Lhazareen Reference Grammar and Lexicon

by David J. Peterson

Introduction

The Lhazareen are a group of agrarian shepherds that live to the south of the Dothraki. The two are often waging war against one another, but they actually represent two branches of the same family. Their common ancestor, many years in the past, spoke one language. It has since broken off and become two distinct languages: Dothraki and Lhazareen. This grammar is a description of the latter.

Regards,

David J. Peterson

1. <u>Lhazareen Language Description</u>

Phonology:

- The phonetic inventory of Lhazareen is listed below:

Consonants

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar		Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	p/pʰ/b	t/tʰ/d	ts/tsʰ/dz		tʃ/tʃʰ/dʒ	k/kʰ/g	
Fricatives	f/v		s/z	ɬ/ɮ/tɬ	ʃ/ʒ	x/ɣ	h
Nasals	m	n	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Approximants	w	l	r, ɾ		j	w	

Vowels

	Front		Back
	Unround	**Round**	
High	i, iː	y, yː	u, uː
Mid	e, eː	ø, øː	o, oː
Low	æ, æː		ɑ, ɑː

Diphthongs

	Front		Back
	Unround	**Round**	
High	ia, iːa	ya, yːa	uɐ, uːɐ
Mid	ea, eːa, eɐ, eːɐ	øa, øːa	oɐ, oːɐ
Low			

- The symbols listed in the tables above are phonetic symbols. These will be used to *transcribe* Lhazareen words, but not to *write* them. To write them, I've devised a romanization system that should make the pronunciation fairly transparent. That transcription system is listed below:

◉ The following sounds will be written using the same letter as their phonetic symbol: *p, b, m, n, s, z, r, l, w, k, g, t, d, h, x, ts, dz, i, e, o, u* and *a*.

◉ The flapped [ɾ] will also be spelled *r*. For more information on how to pronounce *r*, go to the pronunciation section below.

◉ The sound [ɬ] (like the "lh" in "bellhop") will be spelled *lh*.

◉ The sound [ɮ] (no English equivalent) will be spelled *zlh*.

◉ The sound [ʃ] (like the "sh" in "shell") will be spelled *sh*.

◉ The sound [ʒ] (like the "s" in "leisure") will be spelled *zh*.

◉ The sound [tʃ] (like the "ch" in "chalk") will be spelled *ch*.

◉ The sound [dʒ] (like the "j" in "jam") will be spelled *j*.

◉ The sound [j] (like the "y" in "yellow") will be spelled *y*.

◉ The sound [ɣ] (no English equivalent) will be spelled *gh*.

◉ The sound [y] (like the "u" in French "tu") will be spelled *ü*.

◉ The sound [ø] (like the "eu" in French "feu") will be spelled *ö*.

◉ The sound [æ] (like the "a" in "hat") will be spelled *ä*.

◉ The aspirated sounds [pʰ], [tʰ], [tsʰ], [tʃʰ] and [kʰ] will be spelled as their base forms are with an extra *h* after it: *ph, th, tsh, chh* and *kh*.

◉ Long vowels will be written as doubled versions of the singular vowel (so [øː] will be written *öö*).

◉ Stressed vowels may be marked with an acute accent. In the event that an umlauted character is stressed, their stressed variants are written with a circumflex as follows: *ä > â; ö > ô; ü > û*.

Romanization and Pronunciation:

- Using phonetic symbols is impractical for the actual day-to-day use of the language, so I've devised a romanization system utilizing just the basic ASCII keyboard for use in the script and elsewhere. Below are the letters of the romanization system and how they're to be pronounced.

  - ◉ *A, a*: Pronounced somewhere between the "a" in "father" and the "a" in "fad". The tongue should be flatter (closer to the bottom of the mouth) than it is when pronouncing the "a" in "father", but not as high as it is when pronouncing the "a" in "fad". Dothraki Example: *khalasar*

  - ◉ *B, b*: Pronounced like the "b" in "bad". Dothraki Example: *Bharbo*

  - ◉ *Ch, ch*: Pronounced like the "ch" in "chalk" (even at the end of the word, *ch* is pronounced with a puff of air). Dothraki Example: *chakat*

  - ◉ *D, d*: Pronounced like the "d" in Spanish "dolor". The difference between *d* an the English "d" is that it's pronounced with the tongue touching the tip of the teeth, almost like the "th" in "there", but with less friction. Dothraki Example: *dothrak*

  - ◉ *E, e*: Pronounced like the "e" in "get" (occasionally like the "a" in "gate" in stressed positions or when followed by a vowel or a glide like *y*), even at the end of a word. Dothraki Example: *ershe*

  - ◉ *F, f*: Pronounced like the "f" in "father". Dothraki Example: *foz*

  - ◉ *G, g*: Pronounced like the "g" in "goat" (never like the "g" in "genius"). Dothraki Example: *gango*

  - ◉ *H, h*: Pronounced like the "h" in "hop". This sound is *always* pronounced, even if it comes after another consonant, or at the end of a word. The only cases in which it is *not* pronounced is when it occurs in the digraphs *ch*, *kh*, *sh*, *th* and *zh*. Dothraki Example: *havazh*

  - ◉ *I, i*: Pronounced like the "i" in "machine" or the "i" in "kid" (there's no distinction between the two sounds in Dothraki). Dothraki Example: *irge*

  - ◉ *J, j*: Pronounced like the "j" in "jam" in all positions. Dothraki Example: *jahak*

  - ◉ *K, k*: Pronounced like the "k" in "kite" (even at the end of the word, *k* is pronounced with a puff of air). Dothraki Example: *kazga*

- ◉ *Kh, kh*: Pronounced like the "ch" in the German pronunciation of "Buch". In English, this sound is commonly used with onomatopoeic words associated with disgust, like "blech!" or "ich!" To pronounce it correctly, put your tongue in position to pronounce a "k", but release it slowly; allow the air to pass through the constricted space. The result should be a sound like white noise. Be sure to get good at pronouncing this sound, as it's used in some of the most frequent and important words in Dothraki (e.g. *khal, khaleesi, ko*, etc.). Dothraki Example: *khalakka*

- ◉ *L, l*: Pronounced like the "l" in the Southern Californian pronunciation of "love". Like *t, d* and *n*, this sound is pronounced with the tongue between the teeth. It's simple to do, if one is paying attention, and shows up well on camera. Dothraki Example: *lavakh*

- ◉ *M, m*: Pronounced like the "m" in "matter". Dothraki Example: *mahrazh*

- ◉ *N, n*: Pronounced like the "n" in "never", except that the tongue should be between the teeth (see *l*). When *n* occurs in compounds, pronounce it naturally (so the *n* in *ng* will be different from the *n* in *nt* or *nq*, but the change should happen automatically, as it does in English [cf. "saint" vs. "sank"]). Dothraki Example: *nayat*

- ◉ *O, o*: Pronounced like the open "o" in English "for", or the East Coast pronunciation of "law". Failing this, a plain old "o" as in English "boat" is fine, but be sure the sound is pure, and doesn't trail off into a *w* the way English's does. Dothraki Example: *Ogo*

- ◉ *P, p*: Pronounced like the "p" in "pike" (even at the end of the word, *p* is pronounced with a puff of air). Dothraki Example: *Pono*

- ◉ *Q, q*: This is likely the most difficult sound in Dothraki for an English speaker to master. The sound is produced by touching the back of the tongue to the uvula and making a constriction as one would for a "k". One pronounces this sound like any other stop (*p, t, k*), it's just pronounced further back in the mouth than an English speaker is used to. Think about when the doctor asks you to go, "Ahhhhhhh…" Try doing that, and as you're doing it, take the back of your tongue, without moving it, and plug up the opening in the back of your mouth. That should put you in perfect position to pronounce *q*. Dothraki Example: *qora*

◉ *R, r*: At the beginning or end of a word, this is pronounced like the "rr" in Spanish "perro"; everywhere else, it's pronounced like the "r" in Spanish "pero". In many dialects of American English, this latter sound is equivalent to the "t" in "water". Failing that, pronouncing it as the "dd" in "middle" shouldn't be too far off for most dialects. As with Spanish, though, any *r* can be rolled excessively for dramatic effect (think of the ads during soccer games). Dothraki Example: *rahsan*

◉ *S, s*: Pronounced like the "s" in "sad". Dothraki Example: *save*

◉ *Sh, sh*: Pronounced like the "sh" in "shack". Dothraki Example: *shierak*

◉ *T, t*: Pronounced like the "t" in Spanish "tener", but with a puff of air like English. The difference between *t* an the English "t" is that it's pronounced with the tongue touching the tip of the teeth, almost like the "th" in "thin", but with much less friction. (Note: Even at the end of the word, *t* is pronounced with a puff of air.) Dothraki Example: *taoka*

◉ *Th, th*: Pronounced like the "th" in "thin" (never like the "th" in "that"). Dothraki Example: *atthirar*

◉ *V, v*: Pronounced like the "v" in "victory". Dothraki Example: *veqo*

◉ *W, w*: Pronounced like the "w" in "war". Dothraki Example: *mawan*

◉ *X, x*: Pronounced like the "ch" in the German pronunciation of "Buch". In English, this sound is commonly used with onomatopoeic words associated with disgust, like "blech!" or "ich!" To pronounce it correctly, put your tongue in position to pronounce a "k", but release it slowly; allow the air to pass through the constricted space. The result should be a sound like white noise. Be sure to get good at pronouncing this sound, as it's used in some of the most frequent and important words in Dothraki (e.g. *khal, khaleesi, ko*, etc.). Dothraki Example: *khalakka*

◉ *Y, y*: Pronounced like the "y" in "yesterday" (note: Never occurs as a vowel). Dothraki Example: *yeri*

◉ *Z, z*: Pronounced like the "z" n "zebra". Dothraki Example: *zelatha*

◉ *Zh, zh*: Pronounced like the "z" in "azure" or the "s" in "measure" (an analogy: *s* is to *z* as *sh* is to *zh*). Dothraki Example: *zhikwi*

◉ *'*: The apostrophe simply marks contractions, like in English; it isn't pronounced. If it ever causes confusion, *any* apostrophe can simply be deleted (e.g. *mr'anha* would become *mranha*).

◉ *Long Vowels*: Doubled vowels are held for twice as long as ordinary vowels. Consider the "a" vowel in English "bat" and in English "bad". Notice how the "a" vowel in "bad" is considerably longer than the "a" vowel in "bat"? The same can be true of any vowel in Lhazareen. It's not too difficult; just requires practice.

◉ *Double Consonants*: Doubled consonants, or geminates, occur frequently in Dothraki. To pronounce a doubled consonant, simply pronounce it twice. You might think of it as lingering over the consonant. Think of the "s" sound you pronounce in "Miss Sally". It's a longer "s" than if you had pronounced a single word written "missally". The same goes for the doubled consonants of Dothraki. One important note about the romanization: If a digraph (e.g. *sh*, *ch*, etc.) is *doubled*, only the first letter will be doubled (hence, *ssh* not *shsh*). The consonant is pronounced like a doubled consonant, though, as actual combinations such as *s* followed by *sh* are impossible. Dothraki Example: *jaqqa, temmo, redda*

Stress:
• By rule, the second-to-last syllable is stressed if the word ends in a vowel, and the last syllable is stressed if the word ends in a consonant or a long vowel (not including short diphthongs). This rule, however, has a number of regular exceptions. In such cases, words will be marked especially for stress. However, one can predict where stress will shift if one notices where what would ordinarily be a bit of a tough consonant cluster is separated by the vowel *i*. In such cases, where the word ends in a vowel, the stress will usually be on the third-to-last syllable. Additionally, a long vowel can steal stress from the following syllable if it's light. There are also certain words that are stressed finally to compensate for a consonant that is no longer there. Note that for the purposes of stress, diphthongs are treated as a single syllable.

2. *Proto-Dothraki Reference Grammar*

Pronouns

<u>Declension</u>

	Nominative	Partitive	Accusative	Genitive	Allative	Ablative
I (1sg)	*anak*	*anka*	*anka*	*änki*	*ankaan*	*ankoon*
You (2sg)	*gher*	*ghera*	*gherä*	*gheri*	*gherään*	*gheröön*
S/he/it (3sg)	*me*	*meya*	*meä*	*mii*	*nyään*	*nyöön*
We (1pl)	*kizhá*	*kizha*	*kizhäsh*	*kizhish*	*kizheä*	*kizhüä*
You (2pl)	*gheri*	*gheri*	*gheräsh*	*gherish*	*ghereä*	*gherüä*
They (3pl)	*müri*	*muri*	*murash*	*mürish*	*müreä*	*murua*

Nouns

<u>Declension</u>

*Class 1: **adur** "chair" (stem **adur**)*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*adur*	*aduri*
Partitive	*adura*	*aduri*
Accusative	*adures*	*aduris*
Genitive	*aduri*	*adurizhi*
Allative	*aduraan*	*adurea*
Ablative	*aduroon*	*adurua*

Class 1X: **adzik** "catfish" (*stem* **adzig-**)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*adzik*	*adziji*
Partitive	*adziga*	*adzigi*
Accusative	*adzijes*	*adzijis*
Genitive	*adziji*	*adzijizhi*
Allative	*adzigaan*	*adzijea*
Ablative	*adzigoon*	*adzigua*

Class 2: **acha** "hip" (*stem* **ach-**)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*acha*	*achi*
Partitive	*acha*	*achi*
Accusative	*aches*	*achis*
Genitive	*achi*	*achizhi*
Allative	*achaan*	*achea*
Ablative	*achoon*	*achua*

Class 3: **erilo** "crow" (*stem* **erilo**)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*erilo*	*erilozi*
Partitive	*erilogha*	*eriloghi*
Accusative	*eriloghes*	*eriloghis*
Genitive	*erilozi*	*erilozhi*
Allative	*erilozaan*	*erilozea*
Ablative	*erilozoon*	*erilozua*

Class 3A: **adzira** "turtle" (*stem* **adzira**)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*adzirazi*	*adzirazi*
Partitive	*adziraa*	*adziraghi*
Accusative	*adziraghes*	*adziraghis*
Genitive	*adzirazi*	*adzirazhi*
Allative	*adzirazaan*	*adzirazea*
Ablative	*adzirazoon*	*adzirazua*

Class 4: **adzirá** "turtle shell" (*stem* **adzirax-**)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*adzirá*	*adziraghi*
Partitive	*adziraa*	*adziraghi*
Accusative	*adziraghes*	*adziraghis*
Genitive	*adziraghi*	*adziraghizhi*
Allative	*adziraaan*	*adziraghea*
Ablative	*adziraghoon*	*adziraghua*

Class 5: **ada** "center" (*stem* **ad-**)

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*ada*	*adzi*
Partitive	*ada*	*adi*
Accusative	*adas*	*adis*
Genitive	*adzi*	*adzizhi*
Allative	*adaan*	*adzea*
Ablative	*adaghon*	*adua*

*Class VI: **bilé** "poppy" (stem **biwy-**)*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	*bilé*	*bilii*
Partitive	*biléä*	*bilii*
Accusative	*bilees*	*biliis*
Genitive	*bilii*	*biliizhi*
Allative	*biwyään*	*bileeä*
Ablative	*biwyöön*	*biwyüä*

Derivation

Nominal Derivation	*V…V*	*V…C*	*C…C*	*C…V*
	ayana "bell"	*ulalh* "animal back"	*kewir* "forest"	*jiluro* "medallion"
Object Diminutive *-zhi/-i*	*ayanazhi*	*ulalyi*	*kewiri*	*jilurozhi*
Human Diminutive *-(a)kha/-(i)chhi*	*ayanakha*	*ulazlhakha*	*kewirichhi*	*jilurokha*
Augmentative 1 *-(s)up*	ajenasup	uləłup	qəvirup	glurosup
Augmentative 2 *-(ə)ɣen*	ajenaɣen	uləłəɣen	qəvirəɣen	gluroɣen
Collective *-(V)sVr*	ajenasar	oləłəsər	qəvirisir	glurosor
"Part of" *-(Cᵍᵐ)əja / -Cᵍᵐ- -ja*	ajenneja	oləłłəja	qəvirɾəja	glurɾoja

Nominal Derivation	V…V	V…C	C…C	C…V
	ayana "bell"	*ulalh* "animal back"	*kewir* "forest"	*jiluro* "medallion"
Feminine -(ə)ɣesi	ajenaɣesi	uləɬəɣesi	qəvirəɣesi	gluroɣesi
Masculine -(g)o	ajenago	uləɬo	qəviro	glurogo

Verbs

Conjugation

C-Final, C-Initial Stem, Conjugation Class A: *məharatə "to be sore" (*stem* *məhar-, command positive/negative:* *məharas!/*məharos!)

Present Tense	Positive		Negative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	məharak	məharaki	məharok	məharoki
Second Person	məharaj	məharaji	məharoj	məharoji
Third Person	məhara	məhari	məharo	məhari

Past Tense	Positive		Negative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	məhar	məhariʃ	məharo	məharoʃ
Second Person	məhar	məhariʃ	məharo	məharoʃ
Third Person	məhar	məhariʃ	məharo	məharoʃ

Future Tense	Positive		Negative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	haw məharak	haw məharaki	haw vo məharak	haw vo məharaki
Second Person	haw məharaj	haw məharaji	haw vo məharaj	haw vo məharaji
Third Person	haw məhara	haw məhari	haw vo məhara	haw vo məhari

V-Final, C-Initial Stem, Conjugation Class A: *dołralatə "to ride" (*stem* *dołra-, *command positive/negative:* *dołras! / *dołros!)

Present Tense	Positive		Negative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	dołrak	dołraki	dołrok	dołroki
Second Person	dołraj	dołraji	dołroj	dołroji
Third Person	dołrajə	dołraji	dołrojə	dołroji

Past Tense	Positive		Negative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	dołra	dołraʃ	dołro	dołroʃ
Second Person	dołra	dołraʃ	dołro	dołroʃ
Third Person	dołra	dołraʃ	dołro	dołroʃ

Future Tense	Positive		Negative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	haw dołrak	haw dołraki	haw vo dołrak	haw vo dołraki
Second Person	haw dołraj	haw dołraji	haw vo dołraj	haw vo dołraji
Third Person	haw dołrajə	haw dołraji	haw vo dołrajə	haw vo dołraji

C-Final, V-Initial Stem, Conjugation Class A: *ostatə "to bite" (*stem* *ost-, *command positive/ negative:* *ostas! / *ostos!)*

Present	Positive		Negative	
Tense	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
First Person	ostak	ostaki	ostok	ostoki
Second Person	ostaj	ostaji	ostoj	ostoji
Third Person	osta	osti	osto	osti

Past	Positive		Negative	
Tense	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
First Person	ost	ostiʃ	osto	ostoʃ
Second Person	ost	ostiʃ	osto	ostoʃ
Third Person	ost	ostiʃ	osto	ostoʃ

Future	Positive		Negative	
Tense	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
First Person	haw ostak	haw ostaki	haw ostok	haw ostoki
Second Person	haw ostaj	haw ostaji	haw ostoj	haw ostoji
Third Person	haw osta	haw osti	haw osto	haw osti

V-Final, V-Initial Stem, Conjugation Class A: *indelatə "to drink" (*stem* *inde-, *command positive/negative:* *indes! / *indos!)

Present	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	indek	indeki	indok	indoki
Second Person	indej	indeji	indoj	indoji
Third Person	indejə	indeji	indojə	indoji

Past	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	inde	indeʃ	indo	indoʃ
Second Person	inde	indeʃ	indo	indoʃ
Third Person	inde	indeʃ	indo	indoʃ

Future	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	haw indek	haw indeki	haw indok	haw indoki
Second Person	haw indej	haw indeji	haw indoj	haw indoji
Third Person	haw indejə	haw indeji	haw indojə	haw indoji

C-Initial Stem, Conjugation Class B: *haqatə "to be tired" (*stem* *haq-, *command positive/ negative:* *haqas!/*haqos!)

Present	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	haqak	haqaki	haqok	haqoki
Second Person	haqaj	haqaji	haqoj	haqoji
Third Person	haqa	haqi	haqo	haqi

Past	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	haqə	haqiʃ	haqo	haqoʃ
Second Person	haqə	haqiʃ	haqo	haqoʃ
Third Person	haqə	haqiʃ	haqo	haqoʃ

Future	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	haw haqak	haw haqaki	haw vo haqak	haw vo haqaki
Second Person	haw haqaj	haw haqaji	haw vo haqaj	haw vo haqaji
Third Person	haw haqa	haw haqi	haw vo haqa	haw vo haqi

V-Initial Stem, Conjugation Class B: *ogatə "to slaughter" (*stem* *og-, *command positive/ negative:* *ogas!/*ogos!)

Present	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	ogak	ogaki	ogok	ogoki
Second Person	ogaj	ogaji	ogoj	ogoji
Third Person	oga	ogi	ogo	ogi

Past	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	ogə	ogiʃ	ogo	ogoʃ
Second Person	ogə	ogiʃ	ogo	ogoʃ
Third Person	ogə	ogiʃ	ogo	ogoʃ

Future	Positive		Negative	
Tense	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	haw ogak	haw ogaki	haw ogok	haw ogoki
Second Person	haw ogaj	haw ogaji	haw ogoj	haw ogoji
Third Person	haw oga	haw ogi	haw ogo	haw ogi

Derivation

Note: The nominalization and resultive processes detailed below produces an inanimate noun of Class A. The agentive produces an animate noun.

Verbal Derivation	V…V indelatə "to drink"	V…C ostatə "to bite"	C…C məharatə "to be sore"	C…V dołralatə "to ride"
Negative Infinitive -o	indolatə	ostolatə	məharolatə	dołrolatə
Causative aCᵍᵐ-/-Cᵍᵐ-	iddelatə	ottalatə	ammaratə	addołralatə
"Covered With" sa(v)- (-a)	savindelatə	savostalatə	saməharalatə	sadołralatə
Inchoative -(s)u	indesulatə	ostulatə	məharulatə	dołrasulatə
Reversive e(s)- -(s)a	esindesalatə	esostalatə	eməharalatə	edołrasalatə
"Wrongly" zi(ɾ)- -(s)e	zirindeselatə	zirostelatə	ziməharelatə	zidołraselatə
Iterative/Durative v(ɨ)- -(ə)r	vinderatə	vostəratə	vɨməharəratə	vɨdołraratə
Nominalization ał- -(z)ar	ałindezar	ałostar	ałməharar	ałdołrazar
Diminutive -ʃɨ/-i	indeʃilatə	ostilatə	məharilatə	dołraʃilatə
Augmentative	inde...	ost...	məhar...	dołra...

Verbal Derivation	*V…V*	*V…C*	*C…C*	*C…V*
	indelatə "to drink"	ostatə "to bite"	məharatə "to be sore"	doɬralatə "to ride"
-(s)up	indesupatə	ostupatə	məharupatə	doɬrasupatə
Agentive -(a)kə	indekə	ostakə	məharakə	doɬrakə
Resultive -(ɨ)x	index	ostɨx	məharɨx	doɬrax

Adjectives

Adjectives	*V…V*	*V…C*	*C…C*	*C…V*
	achira "smelly"	apaʒ "hot"	tʃak "silent"	kazga "black"
Non-Nominative Sg. Agreement *-a*	*achira*	apaʒa	tʃaka	kazga
Plural Agreement *-i*	*achira*	apaʒi	tʃaki	kazga
Comparative *a(z)- -(a)n*	*azachiran*	asapaʒan	atʃakan	akazgan
Superlative *a(z)- -(a)nas*	*azachiranas*	asapaʒanaz	atʃakanaz	akazganaz
Contrastive *o(z)- -(a)n*	*ozachiran*	osapaʒan	otʃakan	okazgan
Sublative *a(z)- -(a)nos*	*azachiranos*	asapaʒanoz	atʃakanoz	akazganoz
Negative *o(z)-*	*ozachira*	osapaʒ	otʃak	okazga

Number System

1: *at*
2: *akata*
3: senɨ
4: tur
5: mək

6: jinda
7: fex
8: oɾi
9: qazat
10: łi

11: atłi
12: akatłi
20: tʃakatə
21: tʃakatə ma at
22: tʃakatə ma akatə

23: tʃakatə ma senɨ
30: tʃisenɨ
40: tʃitur
100: ken
101: ken ma at

200: akatəken
220: akatəken tʃakatə
1,000: dalenə
1,000,000: ɣur
0: som