

Lesson 2 Nouns – asking questions - articles
(*sehekasa – katava soma jei – artiklat jei*)

§9 As Kazujisha does not inflect words, all nouns only have one basic form – the indefinite singular. In order to mark plurality, definiteness and the genitive case, particles are added.

§10 Plurality is marked by adding **jei** either before or after the noun to be modified.

kudu jei	houses	jei shasit	stars
miro jei	nights	jei rahkete	trees
hae jei	walls	jei lad	rooms

§11 Definiteness is marked by adding **ga** either before or after the noun to be modified.

kudu ga	the house	ga shasit	the star
miro ga	the night	ga rahkete	the tree
hae ga	the wall	ga lad	the room

§12 The genitive case is marked by adding **ra** after the noun to be modified.

kudu ra	house's	shasit ra	star's
miro ra	night's	rahkete ra	tree's
hae ra	wall's	lad ra	room's

§13 The genitive case is in many cases equivalent to the English *'s* and *of*-constructions.

rahkete ra veljate jei	tree's leaves (the leaves of the tree)
kuninga ra hinase	the King's throne (the throne of the King)

§14 When stacking particles, all combinations are valid as long as the **ra** is placed last.

jei ga rahkete ra	the trees'
shasit ga jei ra	the stars'

§15 Definiteness is not marked following a genitive with certain exceptions. These exceptions are best learned case-by-case, and until one has learned them, one should not mark definiteness on a noun following a genitive. See §16.

§16 It must be noted that Kazujisha outside formal language rarely marks definiteness, plurality, and the genitive case. It is relied on context in order to understand what is being meant, and only if there is a possibility of misunderstanding, the words are added.

§17 A yes/no question in Kazujisha is formed by adding **teh** or (less common) **najte** in front of the statement.

Lad ga daks tahtu.	The room is there.
Teh lad ga daks tahtu?	Is the room there?
Najte lad ga daks tahtu?	

§18 An answer is constructed by either repeating the statement or the verb. Answering the question with a simple **ka** “yes” or **ne** “no” is incorrect but common due to influence from other languages.

Teh zhijala esin?	Is she eating?
Zhikala (ne) esin.	She is (not) eating.
(Ka,) esin.	(Yes,) [she] eats.
Ne esin.	[She] does not eat.

Text

Mijala kaeste. Me ra jutalfei daks ni Engleka, ari me ra kaestasha daks Kazujisha. Teh su jusupa Kazujisha? Najte najala daks ni najala ra kudu? Ka, me jusupa ja mej da ni kudu, ari su ne da ni kudu. Jutalfei ga daks katsume, ja jei kudu ga daks kaugi. Kazujisha ra meiri-ga daks easkgi, tahagi ja lanje.

Tahm da me-ra shan. Zhi ra tadankirnjō da Imnitega. Me ra shan da tjalme, ja zhi ra ljubase da lanje ja katsume. Teh zhi da Kazujishamá? Ka, zhi da ari zhi unustakas Englekasha. Zhi lāe vorja zhi kudu. Ni zhi kudu, zhi kirbi tihental.

Wordlist

ari	but
easkgi	yellow
jutalfei	book
kaestasha	language one is learning
kaugi	red
kirbi	to drink
lanje	black
ljubase	clothes
lāe	to walk, go
meiri	flag
ni	in, inside
shan	friend
tadankirnjō	surname, family name
tahagi	orange
tihental	water
vorja	to, towards

Exercise

1. Translate the following into Kazujisha. Make sure that you practice both using and dropping **jei**, **ga** and **ra**.

My house is not orange but the flag is. My house is red. My friend's name is Ken. He is English but lives in Kazujisha. He and I walk to her house. We see her in the house. She is my friend. She drinks water in the house. She is Kazujishan and does not speak English. Her surname is Kaotienva.

2. Translate the following into English.

Mijalaja ra shan ra ljubase ga da tahagi. Mijala kirbi tihental. Su turera ja rãe vorja me ni Kazujisha. Su ljubase da easkgi. Tahlm da katsume jutalfei. Jutalfei da kitaja, me jusupa se. Me va ta shan, ja ta da me shan. Mej tadankirno da Arukaslan. Mej unustakas Tehatei.

Phrases

Countries and languages

Sha-ja

Arabikasha, Kinesisha,
Nederlandasha, Eestasha,
Espanjasha, Finlandasha,
Furansusha, Germaanisha,
Italiansha, Nihonsha,
Koranasha, Polakisha,
Rusijasha, Tazjakuusha,
Teeyasha, Zhytjetjisha

Languages/Countries

Arabia, China
Netherlands, Estonia
Spain, Finland,
France, Germany
Italy, Japan
Korea, Poland
Russia, Tazjakuu
Sweden, Zhütjetji

Shamánas

Arabikashamá, Kinesishamá,
Nederlandashamá, Eestashamá,
Espanjashamá, Finlandashamá,
Furansushamá, Germaanishamá,
Italianshamá, Nihonshamá,
Koranashamá, Polakishamá,
Rusijashamá, Tazjakuushamá,
Teeyashamá, Zhytjetjishamá

Nationality (nouns)

Arabian, Chinese
Dutch, Estonian
Spaniard, Finn,
French, German
Italian, Japanese
Korean, Pole
Russian, Tazjakuu
Swede, Zhütjetji

Exercise answers

1. Mijala ra kudu daks ne tahagi ari meiri ga daks. Mijala ra kudu daks kaugi. Mijala ra shan ra kirno daks Ken. Bajala daks Englekamá ari unustakas Kazujisha. Bajala ja mijala læe vorja zhijala ra kudu. Mijala nãei zhijala ni ga kudu. Zhijala daks Kazujishamá ja ne rãe Engleka. Zhijala ra tadankirno daks Kaotienva.

2. Our friend's clothes are orange. We drink water. You come and speak with (towards) me in Kazujisha. Your clothes are yellow. Here is a green book. The book is great, I am reading it. I am his/her friend, and he/she is my friend. Our surname is Arukaslan. We live in Tehatei.