

Cardinals

s'an 'how much'

1	ɲopoj ɲobh
2	sida
3	n'axarh
4	tet
5	saml'ang
6	math
7	sihiv
8	sidntet
9	xasujuh
10	juh
11	ɲopoj jang(a)n'a
12	sida jang(a)n'a
13	n'axarh jang(a)n'a
14	tet jang(a)n'a
15	saml'ang jang(a)n'a
16	math jang(a)n'a
17	sihiv jang(a)n'a
18	sidntet jang(a)n'a
19	xasujuh jang(a)n'a
20	sida juh
21	sida juh ɲopoj
22	sida juh sida
30	n'axarh juh
40	tet juh
50	saml'ang juh
60	math juh
70	sihiv juh
80	sidntet juh

Ordinals

s'an'emdej 'which one
(of a given number)'

nurtej
n'abimdej
n'axaramdej (!)
tetimdej
saml'anzimdej
matdamdej (!)
sihvimdej
sidntedimdej
xasujudimdej
judimdej
nurtej jang(a)n'a
n'abimdej jang(a)n'a
n'axaramdej jang(a)n'a
tetimdej jang(a)n'a
saml'anzimdej jang(a)n'a
matdamdej jang(a)n'a
sihvimdej jang(a)n'a
sidntetimdej jang(a)n'a
xasujudimdej jang(a)n'a
sida judimdej
sida juh nurtej
sida juh n'abimdej
n'axarh judimdej
tet judimdej
saml'ang judimdej
math judimdej
sihiv judimdej
sidntet judimdej

90	xasujurh	xasujurimđej
100	jurh	jurimđej
200	sidā jurh	sidā jurimđej
300	n'axarh jurh	n'axarh jurimđej
400	tet jurh	tet jurimđej
500	saml'agg jurh	saml'agg jurimđej
600	math jurh	math jurimđej
700	sihiv jurh	sihiv jurimđej
800	sidnt'et jurh	sidnt'et jurimđej
900	xasujonarh (!)	xasujonarh jurimđej
1000	jonarh	jonara(da)mđej
2000	sidā jonarh	sidā jonara(da)mđej
	etc.	

For the derived forms of numerals (numeral derivatives) s. 4.5.

3.2 Pronouns

3.21 Personal and Reflexive Pronouns. The personal and reflexive pronouns, as words with a high frequency of occurrence, have an inflection which is to a certain extent different from that of nouns (cf. 2.2), although the endings of most of their oblique cases are identical or similar to the equivalent endings in noun inflection.

3.22 Demonstrative Pronouns. These pronouns are inflected like nouns.

3.221 Substantival Forms. The most usual substantival demonstrative pronouns are:

3.2211 For pointing to somebody or to something that is near ('this'): tuku, tiky.

3.2212 For pointing to somebody or to something that is far ('that'): taky, tahlij, texa, tajkuj.

3.222 Adjectival Forms. It will be sufficient to mention the following: tarca 'such', nabi 'other, different',

xurkari 'any, all sorts of', xusuvej 'every', ɲani 'other, different', s'amàn 'all', tambir 'so much', taɲar 'so large', malh 'all' (invariable), tukuh 'all' (invariable).

3.23 Interrogative/Relative, Indefinite and Negative/Adversative Pronouns. These pronouns are etymologically related:

interr./relat.	indefinite	neg./advers.
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3.231 Substantival

<u>xiba</u>	<u>xibaxava</u>	<u>xibaxart</u>
'who'	<u>xibari</u>	'nobody'
	'somebody'	'somebody for all that'
<u>ɲamge</u>	<u>ɲamgexeva</u>	<u>ɲamgexert</u>
'which'	<u>ɲamgeri</u>	'nothing'
	'something'	'something nevertheless'

3.232 Adjectival

<u>xan'any</u>	<u>xan'anjexeva</u>	<u>xan'anjexert</u>
'which'	'somebody'	'nobody'
	'something'	'somebody for all that'
		'nothing'
		'something for all that'
<u>xurka</u>	<u>xurkaxava</u>	<u>xurkaxart</u>
'which'	'a kind of'	'none (whatever)'
		'some kind nevertheless'

3.3 Verbs. No other part of speech in Standard Yurak has so many forms as the verb. We call the basic form of the verb the infinitive, although its primary function is that of a gerund (cf. 3.351).

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