

Lesson 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.

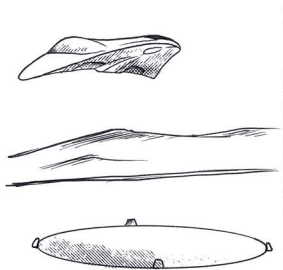
The tree was about to fall.

lqia driatsřena ke vevl.

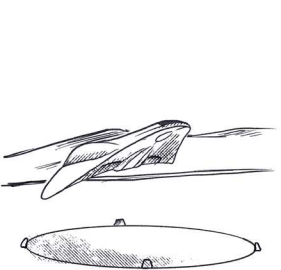
The ship is about to arrive.

lqřena qiki.

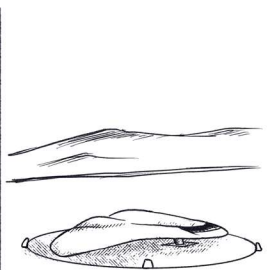
Future time.



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)

choetzheni (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**:

-ienta 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.

Dialogue

Vocabulary

Words	Zdetl	Meaning
cheztle'	𐌵𐌶𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌶𐌰 𐌰	to fall
chi	𐌵𐌰	less
chtio	𐌵𐌰𐌰𐌰	almost
draits'	𐌸𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰 𐌰	to arrive
jiaple'	𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰 𐌰	to find
kaye'	𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰 𐌰	to love
kekliqiki	𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰	leisure; leisure time
kochoe'	𐌰𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌰𐌰 𐌰	to enter
nemazdi	𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰	activity, activities
okye	𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰	more
omoche'	𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌰 𐌰	to pass (by)
senzh	𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌰𐌰	bad
vevl	𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌰	ship
vlezhhd	𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌰	star
vlezhhdvevl	𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰𐌰	starship

Exercises