

# Leksjon 30

## Noen sammenligninger: Blin, Tgre og Tgringa

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In this Lesson we shall see the degree to which some Blin words and verb patterns are related to the corresponding Tgre and Tgringa ones. Two important comparisons are made. (1) Some pronouns and (2) some verb patterns. I intentionally use the capitals of t in writing the words Tgre and Tgringa.

### 30.1 Personal pronouns (See Lessons 1 and 2).

The first person singular, I, has related forms in all three languages:

Blin: an

Tgre: ana

Tgringa: ane

Second person singular, you, is related in Blin and Tgre:

Second person singular, masculine: you

Blin: enti

Tgre: enta

Tgringa: nsKa

Second person singular, feminine: you

Blin: enti

Tgre: enti

Tgringa: nsKi

The third person is not related in all languages:

he = Blin: ni, Tgre: htu, Tgringa: nsu

she = Blin: nri, Tgre: hta, Tgringa: nsa

First person plural: we

Blin: yn, Tgre: Hna, Tgringa: nHna

Second person Plural, you, has the same form for both genders in Blin but has different forms in both Tgre and Tgringa:

Second person plural, masculine: you

Blin: entn, Tgre: entum, Tgringa: nsKatKum

Second person plural, feminine: you

Blin: entn, Tgre: entn, Tgringa: nsKatKn

Third person plural, they, is also the same for both genders in Blin but different in Tgre and Tgringa:

Third person plural, masculine: they

Blin: naw, Tgre: htom, Tgringa: nsatom

Third person plural, feminine: they

Blin: naw, Tgre: hten, Tgringa: hten

### 30. Verb patterns (See Lessons, 1, 2 and 8).

In a single sentence, we can know what the subject and object are without writing the (object forms of the pronoun) forms:

Example: an enkelekun = I love. We can omit the subject, an, and write: enkelekun = I love. When there is an object, we can also know from the verb what the object is.

Example. enkelekunki = I love you. The -ka which is attached to the verb shows that the one whom (direct object) I love is the second person, feminine. These forms are similar in all three languages, Blin, Tgre and Tgringa.

I love you (you, feminine): -ki

Blin: enkelkunki

Tgre: efeteki

Tgringa: efetweki ('fetweki)

I love you (you, masculine): -ka

Blin: enkelkunka

Tgre: efeteka

Tgringa: efetweka ('fetweka)

You love me (you, masculine)

Blin: enkeldekule

Tgre: tfeteni

Tgringa: tfetweni

You love me (you, feminine)

Blin: enkeldekule

Tgre: tfetini

Tgringa: tfeweni

In general, the verb-pattern is as follows:

For first person singular (me) the markers of object are shown at the end of each verb. he loves me:

Blin: -le (enkelekule)

Tgre: -ni (feteni)

tgringa: -ni (yfetweni)

For second person masculine, you, masculine, as object: the verb ends in -ka in all three languages. I love you:

Blin: -ka (enkelekunka)

Tgre: -ka (efeteka)

Tgringa: -ka (efetweka, or 'fetweka)

For second person, singular feminine, you, the object marker is -ki. I love you:

Blin: -ki (enkelekunki)

Tgre: -ki (efeteka)

Tgringa: -ki ('fetweka)

For third person singular masculine, him, the markers are different: you love him

Blin: -lu (enkeldekulu)

Tgre: -yo (tfetyo)

Tgringa: -wo (tfetwo)

Her: I love her

Blin: -la (enkelekunla)

Tgre: -ya (efetiya)

Tgringa: -wa (efetwa, or 'fetwa)

For first person plural (us) the marker is -na.

Blin: -na (enkelekuna, TeAmbekuna)

Tgre: -na (tfetyo, ezebTo)

Tgringa: -na (yfetwena, yharmena)

You (plural, masculine): I love you

Blin: -kum (enkelekunkum)

Tgre: -kum (efetekum)

Tgringa: -kum (efetwekum, or 'fetwekum)

You (plural, feminine): I love you

Blin: -kum (enkelunkum)

Tgre: -kn (efetekn)

Tgringa: -knm (efetwekn, or 'fetwekn)

Them (masculine): I love them

Blin: -lom (enkelekunlom)

Tgre: -om (efetyom)

Tgringa: -om (efetwom, or 'fetwom)

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NB: This is the last lesson: Some two or three songs will follow before the end of June. Thank you. ....