Tlamachti 12: Zarazdi

Travel

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Adverbial Participles

One common pattern of speech in Anglic is the sentence beginning with a *participial phrase* tacked on:

Wishing to speak with him, I visited his house.
Seeing her in the garden, I called to her.
Singing melodiously, they walked through the park.
Intending to stay, we stood in the corridor.

In Zdetl the form is similar, but the participle takes the *adverbial* form:

Kon se ikotliane niloze', **seo itzi ezhie ze.**
Se akom ke zhotchtli itoiane, **ai se tlaztlie ze.**
Kokatle ridiana, **tlo ke zhotchtli brojevie ye.**
Katlake' yekiana, **akom ke kalmeki ikatikie de.**

The sentence order can be inverted without losing the original meaning:

Seo itzi ezhie ze, *Kon se ikotliane niloze'.*
Ai se tlaztlie ze, *se akom ke zhotchtli itoia.*
Tlo ke zhotchtli brojevie ye *Kokatle ridiana.*
Akom ke kalmeki ikatikie de *katlake' yekiana.*

The participial phrase can be expanded into a complete sentence whose subject is the same as that of the main clause:

Kon se ikotlie niloze' ze.   **Seo itzi ezhie ze.**
Se akom ke zhotchtli itoia.   **Ai se tlatzlie ze.**
Kokatle ridie ye.   **Tlo ke zhotchtli brojevie ye.**
Katlake' yekia de.   **Akom ke kalmeki itatikie de.**

As in Anglic, the participial phrase must always relate to the subject of the main clause.

The perfect participle is likewise used:

Ke koatli michienta iqie ze.   **Itzie ozdie ze.**
I had finished the work.   I went home.
                    Ke koatli *michiente*, itzie ozdie ze.
                         Having finished the work, I went home.

Similarly, the participle ending **-řenta** is also used:

Tlanqil kilořenta iqie ze.   **Zanen temie ze.**
I was about to write a letter.   I looked for a pen.
                    Tlanqil *kilořente*, zanen temie ze.
                         About to write a letter, I looked for a pen.

Passive participles can also be used to form participial phrases:

Chak itoiena iqie se.   **Ke itzi timanie se.**
He was not seen.   He left the house.
                    ***Chakitoiente*, ke itzi timanie se.**
                         Unnoticed, he left the house.

Past Extending to Present

An action or state having its origin in the past but continuing into the present is expressed by the present tense and with the preposition **yan** (∪ℛ𝒵):

Yan tyei stial chaktopkie ze.
I have been ill for three days (and still am).
Yan omei achan nilozia se.
He has been speaking for two hours (and won't shut up).
Yan tyei machielistial ke ininstial iqia de.
We have been here for two weeks (and are still here).
Yan chial chten ichi Viepchakl iqia ye.
They have been on Viepchakl for a year (and are still there).

Word-building

Previous lessons have introduced word-building in Zdetl; this section is intended to summarize the concept and show how it can be used to expand the vocabulary. The methods of word-building in Zdetl are ismilar to other languages, but they are more consistently applied.

By changing the grammatical ending, a root word may be used in a variety of ways:

choqi (girl)	**choqa** (feminine)
choqe (femininely)	**choqe'** (to be feminine)
shtiave' (to think)	**shtiavi** (a thought)
shtiave (thoughtfully)	**shtiava** (thoughtful)
yekta (good)	**yekte** (well)
yekti (a good thing)	**yekte'** (to do well)
dievl (psionics)	**dievle** (psionically)

Prefixes and suffixes can be used to alter the meaning of the given root while also creating an associated meaning:

yekta (good)	**chakyekta** (bad)
totome' (to come)	**rototome'** (to return)
koatle' (to work)	**fekoatle'** (to begin working)

Suffixes are also used to add to or alter the meaining of the root:

jiaple' (to find)	**jiaplebra** (findable)
jiaplipra (worth finding)	**jiaplazi** (a clue)
qina (new)	**qineze'** (to become new)
chikakenmiztli (cat)	**chikakenmiztlizin** (kitten)
chikakenmiztlitza (cat house)	**chikakenmiztliedl** (a herd of cats)

Prepositions may be prefixed to a word:

IEPRIkiloi (a postscript)	**NALmiqane'** (to transpose)
TAJozde' (to exit)	**AKOMozde'** (to enter)

Many of the particles can be used with common grammatical endings:

IEPRe (afterward)	**ZHINa** (overhead)
TAJi (outside)	**ININQIKa** (of that time)

Finally, as in many Terran languages, in Zdetl words can be built up from two or more simple words together to form 'compound' words. Any combination of words is allowed, but a root noun must always be the final word in the construction.

Tavrchedl	**Chedl niedl tavr,** guardians of morality
Fevranzhtavr	**Tavr choktiana fevranzh**, the Book of Morality
Fevranzhpriaa	**Priaa dra fevranzh**, a library
Toyochetzli	**Chetzli dra toyo,** night-fall

ZIL- (ㄱㄨ𝚰-)

The prefix **zil-** is used like the Anglic "mis-" to indicate a mistake or an error:

niloze' (to speak, to talk)	**zilniloze'** (to misspeak)
ilname' (to remember)	**zililname'** (to misremember)
kiloe' (to write)	**zilkiloi** (a typographical error)
shtiave' (to think)	**zilshtiave'** (to think wrongly)
koati (music)	**zilkoati** (false notes, discordant music)

Note that **zil-** can also transform the root into other parts of speech (**kiloe'** becomes the noun **zilkiloi**; **zilkoati** can also be a verb **zilkoate'**, to play a false note).

DZAQ (ⵠㄱ�𝚛ᗺ-)

The prefix **dzaq-** is from a very old and mostly unused dialect dating back to the days of the **Dzaqtlas** plague that devastated the human population and left the **Qiknavrats** and **Viepchaklts** extinct. It's used to indicate a particularly catastrophic or devastating event, usually relating to war or natural disaster.

atchisle' (to collide)	**dzaqatchisli** (a horrific crash)
ilnami (a memory)	**dzaqilnami** (a particularly traumatic memory)
kiatle' (to attack)	**dzaqkiatle** (a devastating blow)

Because of the implications the prefix carries, it is usually used only when the situation warrants.

FLEL- (⌇ ⌇ ⌠ -)

The prefix **flel-** added to a word implies loose morals, shamefulness, unworthiness, depravity, or general "badness." Used on its own as an interjection, it means *Shame!*

shtiavi (a thought)	**flelshtiavi** (disgusting thoughts)
koati (music)	**flelkoati** (raucous, discordant noise)
niloze' (to speak)	**flelniloze'** (to slander or insult)

It can be used as other parts of speech as well:

flele' (to be depraved)	**fleli** (shamefulness)
flela (depravity)	**flele** (shamefully or depravedly)

Discussion: Viepchakl

Reading

Vocabulary