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Dazhazhir- The Language Source

English

Author: Nua Vontin

1.0 Intro to Dazhazhir

Dazhazhir (/də.fä.'jir/) is a constructed language (conlang) by Nua Vontin created for private communication among friends and community building. The name means "Language Source" or "Source of Speech," derived from dazha (language/speech) + zhir (source).

2.0 Phonology and Orthography

2.1 Vowels

Vowel inventory (5 vowels)

IPA	Orthography	Description	English Approximation
/ä/	A	Open central unrounded vowel	father
/ɛ/	E	Open-mid front unrounded vowel	bed
/i:/	I	Close front unrounded vowel (long)	machine
/ʊ/	U	Near-close near-back rounded vowel	foot
/u/	O	Close back rounded vowel	boot

Notes:

1. Only /i:/ is phonemically long. Other vowels are short.
2. All vowels are monophthongs (single, pure vowel sounds).
3. No diphthongs in the core inventory.

2.2 Consonants

Consonant inventory chart (15 consonants) + digraph

IPA	Orthography	Description	English Approximation
/p/	P	Voiceless bilabial plosive	pen
/b/	B	Voiced bilabial plosive	bed
/t/	T	Voiceless alveolar plosive	top
/d/	D	Voiced alveolar plosive	dog
/k/	K	Voiceless velar plosive	Kite
/dʒ/	G	Voiced postalveolar affricate	Jump, gem
/f/	V	Voiceless labiodental fricative	fun
/s/	Z	Voiceless alveolar fricative	sun
/ʃ/	ZH	Voiceless postalveolar fricative	Shoe
/h/	H	Voiceless glottal fricative	hat
/m/	M	Bilabial nasal	monster
/n/	N	Alveolar nasal	no
/l/	L	Alveolar lateral approximant	light
/r/	R	Alveolar consonant (see 2.3 Allophony)	See 2.3 Allophony
/j/	J	Palatal approximant	yes
/w/	W	Labiovelar approximant	water

2.3 Allophony

The letter R represents the phoneme /r/, which has two allophones:

- [r] (alveolar tap): Used BEFORE a vowel (like Japanese 'r')
Examples: kutera, Rona, bireto
- [ɹ] (alveolar approximant): Used in ALL OTHER positions (like English 'r')
Examples: vir, kuter, arba, karma

Simple rule: R = tapped sound before vowels, English R elsewhere.

3.0 Nouns and Pronouns

3.1 Gender

Dazhazhir uses a three-gender pronoun system

Prefix/adjective	Meaning	Example
Vi- /fi:/	Masculine	Viben /fi:.bɛn/
Zhu- /ʃu/	Feminine	Zhuben /ʃu.bɛn/
Zi /si:/	Non-binary	Ziben /si:.bɛn/

Note: The “Zi-” prefix/adjective can be used for other non-conforming gender roles.

3.2 Pronouns

Personal pronouns:

	Singular	Plural	Masc.	Fem.
First Person	Bona	Bonazh	-	-
Second Person	Dona	Donazh	-	-
Third Person	Kona	Konazh	Vikona	Shukona

Features:

Plural formed with *-zh* suffix

Gender-specific 3rd person pronouns are optional
Default Kona used for gender-unknown/irrelevant/non-binary referents

3.3 Demonstratives

Ja /jä/- (adj.) This, that, the; modified through context.

Example: “Ben ja” = “this/that/the person”

4.0 Verbs

4.1 The copula: vir

Vir serves as the invariant copula meaning "to be" in all tenses.

Tense Modification with Prepositions:

- Present: vir (is/am/are)
- Past: vir de (was/were) - literally "be from/before."
- Future: vir apa (will be) - literally "be after."

4.2 Verb valency and transitivity

4.2.1 Uta as an object marker

The word ‘Uta’ can be used after a verb and before a direct object like so: ‘Bona ja vir de dazh uta kona’ (‘The person spoke to them’)

Uta may also serve other grammatical purposes.

4.2.2 Verb types

Intransitive:

‘Bona ken’ = ‘I walk’

‘Kona dazh’ = ‘they speak’

‘Dona kuli’ = ‘you swim’

4.2.3 Distinguishing object and direction

Direct object:

No ‘e’ particle. ‘Bona dazh uta kona’ = ‘I speak to you’

Direct object:

Add 'e' particle before 'uta'. 'Bona ken e uta kula'

4.2.4 Information flow

Information with prepositional phrases and transitive verbs typically follows this structure:

Subject —> verb —>content/description—>direct object

Example: 'Bona dazh e ijo kula uta kona' = 'I talk about water to you'

However, based on the relevance and importance of the information, a speaker may adjust the order to switch the direct object and content. If it is more important that you speak **to a friend** than what you speak about, you may switch them around.

4.3 Negation

Negation particle: Ni (not)

Placement: After the verb phrase

- Bona vir ken ni = "I am not walking."
 - Bona vir de ken ni = "I was not walking."
 - Bona vir apa ken ni = "I will not be walking."
-

5.0 prepositions and syntax

5.1 Preposition system

All prepositions are introduced by the particle e, which marks the beginning of a prepositional phrase.

Core Prepositions:

- De = from, before
- Tu = there, at (location)
- Uta = to, toward (direction)
- Uta = goes between the preposition and the prepositional object to mark the object.
- O = of (possession)
- Nek = in, inside, among, between, through; during, while
- Uba = temporal relationship
- Apa = beyond, after
- Ijo = about, concerning

5.2 Basic word order

Core Syntax: Subject-Verb-Object (SVO)

- Ben ken = "Person walks"

With modifiers: Modifiers follow what they modify

- Zhir kula = "water source" (not "source water")

5.3 prepositional phrase structure

Pattern: Verb + e + Preposition + Object

Examples:

- Bona dazh e ijo kula = "I speak about water."
- Ben e uta kula = "Person is touching water."
- Bona ken e utu kula = "I walk to water."

Importance-Based Ordering: Prepositional phrases are ordered by importance/relevance, not fixed grammatical order.

Example with different emphasis:

- Destination emphasized: Bona ken e uta kula e [with] ben = "I walk to water with a friend."
- Companion emphasized: Bona ken e [with] ben e uta kula = "I walk with a friend to water."

5.4 Complex sentence structure

Full Pattern: Subject + (Vir+Tense) + Verb + (DirectObject) + (PrepPhrase1) + (PrepPhrase2) + ... + (ni)

Example: Bona vir de dazh e ijo kula uta dona ni = "I was not speaking about water to you"

6.0 Word formation and vocabulary

6.1 Compounding

Words may be formed through compounding when an adjective and a noun are used together very frequently to create a new word

Example: Zhir (source) kula (water), when used together, these create a meaning of a water fountain, headwater, or taps; therefore, they have been compounded into Zhirkula to directly mean these.

6.2 Derivation

Noun → verb

Kula (water, noun) → Kuli (to swim, verb)

Verb → noun

Kuter (to cut, verb) → Kuterā (a cut, noun)

6.3 Word structure

Most words use **(c)v(c)** word formation.

7.0 Capitalization

7.1 Nouns and pronouns

Proper nouns, like names, specific places, etc., are all capitalized. Pronouns and improper nouns, like unspecific objects or concepts, are not capitalized

Example: “Nua Vontin” (capitalized for proper name) “kula” (not capitalized)

7.2 Sentence starts

Sentences begin with capitalization of the first letter.

8.0 Appendices

Appendix A: Quick Reference Grammar

Sentence Formula:

Subject + (Vir+tense) + Verb + (uta+object) + (e+preposition+object) + ni

Key Particles:

- E = starts prepositional phrases
- Uta = marks objects/direction/causative
- Ni = negation (after verb)

Tense Markers on Vir:

- Present: vir

- Past: vir de
- Future: vir apa

Appendix B: Pronunciation guide

Vowels (5):

A /ä/ - father

E /ɛ/ - bed

I /i:/ - machine (long)

U /ʊ/ - foot

O /u/ - boot

Consonants (15):

B /b/ - bed

D /d/ - dog

G /dʒ/ - jump, gem

H /h/ - hat

J /j/ - yes

K /k/ - kite

L /l/ - light

M /m/ - man

N /n/ - no

P /p/ - pen

R /r/ - **see note below** (r/ɹ allophones)

T /t/ - top

V /f/ - fun

W /w/ - water

Z /s/ - sun

Digraph(1):

ZH /ʃ/ - shoe

Note on R pronunciation:

The letter R represents the phoneme /r/ which has two allophones:

- [r] (alveolar tap): Used BEFORE a vowel (like Japanese 'r')
Example: kutura
- [ɹ] (alveolar approximant): Used in ALL OTHER positions (like English 'r')
Examples: vir, kuter

Simple rule: R = tapped sound before vowels, English R elsewhere.

Appendix C: Learning resources

Start with: Pronouns and basic verbs

Practice: SVO sentence structure

Master: The e + preposition system

Learn: The three functions of uta

Build: Vocabulary

Appendix D: Tables

Vowel inventory (5 vowels)

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/ɛ/	E	Open-mid front unrounded vowel	b ed
/i:/	I	Close front unrounded vowel (long)	m achine
/ʊ/	U	Near-close near-back rounded vowel	f oot
/u/	O	Close back rounded vowel	b oot

From [2.1 vowels](#)

Consonant inventory chart (15 consonants) + digraph

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/t/	T	Voiceless alveolar plosive	t op
/d/	D	Voiced alveolar plosive	d og
/k/	K	Voiceless velar plosive	K ite
/dʒ/	G	Voiced postalveolar affricate	J ump, g em
/f/	V	Voiceless labiodental fricative	f un
/s/	Z	Voiceless alveolar fricative	s un
/ʃ/	ZH	Voiceless postalveolar fricative	Sh oe
/h/	H	Voiceless glottal fricative	h at
/m/	M	Bilabial nasal	m onster
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/l/	L	Alveolar lateral approximant	l ight
/r/	R	Alveolar consonant (see 2.3 Allophony)	See 2.3 Allophony
/j/	J	Palatal approximant	y es
/w/	W	Labiovelar approximant	w ater

From [2.2 Consonants](#)

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Zi /si:/	Non-binary	Ziben /si:.bɛn/

From [3.1 Gender](#)

Personal pronouns:

	Singular	Plural	Masc.	Fem.
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Second Person	Dona	Donazh	-	-
Third Person	Kona	Konazh	Vikona	Shukona

From [3.2 Pronouns](#)

Sentence Formula:

Subject + (Vir+tense) + Verb + (uta+object) + (e+preposition+object) + ni

From [Appendix A: Quick Reference Grammar](#)