

Baladź (Balaj)
Mos

Orthography

Letter	Ipa	Example
A(a)	/ɑ/	f a ther
B(b)	/b/	b oat
C(c)	/ts/	cat s
Ç(ç)	/tʃ/	ch urch
D(d)	/d/	d oor
Ð(ð)	/dz/	ad z e
E(e)	/ɛ/	be d
Ě(ě)	/ə/	a bove
F(f)	/f/	f en
G(g)	/g/	g oat
H(h)	/ɦ/	beh ind
I(i)	/i/	me a l
J(j)	/j/	y es
K(k)	/k/	k ick
L(l)	/l/	l eaf
M(m)	/m/	m ouse
N(n)	/n/	n ose
O(o)	/ɔ/	mo l e
P(p)	/p/	p ost
Q(q)	/kʰ/	ti c
R(r)	/r/	rolled r
S(s)	/s/	s low
Sh(sh)	/ʃ/	sh ow
T(t)	/tʰ/	t ip
U(u)	/u/	lu n e
V(v)	/v/	v ote
X(x)	/x/	Scottish lo ch
Z(z)	/z/	z one
Ž(ž)	/ʒ/	vis i on

Combinations

dž	/d͡ʒ/	j udge
lj	/l̥/	milli o n
nj	/ɲ/	oni o n

Constants

Stops: / p b t g k m n /

Fricative: / f h sh rr d v z s ž /

Approximant: / j r l /

Affricate: / c ç ɖ /

Ejectives: / q /

Vowels

/ a, e, ě, i, o, u, /

More Notes

- If a word ends with (ë) it is pronounced with the least stress. Even though it is pronounced with the least stress, it is still important to pronounce it.
- The (r) is rolled more profoundly in the beginning especially after a consonant. For example, (*str...*), (*tr...*), (*re...*).

Grammar

Nouns

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Definite and Indefinite articles are inferred from the subject. Therefore no such articles are necessary.

Gender

There are two genders in Balaj, masculine and feminine. Masculine nouns can be recognized by their endings which are at all times consonants *more frequently* (*c, ç, d, ð, k, l, p, t, ź*). Feminine nouns can be recognized by their endings which are at all times vowels.

Cases

There are 6 cases in Balaj:

Nominative

The *boy* eats the candy.

Genitive

The *boy's* candy is stolen.

Locative

The boy arrives at the *city*.

The boy goes in the *tunnel*.

The boy sits on the *chair*.

The boy sits by the *fire*.

Accusative

The boy eats the *candy*.

Ablative

The boy plays with the *toys*.

The boy enters with his *friends*.

The boy takes the toys from the *box*.

Vocative

"*Boy!*"

However, note that the forms for genitive and locative are exactly the same and the forms for vocative and nominative are the same.

Helper Prepositions

Particular prepositions will be used to indicate a certain case of the noun they modify. Even though nouns will have the form, for some cases it is required that helper prepositions come before.

Nominative

None

Genitive

None, the “of” construction to show possession is not recognized in Balaj

Locative

mir – at
ně – in
gor – on
ikre – by

Accusative

None

Ablative

xe -- with
el – from

Vocative

None

Forms

Masculine

malsar – man

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom/Voc	malsar	Nom/Voc	malsar i
Gen/Loc	malsar i	Gen/Loc	malsar il
Acc	malsar eđ	Acc	malsar eč
Abl	malsar iz	Abl	malsar iž

Feminine

žëna – woman

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom/Voc	žëna	Nom/Voc	žën aj
Gen/Loc	žën al	Gen/Loc	žën ali
Acc	žëna	Acc	žën ër
Abl	žën u	Abl	žën už

Adjectives

Adjectives will always conform to the nouns they modify. There are two forms of one adjective it's masculine and it's feminine form. The masculine form will either end in (*c*, *d*, *k*, or *ž*). To get the feminine form you have to do the following:

If masculine adjective ends in (*c*) add (*ě*)

If masculine adjective ends in (*d*) add (*a*)

If masculine adjective ends in (*k*) add (*u*)

If masculine adjective ends in (*ž*) add (*i*)

Here are some examples:

The happy man – zdvard malsar

The happy woman – zdvarda žëna

With the happy man –xe zdvardiz malsariz

With the happy woman –xe zdvardu žënu

The happy men – zdvardi malsari
The happy women – zdvardaj ženaj

Degrees of Adjectives

It is possible in Balaj to express degrees with adjectives by adding certain stems. Here are the differences between the degrees:

Positive: *happy*
Comparative: *happier*
Superlative: *happiest*

To express the comparative degree add (*er*) to the end of the adjective.
To express the superlative degree add (*çir*) to the end of the adjective.

zdvard – happy
zdvarder – happier
zdvardçir – happiest

Participles

Example verb: vëracir – to give

Present Active Participle: ex. *Going, talking, and eating*

To form, remove verb stem (ir), add (ojd)

-vëracojd, vëracojda – giving

Notice also since a participle is an adjective, it is always written in the adjective form (masculine, feminine)

Perfect Participle: ex. *Closed, decorated, and watched*

To form, remove verb stem (ir), add (ojk)

-vëracojk, vëracojku – given

Adverbs

To form an adverb, add (il) to the masculine form of the adjective. Therefore:

zdvardil – happily

Adverbs are indeclinable so it will always remain the same.

Personal Pronouns

1st Person

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom/Voc	ili	Nom/Voc	meraj
Gen/Loc	ila	Gen/Loc	merali
Acc	ili	Acc	merër
Abl	ilu	Abl	meruž

2nd Person

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom/Voc	del	Nom/Voc	del
Gen/Loc	deli	Gen/Loc	delil
Acc	deleđ	Acc	deleç
Abl	deliz	Abl	deliž

3rd Person (m/f)

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom/Voc	ër/ne	Nom/Voc	xol/xal
Gen/Loc	ëri/na	Gen/Loc	xolil/xalil
Acc	ëđ/ne	Acc	xoç/xaç
Abl	ëriz/nu	Abl	xož/xaž

Note that you only use the feminine form of the 3rd Person plural if you are referring to a group of women or a group of feminine objects. However for a general crowd or people you use the masculine only when you know the whole crowd or people if feminine do you use the feminine form.

Verbs

Example verb: sqazir – to talk

Present Tense

	Sing.	Pl.
1 st Person	sqazël	sqazëc
2 nd Person	sqazës	sqazëđ
3 rd Person	sqazi	sqazëq

Future Tense

	Sing.	Pl.
1 st Person	qusqazël	qusqazëc
2 nd Person	qusqazës	qusqazëđ
3 rd Person	qusqazi	qusqazëq

Perfect Tense

	Sing.	Pl.
1 st Person	sqazal	sqazac
2 nd Person	sqazas	sqazađ
3 rd Person	sqaza	sqazax

PluPerfect Tense

Add –der as a separate stem before the verb (perfect tense)

Passive Tense

To form the passive tense you add –et to the end of the verb if the last letter is a consonant and –te if the last letter is a vowel

žëna vëracite – the girl is given

žënaj vëracëqet – the girls are given

Verb “to be” – “eliz”

Present

	Sing.	Pl.
1 st Person	em	ej
2 nd Person	ez	ezi
3 rd Person	ë	ër

Future

	Sing.	Pl.
1 st Person	qem	qej
2 nd Person	qez	qezi
3 rd Person	që	qër

Perfect

	Sing.	Pl.
1 st Person	am	aj
2 nd Person	az	azi
3 rd Person	a	ar

Style

To be added later.

Word Order

The word order in Balaj is Subject-Verb-Object however there is more freedom in word order when talking. Word order usually follows this pattern, but there are sometimes exceptions.

Sample Text

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Kledi mērdedi elojdi ēr çievřeq azlaci e pisxaži nē stacmord e kivaj. Xol ēr plebeđaxet xe sirdžu e temptristu e keshëq aqsēr dubru malsaređ e malsaređ nē fracerkurti stvirt.