

6. Adverbs

6.1 Function

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

<i>tem less jister</i>	they left yesterday
<i>et jist mol tsohn</i>	it is very beautiful
<i>e drif té naw</i>	he drives too quickly
<i>nanförtunlauh ven ave na fruktkohk</i>	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
lauh like
- adverbs of intensity/degree
mol, riyh very
tağé enough
- adverbs of doubt
petsṣṣé, ṣṣé maybe
sīditsēnlauh 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 *-ğ̃a*:

naw quick
nawğ̃a quickly

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

e drif nawğ̃a) he drives quickly
e drif naw)

6.3 Comparatives and superlatives

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

e drif nawo as ime he drives more quickly than me
es drif 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:

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

It is a curiosity of *béda* that it appears after 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 Robin Curtis was Lt. Saavik in both
Star Trek III zowel IV. *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 He ate the cake, the bun and the
te kohkja. biscuit.
Lt. Saavik wä int zoäl Star Trek Lt. Saavik appeared in *Star Trek*
II, III und IV. *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) + i → *eridi* to here, hither
leri(d) + i → *leridi* to there, thither
eri + met → *erimet* herewith
leri + jem → *lerijem* on the other hand
eri(d) + ohn → *leridohn* on there, thereon

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

<i>leribi</i>	next to it, next to which
<i>leridohn</i>	on it, on which
<i>lerisüb</i>	under it, under which

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

<i>ansau</i>	anywhere, somewhere
<i>n’ansau</i>	nowhere
<i>ëdau</i>	elsewhere, somewhere else
<i>oberau</i>	everywhere, throughout
<i>yüéau</i>	anywhere

6.6 Adverbs of time and the -s suffix

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

<i>aunts</i>		once, sometime
<i>tīs</i>		twice
<i>threns</i>		thrice
<i>vours</i>		four times
<i>fëfs</i>	<i>fëfe ṣüdas</i>	five times
<i>wëths</i>	<i>wëth ṣüdas</i>	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.

<i>äls</i>	<i>älṣüdas</i>	all the time, constantly
—	<i>ansṣüdas</i>	sometimes
<i>biraft(s)</i>	—	soon
—	<i>biṣüdas</i>	betimes, in good time
<i>däis</i>	<i>däiṣüdas</i>	in the daytime
<i>delets</i>	—	recently
<i>ëds</i>	<i>ëdṣüdas</i>	at some other time
<i>mosts</i>	<i>mostṣüdas</i>	mainly, usually, mostly
<i>nins</i>	<i>ninṣüdas</i>	at night
<i>sems</i>	<i>semṣüdas</i>	simultaneously, at the same time
—	<i>tesṣüdas</i>	then, at that time
<i>tisks</i>	<i>tiskṣüdas</i>	occasionally, sometimes

<i>vors</i>	<i>vorʃsüdas</i>	previously
<i>vorvors</i>	<i>int vorvori ʃsüdas</i>	formerly, in times past

6.7 Emphatic adverbs

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

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