



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 4

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, 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 subsequent series. The Language is described fully in *The Klingon Dictionary* by 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

For more information on the Klingon language:

The Klingon Language Institute publishes a quarterly journal, *HolQeD*, featuring articles on Klingon linguistics and culture. Annual membership includes a four issue subscription and costs \$15 in the U.S., \$18 in Canada, and \$21 to all other countries. All cheques should be in U.S. funds, made payable to KLI, and sent to the address at right. Or visit our merchant page at <http://www.kli.org/kli/Merchant.phtml> and join using your credit card.

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Review

You should have two charts on verb and noun construction that include noun suffixes and verb prefixes and suffixes. If you do not have these charts please say so when you return this lesson and they will be enclosed with the next lesson.

On these charts you can mark which suffixes and prefixes we have covered during the previous lessons. Keep in mind that the order of Klingon sentences is object-verb-subject, the reverse of English. Also note that the suffixes have an order which they must follow.

Lesson 4

NUMBERS

Klingon numbers go from zero to nine as follows:

pagh 0
 wa' 1
 cha' 2
 wej 3
 loS 4

vagh 5
 jav 6
 Soch 7
 chorgh 8
 Hut 9

Higher numbers like 10, **wa'maH**, consist of **wa'** "one;" plus **maH** which signifies "ten." Thus 22 is **cha'maH cha'** and 87 is **chorghmaH Soch**.

Higher numbers are made in the same manner using **maH**, ten, **vatlh**, hundred, **SaD** or **SanID**, thousand, **netlh**, ten thousand, **blp**, hundred thousand, and **'uy'**, million. Thus:

wa'SaD chorghvatlh loSmaH 1,840

wa'uy' Sochvatlh cha'maH 1,000,720

NOUNS

Type 5 suffixes are referred to as Syntactic markers. These help describe direction much like the English prepositions "at," "in," "on," and "from."

-Daq (locative) is translated as "on," "at," or "by." This suffix indicates that something is happening in the vicinity of the noun to which it is connected. (3.3.5 pg 27)

Example:

porgh (n) body
-Daq (5sfx) by
porghDaq *by the body*

Example:

pa' (n) room
-Ilj (4sfx) your
-Daq (5sfx) in
pa'IljDaq *in your room*

-e' (topic) indicates that the noun to which it is attached is the topic of the sentence. (3.3.5 pg 29)

Example:

QumwI' (n) communicator
-e' (5sfx) topic
vI- (pfx) I/it
ghaj (v) to have
-nIS (2sfx) need
QumwI'e' vIghajnlS *I need a communicator
 (and not something else)*

Example:

nuq what
'oH (pn) it
pong (n) name
-Ilj (4sfx) your
-e' (5sfx) topic
nuq 'oH pongIlj'e *what is your name?*

-vo' (from) indicates direction away from the noun. (3.3.5)

Example:

naDev (n) here abouts
-vo' (5sfx) from
jI- (pfx) I/none
jaH (v) go
-nIS (2sfx) need
naDevvo' jIjaHnlS *I need to leave here*

VERBS

In the subject/object prefix chart note the appearance of 0. The 0 means that there is no subject/object prefix and that the subject and object are indicated by using pronouns (5.1) or by using the object-verb-subject word order to specify the nouns. The "-" in the chart means that there is no prefix for this subject/object combination. A related topic, the use of type 1 suffixes (4.2.1), will be discussed in a later lesson.

To give an order or command in **tlhIngan Hol** an imperative prefix must be used (4.1.2).

	subject	object
yI-	you (singular)	none
	you (singular)	him/her/it
	you (plural)	him/her/it

Example: **naDev** (n) here
 yI- (imp) you/none
 ghoS (v) come, proceed
naDev yIghoS *come here!*

Example: **yI-** (imp) you/none
 jatlh (v) speak
 -Qo' (R) Don't
yIjatlhQo' *don't speak!*

VERB SUFFIXES

Type 4 suffix **-moH** shows the subject is causing a change of condition. This is the *only* type 4 suffix. (4.2.4)

Example: **Saqghom** (n) landing party
 yI- (imp) you/none
 chen (v) take form
 -moH (4sfx) cause
Saqghom yIchenmoH *form a landing party*

Example: **ghaH** (pn) her
 yI- (imp) you/her
 lob (v) obey
 -moH (4sfx) cause
ghaH yIlobmoH *make her obey!*

The rover **-Qo'** is used to negate commands (imperative verbs) and to indicate refusal. It always follows all other verb suffixes except for type 9 suffixes. It is translated as "don't" or "won't" as in **jISopQo'** - *I won't eat.*

Example: **yI-** (imp) you/none
 ja' (v) tell
 -Qo' (R) don't
yIja'Qo' *don't tell!*

Example: **yI-** (imp) you/him
 'oy' (v) hurt
 -moH (4sfx) cause
 -Qo' (R) don't
yI'oy'moHQo' *don't make him hurt!*

Type 9 suffixes help elaborate the role of the verb in the sentence allowing for more complex forms. (4.2.9)

-chugh if

Example: **cho-** (pfx) you/ me
 ja' (v) tell
 -be' (R) not
 -chugh (9sfx) if
choja'be'chugh *if you don't tell me*

Example: **Da-** (pfx) you/it
 neH (v) want
 -chugh (9sfx) if
 vaj then
 ghaj (v) have
 -laH (5sfx) can
DaneHchugh *if you want it then*
vaj DaghajlaH *you can have it*

-DI' when / as soon as

Example: **Da-** (pfx) you/him
 legH (v) see
 -DI' (9sfx) as soon as
 yI- (imp) you/none
 baH (v) fire
DaleghDI' yIbaH *as soon as you see him, fire!*

Example: **bi-** (pfx) you/none
 Qong (v) sleep
 -DI' (9sfx) when
 bi- (pfx) you/none
 naj (v) dream
biQongDI' bInaj *when you sleep you dream*

mu'tay' (VOCABULARY)

This is a list of all of the words that have been used up to this point as well as the words that will be used in the Question and Answer section. Practice saying all of your vocabulary words aloud.

Suq get (v)	pong name (v)	pong name (n)
ghoS come, proceed (v)	yoD shield (v)	yoD shield (n)
qI' sign (a treaty) (v)	vaj then, thereforem (adv)	chab pie (n)
baH fire (a weapon) (v)	nuq what? (question)	'oH it (pronoun)
ngIp borrow (v)	qatlh why? (question)	Huch money (n)
qaS happen, occur (v)	nuqDaq where? (question)	naDev hereabouts (n)
ngev sell (v)	'ar how much /	Dat everywhere (n)
naj dream (v)	how many? (question)	Saqghom landing party

NOTE: Question words like **nuq** must be placed in the proper subject-object positions. Compare:

nuq legh yaS *what does the officer see?*

yaS legh nuq *what sees the officer?*

LESSON 4 - EXERCISES 'ay' loS - qeqmey

mu'tlheghmeyvam tImugh Translate these sentences

- 1) **nuq 'oH pongIj'e'**
- 2) **DamevDI' Huch'e' DaSuq**
- 3) **naDev jIghoSlaH'a'**
- 4) **vIleghqangDI' vItu'**
- 5) **paq'a'e' vIngIp**
- 6) **qatlh Huchvam'e' vIneH**
- 7) **'oy'chuqchugh vaj mayoD'eghnISbe'**
- 8) **yISapQo'**
- 9) **naDev jIQonglaHbe'**
- 10) **Qochbe' ghojwI'**
- 11) The borrower wants his money.
- 12) I can't have that.
- 13) My shield is not for sale.
NOTE: think "I won't sell my shield."
- 14) Your pets are afraid to obey me.
- 15) Make him speak!
- 16) I need to go to my farm.
- 17) If you can't sell it then I don't need it.
- 18) Serve two pies!
NOTE: You will use the imperative prefix **tI-**.
- 19) You're willing to lie.
- 20) I know you're willing to lie.