6. Adverbs

6.1 Function

Jameld adverbs can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence:

tem less jister	they left yesterday
et jist mol t͡ʂohn	it is very beautiful
e drïf té naw	he drives too quickly
nanförtunlauk ven ave na fruktkohk	unfortunately we have no fruitcake

Adverbs do not inflect (change) according to the gender or number of what they describe.

Adverbs can be categorised according to their function; examples follow:

- adverbs of time

biraft, intekort	soon
jexdäi	today
tisks	occasionally

- adverbs of place

eri, erid	here
leri, lerid	there
nëir	near

- adverbs of manner

wel	well
lauk	like

- adverbs of intensity/degree

mol, riyn	very
tağé	enough

- adverbs of doubt

petst͡ʂé, t͡ʂé	maybe
sïdit͡ʂënlauk	probably

- adverbs of negation

nau	no

nazë	never

- adverbs of affirmation

jey, sï	yes
werkilauk, zowér	really

- adverbs of exclusion

veln	only
blét	hardly

- adverbs of interrogation (see also 4.8 INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS)

au?	where?
wau?	how?
wen?	when?

6.2 Derivation from adjectives

Adverbs can be formed from many adjectives using the suffix *-ǧa*:

naw	quick
nawǧa	quickly

However, this usage is now considered rather formal; normally the adjective would be used unchanged as an adverb:

e drïf nawǧa	) he drives quickly
e drïf naw	)

6.3 Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives used as adverbs are formed with the suffixes *-o* and *-üt* respectively.

e drïf nawo as ime	he drives more quickly than me
es drïf nawüt	she is the fastest driver (lit. she drives fastest)

6.4 Both, as well as, all of

The Jameld equivalent of "both", *béda*, can only apply to two alternatives, thus:

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E mast te kohk und te knots béda.	He ate both the cake and the bun (lit. he ate the cake and the bun both)

Robin Curtis wä Lt. Saavik int Star Trek III *und* IV *béda.*	Robin Curtis was Lt. Saavik in both *Star Trek III* and *IV.*

It is a curiosity of *béda* that it appears <u>after</u> the alternatives.

(NB: Another way to express this would be to use the conjunction *zowel*:

E mast te kohk zowel te knots.	He ate both the cake and the bun.
Robin Curtis wä Lt. Saavik int Star Trek III *zowel* IV*.*	Robin Curtis was Lt. Saavik in both *Star Trek III* and *IV.*)

If there are three or more alternatives, *zoäl* must be employed, in the sense of "all of the following":

E mast zoäl te kohk, te knots und te kohkja.	He ate the cake, the bun and the biscuit.
Lt. Saavik wä int zoäl Star Trek II, III *und* IV*.*	Lt. Saavik appeared in *Star Trek II, III* and *IV.*

Zoäl could be omitted in both cases here, but its presence emphasises that we are talking about excess, continuation, etc. (as "both" would).

6.5 Here, there and everywhere

The Jameld words for "here" and "there", *eri* and *leri*, have variant forms when they precede a vowel, i.e. *erid* and *lerid* respectively. For example:

eri temt ist	here they are
erid et jist	here it is

This behaviour can also be seen in the compound adverbs they form:

eri(d) + ot → eridot	from here, hence
leri(d) + ot → leridot	from there, thence
eri(d) + ï → eridï	to here, hither
leri(d) + ï → leridï	to there, thither
eri + met → erimet	herewith
leri + jem → lerijem	on the other hand
leri(d) + ohn → leridohn	on there, thereon

The *leri(d)-* adverbs can also have the meanings "to/from/on it" and "to/from/on which":

leribi	next to it, next to which
leridohn	on it, on which
lerisüb	under it, under which

The following compound adverbs based on *au* ("where") exist:

ansau	anywhere, somewhere
n'ansau	nowhere
ëdau	elsewhere, somewhere else
oberau	everywhere, throughout
yüéau	anywhere

6.6 Adverbs of time and the -*s* suffix

Many adverbs of time have the ending -*s*, usually as a contraction of *t͡südas* ("times"). Often this indicates repetition:

aunts		once, sometime
tïs		twice
threns		thrice
vours		four times
fëfs	*fëfe t͡südas*	five times
wëths	*wëth t͡südas*	many times

Repetition is not the only meaning, however, as can be seen from the list below, which is not necessarily exhaustive. Note that in some cases there is only a short form, or only a long form.

äls	*ält͡südas*	all the time, constantly
—	*anst͡südas*	sometimes
biraft(s)	—	soon
—	*bit͡südas*	betimes, in good time
däis	*däit͡südas*	in the daytime
delets	—	recently
ëds	*ëdt͡südas*	at some other time
mosts	*mostt͡südas*	mainly, usually, mostly
nins	*nint͡südas*	at night
sems	*semt͡südas*	simultaneously, at the same time
—	*test͡südas*	then, at that time
tisks	*tiskt͡südas*	occasionally, sometimes

vors	*vortʃüdas*	previously
vorvors	*int vorvori tʃüdas*	formerly, in times past

6.7 Emphatic adverbs

Certain adverbs, notably *sï* and *na*, convey special emphasis. Consider the following example pairs of expressions, with and without emphasis:

me känne was'st drüchi	I know what's right
me känne sï was'st drüchi	I do know what's right
m'aa	I did
m'aa sï	I did indeed
e willon säiren iet	he would say that
e willon sï säiren iet	he <u>would</u> say that, wouldn't he?
me na känne	I don't know
me känne na	I really don't know
e na woh huen te muth	he would not shut up
e woh na huen te muth	he just would not shut up

The third and fifth examples above illustrate that these emphatic adverbs come after the auxiliary verb if there is one, not after the infinitive. In this respect these emphatic adverbs differ in use from normal adverbial usage (see 9.1 MAIN CLAUSES).

Note also that the emphatic *na* (examples four and five above) is not additional to the *na* for negation; rather, there remains just the one *na*, but it moves after the verb.