Appendix A - Grammar Summary

General Sentence Structure

The basic sentence structure of Zdetl is object-leading; in other words, the word order is *Object - Verb – Subject.*

Fevranzh mochitia de.

Fevranzh mochito'd.

(A book is being read by you.)

Adjectives precede the noun they modify: *Adjective - Object – Verb - Adjective – Subject.*

Vriena kafi tlapaia ke kayotla ziefri.

Vriena kafi tlapaiens kayotla ziefri.

(Hot coffee is being drunk by a/the pretty woman.)

The same rule applies to adverbs: *Object - Adverb - Verb – Subject.*

Fevr`anzh a`chan·e mo`chi·tia se.

Fevranzh achane mochitiens.

(A book is still being read by her.)

The Indirect object follows the subject: *Object – Verb – Subject – Indirect Object.*

Tlanqil kiloie ze ai de.

Tlanqil kiloik dazej ai o'd.

(A letter was written by me to you.)

Sentences using verb infinitives take the following order: *Object – Verb Infinitive – Verb – Subject.*

Mitotle' ikotlia ze.

Mitotle ikotlik.

(To dance desire I.)

Prepositions precede the word they modify the same way adjectives and adverbs do: Preposition – Object – Verb Infinitive – Verb – Subject.

Kon se mitotle' ikotlia ze.

Kon ens mitotle ikotlik.

(With her/him to dance desire I.)

Interrogative statements are either led by the question word **jzdo** or the verb is appended with the suffix -**aqle**:

Jdo kafi ikotlia de?

Kafi ikotlio'daqle?

(Coffee desire you?)

Conjunctions (and, but, or, etc) are placed between the nouns they refer to (i.e., Do you want coffee or tea: *O - Con - O - V - S (JDO Coffee OR tea/ desire/you)*

Jdo kafi pra kotl ikotlia de?

Kafi pra kotl ikotlio'daqle?

(Do you want coffee OR tea?)

Standard Grammatical Forms

Standardized Word Endings

Word Form	Ending	Zdetl
verb infinitive	-e`	‹ᴋˆ
nouns	-i	‹ʎ
adjectives	-a	‹ᴦ
adverbs	-e, -vra	‹ᴋ, ‹ᔕᴦ

Aspect and Mood

daz	ᑐᴦᑐ	past
chtenz	Ŧᴋᢒ	potential/future
tsench	�ᴋᢲ	habitual/repetitive
toz	ᴄᴖᑐ	completive/punctual
pri`	ᴋʎˆ	optative/hopeful
ek	ᴋᢗ	conditional
zhda	ᕋᴦ	imperative
-enzh	‹ᴋᢒ	participle (is -ing)
-ej	‹ᴋᒍ	perfective (has -ed)

Possessive Adjectival Suffixes

-ik	‹ʎᢗ	1st person singular
-(d)ish	‹(ᒐ)ʎ±	1st person plural
-o`d	‹ᴖˆᒐ	2nd person (all)
-ens	‹ᴋᴫ	3rd person (all)

Verb Conjugation (basic)

Verb Form	Ending	Zdetl
Infinitive	-e'	‹ʞ'
Present tense	-ia	‹ʑ
Past tense	-ie	‹ӿ
Future tense	-ře	‹Ʀʞ
Imperative	-zhda	‹Ǝʀ
Conditional	-za	‹⊐ʀ
Present participle	-iana	‹ʑʔʀ
Past participle	-iena	‹ӿʔʀ
Future participle	-řena	‹Ʀʞʔʀ
Present passive participle	-ianta	‹ʑʑʀ
Past passive participle	-ienta	‹ӿʑʀ
Future passive participle	-řenta	‹Ʀʞʑʀ

Prepositions

ai	ʀ⅄	to, unto
akom	ʀ⊇ɑ✴	inside, within
alir	ʀ⒨⅄Ħ	outside, external to
apaz	ʀ⎘ʀ⊐	in front of
cho	Ɛɑ	unto, as in "to give"
dlafl	⅃ʀ⧹	beneath
dra	⅃ʀ	"of" as in possession or relation
edre	ʞ⅃ʞ	near
ichi	⅄Ɛ⅄	upon
iepri	ӿᚱ⅄	after
io	⅄ɑ	to, into
je	ᒍʞ	at
kon	⊇ɑʔ	with
nal	ʔʀ⒨	across
ok	ɑ⊇	beside
pe'	ᚱʞ'	from, away from
taj	⸦ʀᒍ	from, out of
tlo	⸦ɑ	through
vel	�ʞ⒨	behind

Logical Conjunctions

iazh	ʑƎ	and
pra	ᚱʀ	or
chak	Ɛʀ⊇	not
plaz	ᚱʀ⊐	xor (either is true but not both
chapra	Ɛʀᚱʀ	nor (neither is true)
plachapra	ᚱʀƐʀᚱʀ	xnor (either both are true or both are false)

appendix a