


TENG BONG

2A LISANG 1: LUMIANSA




Na isti klas, nus skribeh tantu palabra na lona
na Kristang.

lona = **screen**

Palabra nubu logu teng strela marelu
kung  signifiku na kuatukantu marelu.

signifiku = **meaning**

Yo gostah kung yo sa  judanti.

judanti = **helper, assistant**

Palabra nubu di Jardinggu teng sol laranja
kung signifiku na kuatukantu laranja.

Eli papiah Kristang mutu presta!

presta = **fast**

Palabra bolotu ja prendeh nus lembrah
bolotu ja skiseh logu teng exclamation mark.

OSULINGGU MISTIDU



Osulinggu mistidu logu teng isti asenu.

osulinggu = **grammar**

mistidu = **important**



Everyone in Kodrah Kristang 2A and higher levels of class is automatically enrolled into Jardinggu, which is a group that suggests new words for Kristang.

Language change and vocabulary development is a normal, natural and incidental process. It happens around the world in all sorts of languages as new concepts appear in modern life and speakers unconsciously decide what they should be called.

Bahasa Melayu
komputer

computer “computer” [eng]

தமிழ் மொழி
கணினி

kaṇini

?கணிக்க [tam] “to predict”

中文
电脑

diàn nǎo

电 “electricity” [cmn] + 脑 “brain” [cmn]

keretapi

kareta “car” [msa] + *api* “fire” [msa]

ரயில்

rayil

? *rail* “rail” [eng]

火车

huǒ chē

火 “fire” [cmn] + 车 “car” [cmn]

However, because Kristang is critically endangered in Singapore, there is no longer a community of speakers to do this for Kristang. Yet if the language is to be successfully revitalized, a process like this must still somehow happen.

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The English language owes a great debt to Shakespeare. He invented over 1700 of our common words by changing nouns into verbs, changing verbs into adjectives, connecting words never before used together, adding prefixes and suffixes, and devising words wholly original. Below is a list of a few of the words Shakespeare coined, hyperlinked to the play and scene from which it comes. When the word appears in multiple plays, the link will take you to the play in which it first appears. For a more in-depth look at Shakespeare's coined words, [please click here](#).

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| academe | accused | addiction | advertising | amazement |
| arouse | assassination | backing | bandit | bedroom |
| beached | besmirch | birthplace | blanket | bloodstained |
| barefaced | blushing | bet | bump | buzzer |
| caked | cater | champion | circumstantial | cold-blooded |
| compromise | courtship | countless | critic | dauntless |
| dawn | deafening | discontent | dishearten | drugged |
| dwindle | epileptic | equivocal | elbow | excitement |
| exposure | eyeball | fashionable | fixture | flawed |
| frugal | generous | gloomy | gossip | green-eyed |
| gust | hint | hobnob | hurried | impede |
| impartial | invulnerable | jaded | label | lackluster |
| | | | | |

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gaggle, *n.*

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Pronunciation:  /'gag(ə)l/

Forms: ME–18 **gagle**, ME–15 **gagyll**, 15– **gaggle**.

Frequency (in current use): ●●●●●●●●

Etymology: < GAGGLE *v.*

1.

a. A flock (of geese); also *derisively*, a company (of women).

One of the many artificial terms invented in the 15th cent. as distinctive collectives referring to particular animals or classes of persons; but unlike most of the others, it seems to have been actually adopted in use.

?1478 *Lydgate's Horse, Goose & Sheep* (Caxton) (1822) 30 A gagyll of ghees A gagyll of women.
1584 R. SCOT *Discouerie Witchcraft* XIII. xxx. 338 A shoale of goslings, or (as they saie) a gaggle of geese.

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blatant, *adj.* and *n.*

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Pronunciation:  /'blɛtənt/


Forms: Also 15–16 **blattant**.


Frequency (in current use): ●●●●●●●●

Etymology: Apparently **invented** by Spenser, and used by him as an epithet of the thousand-tongued monster begotten of Cerberus and Chimæra, the 'blatant' or 'blattant beast', by which he symbolized calumny. It has been suggested that he intended it as an archaic form of *bleating* (of which the 16th cent. Scots was *blaitand*), but this seems rather remote from the sense in which he used it. The Latin *blatīre* to babble, may also be compared. (The *a* was probably short with Spenser: it is now always made long.) ([Show Less](#))

A. *adj.*

1. In the phrase 'blat(t)ant beast', taken from Spenser (cf. *F.Q.* v. xii. 37, 41; vi. i. 7, iii. 24, ix. 2, x. 1, xii. *adv.*, xii. 2): see above.

1596 SPENSER *Second Pt. Faerie Queene* v. xii. sig. Y8^v Vnto themselues they [sc. Envie and Detraction] gotten had A monster, which the Blatant beast men call, A dreadfull feend of gods and men ydrad. 

1596 SPENSER *Second Pt. Faerie Queene* vi. i. sig. Z4^v The Blattant Beast, (quoth he) I doe pursew. 


This entry has not yet been fully updated (first published 1887).


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In other dictionaries:



blatant: view definition in Oxford Dictionaries 

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dictionary, *n.* and *adj.*

Text size: A A

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Pronunciation: Brit. [▶](#) /'dɪkʃən(ə)ri/, [▶](#) /'dɪkʃən(ə)ri/, U.S. [▶](#) /'dɪkʃəˌnəri/

Forms: ... ([Show More](#))

Frequency (in current use): ●●●●●●●●

Origin: A borrowing from Latin. **Etymon:** Latin *dictionary*.

Etymology: < post-classical Latin *dictionary* wordbook, collection of phrases (c1220 as the name of a textbook for learners of Latin; also *dictionary* (neuter) as the name of an alphabetized encyclopedic guide to the Vulgate Bible (late 14th cent.); from 15th cent. in both forms in sense 'alphabetized wordbook') < classical Latin *dictiō-*, *dictiō* **DICTION** *n.* + *-ārius* **-ARY** *suffix*. Compare Middle French, French *dictionnaire* (1499 as *dictionaire*, glossing Latin *dictionary*), Spanish *diccionario* (c1400 as *diccionario*, denoting a specific work), Portuguese *dicionário* (1563), Italian *dizionario* (a1555). Compare also Dutch †*dictionary* (1511), *dictionaire* (1552), †*dictionary* (1650), German †*Dictionarium* (c1530), *Dictionär* (early 18th cent., now arch.): the usual words in modern use are Dutch *woordenboek*, German *Wörterbuch* (see **WORDBOOK** *n.*). Compare **VOCABULARY** *n.*, **NOMENCLATOR** *n.*, **WORDBOOK** *n.*, **LEXICON** *n.*, and foreign-language forms cited at those entries.

The post-classical Latin word *dictionary* appears to have been **coined** by the English-born Parisian teacher John of Garland as a name for one of his elementary Latin textbooks, in which lexical items are grouped thematically in 84 short paragraphs. The book was meant as a guide to Latin composition, and so an introduction probably by John and certainly of the 13th cent. explains that the book 'Dictionarius dicitur, non ab unica dictione i[d est] unico vocabulo, immo a

This entry has been updated (OED Third Edition, November 2010).

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English speakers have literally been artificially creating words for hundreds of years.


kindergarten, *n.*

Text size: [A](#) [A](#)

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Pronunciation: Brit.  /'kɪndəˌɡɑːtn/, U.S.  /'kɪndərˌɡɑːtn/,

 /'kɪndərˌɡɑːdn/

Forms: 18 **kindergarten**, 18 **kindergärten** (plural), 18– **kindergarten**.

Frequency (in current use): ●●●●●●●●

Origin: A borrowing from German. **Etymon:** German *Kindergarten*.

Etymology: < German *Kindergarten*, lit. 'children's garden' (1840) < *Kinder-*, combining form of *Kind* child (see [CHILD *n.*](#)) + *Garten* garden (see [GARDEN *n.*](#)).

The German word was **coined** by teacher and educationalist Friedrich Fröbel (see [FRÖBEL *n.*](#)) in a proposal entitled 'Entwurf eines Planes der Begründung und Ausführung eines Kinder-Gartens', dated 1 May 1840.

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Edition,
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sensuous, *adj.* and *n.*

Text size: [A](#) [A](#)

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Pronunciation: Brit. [▶](#) /'sensjuəs/, [▶](#) /'senʃuəs/, U.S. [▶](#) /'sen(t)ʃəwəs/

Frequency (in current use): ●●●●●●●●

Origin: A borrowing from Latin, combined with an English element. **Etymons:** Latin *sensus* , -OUS *suffix*.

Etymology: < classical Latin *sensus* SENSE *n.* + -OUS *suffix*.

Apparently **coined** by Milton in an attempt to avoid the sexual connotations of *SENSUAL adj.*, and adopted from him by Coleridge; see also note at sense [A. 2](#). In practice there has been considerable semantic overlap between the two words since the mid 19th cent.

[\(Show Less\)](#)

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How does it work?

1

SUGGESTIONS: Anyone (in Kodrah or otherwise) can suggest new words for Kristang at tinyurl.com/klaifalah. We call this the **Klaifalah** list, or just **Klaifalah**.

Suggestions for new Kristang words

English Word (with short definition, if needed) *

Your answer

Grammatical Category *

Words can have many meanings, especially if they belong to different grammatical categories. E.g. "love" can be a verb and a noun. Let us know what category or categories you were thinking when suggested the creation of this new word.

- ☐ Verb / Action
- ☐ Noun / Thing
- ☐ Adjective / Modifier
- ☐ Adverb / Intensifier
- ☐ Other / I don't know

Example Sentence (in English)

This is not required, but it will help us better understand the meaning of the word you are requesting.

Your answer



How does it work?

2

REVIEW: On Sunday morning, the Jardinggu secretary (currently Kevin) posts the oldest 3 words still on the Klaifalah list in the Jardinggu Whatsapp.

For *kuramintu*, *bringkedu*, *labamezi*, and *mugu*, there is only one option for each word, so you only need to Whatsapp me if you *don't like* one or more of the words. If you like all four words, then no need to Whatsapp me. Each word will not pass with more than 7 ngkas.

Here are the words:

#1: "treatment"

kuramintu

#2: "toy"

bringkedu

#3: "washing machine"

labamezi

#4: "mushroom"

mugu

Here is the voting template:

11:12 ✓✓

How does it work?



DISCUSSION: Everyone has until Friday of that week to discuss the suggested new words, or propose alternatives for the suggestions.

Your opinion in the chat counts very much!

If you grew up with Kristang, we want to know if you like how the word sounds, whether it is easy to remember, and whether you will use it — or even whether there already is a word for this concept under discussion. **If you didn't grow up with Kristang**, we also want to know if you like how the word sounds, whether it is easy to remember, and whether you will use it.

Suggestions for alternatives are welcome.

Please let us know! Everyone in the chat is literally almost everyone who still cares about Kristang enough to be using or learning it to an advanced degree in Singapore, so your opinion matters a lot 😊

How does it work?



VOTING: Friday and Saturday each week is the **voting period**. You will vote by Whatsapping the Jardinggu secretary (Kevin). When you vote, you are voting for whether the suggested word **should be included in the Kristang Online Dictionary**.

If there is only a **single suggestion** for a particular concept, you only need to send the secretary your vote if **you don't like the word**. If you like the word, silence is consent!

e.g. for *giraffe*, if the only suggestion is *jiraf*, you only need to vote if you don't like *jiraf*.

If there are **multiple suggestions** for a particular concept, you need to send the secretary your vote for the suggestion you like.

e.g. for *giraffe*, if the suggestions are *jiraf*, *jirav* and *jeeraf*, you need to tell Kevin which suggestion you like.

We don't want to over-complicate Kristang and add many words for the same concept, so generally you should try and vote for just one suggestion.

Jardinggu is **not a language authority**.

We are not trying to make Kodrah the arbiter of what should and should not be “in Kristang” (indeed, what does being “in Kristang” even mean?). Luís’s Kristang Online Dictionary recognises all the different forms of Kristang out there, but people (and you) are free to ignore the Dictionary and speak Kristang however you like. The words we add to the Dictionary from Jardinggu are simply **suggestions**.

At the same time, because Kodrah and Jardinggu have increasing visibility, the words that are suggested in Jardinggu will likely have a significant long-term impact on the future of the language in Singapore. Hence, we ask you to vote, instead of simply accepting everything, in recognition of this.

Think of Jardinggu as a tiny **Kristang Mini-United Nations**. Our voting is often symbolic, but that symbolism may still come to mean something to everyone else (and future generations).

How does it work?



RESULTS: The Jardinggu secretary (Kevin) will release the results after 10pm on Saturday. The suggestion with the most votes or least vetoes wins.

Your vote counts. Use it!

In healthy languages, we unconsciously exercise our linguistic voting rights every time we say “no, that’s not how the word *selfie* should be used” or when we say “I think *Internet* can be spelt with a small *i*”.

Kristang needs you to be an active Jardinggu participant! You are now a Kristang learner and speaker, and the decisions you make in Jardinggu could have a big impact on whether the language continues on for future generations in Singapore.

Everyone has a part to play.

In many endangered languages, decisions on new words are undertaken by a council or an authority that consists exclusively of native speakers, often who are also part of the ethnicity that is associated with that language.

Kodrah believes that (i) Kristang is too small and too endangered for that kind of process, (ii) the Eurasian community is too diverse for us to be making decisions based on ethnicity, (iii) decisions based on ethnicity are not really desirable, especially since we live in Singapore, and (iv) Kristang belongs to no one. It is a responsibility that we all share equally, as people who are part of the Kodrah Kristang community.

Ozi nus fazeh  lumiansa di 1A kung 1B.

lumiansa = **revision**

BRINGKŨ 1



YO, BOS, SKERDŨ KŨNG DRETŨ

★ REGLASANG *reglasang* = **rule**

1. Form circles of 15-20, with one person in the middle.
2. The person in the middle starts the game by pointing to another person standing in the circle and saying either “yo”, “bos”, “skerdu” or “dretu”.

REGLASANG

3. If the person in the middle says...
 1. “yo”: the person being pointed at must say the person in the middle’s name.
 2. “bos”: the person being pointed at must say their own name.
 3. “skerdu”: the person being pointed at must say the name of the person on their left

REGLASANG

- 4. “dretu”: the person being pointed at must say the name of the person on their right
- 4. The person being pointed at has 5 seconds to say the name of the person that they need to say; if they exceed time, they take the place of the person in the middle!

BRINGKÖ 2



7 BAI

REGLASANG

1. Form a circle!
2. Each person counts off a number in Kristang, going around the circle.
3. All numbers that have a 7 as one of the digits, or are multiples of 7, are replaced by the word bai.
4. If you get a number wrong, you get a point! (Points are important for later.)

BRINGKÖ 3



LEMBRAH-LEMBRAH

REGLASANG

1. Find a partner!
2. Y'all will receive 2 decks of cards.
3. Deck 1 has pictures, deck 2 has sentences.
4. Shuffle both decks separately.
5. Deal 4 sentence cards to both of you.
6. Open 4 picture cards and place them face up.
7. On your turn, match a sentence to a picture.
Say the sentence out as you match.

REGLASANG

8. If you can't match any sentences to pictures, draw a new sentence card, or open and place a new picture card face up.
9. Each sentence/picture pair you make earns you a point!
10. The winner is the person with the most pairs at the end of the game.

BRINGKÖ 4



5 PREGÖNTÖ

REGLASANG

1. Buskah kung 1 kambradu!
2. Pidih kung bos sa kambradu isti 5 preguntu na Kristang:
 1. What's your name?
 2. Where do you live?
 3. What do you like to do?
 4. What did you do today?
 5. What buses stop at your house?

REGLASANG

What's your name? Ki bos sa nomi?

Where do you live? Undi bos bibeh?

What do you like to do? Ki bos gostah fazeh?

What did you do today? Ozi ki bos ja fazeh?

What buses stop at your house?

Ki namba di bus parah na bos sa kaza?

parah = **to stop**

REGLASANG

3. Agora, buskah otru kambradu. Dah
★ intrudusang di bos sa kambradu #1 kung isti
kambradu nubu. *intrudusang* = **introduction**
4. Agora, bos ja prendeh di 2 jenti. Bai buskah
jenti #1, falah kung eli ki bos lembrah!



2A LISANG 1

★ PALABRA NUBU ☀

intrudusang

judanti

lona

lumiansa

mistidu

osulinggu

reglasang

signifiku