The Focus of Teaching Geʽez Noun and Pronoun Words in Google Newspaper

Leuel Tesfasilassie, Prof. Abiy Yigzaw and Dr. Muluken Andualem

(Faculty of Humanities, University of Bahir Dar, Ethiopia)

Abstract: T*he Google Newspaper that is being released from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia has published many writings on different topics in line with or passing through the press rules and regulations of the country, and one among them has been on the teaching of Ge'ez language (on the column entitled "ማኅበራዊ ፍልስፍና") that has been for centuries deeply part of life and ethos the country. This has been held to revive the language or to upgrade the language as a spoken one. While that has been focusing on a qualitative study the Google Newspaper and others out of their formal work being alienated in order to plant and make Geʽez like the wider language of communication, they have been exerting a huge amount of effort starting for Ksate Bərəhan Slama, Täsaʕatu Kidusan, and the church (e.g. the priest and the deacon) at large through writing, learning, teaching, and translating books by themselves and others like ʔiyeb Ludolf with the help of ʔəbba Gorgoryes in 1888.*

Keywords – *Focus of teaching, Geʽez Noun and Pronoun Words, Google Newspaper*
Research Area: Linguistics
Paper Type: Research Paper

---

1. INTRODUCTION

The writing system of Geʽez has been አቡጊዳ *abugida* called, in Ethiopian Semitic languages, ፊደል *fidel* ("alphabet", "letter", or "character") , and it has been the working language of government, the military, and of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church throughout medieval and modern times, for Geʽez had been used as national language and it had been used nationwide "Amharic Language".

Gragg (1997: 242), points out that the corpus of Geʽez can be divided into three periods. In the first is the Aksumite inscription of which some were written in non-vocalized and others in vocalized forms. In the second, in pre-1000 CE, manuscripts define and propagate Christianity. In the third, post-1000 CE, after a period of isolation Ethiopia reestablished contact with Egypt (Alexandria) literature of all genres flourished and Ge'ez continued to be offered and used in churches and monasteries.

According to (Hussein et .al, 2008:1), they say that "Writing in per-Christian times was attested to in the trilingual South Arabian, Ge'ez, and Greek inscription of Ezana. Publications in Ethiopic began to come out in Europe in the sixteenth century. The Psalter, along with other religious materials, was printed in Ge'ez in Rome in 1513. Such Ethiopians as Tesfa Tsion and Abba Gorgorios are remembered for their indispensable collaboration with European scholars in laying the foundation of Ethiopian studies in Europe. Hiob Ludolf, the 17th century scholar, published dictionaries and grammar of Ge'ez and Amharic. He is the most distinguished name of the early days of Ethiopian studies.

Ge'ez has a great impact on modern languages of Ethiopia like Amharic and Tigriyna whose lexical items have been derived from Ge'ez. For instance, the plural kɛwakɨbt 'stars' for kokab 'star', mɛsʼħɨfɨ ' books' for mɛsʼħäf 'book' are some grammatical lexical items which Amharic has borrowed from Ge'ez (Bender et al. 1976: 100).

Bender et al. 1976: 99) underscores that "... the greater parts of Giiz literature consists of manuscripts written after the Aksum Empire had fallen with the 'Golden Age' being the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries." (Ayele 1997 : 19) points out that the Axum Obelisks and other valuable heritages are living evidence and epitomize the glory and greatness of Ethiopia. After the transfer of power from Axum to Lalibela, Ge'ez was replaced by Amharic. During this time, whereas Ge'ez remained to be the literary language, l?ssana s'?huf, its status of l?ssana n?gus 'The Language of the King' together with its vital role as a "vehicular" (Bender et al. 1976: 100). Consequently, Ge'ez, ceased to be spoken by the thirteenth century. However, it has continued serving as a liturgical and literary language especially in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (Teshome 1997: 391).

Thus, appreciating the efforts being made by the society and individual members, Professor Baye Yemam of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU invited the general public to support the attempt to revive Ge'ez (Hamer No. 4 September/Tikimet 1999). Professor Baye recalled that when he was a student Ge'ez used to be offered at grade eight level. Regarding the importance of Ge'ez he underscored that by losing Ge'ez as a spoken language we lost a lot. He also indicated that when an item of heritage is stolen a lot could be lost along with it. For example, if, say a hagiography of Teklehaimanot, Gedle Telklehiomant, is lost that would mean losing the vital information of that era. Hence, the professor emphasized the need for retrieving, preserving and studying our heritage. From this perspective Professor Baye commended the efforts of the society.

1.1.The Problem

Few language teachers have been using texts like books and newspapers (e.g. Amharic Google Newspaper which is established and found in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) for teaching an endangered language like Ge'ez, but many have not done so regularly, for English studies have traditionally led on to the study of literature, or they felt that 'newspaper language was too difficult for a student. Until about the mid-1960s, the practical skill of getting information out of the popular press was very largely neglected in a class (e.g. EFL). What articles (to the neglect of other components like advertisements and crosswords), generally within the strict context of reading comprehension Boddock (1987).

Newspapers are now widely accepted as valid language-learning instruments, whose diversity of interesting contemporary text-types includes not only journalists' prose but items like cartoons, small adds, readers' letters, and weather reports, all of which are seen and used by native speakers daily. Added to this, language teaching has reached beyond its traditional linguistics limits, since it has become more and more clear that a foreign language can be successfully learned only when it is studied in its cultural context. 'Culture' is used here in its wider sense: the values, norms, habits, psychology and life-style of a nation. Newspapers communicate the value system of a country and there are few better means of bringing the foreign culture into the classroom. And, besides this, they are still an

> inexpensive resource in a market which has become ever
> more expensive and technological (ibid).

So the Society of Friends of Geʻez believes that (Addis Zemen Sene 14, 1997) classical works of Geʻez are the reflections of Ethiopia's national identity. Hence, studying them would help understand ourselves better. The heritage is a pride not only to Ethiopians but also to the people of Africa. Because it is only in this language that valuable ancient literary heritage is found in the continent. Hence, it is this that motivated students of the Addis Ababa University to organize themselves as a club in 1992 E.C. The club was transferred to "The Society of Friends of Geʻez ". The club had some 200 members whereas the Society now has more than 3000 members (Haleta September 29, 2009). Dessie Keleb, currently a lecturer at the Department of Linguistics and Philology, Addis Ababa University and chair person of the Society, said that the naming of the association refers to those who to speak Geʻez and to those who wish to make their dream real by learning to speak the language. According to Dessie since language is not only part of an individual's life but also a means of group's dynamics, the society invites those who are interested, who are at any age level and from any religion to take part in the attempt to revive Ge'ez as a spoken language, for newspapers are primarily valuable to native speakers and language students as carriers of news, or the study of newspapers is, without doubt, for many language students an important and authentic practice task.

Thus, this proposalwill attept to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the noun making morpheme of the Geˈez writing on the Google Newspaper?
2. What is a pronoun making morpheme of the Geˈez writing on the Google Newspaper?
3. What is the outcome?
4. What is the challenge?

1.2 Objective of the study

The objectives of the study are general and specific. These are describing the Geʻez noun word construction on Google Newspaper in an attempt to "Revive Geʻez Language", and figuring out the word formation of Geʻez nouns on the Google Newspaper via its possible outcomes and its challenges respectively.

1.3 Importance

This study will bring to light a distinctive part or aspect of Geʻez writing to revive on the Google Newspaper so that this text could be a resource to move forward in addition to amounting new information on the area which has not been studied yet. Similarly, it is evident that the dissemination of the knowledge of Geʻez could made immense contribution especially in encouraging inquiring more profoundly into our past and knowing better about ourselves. Thus, motivating more scholars to do research on the language and encouraging more individuals to promote the language are among the aims of the society, for Mämǝhǝr Dässie Käläb and his associates started producing and distributing Geʻez teaching materials since 1993 E.C. as undergraduate students of Addis Ababa University.

1.4 Scope

The study is limited to examine Geʻez writing on the Google Newspaper in an effort to revive the language. The Google Newspaper which entails is found in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are twenty super families in the world. In the Afro-asiatic group we have **Semitic**, Cushitic (Oromo, Afar, Agaw)**, and** Omotic (indigenous) (Gamo Gofa, Welita, etc.). Outside Ethiopia, **in** Northern Africa we have Berber. Chadic **is** also another family. All are at the same level with the Semitic family. And ancient Egyptian is another family. The language of Faros is a sister family to each other. Today is the language of the Copte. Semitic is a family which is a sister too. Within each family we find a number of individual languages. Coming to back to Ethio-Semitic, if you take the Ethiopian part you have Geˑez, Gafat (dead), Amharic, Tigriyna, Tigre, Gurage, Harar, and Argoba (ibid).

Lisane Giiz /ɬtsanɛ Giʻiz/ is named as the tongue of the free: Ge'ez or Ethiopic Script that is the only endangered African Script, remained the spoken language until the end of the Aksum Empire in the ninth century.

Similarly, Weninger (2006: 730) says that:

> [T]he earliest extent texts are inscriptions from the 3rd century found in Northern Ethiopia, especially in Aksum. From this time, Ge'ez maintained its exclusive status as a medium of formal communication, until the 19th century, when it gave way to Amharic. Within the Ethiopian Orthodox Church it still holds a position comparable to the status of Latin in Catholicism. Ge'ez was also the liturgical language of the Jewish community of Ethiopia, the Beta Israel.

2.1. Geˑez Sound

Geˑez is originally a consonant based written language. There is evidence in Tigrigna where there is monument. In that monument you find such consonant ʔägä zäʔäbäħärä gäbärä. The reader is expected to bring (provide) that, for this is typically Semitic where it had only been written in consonants, and this is/was true for Geˑez. But then at the time of Aba sälama that vowels where created for it, for you find both types (written in consonant and vowel form). Whereas today in Hebrew and Arabic newspaper vowels are not provided, for this has of course in the Bible been regarded like words of Alah while in Geʻez this has been provided (in literature and in others). So, the voweling system is anew command in the systems of writing in which the Semitic People are the originator of Middle, but our system is originally consonant based (like ZħwIt zʔgbr ʔgz lʔbw found on stone or mä t'ärä, a place named in Tigrigna, and this is a stele erected by his son (zʔgbr)) later on from the consonants somewhere used as a vowel, and Geˑez today is not written without vowels according to "Medieval History of Ethiopic" written by Särgu in 1972 and may be Kidanäwäld kfl. This book is found in Institute of Ethiopian Studies Library. And one should bear in mind that without vowels consonants will not be spoken out (PC, Shimelies 2010).

Thus, the consonants were the original symbol for Geˑez. That is from Hebrew to Geˑez, and it is from Greek to Geˑez that the vowel system was introduced and was happened by Aba Sälama, but ʔä bä gä dä lost their order and of course they were number symbols, for originally the Semites were used the ʔä bä gä dä Geˑez was also ʔä bä gä dä, but at the time of Aba Sälama the ʔä bä gä dä and numbers were lost now a new number system like δ̱ ,ɛ̱ ,ſ̱ ,ᵭ̱ ,ȥ̱ ,…ᶊ̱ ,ᵽ̱ ,ᴕ̱, etc., and these may be from Greek even we use hä for a, lä for b, and ħä for c, or hä for 1, lä for 2, ħä for 3, and etc numerical symbols have been used for Amharic, but these of course have some purposes (ibid).

Semitic is read from right to left, and this was also true for Geˑez, for it had originally been read from right to left but not now. This was also happened at the time of Aba Sälama

and Farminat'os, for the translation of the scripture easy in which Geʿez writing can accommodate the ħädis (read the text) writing from Greek, and hence the loose of this śä or şä or sä (read the text) symbol which was made to represent sä(read the ex. book). Originally śä was šä and there was no šä in Geʿez probably this symbol imported from South Arabia. Writing for certain words which were original the šä sound śäräκˈä which you can't write as śäräκˈä rising or coming up. mśrakˈ which is the action of rising mäśrakˈ which means exit place. Here in all these cases it was šä instead of śä, and this may be due to Arabic (read the text). In a nutshell, Aba Sälama and Farminat'os had introduced so many things at their time (ibid)

2.2. Morphemes (The Word Structure/The Morphology)

Morph means shape, and in this case it refers to the shape of words. Generally Semitic scholars used to divide the parts of speech into three. These are substantives, verbs, and particles. Since the concern of this study in part is on substantives that is on linguistic description of the Geʿez noun and pronoun word construction on Google Newspaper in an attempt to revive the Geʿez language, attention shall not be give to Geʿez verbs and its particles. Thus, substantives include the nouns/nominals, pronouns, adjectives, and numerical (they are also names). Nouns could be divided into two. Nouns standing independently and nouns not standing independently (Nouns subordinated).

Geˈez is fusional /synthetic language. You don't see the different forms or concepts. For example, sˈǝhafa 'he wrote' is morph syntax. Formally it is a word, underlying in a hidden manner. It is a sentence if you take it to English then it is not only morphology it is also syntax. The same word simultaneously expresses that the utterance is of the 3rd person masculine and singular in the perfective active and indicative. Since Geˈez is inflectional or synthetic, that is, grammatical meanings are expressed by changing the internal structure of words we have thus partially dealt with syntax.

In agglutinating typology, you find every morph coming one from the other, or the different concepts are coming in order. Isolating languages, you have different form for every concept. Tri-radicals with a guttural are conjugated differently. For example, ħalǝmǝ 'he dreamt' appears to entail (perfective). yǝ- ħallɨmǝ 'he dreams/will dream' (imperfective). yɨ-hlɨm- 'let him dream' ħorǝ perfective jussive. Conjugation with a semi-vowel- yǝ- ħawwɨr appears to presuppose (imperfective). yɨ-ħur-jussive. The one before the last, the penultimate radical of this stem is geminated in the imperfective, for instance, barǝk-ǝ 'he blessed'. The middle radical of verbs is geminated in the imperfective, kˈǝddǝsǝ 'He sanctified', yɨ kˈeddɨs 'He will sanctify', 'He sanctifies' here the ä,ǝ changed to e.

2.3. Nouns

A. Assaying for Nouns[1]*

Back in the gold rush days, every little town in the American Old West had an assayer's office, a place where wild-eyed prospectors could take their bags of ore for official testing, to make sure the shiny stuff they'd found was the real thing, not "fool's gold." We offer here some assay tests for nouns. There are two kinds of tests: formal and functional — what a word looks like (the endings it takes) and how a word behaves in a sentence ("Noun").

2.3.1. What is a noun?

Nouns are names we give to people, things, places, qualities, ideas, and actions so as

to identify them, for example, a noun can be the name of a person or substitute name (John or Jorge in a sentence "He told Jorge to turn the boat around", and in a sentence "Jorge, turn the boat around" –vocatives: nouns of address) , a job title (doctor), the name of a place (London), the name of a thing (printer), the name of idea (democracy), the name of a quality (courage); or the name of an action (laughter) Alexander, Louis George (1990); Guffey, Mary Ellen (2002) . Thus, whatever exists, one assume, can be named, and that name is a noun, so it is vital important to identify and describe one's favorite nouns being promoted as part of the revival attempt paving the way, for they are promoted hopefully be raised perhaps when one come across with such kind of reading ("Nouns").[1]

There are different types of nouns. These are proper nouns/special nouns and common nouns. The former which are almost always capitalized and used as an addressed person's name, a noun of address are the names of particular people like George, Andrew, Carlos, Queen Marguerite, and Jerusalem; places like Bahir Dar, Middle East, Malaysia, and New York; unique things like God, Monday, April, and Christmas. They also name particular institutions (e.g the Republican Party, Presbyterianism, Spanish, and Buddhism), organizations, months, days, and ordinary nouns like a thing or a chair, and the latter nouns falls in to two groups: countable nouns and uncountable nouns that name everything else, things that usually are not capitalized. One uses countable nouns with a/an or in the plural like a book, an envelope, three stamps, four books, two continents, a few dishes, and a dozen buildings, or one asks saying, for instance, how many eggs are there? But uncountable nouns/mass nouns (e.g. water, air, energy, and blood) are nouns one use without a/an and that don't have a plural. Thus one can say that in English we need to know whether nouns are countable or uncountable so that we can tell when to use a/an, the or no article at all and when to use quality words like a few, a little, many or much(Ibid). There are also collective nouns, which can take a singular form but are composed of more than one individual person or items, and these are jury, team, class, committee, and herd ("Nouns").

A **vocative** — an addressed person's name or substitute name — is often a single word but sometimes takes the form of a noun phrase. A vocative is always treated as a parenthetical element and is thus set off from the rest of the sentence with a comma or a pair of commas (if it appears within the flow of a sentence). When vocatives are proper nouns (usually the case), they are also referred to as **"nouns of address."** Vocatives are like adverbs: they can pop up almost anywhere in the sentence. Do not, however, get into the habit of throwing commas at people's names; unless the name refers to someone who is actually being addressed, it is not a vocative and will not necessarily be parenthetical:

- He told Jorge to turn the boat around.
- Jorge, turn the boat around

Quirk and Greenbaum enumerate four different kinds of vocatives:

1. Single names, with or without a title: Jorge, Mr. Valdez, Dr. Valdez, Uncle, Grandma. Dr. Valdez, will you please address the graduates?

---

[1] *The section on testing for nouns is based primarily the analysis of noun forms in Analysing English Grammar by Thomas Klammer, Muriel Schulz, and Angella Della Volpe. 3rd Edition. Allyn and Bacon: Needham Heights, Massachusetts. 2000. 60-63.*

2. The personal pronoun *you* (not a polite form of address): **You**, put down that gun! The second person pronoun is sometimes combined with other words (but the result is often rather rude and is never used in formal prose ["You over there, hurry up!" "You with the purple hair and silver nose rings, get back in line!"]) The indefinite pronouns can also serve as a vocative: Call an ambulance, <u>somebody</u>! Quick, <u>anybody</u>! Give me a hand!

3. Appellatives (what we call people) of endearment ("Darling," "Sweetheart," "My dear," "Love") Come sit next to me, <u>my dear.</u>; of respect ("Sir," "Madam," "Your Honor," "Ladies and gentlemen") I would ask you, <u>Sir</u>, never to do that again.; of profession or status ("Professor," "Mr. President," "Madam Chairman," "Coach") Please, <u>Coach</u>, let me play for a while.

4. Nominal clause: <u>Whoever is making that noise</u>, stop it now (Ibid).

There are also concrete nouns that refer specifically to things that can be sensed through sight, hearing, touch, taste/type, and smell, and abstract nouns by which we mean the kind of word that is not tangible like warmth, justice, grief, and peace or which refer to ideas, emotions, qualities, or other intangible concepts. Abstract nouns are sometimes troublesome for non-native writers because they can appear with determiners or without: "Peace settled over the countryside." "The skirmish disrupted <u>the</u> peace that had settled over the countryside." ("Noun").

Likewise, many nouns are a type of non-count noun, and they are a little different, however, due to occasionally they are used in the plural form when they have a plural form, they mean "types of" for instance in the usage of the word:

1. Cheese
   Non-count usage: We need some cheese for the ravioli tonight.
   Count usage/types of cheese: The store carried more than a dozen cheeses.
2. Rice
   Non-count usage: They ate rice with their beans.
   Count usage/ types of rice: The region is unique in that many rices can be grown there.
3. Pasta

   Non-count usage: she loves cooking pasta-it is so easy.

   Count usage/ types of pasta: The chef becomes an expert on the pastas of Northern Italy (Ibid).

Some mass nouns can be used in the plural in another way, for example, in the act:

Customer: Give me three <u>coffees</u> and a tea/ for count usage.

Counter waiter: do you want <u>sugar</u> with that/ for non-count usage?

Customer: Yeah. Give me four sugars/ for count usage.

When the customer says "Three coffees and a tea," he does not mean three types of coffee and one type of tea. Instead, he means three cups of coffee and one cup of tea. In the same way, "four sugars" means four packets of sugar rather than four types of sugar.

We also should note that some words can be either a count noun or a non-count noun depending on how they're being used in a sentence:

a. He got into <u>trouble</u>. (non-count)

b. He had many <u>troubles</u>. (countable)

c. <u>Experience</u> (non-count) is the best teacher.

d. We had many exciting <u>experiences</u> (countable) in college.

Whether these words are count or non-count ones, that will be determined whether they can be used with articles and determiners or not. (We would not write "He got into ~~the~~troubles," but we could write about "<u>The</u> troubles of Ireland." ("Nouns").

Forms of Nouns

Single Noun

Nouns can be single words like desk, or they can be words we form with endings like –er (player).

Compound Nouns

We can also form compound nouns from two or more words. These are very common, and new combinations are invented almost daily. They normally have two parts. The first tells us what kind of object or person it is, or what its purpose is. The second part identifies the object or person in question. Compound nouns often have a meaning that is different, or specific, than the two separate words like:

- Adjective + noun: a heavyweight or a redhead
- Gender + noun: drinking water or a frying pan
- Noun + gender: horse-riding or sight-seeing
- Noun + noun: in place of: a car key (the key of a car),
- place: a town house
- Streets: Oxford Street
- Material: a cotton blouse
- 'types': a horror film
- Containers: a coffee pot

We can also form compound nouns like in the following way:

First part: type or purpose	Second part: what or who	Compound noun
Police	Man	policeman
Boy	Friend	boyfriend
Fish	Tank	water tank
Dining	Table	dining-table

You have noticed that the compound noun can be written either as a single word, as a word with a hyphen, or as two words. There are no clear rules about this. A good rule of thumb is to write the most common compound nouns as one word, and the others as two words.

The elements in a compound noun are very diverse parts of speech.

Compound elements	Examples
noun + noun	bedroom water tank motorcycle printer cartridge
noun + verb	rainfall haircut train-spotting
noun + adverb	hanger-on passer-by
verb + noun	washing machine driving licence swimming pool
verb + adverb	lookout take-off drawback
adverb + noun	onlooker bystander
adjective + verb	dry-cleaning public speaking
adjective + noun	greenhouse software redhead

Compound elements	Examples
adverb + verb	output overthrow upturn input

Source: ("Nouns") http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/nouns

Nouns can also be in the subjective, possessive, and objective case. The word case defines the role of the noun in the sentence. Is it a subject, an object, or does it show possession?

- The English professor [subject] is tall.

- He chose the English professor [object].

- The English professor's [possessive] car is green.

Nouns in the subject and object role are identical in form; nouns that show the possessive, however, take a different form. Usually an apostrophe is added followed by the letter *s* (except for plurals, which take the plural "-s" ending first, and then add the apostrophe) ("Noun").

With the same token, a group of related words can act as a single noun-like entity within a sentence. A noun clause contains a subject and verb and can do anything that a noun can do: What he does for this town is a blessing (ibid).

Thus, the just above are word combinations that become like daughter-in-law, half-moon, stick-in-the-mud, and a noun phrase frequently a noun accompanied by modifiers, is a group of related words acting as a noun: the oil depletion allowance; the abnormal, hideously enlarged nose (ibid).

Nouns not normally countable in English

Some nouns are countable in other languages, but not in English. For instance, about the word like: baggage, furniture, information, freedom, machinery, money, spaghetti, and trash. Unlike count nouns, they do not normally have a plural form and do not normally take the indefinite article. This means we can't use them with a/an or the plural like in "I'd like some (not an) information please". But to measure non-count nouns one use of quantifying noun for acts in "a piece of furniture, a period of freedom, a pile of trash, or a ray of sun light" (Ibid).

Partitives: 'or piece of'

Partitive suggests ' a part of something' to refer to:

- One item: a loaf of bread or a ball of string,
- Part of a whole: a piece of chalk or a slice of bread, and
- Collections: a tin of biscuits; pairs: a pair of shoes.

Partitives go with some words, but not with others, so one can say a slice of bread, but not "a slice of soap, for 'a piece of' combines with many nouns" (Ibid).

Almost all nouns change form when they become **plural**, usually with the simple addition of an *-s* or *–es*, so we form the regular plural by adding:

- -s to most nouns: cat- cat<u>s</u>; cake- cake<u>s</u>.
- -es to most nouns ending in – o(potato<u>es</u>),
- -s (class<u>es</u>),
- -x (box<u>es</u>),
- -ch (watch<u>es</u>),
- -sh (bush<u>es)</u>
- -ies to nouns which end in consonant + Countr<u>ies</u>

We also form for irregular plulars like in the following way:

- man/ men,
- woman/women,
- child/children,
- goose/geese,
- foot/feet,
- mouse/mice/ and
- tooth/teeth (ibid)**.**

Some nouns ending in –f or –fe are formed the same as the words below:

- knife/ knives,
- leaf/ leaves,
- life/lives,
- shelf/shelves,
- wife/wives (ibid).

The singular and plural is the same for a few words like dear, salmon, and sheep, fish, species, and aircraft, but it is medium/media and analysis/ analyses for foreign plulars of a few.

Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb like in the following table

Plural nouns used with a singular verb	Sentence
News	The news is at 6.30 p.m.
Athletics	Athletics is good for young people.
Linguistics	Linguistics is the study of language.
Darts	Darts is a popular game in England.

Plural nouns used with a singular verb	Sentence
Billiards	Billiards is played all over the world.

Some nouns have a fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are not used in the singular, or they have a different meaning in the singular. Nouns like this include: trousers, jeans, glasses, savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits.

Plural noun with plural verb	Sentence
Trousers	My trousers are too tight.
Jeans	Her jeans are black.
Glasses	Those glasses are his.

Source ("Nouns"

Gender (Masculine or Feminine)

As to Alexander (n.d.) in many languages, the names of things such as book, chair, radio, table may be grammatically masculine, feminine or netuer. Often gender doesn't relate to sex, so that the word for 'girl' might be neturer and the word for 'chair' might be feminine. There is no grammatical gender for English nouns, but what is for Geʻez nouns is important to contemplate here, for we use he and she to refer to people and it to refer to everything else in English nouns. With most nouns referring to people, we don't know if the person referred to is male or female unless we hear or read a pronoun: "My accountant says he is moving his office, or in a sentence that says, "My doctor says she is pleased with my progress" etc.

In English language, '"People nouns' are unisex, for instance, cook, friend, guest, journalist, neighbor, person, pupil, relative, scientist, student, teacher, tourist, and writer" (ibid), so it is also vital important to raise a question such as "what form is meant to Geʻez language?"

3. PRONOUNS

Pronouns replace nouns. A different pronoun is required depending on two elements: the noun being replaced and the function that noun has in the sentence. In English, pronouns only take the gender of the noun they replace in the 3rd person singular form. The 2nd person plural pronouns are identical to the 2nd person singular pronouns except for the reflexive pronoun.

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective (Determiner)	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive or Intensive Pronoun
1st person singular	I	Me	my	mine	myself
2nd person singular	you	You	your	yours	yourself
3rd person singular, male	He	Him	his	his	self
3rd person singular, female	she	Her	her	hers	herself
3rd person singular, neutral	it	It	its		itself
1st person plural	we	Us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person plural	you	You	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person plural	they	Them	their	theirs	themselves

Source ("Nouns")

Testing the Tests

With most nouns, the test is clear. "State," for example, can be a plural ("states"), become a possessive ("state's"), follow an article ("a/the state"), and fit in the slot ("the state seems all right"). It doesn't have a noun-making morpheme, but it passes all the other tests; it can pass as a noun. (The fact that "state" can also be a verb — "We state our case" — is not relevant.) "Greyness" cannot take plural ending nor can it be possessive, but it does contain a noun-making morphene and it can follow an article and fit in the slot sentence. Can the word "grey," which is obviously also an adjective, be a noun? It's hard to imagine it passing any of the formal tests, but it can follow an article and fill the slot: "The grey seems acceptable." And what about "running," which is often part of a verb (He is running for office)? Again, it won't pass the formal tests, but it will fit the slot sentence: "Running is all right." (It can also follow an article, but in rather an odd way: "The running is about to begin.") "Grey" and "running" are nouns, but just barely: one is an adjective acting like a noun, and the other is a verb acting like a noun (a gerund) ("Nouns").

Presentation and Analysis (Discussion)

In this part of the study presentation and analysis is according to the attept to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the noun making morpheme of the Ge˙ez writing on the Google Newspaper?

Shimelis (Personal Communication, 2010) noted that the noun in speech manifests different characteristics like for instance numbers; another characteristic is gender manifestation (we have only masculine and feminine gender). Case is it indirect object, nominative, accusative genitive (to show possession), or dative case? These are true in case of Latin language. As we are concerned with Ge˙ez, we have only accusative marked, for instance, wiʔitu which is an

indirect object that is to mean "to him". The genitive is also juxtaposed, for example, ʔäkʼabi həg, betä kərəsətiyan, betä Mariyam, etc. Here the ʔäkʼabi and betä, which each of them are juxtaposed to həg, kərəsətiyan and Mariyam respectively. Notice also the bet is changed into betä.

When we look at gender, the masculine [mämḁhər or nḁgus] is **usually** not marked. **Relatively,** the feminine is marked like [mämḁhḁrat or nḁgust]. Here the -t is typical which is a feminine marker as a suffix marker like in nḁgḁsḁt, it is like [mämḁhḁra/ʔä/n or mämḁhḁrat] in which the surfeus form /ʔä/ indicated but not in the underlined form that is indicated.

Similarly, like in zäbätʼo, zäbätʼa, -a is also a feminine marker like [–t] and [–i] are also a feminine marker and in some cases a diminutive marker like [ʔantä-ʔanti; wul-wuri]. The natural sex usually influences the grammatical gender, for example, [ʔəm] there is no feminine marker but because of gender orientation that is considered as feminine. It is definitively feminine without this suffix, or we sometimes say character, but what is the Amharic suffixes [-nɨ] in [betunɨ ʔänäsʼ[1]ä]? That is probably to mark accusative in the definite either character or marker.

Dillman says that [–at] is plural feminine marker. How do we identify for [kʼäsawḁsḁt, kʼesḁ to kʼäsawḁsḁt, pʼäpʼäsḁ to pʼäpʼäsat, may to mayat]. Why is the feminine form? For the adjective also [kʼḁdḁs**ḁt** sḁlase], the bold one is feminine plural adjective used for plural forms.

In Tigrigna, for example, [ʼḁziya ganḁta] is a concept of collectivity (for none human plural) which is considered as a feminine expression, and [kʼḁdḁs^{2}ḁt s^{2}ḁlase] probably is also none human aspect. pʼäpʼäsḁ, kʼesḁ, and each of them refers to a title, but it is not to the name of a person, or it is not to the title of men human being. The -ʔän is for masculine, but the -t is feminine like in kʼḁdḁsḁt sḁlase that is probably non human aspect, using the feminine form for non human plural like in Tigrigna. That is the closet explanation that I can give. Someone can do his/her research on this topic (ibid).

According to Dessie Keleb (Personal Communication: 2002) some of the Geʽez family nouns are the following. These are:

Family Nouns	
Singular	**Plural**
ʔḁbb 'father'	ʔḁbḁwu 'forefather/fathers'
ʔɨmm 'mother'	ʔɨmat 'mothers/fore mothers'
wḁlɨd ' a child/masc.	wulud ' male children'
wḁlɨt 'fem child'	ʔḁwalɨd 'fem. Children'
ʔɨxɨt 'sister'	ʔḁxət 'sisters'
ʔɨxu 'brother'	ʔḁxḁwu 'brothers'
ʔḁmḁt 'fem. Servant'	ʔḁʔɨmat 'fem. Servants'
gḁbɨr 'masc. servant'	ʔḁgɨbrɨt 'masc. servants'

Source (ትምህርተ ግእዝ ብሔረ ኢትዮጵያ ጐግል ስኔ 10 ቀን 2000 ዓ.ም)

Abovementioned nouns can be single words like አብ - አባት ; እም - እናት ; ዳዊት or ሰሎሞን (የ መጠሪያ ስም) or general persons or specific persons respectively, and they can be words we form with endings like -oçç አበ ዉ - አባቶች ; እማት - እናቶች . We also form compound nouns from two or more words like ቤተ መጽሐፍት - መጸ ሐፋት ቤት /ዘ መጽ ሐፍት ቤት -የ መጽ ሐፍት ቤት ; ቤተ - ትምህርት - ትምህርት - ቤት /ዘ ትምህርት ቤተ -የ ትምህርት ቤት in that is in place of of (adjective + noun, gerund + noun, noun + gerund, or noun + noun), for that specifically speaking is adjective plus noun, or it is a compound noun- noun + noun, in place of.

Thus, a single noun names one person/thing, or a plural noun names, with endings like the 2nd and 6th radicals, for example, singular/plural: ʔəbb 'father'/ʔəbəwu 'forefather/fathers'; ʔɨmm 'mother'/ʔɨmat 'mothers/fore mothers' etc., in the Geʾez Language for two or more of them. "If we want to show the 'genitive' of a thing, we may sometimes use of (the key of the car), but in most cases we use a compound noun (the car key)[,]" for it is easily formed in English Alexander (1990), and compound nouns of the type perhaps is/are or can be true/nearly certian in Geʾez event if some more type of a pattern/ a patter type is going to be identified.

ቤተ	አ ቡከ	ቤተ አ ቡከ
ሕግ	መን ግ ሥት	ሕገ ዋ- መን ግ ሥት
መን ግ ሥተ	ሰ ማይ	መን ግ ሥተ ሰ ማይ
ወለ ደ	{ወ ሉ-ል ድ	ወል ደ ኢየ ሱስ
	{ወለ ት	ወለ ተ ኢየ ሱስ
	ገ ብር	ገ ብረ ኢየ ሱስ
በ ል ቶ	ተ ገ በ	በ ል ቶ *ጠገ በ
ሲ ሱየ	ሲ ሳ የ	ሲ ሱየ **ሲ ሳ የ
ሴስ ዮ	**ሲ ሳ የ	ሴስ ዮ **ሲ ሳ የ
**ሲ ሳ የ	ሴስ ዮ	**ሲ ሳ የ ሴስ ዮ
**ሲ ሳ የ	**ሲ ሳ የ	**ሲ ሳ የ **ሲ ሳ የ
ሲ ሳ ዮ	**ሲ ሳ የ	ሲ ሳ ዮ **ሲ ሳ የ
**ሲ ሳ የ	ሲ ሳ ዮ	**ሲ ሳ የ ሲ ሳ ዮ
ወሀ ቤ	ሰ ላ ም	ወሀ ቤ ሰ ላ ም
መፍ ቀ ሪ	ሰ ብእ	መፍ ቀ ሪ ሰ ብእ
መፍ ቀ ሬ	ሰ ብእ	መፍ ቀ ሬ ሰ ብእ
ጎ ዳ ጌ	በ ቀ ል	ጎ ዳ ጌ በ ቀ ል

*በ ል ቶ ዘ ጠገ በ

*አ ተ ወ ውስ ተ ቤቱ

*አ ተ ወ - ቤቶ

**ሀ ብስ ት

According to Muluken Andualem (Personal Communication: 2015) here አ ተ ወ perhaps is being used for male gender, and there perhaps (ዘ /ውስ ተ /-) is being functioning like a zero article, and it has been believed to be that the Ethiopian Languages like Geʾez have had ዘ ፣ እን ተ ፣ እ ለ ፣ እ ና ለ that each of them altogether means የ , and so do ለ in some cases, for example, (ወል ዱ ለ ቁቡ-ራ ክ ፣ ብር ሃ ኑ ለ ዓ ለ ም እ ና ወ ል ዱ ለ አ ብ) in which it can't be using the definite article "the" preceding the specific noun in case of the English Language. Thus, it can also be observed the pattern (adjective + noun, gerund + noun, noun + gerund, noun + noun, or participle + noun) from the just above table on the last six cells (columns and rows) in which one can find countable and uncountable nouns:

concrete and abstract nouns on it. It also perhaps is where one can find verbals that is a verb form functioning like a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in a sentence, or it perhaps can be acting/to act like a participle, a gerund, or an infinitive in the sentence;/፣ የ ሐን ስ ፀ ውጩ0 / ፀ ውዐ /ፀ ዋዐ ወልዶ ለ ብእ፣ ሓራ ድንግል፣ ደብተራ ድንኳን፣ ደብተራ አሪት ፣ ጌራ ወርቅ፣ ቀፀላ ርእስ፣ ፀ ዋዕ ሕይወት እና ወፈ ውስነ ወዝን ቱ ጽር ሰ ፎ ። In which case "With most nouns referring to people, we don't know if the person reffered to is male or femal unless we hear or read a pronoun" Alexander (1990), and "Unlike ordinary verbs, verbals are not inflected for person and tense ("Verbal (grammar)") […, and a] verb can never serve as a sentence's main verb unless it is used with one or more auxiliary verbs (has shown, should be swimming)" Laurie G. Kirszner and Stephen R Mandell, The Concise Wadsworth, 2008 cited in ("Verbal (grammar)")) like in the English Language, for it has been drived from verbs retaining some unknown abilities to the verb of the typical-acting like the two duties of the speech act (ibid).

Irregular Nouns

There are some irregular noun plurals in the Geˈez Language. The most common ones are listed below

Examples form common nouns of family names

Singular	Plural
አ ብ - አ ባ ት	አ በ ው- አ ባ ቶ ች
እ ም - እ ና ት	እ ማት - እ ና ቶ ች
ወ ል ድ - ል ጅ /ወ ን ድ/ Here it doesn't say /ወ ን ድ/ል ጆ ች why is that so? ወ ል ድ - ል ጅ/ወ ን ድ/ ው ሉ ድ* - ል ጆ ች Does some characters ignore ው at the beginning or in the middle? Why is that so?	ው ሉ ድ - ል ጆ ች
ወ ለ ት - ሴ ት ል ጅ	አ ዋ ል ድ - ሴ ት ል ጆ ች
እ ጎ ት - እ ጎ ሁ- ት	አ ጎ ት - እ ጎ ቶ ች
እ ኁ - ወ ን ድ ም	አ ኃ ው - ወ ን ድ ሞ ች
አ መ ት - ሴ ት አ ገ ል ጋ ይ	አ እ ማ ት - ሴ ት አ ገ ል ጋ ዮ ች
ገ ብ ር - ወ ን ድ አ ገ ል ጋ ይ	አ ግ ብ ር ት - ወ ን ድ አ ገ ል ጋ ዮ ች

Source (ት ም ህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐ ግ ል ሰ ኔ 10 ቀ ን 2000 ዓ .ም)

(ሉ ድ* ት ም ህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐ ግ ል ሰ ኔ 20 ዓ .ም ቀ ን 2000 ዓ .ም)።። Here is important to look at what it implies when one thinks about the conjugation (the meaning they had and have) relatively speaking to the just above issue. Does it mean no distinguish between the plural and singular noun nowadays? I am afraid that these have become slang languages which appears to be a standardized language rather than from the vernacular one.

The five senses of perception that/which are common irregular nouns

Singular	Plural

ዕዝን -ጆሮ	አዕዛን
ዐይን -ዓይን	አዕይንት
አንፍ - አፍንጫ	አእፉናፍ
ልሳን - ምላስ	ልሳናት
እድ እጅ	አእዳው

The plural equivalent in Amharic is not indicated here, for these may not be heard or seen being used in the common usage.

Source (ትምህርተ ግእዝ ብሔረ ኢትዮጵያ ጐግል ሐምሌ 4ቀን 2000 ዓ.ም)::

Some animal names which are irregular common nouns

Singular	Plural
ከልብ - ውሻ	አክልብት፣ ከለባት፣ አክላብ
ላሕም- ላም	እ-አል ሕምት
ሶር - በሬ	አስዋር
ጠሊ -ፍየል	አ ጣሊ
ጠሊት -ፍየል	አ ጣልያት /እ አን ስ ታይ /
በግዕ - በግ	አባግዕ
በግዕ ት - በግ	አባግዕ ት
በግዕ ት - በግ	አባግዕ ት /አን ስ ታይ/
ዶር ሆ - ዶሮ	ደዋር ህ
ፈረ ስ - ፈረ ስ	አ ፍራ ስ
በ ቅ ል - በ ቅ ሎ	አ ብቅ ል
አን በ ሳ - አን በ ሳ	አ ና ብስ ት
አን ጌዋ -አ ይጥ	አ ና ጴት
ድ መት - ድ መት	ድ መታት
አ ድግ - አ ህ የ	አ እ ዱግ
አድዓት- /እ ድግ ጓ-ት / አ ህ ያ	አ እ ዱዓት /እ ድግ ታት / አን ስ ታይ

Source (ትምህርተ ግእዝ ብሔረ ኢትዮጵያ ጐግል ሐምሌ 4ቀን 2000 ዓ.ም)::

Some animal names which appear to be repeated like the just above table, but they have been taught with their English equivalence like the singular regular common nouns.

Singular	Plural
ከልበ -ውሻ /dog/	አክልብት፣ ከለባት፣ አክላብ

ሉላ ሕም - ላ ም /cow/	እአ ል ሕምት
ሶ ር - በ ሬ /Ox/	አ ስ ዋ ር
ፁጠሊ - ፍየ ል /goat/	አ ጣሊ
ጠሊ ት - ፍየ ል /goat/ ፍ ማ	አ ጣል ያ ት /አ ን ስ ታይ ኙ-/
በ ግ ዕ - በ ግ /sheep/	አ ባ ግ ዕ ት /አ ን ስ ታይ /
ዶ ር ሆ - ዶ ር /cock,hen/	ደ ዋ ር ህ
ፈ ረ ስ - ፈ ረ ስ /horse/	አ ፍ ራ ሬ-ስ
በ ቅ ል - በ ቅ ሎ/mule/	አ ብ ቅ ል
አ ን በ ሳ - አ ን በ ሳ /lion/	እ ና ብ ስ ት
አ ን ጔ ዋ - አ ይ ጥ /mouse/	አ ን ጔ ት
ድ መት - ድ መት / cat/	ድ መታት
ብ ር ኒ - ጽ ር ኒ	አ ይጥ ና ድ መት
አ ድ ግ - አ ህ ያ /donkey/	አ እ ዱ ግ
አ ድ ግ ት - /እ ድ ገ ት /አ ህ ያ /	አ እ ዱ ግ ት /እ እ ግ ታት /አ ን ስ ታይ /

Source (**ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጽ ያ ጔ ግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም**)

In aforementioned, there are two types of nouns. These are proper nouns and common nouns. In English, proper nouns are almost always capitalized, but this is not true in Ge'ez proper nouns that names particular entity or attribute or property, and these nouns, name a particular people (ዳ ዊ ት ፤ ሰ ሎሞን), ordinary/things/pets (ከ ል በ), places, institution, organizations, days, months, and the like that we don't normally use articles in front of them like in the English Language Proper Nouns L.G. Alexander (), 'Ogrady et ta.().

ከ ረ ምት /ከ ር ም/	ዘ መን ፤ ከ ረ ምት
ኻ ሔ ላ	ዕ ሩ ር /ጥ ን ግ
ኩ ዕ ሶ	-ኻ ስ
ኻ ሱ-መር ሕበ ኩ ዕ ሶ	ስ ታዲየ ም
ኩ ዕ ሶ ዘ እ ግ ር	የ እ ግ ር ኻ ስ
ኩ ዕ ሶ ዘ እ ድ	የ እ ጅ ኻ ስ
ኩ ዕ ሶ ዘ መረ ብ	የ መረ ብ ኻ ስ
ከ ረ በ	የ ቅ ር ጫት ኻ ስ
ኩ ዕ ሶ ዘ ከ ረ በ	የ ቅ ር ጫት ኻ ስ
ፈ ታ ሒ-	ዳ ኛ
ተ ወኔ ት	ጨዋ ታ
ፈ ታ ሒ-/ ዘ / መስ መር	የ መስ መር ዳ ኛ

Source (**ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጽ ያ ጔ ግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም**)

(Possession' by things 'of')

There are some fixed phrases with 's/s' where we can't form compound nouns and where we often avoid using of, for example:

- Time references: a day's work ('s: singular), two days' work (s': plural).
- Places called after people: St Paul's,
  Macy's store
  Phrases: the earth's Surface, journey's end L.G. Alexander ().

ቤተ መጻ ጽሕፍ ት	መጻ ጽሕፋፍ ት ቤት
ሓኖ ት	ቡና ቤት
ቤተ ምነ ጻ ጹ-ብ	ሻ ወ ር ቤት Why it is in the red one?
ሓጻ ጹ-ኔ	ሞግ ዚ ት /ሞግ ዚ ት /
ነ ታሚ	ኦ ታሚ
ኦ ነ ታሚ	ኦ ሳ ታሚ
ቤተ ማነ ሕተ ም	ማተ ሚያ ቤት
ቤተ ሞቅ ሕ	እ ስ ር ቤት
ወህ ኒ ቤት	ቤተ ወይ ን እ ስ ር ቤት
ቤተ ወይ ን	ጠላ ቤት
ቤተ ሜስ	ጠጅ ቤት
ቤተ ት ምህ ር ት	ት ምህ ር ት ቤት
ቤተ ላ ሕ	ነ ዘ ን /ለ ቅ ሶ ቤት
ሓ መር	መር ከ ብ
ኦ ሕ ማር	መር ከ ቦ ች
ኖ ት ያ	መር ከ በ ኛ /ዋ ና ተ ኛ /
በ ዐ ለ ሓ መር	መር ከ በ ኛ
ቅ ድ ዱ-ም ቤተ መቅ ደ ስ	በ ቤተ መቅ ደ ስ ፈት

Source (**ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐ ግ ል ሓ ምሌ 18 ቀ ን 2000 ዓ .ም**)

Number

Here by number we mean singularity and plurality. There are two kinds of plural marking in Semitic. These are external and internal. The internal is something called broken and difficult for a learner. There is no absolute regularity, for example, in Arabic [e.g. ktb-he wrote, katibe-writer, kitab-book, etc] there are more than ten patterns, and the same is true to Geʻez [e.g. kʼtl-he killed, kʼətul-was killed, kʼätali-killer, etc], or for example, Arabic [bet/sig.-betan/two-biyut/many], but it is[bet/sig.-ʔäbəyat/-- woləd/sig.-wəlud/plu. and ʔawəlud/- in Geʻez is changed but the first and the second in the former but in just the 3ʳᵈ one in the latter where it has lost the dual aspect-number typically Semitic, and it has only that, for these appear to be similar like the neboughring, andthat is by changing the prefixes and

the suffixes, for the consonants are the root in Semitic, and the vowels are additional, or you can creat words of basically similar meaning simply by changing the vowel, but the external is called sound which is the easier form that is more regular like the aforementioned where the masculine is not often marked but the feminine [mämǝhǝr or nǝgus]; [mämǝhǝrǝt or nǝgust] accordingly Shimelis (Pesonal Communication, 2010).

Thus, we can create words of basically similar meaning like a number of morphems or words from the Google Newspaper resulted in below:

አ ፡ -

Singular	Plural	Multiple Plural
ደ ብ ር	አ ድ ባ ር	አ ድ ባ ራ ት
ር እ ስ	አ ር እ ስ ት	
ከ ዚ ህ ላ ይ ቃላ ቱ ን መጨረ ሻ ሁ ለ ት ፊ ደ ላ ት ማስ ተዋ ል ነ ው ። ፡ ብ ር ፤ እ ስ /ሳ ድ ስ ና ቸ ው ። ፡		

Source (ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም)

ነ ፡ -

No.	Singular	Plural
ሀ .	ደ ራ ሲ + ያ ን = ሠ ዓ ሊ + ያ ን =	ደ ራ ስ ያ ን ሠ ዓ ል ፎ ያ ን
ለ .	ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ዊ + ያ ን =	ኢ ት ጵ ያ ው ያ ን
ሐ .	ቅ ዱ ስ = ብ ፁ ዕ = መዘ ም ር =	ቅ ዱ ሳ ን ብ ፁ ዓ ን መዘ ም ራ ን
ከ ዚ ህ ላ ይ የ ቃ ላ ቱ ን መጨረ ሻ ሁ ለ ት ፊ ደ ላ ት ራ ብ ዕ ና ሣ ል ስ ና ቸ ው ። ፡ ራ ሲ ፤ ዓ ሊ ፤ እ ን ደ ገ ና የ መጨረ ሻ ዎ ቹ ሁ ለ ት ፊ ደ ላ ት ው ዕ ና ዲ ስ ይ ባ ላ ል ። ፡		

Source (ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም)

ት ፡ -

Singular	Plural
ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ዊ ት + ያ ት	ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ው ያ ት
ስ ማይ	ስ ማያ ት
ቅ ድ ስ ት	ቅ ዱ ሳ ት
ሠ ና ይ ት	ሠ ና ያ ት

Source (ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም)

1. አ ሁ ን ም ቢ ሁ ን ነ ቃላ ቱ ን ሁ ኔ ታ ማስ ተዋ ል ነ ው ፡ ፡

መ፡ -		
ኩኮሉ -- ኩኮሎሙ፦ ለሊሁ -- ለሊሆሙ፦ እ ፡ -ኃ ጢአ ት -- ኃ ጣውእ		
አ ን ተ --አ ን ት ሙ፦ ለ ሊ ከ -- ለ ሊ ከ ሙ፦		
ይ ፡ - መር ዔት - መራ ዕ ይ		
ሌ ሊ ት -ሌ ያ ል ይ ል ፡ - ኪ ሩ ብ --- ኪ ሩ ቤል		
ው፦ - ዕ ፀ ዕ - ዕፀ ው ጡ		
አ ብ - አ በ ው፦		
እ ድ - እ ደ ው፦		

Source (ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም)

Singular	~~Plural~~/ትርጉም
መሃ ሪ	መምህ ር /እ ስ ተ ማሪ /
ር እ ሳ ነ መ ምህ ራ ን	የ መ ምህ ራ ን አ ለ ቆ ች
መሃ ሪ ት	አ ስ ተ ማሪ ት /መም ህ ር ት /
መር ድእ	ተ ማሪ ፤ ረ ጅ፤ አ ገ ል ጋ ይ
መሃ ር ያ ን	አ ስ ተ ማሪ ዎ ች
ረ ድእ	አ ገ ል ጋ ይ
ማሃ ር ያ ት	ለ ሴ ት በ ብ ዙ
አ ር ድእ ት	አ ገ ል ጋ ዮ ች /ተ ማሪ ዎ ች
መሓ ሪ	ይ ቅ ር ባ ይ /ቸ ር /
አ ር ዳ እ	ተ ማሪ ዎ ች

Source (ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም)

Here nouns respond to the questions "what is it?" and "who is it?" They give names to things, people, and places like the two example tables just above.

In English language, people nouns' are unisex, for instance, cook, friend, guest, journalist, neighbor, person, pupil, relative, scientist, student, teacher, tourist, and writer, but there is distinction between masculine, feminine in many of Ge῾ez nouns like in the latter example table just above so as to refers to people's roles and jobs used to one or another.

~~Singular~~ Plural	~~Plural~~ gloss
መ ምህ ራ ን ፡	መ ምህ ራ ኖ ች
ደ ራ ስ ያ ን ፡	ደ ራ ስ ያ ኖ ች
ቅ ዱ ሳ ን ፤	ቅ ዱ ሳ ኖ ች

Source (ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም)

In the just above noun formation table particularly in plural form appears to be ugly way of forming as the saying in the Amharic Language goes on like (የ ጸ ያ ፍ አ በ ዛ ዛ ምሳ ሌ).

የ ጸ ያ ፍ አ በ ዛ ዛ ምሳ ሌ Ugly way of Number (Singular and Plural) formation

Singular /Plural	Gloss
መ ምህ ራ ን ፡	መ ምህ ራ ኖ ች /መ ምህ ራ ን
ደ ራ ስ ያ ን ፡	ደ ራ ስ ያ ኖ ች / ደ ራ ስ ን
ቅ ዱ ሳ ን ፤	ቅ ዱ ሳ ኖ ች /ቅ ዱ ሻ ን

Source (ት ምህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሔ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐግ ል መስ ከ ረ ም 8 ቀ ን 2002 ዓ .ም)

ትምህርተ ቃላት

ስእርት - θ ጉር	ቤተ - ሞቅ ሐ - ወህ ኒ ቤት
ደ መና ት - በ ብዙ ቀለበት	ሕል ቀተ - ወር ቅ - የ ወር ቅ
መስ መር - መስ መር	ውቅ ኖ ስ - በ ቁ ሙ
ቆ ብዕ - ቆ ብ	ቤተ - ወይ ን - ጠላ ቤት ፤ ጠ ጅ ቤት
ጊ ሜ - ጉ ም	ሐብ ል - ህ ብ ል ፤ ገ መድ
ፈ ቃ ሒ -/ዘ /መስ መር	ሰ ማይ - ሰ ማይ
ዳ ኛ ቤት	ቤተ - ትምህ ር ት - ትምህ ር ት -
ቆ ጿን - ጫ ማ ፤ ገ ምባ ሌ	መነ ጽር - አ ጉ ል ቶ የ ሚያ ሳ ይ
ነ ቅ ዕ - ም ን ጫ	ም ድር - ም ድር
ቃ ላ ት - መ	ቤተ - ላ ሕ - ጎ ዘ ን ቤት
θ θ ጉ ር - በ ቁ ሙ	ነ ሳ ኢ - ያ ነ አ ን ሽ
አ ን ቅ ዕ ት - ም ን ጮ ች	መብ ረ ቅ - መብ ረ ቅ
ቤተ - መጻ ሕ ፍ ት - የ መጻ ሕ ፍ ት ቤት	ሐ መር - መር ከ ብ
መስ ዕ ር ት - ሚ ና	ነ ሳ ዔ ገ ጽ - ፎ ቶ አ ን ሽ
ፈ ለ ግ - ወ ን ዝ	ነ ጎ ድ ጓ ድ - ነ ጎ ድ ጓ ድ
ቤተ ሐ ኖ ት - ቡ ና ቤት	አ ሐ ማ ር - መር ከ ቦ ች
ገ ጽ - ፊ ት	በ ዓ ለ ህ ብ ት - ህ ብ ታ ም
አ ፍ ላ ግ / አ ፍ ላ ጋ ት - ብዙ	ነ ጎ ር ጋ ር - ጉ ር ም ር ም ታ
ቤተ - ም ን ጻ ብ - ሻ ወ ር - ቤት	ኖ ት ያ - መር ከ በ ኛ /ዋ ና ተ ኛ /
መጽ ሔት - መስ ታወት	ደ ራ ሲ - ደ ራ ሲ
ባ ሕር - ባ ህ ር ፤ ውቅ ያ ኖ ስ	በ ረ ድ - በ ረ ዶ
ሐ ጿ ኒ - ሞ ግ ዚ ት /ሞ ግ ዚ ት /	በ ዓ ለ ሐ መር - መር ከ በ ኛ
ሣ ጹ ን - ሣ ጥ ን	ነ ዳ ይ - ድ ሀ
አ ብ ሕር ት - በ ብዙ	ቁ ር - ወር ጭ/ብ ር ድ /
ጐ ጓ ታ ሚ - አ ታ ሚ	ነ ጋ ዲ - ነ ጋ ዴ (ibid)
ክ ር ታ ስ - መጻ ፊ ያ ካ ር ታ	
ቀ ላ ይ - ሐ ይ ቅ	
አ ጓ ታ ሚ - አ ሳ ታ ሚ	
ክ ሳ ድ - አ ን ገ ት	
ቀ ላ ያ ት - በ ብዙ	
ቤተ - ማጎ ተ ም - ማተ ሚ ያ ቤት	
ሕል ቀት - ቀ ለ በ ት	
መጠ ር - ነ ጠብ ጣብ	

የ ጸ ታ እ ና የ ቁ ጥር ኹኔ ታ

በ ግ ዕ ዝ ብ ዙ ጎ ነ ት በ ም ዕ ላ ድ ወ ይ ም በ ውስ ጥ አ ና ባ ቢ ለ ውጥ ይ ፈ ጥ ራ ል ፦ ፡ የ ተ ለ መ ደ ው የ ብ ዙ ጎ ነ ት ሐ ደ ት ደ ግ ሞ ም ዕ ላ ድ /suffix/"አ ት " በ ሴ ማ ዊ ል ሳ ን የ አ ን ስ ታ ይ ን ብ ዙ ቁ ጥ ር መ ሥ ራ ት ሲ ሆ ን በ ግ ዕ ዝ ደ ግ ሞ ለ ሁ ለ ቱ ም ጸ ታ ዎ ች ያ ገ ለ ግ ላ ል ፦ ፡ ም ሳ ሌ ፦ -

Singular	Plural	
ማ ይ	ማ ያ ት	ው ኃ /water/
ጽ ጌ	ጽ ጌ ያ ት	አ በ ባ /flower/
ዐ ሣ	ዐ ሣ ት	ዐ ሣ /fish/

Here in the just above table of few abstract and concrete nouns of Geʾez, one appears to have a different form in the singular and the plural while some similar English nouns have the same form in case of both froms indicated else where in literature and others.

Common nouns that refers general persons, places, things, concepts/philosophy, or qualities that fall into two groups as countable nouns and uncountable nouns which we use with a few articles in the former case, but this doesn't happen in the latter case in the English Language Common Uncountable Nouns which don't have a plural and where we ask such as "How much ---------is there?" Thus, we need to know whether nouns are countable, or they are uncountable in spite of the fact that we can tell when to use articles or not to use a/an, and the articles at all and when to use quantity forms as a few, a little, many or much in English, and either these are true or not in the Geʿez Language Nouns like (ደ ብ ር),(ቤ ተ - መ ጻ ሕ ፍ ት ፤ ቤ ተ - ማ ኀ ተ ም),(ደ ራ ስ ያ ን), or that can be sensed through sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell, but others are intangible like (ማ ይ ፤   ማ ያ ት = ው ኃ /water/, ጽ ጌ = አ በ ባ /flower/, and ዐ ሣ ፤ ዐ ሣ ት = ዐ ሣ /fish/ etc.) and singular and plural respectively with little different, for they sometimes used in the plural form in English so do in Geʿez? It is to mean "type of" Alexander (), but what about in case of the word "flower", for it has been referred only to the singular but not for the plural, for it can be reffered like a few nouns as dear, salmon, and sheep in English and again like ማ ይ and ዐ ሣ in case of   Geʿez, and it is to words like sugar and milk that we ask how much as in "How much sugar is there?"

Similarly, some mass nouns perhaps non- count nouns can be used in the plural in another way like in speech act or discourse analysis:

Customer: Give me three coffees and a tea. (non-count usage)

Counter waiter: Yeah. Give me four sugars. (count usage)

When the customer says "three coffees and a tea," he does not mean three types of coffee and one type of tea. Instead, he means three cups of coffee and one cup of tea. In the same way, " four sugars" means four packets of sugar rather than four types of sugar L. G. Alexander (n.d.).

This also entails that Geʿez is like English, for one can have to understand from the wider context or text.

2. What is a pronoun making morpheme of the Geʿez writing on the Google Newspaper?

In the early part of this research we described about nouns. In this part we will try to describe another part of speech: pronouns. A pronoun is a word that is used to represent a noun. Notice the pronouns of the Ge'ez language that one finds on the Google Newspaper to teach the language for those who are interested in it.

መራሕያን

መርሐ /መራ/ ከሚለው ግስ የተገኘ ሲሆን መሪዎች ፈታውራሪዎች የሚለውን ትጉ-ም ይይዛል፡፡ መራሕያን የሚባሉት በግእዝ ልሳን ዐሥር ናቸው፡፡ ዝርዝራቸውም፡-

Ge'ez	Amharic	Gloss	~~Translation~~ Gloss
አነ	እኔ	/ʔǝnä/~~tǝ/~~ 1ˢᵗ fem. or mas. Pro. Sg.	I
አንተ	አንተ	/ʔǝntäɨ/	You
አንቲ	አንቺ	/ʔantiɨmu/	You
ውእቱ	እሱ	/wɨʔɨtu/	He
ይእቲ	እሷ	/yɨʔiti/	She
ንሕነ	እኛ	/niħnäǝ/	We
አንትሙ	እናንተ/ለቅር ብ ወንዶች	~~/ʔimuntu /~~ /ʔantɨmu/	You
አንትን	እናንተ/ለቅር ብ ሴቶች/	/ʔantɨn/	You
ውእቶሙ	እነ ር ሱ/ለ ሩቅ ወንዶች/	/wɨʔɨtomu/	They
ውእቶን	እነ ር ሱ/ለ ሩቅ ሴቶች/	/wɨʔɨton/	They

(ትምህርተ ግእዝ ብሔረ ኢትዮጵያ ጐግል ስኔ 10 ቀን 2000 ዓ.ም).

በስም ፈንታ ተተክቶ የሚያገለግል ቃል ተወላጠ ስም ይባላል፡፡ መራሕያን እንደ ተወላጠ ስም ሲሆኑ በስም ፈንታ ተተክትውየ ሚነገሩ የእርባታ መደቦች ናቸው፡፡ እነ ርሱም የአካል፤

የ ስምና የ ስም—አ ጸፋ ፍ እ የ ኾዌኑ በ ወንድና በ ሴት፤ በ ሩቅና በ ቅርብ፤ በ ነ ጠላ ና በ ብዙ የ ሚኸ ገ ረ ወን እ ር ባ ታ ያ ሳ ያ ሉ። ኡ-ዐ ሥሩ ም መ ራ ሕ ያ ን በ ነ ጠላ ና በ ብዙ በ ወንድ ና በ ሴት፤ በ ሩቅ ና በ ቅር ብ ሲ ቀ ፈ ሉ ዩ-ሦስ ት መ ደ ብ ይ ፀ ኾና ሉ፡ ፡ ይ ኸ �染 ወ ም፡ -

አ ነ - እ ኔ (I!)

ን ሕ ነ እ ኛ ቹ (we) ፪

፪-፫ ካ ል አ ኡ ይ መ ደ ብ 1 ሁ ለ ተ ኛ መ ደ ብ

አ ን ተ - በ ቄ መ ም (you)

ኡ-አ ን ቲ - አ ን ቺ (you)

(Feminine singular)

አ ን ት ም- እ ና ን ተ (you)

አ ን ት ን - እ ና ን ተ ቹ

(you) (Feminine plural)

፪ . ፫ ሀ ሣ ል ሳ ይ መ ደ ብ 3 ዩ-ሦስ ተ ኛ መ ደ ብ

ወ እ ቱ እ ሱ (He)

ይ እ ቲ እ ሲ (She)

ወ እ ቶ ም-እ ነ ር ሱ (They)

ወ እ ቶ ን - እ ነ ር ሱ � (They)

(ት ም ህ ር ተ ግ እ ዝ ብ ሐ ረ ኢ ት ዮ ጵ ያ ጐ ግ ል ሰ ኔ 10 ቀ ን 2000 ዓ .ም).

(Feminine plural) (ibid) check this whether it is on the same time or not))

The aforementioned are personal pronouns that appears to be the same as the English Language Personal Pronouns, but it is different from Ge'ez in some cases.

Table (a). English Language Personal Pronouns

Subject	I	You	he	she	it	One	we	you	they
Object	me	You	him	her	it	One	us	you	them

Source L.G. Alexander ().

> *Personal refers to 'grammatical persons': 1ˢᵗ: I, we; 2ⁿᵈ: you [English doesn't distinguish between singular and plural you); 3ʳᵈ: he, she, it, one, [and] they. The 3ʳᵈ peson singular pronouns, not the noun, tell us whether a reference is masculine, feminine[,] or neuter, singular or plural. People are he, she, or they, everything else is it or they:*
>
> *Jane arrived late. She had had a long journey.*
>
> *John and Sandra are here. They can't stay long.*
>
> Living things rather than human, it is the pronoun "it" which often is used if they are not pets, etc., for instane, in the Eglish Language one says "What kind of dog is spot? He's a mongrel", but it is not 'It is a mongrel' (ibid).

One uses prounons on which one knows who or what is referred to like in the example just above.

In here Ge'ez begins in the third person masculine pronouns in which there is gender distingishe in the plural form, but it is not in that case where some charecters ignore ʔ, for it is possible at the beginning Shimelise (Personal Communication: 2002).

Sometimes in Ge'ez these independent personal pronouns are used as copula or like verb to be (ibid).

እንትን እናንተ /ለቅርብ ሴቶች/ ወእቶሙ- እነርሱ /ለሩቅ ወንዶች/ የ መራሕያን አገ ልግሎት ሆስት ዓይነት ነው፨ ፡ ይኸ�ረወም ፪ ፡ ፪ ተወላ ጠ ስም በ መሆን ፪ ፡ ፫ የ መኽዦን ግስ /ነ ባር እንቀጽ/ በ መሆንና ፪ ፡ ፫ አ መልካቾእ-ቅጽል በ መሆን

፪ ፡ ፫ መራሕያን ምድብ፪- ተወላ ጠ ስሞች /ተወላ ጣተ ስም/Pronouns/

መደ ብ	ጻ ታ
ነ ጠላ ቁ ጥር	ብዙ ቁ ጥር
ሣልሳይ	ሶ ስ ተኛ መደ ብ
ተባዕ ት ይ	አ ን ስ ታይ
ወእ ቱ ይእ ቲ	ወእ ቶ ሙእ ን መን ቱ /ወኢ ቶ /እ መን ቱ /
ካ ል አ ኡ-ይ	ሁ ለ ተኛ መደ ብ
ተባ እ ታይ	አ ን ስ ታይ
አ ን ተ	አ ን ቲ
አ ን ት ሙ	አ ን ት ን

ቀ ዳ ም አ ን ደ ኛ መደ ብ የ ወል አ ነ ፤ ን ሕነ

፪ ፡ ፫ መራሕያን ምድብ ተወላ ጠ ስሞች ዐ ረ ፍተ ነ ገ ር

ከላይ ያየ ናቸውን ተወላ ጠ ስሞች ቀደስ፣ ሓረ እና ሰገደ በ ሟሉት ቀዳማይ አ ን ቀጽ አ ማካ ኝነት በ ዐ ረ ፍተ ነ ገ ር እ ን ደ ማ ከ ተ ለ ው እ ን መ ለ ከ ታቸዋለን፨፨ ቀ ደ ስ የ ማ ጠብ ቅ ግ ስ ሲ ሆን ሰ ገ ደ ደ ግ ሞ አ ይ ጠ ብ ቅም፨ ፨

ሀ . ቀ ደ ስ /ቀ ዳ ማይ አ ን ቀጽ/

አ ነ ቀ ደ ስ ኩ - እ ኔ አ መሰ ገ ን ኩ

አ ን ተ ቀ ደ ስ ከ - አ ን ተ አ መሰ ገ ን ከ

አ ን ቲ ቀ ደ ስ ኪ፟ - አ ን ቺ አ መሰ ገ ን ሽ

ወእ ቱ ቀ ደ ስ - እ ሱ አ መሰ ገ ነ

ይእ ቲ ቀ ደ ስ ት - እ ሷ አ መሰ ገ ነ ች

ን ሕነ ቀ ደ ስ ፋ-ነ - እ ኛ አ መሰ ገ ን

አ ን ት ሙ ቀ ደ ስ ክ መ፟ - እ ና ን ተ አ መሰ ገ ና ች ሁ

ወእ ቶ ሙ ቀ ደ ሱ - እ ነ ሱ አ መሰ ገ ኑ

ወእ ቶ ን ቀ ደ ሳ - እ ነ ሱ አ መሰ ገ ኑ

<u>Subject</u> pronouns come before a verb:

<u>John</u> didn't find us in, so he left a message.

<u>Object</u> pronouns come after verbs or prepositions:

Have you ever met <u>Marilyn</u>? I've never met <u>her</u>.

I really fell sorry <u>for them</u>.

Object pronouns may also be indirect:

Give my regards to <u>him</u>.

Give <u>him</u> my regards.

We normally use object pronouns after be:

It is <u>me/him/her/us/them</u>. (rather than it's I, etc.)

We aso use them in short answers:

Who wants a ride on my bike?-<u>Me</u>!/<u>Not me</u>! L. G. Alexander ().

This also entails that Ge'ez is like English, for one can have to understand from the wider context.

Therefore, according (PC: Shimelis 2010) pronouns in Semitic are rich in their form. They are classified in two major groups. These are the independent personal pronouns and the dependant personal pronouns, and Ge˙ez starts with the 3rd person masculine pronouns (i.e. independent personal pronouns like in the aforementioned).

Thus,the typical word order of a Ge˙ez sentence is verb-subject-object, for instance, Wəbarəkomu ʔɨgziʔabɨħer lə nox wələdə kˈikˈu like the consonants tt/t:, dd/d: so a:/aa. Arabic- Wabaraka ʔallahu nu:xan wabani:hi that is VSO. Hebrew Vayiba: rek ʔilohi:m ʔet noah vɨba:na:r that is VSO. ʔet object maker like in Amharic. Amharic ʔɨgɨziʔäbɨħirɨm noxnna ljochun baräkachäw here it is SOV, and Ge˙ez starts with the 3rd person masculine pronouns that is independent personal pronouns (ibid).

4.   THE OUT COME

What is the outcome (On the book "The Revival of Ge˙ez" page 48-49?

Concerning The Ge˙ez Language many forigen scholars of language and others out of their formal work being alienated in order to plant and make Ge˙ez like the wider language of communication have exerte a huge amount of effort starting for Ks[1]ate Bərəhan S[2]lama, Täs[2]aʕatu Kidus[2]an, and the church (e.g. the preist and the decon) at large through writing, learning, teaching, and translating books by themselves and others like ʔiyeb Ludolf with the help of ʔəbba Gorgoryes in 1888, so to speak, and the writing for the Google Newspaper has been released from:

- GCMS-a Gospel (manuscript) found in the monastery of ʔəbba Gərima, dated back to the Aksumite Period,
- GIMS-a Gospel (manuscript)-EMML 1832) found in the monastery of ʔəbba ʔiyyəsus moʕə, dated back to the 13th century A.D.,
- GLMS-a Gospel found in the monastery of Lalibela (manuscript)-EMML 1169)
- GCT-Geez of Contemporary ime [from a Gospel of contemporary time (pblished in the 19th centuryA.D.)],
- GPT-a Gospel of present time (published and used by Ethiopian Orthodox Church during liturgical services),
- Imp-imperative, and "the change is simply linguistic: phonological, morphological, and syntactic; not religious" like Dessie (2010) has noted.

In so doing, this fundamental truth or solid ground/state, it is him among the many concerned bodies of the church who have been attached directly or indirectly to its revival or endangerment. Consequently, the book production department of the association in collaboration and/or in consulting with Mämhr Dessie, who is the author of the book entitled Täs[1]aʔe Ge'ez: The revival of Ge'ez, has published for you understanding that the book has indispensable solution for the Ge'ez language revival.

Thus, this book has been produced in line with from what the publisher produced before and contributed in literature and in others, for example, from his MA thesis to what the Ethiopian Täwahdo Orthodox Church had prepared during the javelin anniversary of the Tenth Millennium, and from similar others to the Hämär Bulletin to have been contributed and released on in seven consecutive years, and from the writing Amharic and /or English and contributed to the Google Newspaper, to the Ethiopian Studies and Research Institution, to the K'dst Slase Trinity University College, to the Pal Talk, to the Web Site, to The Shägr Radio, and to adapted literature and from the new incorporated literature that has been used to the publication of the book mentioned above.

5.   THE CHALLENGE

What is the challenge (On the book "The Revival of Geˑez" page 48-49?

Geˑez language is the base of Ethiopia's attractiveness, historical, and cultural, and oral literature civilaization, and it involves philosophical and… a great deal of heritages of wizedam in her long historical processes or in its heydays, but the resources that the language has consisted of and the way it has to be transmitted to generations accepting the core value in this era we live have become in the public domain while it has been decreasing and deteriorating. Thus, among the reasons for this to happen is that all institutions and other concerned bodies have not been exerting effort and taking part in creating awareness about Ethiopia's identity to this generation and generations to come while a number of teaching materials and the labor force has hardly been dewendling, for this or that is believed to be in the public domain Dessie (2010).

Beyond Ethiopia, it is necessary to know that the Geˑez Language creates broader African but then worldly feeling, for generations have to necessarily develop the feeling of belongingness to be initiated in one sprite but than being aware of going through one's cultural, historical, and oral civilization.

So although the view/the outlook that has been for Geˑez language is different until/till now, it is vital important or necessary to exert effort on points saying that visa vice its literature/writing on how to create and make the child and the children of the house to be acquiented with and learn the glott as a starting point or being standardized for the harmonized or united Africa and then for the world at large (ibid).

Recommendations (If there are a few to be recommended)

[2]** Additional Help With Nouns

---

[2] **A simple exercise in naming nouns will help answer any questions you might have about count and non-count nouns and help you distinguish between plural and singular forms.

REFERENCES

1. Bender, Marvin L., Hailu Fulass, and Roger Cowley. 1976. Two Ethio-Semitic Languages. In Language in Ethiopia ed. By M.L. Bender. 98-107. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2. Gragg, Gene. 1998. Geʿez (Ethiopic). In the Semitic Languages by Robert Hetzron. London: Rutledge.

3. Alexander, Louis George.1990. Longman English Grammar Practice. London: Longman

4. Philology Society of Ethiopia.2008. 'Editorial' In Ethiopian Philology ed. By Hussein Amhed et.al. 1: 1-3. Addis Abeba. AAU. 243-260.

5. Mämɨhɨr Dessie Keleb.2002 E.C. Tɨnɨsaʔe Geʿze: The Revival of Geʿez.- Addis Abeba; The Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahdo Church of Subday Schools Organizing Directorate Mahbere Kidusan

6. Märɨgeta Bäfäkʼadu Mänɨgäsha.2002 E.C. Mäzɨgäbä ʔäxäz (kʼusɨr) zäʔitɨyepʼɨy.- Addis Abeba: Zanawi Publishing House

7. Shimälies Mazägia.2010. The Structure of Geˈez (phLo 631): In Personal Communication at Addis Abeba University: Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

8. Guffey, Mary Ellen.2002. Electronic Study Guide to Accompany Business English.- 7th ed.- South-Western: Thomson Learning.

9. ("Nouns") http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/nouns.htm

10. ("Nouns") http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/nouns.htm

The categories of count and non-count nouns can be confusing, however, and we suggest further review, especially for writers for whom English is a second language. The second section we offer is called conut and non-count, a basic review of those concepts and their uses in sentences, with many examples. Third, we offer working with nouns, a more extensive (and somewhat more advanced) review of the count and non-count distinction, along with exercises. Finally, just when you thought you couldn't stand such riches, we suggest you review the uses of Articles, Determiners, and Quentifiers with count and non-count nouns ("Nouns").