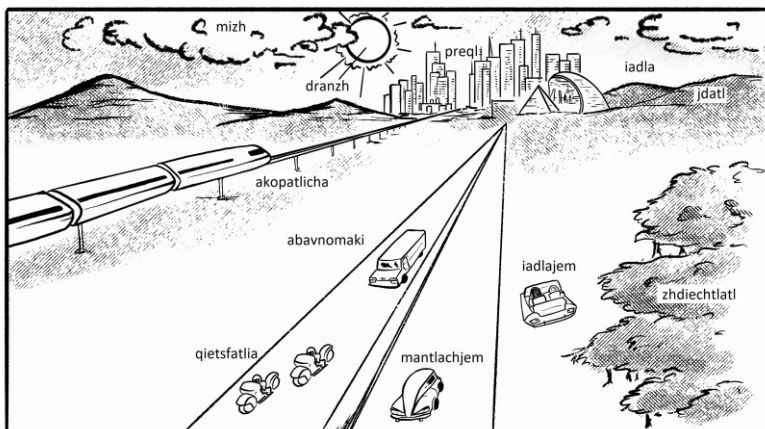


Lesson 4: Ke preql iazh iatepcha

The City and the Countryside

ՀԿ ԲԿՏ ՏՅ ՏԵԿԲԽԷՐ

Mr. Tliaqrad and his daughter Kieko go to the city. While there, they have a picnic in the park.



Ke iatepcha zochia ke ke tlacha. Pantle iqia otlatl. Fevre iqia akopatlichia. Ochi ke otlatl iqia qietsfatilao, mantlachjem, iazh abavnomaki. Kapan ke otlatl iqia iادلajem. Kapan ke zhdiechtlatl iqia ke iادلajem. Akom ke jdatlo iqia ke preql. Kapan iqia ke dranzh. Apaz ke dranzh iqia mizh. Akom ke iadla iqia ke dranzh iazh ke mizho. Ai ke preql oyanqia ke otlatl iazh ke akopatlichia.

mizh

iadla

dranzh

preql

jdatl

akopatlichia

abavnomaki

qietsfatlia

iادلajem

mantlachjem

zhdiechtlatl

ԳՆՅ

ՏԵՐ

ՃԲԴՅ

ԲԿՏ

ՍԵՐԵ

ՔԶԲԲԲԵՆԽԷՐ

ՔԻՔԳԴԲԳՔԶՆ

ՏԽԵՆԲԵՏ

ՏԵՐՍԿԵ

ԳՐԴԵՐԽՍԿԵ

ԾԽԽԵՆԵ

cloud

sky

sun

city

mountain

train

truck

motorcycle

sky car

ground car

forest

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify or enhance verbs. In Anglic, most (but not all) adverbs end in -ly. They are formed from adjectives (though nearly any word can become an adverb, as we will see) and commonly answer questions of How, Why, Where, and When of the verb; in other words, they describe the manner, reason, state, etc. of the action. In Zdel, most adverbs end in -e (-ㄱ):

kayotla (ㄱㄹㅇㄹㄷㄹ) beautiful

qich (ㄱㅇㅈ) sufficient

yekta (ㅇㄱㄱㄹ) good

pradievł (ㄹㄹㄷㅈㄹ) telekinesis (n)

kayotle (ㄱㄹㅇㄹㄷㄹ) beautifully

qiche (ㄱㅇㅈㄱ) sufficiently

yekte (ㅇㄱㄱㄹㄱ) well

pradievle (ㄹㄹㄷㅈㄹㄱ)

telekinetically

In Anglic, most (but not all) adverbs end in -ly.

Subject and Object

In previous lessons, our sentences have shown what someone or something does or is:

Ke fevrantz mochtia ke ziefraabr.

ㄱㅈ ㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹ ㄱㅈ ㄱㅈㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹ

The mother reads the book.

Ke ziefraabr iqia Mazi Tliaqrnad.

ㄱㅈ ㄱㅈㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹ ㄹㄱㄱㄱ ㄱㅈㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹㄹ

The mother is Mrs. Miller.

The person or entity taking the action is the **subject**. In these examples, **ziefraabr** is the subject.

In regular usage, however, we are concerned not merely with what the subject is doing, but what the subject is doing *to* something or someone else. For example, when we read, we are reading **something**, when we speak, we are usually speaking to **someone**, when we sleep, we are sleeping **somewhere**, and when we eat or drink, we are eating or drinking **something**. This someone or something is called the **object** or **direct object**. In Zdel, the **direct object** always appears first in the sentence, followed by the **verb** (and preceded by any adjectives), and then finally the **subject**. Zdel word order is always Object – Verb – Subject.

Correlative Pro-Forms: -ZHIA and -QENTA

izhia (イヅ) – where? What place?

ininzhia (イナヅ) – there, that place

Izhie vidlia ve?

イヅ イノビヅ イ

Where do you live?

Izhie iqia se?

イヅ イノ イ

Where is he (she, it)?

Ininzhie vidlia ze.

イナヅ イノビヅ イ

I live there.

Ininzhie iqia se.

イナヅ イノ イ

He (she, it) is there.

iqenta (イケン) – how? What way?

ininqenta (イナケン) – in that way, thusly

Iqenta chilitia le?

イケン イノイノ イ

How do they play?

Iqenta liebia se?

イケン イノイノ イ

How does he work?

Iqenta miqania se?

イケン イノイノ イ

How does it move?

Ininqenta chilitia le.

イナケン イノイノ イ

They play like that (thus, thusly).

Ininqenta liebia se.

イナケン イノイノ イ

He works that way.

Ininqenta qietse miqania se.

イナケン イノイノ イ

It moves so quickly.

Ininqenta can also be used to compare to concepts (or things or people):

Chakiqia se ichakipreql ininqenta Dlolprikl.

イケン イノイノ イ イケン イノイノ イ

It is not a large city like Dlolprikl (The capital city of Zhdant).

Chak chilitia se ininqenta ve.

イケン イノイノ イ イケン イノイノ イ

He does not play like you.

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 ζςϋακτ ρτ*

I will write to you tomorrow.

Tlakoře ketlachia¹⁸ de.

$$\text{と } \pi \geq \alpha \text{ なら } \geq \pi \text{ と } \pi \leq \pi \quad \square *$$

We will eat this afternoon.

Drekr keſtial ezhjeře se.

$\angle K \geq$ $\angle K \perp \angle S \parallel$ $K \exists \text{ 大 } K$ $\perp K^*$

She will visit the doctor today.

Jdo kayotlie iqře ze?

УДР ЗРВР и др. ЛСРК КК,

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 (-ᖅ)**.

Ai ye iqinstial kiloie ze.

π λ \cup κ $\lambda \leq \lambda$ $\tau \perp \zeta$ $\pi \parallel$ \geq $\lambda \parallel$ Ω \ast \square κ \ast

I wrote to you yesterday.

Kechapani ketlachie de.

$\geq \gamma$ 主元 $\leq \gamma$ 主元 $\leq \gamma$ *

We ate this morning.

Drekr iqinstial ezhie se.

$\partial \times \mathbb{Z}$ $\times \leq \times \times \perp \subset \times \mathbb{Z}$ $\times \exists \times$ $\perp \times^*$

She visited the doctor yesterday.

Kochie se.

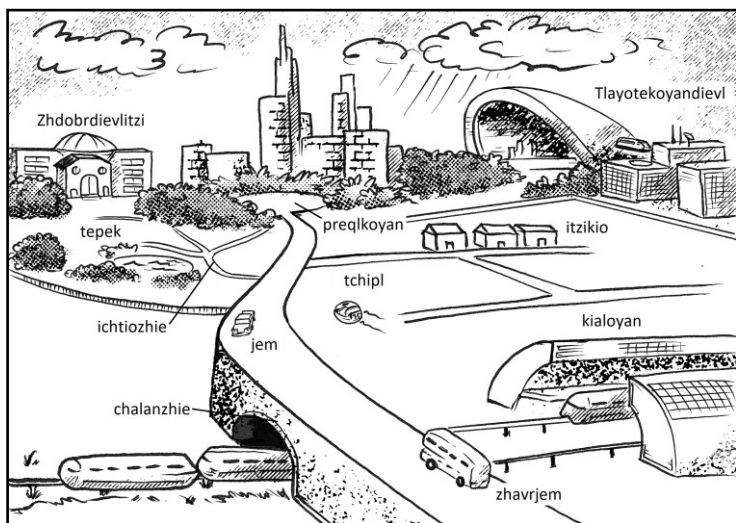
2017 上七*

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 **stia** can be transformed to an adverb to make it *daily* by adding **-e**: **Stiale tlakoia de** (we eat daily) or **Tlachae tlakoia de** (we eat every afternoon/afternoonly).

Ke Preql

ՀԿ ԲԿՏ



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 Zhdobrdievltzi. Jdele ke otlatlAtl iqia ozhda otlatlTikio aia itzitikio. Alir ke preql iqia ke kialoyan. Tlo chalanzhie oyanqia ke akopatlichA.

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

chalanzhie	ՅՐԱՐԴՅԻ	tunnel
zhdobrdievltzi	ԶՐԴՆԻԿ	noble estate
tlayotekoyandievl	ԵՐԱՐԸԿԶՐԱՐԴՆԻԿ	psionic testing center
preqlkoyan	ԲԿՏԶՐԱՐԴ	city plaza
tepek	ԸԿԲԿԶ	public park
itzikio	ԻԸՈՒԶԻԸ	small dwellings
ichtiozhie	ԻՅԸԻԸԻԿ	path
zhavrjem	ՅՐԱՐԿԻ	bus
kialoyan	ԶՏԱՐԱՐԴ	train station
tchipl	ԸԻԻԲ	public taxi

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.

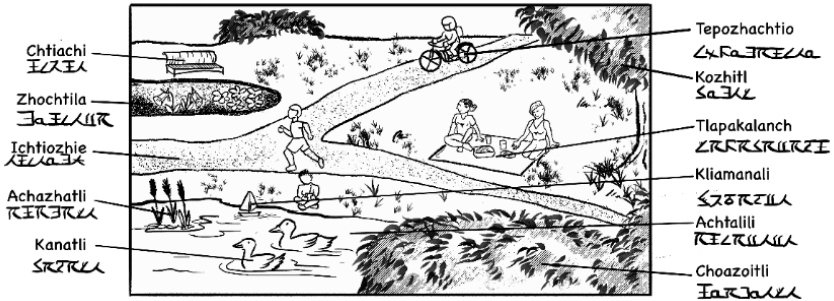
This carries over into all public spaces. Nobles will often set aside portions of their estates for use by the public, employing Proles and Intendants for groundskeeping and psychic maintenance of the space and those who use it. These spaces are highly valued as essential to the mental health of the 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 ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	toy boat
kozitl	ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ	leaf
mantlach	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	ground
mantlachjem	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	ground car
miche'	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ	to do (something)
miqane'	ㄣ ㄢ ㄣ ㄢ ㄣ	to move
mizh	ㄣ ㄢ	cloud
niedl	ㄢ ㄢ	for, in order to, for the purpose
otlatl	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ	road
oyanqe'	ㄣ ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ	to travel
oyanqrnad	ㄣ ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	A traveller
ozhda	ㄣ ㄢ	many
pantle	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	in the middle
preql	ㄢ ㄣ	city
qietsfatilia	ㄣ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄣ ㄢ	motorcycle
qin	ㄣ ㄢ	only, merely
shtiavldrekr	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	psychologist
tepozachtio	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	bicycle
tlacha	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	afternoon
tlanshia	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	a picture
tlapaka	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	a fragment or piece
tlapkalanch	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	picnic lunch
-tlatl	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	a group of
tlo	ㄢ ㄢ	through (preposition)
vidle'	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	to live
zhdiech	ㄢ ㄢ	tree
zhdiechtlatl	ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ ㄢ	forest
zhedadenzh	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: