We can define adverbs in Zaiwa as forms which precede the verb in terms of linear syntactic element order, and modify the meaning of the main verb, as if to answer the question of how the situation denoted by the main verb is realised or effectuated. The Zaiwa forms that answer the questions of where and when have been dealt with in Chapter 9 on nominal morphology.

The Zaiwa adverbs are in principle an infinite set of forms, many of which have clear verbal origins and may in other contexts also occur as verbs. Some others may also occur as nouns or pronouns. The first sections of this chapter, listed directly below in alphabetical order, discuss the Zaiwa adverbs that do not occur as nominals or verbs. Also included are the negative prefix $<a^1->$ (NEG), in Section 16.2, and the prohibitive prefix $<ke^5-\sim he^5->$ (PHB), in Section 16.4. Section 16.3 discusses the adverb $<a^{35}-\sim ai^{35}->$ ‘not go (away/down) and do V’, which is a contraction of the negative prefix $<a^1->$ and the reduced allomorph $<i^5->$ of the verb $<i^5-\sim ye^{31}->$ ‘go (away/down)’.

16.2 Negation in Zaiwa; the negative prefix $<a^1->$
16.3 The adverb $<a^{35}-\sim ai^{35}->$ ‘not go (away/down) and do V’
16.4 The prohibitive prefix $<ke^{5}-\sim he^{5}>$
16.5 The adverb $<a^{luq}^{1}syoi^{31}>$ ‘almost’
16.6 The adverb variants $<a^{1}gon^{11}>, <me^{5}gon^{11}>, and <be^{5}gon^{11}>$ ‘casually, carelessly, abominably, like a rascal’
16.7 The adverb $<bau^{35}>$ ‘just’
16.8 The cooperative verb prefix $<be^1->$ ‘help’
16.9 The adverb $<ding^{11}sang^{55}>$ ‘deliberately’
16.10 The adverb $<du^{m}^{11}>$ ‘again’
16.11 The adverb $<dv^{ing}^{55}dv^{ing}^{55}>$ ‘categorically’
16.12 The morpheme $<dy^{e}^{31}>$ ‘too’ as an adverb and as an auxiliary
16.13 The adverb <hyem³¹> ‘how?’
16.14 The adverb <kyom¹¹> ‘all of it’
16.15 The contrastive prefix <le¹> ‘but’
16.16 The adverb <lvang⁵⁵> ‘even’
16.17 The adverb variants <rau³⁵> and <lau³⁵> ‘almost, soon, promptly’
16.18 The habitual adverb <lvaq⁵>
16.19 The adverb <le’go¹¹> ‘well’ and <tyep¹> ‘thoroughly’
16.20 The suffix variants <r¹¹>/<li¹¹>/<lye¹¹> ‘also’ (I): as adverbs
16.21 The suffix variants <r¹¹>/<li¹¹>/<lye¹¹> ‘also’ (II): as clause markers and conjunctions
16.22 The suffix variants <r¹¹>/<li¹¹>/<lye¹¹> ‘also’ (III): after items which are used in an indefinite way
16.23 The suffix variants <r¹¹>/<li¹¹>/<lye¹¹> ‘also’ (IV): reduplicated
16.24 The adverb <lvum³¹> ‘indiscriminately’
16.25 The adverb <nan³¹> ‘hard to’
16.26 The satisfactive morpheme <ram³⁵> ‘about enough’ and <gvyo⁵⁵> ‘about enough’
16.27 The manner adverb <rap⁵> ‘unfortunately’ and the ideophone <rap⁵> ‘dollop’
16.28 The definite adverb <rvoq⁵>
16.29 The adverbs <syayq¹> ‘possibly’ and <hoi⁵⁵> ‘maybe’
16.30 The attitudinal morpheme <sye³¹> ‘what a pity, shucks’
16.31 The morpheme <syeq¹> ‘au.contraire’
16.32 The limitative morpheme <ze¹ closest to za¹ closest to zaq¹> ‘only’
16.33 The allomorph <zaq¹> of the limitative morpheme <ze¹ closest to za¹ closest to zaq¹> as the compliative adverb
16.34 The adverb <zvyaï²> ‘all’
16.35 The adverb <zyaq¹> ‘rather’
16.36 The adverb <zyang³¹> ‘do V in passing’

Many Zaiwa adverbs can also occur as verbs. We can say that the latter type of adverbs in Zaiwa are basically verbal forms used in an adverbial function. Obviously, such adverbs are not finite in the clauses in which they occur, and they modify the meaning of the main verb. The latter group of adverbs in Zaiwa are semantically of great interest, since Zaiwa verbs systematically show what I should like to