



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 5

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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 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

Please keep in mind that everything in these lessons is designed to supplement study from *The Klingon Dictionary* by Marc Okrand and not replace it. You're encouraged to continuously review *TKD* as well as these lessons and always work on developing your pronunciation skills.

Lesson 5

COUNTING Ordinal numbers (5,2)

In lesson 4 the Klingon counting system was introduced. In order to change one, two, three and so on. into first, second, third you need to add **-Dich** to the Klingon number.

Examples:	wa' one	wa'DIch first
	cha' two	cha'DIch second
	wej three	wejDIch third
	wa'maH ten	wa'maHDIch tenth

These are called ordinal numbers and always follow the noun they modify as in:

jabwI' cha'DIch *the second waiter*

Numbers can be used as nouns, so keep this in mind when considering word order.

Example: **wa'DIch yItammoH** *Silence the first (of them)*

When wanting to describe how often something happens (as in once, twice, five times, etc.) one adds **-logh** to the number, and like most adverbials it is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples:
cha'logh yIqIp *Hit him twice!* **wejlogh 'oH vIchop** *I bite it three times*

CONJUNCTIONS (5,3) and (6,2.1)

Conjunctions join nouns and sentences. Those which join nouns differ from those which join sentences, but they share the same meaning.

	with nouns	with sentences
and	je	'ej
and/or	joq	qoj
either/or	ghap	pagh
but		'ach or 'a

NOTE: The conjunction **je** does *not* have the '. Adding ' is a common mistake made by beginners.

Conjunctions which join sentences go between the sentences, while conjunctions which join nouns *follow* the last noun.

Examples:
yIn Qapla' je *Life and Success* **qalegh 'ej cholegh** *I see you and you see me*

ADJECTIVES (4.4)

Adjectives are used to modify a noun, to describe its qualities, words such as "big" and "green."

In **tlhIngan Hol** verbs are used to express the adjective form. Thus in English we would use "strong" and "sick" in **tlhIngan Hol** we would use *be strong HoS*, and *be sick rop*. When verbs are used in this way to modify or describe a noun they follow that noun.

Examples:
mangghom HoS *strong army* **puq rop** *sick child*

Notice the difference between the normal verbal use of the verb compared to the adjectival use:

lam (v) be dirty	Duj (n) ship
lam Duj <i>the ship is dirty</i>	Duj lam <i>the dirty ship</i>

When using a verb as an adjective *and* the noun possesses a type 5 suffix, this suffix is attached to the verb, *instead* of the noun. (4.4). Of the numbered suffixes, only type 5 suffixes move to the verb; all others remain on the noun.

Example: **Dujvam lamDaq** *in this dirty ship*

However, certain rovers such as **-qu'** can also be used on the verb in this case. For example:

Dujvam lamqu'Daq *in this very dirty ship*

NOUNS

Type 5 suffix **-mo'** (3.3.5) translates as "due to" or "because of"

Example:

loD man	mIp wealth
-pu' (1sfx) plural	-Iij (4sfx) your
-mo' (5sfx) because of	-mo' (5sfx) because of
HIppu'mo' <i>due to the men</i>	mIplijmo' <i>because of your wealth</i>

NOTE: **-mo'** occurs with both nouns and verbs, and the meaning is very similar. We'll cover the verb suffix in future lessons.

Type 5 suffix **-vaD** means "intended for" or "to" (3.3.5). This suffix indicates that its noun benefits from the action.

Example: **'uQvaD II' tajvam** *this knife is useful for dinner*

Here the word **'uQvaD** is usually translated as "for dinner."

In a sentence that has a subject, verb, object *and* an indirect object the suffix **-vaD** is attached to the indirect object, which precedes the object (6.8).

Example:

loDvaD HIp nob mang <i>The soldier gives the man a uniform</i> sub verb i-obj d-obj	loDvaD for/to the man HIp uniform nob give mang soldier
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VERBS

Subject-Object prefixes

When speaking to a group a different prefix is used to indicate the subject is plural.

prefix	subject	object
Su-	you (pl)	none
tu-	you (pl)	me
bo-	you (pl)	him/her/it/them
che-	you (pl)	us

Example:

tu- (pfx) you (pl)/me	Example:	che- (pfx) you(pl)/us
lob (v) obey		mev (v) stop
-Ha' (Rsfx) undo		-moH (4sfx) cause
-laH (5sfx) can		-laH (5sfx) can
-a' (9sfx) question		-be' (Rsfx) not
tulobHa'laH'a' <i>Can you (pl) disobey me?</i>		chemevmoHlaHbe' <i>You can't make us stop</i>

VERB SUFFIXES (4.2.7)

Unlike English, **tlhIngan Hol** has no past, present or future tense for verbs. Instead this is expressed in the context of what's being said or by using other words (like "yesterday," **wa'Hu'**). However, Type 7 verbal suffixes can express whether an action is or is not completed, and whether the event is an ongoing action or a single event.

-pu' perfective (4.2.7), indicates an action which has been completed or finished

Example: **choQoypu'** *You have heard me* **Damevpu'a'** *Did you stop him?*

-taH continuous (4.2.7), indicates the action is ongoing, rather than just unfinished. Consider:

Example: **yISo'** *Hide!* **yISo'taH** *Keep hiding!*

The first sentence means to hide once; the second means the action needs to be continuous.

Type 9 Suffixes.

-vIS (4.2.9) translates as "while" and is unique in that it must be accompanied by the type 7 suffix **-taH**, indicating the action is or was continuous.

Example:

Su- (pfx) you (pl)/none
Qoch (v) disagree
-taH (7sfx) continuous
-vIS (9sfx) while
tlhutlh (v) drink
SuQochtaHvIS tlhutlh

He drank while all of you were disagreeing

Example:

bi- (pfx) you/none
qet (v) run
-taH (7sfx) continuous
-vIS (9sfx) while
ji- (pfx) I/none
Qong (v) sleep
biqettaHvIS jiQong
While you run I'll sleep

-pa' before (4,2.9)

Example:

vi- (pfx) I/none
qi' (v) sign (a treaty)
-pa' (9sfx) before
bi- (pfx) you/none
baH (v) fire
viqi'pa' bibaH

You fired before I signed it

Example:

cho- (pfx) you/me
ja' (v) tell
-pa' (9sfx) before
ma- (pfx) we/none
Sop (v) eat
choja'pa' maSop

While you run I'll sleep

mu'tay' (VOCABULARY)

'uS leg (n)
HoS be strong (v)
'av guard (v)
II' be useful (v)
HIp uniform (n)
mang soldier (n)
mev stop (v)
Qoy hear (v)
vaj then , thus , therefore (adv)
tIn be big (v)
Sop eat (v)

Doy' be tired (v)
mangghom army (n)
'uQ dinner (n)
nob give (v)
loD man (n)
negh soldiers (pl. n)
qet run, jog (v)
ja' tell (v)
De' information (n)
QaQ be good (v)

LESSON 5 - EXERCISES 'ay' vagh- qeqmey

mu'tlheghmeyvam tImugh Translate these sentences

- 1) Dochvetlh DangevtaHvIS jISop
- 2) vIleghpu'
- 3) loD DaleghDI' jIqettaH
- 4) De' II' DaQoylaHbe'chugh vaj yIghoS
- 5) Doy' 'uSDu'wIj
- 6) Ho'Du' ghajbe' nepwI'
- 7) bIghoSpa' yISop
- 8) HIp QaQ Datu'laHbe'chugh vaj jIlenglaHbe'
- 9) Qapla'vaD HIpmey DIngIpnIS
- 10) qoHvetlhmo' yaS vImaghnIS

- 11) If I had trusted you then I wouldn't have eaten.
- 12) These uniforms are useful for the soldiers.
- 13) This is a good dinner.
- 14) How many of these men are afraid to agree?
- 15) How many uniforms do you have?
- 16) If you hadn't stopped then you'd still be running.
- 17) Because of his minor help we can't go to the farm.
- 18) A strong volunteer can be useful.
- 19) Where do I eat my dinner?
- 20) I see fools everywhere in this army.