

Appendix A - Grammar Summary

General Sentence Structure

The basic sentence structure of Zdetl is object-leading; in other words, the word order is *Object - Verb – Subject*.

Fevranzh mochtia de.

Fevranzh mochito'd.

(A book is being read by you.)

Adjectives precede the noun they modify: *Adjective - Object – Verb - Adjective – Subject*.

Vriena kafi tlapaia ke kayotla ziefri.

Vriena kafi tlapaiens kayotla ziefri.

(Hot coffee is being drunk by a/the pretty woman.)

The same rule applies to adverbs: *Object - Adverb - Verb – Subject*.

Fevr`anzh a`chan·e mo`chi·tia se.

Fevranzh achane mochtitiens.

(A book is still being read by her.)

The Indirect object follows the subject: *Object – Verb – Subject – Indirect Object*.

Tlanqil kiloie ze ai de.

Tlanqil kiloik dazej ai o'd.

(A letter was written by me to you.)

Sentences using verb infinitives take the following order: *Object – Verb Infinitive – Verb – Subject*.

Mitotle' ikotlia ze.

Mitotle ikotlik.

(To dance desire I.)

Prepositions precede the word they modify the same way adjectives and adverbs do: *Preposition – Object – Verb Infinitive – Verb – Subject*.

Kon se mitotle' ikotlia ze.

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Kon ens mitotle ikotlik.

(With her/him to dance desire I.)

Interrogative statements are either led by the question word **jzdo** or the verb is appended with the suffix **-aqle**:

Jdo kafi ikotlia de?

Kafi ikotlio'daqle?

(Coffee desire you?)

Conjunctions (and, but, or, etc) are placed between the nouns they refer to (i.e., Do you want coffee or tea: *O - Con - O - V - S (JDO Coffee OR tea/desire/you)*)

Jdo kafi pra kotl ikotlia de?

Kafi pra kotl ikotlio'daqle?

(Do you want coffee OR tea?)

Standard Grammatical Forms

Standardized Word Endings

Word Form	Ending	Zdetl
verb infinitive	-e`	◀ ㄱ ˆ
nouns	-i	◀ ㄴ
adjectives	-a	◀ ㄹ
adverbs	-e, -vra	◀ ㄷ, ◀ ㄹㄹ

Aspect and Mood

daz	ㄷㄹ ㄱ	past
chtenz	ㄷㄹ ㄱ ㄴ	potential/future
tsench	ㄷㄹ ㄱ ㄴ	habitual/repetitive
toz	ㄷㄹ ㄱ	completive/punctual
pri`	ㄷㄹ ㄱ ˆ	optative/hopeful
ek	ㄷㄹ ㄴ	conditional
zhda	ㄷㄹ	imperative
-enzh	◀ ㄱ ㄴ	participle (is -ing)
-ej	◀ ㄱ ㄴ	perfective (has -ed)

Possessive Adjectival Suffixes

-ik	◀ ㄴ ㄴ	1 st person singular
-(d)ish	◀ (ㄷ) ㄴ ㄴ	1 st person plural
-o`d	◀ ㄴ ˆ ㄷ	2 nd person (all)
-ens	◀ ㄱ ㄴ	3 rd person (all)

Verb Conjugation (basic)

Verb Form	Ending	Zdetl
Infinitive	-e'	◀ ㄷ'
Present tense	-ia	◀ ㅈ
Past tense	-ie	◀ ㅊ
Future tense	-ře	◀ ㅊㄷ
Imperative	-zhda	◀ ㅈㅈ
Conditional	-za	◀ ㅈㅈ
Present participle	-iana	◀ ㅈㅈㅈ
Past participle	-iena	◀ ㅊㅈㅈ
Future participle	-řena	◀ ㅊㅈㅈㅈ
Present passive participle	-ianta	◀ ㅈㅈㅈ
Past passive participle	-ienta	◀ ㅊㅈㅈ
Future passive participle	-řenta	◀ ㅊㅈㅈㅈ

Prepositions

ai	ㅈㅈ	to, unto
akom	ㅈㅈㅈ ㄷ	inside, within
alir	ㅈㅈㅈ ㅈ	outside, external to
apaz	ㅈㅈㅈ ㅈ	in front of
cho	ㅈㅈ	unto, as in “to give”
dlaff	ㅈㅈㅈ	beneath
dra	ㅈㅈ	“of” as in possession or relation
edre	ㄷㅈㄷ	near
ichi	ㅈㅈㅈ	upon
iepri	ㅊㅈㅈ	after
io	ㅈㅈ	to, into
je	ㅈㄷ	at
kon	ㅈㅈ ㄷ	with
nal	ㄷㅈㅈ	across
ok	ㅈㅈ	beside
pe'	ㅈㄷ'	from, away from
taj	ㄷㅈㅈ	from, out of
tlo	ㄷㅈ	through
vel	ㅈㄷㅈ	behind

Logical Conjunctions

iazh	ㅈㅈ	and
pra	ㅈㅈ	or
chak	ㅈㅈㅈ	not
plaz	ㅈㅈㅈ	xor (either is true but not both)
chapra	ㅈㅈㅈㅈ	nor (neither is true)
plachapra	ㅈㅈㅈㅈㅈㅈ	xnor (either both are true or both are false)

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