

Chakiqia Tchipl igenta ichiaki iningenta iadlajem.

A Tchipl is not **as** big **as** a sky car.

王₁π₂≥₃人₄≤₅ス₆ 王₁人₂≥₃π₄≥₅キ₆ア₇カ₈人₉コ₁₀ル₁₁川₁₂人₁₃人₁₄≤₁₅キ₁₆ア₁₇ル₁₈π₁₉
と₂₀π₂₁川₂₂キ₂₃カ₂₄ 人₂₅ア₂₆人₂₇ア₂₈≤₂₉キ₃₀ア₃₁ル₃₂ ル₃₃川₃₄王₃₅人₃₆ア₃₇≤₃₈川₃₉π₄₀*

32

Verbs: Future Tense

When we are talking about events that haven't happened yet or asking about actions that will take place at some point in the future, the verbs take the *future tense* form. In Zdetl, verbs in future tense end in -ře (-ꞛꞛ). You will want to practice the pronunciation of this suffix often.

Ai ve akostial kiloře ze.

πλ ρτ πζα⊥ςπϋ ζλϋακτ ρτ*

I will write to you tomorrow.

Tlakoře ketlachia¹⁸ de.

$$\text{と } \pi \geq \alpha \text{ である } \geq \text{ と } \pi \leq \beta \text{ である } \triangleleft *$$

We will eat this afternoon.

Drekr keſtial ezhieře se.

ㄷㄱㄹ ㄴㄱㅌㅍㅊㅊ ㄱㅅㅈㅊㅊ ㅌㅊ*

She will visit the doctor today.

Jdo kayotlie iqře ze?

$\cup \cup R$ $\geq \pi \cup R$ と $\wedge \leq R$ と $\supset R$

Will I be beautiful?

Verbs: Past Tense

When discussing an event, action, or state that has already happened or existed, verbs take the *past tense* form. In Zdetl, verbs in the past tense end in **-ie (-ᖃ)**.

Ai ye iqinstial kiloie ze.

π λ \cup τ λ \leq λ τ \perp \subset τ \parallel \geq λ \parallel \cap \times \sqsubset \times *

I wrote to you yesterday.

Kechapani ketlachie de.

[illegible]

We ate this morning.

Drekr iqinstial ezhie se.

$\partial \times \partial$ $\times \leq \times \times \perp \subset \times \parallel$ $\times \exists \times$ $\perp \times^*$

She visited the doctor yesterday.

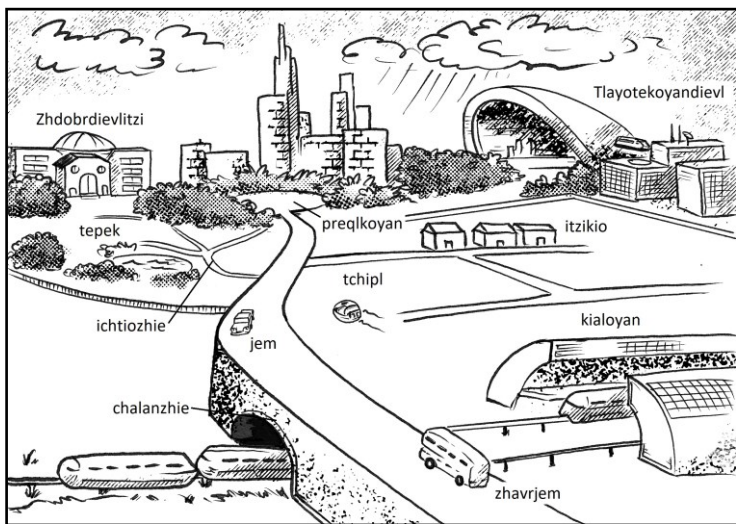
Kochie se.

2017 上七*

He slept.

¹⁸ Note: the addition of **ke-** to **tlacha** (afternoon) indicates that the afternoon referred to is happening today; thus, “this afternoon.” If an activity is part of a regular schedule (as in, “We eat daily”), the noun **stial** can be transformed to an adverb to make it *daily* by adding **-e**: **Stiale tlakioa de** (we eat daily) or **Tlachae tlakioa de** (we eat every afternoon/afternoonly).

27 575



Tlapaka ke preql zochia ke tlanshia. Chak ichakipreql ininqenta Zhdantpreql iqia se; qin preqltiki iqia se. Ai ke preqlkoya oyanqia ke otlatlatl. Fevre ke otlatlatl iqia tepek. Tlo ke tepek oyanqia ozhda ichtiozhieo. Edre ke tepek iqia ke Zhdobrdievltizi. Jdele ke otlatatl iqia ozhda otlatltikio aia itzitikio. Alir ke preql iqia ke kialoyan. Tlo chalanzhie oyanqia ke akopatlichia.

Ininqenta zhavrjem ozhdia nado, nidl driatsia ke preql. Ininqenta jem pra tchipl zano ozhdia nado. Jedle ke preqlkoyan iqia ke Tlayotekoyandievl. Iqia drojia ichaka iazh kayotla.

[illegible]

Discussion: Zhodani Urban Planning

Visitors to the Consulate will notice that Zhodani architecture and urban design share many features common to other human cultures. Government buildings are often designed to project a sense of power and strength; hospitals are designed to be comfortable and relaxing, and businesses and corporations build their spaces with similar considerations. This is entirely by design - telepathy, empathy, and other psionic talents have enabled the Zhodani to create cities, towns, and municipalities that emphasize productivity, comfort, and acceptance of the social hierarchy. When one enters a Zhodani building, they are immediately immersed not only in the sense of awe and wonder, but also belonging - the workplace becomes a space where one wants to be part of the whole, to contribute to the greater good.

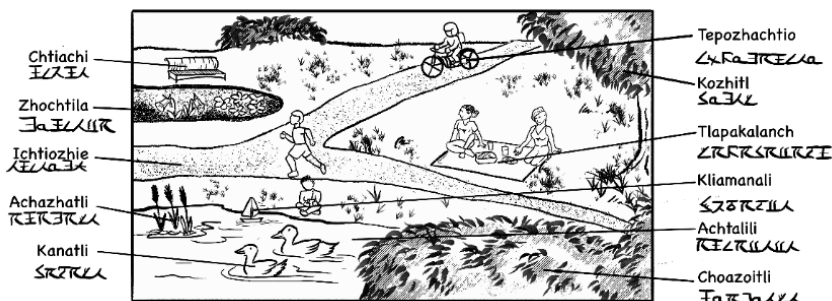
This carries over into all public spaces. Nobles will often set aside portions of their estates for use by the public, employing Proles and Intendants for groundskeeping and psychic maintenance of the space and those who use it. These spaces are highly valued as essential to the mental health of the populace. Happy people are productive people, and well maintained, publicly accessible parks provide Proles, Intendants, and Nobles alike with a pleasant spot to relax when needed. These relaxing, pleasant spaces are a point of pride for the Zhodani people, and all are expected to make use of them when needed (though spending too much time away from work might result in a visit from the **Tavrchedl**).

This aesthetic carries over into private homes as well. The homes of Proles are designed with comfort, belonging, and satisfaction in mind, whether they're high-tech arcologies on long-settled worlds or prefab habitats on new colonies. The homes of Nobles vary widely depending on the personalities, tastes, and desires of the Noble family, but they tend to follow similar patterns.

Central to every Zhodani major city is the **Tlayokeyoandievl**, the Psionic Testing Center. These complexes vary widely depending on planetary conditions (a **Tlayokeyoandievl** on a garden world will have a lot of open space; one on a vacuum world might be a group of interlocking domed structures), but all have the same purpose, to evaluate the psionic potential and talents of Zhodani children at all stages of development. On Zhdant, in the capital city of **Dlolprikl**, the **Tlayokeyoandievl** also functions as the primary venue for the **Tegozdievl** (the Psionic Games).

Dialogue

Ikan and Kieko Tliaqrnad stop in the public park for lunch. They talk about what will happen in the Psionic Testing Center. Read, then translate:



- Ikan Tliaqrnad** Ininzhia kotozhia de, Kieko. Yekta zhia Niedl tlakole' iqia.
- Kieko** Jdo itetl tlachikola, shtefrabr?
- Ikan** Chokotecho, zhedadenzh, iazh iazde chektia ziefabr. Ichazez ikotlia ve?
- Kieko** Viaj, kamatli.
- Ikan** Ayoaka stial, viaj?
- Kieko** Viaj, shtefrabr. Cha! Jdo yzqia ke kanatlio?
- Ikan** Viaj. Yzqia ininzhia. Tlapakalanchia ke ziefrio.
- Kieko** Kliamanali chilitias ke driefri. lazde, kamatli.
- Ikan** Tlayotekoyandievl ozdře de iepri tlachikola.
- Kieko** Ininzhia jdo de michře?
- Ikan** Ve tlanemilře ke drekro.
- Kieko** Ipatle?
- Ikan** Pradrnad iqa de, Kieko.

Vocabulary

[illegible]

jdatl	ㄅㄢ ㄣ	mountain
jdel	ㄅㄢ ㄣ	right
jem	ㄅㄢ	car
kanatli	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	ducks
kapan	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ	overhead, above
kiloe'	ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ	to write
kliamanali	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	toy boat
kozitl	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	leaf
mantlach	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	ground
mantlachjem	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	ground car
miche'	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	to do (something)
miqane'	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	to move
mizh	ㄣ ㄢ	cloud
niedl	ㄢ ㄢ	for, in order to, for the purpose
otlatl	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	road
oyanqe'	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	to travel
oyanqrnad	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	A traveller
ozhda	ㄢ ㄢ	many
pantle	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	in the middle
preql	ㄢ ㄢ	city
qietsfatilia	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	motorcycle
qin	ㄢ ㄢ	only, merely
shtiavldrekr	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	psychologist
tepozachtio	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	bicycle
tlacha	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	afternoon
tlanshia	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	a picture
tlapaka	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	a fragment or piece
tlapkalanch	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	picnic lunch
-tlatl	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	a group of
tlo	ㄢ ㄢ	through (preposition)
vidle'	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	to live
zhdiech	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	tree
zhdiechtlatl	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	forest
zhedadenzh	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	cheese

zhochtlia

コル王とス

garden

zoche'

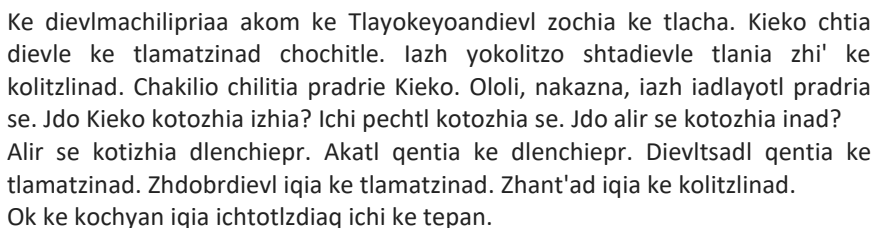
コル王^

to display

Exercises

Exercise 4a. Translate from Zdetl to Anglic:

Exercise 4b. Translate from Anglic to Zdetl:

$$2x \quad 2\pi \cup R \quad 2x \cup R \quad \pi \tau \quad \triangle x \quad \eta$$
40

Movement Toward

The prefix **AI** (ᐱᐱ) indicates movement toward a place or position. In Anglic, this is often indicated by adding TO to IN or ON. In Zdetl, **AI** is appended to the noun:

Ichi ke **aiziatl** akotlia ke chikakenmitzi. The cat jumps onto the table.
Tlani ke **aikochka** tloie ke kokoyotli. The mouse ran under the bed.

AI can also modify the adverb when the adverb refers to place:

Se katlakie itzie.
⊥_{SE} Ⓢ_{KATLAKIE} ⊔_{ITZIE}

He (she/it) stayed home.

Se ozdgie **a**itzie.
⊥_{SE} Ⓡ_{OZD} ⊔_{AITZIE}

He went home.

In Anglic we often use -WARD(S) to indicate movement:

aiapaz	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄆㄛˊ ㄆㄛˊ	forwards
Aivel	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄨㄟˊ ㄅㄟˊ	backwards
Aizhin	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	upwards
Aizintla	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	downwards
Aiok	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	sideways
Aifevr	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	leftward
Aijdel	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	rightward
Aimitl	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	northward
Aisejd	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	eastward
Aichapa	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	southward
Aifev	ㄏㄨㄢˊ ㄣㄣˊ ㄗㄣˊ	westward

AI can also be appended to IZHIA and ININZHIA:

Izhia odzia ve?	Aininzhia odzia ze.
Where (whither) are you going?	I am going there (thither, to that place)
Izhia odzie se?	Aininzhia odzie se.
Where did he go to?	She went there (to that place).