened. Thus,

tu:rupu + -na = tu:rpuna
 uttaram + -na = uttara:na

daksinam + -na = daksina:na

padamata

eduta

tu:rpuna poddu molicindi

‘east-at’ ‘sun’ ‘sprouted-it’

‘The sun rose in the east’

padamata mabbulu ekka:yi

‘west-at’ ‘clouds’ ‘climbed-they’

‘The cloudds rose in the west’

NOTE: Sometimes, *-na* is replaced by *-lo:* (e.g., *tu:rpulo:* ‘in the east’ *uttaranlo:* ‘in the north’, etc.)

(vi) Directional Nouns + Adverbial Marker

The adverbial marker *-ga:* can be suffixed to the directional nouns. Thus,

tu:rpuga: , *padamataga:*

uttaranga: , *daksinanga:*

eduruga:

ne:nu da:niki eduruga: *vellae:nu*

‘I’ ‘it-to’ ‘oppositely’ ‘went-I’

‘I went in the opposite direction to it’

miru tu:rpuga: *vellandi*

‘you (pl.)’ ‘east-ly’ ‘go (pl.)’

‘You go towards east’

The indefinite marker *-o:/-no:* can be suffixed to the forms of (v) and (vi) also, in which case these forms occur in pairs as *uttara:no:*, *daksinano:* and *uttaranga:no:*, *daksinanga:no:* respectively.

The pronouns discussed in category (i) can be iterated alongwith the emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:*.

miru akkadakkade: *tsu:dandi*

‘you (pl.)’ ‘there-there-only’ ‘see (pl.)’

‘You see only in those places’

Some of the directional forms discussed so far occur in pairs.

venukumundu *tsu:dandi*

‘back’ ‘front’ ‘see (pl.)’

‘See in the front and in the back’

uttara:na *daksina:na* *varadalu* *vacca:yi*

‘north-at’ ‘south-at’ ‘floods’ ‘came-they’

‘The North and the South are flooded’

Sometimes, the words *mundu* and *venuka* are combined as a compound along with the plural suffix *-lu*. The expression is idiomatic and expresses the meaning of ‘pros and cons’

prati *visaya:niki* *mundu venukalu* *a:lo:cintsa:li*

‘every’ ‘matter-to’ ‘pros and cons’ ‘think-must’

‘We must see the pros and cons before doing anything’

VIII. PURPOSE ADVERBIALS

Purpose adverbials can be derived by adding the postpositions *ko:sam*, *koraku* and *kai* all the three meaning ‘for’ to nouns, pronouns and gerunds by adding sociative case marker *-to*: ‘with’ to abstract nouns, by adding *-ku/-ki* ‘to’ suffix to gerunds, or even by using old infinitives. The forms which are derived by adding postpositions to nouns, pronouns and gerunds become A-R phrases, and hence they are discussed under A-R phrases in 6.4. The only forms which behave as single units and come under purpose adverbials are old infinitives.

Originally the Telugu infinitive is *-n(u)* ending. But this last syllable or consonant is not obligatory in all the cases in modern Telugu. This is retained only when a suffix starting with a vowel is added to the infinitive of a verb (of., *tinanis (c)-*). If this is termed for convenience sake as ‘old infinitive’ then it is formed as follows:

Root		Old Infinitive	
<i>tin-</i>	‘eat’	<i>tinan(u)-</i>	‘to eat’
<i>vell-</i>	‘go’	<i>vellan(u)-</i>	‘to go’
<i>vas(c)-</i>	‘come’	<i>ra:n(u)-</i>	‘to come’
<i>adugu-</i>	‘ask’	<i>adagan(u)-</i>	‘to ask’ etc.

ne:nu	ni:llu	ta:ganu	vellaenu
‘I	‘water	‘drink-to’	‘went-I’
‘I went to drink water’			
va:llu	sinima:	tsu:danu	veltunna:ru
‘they’	‘movie’	‘see-to’	‘going-they’
‘They are going to see a movie’			

IX. REASON DENOTING ADVERBIALS

Reason denoting adverbials indicate the ‘reasons’ or ‘causes’ that lead to the performance of the action of the final verb in the sentence. Most of these adverbials are A-R noun phrases derived from nouns, pronouns and gerunds as axis slot fillers, and the instrumental and the sociative postpositions *valla/valana*, *ce:ta*, both meaning ‘due to’, *to:*, etc., as the relator slot fillers. These A-R phrases are discussed in detail in 6.4. IX. Besides these, there are also adverbials derived from head-modifier noun phrases, verbal participles and participle adjectives. These are the adverbials that are discussed under this category.

The following are the types of reason denoting adverbial forms that are found in Telugu.

(i) Participle Adjective + *anduyalla/anduna/anduceta*

The pronouns *andu*, *indu* and *endu* are used as alternative forms of *da:ni*, *di:ni* and *de:ni*, the oblique forms of respectively *adi*, *idi* and *e:di* meaning ‘that’, ‘this’ and ‘which’ respectively. To these, the postposition *valla* or *valana*, or the suffix *-na* is added, thus deriving.

anduvalla/anduvallana/anduce:ta	anduna	‘due to that’
induvalla/induvallana/induce:ta		‘due to this’
enduvalla/enduvallana/enduce:ta		‘due to what’

Note that *-na* is added only to *andu* and it cannot be added to the other two pronouns.

<i>anduvalla</i>	ne:nu	ninna	ra:ledu
‘that-due to’	‘I	‘yesterday’	‘did not come’
‘That is why I did not come yesterday’			

Out of the above mentioned forms normally *anduvalla/anduvallana* is added to the past and the progressive participle adjectives and *anduna* to the negative participle

adjective in order to derive other adverbial forms.

vaccina +	anduvalla	=	vaccinanduvalla	
nuvvu	<i>vaccinanduvalla</i>	a:me	ra:le:du	
‘you (sg.)’	‘came-due-to’	‘she’	‘did not come’	
I am not telling because she is telling’				
mi:ru	<i>vellananduvalana</i>	a:meku	nastam	le:du
‘you (pl.)’	‘did not go -due to’	‘her-to’	‘loss’	‘no-it’
‘She did not incur any loss because you did not go’				

Also, in the above examples, the emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:* can be suffixed to *valla/valana* whenever emphasis is needed to be expressed.

nuvvu	<i>vaccinanduvalle:/valane:</i>	a:me	ra:le:du
‘She did not come only because you came’			

(ii) Gerund + valla/valana

nuvvu	<i>ra:vatamvalla</i>	i	pani	dzarigindi
‘you (sg.)’	‘coming-due-to’	‘this’	‘work’	‘happened-it’
‘This work is done because of your coming’				

(iii) Noun/Pronoun/Gerund + mu:la:na/mu:langa:

In this category, the locative marker *-na*, or the adverbial marker *-ga:* is suffixed to the noun *mu:lam(u)* ‘root’, and then the combinations of these are postpositionally added to nouns, pronouns and gerunds in order to derive reason denoting adverbial forms.

When the locative marker *-na* is suffixed to *mu:lam (u)*, (*-m(u)* ending noun), as it is already discussed elsewhere the final *-m(u)* is dropped and the preceding ‘a’ is lengthened, thus deriving *mu:la:na*. On the other hand, when the adverbial marker *-ga:* is suffixed to *mu:lam(u)*, because of ‘g’ in the suffix, the bilabial nasal ‘m’ is changed into the velar nasal ‘n’, thus *mu:lam + ga: = mu:langa:*

<i>ra:mayya</i>	<i>mu:la:na</i>	va:du	cedipo:ya:du
‘Ramaiah’	‘Because-of’	‘he’	‘got spoiled-he’
‘He has got spoiled because of Ramaiah’			

laksmi	ra:vatam	mu:la:na/mu:langa:	pani
‘Lakshmi’	‘coming’	‘because-of’	‘work’
tondaraga:	dzarigindi		
‘quickly’	‘happened-it’		
‘The work was done quickly because Lakshmi came’			

(iv) Noun/Pronoun/Deictic + ka:rana:na/ka:rananga:

Here also like in (iii) the locative marker *-na* and the adverbial suffix *-ga:* are added to the noun *ka:ranam(u)* ‘reason’, and then the combinations of these are postpositionally added to nouns, pronouns and deictics to derive reason denoting adverbials.

However, these forms are less frequent in modern spoken Telugu comparatively to the forms of (iii).

<i>lalita</i>	<i>ka:rana:na/ka:rananga:</i>	<i>gi:ta</i>	<i>na:sanamayyindi</i>
‘Lalitha’	‘because-of’	‘Gita’	‘was destroyed-she’
‘Gita is destroyed because of Lalitha’			
<i>a:</i>	<i>ka:rana:na/ka:rananga:</i>	<i>a:me</i>	<i>ra:le:du</i>
‘that’	‘because-of’	‘she’	‘did not come’
‘Because of that reason she did not come’			

(iv) Verbal Participles

Sometimes the past and the progressive adverbial participles act as reason indicators. In such a case there will be two actions in a sentence represented by two verbs and performed by the same subject. In other words, there will be two sentences for which the subject is the same and one of them is ‘reasonably’ embedded in the other by converting the verb of that sentence into a participle. Here, the order of these two verbs must be ‘reasonably’ related. Here, ‘reasonably’ means that the action of the verb in the participle form must cause the action of the second verb (finite verb). Or, in other words, the finite verb must be the resultant of the verb in the participle form. The reverse order is not possible.

When the causing verb is in the past participle form, it clearly indicates that the action of that verb is finished, and it causes the action of the finite verb. But on the other hand, when the causing verb is in the progressive participle, since the action is not yet over, it cannot exactly be indicated that this verb really causes the action of the finite verb. That is, the happening of, or the occurrence of the action of the finite verb may or may not be due to the performance of the infinite verb, or the verb in the participle form. For example, see the following sentences.

va:du ta:gi tsacca:du

‘he’ ‘having drunk’ ‘died-he’

‘He died because of drinking’

va:du ta:gutu: tsacca:du

‘he’ ‘drinking’ ‘died-he’

‘He died while drinking’

In the first sentence it is clearly indicated that ‘He died because of drinking’ whereas the second one indicates that ‘He might have died either because of drinking or because of some other reason while drinking’.

Manifestations

ravi parigetti alisipo:ya:du

‘Ravi’ ‘having run’ ‘is tired-he’

‘Ravi is tired because of running’

a:me visam tini tsanipo:yindi

‘she’ ‘poison’ ‘having eaten’ ‘died-she’

‘She died because she ate poison’

When verbal participles occur as reason indicators the object nouns may sometimes precede them either as single units or as phrases, that is, with modifiers such as adjectives, adverbs, etc. For instance, see the following sentences:

va:du sa:ra:yi ta:gi tsaccad:du

‘He died because of drinking of arrack’

va:du na:tu sa:ra:yi ta:gi tsacca:du

‘He died because of drinking of country made arrack’

X. EXCHANGE ADVERBIAL PHRASES

Exchange adverbials are those which indicate the substitutability or the replacement of a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun by some other one. The adverbial words that occur under exchange are the nouns *badulu* ‘exchange’ with or without the adverbial suffix -ga: and *pratiphalam* ‘reward’ with the adverbial suffix -ga:.

(i) Noun

badulu ‘exchange’

When *badulu* occurs as an exchange adverbial -ku/-ki marker may or may not be

added to the noun or pronoun preceding it.

a:yana(ku)	<i>badulu</i>	ne:nu	vacca:nu
‘he-to’	‘in exchange’	‘I’	‘came-I’
‘I came instead of him’			

(ii) Noun + -ga

Both *badulu* and *pratiphalam* occur under this category.

badulu	+	ga:	=	baduluga:	‘instead of’
pratiphalam	+	ga:	=	pratiphalanga:	‘as a reward’

In both the cases *-ku/-ki* marker is added obligatorily to the nouns or pronouns that precede them.

a:meku	<i>baduluga:</i>	nuvvu	ra:
‘her-to’	‘in exchange’	‘you (sg.)’	‘come (sg.)’
‘You come instead of her’			
mi:	saha:ya:niki	<i>pratiphalanga: i</i>	pa:rito:sikam
‘you (pl.)’	‘help-to’	‘reward-as’	‘this’ ‘presentation’
svi:karintsandi			
‘take (pl.)’			
‘Accept this presentation as a reward for your help’			

XI. TOPICAL ADVERBIAL PHRASES

Topical adverbials include the adverbial words and constructions pertaining to a particular topic or subject. The category of **Topical Adverbial Phrases** is purely a semantic category, and thus different types of constructions most of which are A-R noun phrases come under this category. The A-R noun phrases that come under this category are discussed under 6.4. Hence, only the old infinitives (discussed under VIII Purpose Adverbials) of certain verbs, which express the topical meanings are included here.

a:	amma:yi	<i>tsu:danu</i>	ba:guntundi
‘that’	‘girl’	‘see-to’	‘good will be -she’
‘That girl is good to see’			

visiki: ta:ganu ba:guntundi
 ‘whisky’ ‘drink-to’ ‘good will be-it’
 ‘Whisky will be good to drink’

It is to be noted in the above sentences that the subject of the sentence itself becomes the object of the action indicated in the infinitive form.

XII. CONFIRMITATIVE ADVERBIALS

Confirmative adverbials include those which indicate confirmation in accordance with some specified norm. Confirmatives can be divided into the following groups:

(i) Noun/Pronoun + *praka:ram*

praka:ram ‘manner’ is postpositionally added to a noun or a noun phrase or a pronoun, and gives the meaning of ‘according to’.

va:ta:varana su:cana *praka:ram* i:ro:dzu va:na ra:du
 ‘weather-indication’ ‘according to’ ‘today’ ‘rain’ ‘will not come-it’
 ‘According to weather forecast it will not rain today’

(ii) (Noun/Pronoun + *-ku/-ki*) + *anuku:langa:/anusa:ranga:*

anuku:langa: and *anusa:ranga:* both meaning ‘accordingly’ derived by adding the adverbial suffix *-ga:* to the nouns *anuku:lana* or *anusa:rama* respectively, are postpositionally added to the A-R noun phrases whose axis slots are filled by nouns or noun phrases, or pronouns, and whose relator slots are filled only by *-ku/-ki*.

mi:ku *anuku:langa:* a:me pravartintsadu
 ‘you (pl.) to’ ‘accordingly’ ‘she’ ‘will not behave-she’
 ‘She will not behave according to your will’

The usage of *anusa:ranga:* in this context is very rare.

mi: a:gnaku *anusa:ranga:* ne:nu pravartintsanu
 ‘your (pl.)’ ‘order-to’ ‘accordingly’ ‘I’ ‘will not behave-I’
 ‘I will not behave according to your order’

anusa:rama with or without the adverbial suffix *-ga:* can be added to *iccha* ‘desire’ or *a:gna* ‘order’ in the following way.

kusuma *iccha:nusa:ranga:* nuvvu pravartintsu
 ‘Kusuma’ ‘desire-accordingly’ ‘you (sg.)’ ‘behave (sg.)’
 ‘You behave accordingly to the will of Kusuma’

(iv) Participle Adjective + prakā:ram

prakā:ram with or without the adverbial suffix *-ga:* is postpositionally added to the participle adjective of a verb. The participle adjective may be the past, the present progressive or the future-habitual, but not the negative. The subject of the verb in the participle may or may not precede the participle.

(a) Past Participle Adjective

<i>ne:nu</i>	<i>ceppina</i>	<i>prakā:ra</i>	<i>ceyyandi</i>
'I'	'told'	'manner'	'do (pl.)'

'You do as I told/tell'

(b) Present Progressive Participle Adjective

<i>mi:ru</i>	<i>ceptunna</i>	<i>prakā:ranga:</i>	<i>ne:nu</i>	<i>ce:sta:nu</i>
'you (pl.)'	'telling'	'manner'	'I'	'will do-I'

'I shall do as you are telling'

(c) Future - Habitual Participle Adjective

<i>mi:ru</i>	<i>ceppe:</i>	<i>prakā:ram</i>	<i>ce:sta:nu</i>
'you (pl.)'	'telling'	'manner'	'will do-I'

'I shall do as you tell'

(v) Participle Adjectives + atlu/attu

The manner denoting pronominal adverbial *atlu* or *attu* is postpositionally added to the participle adjective of a verb. Though *atlu* or *attu* is added to all the three participles, viz., the past, the present-progressive and the future-habitual as in the case of (iv), only the combinations with the past and the present progressive participle adjectives act as confirmative adverbial phrases. When it is added to the future-habitual participle adjective it acts differently. See the following examples:

<i>va:du</i>	<i>vaccetattu</i>	<i>unna:du</i>
'he'	'come-will-like'	'is-he'

'He is likely to come'

<i>va:du</i>	<i>vacce:tatlu</i>	<i>ceyyi</i>
'he'	'come will-like'	'do (sg.)'

'Make him to come'

In the above sentences *vacce:tatlu* (*vacce:* + *atlu*) gives the meaning of 'like

coming (future), which is not confirmative since the action has not taken place, whereas the past participle adjective *vaccinatlu* ‘as (one) came’, and the present-progressive participle adjective *vastunnatly* ‘as (one) is coming’ are clearly confirmatives since either the action has taken place already or it is in progress.

As in (iv), generally the subject of the verb in the participle precedes the participle adjective.

(a) Past Participle Adjective

ne:nu	<i>vaccinatlu/vaccinattu</i>	va:llaku	ceppu
‘I’	‘as came’	‘them-to’	‘tell (sg.)’
‘Inform them that I came’			

(b) Present-Progressive Participle Adjective

re:pu	mukhyamantri	<i>vastunnatlu/vastunnattu</i>	vinna:nu
‘tomorrow’	‘Chief Minister’	‘as coming’	‘heard-I’
‘I heard that the Chief Minister is coming tomorrow’			

In all the above categories, the emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:* is suffixed whenever emphasis is required.

XIII. EXCLUSORY ADVERBIALS

Exclusory adverbials show the exclusion of a noun or a noun phrase or a pronoun from performing the action of the finite verb. The following are the exclusory adverbials that are found in Telugu.

(i) Noun/Noun Phrase/Pronoun/Gerund + *ka:ka/ka:kunda:/tappa*

ka:ka or *ka:kunda* the negative participle of the verb root *au-* ‘become’ and *tappa*, the infinitive of *tappu-* ‘miss’ are added to a noun, or a noun phrase, or a pronoun, or a gerund to achieve the exclusory meaning.

<i>sulo:cana</i>	<i>ka:ka/tappa</i>	andaru:	vacca:ru
‘sulochana’	‘without/except’	‘all-too’	‘came-they’
‘Except Sulochana all others came’			
<i>ba:ga: tinatame:</i>	<i>ka:ka</i>	sanci	ninda: ti:suku
‘well’	‘eating only’	‘besides’	‘bag’ ‘fully’ ‘having taken’
vellindi			
‘went-she’			
‘She not only ate much but took a bigfull also’			

(ii) Noun/Noun Phrase/Pronoun/Gerund + Negative Conditional Form of a Verb

The negative conditional form and its variants are postpositionally added to a noun, or noun phrase, or a pronoun.

The negative conditional form of a verb is derived by adding the conditional form of *po:-* 'go' or *un(d)-* 'be' to its negative participle. Thus,

vas-	'come'	ra:ka	+	po:te:/unte:	=	ra:kapo:te:
						ra:kunte:
tin-	'eat'	tinaka	+	po:te/unte:	=	tinakapo:te:
						tinakunte:
etc.						

<i>nuvvu</i>	<i>ra:kapo:te:</i>	<i>a:menaina:</i>	<i>pampu</i>
'you (sg.)'	'if do not come'	'her-to-even'	'send (sg.)'
'If you don't come atleast send her'			
<i>ra:mayya</i>	<i>tinakunda:</i>	<i>unte:</i>	<i>tinamanu</i>
'Ramaiah'	'without eating'	'if-be'	'eat-ask(sg.)'
'Ask Ramaiah to eat if he has not already eaten'			

XIV. ADDITIVES OR CUMULATIVES

The additive particle *ku:da:* 'also' is added to a noun, or a noun phrase, or a pronoun, or a gerund.

Besides *ku:da:* the sentence connector *inka:* 'still' also acts as an additive adverbial.

(a) *ku:da:*

<i>ra:mayya</i>	<i>ku:da:</i>	<i>vacca:du</i>
'Ramaiah'	'also'	'came-he'
'Ramaiah also came'		
<i>tinatam</i>	<i>ku:da:</i>	<i>pu:rti ayyindi</i>
'eating'	'also'	'completion'
'became-it'		
'Eating is also completed'		

(b) *inka:*

miru adigate: *inka:* istundi a:me
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘if ask’ ‘still’ ‘will give (she)’ ‘she’
 ‘She will further give if you ask’

Note that *ku:da:* is added to verbal participles in which case it does not behave as an additive, but gives the meaning of ‘even though’.

a:yana maisu:riki vacci *ku:da: ma:* intiki
 ‘he’ ‘Mysore-to’ ‘having come’ ‘also’ ‘our’ ‘house-to’
 ra:le:du
 ‘did not come’
 ‘Even though he came to Mysore he did not come to my house’

XV. INFERENTIALS

(i) **kabatti**

ka:batti ‘therefore’ is used as a sentence connector. It connects two sentences or clauses. The second sentence or clause that follows *ka:batti* must be the inference drawn from the first.

miru adiga:ru *ka:batti* ne:nu icca:nu
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘asked (you-pl.)’ ‘therefore’ ‘I’ ‘gave-I’
 ‘Because you asked I gave’

(ii) **A-R Phrase + patti**

patti is postpositionally added to A-R phrases that are composed of the 3rd person non-human pronouns (including the interrogative *e:di*) as axis slot fillers, and the accusative case marker *-nu/-ni* as relator slot filler. Sometimes noun phrases such as *i:visayam* ‘this matter’, *i: sama:ca:ram* ‘this news’, *a:vivara:lu* ‘those details’, etc., replace these axis slot filling pronouns. *patti* whose initial consonant is voiced when suffixed or otherwards gives the meaning of ‘taking into consideration’. The axis slot filling noun phrases, or pronouns represent the action that is already performed. Since *patti* is a verbal form, and the axis slot filler is the direct object of this verb, or the object that is ‘taken into consideration’ by this verb, only the accusative case marker *-nu/-ni* occurs as the relator slot filler. Thus,

adi + -ni = da:nini/da:nni
 idi + -ni = di:nini/di:nni

e:di + -ni = de:nini/de:nni

i: visayam + ni = i: visaya:nni, etc.

0 batti ni:ku e:mi telustundi?

‘it-to - having considered’ ‘you (sg.)-to’ ‘what’ ‘is being known-it’

‘What do you understand by that?’

i: visaya:nni batti miru munduku

‘this-matter-having considered’ ‘you (pl.)’ ‘front-to’

po:va:li

‘have to go’

‘Taking this matter into consideration you have to proceed further’

XVI. COMPARATORS

Comparators include *kante:* and *kanna*. Both are semantically the same, and express the comparative degree of meaning. Therefore, there must be two nouns or pronouns, one preceding the comparator and the other one following. When two actions are to be compared the action verbs are transformed into their gerundial forms and then compared. The ‘unit’ noun or pronoun that is compared, precedes the comparator, and the other noun or pronoun that is being compared follows it.

ra:mayya *kante:* so:mayya telivainava:du

‘Ramaiah’ ‘than’ ‘Somaiah’ ‘intelligent person-he’

Ramaiah is more intelligent than Somaiah’

miru undatam *kante:* vellatame: manci

‘you (pl.)’ ‘staying’ ‘than’ ‘going-only’ ‘good-it’

‘It is better if you go than staying’

Most of the adverbial forms discussed in all the above sixteen categories under 6.1 can be reduplicated either to intensify the meaning of the verb, or to indicate the repetition of the verbal action.

6.2 HEAD-MODIFIER ADVERBIAL PHRASES

The head-modifier adverbial phrase is a single head and ocentric phrase. The head tagmeme is obligatory and the modifier tagmemes are optional. The modifiers of a Head Modifier Adverbial phrase generally include intensifiers, quantifiers, additives, etc. The head slot is filled by most of the adverbials discussed under 6.1, that is, intensifiers,

qualitatives, quantitatives, and adverbs of time, manner, place, direction, purpose, reason, etc.

The major adverbial modifiers are intensifiers, quantifiers, additives, temporals, (i.e., nouns, pronouns, adverbs and phrases), manner adverbs, participles and participle adjectives, locative postpositions, numerals, manner and pronominal adjectives, etc. With each one of these different adverbial forms occur as heads.

The general formula for the head-modifier adverbial phrase is

$$HM_{adv} = + Mod: int. + H: adv.$$

Read, the head modifier adverbial phrase consists of an optional modifier slot filled by intensifiers, quantifiers, emphasisers, etc., of which the intensifier is the representative, and an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb.

The occurrence of the above mentioned modifier slot fillers with different head adverbials is discussed below.

I. INTENSIFIERS

Intensifiers form the major group of adverbial modifiers. They include

tsa:la:, *mari:*, *marinta*, *marinni*, *bale:*, *maha:*, *parama*, *ati*, *atyanta*, *bahu*, etc.

Intensifiers modify the following categories of adverbs.

Generally, intensifiers do not modify other intensifiers. The only word that is listed under intensifiers which is modified by other intensifiers when the adverbial suffix *-ga:* is added to it is *ati*.

va:du tsa:la: atiga: tinna:du

‘he’ ‘much’ ‘more’ ‘ate-he’

‘He ate too much’

ati acts both as an adjective (*ati tsallati* ‘very cold’), and also as a noun (*va:diki ati ja:sti* ‘He behaves too much’), and when *-ga:* is suffixed it acts as a quantifier instead of an intensifier. The following are the other types of adverbials modified by the intensifiers.

(i) Qualitatives

ma:madi pallu tsa:la: tiyyaga: unna:yi

‘mango’ ‘fruits’ ‘much’ ‘sweetly’ ‘are-they’

‘The mangoes are very sweet’

(ii) Quantitatives

a:me tsa:la: sannaga: undi
 'she' 'much' 'thinly' 'is-she'
 'She is very thin'

(iii) Behaviouristic

a:me tsa:la: a:pya:yanga: ma:ta:dindi
 'she' 'much' 'affectionately' 'talked-she'
 'She talked very affectionately'

(iv) Temporals

Intensifier + Temporal Noun/Adverb.

tsa:la: ra:tri ayina: a:me ra:le:du
 'much' 'night' 'though became' 'she' 'did not come'
 'Though it was too late in the night she did not come'

(v) Manner Adverbials

Adverbial participles, gerunds, manner adverbials and participle adjectives with *atlu* occur as head adverbials.

a:me tsa:la: vangi namaska:ram ce:sindi
 'she' 'much' 'having bent' 'salute' 'did-she'
 'Having doubly bent she saluted'

mi:ru gi:taku inka: ceppinatlu vinna:nu
 'you (pl.)' 'Gita-to' 'still' 'told-as' 'heard-I'
 'I heard that you told Gita some more'

Similarly, examples with gerunds and manner adverbs such as *mellaga*: 'slowly', *ve:ganga*: 'faster', etc., can be given.

(vi) Locatives

The intensifiers modify only the locative postpositions and adverbials derived from nouns.

a:yana tsa:la: mundu ku:rtsonna:du
 'he' 'much' 'front' 'sat-he'
 'He sat much in the front'

ra:dhika tsa:la du:ranga: vellindi
 ‘Radhika’ ‘much’ ‘distantly’ ‘went-she’
 ‘Radhika went far away’

(vii) Reason

ra:mudu ba:ga: ta:gi tsacca:du
 ‘Ramudu’ ‘well’ ‘having drunk’ ‘died-he’
 ‘Ramudu died due to excess of drinking’

(viii) Exclutory

mari: ka:kunda: konni ti:suko:ndi
 ‘much’ ‘without’ ‘some’ ‘take (pl.)’
 ‘Take a few, not many’

II. QUANTIFIERS

Among the quantifiers, the uncountable simple quantifiers *anta*, *inta*, *enta* and *konta* only act as adverbial modifiers. These quantifiers modify the following categories of head adverbials.

(i) Qualitatives

enta *goppaga:* ma:ta:dae:vu nuvvu
 ‘how much’ ‘greatly’ ‘talked-you (sg.)’ ‘you (sg.)’
 ‘How greatly you talked?’

(ii) Quantitatives

a:me *anta* *la:vuga:* le:du
 ‘she’ ‘that much’ ‘fatty’ ‘no(she)’
 ‘She is not so fatty’

(iii) Behaviouristic

anta *mo:tuga:* pravartinstaku
 ‘that much’ ‘roughly’ ‘do not behave (sg.)’
 ‘Do not behave so roughly’

(iv) Temporal

anta *podduna* *ne:nu* *ra:le:nu*
 ‘that much’ ‘morning’ ‘I’ ‘cannot come-I’
 ‘I cannot come so early in the morning’

The countable simple quantifiers occur when the time noun is plural, e.g., *enni ro:dzulu* ‘how many days’, *konni ra:trulu* ‘some nights’, etc.

(v) Manner

inta *tondaraga:* *ra:nakkarale:du* *nuvvu*
 ‘this much’ ‘quickly’ ‘come-need not’ ‘you (sg.)’
 ‘You need not come so early’

(vi) Locatives

anta *paina* *ku:rtso:vaddu*
 ‘that much’ ‘above’ ‘sit-do not’
 ‘Do not sit that much above’

(vii) Directional

miru *ku:da: anta* *munduku* *vellandi*
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘also’ ‘that much’ ‘front-to’ ‘go (pl.)’
 ‘You also go that much forward’

(viii) Reason

inta *ta:gi* *tsacca:du* *va:du*
 ‘this much’ ‘having drunk’ ‘died-he’ ‘he’
 ‘Having drunk this much he died’

(ix) Exclutory

inta *tinatame: ka:ka* *marinta*
 ‘this much’ ‘eating only-without’ ‘still-this much’
ti:sukonipo:ya:du
 ‘having taken-went-he’
 ‘Not only eating this much he also took away this much’

III. ADDITIVES

Additives include *mari* and *inka*. The final vowels of these words can be lengthened as *mari:* and *inka:* to indicate more emphasis in which case the former one sometimes acts as an intensifier. With most of the adverbials only the lengthened forms occur except rarely with the quantifiers - both countable and uncountable.

The following categories of adverbials are modified by additives.

(i) Qualitatives

a: yana *inka:* *goppaga:* ma: tla: data: du
 'he' 'still' 'greatly' 'will talk-he'
 'He speaks far better'

(ii) Quantitatives

inka: koncem ti: suko: ndi mi: ru
 'still' 'little' 'take (pl.)' 'you (pl.)'
 'You take a little more'

konta 'some (uncountable)' and *konni* 'some (uncountable)' also can be used in the same way.

(iii) Behaviouristic

inka: *sne: hanga:* unta: ru va: llu
 'still' 'friendly' 'will be-they' 'they'
 'They move more friendly'

(iv) Temporal

inka: *sa: yantram* ayina tarva: ta vaccindi a: me
 'still' 'evening' 'became' 'after' 'came-she' 'she'
 'She came still late in the evening'

(v) Manner

inka: *vangi* ceppandi
 'still' 'having bent' 'tell (pl.)'
 'You bend still and tell'

(vi) Locatives

inka: daggara(ga:) kurtsa:va:li nuvvu
 ‘still’ ‘near’ ‘sit-must’ ‘you(sg.)’
 ‘You must sit still closer’

(vii) Directional

inka: kindiki vellaku:dadu
 ‘still’ ‘below-to’ ‘go-should not’
 ‘One should not go still downwards’

IV. TEMPORAL NOUNS, ADVERBS AND PHRASES

Temporal nouns, adverbs or phrases very rarely modify adverbials. It is very rarely found temporals modifying the manner adverbs derived by suffixing the manner pronoun *atlu* to participle adjectives. Temporals are also found modifying exclutory adverbials. Except these two categories no other adverbials are modified by temporals.

(i) Manner

nuvvu ninna ceppinatlu ce:sa:nu ne:nu
 ‘you (sg.)’ ‘yesterday’ ‘told-as’ ‘did-I’ ‘I’
 ‘I did as you told yesterday’

(ii) Exclutory

ra:tri ka:ka va:du malli: vacca:du
 ‘night’ ‘without’ ‘he’ ‘again’ ‘came-he’
 ‘Besides night he came again’

It is to be noted here that the adverbial modifiers in the case of exclutory adverbials modify the negative participle of only the verb *au-* ‘become’ unlike in other cases.

Besides these temporal head-modifier phrases like *ninna ra:tri* ‘yesterday night’, *i: ro:dzu* ‘today’, *inta se:pu* ‘this much time’, etc., and also temporal nouns alongwith their supplements like *va:ram ro:zdulu* ‘seven days’ *so:mava:ram na:du* ‘Monday’, etc., occur as temporal adverbs filling complement slots on clause level and modifier slot on phrase level.

ne:nu ninna ra:tri vacca:nu
 ‘I’ ‘yesterday’ ‘night’ ‘came-I’
 ‘I came yesterday night’

mi:ru so:mava:ram na:du ra:ndi
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘Monday’ ‘day’ ‘come (pl.)’
 ‘You come on Monday’

V. MANNER ADVERBS

Manner adverbials modify only other manner adverbials, and also reason denoting and exclusory adverbials.

(i) Manner

si:ta mellaga: vangi pustakam ti:sukondi
 ‘Sita’ ‘slowly’ ‘having bent’ ‘book’ ‘took-she’
 ‘Sita slowly bent and took the book’

mi:ru andanga: ceppinatlu ne:nu ceppale:nu
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘beautifully’ ‘told-as’ ‘I’ ‘tell cannot-I’
 ‘I cannot tell as beautifully as you tell’

(ii) Reason

a: amma:yi tondaraga: ra:yaka
 ‘that’ ‘girl’ ‘quickly’ ‘without-writing’
 pari:ksa tappindi
 ‘examination’ ‘missed-she’
 ‘That girl failed in the examination because she did not write faster.’

(iii) Exclusory

manjula andanga: pa:datame:ka:ka na:tyam
 ‘Manjula’ ‘beautifully’ ‘singing-only-without’ ‘dance’
 ku:da: ce:stundi
 ‘also’ ‘will do-she’
 ‘Manjula not only sings beautifully, but also dances’

VI. PARTICIPLES

Adverbial participles occur as modifiers only with the manner and the exclusory adverbials.

(i) Manner

ko:mala	no:ru	vippi	ma:tla:dakunda:	ku:rtsondi
‘Komala’	‘mouth-having	opened’	‘without talking’	‘sat-she’
‘Komala sat without opening her mouth’				
ravi	adigi	telusukonnatlu	va:llu	adagaru
‘Ravi’	‘having asked’	‘know oneself-as’	‘they’	‘will not ask-they’
‘They don’t ask and learn as Ravi does’				

Note that in this category the head slot is filled by either adverbial participles or participle adjectives with *atlu*. Besides these, no other adverbial occurs in the head slot.

(ii) Exclusory

ku:rtsoni	ma:talu	ceppakunda:	sraddhaga:	pani
‘having sit’	‘words - without telling’	‘sincerely’	‘work’	
ce:ya:li				
‘do - must’				
‘One should word sincerely without simply sitting and talking’				

VII. PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES

The participle adjectives generally modify temporal nouns and pronouns, locationals and directionals. Also the past participle adjective modifies the remote simple quantifier *anta* ‘that much’ and *anni* ‘that many’, but the other two - the progressive-present and the future-habitual - occur very rarely modifying simple quantifiers.

(i) Simple Quantifiers

adigina	+	anta/anni	=	adiginanta/adiginanni
istunna	+	anta/anni	=	istunnanta/istunnanni
icce:	+	anta/anni	=	icce:tanta/icce:tanni
adiginanta		iyandi		a:meku
‘asked-that much’		‘give (pl.)’		‘her-to’
‘Give whatever amount she asks’				
a:me		istunnanta		ne:nu
‘she’		‘giving -that much’		ku:da: ista:nu
		‘I’		‘also’ ‘will give-I’
‘I will also give that much she is giving’				

a:me iccetanta ne:nu ku:da: ista:nu

‘I will also give that much she will give’

(ii) Temporals

mi:ru ceppina ro:dzu ne:nu le:nu

‘you (pl.)’ ‘told’ ‘day’ ‘I’ ‘was-not-I’

‘I was not present that day when you told’

mi:ru vastunnappudu ne:nu tsu:sa:nu

‘you (pl.)’ ‘coming-then’ ‘I’ ‘saw-I’

‘I saw when you were coming’

But *tarva:ta* ‘after’, *ventane:* ‘immediately’, *a:naka* ‘later’, etc., occur only with the past participle adjectives since these words can be used only after the action of the verb is over.

ne:nu vaccina tarva:ta a:me vaccindi

‘I’ ‘came’ ‘after’ ‘she’ ‘came-she’

‘She came after I came’

Sometimes the locative *lo:pala* ‘inside’ acts as a temporal, but it occurs only with the future-habitual adjective.

mi:ru vacce: lo:pala a:me vellindi

‘you (pl.)’ ‘come’ ‘inside’ ‘she’ ‘went-she’

‘She left before you came’

(iii) Locationals

mi:ru ceppina tso:tu ne:nu tsu:dale:du

‘you (pl.)’ ‘told’ ‘place’ ‘I’ ‘did not-she’

‘I did not see the place you told’

a:me tsu:se: u:ru e:di?

‘she’ ‘see’ ‘village’ ‘which’

‘Which is the village that she is going to see?’

Sometimes, the locative postpositions *daggara* ‘near’ and *mundu* ‘in the front’ are used to indicate temporal meaning; but *daggara* occurs only with the past participle adjective whereas *mundu* occurs with the future-habitual participle adjectives.

ne:nu	vaccina	daggara	nunci	a:meku	ba:ga:	le:du
'I'	'came'	'near'	'from'	'her-to'	'well'	'no'
'She is not well from the time I came'						
mi:ru	vacce:	mundu	na:ku	ceppandi		
'you (pl.)'	'come'	'before'	'me-to'	'tell (pl.)'		
'Tell me before you come'						

Note that when *daggara* is modified by a participle adjective, either *nunci* 'from', or *lo:* 'in' (both postpositions) depending on the context must follow it.

(iv) Directional

ne:nu	tsu:stunna	vaipu(ku)	nuvvu	ku:da:	tsu:du
'I'	'seeing'	'side (to)'	'you (sg.)'	'also'	'see(sg.)'
'You also see to the side I am seeing'					

Note that the verbs in the participle adjectives that modify the directional words belong to the movement class (*po:* 'go', *vas(c)* 'come', *vell-* 'go', *parigettu* - 'run', etc.,) including *tsu:s-* 'see' since the eyes are moved in performing the action of *tsu:s-*

VIII. LOCATIVE - TEMPORAL POST POSITIONS

The locative - temporal post positions occur as modifiers only when the temporal nouns fill the head slot.

<i>mundu</i>	<i>ra:tri</i>	<i>evaru</i>	<i>vacca:ru?</i>
'first'	'night'	'who'	'came-they'
'Who came on the previous night?'			
<i>tarva:ta</i>	<i>ro:dzu</i>	<i>mi:ru</i>	<i>e:nje:sta:ru?</i>
'after'	'day'	'you (pl.)'	'what-will do-you (pl.)'
'What will you do on the next day?'			

IX. NUMERALS

Numerals modify only the temporal nouns.

<i>oka</i>	<i>sa:yantram</i>	<i>ne:nu</i>	<i>va:lla</i>	<i>intiki</i>	<i>vellaenu</i>
'one'	'evening'	'I'	'their'	'house-to'	'went-I'
'One evening I went to their house'					

X. MANNER ADJECTIVES

Manner Adjectives include,

ala:ni	atuvanti	atla:nti	‘that type of’
ila:nti	ituvanti	itla:nti	‘this type of’
ela:nti	etuvanti	etla:nti	‘which type of’

These manner adjectives modify only temporal nouns and the remote temporal pronoun *appudu* ‘that time’.

<i>ala:nti</i>	<i>samayam</i>	<i>mali:</i>	<i>ra:du</i>
‘that type of’	‘time’	‘again’	‘will not come-it’
‘Such occasion will not come again’			
etuvanti	+	appudu =	etuvantappudu
<i>etuvantappudu</i>	<i>a:me</i>	<i>ra:va:li?</i>	
‘which type of-them’	‘she’	‘come-must’	
‘On what kind of occasion she should come?’			

The only simple quantifier that modifies temporal nouns and pronouns is *ella* ‘all’

<i>ella</i>	+	<i>ve:lalu</i>	=	<i>ellave:lalu</i>	‘all times’
<i>ella</i>	+	<i>appudu</i>	=	<i>ellappudu</i>	‘always’
<i>a:me</i>	<i>ellappudu</i>	<i>akkade:</i>	<i>untundi</i>		
‘she’	‘always’	‘there-only’	‘will-he’		
‘She will always stay there only’					

XI. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

Under pronominal adjectives only deictics and personal pronouns occur.

(a) Deictics

The deictics *a:*, *i:* and *e:* modify only temporal locational and directional nouns and postpositions. Out of these only *a:* modifies the postpositions.

(i) Temporals

<i>a:</i>	<i>ra:tri</i>	<i>a:yana</i>	<i>ra:ledu</i>
‘that’	‘night’	‘he’	‘come-did not’
‘He did not come that night’			

a: *tarva:ta* *e:mi* *dzarigindi?*
 ‘that’ ‘after’ ‘what’ ‘happened-it’
 ‘What happened after that?’

(ii) Locationals

i: *u:ru* *tsa:la:* *ceddadi*
 ‘this’ ‘village’ ‘very’ ‘bad-it’
 ‘This village is very bad one’
a: *venuku* *evaru* *ku:rtsonna.ru?*
 ‘that’ ‘behind’ ‘who’ ‘sat-they’
 ‘Who sat behind there?’

(iii) Directional

a: *pakkaku* *vellu*
 ‘that’ ‘side-to’ ‘go(sg.)’
 ‘Go to that side’

Instead of *a:*, *i:* and *e:* sometimes the directional adverbials *atu*, *itu* and *etu* also can be used.

atu/itu *vaipuku* *tirugu*
 ‘that/this’ ‘side-to’ ‘turn (sg.)’
 ‘Turn to that/this side’

(b) Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns also modify temporal, locational and directional nouns and post-positions.

(i) Temporals

na: *samayam* *vrudha:* *ayyindi*
 ‘my’ ‘time’ ‘waste’ ‘became-it’
 ‘My time is wasted’
a:me *tarva:ta* *evaru* *vacca:ru*
 ‘she’ ‘after’ ‘who’ ‘came-they’
 ‘Who came after her?’

(ii) Locationals

va:di tso:tu mancidi ka:du

‘his’ ‘place’ ‘good-one’ ‘not’

‘His place is not good’

na: venuku nuvvu ku:rtso:

‘my’ ‘behind’ ‘you (sg.)’ ‘sit (sg.)’

‘You sit behind me’

(iii) Directionals

na: vaipuku tsu:du

‘my’ ‘side-to’ ‘see (sg.)’

‘Look towards me’

In the case of some of the adverbial types discussed above under H-M adverbial phrases, the emphatic marker *-e:/-ne:* can be suffixed to the final constituent of the phrase depending on the need.

a:me tsa:la: sannaga:ne: undi

‘she’ ‘much’ ‘lean-only’ ‘is-she’

‘She is very thin only’

6.3. COORDINATE ADVERBIAL PHRASES

The coordinate adverb phrase is a double or multiple head phrase, i.e., this phrase is formed by combining at least two or more single adverbial words or adverbial phrases which act as heads, and are related to each other by the devices of ‘addition’, ‘alternation’, etc. The coordinate phrase expresses these devices with or without employing a connector. The coordinate adverb phrase is an endocentric phrase (like other coordinate phrases) and the heads of construction have different external referents. They belong to the same function class and individually fill the same slot as the whole construction.

The constituents of a coordinate adverb phrase must be structurally and semantically the same in general, though there are violations (See 6.3.1. III). That means, the adverbs that occur as the constituents of a coordinate adverb phrase must belong to the same structural category as, both being the adverbial postpositions (*mundu vunuka*); both derived by suffixing the adverbial marker *-ga:* to nouns (*andanga: vayya:ranga:*), to adjectives (*mellaga: tsallaga:*), etc., and similarly must belong to the same semantic category, as

both being the qualitatives (*uppaga: pullaga:*), manner indicators (*sulabhanga: ve:ganga:*), etc. But sometimes, one of these restrictions may be violated when at least the other one is satisfied, and the cooccurrence is semantically possible. For example, see the following sentences.

Structurally Different but Semantically the Same

- (1) pullaga: ka:ranga: 'sour and chilli-hot'
 Adj. + ga: Nn. + ga:
- (2) mellaga: sunnitanga: 'smoothly and delicately'
 Adj. + ga: Nn. + ga:

Structurally the same but Semantically Different

eppudaina: ekkadaina: 'any where and at any time'
 Temporal + aina: Locative + aina:

The coordinate adverb phrase in Telugu has two major types, viz., additives and alternatives. The additives are expressed without employing any connector either by simple juxtaposition of the constituents with pauses after each constituent while pronouncing, or by suffixing an additive marker *-nu/-yu* in the classical literary Telugu and *-:* (lengthening of the final vowel) in the modern Telugu. The alternatives are expressed rarely with the connector '*le:ka*' and mostly either by suffixing the indefinite marker *-o:* to each one of the head constituents, or by mutual exclusion by adding the mutually exclusive marker *-ga:ni* (<*ka:ni*) postpositionally to each one of the head constituents. When *-ga:ni* is added the meaning expressed is either 'either ... or' or 'neither ... nor' depending on the final verb being positive or negative.

Under both the additive and the alternative structural types, there can be different semantic categories of the adverbs such as qualitative, quantitatives, quantifiers, behaviouristics, temporals, manner indicators, locatives, directionals, etc. The coordinate adverb phrase can also be open ended.

6.3.1. ADDITIVES

In additives the head constituents that are added by coordination must belong to the same semantically possible category. Here 'semantically possible category' means, that they must belong to the same quality of meaning and there must be natural possibility of their occurrence. In other words, the adverbs belonging to two semantic groups say, qualitatives and quantitatives cannot occur in coordination unless there is the possibility of natural occurrence (e.g., *la:vuga: tsa:llaga:* 'fatty and cold'). Similarly, the adverbs that belong to semantically negative categories also cannot occur in coordination (e.g., *ni:llu tsallaga: ve:diga: unna:yi* 'The water is cold and hot').

The additive coordinate phrases are derived by simple juxtaposition of the head constituents or by lengthening the final vowel of each constituent. Sometimes, when the phrase consists of multiple heads an intensifier *inka*: ‘still’ is inserted between the ultimate and the penultimate constituents.

I. SIMPLE JUXTAPOSITION

Two or more constituents, belonging structurally to the same group and semantically to a natural combination are juxtaposed.

Formula

$$CP_{\text{adv. (add. 1)}} = + H: \text{adv.}_1 + H: \text{adv.}_2$$

Read, a coordinate adverbial phrase of additive type1 consists of an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb, and again an obligatory head slot filled by another adverb.

The following semantic categories of adverbs occur in this group.

(i) Qualitatives

Qualitatives are those that indicate the quality of a noun.

miru	iccina	pandla	rasam	tiyyaga:	tsallaga:
‘you (pl.)’	‘gave’	‘fruit - juice’		‘sweetly’	‘coldly’

undi

‘is-it’

‘The fruit juice that you gave is sweet and cold’

a:me	andanga:	a:karsani:yang:	undi
------	----------	-----------------	------

‘she’	‘beautifully’	‘attractively’	‘is-she’
-------	---------------	----------------	----------

‘She is beautiful and attractive’

(ii) Quantitatives

Quantitatives are those that indicate the quantity of a noun.

a:yana	la:vunga:	balanga:	unna:du
--------	-----------	----------	---------

‘he’	‘fatly’	‘strongly’	‘is-he’
------	---------	------------	---------

‘He is fatty and strong’

inta	anta	ka:du	va:du	tinindi
------	------	-------	-------	---------

‘this much’	‘that much’	‘no’	‘he’	‘ate’
-------------	-------------	------	------	-------

‘It is not this much or that much that he ate’

Note that when quantifiers occur in coordination, the finite verb will always be negative.

(iv) Behaviouristic

Behaviouristic adverbs indicate the behaviour of a noun.

a:me pillalanu pre:maga: a:pya:yangā: tsu:stundi
 ‘she’ ‘children-to’ ‘affectionately’ ‘affectionately’ ‘will see-she’
 ‘She looks after the children with love and affection’.

(v) Temporal

a:yana podduna sa:yantram tappakunda
 ‘he’ ‘morning’ ‘evening’ ‘without missing’
 pu:ja ce:sta:du
 ‘worship’ ‘will do-he’
 ‘He compulsorily performs puja both in the morning and in the evening’
 ninna monna a:me ra:le:du
 ‘yesterday’ ‘the day before yesterday’ ‘she’ ‘come-did not’
 ‘She did not come yesterday and the day before yesterday’

Similarly, *oka ro:dzu rendu ro:dzulu* ‘one of two days’, *ninna ra:tri i:ro:dzu udayam* ‘yesterday night and today morning’, *aidu gantalu a:ru gantalu* ‘five or six hours’, etc., also occur. However, most of these phrases can be treated under coordinate noun phrases.

(vi) Manner Indicators

rukmini ikkadi nunci mellaga: tsallaga:
 ‘Rukmini’ ‘here-from’ ‘slowly’ ‘coolly’
 dza:rukondi
 ‘slipped away-she’
 ‘Rukmini slipped away from here slowly and coolly’
 va:du a:yana mundu vangi sa:gilabadi
 ‘he’ ‘he’ ‘before’ ‘having beng’ ‘having fallen flatly’
 ‘He bent and fell flatly in front of him and saluted’

kamala *cara cara birabira cakacaka* nadustundi
 ‘Kamala’ (onomatopoeic words for walking) ‘will walk-she’
 ‘Kamala walks quickly and briskly’

(vii) Locatives

va:llidaru *venuka mundu* nadustunna:ru
 ‘they -two(hum.)’ ‘behind-front’ ‘walking-they’
 ‘Those two persons are walking one behind the other’

(viii) Directionals

va:llu *ikkadiki* *akkadiki* parigettutunna:ru
 ‘they’ ‘here-to’ ‘there-to’ ‘running-they’
 ‘They are running here and there’
 mi:ru *edamaku* *ku:diki* kadalandi
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘left-to’ ‘right-to’ ‘move (pl.)’
 ‘You move to your left and right’
mi: ko:sam *a:me ko:sam* evaro: vacca:ru
 ‘your-for’ ‘her-for’ ‘somebody’ ‘came-they’
 ‘Somebody came either for you or for her’
tinata:niki *ta:gata:niki* va:di daggara e:mi undi?
 ‘eating-to’ ‘drinking-to’ ‘his’ ‘near’ ‘what’ ‘is-it’
 ‘What is ther with him to eat and to drink?’

(x) Reason Indicators

mi:ru vaccinanduvala tsu:sinanduvala e:mi:
 ‘you (pl.)’ ‘came-because of’ ‘saw-because of’ ‘any’
 la:bham le:du
 ‘gain’ ‘no’
dzalubuto:nu *talanoppito:nu* manisi tsa:vadu
 ‘cold-with’ ‘head-ache-with’ ‘human being’ ‘die will not-he’
 ‘The human being does not die with cold and headache’

(xi) Associative

a:me to:nu/to:da mi:to:nu/to:du na:ku pani le:du
 'her - with' 'your - with' 'me-to' 'work' 'no'
 'I do not have any work with her or with you'

na: venta ni: venta a:me ra:du
 'my-alongwith' 'you-alongwith' 'she' 'come-will not-she'
 'She will not come with me or with you'

(xii) Topical Adverbs

nannu gurinci ma: a:vidanu gurinci mi:ku e:mi telusu
 'me-to - about' 'my wife - about' 'you-to' 'what' 'know'
 'What do you know about me and my wife?'

nuvvante:nu ne:nante:nu va:llaku istam le:du
 'you (sg.)-means' 'I-means' 'them-to' 'liking' 'no'
 'They do not like either you (sg.) or me.'

(xiii) Confirmative

a:yana praka:ram mi: na:nna praka:ram adi
 'he' 'according' 'your' 'father' 'according' 'that'
 dzaragadu
 'happen-will not-it'

'That will not happen according to him and your father'

miru iccinatlu ti:sukonnatlu ne:nu vinna:nu
 'you (pl.)' 'gave-as' 'took-as' 'I' 'listened-I'
 'I heard that you gave and took'

(xiv) Exclusory Adverbs

a:me ka:ka/ka:kunda: nuvvu ka:ka/ka:kunda: avaru
 'she' 'without' 'you (sg.)' 'without' 'who'
 ce:sa:ru i pani
 'did-they' 'this' 'work'
 'Who did this work unless she and you did?'

va:du ge:tu da:tatame:ka:ka lo:paliki ra:vatame:ka:ka
'he' 'gate' 'crossing-besides' 'inside-to' 'coming-besides'
ma: abba:yini kotti po:ya:du
'our' 'boy-to' 'having beaten' 'went-he'
'Not only crossing the gate and coming inside he has beaten my son and went'

(xv) Additives or Cumulatives

a:me ku:da: a:yana ku:da: vacca:ru peliki
'she' 'also' 'he' 'also' 'came-they' 'marriage-to'
'She and he also came for the marriage'

(xvi) Instrumental

va:nni kattelato:(nu) ra:llato:(nu) kotti
'him-to' 'sticks-with' 'stones-with' 'having beaten'
tsampaeru
'killed-they'
'They killed him by beating him with sticks and stones'

(xvii) Inferential Adverbs

da:nni batti di:nni batti miru emi
'that-to' 'by' 'this-to' 'by' 'you (pl.)' 'what'
nimayista:ru
'decide-will-you(pl.)'
'What will you decide from these two reasons (that and this)?'

(xviii) Comparators

na: kante(:)/kanna(:) ni: kante(:)/kanna(:) goppava:du
'me - than' 'you -than' 'great person-he'
a:yana
'he'
'He is greater than me and you'

II. LENGTHENING OF FINAL VOWEL

In all the categories of adverbial phrases discussed under I except in the case of adverbial participles the final vowel of each constituent is lengthened if it is short; and in case the vowel is already long, *-nu(:)* marker is suffixed. When the word ends in a consonant *-u:* is suffixed. In the case of adverbial participles though length is not added in writing, a little pause is given after each word is pronounced.

Formula

$$CP_{\text{adv. (add. 2)}} = + H: \text{adv}_1 + \text{length} + H: \text{adv}_2 + \text{length}$$

Read, a coordinate adverb phrase of additive type 2 consists of an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb with lengthened final vowel, and also an obligatory head slot filled by another adverb with lengthened final vowel.

Manifestations

mi:ru	iccina	pandlarasam	tiyyaga:nu:	tsallaga:nu
‘you (pl.)’	‘gave’	‘fruit-juice’	‘sweetly’	‘coldly’

undi

‘is-it’

‘The fruit juice that you gave is sweet and cold’

inta:	anta	saripo:du	va:diki
‘this much’	‘that much’	‘enough will not’	‘him-to’

‘This much or that much is not enough to him’

va:llidaru	venaka:	mundu:	nadustunna:ru
‘they - both’	‘back’	‘front’	‘walking-they’

‘Those two persons are walking one behind the other’

mi: ko:samu:	a:me ko:samu:	evaro:	vacca:ru
‘your -for’	‘her - for’	‘somebody’	‘came - they’

‘Somebody came in search of you and her’

The above examples represent only a few of the adverbial categories mentioned in I, but it should be noted that the adverbials of the other categories also occur with lengthened final vowels or with the suffix *-nu:* in coordination.

When the phrase is a multicentered one, i.e., when it has more than two head constituents, an optional connector *inka:* ‘still’ is inserted between the ultimate head and

the penultimate head; but the frequency of such phrases is less.

va:du sannaga: balahi:nanga: nirji:vanga: inka
 ‘he’ ‘leanly’ ‘weakly’ ‘lifelessly’ ‘still’
 etlette: unna:du
 ‘in some unknown manner’ ‘is-he’
 ‘He is thin, weak, lifeless and unexpressible’

Sometimes adverbial modifiers like intensifiers, etc., precede these phrases

a:me pillalanu tsa:la pre:maga: a:pya:yanga:
 ‘she’ ‘children-to’ ‘very’ ‘lovely’ ‘affectionately’
 tsu:stundi
 ‘see-will-she’
 ‘She looks after the children with love and affection’

III. MIXED PHRASES

In additive phrases sometimes mixed phrases, i.e., the phrases that are derived by coordinating the adverbs belonging to different structural and semantic categories are found. However, the semantic character is the same with varying degrees, otherwise addition is not possible.

ka:tya:yani andanga: bommala: untundi
 ‘Katyayani’ ‘beautifully’ ‘doll-like’ ‘be-will-she’
 ‘Katyayani looks beautiful like a doll’
 a:me nannu ko:panga: minge:se:la: tsu:sindi
 ‘she’ ‘me-to’ ‘angrily’ ‘swallowing-like’ ‘saw-she’
 ‘She looked towards me angrily as if she was going to swallow me’

6.3.2. ALTERNATIVES

Like in the case of additives, the constituents of the coordinate adverbial phrases that are put in the alternative relationship also must belong structurally and semantically to the same class of adverbials. The relationship of these constituents is somewhat opposite to that of additives (in character or at least with different degrees) in the sense that semantically they are divergent expressing ‘additively not possible’ relationship, however, with some exceptions. For more clarity see the following sentences.

dra:k_sa pallu tiyyaga:no: pullaga:no: unta:yi
 ‘grape-fruits’ ‘sweetly’ ‘scurlly’ ‘be-will-they’
 ‘The grapes are either sweet or sour’

or

dra:k_sa pallu nallaga:no: patstsaga:no unta:yi
 ‘grape-fruits’ ‘blackly’ ‘greenly’ ‘be-will-they’
 ‘The grapes are either black or green’

In the above sentences the adverbs that are coordinated belong structurally and semantically to the same class, i.e., structurally they are derived from adjectives (*tiyya + ga:*, *pulla + ga:* and *nalla + ga:*, *pattsa + ga:*), and semantically they belong to ‘qualitative’ class; but coordination of these adverbs is not additively possible, i.e., the sentences,

dra:k_sa pallu tiyyaga: pullaga: unna:yi
 ‘The grapes are sweet and sour’

dra:k_sa pallu nallaga: patstsaga: unna:yi
 ‘The grapes are black and green’

generally do not occur unless there are two different varieties of the same fruits. This is because the same subject cannot have two qualities one opposite to the other, as the same *dra:k_sa pallu* ‘grapes’ cannot be both ‘sweet’ and ‘sour’ or ‘black’ and ‘green’.

Sometimes the adverbs expressing the same positive character as in the case of additives can also be coordinated under alternatives provided that they express different degree of that character. In the following sentence,

ni:llu tsallaga:no vetstsaga:no unta:yi
 ‘water’ ‘coldly’ ‘warmly’ ‘be-will-they’
 ‘The water will be either cold or warm’

the adverbs express different degrees of the same quality, i.e., the temperature of water. The above phrase can be replaced by *ve:diga:no: vetstsaga:no:* ‘either hot or warm’, since *vettsa* ‘warm’ is the middle degree of the temperature because it occurs between *tsalla* ‘cold’ and *ve:di* ‘hot’.

In the beginning paragraph above the phrase ‘with the exceptions’ means, that sometimes there exist some objects or things (may be artificially made) with different degrees of the same character whose occurrence in coordination is semantically ‘naturally not possible’

in the additive sense. For example, the *uga:di patstsadi* (New Year's Day chutney) of Telugu people, and the chutney used with snaks give different tastes (*uga:di patstsadi* gives sweet, bitter and sour tastes and similarly a kind of chutney used in North India with snaks gives sweet, sour, saltish and hot tastes). Such occurrences are not naturally additively possible.

e.g.,

i	patstsadi	tiyyaga:	pullaga:	ce:duga
'this'	'chutney'	'sweetly'	'sourly'	'bitterly'
ruciga:	undi			
'tastefully'	'is-it'			

'This chutney is sweet, sour, bitter and tasteful'

As in the case of additives, mixed phrases, i.e., the phrases whose constituents belong to different structural groups, with various semantic degrees of a character are possible.

a:	amma:yi	andanga:no:	le:ka	su:rpanakhala:ga:no:
'that'	'girl'	'beautifully'	'or'	'Surpanakha - like'
unda:li				
'be-must'				

'That girl must be either beautiful or like Surpanaka'

The alternative phrases are derived either rarely by employing the connector *le:ka* 'or', or by suffixing either the indefinite marker *-o:/-no:*, or the mutually exclusive marker *-ga:ni (<ka:ni)* to each one of the constituents.

I. WITH CONNECTOR

The only connector that can occur is *le:ka*. But the use of connector is non-native to Telugu and moreover, its use is very limited. Also, wherever the connector used, is used only in the written language, and as far as the spoken variety is concerned it can be said that its use is nil.

Formula

$$CP_{adv. (alt. 1)} = + H:adv._1 + C: con. + H: adv._2$$

Read, a coordinate adverb phrase of alternative type1 consists of an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb, an optional connector slot filled by the connector *le:ka* and an obligatory head slot filled by another adverb.

dra:k _s a	pandlu	tiyyaga:	le:ka	pullaga:	unta:yi
‘grape - fruits’		‘sweetly’	‘or’	‘sourly’	‘be-will-they’
‘The grapes are either sweet or sour’					
i	visayam	a:meto:	le:ka	a:yanato:	ceppandi
‘this’	‘matter’	‘her-with’	‘or’	‘him-with’	‘tell(pl.)’
‘Tell this matter either to her or to him’					

The connector *le:ka* is used more as a clause connector, especially when the action is indefinite in which case two or three possible actions are mentioned.

a:me	ninnu	pre:maga:	tsu:stundo:	le:ka
‘she’	‘you (sg.)-to’	‘affectionately’	‘see-will-she (indef.)’	‘or’
asahyintsukontundo:	ceppale:nu			
‘disfavour-will-she(indef.)’	‘tell-cannot-I’			

II. WITH INDEFINITE MARKER

The indefinite markers *-o:* and *-no:* are suffixed to the adverbials that end in short and long vowels respectively. These adverbial phrases though structurally coordinate, semantically they are indefinite, since they indicate in indefiniteness of the performance of the action of the finite verb.

Formula

$$CP_{\text{acv. (alt. 2)}} = H:(\text{adv.} + -o:/-no:) + H:(\text{adv.} + -o:/-no:)$$

Read, a coordinate adverbial phrase of alternative type 2 consists of an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb with the indefinite marker *-o:/-no:* and again an obligatory head slot filled by another adverb with the indefinite marker *-o:/-no:*.

All the categories of adverbials discussed under Additives (6.3.1) occur here also.

Manifestations

udayamo:	sa:yantramo:	ra:ndi	miru
‘morning (indef.)’	‘evening (indef.)’	‘come(pl.)’	‘you(pl.)’
‘You come either in the morning or in the evening’			
mundo:	venako:	nilabadandi	
‘front (indef.)’	‘back (indef.)’	‘stand up (pl.)’	
‘Stand either in the front or in the back’			

tinata:niko: ta:gataniko: vacci unta:du vadu

‘eating-to’ ‘drinking-to’ ‘having come’ ‘be-will-he’ ‘he’

‘He might have come either for eating or for drinking.

dsalubuce:to talanoppi ce:to: vallyu ba:ga le:du

‘cold-by (indef.)’ ‘head-ache-by(indef.)’ ‘body’ ‘well’ ‘no-it’

na:ku

‘me-to’

‘I am not feeling well, may be due to cold or headache’

Note that in all the above cases the verb *un(d)*- ‘be’ indicates guessing of the action since the constituents of the phrases indicate indefiniteness.

The above examples represent only a few of the adverbial categories given in 6.3.1, but it should be noted that the adverbials of the other categories also occur along with the indefinite markers -o: and -no: in coordination.

These coordinate phrases are open ended, i.e., any number of constituents can be put in coordination.

va:llu va:nmi kattelato:no: kattulato:no:

‘they’ ‘him-to’ ‘sticks-with (indef.)’ ‘knives-with (indef.)’

i:telato:no: ba:kulato:no: antam ce:si

‘spears-with (indef.)’ ‘daggers-with(indef.)’ ‘end’ ‘having done’

unta:ru

‘be-will-they’

‘They might have killed him using sticks or knives or spears or daggers’

III. MUTUAL EXCLUSION

The mutually exclusive phrases are formed by adding *-ga:ni* postpositionally to each one of the constituents that make the adverbial coordinate phrases. In these phrases only one of the constituents can be in the modificational relationship with the verb whereas the others are automatically excluded, i.e., one excludes mutually the others.

Formula

$CP_{adv. (alt.3)} = + H: (adv. + -ga:ni) + H: (adv. + -ga:ni)$

Read, a coordinate adverb phrase of alternative type 3 consists of an obligatory head slot filled by an adverb, along with the suffix *-ga:ni* and again an obligatory head slot

filled by another adverb alongwith the suffix *-ga:ni*.

Like with the indefinite markers *-o:* and *-no:*, all the categories of adverbials discussed under Additives (6.3.1) occur under the category of mutually exclusion also.

Manifestations

dra:kṣa paṇḍlu nallaga:ga:ni patṣṣaga:ga:ni unta:yi

‘grape - fruits’ ‘black’ ‘green’ ‘be-will-they’

‘The grapes are either black or green’

ninnaga:ni monnaga:ni vacci unda:li
‘yesterday’ ‘the day before yesterday’ ‘having come’ ‘be-must’

a:me

‘she’

‘She must have come yesterday or the day before yesterday’

ippuda:me padukoniga:ni nadrapo:yiga:ni untundi
‘now-she’ ‘having lied down’ ‘having slept’ ‘be-will-she’

‘By now she must be either lying down or sleeping’

ravivallaga:ni ni: vallaga:ni tappu dzarigi
‘Ravi-by’ ‘your - by’ ‘mistake’ ,having happened,

untundi

‘be-will-it’

‘There must have been a mistake committed either by Ravi or by you’

Note that the mutually exclusive phrases and the phrases with the indefinite marker *-o:/-no:* are more or less the same as far as the semantic aspect is concerned; but the mutually exclusive phrases are more predictive than the latter category, that is, there is a ‘guess’ or ‘prediction’ in the latter category about the happening of the action qualified by them. For more clarity see the following sentences.

a:me ninno: monno: vaccindi

‘she’ ‘yesterday’ ‘the day before yesterday’ ‘came-she’

‘She came yesterday or the day before yesterday’

a:me ninnaga:ni monnaga:ni vacci unda:li

‘She must have come yesterday or the day before yesterday’

In sentence (1283), the action is performed but the time is not certainly known, whereas in sentence (1284) the performance of the action is uncertain. The verb phrase *vacci unda:li* in sentence (1284) cannot be replaced by *vaccindi* as in sentence (1283).

a:me *ninnaga:ni* *monnaga:ni* *vaccindi*

IV. MIXED PHRASES

Like in additives, mixed phrases - phrases derived by coordinating the adverbs belonging to different structural categories - occur in alternatives also.

a: amma:yi *andaga:ga:ni* le:ka *su:rpanakhala:ga:ga:ni*
 ‘that’ ‘girl’ ‘beautifully’ ‘or’ ‘Surpanakha - like’
 untundi
 ‘be-will-she’
 ‘That girl may be either beautiful or like Surpanakha’

It should be noted that even in the above phrases the final vowel of *-ga:ni* can be lengthened as in the case of additives to express emphasis.

a:me *ninna ga:ni:* *monna ga:ni:* *vacci unda:li*
 ‘She must have come yesterday or the day before yesterday’

6.4. AXIS - RELATOR ADVERBIAL PHRASES

The adverbial axis-relator phrases fill the same clause level slots as the single adverb. These phrases fill peripheral slots of time, location, manner, etc., at clause level.

The axis-relator adverbial phrase always consists of two obligatory tagmemes - an axis tagmeme and a relator tagmeme. The axis is either a single adverb or an adverb phrase. The relator is a postposition (*da:ka:* ‘till’), a noun in special use (*vaipu* ‘side’), a pronoun in special use (*appudu* ‘then’) or a bound particle (*-ki/-ku, -ni/-nu* ‘to’). In the formation of the axis-relator phrase in most of the cases when the axis slot is filled by a noun or a pronoun, the axis-slot filler is changed into its oblique form prior to the addition of the relator postpositionally.

Formula

ARP_{adv.} = + A: adv./adv.P + R: rel.

Read, an axis-relator adverb phrase consists of an obligatory axis slot filled by an adverb or an adverbial phrase, and an obligatory relator slot filled by a relator.

In Telugu, the axis-relator adverbial phrases fall under the following categories.

I. TEMPORAL

The temporal axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots normally filled by time adverbs. The axis slot is filled generally by a time noun, or a pronoun or a postposition or a verbal adjective, such as *ra:tri* 'night', *appudu* 'then', *mundu* 'early' and *vaccina* '(that) came' respectively. The relator slot is filled by class of temporal relators that include *-ki/-ku* 'to' *nunci/nundi* 'from' and *da:ka:/varaku* 'till'. These relators are not strictly temporal since they also occur with locatives, thus becoming locative relators. That is, *-ki/-ku*, *nunci/nundi* and *da:ka:/varaku* are common to both temporal and locative adverbs, and therefore, we may call them temporal-locative relators.

Manifestations

ra:tri nunci/nundi pillava:du annam tinale:du
 'night' 'from' 'boy' 'food' 'eat-did not'

'The boy did not take food from last night'

appati da:ka: miru ku:rtso:ndi ikkada
 'then - till' 'you (pl.)' 'sit (pl.)' 'here'

'Till then you sit here'

nuvvu munduku tsu:du
 'you (sg.)' 'front-to' 'see (pl.)'

'You see to the front'

With participles (only past and future-habitual) only the relator *da:ka:* occurs.

ne:nu vaccina da:ka: miru undandi
 'I' 'came - till' 'you (pl.)' 'be (pl.)'

'You stay until I come'

rama pa:de: da:ka: ne:nu vellanu
 'Rama' 'sing - till' 'I' 'go-will not-I'

'I will not go until Rama sings'

The past and the future-habitual participle adjectives though they are different give more or less the same meaning when the relator *da:ka:* occurs with them. The only difference that can be visualised is that the past participle adjective indicates that till the action of the verb in the participle is over, the action of the finite verb either continues (when the finite verb is positive) or does not start (when the finite verb is negative), whereas the future-

habitual participle adjective indicates that till the action of the verb in the participle begins or ends, the action of the finite verb either continues (when the finite verb is positive) or does not start (when the finite verb is negative). But generally, the latter one also is used in the sense of the former.

The reason why the progressive participle does not occur with *da:ka:* is, that *da:ka:* ‘till’ indicates a limit to time and this limit of time may be upto the point of finishing the action or starting, and the limit cannot exist while the action is progressing. That is why it occurs with the past and the future-habitual participles and not with the progressive one.

Sometimes, a H-M noun phrase whose head slot is filled by the temporal pronoun *appudu* and the modifier slot by the past and the future-habitual verbal adjectives, fills the axis slot of an A-R adverbial phrase, provided that the relator slot is filled by the post-positions *-ki/-ku* or *nunci/nundi* in the case of past-participle and *-ki/-ku* only when the future-habitual participle is in the axis slot.

nuvvu	<i>vaccinappati</i>	<i>ki/nunci</i>	ne:nu	le:nu
‘you (sg.)’	‘came-ehtn	to/from’	‘I’	‘no-I’
‘I was not present by/from the time you came’				
ne:nu	<i>vacce:tappatiki</i>		a:me	vellindi
‘I’	‘come-time-to’		‘she’	‘went-she’
‘By the time I came she went’				

The reason for the absence of the progressive present participle adjective in these constructions is the same as in the case of phrases with *da:ka:*.

The combination of the noun *tondara* ‘hurriedness’ and the locative marker *-lo:* ‘in’ also becomes a temporal A-R adverb phrase.

a:me	<i>to:ndaralo:</i>	vastundi
‘she’	‘hurriedness-in’	‘come-will-she’
‘She will come soon’		

But this phrase also acts as a manner adverb phrase.

a:me	<i>tondaralo:</i>	pustakam	maricipo:yindi
‘she’	‘hurriedness-in’	‘book’	‘forgot-she’
‘She forgot the book in hurry’			

II. MANNER ADVERBIALS

The manner axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots normally filled by the adverbs

of manner. The axis-slot is generally filled by a manner noun such as *ve:gam* 'speed', *a:lasyam* 'slowness', *tondara* 'quickness', etc., and sometimes, by a gerund such as *ra:vatam* 'coming' *tinatam* 'eating', etc. The relator slot is generally filled by the manner relator *-to:* 'with' and sometimes by the locative marker *-lo:* 'in' (with gerunds only).

- (1) a: bassu tsa:la: ve:gamto: vacci di
 'that' 'bus' 'much' 'speed-with' 'came-it'
 'That bus came very fast'
- (2) ka:ncana ra:vatamlo: a:lasyam ce:sindi
 'Kanchana' 'coming-in' 'delay' 'did-she'
 'Kanchana delayed in coming'

Intensifiers precede these manner A-R phrases provided the phrase is filling the modifier slot of a H-M verb phrase as in (1).

III. LOCATIONALS

The locational axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots normally filled by adverbs of place. The axis slot is filled generally by locative nouns or noun phrases including proper names (*du:ram* 'distance', *ma:u:ru* 'my native place', *maisuru* 'Mysore' etc.), pronouns (*akkada* 'there', *ikkada* 'here' and *ekkada* 'where') and post-positions (*mundu* 'front', *venuka* 'back', *kinda* 'bottom', etc). The relator slot is filled by the temporal-locational postpositions *-ki/-ku* 'to', *nunci/nundi* 'from' and *da:ka:/varaku* 'till', the manner-locative marker *-na* 'at' the noun-postpositions *vaipu* 'side', *pakka (na)* 'in the side' *madhya (na)* 'in the middle' and *tsuttu* 'around' and the postpositional nouns *pai(na)* 'above', *mi:da* 'on', *kinda* 'below', *venuka* 'behind', *mundu* 'front', *daggara* 'near', etc.

Besides these, there is a special set of locational axis-relator phrases where a set of postpositions fill the axis-slot. The only exceptions to this are the combinations with *-lo:* and *-pai* as the first constituents such as *-lo: nunci* 'from in' the combination of *-lo:* 'in' and *-nunci* 'from', and *-pai nunci* 'from above' the combination of *-pai* 'above' and *-nunci* 'from'. The reason for these exceptions may be that the first constituents of the combinations respectively *-lo:* and *-pai* are not free forms like in the other combinations (of. *venaka nunci* 'from behind', *mundu nunci* 'from front', etc.).

The axis slot fillers of these phrases are *lo:(na)* 'inside', *lo:pala* 'inside', *mundu* 'front', *venaka* 'behind', *k(ri)nda* 'below', *pai(na)* 'above', *pakka(na)* 'side', etc., and they are not bound like other postpositions (*nunci*, *da:ka:*, *-ki/-ku*, *-ni/-nu*, etc.). Since these postpositions act as nouns by taking other postpositions like other nouns, in the

earlier chapters this set of postpositions was called 'postpositional nouns'. Thus, the combination of postpositional nouns with other postpositions can be treated as axis-relator phrases.

Manifestations

(a) With Nouns

Relators

-ki/-ku, -nunci/-nundi, -da:ka:/-varaku, mi:da, paina, venuka, mundu, pakka, tsuttu, lo:pala, madhya, baita, daggara.

<i>duram</i>	<i>nunci/nundi</i>	<i>tsu:sa:nu</i>	<i>ne:nu</i>	<i>a:menu</i>
'distance'	'from'	'saw - I'	'I'	'her-to'
'I saw here from a distance'				
<i>maisuru:ru</i>	<i>tsuttu</i>	<i>emi</i>	<i>unna:yi?</i>	
'Mysore'	'around'	'what'	'are-they'	
'What are there around Mysore?'				

(b) With Pronouns

Relators

-ki/-ku, -da:ka:/-varaku and -nunci/-nundi

<i>akkadiki</i>	<i>vellandi</i>	<i>re:pu</i>	<i>miru</i>
'there-to'	'go (pl.)'	'tomorrow'	'you (pl.)'
'You go there tomorrow'			
<i>ekkadi</i>	<i>da:ka:/varaku</i>	<i>vella:li</i>	<i>ne:nu?</i>
'where - till'		'go-must'	'I'
'Till where I must go?'			

(c) With Postpositions

Relators

-ki/-ku, -nunci/-nundi, -da:ka:/-varaku, -na, vaipu, pakka, etc.

<i>venukanunci</i>	<i>tsu:ste:</i>	<i>kanipistundi</i>	<i>adi</i>
'back'	'from'	'see-if'	'appears-it'
'that'			
'You can see it if you see from behind'			

miru mundu vaipu ku:rtso:nidi

‘you (pl.)’ ‘front - side’ ‘sit (pl.)’

‘You sit in the front’

IV. QUANTIFIERS

The quantifier axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots normally filled by adverbs of quantity. The axis slot is filled by the quantifier pronouns both countable and uncountable *inni* ‘this many’, *inta* ‘this much’ *anni* ‘that many’, *anta* ‘that much’, *enni* ‘how many’, *enta* ‘how much’, *konni* ‘some (coun.)’, *konta* ‘some (uncoun.)’ *koncem* ‘a little’, the quantifier adverb phrases *inta takkuva* ‘this much less’, *inta ja:sti* ‘this much more’ *inta peddadi* ‘this much big’, etc. The relator slot is filled by *-ki/-ku*, *-da:ka:/-varaku*, *-nunci/-nundi*, *-lo:*, *-lo:nunci*, *-ki:sam*, *-dva:ra:*, etc.

In the above given axis slot fillers though some of them are noun substitutes (*ekuva*, *takkuva*, *ja:sti*, etc.), they function here as adverbials.

annitiki na: daggara dabbu le:du

‘that many-to’ ‘my’ ‘near’ ‘money’ ‘no’

‘I do not have money for those’

inta da:da:/varaku lekkapettae:nu

‘this much’ ‘till’ ‘counted - I’

‘I counted upto this much’

anni: with lengthened final vowel gives the meaning of ‘all’. So when *anni:* is used in this sense, the lengthening of the final vowel is shifted to that of the post-position and the phrase can be modified by deictics.

annitiki: na: daggara dabbu le:du

‘I do not have money for all those’

Like *-ki/-ku*, *-ni/-nu* also can occur as a relator, but only when these pronouns represent animate non-human objects like animals, birds, etc. When they have to be used with human nouns either *mandi* ‘people’ occurs after them or a different set of pronouns *andar* ‘that many (hum.)’ *indaru* ‘this many (hum.)’, *endar* ‘how many (hum.)’ and *kindaru* ‘some (hum. & coun.)’ have to be used.

annitini pilavu

‘that many -to’ ‘call (sg.)’

‘Call that many of them (animals or birds)’

andarini *tsu:du*

‘that many-to’ ‘see (sg.)’

‘See that many of them (hum.)’

andariki *iyandi*

‘that many-to’ ‘give (pl.)’

‘Give that many of them’

The combination of *konta* ‘some (uncoun.)’ and *varaku* ‘till’ express a special meaning ‘upto some extent’.

konta varaku *pani* *pu:rti* *ayyindi*

‘some - till’ ‘work’ ‘completion’ ‘happened-it’

‘The work is over upto some extent’

Similarly the combination of *inta* and *-ku/-ki* also expresses a special meaning ‘but at last’.

intaku *e:mi* *dzarigindi?*

‘this much-to’ ‘what’ ‘happened-it’

‘At last what happened?’

As *anni:*, *anta:* and *andaru:* with lengthened final vowels can be used in the sense of ‘all’, but when the postposition is added the length is shifted to the final vowel of the postposition.

V. QUALITATIVES

The axis slot is filled by qualitative nouns such as *ko:pam* ‘anger’, *ni:cam* ‘meanness’, *andam* ‘beauty’, etc., and the relator slot by postpositions such as *-ki/-ku*, *-ni/-nu*, *-lo:*, *-ce:ta*, *-dva:ra:*, *-nunci/-nundi*, *-ki:sam/-koraku*, *to:*, etc.

andamlo: *a:me* *andarikanna:* *minna*

‘beauty-in’ ‘she’ ‘all-than’ ‘great’

‘She is most beautiful of them’

VI. DIRECTIONAL

The directional axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots normally filled by the adverbs of direction. The axis slot is filled by the directional nouns and noun phrases (*kudi* ‘right’, *edama* ‘left’, *tu:rpu* ‘east’, *padamara* ‘west’, *tu:rpuvaipu* ‘east side’, etc.), the directional pronouns (*atu* ‘towards that’, *itu* ‘towards this’, *etu* ‘towards which direc-

tion', *akkada* 'there', *ikkada* 'here' and *ekkada* 'where') and the directional postpositional nouns (*mundu* 'front', *venuka* 'back', *pakka* 'side', *paina* 'above', *kinda* 'below', etc.). The relator slot is filled by the temporal-locational postpositions, i.e., *-ki/-ku* and *-nunci/-nundi*.

(a) *With Nouns and Noun Phrases*

Relators

-ki/-ku and *-nunci/-nundi*

mi:ru *kudiki* tsu:dandi

'you (pl.)' 'right-to' 'see (pl.)'

'You see to your right'

a:me *padamati* vaipu nunci vaccindi

'she' 'western' 'side' 'from' 'came-she'

'She came from the western direction'

(b) *With Pronouns*

Relators

-ki/-ku and *-nunci/-nundi*

a:me *itu* *-nunci/-nundi* etu vellindi?

'she' 'this side' 'from' 'which side' 'went-she'

'To which direction she went from here?'

mi:ru *ikkadiki* ra:ndi

'you (pl.)' 'here-to' 'come (pl.)'

'You come here'

(c) *Postpositional Nouns*

Relators

Only *-ki/-ku*

nuvvu *munduku* tsu:du

'you (sg.)' 'front-to' 'see (sg.)'

'You see forward'

VII. PURPOSE ADVERBIALS

The axis slot is filled by nouns (including gerunds), noun phrases of any type and their corresponding pronouns. The relator slot is filled by *-ko:sam/-koraku*, *-ki/-ku*, and *-to:*. It is to be noted here that unlike other categories, purpose adverbials are decided based on the type of relator, not on the basis of the axis slot filler, but when the relator is *-to:* like other categories they are decided on the basis of the axis slot fillers.

(a) *With Nouns/Nps/Pronouns*

-ki:sam/-koraku, *-ki/-ku* and *-to:*

tindi ko:sam/koraku i tippalanni:
 ‘food’ ‘for’ ‘these’ ‘troubles-all’
 ‘All these troubles are for food’

sinima: tsu:dalane: ko:rikato: ne:nu vellae:nu
 ‘cinema’ ‘see-must-that’ ‘desire-with’ ‘I’ ‘went-I’
 ‘I went with the desire of seeing a movie’

(b) *With Gerundals*

Relators

-ki/-ku, *-ko:sam/-koraku*

tinatam ko:sam/koraku vacca:ru va:llu
 ‘eating’ ‘for’ ‘came-they’ ‘they’
 ‘They came for eating’

(c) *With Old Gerunds*

Old Gerund = Verb Root + *-ta*, i.e., *tinu* + *-ta* = *tinuta*

Relators

-ko:sam/-koraku, *-ki/-ku*

tsaduvutaku pustakamu le:du
 ‘reading-to’ ‘book’ ‘no’
 ‘There is no book for reading’

Sometimes *ai* ‘having become’ is suffixed to the relators in the above phrases.

a: dabbuku/kai kotla:dutunna:ru va:llu
 ‘They are fighting for that money’

VIII. REASON DENOTING ADVERBIALS

Reason axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots normally filled by the adverbs of cause. The axis slot is filled by the cause nouns (*jvaram* ‘fever’, *noppi* ‘pain’, etc), noun phrases (*tsali jvaram* ‘fever with shivering’, *talanooppi* ‘headache’, etc), the pronouns that replace them (*adi* ‘that’ *idi* ‘this’ etc.) and gerunds (*ra:vatam* ‘coming’, *tinatam* ‘eating’, etc). The relator slot is filled by the postpositions *valla/valana*, *ce:/ce:ta to:* and *dva:ra:*.

(a) With Noun/Noun Phrases/Pronouns

na:ku	<i>dzalubu</i>	<i>ce:/ce:ta</i>	<i>jvaram</i>	<i>vaccindi</i>
‘me-to’	‘cold’	‘by’	‘fever’	‘came-it’
‘I got fever due to cold’				
<i>da:ni</i>	<i>valla/valana</i>	<i>a:yanaku</i>	<i>spruha</i>	<i>ra:le:du</i>
‘it - due -to’	‘him-to’	‘consciousness’	‘come-did not-it’	
‘Because of that he did not gain consciousness’				

(b) With Gerunds

<i>miru</i>	<i>ra:vatam</i>	<i>ce:ta/ce:/valla/vallana/to:/</i>	<i>dva:ra:</i>		
‘you (pl.)’	‘coming’	‘by’	‘due-to’	‘with’	‘through’
<i>na:</i>	<i>pani</i>	<i>nilicipo:yindi</i>			
‘my’	‘work’	‘stopped-it’			
‘Because of your coming my work is stopped’					

Sometimes the combination of a past or a progressive present participle adjective with *andu* and *valla/valana* or *ce:ta/ce:* is used as reason denoting adverbial phrase.

<i>miru</i>	<i>vaccinanduvalla</i>	<i>a:me</i>	<i>ra:le:du</i>
‘you (pl.)’	‘came-that-because’	‘she’	‘come-did not’
‘Since you came she did not come’			

Note that in the above sentence the second action is the inference of the first action. Therefore, the first action either must have been finished or must be going on. That is why, the past participle adjectives and the progressive present participle adjectives only occur in such constructions.

In some dialects *ce:ta*, *valla* and *dva:ra:* are replaced by *nunci* as in

na:ku dzalubu nunci jvaram vaccindi

‘I got fever because of cold’

IX. TOPICAL ADVERBIALS

Topical axis-relator phrases fill clause level slots normally filled by adverbs of topics. The axis slot is filled by topical nouns, noun phrases and there substituting pronouns and gerunds. The relator slot is filled by the postpositions *-lo:*, *-ku/-ki*, *-patla*, *-edala*, *-gurinci*, *-mi:da*, *paina*; the postpositional combinations *-nu/-ni gurinci*, *-ki/-ku sambandhinci* and the word *-ba:patu*.

In the above set of relators *-ki/-ku sambandhinci* is the combination of the dative case marker *-ki/-ku* and the past participle of *sambandhinc(u)*- ‘to pertain’; and *-ba:patu* ‘about’ is borrowed from Perso-Arabic source.

Manifestations

(a) With Nouns/Noun Phrases/Pronouns

Relators

-lo:, *-patla*, *-edala*, *-mi:da*, *-paina*, *-gurinci*, *-ni/-nu gurinci*, *-ki/-ku sambandhinci*
-ba:patu.

ravi *lekkallo:* telivainava:du
‘Ravi’ ‘mathematics-in’ ‘intelligent person’
‘Ravi is intelligent in Mathematics’

ve:da:ntam patla/edala na:ku dve:sam le:du
‘phylosophy’ ‘towards’ ‘me-to’ ‘hatredness’ ‘no’
‘I do not have hatredness towards phylosophy’

vaidyam gurinci a:meku emi telusu?
‘medicind-about’ ‘her-to’ ‘what’ ‘known’
‘What does she know about medicine?’

Sometimes, in the adverbials discussed above, the relators *-patla/-edala* and *-mi:da/-paina* can be replaced by *ante:*, the conditional participle of *an-* ‘say’ without any change in the meaning.

sangi:tam ante: na:ku gauravam ja:sti
‘music’ ‘means’ ‘me-to’ ‘respect’ ‘more’
‘I have much respect towards music’

(b) With Gerunds

Relators

-lo:, -ki/-ku, -patla/-edala, -gurinci, -ni/-nu gurinci, -ki/-ku sambandhinci

ra:ni tsadavatamlo: a:lasyam

‘Rani’ ‘reading-in’ ‘late’

‘Rani is slow in reading’

ne:nu i pustakam tsacavata:niki ti:sukom:nu

‘I’ ‘this’ ‘book’ ‘reading-to’ ‘took-I’

‘I took this book for reading’

-ba:patu does not occur with gerunds. But sometimes exceptionally it is used with the past participle adjective of a verb.

mi:ru dhilli:ki velli vaccina ba:patu

‘you (pl.)’ ‘Delhi-to’ ‘having gone’ ‘came-about’

lekkalu ivi

‘accounts’ ‘these’

‘These are the accounts of your Delhi trip’

X. INSTRUMENTALS

Instrumental axis-relator phrases fill the clause level slots normally filled by the instrumental nouns and their pronominal substitutes. The relator slot is filled by the instrumental relators -to:/-to:nu, -lo: -mi:da, -ce:/-ce:ta, -valla/-valana, -dva:ra:, -gunda: and the postpositional combination -lo: nunci.

Manifestations

va:nni ba:kuto: podici tsampae ru

‘him-to’ ‘dagger-with’ ‘having stabbed’ ‘killed they’

‘He was killed by stabbing with a dagger’

kitiki: lo: nunci/gunda: emi vaccindi?

‘window’ ‘through’ ‘what’ ‘come-it’

‘What came through the window?’

To elaborate the scope of these relators the following points are worth mentioning.

1. The postpositions -to:, -lo: and -mi:da when they occur as relators involve the

nouns, noun phrases and pronouns to which they are added in the action of the final verb alongwith its subject, i.e., the axis slot filler becomes a sort of co-subject to the final action.

2. Though *-to:* is mainly instrumental it behaves in four different ways. See the following sentences.

- (1) ne:nu kukkanu katteto: ko:ttaenu
 'I' 'dog-to' 'stick-with' 'beat-I'
 'I beat the dog with a stick'
- (2) kummari kundalu mattito: ce:sta:du
 'Kummari' 'pots' 'clay-with' 'do-will-he'
 'The potter makes the pots with clay'
- (3) ne:nu re:pu mi:to: vasta:nu
 'I' 'tomorrow' 'you (pl.)-with' 'come-will-I'
 'I shall come with you tomorrow'
- (4) mi:ru i visayam a:yanato: ceppandi
 'you (pl)' 'this' 'matter' 'him-with' 'tell (pl.)'
 'You tell this matter to him'

In the above sentences, in (1) *-to:* is clearly instrumental since *katte* to which it is added is the instrument used in performing the action. In sentence (2) also it is instrumental as *matti* is also the instrument involved in the action; but this is evidently different from sentence (1), because in (1) the instrument is used to perform the action but it remains without undergoing any action or change; whereas in sentence (2) the instrument also involves in the action or undergoes the effect of the action. In other words, in sentence (1) *-to:* is Exclusive Instrumental whereas in sentences (2) it is *Inclusive Instrumental*. Now in sentence (3) *-to:* is clearly sociative; and in sentence (4) it is dative, since *-to:* can be replaced by *-ki/-ku* and *mi:ru i: visayam a:yanaku ceppandi* without effecting any change in the meaning. However, this is the only verb (*ceppu-*) which occurs with *-to:* giving dative meaning.

3. Though *-lo:* is originally locative in certain contexts it acts as instrumental.

- sujata bassulo: vaccindi
 'Sujata' 'bus-in' 'came-she'
 'Sujata came by bus'

It can be argued that *-lo:* in sentence above is still locative, since it indicates only

upto 'sitting in' the bus which is a location. This is perfectly true as far as the non-movement verbs such as *und-* 'be', *tsu:s-* 'see', *tin-* 'eat', etc., are concerned. This holds good even with some of the movement verbs such as *nadus(c)-* 'walk', *parigettu-* 'run', *ce:ru-* 'reach', etc., are concerned.

a:me *bassulo:* ku:rtsondi
 'she' 'bus-in' 'sat-she'
 'She sat in the bus'

But in the case of the movement verbs such as *po:-*, *vell-* 'go', etc., *lo:* acts more as an instrumental than a locative, since the location (the bus) also involves in the main verbal action. Thus, the instrumentality of *-lo:* is possible only with such movement verbs, provided it is added to 'moving locations' such as vehicles.

4. *-ce:/-ce:ta* though mainly instrumental sometimes acts as causative (cause & effect) and agentive.

i pa:tham *pillala ce:ta* tsadivintsu
 'this' 'lesson' 'children-by' 'read-cause(sg.)'
 'Get this lesson read by the children' (cause & effect)

5. Sometimes *-valla* replaces *-ce:ta* and also acts as reason denoter.

i pani *ma:* *valla* ka:du
 'this' 'work' 'my' 'due-to' 'become-will not-it'
 'This work cannot be done by me'
 (cf. i: pani *na: ce:ta* ka:du
 'This work cannot be done by me')
a:yana valla anta: na:sanam ayyindi
 'he' 'due-to' 'all' 'destruction' 'became-it'
 'Because of him everything is spoiled'

6. *-gunda:* has two shades of meaning. Firstly, it replaces *-dva:ra:* 'by, through (non-physical sense)' exactly with the same meaning.

na:ku i visayam *a:yana dva:ra:* telisindi
 'me-to' 'this' 'matter' 'his-through' 'known-it'
 'I came to know this matter through him'

Secondly, it replaces *-lo: nunci* 'through' in its literal sense, i.e., physically

penetrating through an object like ‘through a gate’, through a tunnel’, etc.

tala va:kiti gunda: pasuvulu lo:paliki vasta:yi
 ‘head-gate-through’ ‘cattle’ ‘inside-to’ ‘come-will-they’
 ‘The cattle come inside through the head gate’

XI. ASSOCIATIVES

The associative adverbial phrases are formed by adding the sociative markers *-to:* or *-venta* or the combination of *-to:* with *-ku:da:* or *-pa:tu* to a noun or a pronoun in its oblique form. *-to:da* an alternative form also occurs but less frequent. Thus, the axis slot is filled by nouns, noun phrases and pronouns and the relator slot by *-to:/-to:da*, *-to:ku:da*, *-to:ba:tu* (*to:* + *pa:tu*) and *venta*. In some dialects it is also found that *-to:duta* another alternative of *-to:* occurs. However, the associative character of these phrases is decided not by the axis slot fillers, but by the type of relator that occurs.

In associative constructions there will be two nouns or pronouns which are associated with each other by means of an associative marker. The relator slot fillers mentioned above serve this purpose.

There are three types of relationships with the finite verb in these associative constructions, viz.,

(1) Both the nouns or pronouns - the noun or pronoun to which the sociative marker is added and the other noun or pronoun - jointly act as the subject or the actor of the finite verb.

na:to a:yana vacca:du
 ‘me-with’ ‘he’ ‘came-he’
 ‘He came with me’

(2) The noun or pronoun to which the sociative marker is added acts as the subject or the actor of the finite verb and the other noun or pronoun becomes the direct object, in which case the finite verb is always a transitive one.

(ne:nu) *na:to:* a:yannu ti:sukapo:ya:nu
 (‘I’) ‘me-with’ ‘him-to’ ‘having taken went-I’
 ‘I took him with me’

(3) Some other noun or pronoun other than the one to which the sociative marker is added and the one acting as the direct object, acts as the subject or the actor of the finite verb, in which case the finite verb must be always in ‘commanding form’

a:me	na:to	a:yannu	vellamannadi
‘she’	‘me-with’	‘him-to’	‘go-asked-she’
‘She asked him to go with me’			

Manifestation of Associatives

subbayya	ci:katito:	vacca:du
‘Subbaiah’	‘darkness-with’	‘came-he’
‘Subbaiah came early in the morning’		
ma: na:nna venta	nuvvu	vellu
‘our-father-alongwith’	‘you(sg.)’	‘go(sg.)’
‘You go alongwith my father’		

XII. INFERENCE

Inferentials give a conclusion in the form of a reaction to an already performed action. In other words, taking the evidence of an already performed action, the inferentials indicate a concluding reaction or a result.

The inferential axis-relator phrases fill clause level slots normally filled by the inferential adverbs. The axis slot is filled by a noun phrase or its substitutable pronoun. The relator slot is filled by the post-positions -ce:/-ce:ta, -valla/-valana, -dva:ra: and -ni/-nu batti (<patti).

The inferential sense of the phrases is derived mainly from the axis slot fillers. The common axis slot fillers are noun phrases with deictics as modifiers such as *i: vivara:lu* ‘these details’, *a: a:dha:ra:lu* ‘those clues’, *e: visayam* ‘which matter’, etc., and the oblique forms of their substituting pronouns (*da:ni*, *di:ni:* and *de:ni* or *andu*, *indu* and *endu*). The reason why only the noun phrases with deictics as modifiers fill the axis slot is that there must be some reference to the ‘already performed action’ to correlate with the ‘inference’ in the following clause, and this reference is made by the modifying deictics; and thus, the nouns in these phrase cannot occur as axis slot fillers without the deictics as modifiers.

Manifestations

a:	ka:ranam	ce:ta	a:yana	ra:le:du
‘that’	‘reason’	‘by’	‘he’	‘come-did not’
‘He did not come because of that reason’				

da:ni valla/dva:ra: ne:nu e:mi nirnayintsale:du
 'that - by/through' 'I' 'anything' 'decide-did not'
 'Because of that I did not decide anything'

NOTES

1. It should be noted that *-dva:ra:* and *-ni/-nu batti* do not occur with *andu*, *indu* and *endu*.

2. *patti* is the past participle of *pattu-* 'catch'. When this is used as a relator it gives the meaning of 'taking into consideration'. Since *patti* is a verbal form and the preceding noun phrase or pronoun is the direct object of this verb, or the object that is 'taken into consideration' by this verb the accusative marker *-ni/-nu* is added to the axis slot filler.

-batti (<*patti*) is also added to verbal infinitives as *ra:batti*, *po:batti*, *tinabatti*, *tsu:dabatti*, etc. But these constructions do not come under A-R phrases though they are inferentials as they are compound verbal forms and come under verb phrases. But when it occurs with *ka:-* the infinitive form of *au-* 'become' it acts as a sentence connector. It connects two sentences or clauses. The second sentence that follows *ka:batti* 'therefore', must be the inference drawn from the first.

a:me adigindi ka:batti ne:nu icca:nu
 'she' 'asked-she' 'therefore' 'I' 'gave-I'
 'Since she asked, I gave'

3. When the relators are added to *andu*, *indu* and *endu*, the constructions take the preceding sentences or clauses as the basis for the inference and there is no evidence or reference provided in the sentences or clauses in which they occur. But in other cases - *i* in the case of noun phrases and the pronominal forms *da:ni*, *di:ni* and *de:ni* the axis slot fillers represent the matter in the preceding sentence or clause from which the inference is drawn.

XIII. BENEFACTIVE ADVERBIALS

The axis slot is filled by nouns, noun phrases, pronouns and gerunds. The relator slot is filled by *-ko:sam/-koraku* and *-ku/-ki*.

Benefactives indicate 'for' or 'for the benefit of' somebody or something else. The beneficiary indicated by a benefactive phrase is decided depending on the transitivity or the intransitivity of the main verb in the sentence. If the verb in the sentence is transitive the beneficiary is the axis-slot filling noun or noun phrase or pronoun.

ne:nu a:yana ko:sam tecca:nu
 'I' 'he - for' 'brought-I'
 'I brought for him'

On the other hand, if the verb is intransitive the beneficiary is either the axis slot filling noun or noun phrase or pronoun to which the marker is added, or the subject of the action of the verb.

ne:nu a:yana ko:sam tecca:nu
 ‘I ‘he - for’ ‘brought - I’
 ‘I brought for him’

In the above sentence the beneficiary can be either ne:nu or a:yana.

In the case of *-ku/-ki*, intransitive verb generally does not occur, and so this distinction does not arise though rarely sentences with intransitive verbs do occur.

da:niki a:sapadavaddu
 ‘that-to’ ‘desire-do not’
 ‘You don’t hope to get it’

When the benefactive markers are added to gerundals, the system is different, and even in the case of *-ku/-ki* also both transitive and intransitive verbs occur. The relationship between the verb in the gerundal form and the main verb is as follows.

TABLE 6.1
 GERUND AND MAIN VERB - RELATION MATRIX

GERUND \ MAIN VERB	Transitive	Intransitive
	Transitive	x
Intransitive	-	x

When the benefactive marker is added to the gerunds the beneficiary of the action of the gerund is either the subject of the main verb or somebody/something else either including or excluding the subject of the main verb, if the main verb is transitive.

tinatam ko:sam tecca:nu
 ‘eating’ ‘for’ ‘brought-I’
 ‘I brought for eating’

Sentence above indicates that ‘eating’ may be by the subject of the main verb alone or somebody/something else, or both the subject and somebody/something else.

On the other hand, if the main verb is intransitive, the beneficiary of the action of the verb in the gerund is clearly the subject of the main verb.

tinatam ko:sam vacca:nu
 ‘eating’ ‘for’ ‘came-I’
 ‘I came for eating’

Sentence above indicates that ‘eating’ is only by the subject of the main verb and nobody else.

Manifestations

(a) With Nouns/Noun Phrases/Pronouns

Relators

-ko:sam/-koraku and -ku/-ki

-ku/-ki mostly occurs with transitive verbs. It also occurs with intransitives more frequently when the axis slot filler - the noun or noun phrase or pronoun to which it is added is non-human, and less frequently when it is human.

(i) With Transitive Verbs

ravi ko:sam/koraku/ki tecca:nu i pustakam
 ‘Ravi’ ‘for’ ‘to’ ‘brought-I’ ‘this’ ‘book’
 ‘I brought this book for Ravi’

(ii) With Intransitive Verbs

mi: na:nna ko:sam/koraku vacca:nu ne:nu
 ‘your father’ ‘for’ ‘came-I’ ‘I’
 ‘I came for your father’
 a:meku a:sapadaveddu
 ‘her-to’ ‘desire-do not’
 ‘Do not hope to get her’

ne:nu pu:jaku vellaenu
 'I' 'worship-to' 'went-I'
 'I went for worship'

(b) With Gerunds

Relators

-ko:sam/-koraku and -ku/-ki

(i) With Transitive Verbs

tsadavatam ko:sam/tsadavata:niki ne:nu pustakam
 'reading -for' 'I' 'book'
 ti:sukonna:nu
 'took-I'
 'I took the book for reading'

(ii) With Intransitive Verbs

va:du tinatamko:sam/tinata:niki vacca:du
 'he' 'eating-for' 'came-he'
 'He came for eating'

As discussed under VII Purpose Adverbials, here also *ai* 'having become' can be suffixed to the relators making them *-ko:samai/-korakai* and *-kai*.

ne:nu pu:ja ko:samai/kai vellaenu
 'I' 'worship-for' 'went-I'
 'I went for worship'

XIV. EXCHANGE ADVERBIALS

The axis slot of an exchange adverbial phrase is filled either by a noun or a noun phrase or a pronoun or a gerund. The relator slot is filled by the word *badulu* with or without the dative case marker *-ku/-ki* preceding it. The 'exchanging - character' of the phrase is decided by the relator and not by the axis slot filler.

Manifestations

ra:mayya badulu/ra:mayyaku badulu evaru vacca:ru
 'Ramaiah - to - in exchange' 'who' 'came-they'
 'Who came in the place of Ramaiah?'

atani badulu/ataniki badulu ne:nu vacca:nu

‘him - to - in exchange’ ‘I’ ‘came-I’

‘I came instead of him’

tinatam badulu/tinata:niki badulu ta:gutunna:ru va:llu

‘eating - instead of’ ‘drinking-they’ ‘they’

‘They are drinking instead of eating’

6.5 DISTRIBUTION OF ADVERBIAL PHRASES

The adverbial phrases fill the peripheral slots of time, manner, place, direction, benefaction, instrument, association, etc., that modify the verbs.

ra:mayya mellaga: vacca:du (Manner)

‘Ramaiah’ ‘slowly’ ‘came-he’

‘Ramaiah came slowly’

si:tamma ninna vellindi (Time)

‘Sitamma’ ‘yesterday’ ‘went-she’

‘Sitamma went yesterday’

pillalu gadilo: ku:rtsonna:ru (Place)

‘children’ ‘room-in’ ‘sat - they’

‘The children sat in the room’

gangayya kaensaruto: tsacca:du (Reason)

‘Gangayya’ ‘cancer-with’ ‘died-he’

‘Gangayya died with cancer’

The adverbial phrases also fill complement slots in stative clauses.

sauda:mini ati mano:haranga: na:tyam ce:sindi

‘Saudamini’ ‘very beautifully’ ‘dance’ ‘did-she’

‘Saudamini danced in a very impressing manner’

ninna udayam ma:mayya dhilli:ki

‘yesterday’ ‘morning’ ‘maternal-uncle’ ‘Delhi-to’

vellae:du

‘went-he’

‘My maternal uncle went to Delhi yesterday in the morning’

A study of the Structure of Telugu Phrases

maisu:rulo: vividha

‘Mysore-in’ ‘different’

ne:rpabadutunna:yi

‘being taught - they’

‘Different Indian languages are being taught in Mysore’

Adverb Phrase

bha:rati:ya bha:salu

‘Indian - languages’