

# Tlamachti 11: Keklqika Nemazdi

## Leisure Activities

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## Participles

We have discussed how nouns can be formed into adjectives by changing the ending **-I** to **-A** (or by adding **-a** to nouns that don't have the standard form):

**kochini** (a plant)

**kochina** (botanical, plant-like)

If we wish to give the idea of an action or activity to the root word, we use the participial ending:

**kochini** (a plant)

**kochiniana** (flowering, flourishing)

The word remains an adjective describing a noun, but it differs from an ordinary adjective in that it also implies an action. A word ending in **-iana** (ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ) is called an *imperfect participle*. In Anglic this is usually translated as *-ing*. There is also a *perfect participle* form ending in **-iena** (ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ), in Anglic *-ed, -en, etc.*):

**shtiaqiana** (studying)

**shtiaqiena** (studied)

**kochiniana** (flowering)

**kochiniena** (flowered)

**tlakoliana** (eating)

**tlakoliena** (eaten)

**iaqiana** (cooking)

**iaqiena** (cooked)

**omochiana** (passing)

**omochiena** (past, gone by)

Some examples of usage:

**Cheztliena zdiech itoie ze.**

I saw a fallen tree.

**Chetliana zhdiech ichi kotozhie se.**

He sat on a fallen tree.

**Michtloiena chikakenmiztli jiaplie se.**

She found a dead cat.

**Michtloiana chakotl jiaplie se.**

He found a dying squirrel.

**Drianta omochiana zhdanstialo.**

Quickly passing days

**Pan omochiena chten chak nilozia de.**

We don't talk about past years.

Nouns in the plural should add the **-o** ending when needed.

## The Perfect Tense

In Anglic, when we want to emphasize that an action is finished and complete, we use the *perfect participle* with *have*, *has*, or *had* to show the timing. In Zdetl we do the same thing but use **iqia**, **iqie**, and **iqře** to show the timing:

### Present perfect tense:

**Chetliena iqia ze.**

I have fallen

**Chetliena iqia se.**

He has fallen

**Chetliena iqia de.**

We have fallen

**Chetliena iqia le.**

Y'all have fallen

**Chetliena iqia ve.**

You have fallen

**Chetliena iqia ye.**

They have fallen

### Past perfect tense:

**Chetliena iqie ze.**

I had fallen

**Chetliena iqie se.**

He had fallen

**Chetliena iqie de.**

We had fallen

**Chetliena iqie le.**

Y'all had fallen

**Chetliena iqie ve.**

You had fallen

**Chetliena iqie ye.**

They had fallen

### Future perfect tense:

**Chetliena iqře ze.**

I will have fallen

**Chetliena iqře se.**

He will have fallen

**Chetliena iqře de.**

We will have fallen

**Chetliena iqře le.**

Y'all will have fallen

**Chetliena iqře ve.**

You will have fallen

**Chetliena iqře ye.**

They will have fallen

In these sentences, *have* is never translated as **kavre'**, which means "to possess". Instead, when used with **-iena**:

**iqia** = have, has

**iqie** = had

**iqře** = will/shall have

## -ŘENA (-ㄠㄣㄤ)

In Zdetl, there is a third participle form that does not exist in Anglic and describes an action or event that is *about to happen*. This is used to describe an action that has not yet started but is about to begin, and in Anglic takes the form of *about to* or *going to*:

**Ke itzi iqře kochořena ke driefri iqia zeo driefrabr.**

The man about to enter the house is my husband.

**lqie chetliřena ke zhdiech.**

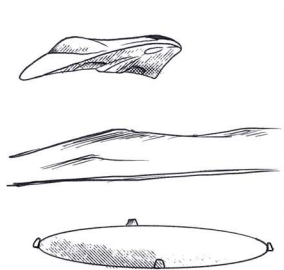
The tree was about to fall.

**lqia driatsřena ke vevl.**

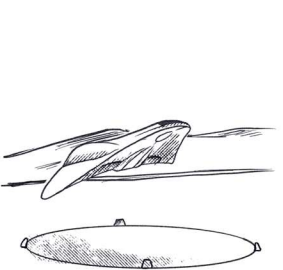
The ship is about to arrive.

**lqřena qiki.**

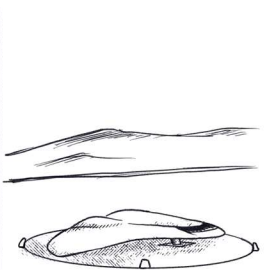
Future time.



**lqia driatsřena ke vevl**



**lqia driatsiana ke vevl**



**lqia driatsiena ke vevl**

## Participle-nouns

Participles can also take the form of nouns by adding the **-l** ending in place of **-ia**, **-ie**, or **-ře**. Such nouns indicate a person performing the action. This is not to be confused with the ending **-nad**, which is most often associated with a profession, trade, or skill, as in *Tliaqrnad* (miller) or *pradrnad* (person trained in telekinesis). It can be translated into the Anglic **-er**:

**chikte'** (to walk)

**kaye'** (to love)

**choetzhe'** (to laugh)

**rid'** (to sing)

**tlane'** (to send a message)

**zare'** (to trek)

**chikteni** (a hiker)

**kayeni** (a lover)

**choetzeni** (someone laughing)

**rideni** (singer)

**tlaneni** (a messenger)

**zareni** (a wanderer)

## Passive Participles

In addition to the three participial endings **-iena**, **-iana**, and **-řena**, there are three *passive participles* ending in **-ienta**, **-ianta**, and **-řenta**:

**-ianta** shows that the action is still in progress or that the state is still applicable:

**chetlianta zhdiech**

**michtolianta driefri**

**kayianta ziefnam**

a falling tree

a dying man

beloved wife

**-ienta** shows an action that has finished or been completed, or a state that is no longer applicable:

**chetlienta zhdiech**

**draitsienta vlezhdvevl**

**michienta koatli**

a fallen tree

a landed starship

completed work

**-řenta** shows that an action has not yet been started:

**akimatřenta akimati**

**draitsřenta vlezhdvevl**

**michřenta koatli**

knowledge not yet learned

a ship that has not arrived yet

work not yet begun

## OKYE ... CHI ...

The expression “the more/less ... the more/less” when used to compare to actions or states is created by adding the definite article **ke** to the words **okye** and **chi** and is translated by **ke okye/chi ... ke okye/chi**:

**Ke okye chtře se, ke okye papaqře se.**

The more you look at it, the more you will like it.

**Ke okye qietse, ke okye yekte.**

The faster, the better.

**Ke okye se mochtia ze, ke chi se akimatia ze.**

The more I read it, the less I know (understand) it.

Occasionally, this form is used alone in the sense “all the more so, so much the more”:

**Ke okye, ke pakiatl.**

The more, the merrier.

**Ke okye yekte.**

So much the better.

## CHAK- (𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌰-)

When used as a prefix, **chak-** creates the opposite meaning indicated by the root word:

**yekta** (good)

**chakyekta** (bad)

**zotl** (dry)

**chakzotl** (wet)

**qita** (wet)

**chakqita** (dry)

**qietsa** (swift)

**chakqietsa** (slow)

In actual practice, this is rarely done since Zdetl already has many words expressing the concepts above (**zotl/qita**, for example). It is included to show that it *can* be done. **Chak-** is the equivalent of the Anglic prefix “un” or “anti”. In Anglic it is *possible* to say something like “ungood” instead of “bad” or “unalive” instead of “dead”, but it’s never actually done except for comedic effect.

## Discussion: Leisure

The popular Imperial belief about the Zhodani is that they are “all work and no play”, mindless automata incapable of enjoyment and denied leisure by their dictatorial telepathic overlords. This is not true; in fact, the Zhodani value a healthy balance between work, family, and social activities and the **Zhdobrdievl** encourage participation and involvement in all.

Sports and physical games are encouraged not only for fun but also for the health benefits and social interaction<sup>22</sup>. Zhodani children play the same sorts of games as children of the Solomani and Imperium, and the children of visitors to the Consulate often have little trouble fitting in with Zhodani children. Games of tag, hide-and-seek, and so forth are popular diversions.

(picture of children playing tag)

Team games are introduced to older children, as are individual physical competitions, again for the social and physical benefits, but also to instill a sense of cultural connection. Psionics are sometimes used, but most sports are tests of purely physical skill.

Adult sports tend to be less team-oriented and more individual and involve psionic skills as well as physical ones. The **Teqozdievl** are, of course, the best known competitions in Zhodani culture, but are hardly the only ones. The Zhodani have their own versions of soccer, tennis, and various martial arts, all of which enjoy a dedicated and loyal fan base. In many sports, psionic skills are prohibited as the competitions are meant to be tests of physical prowess alone. Cheating is entirely unknown as it would be immediately detected (and the participant re-educated).

(table of sports and martial arts)

Besides athletics and team sports, the Zhodani also have a thriving artistic culture<sup>23</sup>. Participation in and enjoyment of the arts is considered essential to maintaining good mental and spiritual health and is highly encouraged. Theatre, dance, sculpture, music, and comedy are all important facets of the art world in the Consulate, though to outsiders it can sometimes seem limited and unimaginative. Zhodani artists are not restricted or censored

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<sup>22</sup> Mongoose Traveller Alien Module 4: Zhodani, p. 41

<sup>23</sup> Mongoose Traveller Alien Module 4: Zhodani, p. 40

by the government, nor are they discouraged from experimenting – they simply *know* what is acceptable, and rarely stray into forbidden territory. Zhodani art typically extols the virtues of society and Zhodani history and reinforces the threefold virtues of **Tavr** (morality), **Yektavr** (honesty), and **Machiatavr** (respect). Together these are known as **Tavrziansh**, Morality's Path.

The Arts		
<b>Tavr</b>	ㄥ ㄖ ㄱ	Morality
<b>Yektavr</b>	ㄣ ㄝ ㄗ ㄥ ㄖ ㄱ	Honesty
<b>Machiatavr</b>	ㄘ ㄖ ㅈ ㅅ ㄥ ㄖ ㄱ	Respect
<b>Tavrziansh</b>	ㄥ ㄖ ㄱ ㅈ ㅅ ㅈ ㅅ	Morality's Path
<b>Kekan</b>	ㄗ ㄝ ㄗ ㄖ ㅈ	Art
<b>Tlaztli</b>	ㄝ ㄖ ㅈ ㄝ ㄱ	Music
<b>Pepetchtli</b>	ㄱ ㄝ ㄱ ㄝ ㄥ ㄝ ㄱ	Theatre
<b>Mitoli</b>	ㄘ ㄱ ㄥ ㄱ ㄱ ㄱ	Dance
<b>Tekayoti</b>	ㄥ ㄝ ㄗ ㄖ ㄱ ㄱ ㄱ	sculpture

Because the arts are so well respected, and because leisure and relaxation is valued as a social good, the Zhodani daily routine includes a healthy amount of time for both. The 15-**achan** daylight period is not reserved exclusively for work, even for proles. A typical workday begins at about the eighth hour of the first period and continues for no more than five hours. A two hour break between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> **achan** is built in for relaxation and social activity, to play games or engage in sports, or pursue personal interests and hobbies. The afternoon work period lasts from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> **achan**, after which the evening meal commences.

The early evening hours are reserved for more social occasions when they are available, such as theatrical performances, concerts, or outdoor activities. By some Imperial standards, the Zhodani would seem to enjoy lives of luxury – even proles have plenty of time for leisure and personal pursuits, and few are engaged in heavy manual labor, having robots to do the dangerous work.

## Vocabulary

Words	Zdetl	Meaning
cheztle'	王々コと々^	to fall
chi	王人	less
chtio	王人入	almost
draits'	𐌆𐌵𐌶𐌴^	to arrive
jiaple'	𐌶𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌴^	to find
kaye'	𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌴^	to love
kekliqiki	𐌶𐌴𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶	leisure; leisure time
kochoe'	𐌶𐌶王𐌶𐌴^	to enter
nemazdi	𐌶𐌴𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌶	activity, activities
okye	𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌴	more
omoche'	𐌶𐌴𐌶𐌶王𐌴^	to pass (by)
senzh	𐌶𐌴𐌶𐌴	bad
vevl	𐌶𐌴𐌶	ship
vlezhd	𐌶𐌴𐌶	star
vlezhdvevl	𐌶𐌴𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌴𐌶	starship

## Exercises