

## PLURAL FORM AND DUALITY

Raahubaat yasar,

Bi Nuwapuyee, there are **suffixes** (a \*morpheme added at the end of a word to form a derivative, e.g., *-ation, -fy, -ing, -itis*.) we use to indicate two or more things or persons.

The suffix "**-aat**" is used when speaking of **more than 2 THINGS**.

**Ex.** Safah-**aat** "*Books*"

The suffix "**-u**" is used when speaking of **more than 2 HUMANS**.

**Ex.** Zamaltat-**u** "*Sisters*"

The suffix "**-twy**" is used when speaking of **duality, TWO**.

**Ex1.** Kharad-**twy** "*Two Children*" **Note: when using "twy" the duality is overstood. There is no need to use "athu" which is our numeric word for two.**

**Ex2.** Fagan-**twy** "*Two Cups*"

**Note: -U is also used in some instances to make a contraction of a word with "is".**

**Ex.** Pafef kawun "*That is*"

**Contracted form:** Pafef-**u** "*That's*"

However, -U nor -Aat **are not used to simply add an "S" to a word** as we do bi Engeleze.

**Incorrect use** of -U is "Hamus-u". **Hamus** means "*Go*". You do NOT add -U to create "Goes", you simply use "Hamus" and the context of your statement makes the "S" overstood.

**Ex.** An-huu **hamus** layeh paa parar kaleli najam zamut. "She goes to the temple every solar day (Saturday)."

**Zhakur** "*Remember*", when speaking of **ONLY 2**, use **-twy**, **more than 2**, use **-U** or **-Aat** according to whether you are referring to **THINGS** (*-aat*) or **PERSONS** (*-u*).

**Note that "-Twy" can be used for persons AND things.**

\*Morpheme: a meaningful morphological unit of a language that cannot be further divided (e.g., *in, come, -ing*, forming *incoming* ).a morphological element considered with respect to its functional relations in a linguistic system.