



Tlamachti 3 - At the Airport

Azhdiazhiepr Аздиазхеpr	Platlel iqezhia. Lienmitleniash, akopatlichiaш, pra kliazhvewliash oyanqredishqle?
	Лягът сял ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Лягът сял ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз*
Kieko Кико	Izhiazaf ozdish, ziefri?
Zxza Velmiepr Аздиазхеpr Аздиазхеpr	Ыызкохе, ыкохе, ыкохе/ Dlopplikizaf, Kieko. Лягът сял ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Tlachali pierdi zhdonzhabe itzmole chtenzenzh. Inintel qlie nieqre chielish.
Velmiepr Аздиазхеpr Аздиазхеpr	Омейаји апри матлахе pierda, ielize? Ыызкохе, ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Vidleqleje izhdiepria pli kavrens. Oyanqriashdish.
	Ыызкохе, ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Лягът сял ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз*
Velmiepr Аздиазхеpr Аздиазхеpr	Izhdiepria kochalik dazej. Tlatemo okye kochale kavrish qikad. Ыызкохе, ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Vidleqleje izhdiepria pli kavrens. Oyanqriashdish.
Kieko Кико	Ipatle katilishaqle tlatemo okye, ziefri?
Zxza Velmiepr Аздиазхеpr Аздиазхеpr	Ыызкохе, ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Plistial pierda katile chtenzenzh patle. Lienmitleniash pierdaqle dazej?
Kieko Кико	Ыызкохе, ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Qlie, ayoqik.
Zxza Velmiepr Аздиазхеpr Аздиазхеpr	Ыызкохе, ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* Kekele chtenzenzh!
	Ыызкохе, ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз* ынчъюз*//



A: There's the schedule. Should we go by airship, train, or boat?

V: Airship, I think. We aren't in a hurry.

K: Where are we going, mom?

V: We're going to the capital, Kieko.

A: The noon flight is already boarding, we can't take that one.

V: What about the 18:15 flight?

A: That one has a few cabins open. We'll take it.

V: I've purchased the cabin. We have time to buy extra food.

K: Why do we need extra food?

V: Because the flight will take a few days, Kieko.

A: Have you flown by airship ever, Kieko?

K: No, I haven't.

V: This will be fun!

Telling time - hours, minutes, seconds

To ask what time it is in Zdetl, one of these questions is typically used:

Iqeza iqia achan?
イケザ イキア アchan/
Which is (the) hour?

or, alternatively (and somewhat less formally):

Achan aqle?
アchan アクル/
The hour?

lienzarchekrieqrtia

To answer, one might express the time in terms of the hour and minute:

8:00	Koe (achan). カセ (ア王ア)*	(It's) the eighth hour.
8:10	Matlapa iepri koe. マタラパアリカセ カセ*	Ten past the eighth.
10:15	Matlapamachieli iepri matlapa. マタラパマチャエリアリマタラパ マタラパ*	Fifteen past the tenth.
12:20	Omeimatlapa iepri matlapaomei. オメイマタラパアリカセ カセ マタラパアリセイ*	Twenty past the twelfth.
	Matlapa tiech matlapatyei. マタラパアリチ マタラパアリセイ*	Ten until the thirteenth.
15:00	Stialchali. シヤルチャリ*	Noon.
29:28	Omei tiech teyochali. オメイアリチ シヤルチャリ*	Two minutes until midnight.

The word **achan** is often omitted when answering questions of time, just as it is in English ("What time is it?" "It's ten-fifteen.").

Remember also that there are 30 minutes (**pitlik**, ピトリク) in each standard Zhodani hour (**achan**, アーチャン). Note also that the suffix **-aji** (アソシ) with a number makes it a fractional expression:

omeiaji	八々セススル人	half
tyeiaji	二々セススル人	one third
nachoieaji	四々王八セススル人	one quarter
matlapaji	五々と四々セススル人	one tenth
omei matlapajji	八々セススル人	two tenths

The Zhodani will often divide their day into **teqoaji** or *thirds* (トセツルアズ) of ten **achan** each, much the same way Terrans use AM (ante meridiem) from midnight to noon and PM (post meridiem) from noon to midnight. These **teqoaji** are simply designated the *first* or **chiala** (王スルアズ), from midnight to hour 10; the *second* or **omeia** (ミダセズ), from hour 10 to hour 20; and the *third* or **tyeia** (クヒセズ), from hour 20 to midnight. Noon, as discussed previously, is marked at the fifth hour of the second third. Colloquially, they might also be named the **chikania** (王スルアズ), **stialchalia** (士スル王スルアズ), and **tlatsoa** (トアトアアズ) *thirds* of the day (*morning*, *noontime*, and *night*).

The following examples illustrate everyday use.

Hours 10 and 20 are simply named by their number.

lienzarchekrieqrtia

06:00	Kiachtia dra chiala. ㄎㄢㄷㄔㄊㄧㄚ ㄉㄢ ㄔㄧㄻㄚ*	The sixth hour of the first third.
	Kiachta dra chikania. ㄎㄢㄷㄔㄊㄧㄚ ㄉㄢ ㄔㄧㄻㄞㄏㄸ*	
10:00	Matlapa. ㄩㄳㄉㄟㄬㄈㄦ*	The sixth hour of morning. The tenth (hour).
12:10	Matlapa iepri omeia dra omeia. ㄩㄳㄉㄟㄬㄈㄦ ㄤㄝ ㄡㄢ ㄉㄢ ㄠㄞ ㄉㄢ*	Ten past the second hour of the second third.
	Matlapa iepri omeia dra stialchalia. ㄩㄳㄉㄟㄬㄈㄦ ㄤㄝ ㄡㄢ ㄉㄢ ㄞㄢ ㄉㄢ*	
24:00	Nachoie dra tyeia. ㄅㄢㄶㄉㄞ ㄉㄢ ㄕㄩ ㄦㄝ*	Ten past the second hour of midday.
	Nachoie dra tlatsoa. ㄅㄢㄶㄉㄞ ㄉㄢ ㄉㄢ ㄊㄢ ㄉㄢ*	
		The fourth hour of the third third.
		The fourth hour of evening.



Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Translate and answer the following questions (use local time reckoning):

1. Achan aqle?
2. Timanik iqikaqle?
3. Achan aqle omeimatlapa pitlik chtenzenzh?
4. Iqik pierik?
5. Iqezi achan ke pierad chtenzenzh?

Vocabulary (Tlatoniatl ilnamia)

akopaticha	アコパチカ	train
dlozhlienmiztlens	ドロツリエンミツルン	a rigid airship ("zeppelin")
draitse`	アライツエ	to arrive
draitsad	アライツアド	arrival (n)
-iash	イアシ	via, by means of, by way of
iavcheql	アヤチエクル	a type of gravitic transport vehicle
izhdiepria	イジドリエ	stateroom; cabin
kliazhvevl	クライズヘブ	ship (ocean-going)
lienmitlens	リエンミツルン	airship
ololitlas	オロリタス	a "Magnus sphere"
omplotl	オムポット	a nickname for non-rigid airships ("blimp")
pierda	アキダ	a flight
piere`	アキエ	to fly
platlel	アラル	a schedule
qietsfatli	クイエツフタリ	motorcycle
shiepamjem	ホーバークラフト	hovercraft
timane`	アヒマネ	to depart
timanad	アヒマナド	departure
tlatemo	アタメト	food
-zaf	コゼ	to, in, toward
zhdonzhabe	アヨアヨアベ	passenger

Grammar: Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases express movement or position of a noun. They are expressed by adding an *adjectival suffix* describing the object or person's state of motion or position:

Consider the following examples:

Dlolplikipratl Zdeqlazaf.

ドロツリエンミツルンアヒマネコゼ*

From Dlolpliki to Zdeqla.

Dlolplikipratl Zdeqlazaf Lienmitlensiash.

ドロツリエンミツルンアヒマネコゼリエンミツルンイアシ

From Dlolpliki to Zdeqla via airship.

Zhdantaf

アヤタス

Far from Zhdant

Tlatemotiaql

アタメトアヨス

Without food

Additional prepositions are listed on the following table.

Prepositions

-ai	◀ՂՂ	unto	-iash	◀土	via, by way of
-af	◀ՂՂ	yonder, afar	-ir	◀ヰ	with
-che'	◀王々^	above	-pratl	◀ՂՂ	from (place)
-chedl	◀王々	in front of	-prebr	◀ՂՂ	from (person)
-chrnt	◀王ՂՂ	up to	-pri'	◀Ղ	in spite of
-dlaf	◀ՂՂՂ	beneath	-qaf	◀ՂՂ	from
-dliez	◀ՂՂ	on, upon	-qlets	◀ՂՂ	except
-edre	◀王王	nearby	-shtivl	◀土人	because of
-enz	◀王	by, beside	-tia	◀Ղ	against
-flints	◀ՂՂՂ	like	-tiaql	◀ՂՂ	without
-ia	◀土	concerning	-tlieb	◀ՂՂ	instead of

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Translate from Zdetli to Anglic:

1. Zarik lienmitlensiash.
2. Zarik iavcheqliash Dlolplikiai Tliachidqaf Zdeqlaish.
3. Stialchaliakopatlichiaish draits chtenzenzh ens.
4. Kieko Velmieprchedl iqe.
5. Azdiazchiepr Kiekoenz iqe.

Translate the following sentences into Zdetli:

1. We will travel by train instead of by boat.
2. The women had arrived at noon via blimp.
3. Kieko and her mothers are walking toward the airship.
4. The train will depart at 15:20.
5. The ship departed without passengers.

Adverbs and adverbial constructions

Adverbs are words that describe a verb. They function the same as adjectives do for nouns, but are appended to the verb instead. Usually this takes the form of an adjectival suffix added to the verb, but can also appear as the *adverbial suffix -vra* (◀ՂՂ):

Nearly any adjective can be made into an adverb in this way, though in actual usage some may appear cumbersome or sound strange.

shta	士	now	shtavra	士Ղղ	immediately
blefr	奴	today	blefrvra	奴Ղղ	by today
zeychim	コセビ王人	soon	zeychimvra	コセビ王人Ղղ	expeditely
shte	士	fast	shtevra	士Ղղ	rapidly
klie	芨	slow	klievra	芨Ղղ	slowly

When talking about the *manner* in which a thing is happening, or is being done, use the word *iqenta* (芨ۋەزىڭ):

lienzarchekrieqrtia
Iqenta zarensaqle?
人^レセ^タリ^テ ゴ^ルサ^セク^ルト^ク/
How (in what manner) are you travelling?

Iqenta nilozikaqle?
人^レセ^タリ^テ ア^ルリ^スコ^トア^クセ^ク/
How (in what manner) am I speaking?

The adverbial suffix can also be used to express a repeated action, event, or something that might happen on a schedule:

Pliebraitspali tlakoleo'd pliebraitsvra.
食^スト^リル^ト食^スル^リ と^リ食^スル^リセ^ル フ^リ 食^スト^リル^ト食^スル^リ*
We eat breakfast every morning.

Ke dlozhlienmiztlens draitse stialchalivra.
飛^ス艇^リ飛^ス艇^リア^リス^トル^リコ^トセ^ル 飛^ス艇^リト^セ 上^スリ^ス王^リ飛^ス艇^リ*
The (zeppelin) arrives every noon.

Practice constructing adverbial phrases.

Exercises (Ajozdarad)

Translate from Zdetl:

1. Timanik shtavra.
2. Zaro'd shtevra.
3. Draitsens blevra shiepamjemiash.
4. Tlakolo'd klievra!
5. Tloens shtevra!

Express the following in Zdetl:

1. We eat dinner every evening.
2. They drank wine (or tea, coffee, juice, etc) every afternoon.
3. We walked swiftly away from the house.
4. He/She drank thirstily.
5. They will arrive by today.

