Q1. a. $1/8 + 2/8 = 3/8$
   b. $7/3 + 1/6 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$
   c. $2/9 + 1/9 = 2/6$
   d. $5/5 + 1/7 = 1 \frac{1}{7}$
   e. $2/7 + 2/5 = 24/35$
   f. $2/6 + 1/9 = 8/18$
   g. $1/4 - 3/20 = 1/10$

Q2. a. tört
   b. on pys
   c. čybirgi ýs

Q3. whole (indicates that the number before it is not part of a fraction)

Explanation

The base of the Khakas number system is 10. The numbers from 1 to 10 in Khakas are as follows: pіr, іki, ýs, tört, pys, altu, čytі, sygіs, toğɯs, on. The word for 20 is čybirgi.

Numbers above 10 are formed as follows: _number_tens_ _number_units. Fractions in Khakas are formed using two different constructs:

1) (Denominator + -nuŋ / -niŋ) (numerator + -zi / -i). Here if the base of the numeral ends in -s, it is voiced. Only then add the appropriate suffix.
2) (Numerator) (Denominator + -luŋ/-lig or -nuŋ/-nig or -tuŋ/-tig)

1 This is a possessive ending. In general, except -nuŋ / -niŋ. The ending is -tuŋ / -tiŋ. The first pair is used when the base numeral ends in a vowel or voiced consonant, the second when the base ends in a voiceless consonant. Since voicing occurs before adding the ending, the second pair of endings is not observed in this data.
2 This is the ending of the possessive form in the third person. Generally endings are -zuw / -zi when the base ends in a vowel and -u / -i when it ends in a consonant. Only the former occur in the data.
3 In general, when the base of the numeral ends in p / t / s they are voiced, converting respectively to b / d / z. In the data only the s $\rightarrow$ z voicing is observed.
4 -luŋ/-lig is added to a numeral whose base ends in a vowel or voiced consonant, other than m / n / n̥, in which case -nuŋ/-nig is added; otherwise -tuŋ/-tig is added.

Note: The suffixes containing -u are added to the numerals whose last syllable contains -y / -o, otherwise use endings containing -i.