The combination of **igenta** ... **iningenta** can be translated to Anglic as ... as:

Chakiqia Tchipl iqenta ichiaki ininqenta iadlajem.

王で2人Sス と王人で 人Sとてとで 人王ス2人 スコルでしとす*

A Tchipl is not as big as a sky car.

Chakiqia chikakenmiztli iqenta tlayeia iningenta tochingoa.

王れ2人Sス 王人2れ2とです人コと任人 人Sとでとれ とれいとえ 人で人でSとてとれ とい王人でSいれ*

A chikakenmiztli is not as fierce as a tochingoa.

Prefixes and Suffixes

ICHAKI-(人王ベ2人-)

The prefix ichaki- is the opposite of -tiki and is used to imply very large size.

fevranzh ichakifevranzh くそりまれてヨ

人王で2人くと9月で7日

A huge book, a tome A book

ichakiiem iem

してな 人王九2人しとな

A car A limousine zhdiech ichakizhdiech

日太王 人王で2人日太王

A tree A large tree

Sometimes when an aspect of a noun needs to be emphasized, the adjective portion is simply doubled to give extra weight to it, as in ashtiablnefa (ベ王こストアセヘス), refrigerator, and ashashtiablnefa (ベ王ベ王とストアセヘス), freezer. Literally, "cold box" and "very cold box" respectively.

-TLATL (-とれと)

The suffix **-tlatl** refers to a collection or large group of a thing or people.

idatl idatltlatl ししれと **し出れとれと** A mountain range¹⁷ a mountain zhdiech zhdiechtlatl 日太王 日文王とてと

A forest A tree fevranzh fevranzhtlatl

くくりまたてヨ くとりまれてヨとれと

A book A library, a collection of books

¹⁷ Though syntactically correct, this form is almost never used except for humour purposes. Mountain ranges are simply jdatl.

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 - $\check{r}e$ (- κ). You will want to practice the pronunciation of this suffix often.

Ai ve akostial kiloře ze.

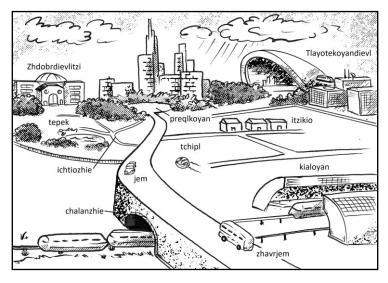
ホス ロセ ホミロエと人で低 ミス低の下と コセ*
I will write to you tomorrow.
Tlakoře ketlachia¹⁸ de.
とれらの下と こととで王ス ロセ*
We will eat this afternoon.
Drekr kestial ezhieře se.
ロベミ ミヤエとス低 ベヨズ下と エセ*
She will visit the doctor today.
Jdo kayotlie iqře ze?
ノコの ミホリのとメ スミドと コセ/
Will I be beautiful?

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 ($-\times$).

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 tlakoia de** (we eat daily) or **Tlachae tlakoia de** (we eat every afternoon)" afternoonly").

Ke Preql ≥< √<≥



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 Zhdobrdievlitzi. Jdele ke otlatatl 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	土化山代グヨス	tunnel
zhdobrdievlitzi	ロストレック	noble estate
tlayotekoyandievl	となしにとよること かんしょん	psionic testing center
preglkoyan	に ≮≤≥Ω∪₹₹	city plaza
tepek	と 大 尺 大 2	public park
itzikio	人とコ人2人0	small dwellings
ichtiozhie	人王と人の日太	path
zhavrjem	ヨス幻したな	bus
kialoyan	2ズ低のして ク	train station
tchipl	と王人 反	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.

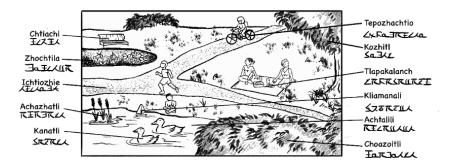
This carries over into all public spaces. Nobles will often set aside portions of their estates for use by the public, employing Proles and Intendants for groundskeeping and psychic maintenance of the space and those who use it. These spaces are highly valued as essential to the mental health of the 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 **TavrchedI**).

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 **Teqozdievl** (the Psionc 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 ziefrabr. Ichaqez

ikotlia ve?

Kieko Viaj, kamatli.

Ikan Ayoaka stial, viaj?

KiekoViaj, shtefrabr. Cha! Jdo yzqia ke kanatlio?IkanViaj. Yzqia ininzhia. Tlapakalanchia ke ziefrio.KiekoKliamanali chilitias ke driefri. Iazde, kamatli.IkanTlayotekoyandievl ozdře de iepri tlachikola.

Kieko Ininzhia jdo de michře? **Ikan** Ve tlanemilře ke drekro.

Kieko Ipatle?

Ikan Pradrnad iqa de, Kieko.

Vocabulary

freezer

abavnomaki **ベトスワクのなべ2人** truck

reeds, pond grass achazhatli 双王 ヨ スと 人

ai スス to. unto

akopatlicha て200万と人主で monorail, train

akostial ス20.12ス化 tomorrow amanstial て な て て 上 こ ズ 仏 todav ashashtiablnefa

でまで主とスペクセぐで ashtiablnefa **兀王とズルクセヘ兀** refrigerator

avoaka pleasant chapani 王兀仄兀て人 morning chekte' 王七22七へ to pack choazoitli 王氏でコ氏人と人 bush chokotecho まい2024まり bread

chtiachi 王とス王人 park bench dievldrekr 리되<u>리</u> 사고 psionicologist

dranzh **山** スクヨ sun

drekr doctor, physician △×≥

edre と凶と near ezhie' 七ヨズ^ to visit left fevr ヘイビ iadla スムエス skv

iazde スコセ apple (the Zhodani version)

ichaki-人王兀之人^ very large スモノ人の日太 ichtiozhie path iepri メにん after

ikotle' 人20とと^ to want something

iningenta 人で人でSとてこて thusly, so

ininzhia **人**て人てヨズ there, that place ス尺尺とと ipatle for what reason/why

igenta 人S七7८R how? iginstial スSスで1とズ瓜 yesterday izhia 人ヨス where?

jdatl ノロベと mountain jdel ノロベエ right jem ノベマ car

2 ス て ス と 人

kanatli

kapan 2 ストスク overhead, above

niedl アメビ for, in order to, for the purpose

ducks

otlatl にとれと road
oyanqe' にしれてらた^ to travel
oyanqrnad にしれて全てれる A traveller
ozhda に合れ many

pantle にててとく in the middle

S太とくれて人仏れ qietsfatilia motorcycle qin **S**人で only, merely shtiavldrekr エムス Sud A A A psychologist tepozhachtio ことと王ガモカコメン bicycle tlacha とて王兀 afternoon tlanshia とれて土ス a picture

tlapaka と ス に ス こ ス a fragment or piece

tlapkalanch とれにこればれて王 picnic lunch -tlatl -とれと a group of

tlo との through (preposition)

vidle' 「スとして to live zhdiech コズ王 tree zhdiechtlatl コズ王と下と forest zhedadenzh コベンス・ロスクコ cheese

zhochtlia ヨロモとス garden zoche' コロモ^ to display

Exercises

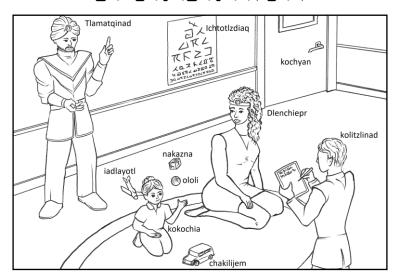
Exercise 4a. Translate from Zdetl to Anglic:

Exercise 4b. Translate from Anglic to Zdetl:

Lesson 5: Ke Tlayokeyoandievl

The Psionic Center

24 とたしに24しにたて4まり



Ke dievlmachilipriaa akom ke Tlayokeyoandievl zochia ke tlacha. Kieko chtia dievle ke tlamatzinad chochitle. Iazh yokolitzo shtadievle tlania zhi' ke kolitzlinad. Chakilio chilitia pradrie Kieko. Ololi, nakazna, iazh iadlayotl pradria se. Jdo Kieko kotozhia izhia? Ichi pechtl kotozhia se. Jdo alir se kotozhia inad? Alir se kotizhia dlenchiepr. Akatl qentia ke dlenchiepr. Dievltsadl qentia ke tlamatzinad. Zhdobrdievl iqia ke tlamatzinad. Zhant'ad iqia ke kolitzlinad. Ok ke kochyan iqia ichtotlzdiaq ichi ke tepan.

tlamatzinad	ERTROSLATED	physician
nakazna	7π≥π⊐7π	block, cube
kokochia	Z#20Z0Z	patient (a patient)
iadlayotl	ZULKURE	airplane
dlenchiepr	となる となる となる となる となる となる となる となる	Intendant, a minor noble
kolitzlinad	2011人とコビスででひ	scribe
chakilijem	まれ≥え仏え∪そ を	toy car
ichtotlzdiaq	ス <u>ま</u> とひと <u>フ</u> ズミ	eye chart
ololi	απαπγ	ball, sphere
kochyan	20.±∪₹?	door

Movement Toward

The prefix AI (π \prec) indicates movement toward a place or position. In Anglic, this is often incicated 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.

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

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

ススス尺スコ aiapaz forwards ススワイル backwards Aivel **ベルコスク** Aizhin upwards **ベスコスクとべ** downwards Aizintla ススロン Aiok sideways ススくとり Aifevr leftward スノレムとエ Aijdel rightward ススマスと Aimitl northward アスエスノム Aiseid eastward て 人王 て 厂 て Aichapa southward アスくとり Aifev westward

Al 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).