

Lesson 10: laqazd iazh Tlakoebli

Cooking and Food

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The Verb Infinitive

In the previous lesson we mentioned the concept of the *verb infinitive* when it appears as part of the sentence structure. In fact, we have already seen many examples of Zdetl verbs in their infinitive form – **iqe'**, **kavre'**, and **merkede'** (to be, to have, and to have permission) are all *infinitives* of the verbs. They refer to the action itself without reference to time, place, or actor.

In Anglic, verbs most often have two words leading with *to* followed by the verb itself, as in “to speak”; in Zdetl this does not happen. All verb infinitives are a single word usually ending in **E'** (ㄣ^):

iqe' to be
fae' to name (someone)
otlake' to happen

kekke' to have fun
ikotle' to want
tlateme' to feed

Zdetl, like Anglic, has a few instances of verbs that need another verb in its infinitive form to complete their meaning. For example, in Anglic we don't say “I can something” or “I am able to something”, we say:

I must DO something
I can DO something
I am able TO DO something

The verb DO (with or without TO) is the *infinitive*, and in Zdetl is translated as **miche'** (ㄨ人王ㄣ^):

lchatetl miche' devia ze.
I must (am obligated to) do something.
lchatetl miche' chelia ze.
I can (am able to) do something

Prepositions with an Infinitive

The Anglic ending *-ing* is often used as an infinitive. In Zdetl, placing a preposition before the infinitive has the same function:

Ilchita (Instead of):	Ilchita kiatlaze’ , tlepia se. <i>Instead of resting</i> , he worked. Ilchita itzia ozde’ ze , ai ke fevranzhadl ozdie ze. <i>Instead of going</i> home, I went to the library.
Niedl (for):	Ke qik niedl chilite’ chak kavria ze. I don’t have the time for playing. Omei achan niedl kenkache’ katilia zhe ke tlakoli. One needs two hours to prepare that meal. Chienzi yzqia niedl makoe’ deo chemati. Here are some exercises to help your health.
Okeqa (besides):	Okeqa ride’ , ikotlia qiqiche’ se. Besides singing, he wanted to whistle.
Ziv (without)	Matlapamatlachien zdev chiktie se , ziv timane’ ke itzi. She walked ten kilometers without leaving the house. Zitetl ziv potle’ timanie se. He left without saying anything. Ziatl chak miqania ze , ziv qrazhe’. I can’t move the table without making noise.
Niedl with an infinitive usually means <i>in order to</i> .	

Affixes As Independent Words

Many of the prefixes and suffixes covered in previous lessons may be used as independent roots, taking the appropriate ending. Here are a few useful examples:

affix	as a noun	as an adjective	as a verb
-ebl (possibility)	ebli (a chance)	ebla (possible)	eble’ (to be possible)
-aji (a part)	aji (a piece)	aja (fractional)	ajae’ (to subdivide)
ro- (repetition)	roi (a repetition)	roa (repetitive)	roe’ (to repeat)

Particles – words used without an ending, i.e., correlatives, prepositions, etc. – can also be used this way by adding an ending. This is actually very common, and many new words can be created this way; the following table is only a small subset of what’s possible:

achiqik (always)	achiqika (permanent, constant)
ininqik (then)	ininqika (of that time) ininqiknad (a man of the time, a contemporary)
ininzhia (there)	ininzhiai (of that place, local)
iazh (yes)	iazhe' (to reply affirmatively)
chak (no)	chake' (to deny)
alir (outside)	alira (external, outer) aliraj (the outer part)
zhin (above)	zhina (superior) zhinad (a superior) chakzhinebla (insuperable)
tiech (before)	tiechi (previous) tieche (previously) tiechnad (predecessor)

Discussion: Food

Dialogue/Reading

Vocabulary

Exercises