

### Imperfect tense

It is formed by the present verbal participle followed by the past auxiliary.

/ta: k -ai ma -s -e/	'I was walking'
/ta:k -ai siDa -t -enu/	'I was not walking'

### Perfect tense

It is formed by the perfect verbal participle followed by the future auxiliary.

/ta: k -a ma - φ -i/	'I have walked'
/ta: k -a siD - φ -enu/	'I have not walked'

### Plu-perfect tense

It is formed by the perfect verbal participle followed by the past auxiliary.

/ta:k -a ma-s-e/	'I had been walking'
/ta:k -a siDa -t -enu/	'I had not been walking'

### Adverb

Adverbs are formed from nouns used adverbially and from demonstrative and interrogative pronominal bases. Adverbs are either simple (mono-morphemic) or derived (periphrastic or multimorphemic).

#### Simple adverbs

Manner	/di:ri/	'slowly'	/DanDe/	'quickly'
Quantity	/aDa/	'only'	/dehe/	'much, very'
Time	/Da :u/	'afterwards'	/ra:si/	'yesterday'
Place	/aTu/	'near'	/ramma/	'upto'

#### Derived adverbs

These are formed by using demonstrative/interrogative particle and bound morpheme.

#### Demonstrative adverbs

/i- mba/	'here'	/e-mba/	'there'
/i- mba -ngi/	'hither'	/e-mba-ngi/	'thither'
/o-mba-ngi/	'thither'		

#### Interrogative adverbs

Manner	/a-na-Ri-ki/	'why'	/a-na-ki/	'why'
	/isingi/	'how'		
Quantity	/es-e/	'how much'	/es-oli /	'how many'
Time	/es-e -ko/	'when'	/es-e-ri-ve:la/	'when'
Place	/es-tava/	'when'	/es-tava-ni/	'where'

### Syntax

The arrangement of words in Kui sentences and the relationship between them are analysed below.

#### Arrangement of words in a sentence

Considerable diversity is allowed in the order of words used in a sentence so that hard and fast rules cannot be given. However, a few commonly used rules are stated below-

- (i) The predicate or finite and principal verb generally comes last.
- (ii) An infinite dependent on the finite verb generally immediately precedes it.

