



# Klingon Language Postal Course

A Sponsored Project of the Klingon Language Institute  
P.O. Box 634, Flourtown, PA 19031 USA, <http://www.kli.org/>

## Lesson 1

created by David Barron

To take the free Postal Course you need to study and answer the review-questions at the end, and then send them by e-mail to [postal@kli.org](mailto:postal@kli.org), or by regular mail (along with a self-addressed stamped envelope) to:

Klingon Language Lessons  
c/o Eric Andeen  
2323 North Central Avenue, 1801  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Be certain you include sufficient postage to cover two ounces of materials. Your answers will be corrected and returned, and you can then move on to the next lesson.

The Klingon Language was developed by Marc Okrand for several *Star Trek* films and has continued to be used in each spin-off series. The Language is described fully in *The Klingon Dictionary* by Marc Okrand and for purposes of these lessons it is assumed you already have a copy. If not, the dictionary may be purchased at your local bookstore or from the KLI itself by visiting our merchant page at <http://www.kli.org/>

Throughout this course references will be made to the dictionary by chapters and sections.

Example: (4,2.7) refers to chapter 4, section 2.7

### PRONUNCIATION

This lesson does not go in depth into the proper pronunciation of Klingon words. Pages 13-17 of *TKD* describes how each consonant and vowel are best pronounced in order to speak **tlhIngan Hol** coherently.

You'll become better at speaking **tlhIngan Hol** the more you practice. We highly recommend you review the pronunciation guide regularly, and practice saying each lesson aloud in order to polish your skills. Speaking **tlhIngan Hol** properly is *not* for the meek (1,1.1-1.3). Learn to project every word with strength even if it might be mispronounced at first.

The word order of **tlhIngan Hol** is the reverse of English. Where we would say "I see the officer" (subject-verb-object) in **tlhIngan Hol** you would instead arrange it as "The officer see I" (object-verb-subject).

### NOUNS

We begin with a few illustrations of the construction of Nouns. A noun can have up to five different suffixes attached to it (Types 1 through 5).

Type 1 suffixes, when used, always immediately follow the noun. These suffixes indicate size. **-a'** for augmenting a noun, and **-Hom** for diminishing its size or importance.

Example:                    **juH** *home*    **juH'a'** *mansion*    **juHHom** *cottage*

Suffix Type 2 deals with plurals. Any plural that refers to beings that use language must end in **-pu'**.

Example:            **tera'nganpu'** *Earthers*                    **vulqanganpu'** *Vulcans*  
                         **verenganpu'** *Ferengi*    **juppu'** *friends*



## LESSON 1 - QUESTIONS

Answer these questions on a separate piece of paper and email it back or send it with a self-addressed stamped envelope. Your answers will be corrected and returned and then you can proceed to Lesson 2.

### TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

- 1) **tlhIngan Hol ghoj tera'ngan**
- 2) **mu'mey jatlh tlhIngan**
- 3) **cholegh**
- 4) **ghopHomDu' ghaj verenganpu'**
- 5) **choSuch**
- 6) **jatlhbe' Sajmey**
- 7) **mu'mey ghaj Holmey**
- 8) **blyIn**
- 9) **qaghItlhbe'**
- 10) **tera'ngan 'oy' Saj**

### TRANSLATE INTO KLINGON

- 11) I see you.
- 12) The friend has teeth.
- 13) You hit me.
- 14) I accept.
- 15) Humans have big teeth.
- 16) Words lie.
- 17) The thing obeys Ferengi words.
- 18) The Klingon speaks Klingon.
- 19) You lie.
- 20) Small papers.