13.1.4. Fractions

In fractions, the denominator is in the Inelative case and immediately pre-cedes the numerator, e.g.

(594) 3/5   *wadaj pud*   (lit. 'three out of five')
4/10   *c'udaj q'ud*   (lit. 'four out of ten')
7/8   *müžüdaj irid*   (lit. 'seven out of eight')   etc.

13.1.5. Inclusive numerals

When a noun phrase containing a cardinal numeral is followed by *-ni* 'and, too', the meaning 'both' or 'all' may result, e.g.

(595) a. *Q'we pat-a-ni   gürčeg   k'wal-er   awa.* (K84,2:17)
two side-INESS-also beautiful house-PL be.in

'On both sides there are beautiful houses.'

b. *Q'we žehil-ni   biblioteka.di-z   hat̠-na.* (R66:13)
two youth-also library-DAT   enter-AOR

'Both young men entered the library.'

(596) *Pud mašin-ni c'irǧin-a   awa-z   šeher.di-z*
three car-also [convoy-INESS be.in-IMC] town-DAT

req'-e   hat-na. (S88:156)
way-INESS get-AOR

'All three cars set out toward the town in a convoy.'

This construction replaces *wiri* 'all'. Combinations of *wiri* + cardinal nu-meral are not felicitous. Like *wiri* (11.7.1.), inclusive numerals can float:

(597) *Abur pud-ni   qhüre-na.* (S88:9)
they   three-also laugh-AOR

'They laughed all three.'

13.1.6. Multiplicative numerals

Multiplicative numerals are formed by means of the unstressed suffix *-ra* attached to the independent form of the corresponding cardinal, e.g.

(598) *sád-ra*   'once'
q'wéd-ra   'twice'
q'úd-ra   'four times'
c'érid-ra   'seventeen times'
jaxc'ur-ra   'forty times'
pudqan-ni sad-ra 'sixty-one times'
wiš-ra   'a hundred times'
sa šumud-ra   'several times'

13.1.7. Distributive numerals

Distributive numerals are formed by reduplication. The stress is on the first instance of the numeral.

(599) *sá-sa(d)*   'one each'
q'wé-q'we(d)   'two each'
púd-pud   'three each'
c'uwad-c'uwad   'fifteen each', etc.

In complex numerals, only the last component is reduplicated (Gajdarov 1987:63).

(600) *wiš-ni qan-ni wad-wad*   '125 each'
q'ud wiš-ni c'urugud-c'urugud   '416 each'

If the last component is *wiš* '100', *ağzur* '1000', or *million/milliard*, the component that precedes it is reduplicated.

(601) *ağzur-ni q'ud-q'ud wiš*   '1400 each'
qan-ni irid-irid million   '27 000 000 each'

Examples for the use of distributive numerals:

(602) a. *Ča-z   q'we=q'we it̠   t̠a-na.* (G54:155)
we-DAT two=two   apple become-AOR

'We received two apples each.'

b. *Fejzillah sa=sa xürünwi.di-n wil-er.i-z   kilig-na.* (HQ89:8)
Fejzillah one=one villager-GEN eye-PL-DAT look-AOR

'Fejzillah looked into the eyes of the villagers, one (villager) at a time.'

c. *Emirmet.a muhman-ar acuq'ar-na. Axpa sa=sada-waj*
Emirmet(ERG) guest-PL make.sit-AOR   then one=one-ADEL

žuzun-ar awu-na. (Q81:112)
question-PL do-AOR

'Emirmet made the guests sit down. Then he asked them questions, one (guest) at a time.'

13.1.8. Approximate numeral expressions

Approximate large numbers ('hundreds, thousands of...') are expressed by the plural form of the numeral in the Superdirective case, placed before the counted noun. In this construction the counted noun is in the plural form.

(603) a. *Lezgi-jr.i-n   fol'klor c'ud.r.a-ldi žanr-ajr.i-kaj ibarat tir.*
Lezgian-PL-GEN folklore ten-PL-SRDIR genre-PL-SBEL consisting COP:PSI

'Lezgian folklore consisted of dozens (lit. tens) of genres.' (A55:11)