

VULCAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE SHI'OREN T'GEN-LIS VUHLKANSU

TGV/MGV - Lesson 34 Ba-Ilyi-Gol-Vuhlkinsu - Tupa 34

NOTES ON PLURALS & COLLECTIVE TERMS

As noted in earlier lessons, plurals are created by suffixing *~lar* to the noun. For example, **math** (plate) and **mathlar** (plates). The suffix *~lar* is not used when there is a number involved, because plural is automatically understood. For example, **math** (plate) but **reh math** (three plates).

As a linguistic leftover from an earlier Golic language, there is also the suffix *~u*, now used for certain collective terms. (Following a vowel, this ending is *~yu*). Examples: **Tevanu** (the Dead), **Ri-Tevanu** (the Undead), **rigishu** (the unexpected), **rifainu** (the unknown), **suyu** (crew, faculty, personnel), etc. Note that **suyu** shows a different shade of meaning from **sular** (people).

The suffix *~tra* is a very common suffix, used to form a group, collection or expanse of something. For example, **lap** (tree) and **laptra** (forest, woods), **hali** (craft, vehicle) and **halitra** (fleet), **stukh** (space) and **stukhtra** (universe), **masu** (water) and **masutra** (ocean, sea), etc.

Please note that the word **sutra** has nearly an identical meaning to **suyu**; one of the rare examples of synonyms in Golic Vulcan. (Linguistically, one would assume that **sutra** should mean something like "crowd" or "mob" but it does not. The word for "crowd" is **sulvak**.)

There are no exercises for this lesson at this time.

The student should acquaint themselves with the many examples of collective nouns in the dictionaries.

Lesson Listing

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