



## Tlamachti 3 - At the Airport

Azhdiazhiepr Аздиазхеpr	Platlel iqezhia. Lienmitleniash, akopatlichiaш, pra kliazhvevliash oyanqredishqle?
	Лягът сял ынччоу* ынччоу инччоу* Кэлэлэл инччоу, ынччоу ынччоу* Лүрлэл инччоу//
Shtaviк Штавик	Shtaviк lienmitleniash. Qlie shozho'd.
Kieko Киеко	Инччоу ынччоу* ынччоу инччоу* ынччоу* Izhiazaf ozdish, ziefri?
Velmiepr Вельмиеpr	Ынччоу ынччоу* ынччоу* Dlolplikizaf, Kieko.
Azhdiazhiepr Аздиазхеpr	Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* Tlachali pierdi zhdonzhabe itzmole chtenzenzh. Inintel qlie nieqre chielish.
	Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* Омейаји апри матлахе pierda, ielize?
Velmiepr Вельмиеpr	Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* Vidleqleje izhdiepria pli kavrens. Oyanqriashdish.
	Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* Лүрлэл инччоу//
Velmiepr Вельмиеpr	Izhdiepria kochalik dazej. Tlatemo okye kochale kavrish qikad.
	Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* Лүрлэл инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу*
Kieko Киеко	Ipatle katilishaqle tlatemo okye, ziefri?
	Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* Киеко
Azhdiazhiepr Аздиазхеpr	Plistial pierda katile chtenzenzh patle. Lienmitleniash pierdaqle dazej?
	Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* Лягът сял инччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу*
Kieko Киеко	Qlie, ayoqik.
Zekel Кекеле	Ынччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу*
Azhdiazhiepr Аздиазхеpr	Kekele chtenzenzh!
	Ынччоу* ынччоу* ынччоу*



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?

# liazenarchekrieqrtia

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

8:00	<b>Koe (achan).</b> カセ (ア王ア)*	(It's) the eighth hour.
8:10	<b>Matlapa iepri koe.</b> マタラパアリカセ カセ*	Ten past the eighth.
10:15	<b>Matlapamachieli iepri matlapa.</b> 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	<b>Omeimatlapa iepri matlapaomei.</b> オメイマタラパアリカセ カセ マタラパアリカセ*	Twenty past the twelfth.
	<b>Matlapa tiech matlapatyei.</b> マタラパアリチ カセ マタラパアリチセイ*	Ten until the thirteenth.
15:00	<b>Stialchali.</b> シヤルチャリ*	Noon.
29:28	<b>Omei tiech teyochali.</b> オメイアリチ カセ 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	八分之一	half
tyeiaji	三分之二	one third
nachoieaji	四分之一	one quarter
matlapaji	十分之一	one tenth
omei matlapajji	二十分之二	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 ㄔㄧㄻㄞㄏㄉ*	
10:00	Matlapa. ㄩㄤㄶㄈㄦㄬㄉ*	The sixth hour of morning. The tenth (hour).
12:10	Matlapa iepri omeia dra omeia. ㄩㄤㄶㄈㄦㄬㄉ ㄤㄝㄵ ㄡㄢㄵ ㄉㄢ ㄕㄢㄹㄱ*	Ten past the second hour of the second third.
	Matlapa iepri omeia dra stialchalia. ㄩㄤㄶㄈㄦㄬㄉ ㄤㄝㄵ ㄡㄢㄵ ㄉㄢ ㄕㄢㄹㄳㄉ*	
24:00	Nachoie dra tyeia. ㄅㄢㄻㄤ ㄉㄢ ㄔㄩㄽㄦㄉ*	Ten past the second hour of midday.
	Nachoie dra tlatsoa. ㄅㄢㄻㄤ ㄉㄢ ㄔㄩㄽㄦㄉ ㄉㄢ ㄕㄢㄹㄳㄉ*	
		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	オムポットル	a nickname for non-rigid airships ("blimp")
pierda	アキダル	a flight
piere`	アキダ	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	アヨアヨル	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ハ。  
From Dlolpliki to Zdeqla.

### Dlolplikipratl Zdeqlazaf Lienmitlensiash.

ドロツリエンミツルンアヒマネコゼハリエンミツルンイアシ。  
From Dlolpliki to Zdeqla via airship.

### Zhdantaf

アヤマツル  
Far from Zhdant

### Tlatemotiaql

アタメトアヨル  
Without food

Additional prepositions are listed on the following table.

## Prepositions

-ai	◀ፋ	unto	-iash	◀ቁ	via, by way of
-af	◀ፋ፻	yonder, afar	-ir	◀ሁ	with
-che'	◀ቁ	above	-pratl	◀ኝ	from (place)
-chedl	◀ቁ፻፻	in front of	-prebr	◀ኝ፻፻	from (person)
-chrnt	◀ቁ፻፻	up to	-pri'	◀ሁ	in spite of
-dlaf	◀ፋ፻፻	beneath	-qaf	◀ፋ፻፻	from
-dliez	◀ፋ፻፻	on, upon	-qlets	◀ኝ፻፻	except
-edre	◀ፋ፻፻	nearby	-shtivl	◀ሁ፻፻	because of
-enz	◀ፋ፻፻	by, beside	-tia	◀ሁ	against
-flints	◀ፋ፻፻	like	-tiql	◀ሁ፻፻	without
-ia	◀ሁ	concerning	-tlib	◀ሁ፻፻	instead of

## Exercises (Ajozdarad)

lienzarchekrieqrtia  
**Iqenta zarensaqle?**  
人<sup>レ</sup>セ<sup>タ</sup>リ<sup>テ</sup> ゴ<sup>ル</sup>サ<sup>セ</sup>ク<sup>ル</sup>ト<sup>ク</sup>/  
How (in what manner) are you travelling?

**Iqenta nilozikaqle?**  
人<sup>レ</sup>セ<sup>タ</sup>リ<sup>テ</sup> ア<sup>ル</sup>リ<sup>ス</sup>コ<sup>ト</sup>ニ<sup>テ</sup>カ<sup>ク</sup>/  
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<sup>ス</sup>ト<sup>リ</sup>ル<sup>ト</sup>食<sup>ス</sup>ル<sup>リ</sup> と<sup>リ</sup>食<sup>ス</sup>ル<sup>リ</sup>セ<sup>ル</sup> フ<sup>ル</sup> 食<sup>ス</sup>ト<sup>リ</sup>ル<sup>ト</sup>食<sup>ス</sup>ル<sup>リ</sup>\*  
We eat breakfast every morning.

**Ke dlozhlienmiztlens draitse stialchalivra.**  
飛<sup>ス</sup>艇<sup>リ</sup>飛<sup>ス</sup>艇<sup>リ</sup>ア<sup>リ</sup>ス<sup>ト</sup>ル<sup>リ</sup>コ<sup>ト</sup>セ<sup>ル</sup> 飛<sup>ス</sup>艇<sup>リ</sup>ト<sup>セ</sup> 上<sup>ス</sup>リ<sup>ス</sup>王<sup>リ</sup>飛<sup>ス</sup>艇<sup>リ</sup>\*  
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.

