

Çai Laj

To note

- It uses the same word order as English

Letters & Alphabet

The letters and the alphabet used are the same as English. (Mostly)

Some letters can be combined to sound like completely different letters.

Blank cells in the table are assumed to be pronounced the same as english.

Letters	Pronunciation	Letters	Pronunciation
Aa	Cake	Nn	
Bb		Ññ	Spanish
Cc	Sea	Oo	
Çç	Chair	Pp	
Dd		Qq	
Ee		Rr	
Ɛɛ	Eh	Ss	
Ff		Tt	
Gg	Gate	Uu	
Hh		Vv	
Ii		Ww	
Jj	Dutch	Ŵŵ	Ov
Kk		Xx	Sh
Ll		Yy	George
Mm		Zz	

Alphabet: ABCÇDEĚFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUUVWŴXYZ

Another letter that is unpronounceable but affects the letter before it is:ö, it means to duplicate the letter before it with a slight pause between the two. Like hotöo -> hot-to

Note: when writing Çai Laj (with pen), ö is not used, instead you will add 2 dots above the letter like: öüä (if any of these letter have a double dot above them on your keyboard you can use them)

Changing Words

There are a few ways you can change words such as the tense, gender etc.

Suffixes

These are few letter words that can be attached to the end of a word to slightly change its meaning.

All prefixes after a word must be separated by an apostrophe like: (word)'(suffix)

There can be as many suffixes at the end, like: (word)'(suffix)(suffix)(suffix)

Suffixes can group words to avoid repetition, this can be done by surrounding the words with the desired suffix, putting an apostrophe on the right hand side of both suffixes. This can be done like: (suffix)' (word) (word) (word) (suffix)'

Again using multiple suffixes: (suffix)(suffix)' (word) (word) (word) (suffix)(suffix)'

Note: Apostrophes do not change the pronunciation of the sentence in any way.

The order of suffixes matter, the order of groups is:

Tense, Gender, Multiple

Tense

Tense tells you when the word happened. Such as “played” which would be past tense.

	Default	Near	Participle	Perfect
Past	'ëkon			
Present	'in		'bin	
Future	'koç	'hin	'can	'çet

For reference: click [here](#)

Gender

These determine what word a gender belongs to. Such as “mother”. There is no single word for just “mother” there is only “parent” whose gender can be changed using a suffix. To get mother, you would use (parent)'(feminine suffix)

	Feminine	Masculine	Neutral (<i>default</i>)	Inanimate
Suffix	-fe	-mal	-goç	-of

Multiples

These are suffixes that tell you how much of a word there is. Like “Dogs”, “s” means that there is more than one.

	More than one	More than one (previous letter is an ‘s’ or ‘x’)	Many
Suffix	-s	-os	-çöj

Possession

Use “-

Special words

Applying adjective to every word

The word “ñas” indicates that everything after the word should represent the adjective / phrase before it. Every word / phrase inside “ñas ... ñas” will be described with that word.

If the entire sentence should be described, ñas is not needed again.

<phrase> ñas <words to be described with phrase> ñas.

Example of this is:

Weñi ñas es kit form a es etre.

The cute dog walks cutely to the cute tree

Pronouns

These are words that direct objects to a subject, such as “your dog”

		Subject	Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Determiner	Reflexive
Singular	1st Person	Ja	Jak	Jax	Mi	Jaç
	2nd Person	Ña		Ñax	Ñi	Ñaç

	3rd Person	Fem.	Fe	Fel	Fex	Fi	Feç
		Masc.	Mal	Mak	Max	Mil	Maç
		Neut.	Ŵen	Ŵek	Ŵex	Ŵi	Ŵeç
		Inan.	Ė		Ėx		Ėç
Plural	1st Person		Xif	Koxd	Goxok	Goxo	Goxoç
	2nd Person		Ėri		Ėrix	Ėr	Ėriç
	3rd Person		Tem	Temod	Temx	Temi	Temoç

English pronouns

			Subject	Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Determiner	Reflexive
Singular	1st Person		I	Me	Mine	My	Myself
	2nd Person		You		Yours	Your	Yourself
	3rd Person	Fem.	She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
		Masc.	He	Him	His	His	Himself
		Neut.	They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves
		Inan.	It		Its		Itself
Plural	1st Person		We	Us	Ours	Our	Ourself
	2nd Person		You		Yours	Your	Yourself
	3rd Person		They	Them	Theirs	Their	Themselves

Conjunctions

These are words that combine / relate multiple sentences or words.

Articles

These tell you if a word is specific or not.

English	Çai Laj
The	Es
A	En

Condition

These are words that mean something if something is true.

English	Çai Laj
If	Ŵik
Only if	Hiç ŵik
Unless	Mil

Addition

These are words that join two words.

English	Çai Laj
And	E
Also	Yo
Then	Feça

Other

English	Çai Lay
Or	O
Are	i
Too	Ox
Is	Ŵ
That	Hax
Because	Porç
But	Xeç
Like	Çom
Of	Jöa
There	Poj
To	A
Though	trëte

Demonstratives

These are words to describe where the object the speaker is talking about in relation to the speaker. Example being “Those are plants”, saying the objects not close to the speaker are plants.

	Singular	Plural
Close	Xi	Xixik
Far	Xiç	Xiçik

English for clarification.

	Singular	Plural
Close	This	These
Far	That	Those

Quantifiers

These are words to describe how much of a noun there is.

English	Çai Laj	English	Çai Lay
Much	Koç	None	Ñex
A bit	En jaña	Some	Xod
Little	Kiteç	More	Mwok
A majority	En oçin	Most	Uçox
Several	Wênos	Lots of	Çot jaj
Many	Eño	Less	Lex
Few	Fwo	Least	Leçex
All	Açiñol	Any	Añoç
Enough	Eñña	Plenty	Wociño
Another	Wwo	Both	Boxoçi
Very	Veñas		

Negations

These are words that negate words. Such as “this is **not** yours”

English	Çai Lay
No	No
Not	Nieç
None	Ñex
No one	No ...
Nothing	Ñowên
Neither	Neçt
Nowhere	No paño
Never	Noyik

Queries

These are words for asking something such as “Who are you?”

English	Çay Laj
What?	Çeç?
Which?	Yaj?
Who?	Ŵelo?
Where?	Paño?
Why?	Ñoç?
When?	Ŵen?
How?	Hoçŵ?
Whose?	Ankiña?

Verbs

Verb Conjugation

English	Çai Laj
-ing	'kin
-er	'ñeç

Adjectives

Adjective Conjugation

English	Çai Laj
-er	'mo
-ly	'ji
-est	'sə

Converting a verb into an adjective. Such as comfort -> comfortable, adding “able” turns it into an adjective.

English	Çai Laj
-able	'çöo
-ed	'kun
-ous	'kəñj
-ive	'saçex

Preposition

English	Çai Laj	English	Çai Laj	English	Çai Laj
About		Despite		Onto	
Above		Down		Opposite	
Across		Due to		Out	
After		During		Out from	
Against		In	Va	Out of	
Ago		In to		Outside	
Along	Jalk	Inside		Over	
Among		Instead of		Than	

Around		Into	Vaňa	Through	
As		Except		Throughout	
As far as		Except for		Till	
As well as		Excluding		To	
Aside		For		Toward	
At		From	Frast	Under	
Away		Like		Underneath	
Because of		Next		Unlike	
Before		Next to		Until	
Behind	Fon	Past		Up	
Below		Off	Hon	Upon	
By		On		With	wem
For					

Numbers

Examples

Example sentences in Çai Laj

English	Çai Laj
Who are you?	Welo i ña?
This is not that.	Xi w nieç xiç.
I wear a skirt and tights.	Ja jaço en saño e feñi.
I have a dog.	Ja b en kit.
That is my mom.	Xiç w mi io'fe.
Will you give me that?	U ña jaoç jak xiç.
I walk my dog.	Ja form mi kit.
The cute dog and cute fox walk to the tree.	Weñi ñas es kit y çokl ñas form a etre.