

tlakolepriaazaf

Waiter Good afternoon, Dlenchieprs. What will you be ordering?

Azdiazhiepr Good afternoon. We would like the noql egg and kamtoli soup, please.

Waiter Very good, my lady. And for the child?

Kieko Noodles, please!

Waiter Excellent. What kind of sauce do you like on them?

Kieko Viepchaklajo!

Velmiepr Oh! Have you tasted it, Kieko-ki?

Kieko No...

Azdiazhiepr Perhaps something milder. The Dlolplikiajo is very good.

Kieko OK. I'd like that.

Waiter Excellent choice. Will there be more, my ladies?

Velmiepr Some fruit, bread and cheese, please.

Azdiazhiepr And some wine, and fruit juice for the child.

Waiter Excellent.



Vocabulary (Tlatoniatl ilnamia)

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--|
| abrrstia | 𐌱𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | a chicken-like creature raised for meat |
| abrrstiapantli | 𐌱𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | breast of abrrstia |
| ache | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | flour made from legumes or nuts |
| achieti | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | cooking oil |
| bivriant | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | spicy |
| chokotecho | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | bread |
| chtene` | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | to desire or want a thing; also a request |
| dlabra | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | noodles |
| dlats | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | nut; nuts |
| dlolplikiajo | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | a mild spice blend used in currys |
| efla | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | wine |
| etachshrk | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | a soup made from noql meat, tubers, and vegetables |
| iazde | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | an apple-like fruit |
| ibro | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | egg |
| ientschapo | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | bacon, usually made from yonchobo |
| jiebl | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | herb |
| kafi | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | coffee |
| kamatli | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | please or thank you, interchangeably |
| kamtoli | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | a hardy sweet potato-like tuber |
| kiochti | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | breast (of poultry) |
| kliazh | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | water |
| kotl | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | tea |
| mizhtloyo | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | pastry; donut |
| moli | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | salsa; sauce |
| nechtli | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | honey |
| sta | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | plate |
| tako | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | tacos (introduced by Solomani) |
| talqi | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | fruit |
| tlakolepria | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | restaurant; eatery |
| tlateme` | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | to feed; to give food to |
| tlatemo | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | food |
| tlatlie | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | spirits, liquor |
| tsitsio | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | jam |
| yama | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | bland |
| viepchaklajo | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | a very spicy curry dish |
| zamoli | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | soup |
| zenzh | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | a fruit juice drink |
| zhedadenzh | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | cheese |
| zholnad | 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | waiter, concierge |

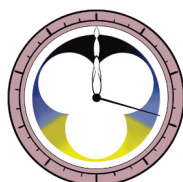
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Vocabulary: meals (Tlatoniatl ilnamia: tlakopali)

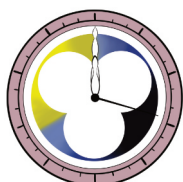
| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| pliebraitspali | The first meal of the day, consumed at dawn or around the 5 th or 6 th hour and consisting of proteins, starch and vegetables |
| ᱯᱟᱪᱮ ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ | |
| omeipliebraitspali | The second meal of the day, usually two hours after pliebraitspali |
| ᱵᱷᱟᱨᱠᱷᱚ ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ | |
| matlapachialpali | A light meal consisting of mostly starches and vegetables typically occurring around the 11 th hour of the day |
| ᱢᱟᱞᱟ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ ᱡᱷᱟᱨᱠᱷᱚ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ | |
| stialchalipali | The noon or midday meal consumed at the 15 th hour of the day |
| ᱥᱚᱱᱚᱛ ᱡᱷᱟᱨᱠᱷᱚ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ | |
| tlachapali | Midafternoon meal, usually a refreshing drink and pastries, held at the 18 th to 19 th hour |
| ᱵᱚᱱᱚᱛ ᱡᱷᱟᱨᱠᱷᱚ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ | |
| pliebrimanipali | The evening meal consumed between the 22 nd and 23 rd hour of the day |
| ᱥᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ ᱢᱟᱞᱟ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ | |
| teyochalipali | A light meal sometimes consumed at midnight as needed |
| ᱵᱚᱱᱚᱛ ᱡᱷᱟᱨᱠᱷᱚ ᱦᱚᱱᱚᱛ | |

tlakolepriaazaf
Zhdanstial

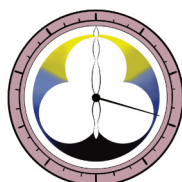
The following illustrations show a typical Zhodani clock featuring three hands of varying sizes for counting the seconds (**zhinzh** ཅུས་མེད་), minutes (**pitlik** རུས་མེད་), and hours (**achan** རྩམ་མེད་). The outer colored ring indicates the portion of the day or **tyeiaji** (འཕྲུལ་མེད་), also known as *third*, and it rotates once per day. The clock face itself is divided into ten **achan**,



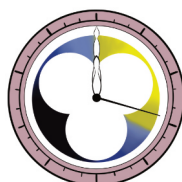
འཕྲུལ་མེད་ རྩམ་མེད་
Teyochali
Midnight; hour 0



རྩམ་མེད་ རུས་མེད་
Pliebraits
Dawn; hour 10



འཕྲུལ་མེད་ རྩམ་མེད་
Stialchali
Noon; hour 15



རྩམ་མེད་ རུས་མེད་
Pliebrimani
Sunset; hour 20

numbered from 1 to 10 counting spinward (clockwise).

Modern digital clocks mark the time more granularly, having a sequence of four numbers indicating the **tyeiaji**, **achan**, **pitlik** and **zhinzh** in order and indicating the time of sunrise and sunset and possibly, the current weather. However, for aesthetic reasons most Zhodani prefer the analog variety.

The times of actual sunrise and sunset are, of course, flexible and depend on the latitude of the observer; the names are often used simply to mark the transitions between the **tyeiaji**.

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Express the following in Zdetl:

1. I would like to eat noodles.
2. Do you want wine or tea?
3. What are you eating?
4. I would like the soup, please.
5. The noodles are spicy.

Translate from the Zdetl:

1. lazde chtenzik.
2. Etachshrk bivriant iqia!
3. Qlie dlolplikiajo chtenzik.
4. Tyei tako, kamatli!
5. Mizhtloyo tlatemeo'd ik!

Vocabulary: Verbs (Tlatoniatl ilnamia: michad)

| | | |
|------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| aeapre` | アエアプレ` | to taste |
| akonmole` | アコンモレ` | to swallow |
| chiachie` | チアチエ` | to chew |
| chinqe` | チンケ` | to suck or sip |
| chrche` | チルチエ` | to spit |
| chtoreqle` | チトルケレ` | to order food |
| ezhozste` | エゾホズステ` | to sautee' |
| frenzhe` | フレンゼ` | to gulp |
| iekoke` | イクケ` | to taste something |
| iepane` | イェパネ` | to be thirsty; to have thirst |
| iezotle` | イェゾトル` | to vomit |
| neloze` | ネロゼ` | to stir |
| ozhbe` | オズベ` | to nibble |
| pitse` | ピツセ` | to smell something |
| pizie` | ピヅィエ` | to sniff |
| pleshqle` | プレシケレ` | to request |
| qetse` | ケツセ` | to bite |
| tekochole` | テココレ` | to be hungry; to hunger |
| tlakoe` | トルケ` | to eat |
| tlateme` | トルテメ` | to feed; to give food to |
| tlapaze` | トルパゼ` | to drink |
| zilmole` | ツルモレ` | to choke |
| zoyone` | ツルヨネ` | to fry |

To ask *when* an activity of event will occur, the construction **iqik** (ʔᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) is used:

Omeipliebraitspali iqik?

Q 72 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

When is second breakfast?

Adjectives and Adjectival Suffixes

Adjectives (**zarfozad**, **ᠵᠠᠷᠫᠣᠵᠠᠳ**) are words that describe nouns. In Zdetl, adjectives can take the form of either independent words or *adjectival suffixes* appended to a noun. The only functional difference is in the application.

Some common adjectives include the following (you have already seen some in the previous lesson).

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|
| -ach | ᄒᆞᆫ | small; diminutive | -med | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | clean |
| -davr | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | new | -qapl | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | fresh |
| -dro | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | bright | -shte | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | fast |
| -kekl | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | stale | -tlas | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | large; great |
| -iensh | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | old | -zdo | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | dull |
| -klie | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | slow | -zoddl | ᄒᆞᆫᄒᆞᆫ | dirty; unclean |

tlakolepriazaf

This is by no means an exhaustive list; indeed, there are thousands more adjectives in Zdetl, a few of which will be covered in this book. As mentioned earlier, adjectives can be used either independently or as affixes to other words. For example, in the question

Medaqle?
 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚/
 Is it clean?

Uses the unitary adjectival form of **med** while appending the question indicator **-aqle** to it as the root. However, if one were describing a specific item that was clean, the suffix **-med** is applied to the root:

Stamed.
 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚*
 A clean plate (plate-clean).

Tlatoniatl ilnamia: zarfozad

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| aflaja | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | sweet | iapani | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | thirsty |
| ashtiabla | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | cold | ioaka | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | dry |
| bivriant | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | spicy | keql | 𐌚𐌚𐌚 | salty |
| chiklika | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | bitter | kliazheva | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | wet |
| datansia | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | umami | mankia | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | soft |
| dlev | 𐌚𐌚𐌚 | flavorless | qapl | 𐌚𐌚𐌚 | fresh |
| dlieflish | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | stinky | rlop | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | sour |
| fenta | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | tangy | tekicholi | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | hungry |
| flela | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | bad | vrienia | 𐌚𐌚𐌚𐌚 | hot |

And so on. Review the following list of adjectives and practice using them in both forms.

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Translate from Zdetl to Anglic:

1. Qaplaqla ke noql?
2. Kafi ashtiabl.
3. Pliebrimanipali iqik? Tekicholik!
4. Viepchaklajo bivriantaqla?
5. Dlevens ke abrrstia.

Translate from Anglic to Zdetl:

1. The cheese is sour.
2. I would like hot coffee and fresh fruit.
3. I want spicy food, please.
4. She wants a sweet pastry and coffee.
5. Thank you sir.

Negative Constructions

To make a sentence negative, the word **qlie** (ㄟㄣ) is added at the beginning:

Talqi chteno'd?
ㄘㄚㄗㄣ ㄟㄣㄗㄣ^ㄘ/
Do you want fruit?

Qlie talqi chtenzik.
ㄟㄣ ㄘㄚㄗㄣ ㄟㄣㄗㄣㄗ*
No, I do not want fruit.

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Give the negative forms of the following sentences, then translate:

1. Talqi iazh kafi chtenzik.
2. Kaqik.
3. Tekicholo'd.
4. Tekicholik, qlie iapanik.
5. Abrrstia talkiens.

Translate, then answer the following questions in the negative.

1. Do you want to eat spicy chicken?
2. Would Kieko like some fruit?
3. Is Velma drinking wine?
4. Is the cheese fresh?
5. Is the fruit spoiled?

Days of the Week

A week on zhdant consists of five days named as follows:

Third day (**teqostial**) is usually a break day.

In addition to the defined days of the week, Zdetl also has the following *independent time adverbs*:

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Chistial | ㄗㄣ ㄘㄟㄟ | First day |
| Omeistial | ㄘ ㄗㄣㄣ ㄘㄟㄟ | Second day |
| Teqostial | ㄘㄣㄟㄟ ㄘㄟㄟ | Third day |
| Nachostial | ㄗㄟㄟㄟㄟ ㄘㄟㄟ | Fourth day |
| Machielistial | ㄗㄟㄟㄟㄟㄟㄟ ㄘㄟㄟ | Fifth Day |

| | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------|
| shta | ±ℓ | now |
| zeychim | □×ℓ±ℓ× | soon |
| dodlom | □ℓ□ℓ× | never |
| aklamzdeq | ℓ±ℓ×□× | yesterday |
| akostial | ℓ±ℓ±± | tomorrow |
| blefr | ℓ× | today |

The Future and Past Tense (chtenz-, daz-)

Actions or events that take place in an upcoming time are expressed using the *future tense*. In Zdetl, the *aspect indicator* construction **chtenzenzh** (±×□××) is appended following the verb, as seen in the chapter dialogue:

Itetl pleshqleo'daqle chtenzenzh?
 ℓ××× ℓ×±±×ℓ^□ℓ±× ±×□××/

This roughly translates into Anglic thusly:

What (item) request-you-question **will-doing**?

Similarly, the *past tense* (an action that has already happened) is indicated by the *aspect indicator* construction **dazej** (□ℓ□××):

Aepreo'daqle dazej?
 ℓ×ℓ×ℓ^□ℓ±× □ℓ□××/
 Taste-you-question **did**? (Have you tasted (it)?)

This example is the *past perfective*, indicating an action that has already been completed. In both cases, the *aspect indicator* word follows the verb.

Both indicators are actually composed of a prefix and a suffix:

chtenz - future or potential aspect
daz - past or completed
-enzh - participle ending (-ing)
-ej - perfective ending (-ed)

These can be combined in any of the following forms as needed:

chtenzenzh - future participle (will be doing, will do)
chtenzej - future perfective (will have done)
dazenzh - past participle (was doing)
dazej - past perfective (did, done)

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

1. In the morning we will eat eggs and bacon.
2. We ate chicken curry yesterday.
3. What will be for lunch?
4. Where (**izhia**) will we have tea?
5. What did you eat for second breakfast?

