**Pronouns and Numerals in Rutul of Kina**

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# 1.Numerals

## 1.1 Cardinal numerals

In Rutul, all cardinal numerals can be used either in an independent or an attributive position:

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When used attributively, the numerals are inflected for class (Class 1 and 2 are neutralized) only in the absolutive. The numerals distinguish between oblique cases on the one hand and the absolutive case on the other. In the oblique, cardinal numerals add the suffix *-dɨ.*

**Table 1. Cardinal numerals in attributive position**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ABS** | | | **Oblique** |
| **I+II** | **III** | **IV** |
| 1 | *sa* | | | |
| 2 | *q'ʷaˤ-r* | *q'ʷaˤ-b* | *q'ʷaˤ-d* | *q'uˤn-dɨ* |
| 3 | *xibɨ-r* | *xib* | *xibɨ-d* | *xib-dɨ* |
| 4 | *juq’u-r* | *juq’u-b* | *juq’u-d* | *juq'-dɨ* |
| 5 | *xu-r* | *xu-b* | *xu-d* | *xud-dɨ* |
| 6 | *rixɨ-r* | *rixɨ-b* | *rixɨ-d* | *rix-dɨ* |
| 7 | *juɣu-r* | *juɣu-b* | *juɣu-d* | *juɣ-dɨ* |
| 8 | *mɨje-r* | *mɨje-b* | *mɨje-d* | *mɨj-dɨ* |
| 9 | *juču-r* | *juču/e-b* | *juču/e-d* | *juč-dɨ* |
| 10 | *jic’ɨ-r* | *jic’ɨ-b* | *jic’ɨ-d* | *jic’-dɨ* |

All numerals from 1 to 10 take class suffixes except for *sa*. Numerals *weš* ‘hundred’, *haʁzɨr* ‘thousand’ and *milion* ‘million’ do not take any class markers. With *xib* ‘three’*,* the class suffix is identical to the last consonant of the root, so the Class 3 marker merges with the stem.

In independent position, numerals have the same inflection(al) paradigm as other attributive forms do. In the absolutive case... In oblique cases, numerals attach oblique stem suffixes *-now-* (human) or *-dɨ-* (non-human) and one of the cases suffixes.

**Table ?. Cardinal numeral ‘four’ in independent position**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4 | **(H)uman** | **(N)on-human** |
| **ABS** | *juq’u-r* | *juq’u-b* |
| **ERG** | *juq’-now-a* | *juq’-dɨ-ra* |
| **DAT** | *juq’-nowɨ-s* | *juq’-dɨ-s* |
| **ATTR** | *juq’-now-dɨ* | *juq’-dɨ-d* |

**Table ?. Cardinal numeral ‘one’ in independent position**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **SG** | | **PL** | |
| **(H)uman** | **(N)on-human** | **(H)uman** | **(N)on-human** |
| **ABS** | *sa* | | *sa-bɨr* | |
| **ERG** | *sɨ-nuw-a* | *sɨn-di-ra* | *sa-biš-e* | *sa-mɨ-ra* |
| **DAT** | *sɨ-nuwɨ-s* | *sɨn-di-s* | *sa-biše-s* | *sa-mɨ-s* |
| **ATTR** | *sɨ-nuw-dɨ* | *sɨn-di-d* | *sa-biš-dɨ* | *sa-mɨ-d* |

The cardinals from 11 to 19 are formed by prefixing *c’ɨ-* ‘teen’ (cf. jic’ɨ-r 'ten'), to the numerals from 1 to 9. Numerals from 11 to 20 are also inflected for class, as the lower numerals. In compounds the last element is only changed.

**Table ?. ‘teens’ in attributive position**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ABS** | | | **Oblique** |
| **I+II** | **III** | **IV** |
| 11 | *c’ɨsa* | | | *c’ɨsɨn-dɨ* |
| 12 | *c’iq’ʷaˤ-r* | *c’iq’ʷaˤ-b* | *c’iq’ʷaˤ-d* | *c’iq’ʷuˤn-dɨ* |
| 13 | *c’ixibɨ-r* | *c’ixibɨ-b* | *c’ixibɨ-d* | *c’ixibɨ-dɨ* |
| 14 | *c’ujuq’u-r* | *c’ujuq’u-b* | *c’ujuq’u-d* | *c’ujuq’u-dɨ* |
| 15 | *c’uxu-r* | *c’uxu-b* | *c’uxu-d* | *c’uxu-dɨ* |
| 16 | *c’irixɨ-r* | *c’irixɨ-b* | *c’irixɨ-d* | *c’irix-dɨ* |
| 17 | *c’ujuɣu-r* | *c’ujuɣu-b* | *c’ujuɣu-d* | *c’ujuɣ-dɨ* |
| 18 | *c’ɨmɨje-r* | *c’ɨmɨje-b* | *c’ɨmɨje-d* | *c’ɨmɨj-dɨ* |
| 19 | *c’ɨjuču-r* | *c’ɨjuču-b* | *c’ɨjuču-d* | *c’ɨjuč-dɨ* |

**‘eleven’ in independent position**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 11 | **(H)uman** | **(N)on-human** |
| **ABS** | место для Вашей рекламы |  |
| **ERG** |  |  |
| **DAT** |  |  |
| **ATTR** |  |  |

Numerals from 30 to 90 consist of “3-9” + *c’ur* (*c’ɨr*). For 20, Rutul uses a non-derived numeral *ɢa=d.*

**Table ?. ‘tens’ in attributive position**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ABS** | | | **Oblique** |
| **I+II** | **III** | **IV** |
| 20 | *ɢa-r* | *ɢa-b* | *ɢa-d* | *ɢad-dɨ* |
| 30 | *xibc’ɨr* | | | *xibc’ɨr-dɨ* |
| 40 | *jowc’u-r* | | | *jowc’ur-dɨ* |
| 50 | *xudc’ur* | | | *xudc’ur-dɨ* |
| 60 | *rixc’ɨr* | | | *rixc’ɨr-dɨ* |
| 70 | *jiɣc’ɨr* | | | *jiɣc’ɨr-dɨ* |
| 80 | *mɨjc’ɨr* | | | *mɨjc’ɨr-dɨ* |
| 90 | *juǯur* | | | *juǯur-dɨ* |

In complex numerals (numerals which consist of more than one stem) every part is connected with others by clitic *=na ‘*and*’*.

**Table ?. Complex numerals in attributive position**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ABS** | | | **Oblique** |
| **I+II** | **III** | **IV** |
| 25 | *qana xu-r* | *qana xu-b* | *qana xu-d* | *qana xud-dɨ* |
| 31 | *xibc’ɨrna sa* | *xibc’ɨrna sa* | *xibc’ɨrna sa* | *xibc’ɨrna san-dɨ* |
| 129 | *wešna qana juču-r* | *wešna qana juču-b* | *wešna qana juču-d* | *wešna qana jučur-dɨ* |
| 2536 | *q'ʷaˤd aʁzɨrna hud wišna xibc’ɨna rixɨ-r* | *q'ʷaˤd aʁzɨrna hud wišna xibc’ɨna rixɨ-b* | *q'ʷaˤd aʁzɨrna hud wišna xibc’ɨna rixɨ-d* | *q'ʷaˤd aʁzɨrna hud wišna xibc’ɨna rix-dɨ* |

## 1.2 Ordinal numerals

Ordinal numerals are formed by adding *-xus-* to cardinal numerals. In independent position, they are inflected in the same way as cardinal numerals and others attributive forms. But, in contrast to cardinal forms, they safe the range of class suffixes in all cases. In the attributive position, forms with *-xus-dɨ* are used:

()

первый человек

sa-xus-dɨ insan

первый камень

sa-xus-dɨ daχar

**Table ?. Ordinal numeral ‘sixth’ in independent position**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6th | **I+II** | | **III** | | **IV** | |
| **SG** | **PL** | **SG** | **PL** | **SG** | **PL** |
| **ABS** | *rixɨ-r-xus-dɨ* | | *rixɨ-b-xus-dɨ* | | *rixɨ-d-xus-dɨ* | |
| **ERG** | *rixɨ-r-xus-nowa* | *rixɨ-r-xus-dɨ-biše* | *rixɨ-b-xus-dɨ-ra* | *rixɨ-b-xus-dɨ-mɨ-ra* | *rixɨ-d-xus-dɨ-ra* | *rixɨ-d-xus-dɨ-mɨ-ra* |
| **DAT** | *rixɨ-r-xus-nowɨ-s* | *rixɨ-r-xus-dɨ-biši-s* | *rixi-b-xus-dɨ-s* | *rixɨ-b-xus-dɨ-mɨ-s* | *rixɨ-d-xus-dɨ-ɨs* | *rixɨ-d-xus-dɨ-mɨ-s* |
| **ATTR** | *rixɨ-r-xus-now-dɨ* | *rixɨ-r-xus-dɨ-biš-dɨ* | *rixi-b-xus-dɨ-d* | *rixɨ-b-xus-dɨ-mɨ-d* | *rixɨ-d-xus-dɨ-d* | *rixɨ-d-xus-dɨ-mɨ-d* |

**Table ?. Ordinal numeral ‘one’ in independent position**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st | **I+II** | | **III** | | **IV** | |
| **SG** | **PL** | **SG** | **PL** | **SG** | **PL** |
| **ABS** | *sa-xus-dɨ* | | | | | |
| **ERG** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **DAT** | *sa-xus-now-ɨs* |  |  |  |  |  |
| **ATTR** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 1.3 Distributive numerals

The distributive numerals (‘by one’) derived from numerals 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are formed by adding *-na.* For the numerals 1, 2, 3, 5, 20 there are two possible distributive forms: both are formed by reduplication, one takes the suffix *-na,* while the other does not:

()

The distributive forms after 10 are not common, except *wešweš* and *xu’urxuc’ur* which mean “drink a 100/50 grams”. Some of the native speakers allow using forms with *-na* onlyin relation to humans, but the data is unsufficient.

**Table ?. Distributive numerals**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Distributive forms** | **Cardinal forms** |
| 1 | *sasa/sasa-na* | *sa* |
| 2 | *q'ʷaˤq'a/q'ʷaˤq'a-na* | *q'ʷaˤr* |
| 3 | *xixba/xixba-na* | *xibɨr* |
| 4 | *juq’a-na* | *juq’ur* |
| 5 | *xuxa/xuxa-na* | *xur* |
| 6 | *rixba/rixa-na* | *rixɨr* |
| 7 | *juɣa-na* | *juɣur* |
| 8 | *mɨji-na* | *mɨjer* |
| 9 | *juǯa-na* | *jučur* |
| 10 | *jic’a-na* | *jic’ɨr* |
| 11 | *cɨsasa/c’ɨsasa-na* | *c’ɨsa* |
| 20 | *ɢaɢa-na* | *ɢar* |

## 1.4 Inclusive numerals

с bir на людей c sika/sin на животных

xibɨrsaka/xibrsin-мужч.женщ

xibsaka/xibsin hejwan

xibɨdsaka/xibɨdsin kitab

двое мужчины/женщины идут- q’ʷarsika wiɣɨldɨ diʔi

обе лошади/камни белые- q’ʷabsika ǯagurdɨ

xibsika heywan на животных, на людей нельзя

xibɨr riš/wɨɣɨldɨ

q’warbɨr нет

q’ʷadbɨr двойки q’wad двойка

q’ʷabsika на людей нельзя

xibɨr wiɣɨldɨ diʔi

xibɨr diʔi

он отдал деньги троим людям

## 1.5 Multiplicative numerals

**Table ?. Multiplicative numerals**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| once | *sada/sadar-ǯiken* |
| twice | *q’une/q’une-rǯiken* |
| thrice | *xiba/xibar-ǯiken* |
| four times | *juq’a/juq’a-rǯiken* |
| five times | *xura/xura-rǯiken* |
| six times | *rixa/rixa-rǯiken* |
| seven times | *juɣa /jiɣʷa-rǯiken* |
| eight times | *mɨje/mɨje-rǯiken* |
| nine times | *juč’e/juč’e-rǯiken* |
| ten times | *jic’a/jic’ɨ-rǯiken* |
| twenty times | *ɢara/ɢa:r-rǯiken* |
| hundred times | *wešed/weše-rǯiken* |

## 1.6 Fractions

⅗ xibɨd xuddis

¼ часа sindis sur(пол первого) \ juq’ud saʔad

⅕ часа wazna sur

⅕ часа saʔadna sur

¼ пирога juq’udxusdɨ sur

¾ xibɨdxusdɨ sur

½ время, пирог sur

# 2.Pronouns

## 2.1 Personal pronouns

Singular personal pronouns distinguish direct and oblique stems. In plural, the stems, used in the nominative and in the oblique cases, are identical. All pronouns except ‘you’ use a separate stem in the attributive form. For the 3rd person the demonstrative *tin* is used, to be discussed below.

**Table ?. 1st and 2nd person pronouns**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | I | we | you | you.pl |
| **ABS** | *zɨ* | *je* | *wɨ* | *wel* |
| **ERG** | *za-d* | *je-d* | *wa-d* | *we-d* |
| **DAT** | *za-s* | *je-s* | *wa-s* | *we-s* |
| **ATTR** | *iz-dɨ* | *ix-dɨ* | *wɨ-dɨ* | *wix-dɨ* |

## 2.2 Demonstratives

Rutul has three series of demonstratives: one is **proximal**, indicating objects close to the speaker, the second one is **distal**, indicating objects further removed from the speaker and the last one is **medial,** indicating objects . In attributive position there is no distinction between human and non-human categories; forms *mi(d), ti, ha(d)* are used without any inflection.

()место для Вашей рекламы

In independent use, in oblique forms, *mi, tin, ha* are inflected according to attributive declain, they take the oblique stem markers *-nuwa-* (OBL.H) or *-(j)di-* (OBL.N) and *-biš-* (OBL.HPL) or *-(j)mɨ-* (OBL.NPL) and the case suffixes.

**Table ?. Demonstratives in an independent position (j-?)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | this | | these | | yonder | | yonders | | that | | those | |
| **H** | **N** | **H** | **N** | **H** | **N** | **H** | **N** | **H** | **N** | **H** | **N** |
| **ABS** | *mi(d)* | | *mi-bɨr* | | *tin* | | *tin-bɨr* | | *had* | | *ha-bɨr* | | |
| **ERG** | *mi-nuwa* | *mi(d)-ji-ra* | *mi-biš-e* | *mi-mɨ-ra* | *ti-nuwa* | *tin-di-ra* | *tin-biš-e* | *tin-mɨ-ra* | *ha-nuw-a* | *ha-jdi-ra* | *ha-biš-e* | *ha-jmɨ-ra* |
| **DAT** | *mi-nuwɨ-s* | *mi-ji-s* | *mi-biši-s* | *mi-jmɨ-s* | *ti-nuwɨ-s* | *tin-di-s* | *tin-biši-s* | *tin-mɨ-s* | *ha-nuwu-s* | *ha-jdi-s* | *ha-biši-s* | *ha-jmɨ-s* |
| **ATTR** | *mi-nuw-dɨ* | *mi-ji-d* | *mi-biš-dɨ* | *mi-jmɨ-d* | *ti-nuw-dɨ* | *tin-di-d* | *tin-biš-dɨ* | *tin-mɨ-d* | *ha-nuw-dɨ* | *ha-jdi-d* | *ha-biš-dɨ* | *ha-jmɨ-d* |

## 2.3 Reflexive pronouns

In the singular, the absolutive reflective pronoun *jüǯ* is inflected for four classes. In oblique cases, Class 1 is opposed to all other classes. In the plural, classes are not distinguished. In the absolutive, the form *ǯuer* is used. Because of the complexity of the contexts I am not sure in data for oblique cases plural.

**Table 8. “self”**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SG | **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** |
| **ABS** | *j-uǯ 1-self* | *r-iǯ 2-self* | *w-iǯ 3-self* | *j-uǯ 4-self* |
| **ERG** | *ǯu-ra* | *ǯi-ra* | *ǯu-ra* | |
| **DAT** | *ǯu-s* | *ǯi-s* | *ǯu-s* | |
| **ATTR** | *ǯu-dɨ* | *ǯi-dɨ* | *ǯu-dɨ* | |
| PL |  |  |  |  |
| **ABS** | *ǯuer* | | | |
| **ERG** | *ǯuer-še* | | | |
| **DAT** | *ǯuer-ši-s* | | | |
| **ATTR** | *ǯuriš-dɨ* | *ǯuxʲ-dɨ* | *ǯuriš-dɨ* | |

## 2.4 Interrogative pronouns

Forms *huš* (who) *šuw* (what) are used in the absolutive with plural markers: -*er* (human) and *-bɨr* (non-human). In oblique cases, there are other stems: *hal* (who) and *hij* (what). In plural these forms take *-aš-* and *-mɨ-.*

**Table 9. ‘Who’ and ‘What’**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Who | | What | |
| SG | PL | SG | PL |
| **ABS** | *huš* | *huš-er* | *šuw( šiw )* | *šuw-bɨr* |
| **ERG** | *hal/halɨ-ra* | *hal-aš* | *hiji/hiji-ra* | *hij-mɨ* |
| **DAT** | *halɨ-s* | *hal-ašɨ-s* | *hiji-s* | *hiji-mɨ-s* |
| **ATTR** | *hal-dɨ* | *hal-aš-dɨ* | *hiji-d* | *hiji-mɨ-d* |

## 2.5 Indefinite pronouns

## 2.6 Negative pronouns

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Q | | NEG | | INDEF.SPEC | | INDEF | |
| SG | PL | SG | PL | SG | PL | SG | PL |
| Who | wuš | wušer | wuš=na | | wuš i=jden | wušer i-jden | wišijden wiširijden | |
| Who.OBL | hal- | hal-aš- | hani- | | halis i-jden ijden | hal-aši-s i-jden |  |  |
| What | šuw/ šiw i | šuwbɨr | šešun | | šuw i=jden |  |  |  |
| What.OBL | hiji- | hij-mɨ | hini- | | hijis ijden |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Q | NEG | INDEF.SPEC | INDEF |
| When | mɨs | mɨsna |  |  |
| Where | hile | hilena |  |  |
| Where.to | híle | hilena |  |  |
| Where.from | hilʲa | \*hilʲana |  |  |
| How | šuwna | sakarna |  |  |
| What.kind | šuwdɨ | seki |  |  |
| Which | jildɨ |  | sahaldɨ |  |
| How.much | šuda | ...sakarna |  |  |
| How.many | šumdɨ |  |  |  |
| Why | jiʔiχda |  |  |  |
| What.price | šuddadis |  |  |  |
| What.for | jiʔid badana |  |  |  |
| от чего? | jiʔid |  |  |  |

**Изды кьу1лис ку1лид гилыс гилды зас – про молочные зубы**

**Лумпайбыр**

**Эляяя са эля са дзынг йибхьыр**

**Дзынгылыгай**

## 2.7 кванторы