

Lesson 6

Plural Formation (II)

We continue illustrating the behaviour of nouns in forming plurals. There are not many nouns which belong to the following sections (given here as Rules) but we shall see examples in each group. In all of them, there is a change in either the middle or the last consonant.

Rule 6.1

Some nouns become plural by adding **ti** to the singular, with or without any consonant change. **Rule 6.2**

Many nouns that end in **b** or a syllable of **b** (**ba**, **bi**) drop the **b** or the syllable and add **f**, or **f'f**. Compare this with **aba**, **af** (water ditch, or well) in [Rule 5.2](#). **Rule 6.3**

Changes in middle or last consonant. **Rule 6.4**

Some nouns reduplicate the last syllable to form plurals. This applies especially to the parts of the body. Irregulars. There are also irregular nouns whose plurals do not have any relationship with the form of the singular noun. Most adjectives also follow the pattern of [Rule 5.1](#) in forming plurals, as in **bel'nga**, **bel'ng** (some, part). In [Lessons 5](#) and [6](#), we have tried to illustrate how nouns form the plural. Before looking on sentence patterns, we shall turn to a different topic in [Lesson 7](#), Greetings.

* (Awdi in tgrinya, wedna in tgre)

Singular	Plural	Meaning
gun'na	gur'nti	pot
werena	werenti	threshing ground*
l'ng'n	l'ng'nti	house

Singular	Plural	Meaning
wereba	weref	river
gib	gif'f	shield
qumba	qumf'f	nose
der'b	derf'f	road, way
atuba	tuf	churn
ar'b	arf'f	grave
Areb	Aref	blind
bamba	bamfi (bi),	a kind of tree

Singular	Plural	Meaning
Awed	Awes	foolish
leKen	leken	wound
e'Kr	e'kl	father
shab'r	shaf't	leather rope

Singular	Plural	Meaning
an	an'n	grandfather
gesh	gesh'sh	face
I'l	Il'l	eye
qaf	qaf'f	bark
seg	seg'g	plateau
j'l	jl'l	intestine
luk	lukuk	leg
f'k	f'k'k	joints
nash	nash'sh	bone
ungui	ungug(k)	breast
kes	kes's	shoulder
s'r	sr'r, sl'l	root, veins
sanqi	sanq'q	liver
bskwi	bskukw	kidney