

Nouns

Teaching Units:

1. Gender of nouns.
2. Singular and plural.
3. Oblique forms.
4. Case suffixes.
5. Intransitive verb **as** [*be*]

Read the following text:

Hanv Edwin Colaço. [*I am Edwin Colaço.*]

He møjje put. [*These are my sons.*]

Ho møjzo mhalgøddo put. [*This is my eldest son.*]

Møjzo eklo put dôtôrki xikta. [*My one son is studying medicine.*]

Dusro put inznêrki kôrta. [*Second son is doing engineering.*]

Tisro put xêti xikta. [*Third son is studying agriculture.*]

Maka têgi dhuvô. [*I have three daughters.*]

Pøyli madr, dusri ttiçhør ani tisri M.A. kôrta. [*The first one is a nun, the second is a teacher and the third one is studying M.A.*]

Hanv ani møjji ghørkarn Helen xetkaram. [*My wife Helen and me are farmers.*]

Ami xetant bhat, ani bhajyô laytanv. [*We grow in the field paddy and vegetables.*]

Amgêr gayô, mhøxi, bôkddyô, kunkddam asat. [*At our home we have cows, she-buffaloes, she-goats, and fowls.*]

Tungêr kônbyô kitlyô ani konbe kitle? [*At your home how many hens and roosters do you have?*]

Dha kônbyô ani dôn konbe asat. [*We have ten hens and two roosters.*]

Bôkddyô kitlyô asat? [*How many she-goats do you have?*]

Att asat. [*We have eight.*]

Padde, bokdde nant? [*Don't you have bulls and he-goats?*]

Padde nant, punn dôn bokdde asat. [*We don't have bulls, but we have two he-goats.*]

Bokddyanchô røng køslo? [*What is the colour of the he-goats?*]

Êk kallo ani dusro misøll røngacho. [*One is black and the other is of mixed colour.*]

Bokddyanchô røng køslo? [*What is the colour of she-goats?*]

Panch kallyô ani tin misøll rønganchyô. [*Five are of black and three are of mixed colours.*]

Bødkam kitlim asat? [*How many ducks do you have?*]

Ekuch dhøvem bødøk asa. [*We have only one white duck.*]

Tantyam tumi kitem kørtat? [*What do you with eggs?*]

Thôddim ami khatanv ani urlølim viktanv. [*A few we consume and the rest we sell.*]

Tumgêr føllançe ruk, zhaddam nant? [*Don't you have fruit bearing trees and plants?*]

Madd, anbyaçe, pønnsaçe, çhikvaçe, popayêche ruk, kaji, kêlli, pêri, ani antêri asat. [*Coconut, mango, jackfruit, sapota, papaya, cashew, banana, guava and custard apple trees are there.*]

Tumi azun xêti kørtat ani vêvêglllyô môn'zati pôstat dekhun tumkam møjim pørbim. [*You still do farming and rearing different animals, therefore my congratulations to you.*]

Tumkany Dêv børem kørum. [*We too thank you.*]

Vøchun yêtam. [*Bye.*]

Vøchun yêyat. [*Bye.*]

Grammar Points:

Singular, Plural, and Oblique Forms of Nouns and Case Suffixes

Konknni nouns could be classified into three genders, namely, masculine [*m*], feminine [*f*], and neuter [*nt*]. The nominative forms in a sentence remain unchanged. The other forms of nouns are derived by adding endings or suffixes. These suffixes are added to the oblique forms. For example, the noun **put** [*son*] has **puta-** as its singular oblique to which if we add the suffix **-k** we get the word **putak** meaning [*to the son*]. The plural oblique is **putan-** and by adding **-k** suffix we get **putank** [*to the sons*].

In the following table nouns are classified under genders. The first column gives the ending of a noun. **-c#** means a noun ending in a consonant, **-a#** means noun ending in **-a**, and so forth.

A. Masculine gender:

Nominative forms			Oblique forms		
Endings	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Meaning
-c#	put	put	puta-	putan-	<i>son</i>
	pønnøs	pønnøs	pønnsa-	pønnsan-	<i>jackfruit</i>
	kapus	---	kapsa-	---	<i>cotton</i>
	undir	undir	undra-	undran-	<i>rat</i>
	mønis	mønis	møn'xa-	møn'xan-	<i>human being</i>
	dêr	der	dera-	deran-	<i>husband's brother</i>
	pødêr	pøder	pødera-	pøderan-	<i>baker</i>
	sørôp	sørop	sørpa-	sørpan-	<i>snake, cobra</i>
	rêndêr	render	rendera-	renderan-	<i>toddy tapper</i>
	chôr	chor	chora-	choran-	<i>thief</i>
	dôngør	dongør	dongra-	dongran-	<i>hill</i>
	pay	pay	pay-	---	<i>father</i>
	pany	pany	panya-	panyan-	<i>leg</i>
	bapuy	bapuy	bapay-	bapany-	<i>father</i>
avaz*	avaz	avaza-	avazan-	<i>sound</i>	
-a#	raza	raza	raza-	razan-	<i>king</i>
-i#	dudi	dudi	dudya-	dudya-	<i>pumpkin</i>
	padri**	padri	padri-	padrin-	<i>catholic priest</i>
-u#	natu	natu	natva-	natvan-	<i>grandson</i>
	guru***	guru	guru-	gurun-	<i>teacher</i>
-o#	ghoddo	ghodde	ghoddy-	ghoddyan-	<i>horse</i>

*A few other words of this category are **apar** [*pen nib*], **pørvøt** [*mountain*], **vixøy** [*subject*], **manay** [*labourer*]

** A few other words of this category are **ødhipøti** [*king, boss*], **køvi** [*poet*], **senapøti** [*commander*], **raxtrpøti** [*president of a country*], **mêstri** [*teacher*].

*** A few other words of this category are **dhatu** [*metal*], **sadhu** [*sage*], **ddaku** [*dacoit*]

B. Feminine gender:

Nominative forms			Oblique forms			
Endings	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Meaning	
-c#	rat	rati	rati-	ratin-	<i>night</i>	
	ras	raxi	raxi-	raxin-	<i>heap</i>	
	kêll*	kêlli	kêlli-	kêllin-	<i>banana tree</i>	
	pøngøt	pøngti	pøngti-	pøngtin-	<i>people sitting in a row for a meal</i>	
	vatt	vattô	vattê-	vattan-	<i>way</i>	
	khøbør	khøbrô	khøbrê-	khøbran-	<i>news</i>	
	kôgull	kôgllô	kôgllê-	kôgllan-	<i>cuckoo</i>	
	pett**	pêttô	pêttê-	pettan-	<i>box</i>	
	avøy***	avøyô	avøy-	avøyän-	<i>mother</i>	
	vøst	vøstu	vøstu-	vøstun-	<i>thing</i>	
čhav	--	čhayê-	---	<i>tea</i>		
-a#	xalla	xalla	xallê-	xallän-	<i>school</i>	
	čha	--	čhayê-	--	<i>tea</i>	
-i#	cvcv	bøddi****	bøddyô	bøddyê-	bøddyan-	<i>stick</i>
	cv	bi	biyô	biyê-	biyan-	<i>seed</i>
	cvccv	søtri*****	søtryô	søtrê-	søtryän-	<i>umbrella</i>
	cvcvcv	nixanni	nixannyô	nixannê-	nixannyän-	<i>symbol</i>
	cvcv	chøli*****	chøliyô	chøliyê-	chøliyan-	<i>girl</i>
-u#	tallu	tallvô	tallvê-	tallvan-	<i>crown of head</i>	

*A few other words of this category are **kêk** [cake], **pêdd** [hilsa fish], **pêddd** [oil cake], **dêk** [example]

** A few other words of this category are **pez** [porridge], **deg** [edge], **mer** [boundary]

*** A few other words of this category are **many** [mother] **bany** [well], **nhony** [river], **vony** [fence]

**** This is the normal pattern for words ending in -i#. A few other words of this category are **køddi** [curry], **tøpi** [cap], **bøxi** [plate], **viddi** [country cigar]

***** A few other words of this category are **bhakri** [chapati], **chakri** [work] **savlli** [shadow], **bøkddi** [she-goat], **bhônviddi** [tour], **dantønni** [comb], **divalli** [Diwali].

***** In Konknni we have a number of feminine nouns ending in -i#, which have the same oblique plural form as the masculine oblique plural form. To avoid this ambiguity, I have retained the final -i for feminine nouns of **chøli** pattern and added respective suffixes. E.g. **chøli** and **chølo**. They both have the same oblique form **chølyan-**. In my system this ambiguity is removed. **chøliyan-** [oblique form for girls] and **chølyan-** [oblique form for boys]. A few other words of this category are **gaddi** [cart], **khandi** [twig], **kønni** [granule], **kølli** [small bud], **kantti** [thorny plant], **khøddi** [gravel].

C. Neuter gender:

Nominative forms			Oblique forms		
Endings	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Meaning
-c#	ghør	ghøram	ghøra-	ghøran-	<i>house</i>
	zambøll	zambllam	zamblla-	zambllan-	<i>blue berry</i>
	kuler*	kuleram	kulera-	kuleran-	<i>spoon</i>
-i#	lønni	---	lønnya-	---	<i>butter</i>
-im#	tantim	tantyam	tantya-	tantyan-	<i>egg</i>
-u#	dhônnu	dhônnavam	dhônnav-	dhônnavan-	<i>bow</i>
-um#	chêddum**	chêddvam	chêddva-	chêddvan-	<i>girl</i>
	pôrsum***	porsam	porsa-	porsan-	<i>garden</i>
-em#	kellem	kêllim	kellya-	kellyan-	<i>banana</i>

*A few other words of this category are **bidar** [place of stay], **zønel** [window], **gøvet** [drawer], **iskol** [school]. **kødel** [chair], **pustøk** [book]

** (cvcv/cv) pattern words come under this category. A few other words of this category are **tarum** [ship], **mêrum** [deer], **rum** [pustule].

*** (cvccv) pattern words come under this category. A few other words of this category are **vasrum** [calf] **mhøsrum** [buffalo calf], **mênddrum** [lamb of sheep]

Case suffixes:

Except the nominative case, in deriving the different cases of nouns case suffixes are placed after the oblique form. Similarly, the postpositions which are treated later on are to be placed after the oblique form. The following table gives case suffixes for nouns.

Case	Singular	Plural
Accusative/ Dative	-k [<i>to</i>]	-k
Agent/ Instrumental	-n [<i>by</i>]	-ni
Locative: 1	-nt (<i>in</i>)	-ni
Locative: 2	r/ -chêr [<i>on</i>]	-chêr
Locative: 3	-gêr [<i>at</i>]	-gêr
Ablative	-sun [<i>from</i>]	-sun
Vocative	--	-nô
Possessive	-cho/ čhi/ čhem [<i>of</i>]	-cho/čhi/čhem
	-čhe/čhyô/chim	-čhe/čhyô/chim
	-lo/li/lem	-lo/li/lem
	-le/lyô/lim	-le/lyô/lim
	-gelo/gêli/gelem	-gelo/gêli/gelem
	-gele/gêlyô/gêlim	-gele/gêlyô/gêlim
	-vêr [<i>on</i>]	-vêr [<i>on</i>]

Grammar points:

- (a) **-cho, -čhi, -čhem...** (b) **-lo, -li, -lem...** (c) **-gelo, -gêli, -gelem...** are all suffixes added after the oblique forms of nouns. They turn the nouns into declinable adjectives.
- (a) **-cho, -čhi, -čhem...** can be used with all types of nouns, e.g. **rukacho khando** [*branch of a tree*], **rukačhi bôddi** [*twig of a tree*], **rukačhem pan** [*leaf of a tree*].
 (b) **-lo, -li, -lem** are not used much in Catholic Konknni of Goa (CKC). Even when it is used in CKC, it is used with nouns denoting names of persons, e.g. **bhattkaralo paddo** [*landlord's bull*], **bhattkarali bôkddi** [*landlord's she-goat*], **bhattkaralem ghør** [*landlord's house*].

(c) **-gelo, -gêli, -gelem** have the meaning of “belonging to the household of”, e.g. **Pedrugelem bhatt** [*property belonging to Pedru’s household*]. **Pedruçhem bhatt** [*Pedru’s property*].

3. -vêr is used to denote date, e.g. **Tumi amgêr Junachê panchvêr yêyat.** [*You come to our home on fifth of June.*]

Exercise: A

Learn the plural forms of the following feminine nouns of rat pattern.

Singular	Plural
antêr [<i>custard apple tree</i>]	antêri
bhøynn [<i>sister</i>]	bhøynni
bôr [<i>jujube tree</i>]	bôri
chal [<i>habit</i>]	chali
çhit [<i>letter</i>]	çhitti
chuk [<i>error</i>]	chuki
fatt [<i>back</i>]	fatti
fôdd [<i>a piece of cooked vegetable</i>]	fôddi
gøzal [<i>news</i>]	gøzali
imaz [<i>statue</i>]	imaji
kapôt [<i>raincoat</i>]	kapôti
kat [<i>skin</i>]	kati
katør [<i>scissors</i>]	katri
kayl [<i>frying pan</i>]	kayli
khatt [<i>cot</i>]	khatti
khêtt [<i>congestion</i>]	khêtti
khônpi [<i>hut</i>]	khônpi
kudd [<i>body</i>]	kuddi
kus [<i>side</i>]	kuxi
madr [<i>nun</i>]	madri
nurs [<i>nurse</i>]	nørxi
sall [<i>porcupine</i>]	salli
tikett [<i>ticket</i>]	tikêtti
vat [<i>candle</i>]	vati
zat [<i>caste</i>]	zati
zhør [<i>stream</i>]	zhøri
zømat [<i>meeting</i>]	zømati

Exercise: B

Learn the plural forms of the following feminine nouns of vatt pattern.

Singular	Plural
angvønn [<i>vow</i>]	angvønnô
bag [<i>garden</i>]	bagô
bayl [<i>wife</i>]	baylô
bhas [<i>language</i>]	bhasô
bob [<i>shout</i>]	bôbô
dhuv [<i>daughter</i>]	dhuvo
gay [<i>cow</i>]	gayô
igørz [<i>church</i>]	igørzô
jib [<i>tongue</i>]	jibô
khontt [<i>heel</i>]	khônttô
mall [<i>garland</i>]	mallô
mav [<i>scar</i>]	mavô
mirsang [<i>chilly</i>]	mirsangô
muy [<i>ant</i>]	muyô
pett [<i>box</i>]	pêtto
popay [<i>papaya</i>]	popayô
pørøb [<i>feast</i>]	pørbô
sang [<i>bean</i>]	sangô
sønvøy [<i>habbit</i>]	sønvøyô
sun [<i>daughter-in-law</i>]	sunô
tarik [<i>date</i>]	tarkô
vêll [<i>seashore</i>]	vêllô
vhann [<i>slipper</i>]	vhannô
xir [<i>slice</i>]	xirô
yêvzønn [<i>plan</i>]	yêvzønnô
zap [<i>answer</i>]	zapô

Exercise: C

Learn the plural forms of the following feminine nouns of **chøli** pattern.

Nominative forms		Oblique forms		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Meaning
ddøbi	ddøbiyô	ddøbiyê-	ddøbiyan-	<i>small box</i>
falli	falliyô	falliyê-	falliyan-	<i>swathing band</i>
gaddi	gaddiyô	gaddiyê-	gaddiyan-	<i>cart</i>
handdi	handdiyô	handdiyê-	handdiyan-	<i>vessel</i>
kantti	kanttiyô	kanttiyê-	kanttiyan-	<i>thistle</i>
khandi	khandiyê	khandiyê-	khandiyan-	<i>twig</i>
khilli	khilliyô	khilliyê-	khilliyan-	<i>latch</i>
khøddi	khøddiyô	khøddiyê-	khøddiyan-	<i>gravel</i>
khubi	khubiyô	khubiyê-	khubiyan-	<i>small clam</i>
khuntti	khunttiyô	khunttiyê-	khunttiyan-	<i>small picket</i>
køddi	køddiyô	køddiyê	køddiyan-	<i>curry</i>
kølli	kølliyô	kølliyê-	kølliyan-	<i>small bud</i>
kønni	kønnyô	kønnyê-	kønnyan-	<i>granule</i>
malli	malliyô	malliyê	malliyan-	<i>upper store</i>
mølli	mølliyô	mølliyê-	mølliyan-	<i>sediment</i>
muddi	muddiyô	muddiyê-	muddiyan-	<i>bale of rice tied by ropes of grass</i>
naddi	naddiyô	naddiyê-	naddiyan-	<i>artery</i>
nølli	nølliyô	nølliyê-	nølliyan-	<i>pipe</i>
paddi	paddiyô	paddiyê-	paddiyan-	<i>female calf</i>
ranni	ranniyô	ranniyê-	ranniyan-	<i>queen</i>
saddi	saddiyô	saddiyê-	saddiyan-	<i>saree</i>
suri	suriyô	suriyê-	suriyan-	<i>knife</i>
talli	talliyô	talliyê-	talliyan-	<i>twig</i>
tarli	tarliyô	tarliyê-	tarliyan-	<i>small sardine</i>

thapi	thapiyô	thapiyê-	thapiyan-	<i>mason's tool</i>
ttanki	ttankiyô	ttankiyê-	ttankiyan-	<i>tank</i>
vaddi	vaddiyô	vaddiyê	vaddiyan-	<i>hamlet</i>
vadi	vadiyô	vadiyê-	vadiyan-	<i>tube</i>
valli	valliyô	valliyê-	valliyan-	<i>nose ornament</i>
viddi	viddiyô	viddiyê-	viddiyan-	<i>country cigar</i>
vøddi	vøddiyô	vøddiyê-	vøddiyan-	<i>a preservative</i>

Exercise: D

Write the plural forms of the following nouns:

Singular	Meaning	Plural
bøxi [f]	<i>plate</i>	
mez [nt]	<i>table</i>	
bank [m]	<i>bench</i>	
kavlo [m]	<i>crow</i>	
mazør [nt]	<i>cat</i>	
kuru [f]	<i>symbol</i>	
kødel [nt]	<i>chair</i>	
røsto [m]	<i>road</i>	
vag [m]	<i>tiger</i>	
høti [m]	<i>elephant</i>	
kêns [m]	<i>hair</i>	
hoddem [nt]	<i>boat</i>	
bhaji [f]	<i>vegetable</i>	
narl [m]	<i>coconut</i>	
čheddum [nt]	<i>girl</i>	
mandri [f]	<i>mat</i>	
dar [nt]	<i>door</i>	
divo [m]	<i>lamp</i>	
hat [m]	<i>hand</i>	
xikôvpi [m]	<i>teacher</i>	
tøkli [f]	<i>head</i>	
mathem [nt]	<i>head</i>	
madd [m]	<i>coconut tree</i>	
kalliz [nt]	<i>heart</i>	
bott [nt]	<i>finger</i>	

kurli [f]	<i>crab</i>	
khand [m]	<i>shoulder</i>	
khando [m]	<i>branch</i>	

Exercise: E

In column A fill in the blanks after the model given. In column B give the plural of all the sentences:

A	B
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1. Ho êk paddo. [This is an ox.]	He padde.
2. --- --- ghoddo. [--- --- horse.]	--- ---
3. Hi møjji søtri. [This is my umbrella.]	--- ---
4. --- --- gaddi. [--- --- vehicle.]	--- ---
5. Hem møjjem ghør. [This is my house.]	--- ---
6. --- --- kødel. [--- --- chair.]	--- ---
7. Hi tačhi bøxi. [This is his plate.]	--- ---
8. --- --- dhuv. [--- --- daughter.]	--- ---
9. Hem tičhem pustøk. [This is her book.]	--- ---
10. --- --- mazør [--- --- cat.]	--- ---

Exercise: F**Substitution drill:**

Complete the following sentences using each of the word given in the bracket in turn:

1. Amcho --- chørta. [*Our --- is grazing.*] (paddo [*bull*], reddo [*he-buffalo*], bokddo [*he-goat*], ghoddo [*horse*])
2. Kalli --- dhanvta. [*Black --- is running.*] (bôkddi [*she-goat*], ghôddi [*mare*], gay [*cow*], kônbi [*hen*])
3. Pedru Ladrucho ---. [*Pedru is Ladrus'---*] (ixtt [*friend*], bhav [*brother*], bapuy [*father*], manv [*father-in-law*])
4. Paskin Katrinachi---. [*Paskin is Katrina's ---.*] (ixttinn [*friend*], bhøynn [*sister*], avøy [*mother*], many [*mother-in-law*])
5. Tancho konbo --- khata. [*Their rooster eats ---.*] (xit [*cooked rice*], mirsangô [*chillies*], sangô [*beans*], kiddi [*worms*])
6. Ticho put --- xikta. [*Her son is studying ---.*] (Konknni, gitar [*guitar*], søngit [*music*], nach [*dance*])
7. Mam' --- haddta. [*Maternal uncle brings ---.*] (pønnoß [*jackfruit*], peram [*guavas*], kèllim [*banana*], fulam [*flowers*])
8. Lucy --- hadd. [*Lucy, you bring ---.*] (nistem/ nustem [*fish*], bhaji [*vegetable*], føllam [*fruits*], mas [*meat*])
9. --- hanga døvør. [*Keep the --- here.*] (tamrêt [*stool*], bank [*bench*], khatt [*cot*], nisønn [*ladder*])
10. Tumčhyê bhøynnuk... diyat. [*Give --- to your sister.*] (kafi [*coffee*], dud [*milk*], tak [*buttermilk*], laddu [*rice balls*])

Exercise: G

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of nouns given in the brackets:

1. Suresh panch --- vhörta. (kellem [*banana*])
2. Avøyk dôn --- køddi di. (kuler [*spoon*])
3. Bapayk --- apøy. (jêvønn [*meal*])
4. Møjyê --- kam' di. (sun [*daughter-in-law*])
5. --- sunno bhônkta. (ami)
6. --- narl paddle. (to)
7. --- udøk di. (ti)
8. Amčhya --- dud di. (mazør [*cat*])
9. Hyô --- tønn chørtat. (mhøs [*she-buffalo*])
10. --- hanga apøy. (bhurgim [*children*])