

Obrenstebr Itoagleo'd tepek, Kieko? Ininzhiezaf, dievlo'd ajozhdaro'd

chtenzenzh. **几んセクエセん**

人とのべらさの^2 ととでさる。2×2の/

ムイスイヨメコスく、 凶メタの^」 ひんこくきょん しんしょうしょくしょ

主とつと3*

Kieko Zinfredrir?

2≭20 コスクダイビス用人

Obrenstebr Viaj, zinfredrir. Okvezana ozhda igens, iazh zhdatlo'd

makoens chtenzenzh. **几ん七7上七ん**

ススノ、コスクダイベスは、 41 イアン・コスク (12)

スタイプ、スヨ 日内との^2 まれ2のイグ

王とつとつ*

Kieko Ichpatlasik agle?

2×20 人王尺尺と尺上人2 スタャ/

Obrenstebr Viaj, Ichpatlaso'd. Zinichpafredrir giktlas chilitik iazh

zhdatlik. **ロルイクエイル**

 \PZJ , $ZERRERLR^2d*$ $\exists Z7ZERRREDLR$ SZZERL EZHZZZZ $Z\exists$ $\exists RZZZ*$

Kieko Tegozdij igez kavrens agle?

2≭20 くゃるれ ぶょアスら にょろく しょりょう

Obrenstebr Omei pra tyei tegozdij kavrens.

ロゲインディア Ωダセス 尻爪 ∠∪セス ∠セSΩ⊿ҳ∪ ≥爪刃セΏ*

Kieko Zanatlasens iadagle?

2x≥0 コベイベとベエャな スムベシャ/

Obrenstebr lanasha igens. Kavrens machieli tegozdij iazh omei chten.

Ashtiavlzaf, dlenchiepr dlelnezens chtenzenzh. **ロんとクエとん**

Kieko Dlenchiepr dlenezikagle chtenzenzh?

2x≥0 凶とそえに 凶とてとコ人2MSと 王とろと当/

Obrenstebr Viaj, shtiaqo'd iazh ajozdaro'd ekenzh.

ロダイント *EYSY L'ANTIDAUN EX L'ARZY LXP



O: Do you see that park, Kieko? That is where you will practice your psionics.

K: With other children?

O: Yes, with other children. Some are older than you, and they will help you learn.

K: Am I the youngest?

O: Yes, you are the youngest. You will most often play and learn with the younger children.

K: How old are they? (How many **teqozdij** do they have?)

O: They are in their sedond or third teqozdij.

K: Who is the oldest?

O: That is Iniasha. He is in the second year of his fifth teqozdij. In Ashtiavl he will become a full dlenchiepr.

K: Will I become a dlenchiepr too?

O: You will, if you study and practice.

Vocabulary (Tlatoniatl ilnamia)

-fredr ≺도≮실 other

dievl山大ସpsionics, generallydievldrekr山大ସ리大psionic evaluator

dleIneze`ととしてとコと^to becomeichpa人王にてyoungkoetsdievIとしてと出え可teleportation

koetsnad 20ペピイズム one trained in teleportation

petlandievl トャとスクロメタ clairvoyance

petlane` にととれてと^ to scry; to use clairvoyance petlanad にととれてれる one trained in clairvoyance

pradievl にてしょう telekinesis

pradre` にて凶と^ to use telekinesis
pratie` にてこえ^ to throw, telekinetically

shadievl ±ベムメダ telepathy

tlakoyenad とべるにしょってる one trained in awareness

zdeze` コャコャ[^] to dream **zhatsdlevdi** ヨベとどャワロス psionic shield

zhatsmochite` ヨベと な Q 王 人 こ く た * to read one's thoughts **zhatstlane**` ヨ べ と と ベ フ た * to send a thought

zhdalef コベル a spear
zhdatle` コベンと to learn
zhdavadievl コベスペンス precognition
zhdavrnad コベスマベン a soothsayer

zojda コロックス a person with weak psionics

Grammar: Comparisons

There are a few ways to compare the qualities of things in Zdetl. The most familiar way is to append suffixes to the adjective reflecting the *comparative* and *superlative* qualities; these are typically **-atl** ($<\pi$ \succeq) *superior* and **-tlas** ($<\pi$ \perp) *supreme*:

zhdota	zhdatl	zhdotlas
コヘムス	コスと	コヘとベエ
good ashtiabla	better (superior) ashtiablatl	best (supreme) ashtiablatlas
尺土と尺矢尺	尺土と尺ん尺と	で土とでんでとて丄
cold	colder	coldest

There are other commonly used comparative suffixes that are often applied to nouns to indicate comparison to similar nouns:

-che`	∢王ধ^	above; superior
-ach	∢₹王	small; inferior
-flints	《 《人·2	like, similar to

Recall these and others from previous lessons.

shtiefriche` 土犬〜人王セ^ superior man vlezhdvevlach

Viezndveviach 「マンロスマス王 inferior starship

When making direct comparisons between objects, actions, events, etc., the suffix -zda (くるな) is applied to the *object of comparison:*

The man (who is) older than (the) woman. (Older-man woman-than)

When making factual comparisons, the word **el** ($\angle \mathfrak{U}$) is used:

Qitache` tlachakazda el kliazhatl. S人と爪王々^と爪王爪2爪□爪 ャビ ≥爪ヨ爪と* (the) Ocean is wetter than (the) desert.

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Translate from Zdetl.

- Qlie Kieko zinienshens.
- 2. Jdistebr che` el dlenchiepr.
- Shtiefrabriensh el zin.
- 4. Jemik ichakache` el jemo'd.
- 5. Chikakenmiztli ach el vlezhdvevl.

Grammar: The Habitual Aspect (tsench-)

When an action or event happens regularly or continuously, the *habitual* aspect is used. This is indicated by the prefix **tsench**- $(\angle \checkmark \nearrow)$ followed by the present participle **-enzh** $(\checkmark \supseteq)$ or past perfect ending **-ej** $(\checkmark \bigcirc)$:

tsench- と くぞ habitual aspect tsenchenzh と くぞ とう habitual participle tsenchej と くぞ と habitual perfective

There need not be any specific timetable for the action (daily, hourly, weekly, etc); using the *habitual aspect* on its own implies the event is repeated on some undetermined schedule:

Ajozdarish tsenchenzh. ベノロコベザス土 とそぞとつ* We practice regularly.

This aspect can also be used in more specific context:

Stialvra timane tsenchenzh. 上ス近句で、こ人をでてった。ととぞと当* The train departs daily.

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Translate from Zdetl.

- 1. Pliebraitspali chapanivra tlakolish.
- 2. Stialvra mochitens tsenchenzh.
- 3. Kiloens tsenchej.
- Oyangrnad shidrvra chilitish tsenchenzh.
- Tako nachostialyra tlakolish tsenchenzh.

Translate from Anglic.

- 1. The train departs hourly.
- We had practiced daily.
- 3. You read that book every year.
- 4. We go to the Games (Tegozdievl) every three years (Tegozdii).
- He is always levitating.

Grammar: The Conditional Aspect (ek-)

When discussing events whose outcomes are dependent on some other factors, things that might happen *if* certain conditions are met, or things that could have happened, we use the *conditional aspect*. This is a sentence construction like any of the others previously discussed (past, future, optative, etc) and uses the prefix ek-(\ll 2) in the same way:

ek- くこ conditional mood
ekenzh くこと participial conditional
ekej くこと perfective conditional

The participial conditional aspect implies the future tense as well, as in "this could happen if this other thing happens".

Pierad ekiqe, pierdish ekenzh. に大甲に凸 センスらと、に大甲山人土 センセゴ* If there is a flight, then we will fly.

Notice the doubled use of the *conditional* **ek** in this example. The Anglic meaning of the statement would translate to "if ... then." To negate the statement, we insert the negation word **qlie**:

Qlie pierad ekiqe, qlie pierdish ekenzh. Sメ ドメザスロ センスト、 Sメ ドメザロ人士 センセラ* If there is no flight, then we not will fly.

This form can also be used in combination with the *verb infinitive* to imply *perhaps, maybe* or *probably.* This can produce poetic language, such as that seen by the famous poet and dramatist **Vrolez Chtechtelezhdalef** (되し、((ここまれは)). For example:

Kochie, zdeze ekenzh. この王文、 コャコャ ャンドゴ* To sleep, perchance to dream.

Ek is also used on its own as an interjection or informal, casual response:

Q: Pierdish chtenzenzh aqle? に文明乙人士 王とづとづ ベミセ/ Will we fly? A: Ek. セフェ

Maybe. Exercises (Ajozdarad)

- 1. We might have dinner soon.
- 2. Maybe I won't go to Dlolpliki.
- 3. She might win the Games (TeqozdievI)!
- 4. If she plays the Games, she might win.
- 5. If there is food, then we will eat.

Grammar: The Imperative Aspect (zhda-)

When giving someone an order, instruction or directive, the *imperative* aspect is used. Most often this is done by emphasizing the verb:

Kiatl! 2スと// Attack!

This is a less formal, more militaristic usage of the *imperative* that is seen commonly in situations where expedience is called for. A more formal or polite way of expressing the same instruction uses the construction **zhda**-($\exists \mathcal{R}^{\checkmark}$) with the usual *participal* or *perfective* suffixes:

zhda- コベ・ imperative mood zhdaenzh コベベコ imperative participle zhdaej コベベン imperative perfective

The participial imperative aspect implies that the action in question must be done or is something the subject should be doing (and by inference, something the speaker is instructing the listener to do).

Kiatlo'd zhdaenzh! ≥スとℚ^ሪ」 コスセゴ// You must attack!

Similarly, the *past perfect imperative* is often used to suggest an action that *should have been done.*

Kochieo`d zhdaej. 20、主えの^凶 コベャリ* You should have slept.

The construction **zhda** can also be used as a suffix applied to the verb to indicate a particular sense of urgency:

Makozhda! Makozhda! なべるにって// なべるにって// Help! Help!

Practice using the *imperative aspect*.

Exercises

- 1. Eat your food.
- 2. Read your book!
- 3. Go to sleep!
- 4. Leave!
- You should have eaten.



Following is a scene that integrates many of the concepts and grammatical structures covered so far. It is presented here as an example of the more complex and nuanced lessons that will follow in chapters 7 to 9, which are all translations of stories. Students may read it individually or act it as a oneact play.

Scene (Pepechtliach)

Shtelzaf chilitens zino tyei, Ozhda ololi iazh zieprad pradriens. Stazevra brojevezafens Kieko iazh Obrenstebr. Kieko zinzaf akimatevens Obrenstebr

EX LULLY TEN *LYU AFL TYLLY LULLY \mathcal{L} CHULLY THAT LULLY \mathcal{L} CYC THAT LULLY \mathcal{L} CYCYYAN LYULY LYULY \mathcal{L} CYCYYAN (APYCYYAN) \mathcal{L} CYCYYAN \mathcal{L}

Chilitens tliazens zin.

王人仏人と々な とスコャな コノク*

Obrenstebr: Zin! Kieko iqia, dlenchieprzindavrdish.

Aiaplor: Yektnamige Kieko!

Niria'lients: Pradrnado'dagle?

7人Hス^仏メを < 広て凶てて凶ቢ^凶て≤と/

Obrenstebr: Viaj, pradrnadens Kieko. Ajozdaradzafens mechotens tsenchenzh chtenzenzh.

Prezbra: Yekta zhdatlens chtenzenzh. Ololi chilens zhdaenzh, Kieko.

 \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{C} \times \times \mathbb{C} \times \times \mathbb{C} \times \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}

Kieko: Ololiadagle?

/メ271と11111 > 115×5

(Koatlenszhin ololi pierens)

 $(2 \cup V)$

Prezbra: Ololiad. Yektnamiqe.

Obrenstebr: Kamatli, Kieko, chilitirens zhdaenzh zinfredr. Dlenchieprziefrabrens nilozirik zhdaenzh.

Kieko: Kamatli, Obrenstebr. Aiaplor, chilitishaqle?

Aiaplor: Pradras iazh pratias! Ololi pradriens chial, iazh ololiash viakre pradrivra pazklish.

 $\mathsf{RZRQF} \leftarrow \mathsf{RRdRL} \quad \mathsf{Z} \Rightarrow \; \mathsf{RRCZL} / \; \mathsf{QLQLL} \quad \mathsf{RRdZZ}$ $\mathsf{EZL}, \; \mathsf{Z} \Rightarrow \; \mathsf{QLQLZL} \quad \mathsf{ZZRL} \quad \mathsf{RRdZQR} \quad \mathsf{RRDZLL}$

Niria: Pazklo`d, kekelens! Ololi pradrik chtenzenzh.

グスザス < FR□≥0^凶, ≥+≥+丝+な∥ 0.丝0丝人 RR凶人≥ 毛+3+3*

(Zhatsshtiafens, ololitlas chrntens.)

(ヨアと上スヘイン、 の川の川人と下工 王アクイひ*)

Zha, ololi pratio'd zhdaenzh, iazh ololik viakro'd iro'd.

Kieko: (OK)...

~U スア : J15×5

(Zhatsshtiafens, iazh chrntens ololi. Ololitlaszaf mikanekeklens)

Prezbra: Cheztlens chtenzhenzh

「スコルス ← 王とコととな 王とひとる*

Aiaplor: Tletlo'd, Prezbra. (Kiekozaf) Akimatienchad shtiavens.

ベスダルボ ← とそとの^凶,原を□kべ* (2±20□Kへ) ベ2えダベムナぞベ凶 ±スタを泣*

(Ololi dra Kieko edrevens ololitlas, iai cheztlens)

「凡爪凡爪人 凶爪 2 imes 2兄 imes 4日々imes 4 兄爪凡爪人とimes 1 大人 imes 2 imes 4 といっています。

Kieko: Aftlasens!

2×20 · べくとベートな//

Niria'lients: Qlie makicho'd. Evcho'd chtenzenzh. Stialvra ajozdarish tsenchenzh. Azhi pazklie cheno'dagle?

でえずス^ \pounds メな: St δ C2上 \mathbb{C} C01 \mathbb{C} C1 \mathbb{C} C2 \mathbb{C} C3 \mathbb{C} C4 \mathbb{C} C2 \mathbb{C} C2 \mathbb{C} C4 \mathbb{C} C4 \mathbb{C} C4 \mathbb{C} C4 \mathbb{C} C5 \mathbb{C} C5 \mathbb{C} C6 \mathbb{C} C6 \mathbb{C} C6 \mathbb{C} C6 \mathbb{C} C7 \mathbb{C} C6 \mathbb{C} C6 \mathbb{C} C7 \mathbb{C} C7 \mathbb{C} C6 \mathbb{C} C7 \mathbb{C}

Kieko: Kamatli!

2x2U < 2K&K67/

Vocabulary (Tlatoniatl ilnamia)

-ev \checkmark to cause to become-ir \checkmark \Tau with, along with

akimate' ベンス で べんしょ to know

akimateve' ベンス なべく とりよ to introduce (to make known to)

akimatienche、 スペスタスペメぞと to have foreknowledge

azhi ベヨス again cheztle` 王々コとせ^ to fall chilite` 王ス仏人とせ^ to play chrnte` 王R々と^ to rise

evche` セワ王と^ to improve (become better)

ichaka 人王ベ2ベ large

kekela 2×2×止て fun

tliaze` とスコセ^ to pause viakre` ワスミャ^ to hit, to strike

zhatsshtiefe` ヨベと主えくと^ to concentrate, focus the mind

zieprad コメドス hoop

Scene: Three children are playing in the field, levitating various objects including balls and a hoop. Kieko approaches them cautiously with Obrenstebr. Obrenstebr introduces Kieko to the children.

The children pause their play.

Obrenstebr: Children, this is Kieko, our new dlenchiepr-child.

Aiaplor: Good to meet you, Kieko! **Niria'lients**: Are you a telekinetic?

Obrenstebr: Yes, Kieko is telekinetic. She will join you in your training from

now on.

Prezbra: She will do well. Kieko watch for the ball.

Kieko: What ball? (a ball flies over her head) **Prezbra**: That ball. It is good to meet you.

Obrenstebr: Please join the children and play, Kieko. I must speak with your dlenchiepr-mothers.

Kieko: Thank you, Obrenstebr. Aiaplor, what are we playing?

Aiaplor: Levitation and throwing! One of us levitates a ball and the others try to hit it telekinetically.

Niria'lients: Try it, it's fun! I'll levitate a ball. (He concentrates and the largest ball floats upward) Now, move a ball telekinetically and try to make it hit mine.

Kieko: Ok... (she concentrates and a ball begins to float. Slowly it moves toward the larger ball.)

Prezbra: It's going to fall.

Aiaplor: Quiet, Prezbra. (To Kieko) He thinks he's a precognitive.

(Kieko's ball gets close to the larger ball, then falls)

Kieko: it's too far away!

Niria'lients: Don't worry, you'll get better at it. We practice every day. Want

to try again?

Kieko; Yes, please!