

# Baladzh - Balaj

Mos

## Orthography | Alfitro

Letter	Ipa	Example
A(a)	/ɑ/	<b>f</b> ather
B(b)	/b/	<b>b</b> oat
C(c)	/ts/	ca <b>t</b> s
Ç(ç)	/tʃ/	<b>ch</b> urch
D(d)	/d/	<b>d</b> oor
Ð(ð)	/dz/	<b>ad</b> ze
E(e)	/ɛ/	<b>b</b> ed
Ē(ē)	/ə/	<b>a</b> bove
F(f)	/f/	<b>f</b> en
G(g)	/g/	<b>g</b> oat
H(h)	/ɦ/	be <b>h</b> ind
I(i)	/i/	me <b>a</b> l
J(j)	/j/	<b>y</b> es
K(k)	/k/	<b>k</b> ick
L(l)	/l/	<b>l</b> eaf
M(m)	/m/	<b>m</b> ouse
N(n)	/n/	<b>n</b> ose
O(o)	/ɔ/	mo <b>l</b> e
P(p)	/p/	<b>p</b> ost
Q(q)	/kʰ/	ti <b>q</b>
R(r)	/r/	rolled r
S(s)	/s/	<b>s</b> low
Ss(ss)	/ʃ/	<b>ss</b> ow
T(t)	/tʰ/	<b>t</b> ip
U(u)	/u/	lu <b>n</b> e
V(v)	/v/	<b>v</b> ote
X(x)	/x/	Scottiss lo <b>ch</b>
Z(z)	/z/	<b>z</b> one
Zh(zh)	/ʒ/	vis <b>ion</b>

## Combinations | Conbinaciasu

dzh	/dʒ/	<b>j</b> udge
lj	/lʃ/	mill <b>ion</b>
nj	/ɲ/	on <b>ion</b>

## Diphthongs

ai	/ai/	<b>l</b> ight
ei	/ɛi/	<b>l</b> ane
oi	/ɔi/	<b>l</b> oin

## Constants | Fërmeidu

Stops: / p b t g k m n /

Fricative: / f h ss rr d v z s zh /

Approximant: / j r l /

Affricate: / c ç ð /

Ejectives: / q /

## Vowels | Djerga

/ a, e, ë, i, o, u, /

## More Notes | Lëdu Sqirtu

- 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 | Xolindec

### Nouns

#### Definite and Indefinite Articles

Nouns are either definite or indefinite. The forms of nouns depend on this. If one wishes to express 'river' he or sse will use the indefinite form of the noun. If one wishes to express 'the river' he or sse will use the definite form of the noun. However, both forms of definite nouns and indefinite nouns correspond similarly. Scroll down to see these different forms.

#### Gender

There are two genders in Balaj, masculine and feminine. Masculine nouns can be recognized by their endings which always end in a consonant. Feminine nouns can be recognized by their endings which are at all times vowels except (a,o).

#### Cases

There are 6 cases and 4 declensions 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 the forms for genitive and locative are exactly the same and the form for vocative and nominative are the same as well.

### 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

Genitive

Locative

mir – at

ně – in

gor – on

ku – by

Accusative

Ablative

xe -- with

el – from

Vocative

### Forms

Masculine

*moq – man*

	Indefinite Singular	Indefinite Plural	Definite Singular	Definite Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	moq (man)	moqu	moqe (the man)	moqev
<b>Genitive</b>	moqi	moqus	moqes	moqeva
<b>Locative</b>	moqi	moqus	moqes	moqeva
<b>Accusative</b>	moq	moqu	moqe	moqev
<b>Ablative</b>	moqec	moquç	moqet	moqeci

Feminine

*zhine – woman*

	Indefinite Singular	Indefinite Plural	Definite Singular	Definite Plural
<b>Nominative</b>	zhine	zhina	zhino	zhinos
<b>Genitive</b>	zhiness	zhinad	zhinoss	zhinosi
<b>Locative</b>	zhiness	zhinad	zhinoss	zhinosi
<b>Accusative</b>	zhine	zhina	zhino	zhinos
<b>Ablative</b>	zhineq	zhinale	zhinoce	zhinoç

### 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 *zh*). To get the feminine form you have do the following:

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

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

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

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

Here are some examples:

The happy man – zvard moqe

The happy woman – zvarde zhino

With the happy man –xe zvardet moqet

With the happy woman –xe zvardoce zhinoce

The happy men – zvardev moqev

The happy women – zvardos zhinos

### 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.

zvard – happy

zvarder – happier

zvardçir – happiest

### Participles

Example verb: vëracir – to give

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

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

-vëracojd, vëracojde – 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

### 1<sup>st</sup> Person

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

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Person

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom/Voc	del	Nom/Voc	đel
Gen/Loc	deli	Gen/Loc	đelil
Acc	deleđ	Acc	đeleş
Abl	deliz	Abl	đelizh

### 3<sup>rd</sup> 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	xozh/xazh

*Note that you only use the feminine form of the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

<i>Personal Moods</i>							
Mood	Tense	1 <sup>st</sup> S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> S.	3rd S.	1 <sup>st</sup> P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> P.	3 <sup>rd</sup> P.
Indicative	Present	sqazim	sqazis	sqaz	sqazimi	sqaziđ	sqazix
	Imperfect	sqazajm	sqzajs	sqazaj	sqazajmi	sqazajđ	sqzajx
	Simple Past	sqazom	sqazos	sqazo	sqazomi	sqazod	sqzox
	Pluperfect	jam sqazojk	jas sqazojk	ja sqazojk	jami sqzojk	jađ sqazojk	jax sqazojk
	Future	qusqazim	qusqazis	qusqaz	qusqazimi	qusqazid	qusqazix
	Future Perfect						

### Passive Voice

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

### Irregular Verbs

Verb “to be” – “eliz”

<i>Personal Moods</i>							
Mood	Tense	1 <sup>st</sup> S.	2 <sup>nd</sup> S.	3rd S.	1 <sup>st</sup> P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> P.	3 <sup>rd</sup> P.
Indicative	Present	em	ez	ë	ej	ezi	ër
	Imperfect	jam	jas	ja	jami	jađ	jax
	Simple Past	am	az	a	aj	azi	ar
	Future	qem	qez	që	qej	qezi	qër

### 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.

Kledu moqu elojdu ër çievrix azlacu e pioxazhu në stacmord e kiva. Xol ër plebedixet xe sirdeq e temptristeq e kessix aqsix dubru moq e moq në fracerkurti stvrt.



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