Jeff Kazmierski, John Waterman, Maksim Smelchak, Stephen Sorenberg, Tony Reynolds, P-O Bergstedt

the zhodani language & culture institute  Zhdant

beginning zdetl

Contents

[**INTRODUCTORY LESSON** 2](#_Toc92373906)

[**Characteristics of Zdetl** 2](#_Toc92373907)

[**How To Learn** 3](#_Toc92373908)

[**Lesson One** 4](#_Toc92373909)

[Pronunciation & Spelling 4](#_Toc92373910)

[Lesson Two 8](#_Toc92373911)

[Itzi iazh Kenkali 8](#_Toc92373912)

[Nouns: 8](#_Toc92373913)

[Verbs – the Present Tense 9](#_Toc92373914)

[Correlative Pro-forms 10](#_Toc92373915)

[Prefixes and Suffixes 11](#_Toc92373916)

[Vocabulary from this chapter: 12](#_Toc92373917)

# **INTRODUCTORY LESSON**

Zdetl is the official language used throughout the Zhodani Consulate in the age of the Third Imperium. While its precise origins are unknown, it is commonly accepted that it developed in the wake of the Final War when the surviving humans on Zhdant found themselves bereft of their Ancient masters for the first time. Over the millennia, Zdetl evolved gradually into its modern form, which was universally adopted as the official language in the 300th Olympiad, approximately the year -6055[[1]](#footnote-1).

A distinguishing feature of modern Zdetl is its emphasis on standardization in morphology, grammar, syntax, and structure. Zhodani culture is fundamentally assimilative in nature; in other words, the Consulate is not interested in conquest by force but rather by acculturation. To this end, the Consular language has been simplified over time to make it easy to teach and learn (or at least less difficult than other languages). This does not mean that Zdetl lacks complexity – like the ancient Terran game of Go, its fundamentals can be learned in minutes, but it can take a lifetime to truly master, and few non-native speakers ever reach that level.

## **Characteristics of Zdetl**

**Most languages can be divided into three major parts:**

1. **Vocabulary, the collection of words that makes up the language**
2. **Spelling and Pronunciation, the sounds (also known as phonemes) that combine to form syllables, words, and phonological phrases**
3. **Grammar, Syntax, and Word order**

**In each of these areas Zdetl displays major simplifications when compared to other modern languages.**

***Spelling and Pronunciation* have been standardized and are phonetic in nature. Each of the major phonemes has a single symbol associated with it, and each letter has one sound. There are no “silent” letters; if a phoneme is unvoiced it is not written.**

***Vocabulary* has been regularized as much as possible. There are few “loan words” as is common in many Terran languages (and even in Imperial Bilandin); one function of the *Tavrchedl* (the Zhodani “Guardians of Morality” – the so-called “thought police” that monitor Consulate society) is to track linguistic developments and either assimilate or remove them from the social vocabulary as needed. New concepts that may lead to subversive thought are subtly but efficiently erased from the national consciousness.**

**The new student will observe that Zdetl uses many compound word forms. Most commonly these are nouns modifying nouns; as in Anglic the modifying noun comes first, then the main noun last**[[2]](#footnote-2)**. Zdetl makes widespread use of *affixatives*, which are usually Locative**[[3]](#footnote-3)**, Lative**[[4]](#footnote-4)**, and Comparative**[[5]](#footnote-5) **in nature. There are many others; they will be addressed in later lessons.**

***Grammar* and *Word Order* in Zdetl is unusual compared to most Terran languages. In Zdetl, sentences follow the structure *Object – Verb – Subject – Indirect Object(s)****[[6]](#footnote-6)***.**

**Unlike other languages, Zdetl does not have “gendered” nouns or pronouns. There is a single third-person singular pronoun – se - that is used regardless of the gender of the individual or creature it refers to. This greatly simplifies interactions with gender-fluid or gender-noncomforming humans and monogendered or multigendered non-human species. Concepts such as “mother” and “father” exist but are not limited linguistically to specific genders; similarly, Zdetl does not differentiate between male and female professionals.**

## **How To Learn**

# **Lesson One**

## **Pronunciation & Spelling**

As discussed in the previous section, Zdetl is a highly regularized language with consistent spelling, phonetics, and pronunciation. There are no silent letters and no “irregular” spellings, and all letters have one sound and symbol.

The phonemes (sounds) of Zdetl are differentiated and distinct, and generally follow predictable patterns. Multiple vowels rarely appear together, and syllables consist of Consonant-Vowel (CV), Vowel-Consonant (VC) or Consonant-Vowel-Consonant (CVC) groupings.

Words are accented, but the placement is not always predictable. The accent usually falls on the penultimate syllable, and in the case of longer words there may be a secondary accent on the first syllable.

The Zdetl alphabet consists of 42 distinct phonemes: seven vowels and 35 consonants. Eight of the consonants are combinations of the “N” phoneme plus another letter sound; unlike the other letters these do not have their own glyph but are written as a glyph pair.

The vowel sounds are as follows:

A*A* as in “lock” or “father”, never as in “pale”: *atrint,* **Ah-trint**; *driant,* **dri-Ahnt**

**E***E* as in “get” or “let”, never as in “here”: *echtovr,* **EHch-tovr;** *evadutrats,* **EH-va-du-trats**

I*I* as in “kit”, never as in “mile”: *ivr,* **IHvr;** *izhtak,* **IHzh-tak**

*IA* as in “***ya***nk”: *iavchieql,* **Yav-chiegl;** *iatepcha,* **Ya-tep-cha**

*IE* as in “la***ye***r”: *iebr,* **Ye-br**

**O***O* as in “go”: *ibro,* **i-brO;** *otre’,* **O-tre’**

**Ř***R* is a trilled “r” sound similar to the Polish “Przemsyl[[7]](#footnote-7)”. This one can be challenging to learn and recognize in Anglicized Zdetl; students should listen to its spoken form in the footnote and practice saying it often. It will be noted in the Anglicized text as “ř” where appropriate.

Don’t make the vowel sounds too long. “Atrint” and “driant” in the examples above have short, clear “a” sound; all vowels should be pronounced as clearly and purely as possible.

The consonant sounds are as follows: B, BL, BR, CH, D, DL, DR, F, FL, FR, J, K, KL, KR, L, M, N, NCH, NJ, NS, NSH, NT, NTS, NZ, NZH, P, PL, PR, Q, QL, QR, R, SH, T, TS, TL, V, VL, VR, Z, ZH, ZHD‘

They are pronounced like the Anglic phoneme and combinations, except for Q, which is a softer “K” sound like a combination of “K” and the Anglic “G” sound. The closest Terran approximation is the Arabic “Q”. The last consonant on the list is a glottal stop or sudden vocal pause. There are no alternate or secondary pronunciations of any letters, as is commonly seen in Terran Anglic.

Pronunciation of the consonant forms is as follows:

*B* as in Anglic “boy”: *baz,* **Baz**

*BL* as in “blue”: *achabl,* **a-chaBL**

*BR* as in “brood”: *dlabre’;* **dla-BRe’**

Ĉ*CH* as in “child”; never hard as in “kick”: *echtovr;* **eCH-tovr**

D*D* as in “dog”: *dizh;* **Dizh**

Ḋ*DL* as in “paddle”: *dlabre’;* **DLa-bre’**

Ḍ*DR* as in “dry”: *driejabr;* **DRie-jabr**

F*F* as in “far”; never a “v” as in “of”: *fevranzh;* **Fev-ranzh**

Ḟ*FL* as in “fly”: *flietavrian;* **FLie-tav-rian**

ḟ*FR* as in “free”: *fronzh;* **FRonzh**

J*J* as in “jump”: *jiavr;* **Jiavr**

*K* as in “kite”: *kaz;* **Kaz**

*KL* as in “cling” or wrinkle”: *kliazh;* **KLiazh**

*KR* as in “cry” or “cracker”: *kral;* **KRal**

L*L* as in “long”: *lienj;* **Lienj**

M*M* as in “many”:

N*N* as in “never”:

*NCH* as in “crunch”:

*NJ* as in “banjo”:

*NS* as in “dans macabre”:

*NSH* as in “n + sh”:

*NT* as in “cant”:

*NTS* as in “pants”:

*NZ* as in “cans”:

*NZH* as in “binge” or “fringe”:

P*P* as in “cap”:

Ṗ*PL* as in “play”:

Ṕ*PR* as in “pray”:

*Q* is similar to the Terran Arabic Q, which is a glottal hard “G” as in “Qatar”: *qiets,* **Gi-ets**

*QL* as in “glue”: *qlome’,* **GLo-me’**

*QR* as in “grown”: *tliaqre’,* **tli-a-GRe’**

R*R* as in “run”: *rans,* **Rans**

S*S* as in “sun”: *stial,* **Stial**

Ś*SH* as in “shut”: *shiv;* **Shiv**

*SHT* as in “Ishtar”: *shtefrabr;* **SHTe-frabr**

*ST* as in “stop”: *stebre’;* **Ste-bre’**

T*T* as in “tall”: *tozjabr;* **Toz-jabr**

Ṫ*TL* as in “atlas”:

Ṭ*TR* as in “train”:

Ṯ*TS* as in “sets”:

V*V* as in “very”: *viaj;* **Vyaj**

Ṿ*VL* as in “Vland”: *vlezhd;* **VLezhd**

Ṽ*VR* as in “vroom”:

Y*Y* as in “yet”:

Z*Z* as in “zoo”:

Ż*ZD* as in “Thursday”:

Ź*ZH* as in “measure”: *Zhodani;* **Zho-da-ni**

Ž*ZHD* as in “zh + d”: *Zhdant;* **ZHDant,** *vlezhd;* **vleZHD**

*^* is a glottal stop or a soft pause between syllables.

Students of Zdetl will note that many of the consonants and vowels combine to form *diphthongs* and *triphthongs*, and many consonants combine with ‘R’ and ‘L’ sounds as a single letter. This can sometimes cause confusion for students when it comes to written Zdetl.

Practice the pronunciation by learning the names of the seasons:

Atrint (*ah-trint*) = “raining”, the wet season following the winter thaw

Vrienstial (*vryen-styal*) = “heat”, the summer season

Atchafser (*at-chaf-ser*) = “waning”, the time of the year when the summer’s heat fades

Ataniebl (*a-tan-yebl*) = “harvest”, the season on Zhdant to harvest mature crops

Ashtiavl (*ash-tyavl*) = “chill”, the freezing winter season

Atpiapr (*at-pyapr*) = “thaw”, when the freezing winter wanes and becomes more temperate

For additional practice, learn the numbers as well:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 = *chial* (chyal) | 6 = *kiachti* (kyach-ti) |
| 2 = *omei* (oh-myeh) | 7 = *komi* (ko-mi) |
| 3 = *tyeii* (ty-yeh-i) | 8 = *koe* (ko-e) |
| 4 = *nachoie* (na-cho-yeh) | 9 = *kona* (ko-na) |
| 5 = *machieli* (ma-chyeh-li) | 10 = *matlapa* (ma-tla-pa) |
| 100 = *chien* (chyen) | 1000 = *matlachien* (ma-tla-chyen) |
|  |  |

Higher numbers can be formed from the ones above:

11 = *matlachial*

12 = *matla’omei* (note the ‘ between the words)

13 = *matlatyeii*

14 = matlanachoie

… and so on. Multiples of ten are formed by prepositioning the appropriate ordinal in front of *matlapa*:

20 = *omeimatlapa*

30 = *tyeiimatlapa*

31 = *tyeiimatlapachial*

Etc.

Practice these by working out any number you choose.

# Lesson Two

## Itzi iazh Kenkali

Home and Family

### Nouns:

A drawing of a group of people

Description automatically generated with low confidence Nouns are the words used to name things, either living or inanimate. Nouns can also be used to express abstract concepts as well, like “family” or “household”, as we will see in this lesson. In modern Zdetl, many nouns have been standardized to a common ending; this is usually “-i”, but that is not always the case. Practice and learn the following words first:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Driefri –** boy | **Driefrabr –** brother | **Driefrzin –** son |
| **Choqi –** girl | **Choqabr –** sister | **Choqrzin –** daughter |
| **Shtiefri –** man | **Shtiefrabr –** father | **Shtiefrnam –** husband |
| **Ziefri –** woman | **Ziefrabr –** mother | **Ziefrnam –** wife |
| -**abr –** ”family member” | **-zin –** “child of” | **-nam –** “spouse” |

Kenkali Tliaqrnad. Iqeia Ikan Tliaqrnad shtiefrabr. Iqeia Nor Tlieqrnad ziefrabr.

Iqeia Ikan shtiefrnam. Iqeia Nor ziefrnam. Iqeia Ikan iazh Nor chefrnam.

Iqeia Akam driefrzin. Iqeia Kieko choqzin. Iqeia Akam iazh Kieko chefrzin.

In Anglic, singular nouns are often indicated by placing the ***indefinite article*** “a” or “an” before them, though it is sometimes omitted. In Zdetl there is no similar word – “a man” and “man” are expressed by simply saying “shtefri”.

Plural forms of nouns are expressed by either stating the specific number of the object (or person, place, concept, etc). For non-specific quantities of an object, the prefix **icha-** is added to the word (**shtiefrabr,** father; **ICHAshtiefrabr**, fathers).

***Ke –*** equivalent of Anglic *the.* This definite article is used when specificity is required:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ke shtiefrabr –** the father | **Ke ziefrnam** – the wife |
| **ke zinzin –** the children | **Ke kenkalitzi –** the household |

***Iazh –*** equivalent of Anglic *and.* Pronounced “yazh”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Shtiefrabr IAZH driefrzin –** father AND son | | **Shtiefrabr IAZH ziefrabr –** father AND mother |
| **Ziefrnam IAZH ziefranm –** wife AND wife | | **Driefrabr IAZH choqrabr –** brother AND sister |
| **A few more Nouns** | | | |
| **Tlekoni –** animal, beast | **Chikakenmiztli –** a six-legged catlike creature native to Zhdant | | |
| **Ziatl –** table | **Kafi –** coffee | | |
| **Ibro –** egg | **Fevranzh –** book | | |
|  |  | | |

### Verbs – the Present Tense

The words used to name an *action* or a *state of being* are called *verbs*. In Zdetl, most (but not all; these will be highlighted as needed) verbs can be identified by their *infinitive* forms, which usually end in “-e^”. The present tense of verbs (actions taking place at the present time, or the current state of an event) is typically denoted by adding the suffix -**IA** to the word:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IkatikIA ke shtiefrabr.** | The father stands/The father is standing. |
| **KrilIA ke driefri.** | The boy cries/The boy is crying. |
| **ChoetzhIA ke ziefrnam.** | The wife laughs/The wife is laughing. |
|  |  |

**Word order:** Note the appearance of the words in each sentence. In Zdetl, sentences follow the pattern “Object – Verb – Subject – Indirect Object(s)[[8]](#footnote-8)”. In the simple sentences above, a direct translation of the words as they appear might be “Stands the father”, “Cries the boy”, and “laughs the wife.” This is likely to be an unusual word pattern to many students, particularly those used to the Subject – Verb – Object word order used in most European languages. Practice and patience will help with learning the sentence structure.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary** | | |
| **Diagram, schematic  Description automatically generated** | **miztlie^ -** ride  **kochie^ -** sleep  **noetzhite^ -** climb  **oliane^ -** swim  **kopeche^ -** push  **katzitlane^ -** pull  **yanae^ -** hide  **mochite^ -** read  **Iqe^ -** to be  **Tlakoie^ -** eat  **Tlapae^ -** drink  **Qiloe^ -** paint  **Shtiave^ -** think  **Zhdazhe^** - catch  **Tie^ -** throw  **Niloze^ -** talk  **Koqie^ -** listen  **Kotozhe^ -** sit  **Ikatike^ -** stand | Text  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |

### Correlative Pro-forms

Words which express a relationship between objects, refer to specific objects, are used to inquire as to the status of objects or concepts, are collectively referred to as *correlative pro-forms[[9]](#footnote-9).* In modern Zdetl these concepts have been simplified to a standardized set of forty constructions. In this lesson we will concentrate on two: **iad** (*which person* or *who*) and **ininad** (*that person* or *them,* used when a person or thing is known by its proper name).

As discussed previously, the verb always comes first in the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Iqeia iad ke shtiefrabr?**  Who is the father? (Is who the father?) | **Iqeia ininad ke shtiefrabr.**  That person is the father. (Is that person the father.) |
| **Nilozhia iad?**  Who is talking? | **Nilozhia ininad.**  That person is talking. |
| **Tlakolia iad?**  Who is eating? | **Tlakolia ininad.**  That person is eating. |
| **Iqeia iad tlekoni ke chikakenmiztli?**  Which animal is the cat (chikakenmiztli)? | **Iqeia ininad tlekoni ke chikakenmiztli.**  That animal is the cat (chikakenmiztli). |

For correlative forms that refer to plural nouns, **-O** is added:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Iqeia iado ke izqishtiefr?**  Who are the men? | **Iqeia ininado ke izqishtiefr.**  They are the men. |
| **Nilozhia iado?**  Who is talking? | **Nilozhia ininado.**  They are talking. |
| **Tlakolia iado?**  Who is eating? | **Tlakolia ininado.**  They are eating. |

### Prefixes and Suffixes

Like many Terran languages, Zdetl makes extensive use of prefixes and suffixes to extend the vocabulary. Zdetl also combines words into compound word forms that carry deeper meaning than the root words. Many of these are easy to spot and apply as needed or desired without sacrificing clarity. In such cases, nouns modify other nouns as in Anglic, with the root or main noun appearing final in the word.

We have already seen a few such prefixes and suffixes in use in this lesson, notably **IZQI-** and **-ABR.** This section will introduce a few more common ones for general use.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CHE-** | |
| The prefix **che-** is used to denote people of both sexes (or gender expressions) taken together: | |
| **Driefrzin** – son  **Choqzin** – daughter | **Chezin** – children (sons and daughters) |
| **Driefri** – boy  **Choqi** – girl | **Chefri** – boys and girls |
| **Shtiefrnam** – husband  **Ziefrnam** – wife | **Chefrnam** – husbands and wives, men and women of the household |

**Chefri** is occasionally used collectively for “ladies and gentlemen”, “Mr and Mrs”, but in such cases there are more formal modes of address considered appropriate for use.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **-NAD-** | |
| The suffix **-nad-** is used when referring to a person who performs a specific function. It modifies a verb: | |
| **Shtiave**^ - to think | **Shtiavnad** – a thinker (philosopher) |
| **Qiloe**^ - to paint | **Qilonad** – a painter |
| **Niloze**^ - to speak or talk | **Nilozenad** – a speaker |
| **Tliaqre**^ - to grind grain | **Tliaqrnad** – one who grinds grain, a miller – also a common Zhodani prole surname |
| **Zhant’ad –** a commoner or Prole |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **-PRIAA-** | |
| The suffix **-priaa-** is used when referring to a place where an activity is done. It also modifies a verb or noun: | |
| **Mochite**^ - to read | **Mochtiepriaa –** a reading room |
| **Kotozhe^ -** to sit | **Kotozhepriaa –** a sitting room |
| **Kafi** – coffee | **Kafipriaa** – a coffee house |
| **Iadlajem** – sky car; air/raft | **Iadlajempriaa** – sky car garage; hangar |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **-TIKI-** | |
| The suffix **-tiki-** is a diminutive, often used when referring to infants or very young children. Also sometimes used as a term of endearment, similar to the Japanese “-chan” modifier. It can also refer to objects that are small in size, or small animals. | |
| **Driefri** – a boy | **Drieftiki –** a baby boy |
| **Zin –** a child | **Tikizin –** an infant |
| **Shtiefrnam –** husband | **Shtiefrnamtiki –** my darling husband |
| **Iadlajem** – sky car; air/raft | **Iadlajemtiki –** a compact sky car |
|  |  |

Diagram, engineering drawing

Description automatically generated

Itzi yzqia kenkali Tliaqrnad. KIachti priaa choktas itzi: zinkikipriaa, akaklipriaa, kochlepriaa, kotozhepriaa, ichtipriaa, iazh tlakoiepriaa. Akom tlakolepriaa tlakolia kenkali. Akom kochiepriaa kochia ke chefrnam. Akom zintikipriaa kochia ke chefrzin. Alir itzi yzqia iadlajempriaa. Akom iadlajempriaa iqia iadlajem.

### Vocabulary from this chapter:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **akom** | inside, within, in |
| **alir** | outside, without, external to |
| **chi-** | gender-inclusive/exclusive prefix |
| **chikakenmiztli** | cat |
| **chokte'** | to contain, to have |
| **choqabr** | sister |
| **choqi** | girl |
| **choqzin** | daughter |
| **driefrabr** | brother |
| **driefri** | boy |
| **driefrzin** | son |
| **drieftiki** | baby boy |
| **fevranzh** | book |
| **iadlajem** | sky car |
| **iadlajemtiki** | compact sky car |
| **iazh** | also, too |
| **ibro** | egg |
| **ikatike'** | to stand |
| **iqe'** | to be |
| **itzi** | house, home |
| **kafi** | coffee |
| **katzitlane'** | to pull |
| **ke** | definite article "the" |
| **kenkali** | family |
| **kenkalitzi** | household |
| **klachti** | six |
| **kochie'** | to sleep |
| **kopeche'** | to push |
| **koqie'** | to listen |
| **kotozhe'** | to sit |
| **miztlie'** | to ride |
| **mochite'** | to read |
| **nad** | person who |
| **nam** | spouse of |
| **niloze'** | to talk |
| **noetzhite'** | to climb |
| **oliane'** | to swim |
| **priaa** | a room |
| **qiloe'** | to paint |
| **shtiave'** | to think |
| **shtiefrabr** | father |
| **shtiefri** | man |
| **shtiefrnam** | husband |
| **tie'** | to throw |
| **tikizin** | infant, small child |
| **tlakole'** | to eat |
| **tlapae'** | to drink |
| **tlekoni** | animal |
| **tliaqre'** | to grind grain |
| **yanae'** | to hide |
| **yzqe'** | behold, look at, observe |
| **zhdazhe'** | to catch |
| **ziatl** | table |
| **ziefrabr** | mother |
| **ziefri** | woman |
| **ziefrnam** | wife |
| **zin** | child of |

1. [Zdetl (language) - Traveller (travellerrpg.com)](https://wiki.travellerrpg.com/Zdetl_(language)) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [Zdetl (language) - Traveller (travellerrpg.com)](https://wiki.travellerrpg.com/Zdetl_(language)) - Morphology [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [Locative case - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Locative_case) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [Lative case - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lative_case) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [Comparative case - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparative_case) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [Zdetl (language) - Traveller (travellerrpg.com)](https://wiki.travellerrpg.com/Zdetl_(language)) - Syntax [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Google Translate](https://translate.google.com/?sl=pl&tl=en&text=Przemsyl&op=translate) – Polish to English [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. [Zdetl (language) - Traveller (travellerrpg.com)](https://wiki.travellerrpg.com/Zdetl_(language)) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [Pro-form - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pro-form) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)