

## **A Linguistic Study on the Adjectives and Adverbs (Keiyōshi) in Japanese and Sinhalese**

### **ABSTRACT**

The focus of this research is to conduct a linguistic analysis on the adjectives and adverbs (*Keiyōshi*) of the Sinhalese and Japanese languages. The adjectives of Japanese are divided as “i keiyōshi” and “Na keiyōshi”. When an “i” adjective is used with a noun, “i” adjectives can be made. If ‘i’ of the adjective at its primary form is deleted and instead ‘ku’ inserted, “i” adverbs can be made. Adjectives are divided as “i adjectives” and “Na adjectives”. Furthermore, adverbs too are divided as “i adverbs” and “Na adverbs”. In Sinhala they are divided as adjectives and adverbs. Adjectives in Sinhala are divided based on the task and meaning. Moreover, there are words which are always used as adjectives, adjectives made by adding suffixes and “*Thulya:dikarana*” and “*Bhinna:dikarana*” adjectives. The adverbs in Sinhala are divided into three as “*sa:dha:ranarthaya*”, “*thulya:rthaya*” and “*athishaya:rthaya*”. In this study these adverbs and adjectives are subjected to a comparative analysis. It was revealed that there are similarities and differences in adjectives and adverbs in both the Sinhala and Japanese languages.

**Keywords:** Adjectives, Adverbs, Japanese language, Sinhala language