

The Ajalian Language

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Alphabet & Orthography

Letter	IPA	Example
A(a)	/a/	father
B(b)	/b/	B oss
C(c)	/t͡s ^h /	c ats
D(d)	/d/	S hed
Đ(đ)	/d͡ʒ/	J udge
E(e)	/ɛ/	Bed
Ě(ě)	/ə/schwa	A bove
G(g)	/g/	G oat
H(h)	/h/	H ouse
I(i)	/i/	S ea
J(j)	/y/	Y es
K(k)	/k ^h /	K ick
L(l)	/l/	L oss
M(m)	/m/	M ouse
N(n)	/n/	N ose
O(o)	/o/	M ole
P(p)	/p ^h /	P ost
Q(q)	/kʰ/	t ic
R(r)	/r/	
S(s)	/s/	S un
T(t)	/t ^h /	T ore
Tx(tx)	/t͡x ^h /	C hurch
U(u)	/u/	L une
V(v)	/v/	V ote
X(x)	/ʃ/	S how
Z(z)	/z/	Z one
Ž(ž)	/ʒ/	T reasure

Some Combinations

Lj	/ɫ/	M illion
Nj	/ɲ/	O nion
Oj	/ɔi/	l oin

Constants

Stops: / p b t g k m n /

Fricative: / f h x d v z s ʒ sh /

Approximant: / j r l /

Affricative: / c tx ɖ /

Ejective: / q /

Vowels: / a e ë i o u /

	Bilabial	Labiodentals	Alveolar	Post alveolar	Palatal	Velar/uvular	Glottal	Dental
Plosive	b		D			K', g, k		
Aspirated plosive								
Nasal	m		n					
Fricative		F, v	S, z	ʃ, ʒ		X	h	θ
Affricative				ɖʒ				
Aspirated affricative	p ^h		ts ^h , t ^h	tʃ ^h				
approximant					y			
trill			r					
Lateral approximant			l					

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Mid	ɛ	ə [schwa]	o
Open			ɑ

Grammar

†We will use two sample nouns one masculine the other feminine.

mjec – boy (m)

zëna – girl (f)

†Lang has two genders masculine and feminine. Masculine nouns almost always end in consonants while feminine nouns end in the vowels (a, e, i).

Indefinite Forms

†The article –jët is put before the noun to make it indefinite singular

e.g. mjec (boy) – jët mjec (a boy)

e.g. zëna (girl) – jët zëna (a girl)

Cases

Nominative

e.g. the boy, a boy

Genitive

e.g. of *the boy*, of *a boy*

Accusative

e.g. The girl hit *a boy*, the girl hit *the boy*

Ablative

Qim – with

Đos - from

e.g. with *the boy*, with *a boy*

e.g. in *the city*, in *a city*

† There is no dative case in lang but instead the article –qi is used to fulfill with the nominative form of the noun.

e.g. qi jēt mjec (to a boy)

† There is no locative case in lang but instead the article –txulë is used to fulfill with the nominative form of the noun.

e.g. txulë dona (at home), with –txulë no indefinite article is placed.

Noun Forms

Jēt mjec – a boy

đem mjeci – some boys

Indefinite masculine nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Jēt mjec	đem mjeci
Gen.	Jēt mjecu	đem mjecura
Acc.	Jēt mjecit	đem mjecita
Abl.	Jēt mjecoj	đem mjecojli

Mjecë – the boy

Definite masculine nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Mjecë	mjeci
Gen.	Mjecu	mjecura
Acc.	Mjecit	mjecita
Abl.	Mjecoj	mjecojli

Jēt zēna – a girl

Dem zēna – some girls

Indefinite feminine nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Jēt zēna	Dem zēna ži
Gen.	Jēt zēnat	Dem zēna dul
Acc.	Jēt zēnam	Dem zēna me
Abl.	Jēt zēnja	Dem zēnja ri

Zēnēm – the girl

Definite feminine nouns

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	zēnēm	zēna ži
Gen.	zēnat	zēna dul
Acc.	zēnam	zēna me
Abl.	zēnja	zēnja ri

Adjectives

Lanet/a – happy

Qoź/u – fat

†All adjectives have a masculine and feminine form. The masculine form varies but the feminine form is almost always +i except if the adjective ends with đ, x, z or ź.

†Adjectives in lang agree in gender and number and almost always go before the noun that they modify. However, if the verb is a linking one (the boy is happy) then the adjective goes after the noun (the boy happy is).

Note the difference:

The happy boy hits the girl (adjective before noun)

The boy hits the happy girl (adjective before noun)

The boy is happy (adjective would go after the noun that it modifies)

The boy has a girl ('girl' would go before the verb)

†Examples

lanet mjecē – the happy boy

laneta zēnēm – the happy girl

jēt qoź mjec – a fat boy

jēt qoźu zēna – a fat girl

Demonstrative Adjectives

this – cit, cita

that – qas, qasa

e.g. cit mjecë

e.g. qasi zënë

†Note that the nouns that demonstrative adjectives modify are in the definite form.

Personal Pronouns

†Personal Pronouns are irregular (from nouns) but share common elements within them.

Case	1 st Person (singular)	Case	1 st Person (Plural)
Nom.	Jet	Nom.	Qo
Gen.	Jut	Gen.	Qot
Acc.	Ejm	Acc.	Ojëq
Abl.	Jese	Abl.	Qese

Case	2 nd Person (singular)	Case	2 nd Person (Plural)
Nom.	Ne	Nom.	Kju
Gen.	Nil	Gen.	Kjum
Acc.	Sin	Acc.	Kut
Abl.	Netre	Abl.	Kotre

Masculine

Case	3 rd Person (singular)	Case	3 rd Person (Plural)
Nom.	Đat	Nom.	Ton
Gen.	Đju	Gen.	Tonu
Acc.	Đjun	Acc.	Ot
Abl.	Đuni	Abl.	Toni

Feminine

Case	1 st Person (singular)	Case	3 rd Person (Plural)
Nom.	Xa	Nom.	Xaton
Gen.	Xanu	Gen.	Xatonu
Acc.	Ax	Acc.	Otax
Abl.	Xani	Abl.	Xatoni

Verbs

Infinitive Form is (+er)

Alber – to walk

Alb – stem of verb

Present

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet alim	1 st	Qo albime
2 nd	Ne albes	2 nd	Kju albese

3 rd	Đat/ Xa alb	3 rd	Ton/Xaton albuž
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†Examples:

The fat boy walks – Qož mjecë alb

Some happy boys walk – đem laneti mjeci albuž

With the happy boy walks a fat girl – Qim lanet mjecoj jët qoža zëna alb

Past

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet alb am	1 st	Qo alb ame
2 nd	Ne alb as	2 nd	Kju alb ase
3 rd	Đat/ Xa alb ar	3 rd	Ton/Xaton alb až

Pluperfect

†Add the past form of “to be” to the past form of verb (like in English)

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet am alb am	1 st	Qo amja alb ame
2 nd	Ne jas alb as	2 nd	Kju axa alb ase
3 rd	Đat/ Xa ëma alb ar	3 rd	Ton/Xaton ërca alb až

Future

†Add –qu if verb starts with consonant and add –q if verb start with vowel.

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet qalb im	1 st	Qo qalb ime
2 nd	Ne qalb es	2 nd	Kju qalb ese
3 rd	Đat/ Xa qalb 	3 rd	Ton/Xaton qalb už

Future Perfect

†Combines future form of “to be” with past form of verb

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet qem alb am	1 st	Qo qemje alb ame
2 nd	Ne qjes alb as	2 nd	Kju qex alb ase
3 rd	Đat/ Xa qër alb ar	3 rd	Ton/Xaton qërc alb až

†Examples

The fat boy will walk with the happy girl – Qož mjecë qim laneta zënja qalb.

The happy boy had hit a girl (veriper – to hit) – Lanet mjecë ëma veripar jët zënam
 Some happy girls walk with boys – ðem laneta zënaž qim mjecojli

Irregular Verbs

Eser – to be

Present

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet em	1 st	Qo emje
2 nd	Ne jes	2 nd	Kju ex
3 rd	Ðat/ Xa ër	3 rd	Ton/Xaton ërc

Past

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet am	1 st	Qo amja
2 nd	Ne jas	2 nd	Kju axa
3 rd	Ðat/ Xa ëma	3 rd	Ton/Xaton ërca

Future

	Singular		Plural
1 st	Jet qem	1 st	Qo qemje
2 nd	Ne qjes	2 nd	Kju qex
3 rd	Ðat/ Xa qër	3 rd	Ton/Xaton qërc

†Examples

The boy is happy – Mjecë lanet ër

Some boys and girls are fat – ðem mjeci el zënaži qozi ërc.

Participles

†To make a participles add –ov to the stem of the verb. With that stem, it acts just like any other adjective.

†Example

Ludiser (to play) – ludisov, a (playing)

The playing boy hit a girl – Ludisov mjecë veripar jët zënam.

Negation

†To negate use –në (not).

I did not know – Jet në gnosilar

Sample Text (excerpt from Little Red Riding Hood)

The poor child, who did not know that it was dangerous to stay and talk to a wolf, said to him, "I am going to see my grandmother and carry her a cake and a little pot of butter from my mother."

Papur prusë cet në gnosilar fi terisq ër manaser el txoler qi jët lupe, fixim qi ðat :
“Jet em finov qras vixmer jut nane el qi xa jët torcit qudov el posi qarmexem ðos
jut memrja.