



The Algilez Grammar

The main features of Algilez

- Algilez follows the word order convention of English, Chinese etc (i.e. Subject, Verb, Object) but with a simpler grammar and vocabulary.
- The vocabulary is based on 'condensed' English, providing maximum familiarisation for those people who have some knowledge of English as a first or second language and short simple words to learn for those who don't.
- The whole vocabulary is logically categorised by the meaning of the words.
- There is a single meaning for each word.
- Words are pronounced as they are spelt.
- Qualifiers (adjectives & adverbs) follow the word they are qualifying, enabling the listener to begin to understand the meaning of each sentence as it is spoken or read, rather than having to wait until the end.
- International conventions for numbers and Latin-based plant & animal genus names are retained (but transcribed into phonetic Algilez words).
- The Algilez alphabet, using a single symbol matched to each sound, overcomes many of the difficulties associated with the well-used, but far from uniform, Latin alphabet.

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1. Introduction

1.1 International Conventions

No auxiliary language can really be started on a clean sheet of paper. There are already too many international conventions that are so well established that it would be impossibly disruptive to change them (e.g. a decimal number system written in descending figures from left to right, a Latin-based genus naming system for animals and plants etc, both of which are retained in Algilez). However, there are other aspects, such as the use of a new alphabet, that would rapidly repay the investment of time needed to learn it by elimination of the confusion resulting from the multiple sounds possible for conventional Latin alphabet letters. A new alphabet has been produced for Algilez. See [Algilez Alphabet & Font](#) for further details.

1.2 This Grammar Guide

This grammar guide provides the full grammatical rules for Algilez. There are numerous examples in each of the sections, which should help provide easier comparisons and understanding than just from the vocabulary alone. Many of the things we say, the questions we ask, etc. are done in a way that reflects not only our language but also our culture. Algilez does not (yet) have a culture and consequently can be used to express the core meanings intended, without unnecessary words. In many languages (including English) these additional words are often included for the sake of politeness. For native speakers it would sound very abrupt and impolite to omit them. In Algilez, things can still be said in a polite form but often using less words than native languages.

1.3 Further Information

For information about the specification of Algilez and the Rules of Algilez see [Information](#).

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2. Algilez Alphabet & pronunciation

2.1 Algilez Alphabet Pronunciation

In order to see and learn Algilez most efficiently, it is recommended that you download the Algilez Alphabet and Font and install it on your computer. This only takes a few moments and will enable you to avoid any confusion between pronunciation of letters and words in your first language and Algilez. There are only eight new symbols to learn, each representing a common English Language phoneme (letter sound). All of the others you will recognise since they are identical (or very similar) to the normal Latin alphabet. See [Algilez Alphabet & Font](#) to download the alphabet.

Three of the normal Roman alphabet letters are given their own consonant sounds. 'c' is replaced by 'ç' pronounced 'ch' (as in cheddar) and 'x' is replaced by 'ʃ' pronounced 'sh' (as in shed). The 'th' sound in English and other languages is not used in Algilez but the letter 'q' is replaced by 'θ' and used for that sound where it is needed in English names etc which may be used in Algilez.

Algilez also has two new vowels added to the Roman alphabet. The first is 'ɹ', pronounced as in far. The second is 'ɻ', pronounced as in fort. The Algilez Alphabet also uses new symbols for the vowels ʌ replaces 'a', ε replaces 'e', ɪ replaces 'i', o replaces 'o' and u replaces 'u'. The purpose of the new symbols replacing the conventional Latin letters is to remind learners that the pronunciation is specific to Algilez and will not necessarily be the same as the pronunciation of the Latin characters used in their own languages.

Sound files for mp3 players (e.g. Apple Quick Time Player, QTP) and for Windows Media Player (WMP/wma) are included. You can hear the pronunciation of single Algilez characters or the whole Algilez alphabet:- [QTP](#), [WMP](#)

Symbol	Symbol Pronunciation	Symbol Name	Latin	Symbol	Symbol Pronunciation	Symbol Name	Latin
ɹ	a(r) (<u>far</u>) QTP WMP	a(r)	ã	m	m (<u>met</u>) QTP WMP	me	m
ɻ	o(r) (<u>fort</u>) QTP WMP	o(r)	ø	n	n (<u>net</u>) QTP WMP	ne	n
ʌ	uh (<u>cut</u>) QTP WMP	uh (<u>cut</u>)	a	o	o (<u>hot</u>) QTP WMP	o (<u>hot</u>)	o
b	b (<u>bed</u>) QTP WMP	be	b	p	p (<u>pet</u>) QTP WMP	pe	p
ç	ch (<u>check</u>) QTP WMP	che	c	θ	the (<u>Beth</u>) QTP WMP	the	q
d	d (<u>den</u>) QTP WMP	de	d	r	r (<u>red</u>) QTP WMP	re	r
ε	e (<u>bet</u>) QTP WMP	e (<u>bet</u>)	e	s	s (<u>set</u>) QTP WMP	se	s
f	f (<u>fen</u>) QTP WMP	fe	f	t	t (<u>ten</u>) QTP WMP	te	t
ɣ	g (<u>get</u>) QTP WMP	ge	g	u	oo (<u>chute</u>) QTP WMP	oo	u
h	h (<u>hem</u>) QTP WMP	he	h	v	v (<u>vet</u>) QTP WMP	ve	v
ɪ	ee (<u>beet</u>) QTP WMP	ee (<u>beet</u>)	i	w	w (<u>wet</u>) QTP WMP	we (<u>wet</u>)	w
ɰ	j (<u>jet</u>) QTP WMP	je	j	ʃ	sh (<u>shed</u>) QTP WMP	she (<u>shed</u>)	x
k	k (<u>kettle</u>) QTP WMP	ke	k	ɰ	y (<u>yet</u>) QTP WMP	ye	y
l	l (<u>let</u>) QTP WMP	le	l	z	z (<u>zebra</u>) QTP WMP	ze	z

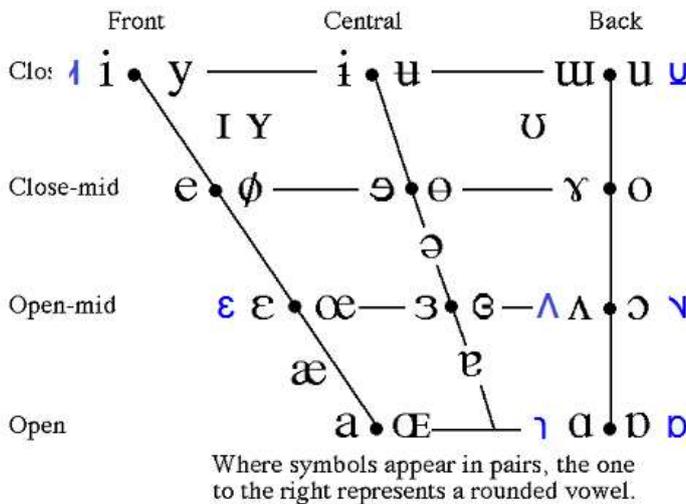
Whole Algilez alphabet:- [QTP](#), [WMP](#). To use the embedded sound files (which have the loudspeaker symbol) in Adobe PDF Reader, click Enable Editing and 'Trust this document one time'.

2.2 Grammatical & Punctuation Symbols

	Name	Description
(λεfus	Symbol for left bracket
)	ρεtus	Symbol for right bracket
"	pous	Symbol for quoted speech mark
“	ποcɾ	Symbol for beginning of quoted speech mark
”	ποfɾn	Symbol for end of quoted speech mark
.	frasfɾn	Symbol for end of sentence mark (full stop/period)
,	frasɾɾɿ	Symbol for pause, comma

2.3 International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

The Algilez Alphabet provides letters for all of the characters in the IPA. This enables foreign names (of people, towns and countries) to be pronounced as in their native languages, e.g. Belgium is **Deɿɿɾɿk** not **Deɿɿk** etc. For more details see [Algilez-IPA Comparison Chart](#) .



This vowel chart is copied from the International Phonetic Alphabet. The 7 vowels used in Algilez are all used in English. Although the English version of the Latin alphabet has 5 vowels, all of them have several different pronunciations resulting in the English Language using over 20 vowel sounds.

Vowel pronunciations -

- ɿ/i - QTP WMP
- e/e - QTP WMP
- ʌ/a - QTP WMP
- ɿ/ã - QTP WMP
- o/o - QTP WMP
- ɿ/ø - QTP WMP
- u/u - QTP WMP

See also Section [4.7 in Vocabulary](#) for additional information about word pronunciation.

For those people who wish to continue using the Latin alphabet, the alternative symbols for the two new vowels are ã (a + tilde) and ø (o + slash). These alternative symbols have been chosen as being noticeably different to the normal 'a' and 'o' and for their ease of application only. Please note that these symbols should be pronounced as in the guide above and are not intended to be pronounced as in the native languages which use those alphabet symbols. See [Changes to Keyboard to type ã & ø](#)

3. Word Order

3.1 Normal word order

Although Algilez normally uses a word order which is similar to English (Subject-Verb-Object), the grammatical names of the parts of speech are different, and (like most things in Algilez), a little more precise.

Ἦρῶδ (**topic word**) - The thing/person you are talking about, normally the first noun in the sentence.

Ἀδεῖῶδ (**active noun**) – the *Subject*. The thing/person that did the action of the verb.

Ἐῶδ (**action word**) – *Verb*. The action that the **Ἀδεῖῶδ** did.

Ἰδεῖῶδ (**passive noun**) – *Direct Object*. The thing/person that the action was done to.

Algilez has no *Indirect Objects*.

In a passive sentence, the **Ἰδεῖῶδ** is also the **Ἦρῶδ** and the **Ἀδεῖῶδ** comes *after* the verb.

Ἦῶδ (**preceding word**) – *Preposition*. A word that informs about the time, place, direction etc of something.

Ἦρεῖῶδ (**following noun**) - *Preposition Object*. A noun following a preposition.

There are many different ways in which sentences can be ordered which still give the same meaning. Only two ways should normally be used. The remainder, although grammatically possible, should only be used for 'poetic' reasons or for reasons of emphasis. (See [22 Alternative Word Orders](#) for further examples).

Note - Where the Latin alphabet is used, each letter has its own Algilez sound. Most are the same as in English – but not all of them! Don't try to pronounce Algilez words using the same sounds as for English. Listen to the sound files above first.

Using the Algilez Alphabet font (which has unique symbols for those letters not pronounced in the usual way) will help avoid mistakes.

3.2 Normal word order, Subject-Verb-Object, 'Active' Subject:

Ἦρῶδ & Ἀδεῖῶδ	Ἐῶδ	Ἰδεῖῶδ	Ἦῶδ	Ἦρεῖῶδ
John Ἰον	read rɪdɔz	a book buk		
He Ἦ	carried tɪkoz	his little son ϕυλ ετλ ἮρἮ	to u	the park pɪk
The dog ΚἮἮs	saw soz	the cat fɪlɪs	under ond	the car kr

3.3 Alternative word order, 'Passive' Subject.

Modify verb with 'ad' prefix -

Ἦρῶδ & Ἰδεῖῶδ	Ἐῶδ	Ἀδεῖῶδ	Ἦῶδ	Ἦρεῖῶδ
His son ϕυλ ἮρἮ	was carried <u>by</u> adɪkoz	him Ἦ	to u	the park pɪk
The cat fɪlɪs	was seen <u>by</u> adsoz	the dog ΚἮἮs		

3.4 Adjectives & Adverbs

Adjectives (using an 'Ἦ' suffix) always follow nouns.

Adverbs (using an 'Ἦ' suffix) always follow verbs.

3.5 Prepositions & Conjunctions

A preposition or conjunction is always required before any other object nouns. Examples below -

3.6 Word Order Guidance – normal sentence

In English although it is possible to say 'Ann gave him the ball', the sentence is illogical because Ann did not give 'him', she gave 'the ball'. In Algilez the normal word order is '**Ann gave the ball to him**'. The formula being -

- Who/what is the **τηρψοδ** of the sentence? Ann **Αη**
 - Did the **τηρψοδ** do something **αδεψοδ** (active noun) or have something done to it **υδεψοδ** (passive noun)? It did something, hence it is an **αδεψοδ**
 - What did **τηρψοδ** do? I.e. what is the **δοψοδ** (verb) gave **ϑεροζ** 'gave' is therefore the verb
 - If the **τηρψοδ** did nothing (i.e. is neither active nor passive) then a preposition is required
 - Does verb require **υδεψοδ** (object) yes
 - What was acted upon by the verb? I.e. the **υδεψοδ** (direct object)? the ball **βηλ** was given, not 'him'.
 - Is there another noun giving more information? Yes **ρηψοδ** (preposition) required.
 - What **ρηψοδ** (preposition) goes with verb? **το** (or 'from') **υ**
 - Who/what is the **ραεψοδ** (Preposition object) him **ηλ**
- Ann gave the ball to him **Αη ϑεροζ βηλ υ ηλ**

3.7 Word Order Guidance – passive sentence

We can make 'the ball' the Subject of the sentence e.g. - The ball was given by Ann to him

- Who/what is the **τηρψοδ** of the sentence? the ball **βηλ**
 - Did the **τηρψοδ** do something (**αδεψοδ**) or have something done to it (**υδεψοδ**)? It had something done to it, hence it is a **υδεψοδ**
 - What is the **δοψοδ** (verb) was given **βυ** **αδϑεροζ**
 - What is the **υδεψοδ** (Direct Object)? Ann **Αη**
 - Is there another noun giving more information? Yes **ρηψοδ** (preposition) required.
 - What preposition goes with verb to **υ**
 - Who/what is **ραεψοδ** (preposition noun) him **ηλ**
- The ball was given by Ann to him **βηλ αδϑεροζ Αη υ ηλ**

3.8 Word Order Guidance – non-active τηρψοδ (subject)

This formula will work with all sentences e.g. - 'He was given the ball by Ann', where the subject 'He' neither does the action of the verb, and is not acted upon by the verb, i.e. Ann gave and the ball was given.

In Algilez, this sentence would be translated as '**Το** him was given the ball by Ann' – '**υ ηλ, βηλ αδϑεροζ Αη**' Here, instead of 'Ann gave the ball' (**Αη ϑεροζ βηλ**) we have 'the ball was given by Ann' (**βηλ αδϑεροζ Αη**). The main change is that 'he' is translated as 'to him' (**υ ηλ**).

Note - This form is 'grammatically correct' but its use is not recommended.

The above examples may appear rather complicated but all that has been done is to simply follow a logical set of rules, which is the same process done instinctively every time you speak or write a sentence in your native language. For further word order examples see [22 Alternative Word Orders](#).

Note that 'ad' moves the agent of the verb to *after* the verb. This generally does not allow the same word order to be used in Algilez as in English. Hence with

- He was given the ball by Ann (to him gave ball by Ann) **υ ιλ γεροζ βιλ ad Αν.**

Although in English we say 'He was given ...' what we mean is '**to** him was given ...'.

3.9 Other Word Order Examples

- There were many dogs in the park (Many dogs were in the park) **Om κλησι βοζ ε ρικ**
- There will be more men than women there (More men than women will be there) **mu ρειν kom ρειν buz λλ**
- It's lucky that you're early. (You are luckily early) **ju bez γυδθρηλ ρρετε.**
- The husband I don't know but I often see his wife. (I don't know the husband, but I often see his wife) **με nonoλεζ nyρil, kωλ με siz omφελ nyρel ιλλ.**

3.10 Sentence Structure

A sentence (statement/utterance) may consist of

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| • A single noun (e.g. an exclamation) | Car. | Kιρ. |
| | Mary. | μερρι. |
| • A single adjective (e.g. a comment) | Beautiful! | βελλ! |
| | Old | λγεμλ |
| • A single verb (e.g. imperative/order) | Sit! | σιτυζ! |
| • A single adverb (e.g. answer to question) | Fast | βελεμλ. |
| • A single preposition | Over | δρυ. |

Any combination of one or more of the above e.g.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| • Noun and verb | Mary arrived | μερρι εβυοζ. |
| • Noun and adjective | Beautiful Mary | μερρι βελλ. |
| • Verb and adverb | Run fast! | γρυυζ βελεμλ. |

Combinations of words should follow the standard **Subject Verb Object** layout.

Note however that if the meaning of the statement or phrase is clear, then it may not be necessary to include every grammatical element – in other words, if it makes sense without a verb then that's fine (just as in English)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| E.g. How far is it from home to the farm? | Κ γε bez δις ο ρο υ φημ |
| How far from home to the farm? | Κ δις ο ρο υ φημ |

3.11 Ellipsis (leaving out words)

This is common in English and often used when the context is clear. Although words can also be missed out of Algilez it is important that people do not use the style of their own native languages (e.g. English) and assume that it will make sense to other Algilez speakers.

Although it is possible that ellipsis may evolve in Algilez, the saving is minimal and not everyone will understand. It is recommended that words are **not** left out.

I include below some examples of the way ellipsis *could* be used if it should eventually become more common.

Basically, you should make sure you that if you miss out some words that you still include the necessary ones! E.g.

Get up! - **Unbeduz!**

I am (getting up) - **Me bez** (unbeduz)

Have you seen Tom? - **K ju soz tom**

Seen Tom? - **K soz tom**

Note - '~~Soz tom~~' is not possible since without the 'K' it is not a question!

The first example looks a better candidate for ellipsis, since it eliminates a long, five syllable word (unbeduz).

The second example merely eliminates the word 'ju' and hardly seems worthwhile.

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4. Vocabulary

4.1 Classification

Algilez is classified into approximately 1000 main classes of meaning. The classification is based on those used by Peter Roget in his Thesaurus. Each main heading of meaning is numbered. Sub headings and individual words are shown by additional letters e.g. -

Roget Number	English	Root Word	Algilez
011a	consanguinity, kinship, relations	r	κєη
011aa	kinsman, relative, relation		κєηբє
011ab	next of kin		κєηբє ուրսմա
011b	uncle/aunt	r	ոռκ
011ba	uncle		ոռκա
011bb	aunt		ոռκє
011bc	nephew		սաբաւ
011bd	niece		սաբաւє
011c	cousin	r	κօս
011ca	cousin (male)		κօսա
011cb	cousin (female)		κօսє
011d	family	r	բառ
011da	mother		բօրє
011daa	mum (mother)	r	մ
011db	grandparent		բօրբօր
011dba	grandmother		բօրբօրє
011dbb	granny, nan		բօրբ
011dc	father		բօրա
011dca	dad	r	բ
011dd	grandfather		բօրբօրա
011dda	granddad		բօրբ

Note - r2/r3 denotes that the root may appear under more than one Roget classification. The words are still unique with a single meaning but the Roget classification system may cover them twice. E.g. 'cu' (child) appears under Roget 011cc, Consanguinity, Kinship and also under 170b, Posterity.

Main heading words are not all necessarily root words, but may be compound words consisting of combinations of two or more root words (e.g. 017a below). This is used particularly when forming opposites, negatives etc to the root word.

005c	character, quality, tone (active)	r	բյ
016a	even, uniform	r	բսն
016b	uniformity		բսնբյ (բսն-բյ)
017a	non-uniformity		չաբսնբյ (չա-բսն-բյ)
022a	copy	r	կօբ
020a	imitation		կօբբյ

4.2 International Standards

A large number of words used today are already of an 'International' standard. These relate mainly to the genus names for plants and animals. Although the English words for most domestic and farm animals are short and simple (e.g. cat, dog, cow, pig etc), once we go beyond those (rhinoceros, reindeer) there is little difference between the length of the English and the genus name. It therefore makes sense to continue with the international convention for such names (e.g. cat, **filis**, dog, **kamis**) rather than to use a mixture of the shorter English words and genus names for the others. The Latin-based genus names are also more likely to be familiar to speakers of romance languages (e.g. French, Spanish, Italian etc). A similar argument applies to plant names. The same principle applies to words for countries, people's names, place names and currencies. Native language names for those items are used in Algilez. E.g. Moscow will be pronounced as it is in Russian - **moskva**, Paris will be **pari** and Rome will be **rome**. (See **Section 19, Countries, Peoples and Languages**).

4.3 Condensed English

Algilez uses many words derived from English but which have been 'condensed' down to the minimum possible number of letters or syllables in order to simplify learning. English is the most common second language in the world and therefore there is the comfort of some degree of familiarity with many of the words used for the maximum number of people. All words in Algilez are spelt phonetically, hence it will be the sounds of the words rather than the spellings that will be familiar. For those people who are unfamiliar with English then the short words will ease the learning process.

For example, the Algilez word for university is '**jun**'. But what's wrong with the English word 'university'? The English word 'university' has 5 syllables. Uni is generally used to mean 'one' or 'single' (e.g. unicycle), Verse usually means a few rhyming lines from a poem, together they form '*universe*', meaning the whole of creation, Sity (city) is a large town. Put them all together and you get 'university' which means a place of higher education! This is a simple illustration of the unnecessary complication of some English words. Probably the majority of native English speakers would not even realize its complexity. However, if you multiply this example by thousands of others, it all adds up to additional time for people learning English as a second language, to understand what is meant.

Hence the Algilez word '**jun**' should be sufficiently familiar to people with some knowledge of English and hopefully less confusing to anyone trying to find any logic or common basis for the origin of the word!

4.4 Root Words

Most root words are single syllable and generally have up to four letters. They are based as near as possible to existing English words, although some of them may be less easy than others to recognise. The link to the original English word may be remote in some cases, or a non-English word used, due to the preferred word already being taken. See **Algilez Vocabulary Notes** for further comments on the reasons behind the choice of vocabulary.

Roget	English	Algilez	Notes
265a	move/disturb	m	There are 22 one-letter root words
228hb	shoe	ju	There are about 170 two-letter root words
561b	name	nam	There are about 1060 three-letter root words
127f	tradition	trad	There are about 435 four-letter root words
797aaa	dollar (\$)	dolar	There are about 65 with five-letters or more

Root words are the fundamental building blocks of the language. There are approximately 1,900 root words currently used (excluding animals, plants and proper names etc). Root words are generally (but not always) based on the abstract nouns. From the root words are derived tangible nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs and prepositions. Root words are combined together to form compound words (see [5.10](#) below).

An example of a root noun is 'bel', meaning beauty (an abstract noun). To this root we add a verbal suffix to create the verb 'beliz', meaning 'to beautify'. We can also add an adjective suffix 'a' to make 'bela' e.g. 'peel bela' (a beautiful woman). The same affix 'a' can also make an adverb e.g. 'pitoz bela' (beautifully painted). Note that a 'qualifying' word following a noun will always be an adjective and one following a verb will always be an adverb.

4.5 Single letter root words

The most commonly used root words consist of a single letter e.g. -

	Meaning	Examples	
Λ	Adjective/adverb suffix	Beautiful	bela
b	Being, existence, is	I am	me bez
ç	Saying	She said	el çoz
d	Doing	He will do	il duz
ε	At, now, this time/place	presently	εza
f	Think that, consider that ... (Note this is different to 'fnt' thinking and thoughts	I think it will rain. I thought about you.	me fez ol rinuz me fntoz ab ju
ç	Going, journeying, travelling	I went to school	me çoz u skul
h	Hearing	Did you hear?	K ju hoz
ı	Plural, continuous	We were running	mi rinmoz
ı			
k	Questions	What is that?	K ef bez çε
l	Listening	Listen to the sea	luz mer
m	Movement	He's not moving	il nomiez
n	Knowing	I didn't know that	me nonoz çλ
o	From place, time or person	From me to you	o me u ju
p	Speaking	Speak louder	ruz ludmul
e	'th' sound	John Smith	don Sme
r	regarding, looking at, observing	Look at this	ruz je
s	Seeing, noticing	Did you see that?	K ju soz çε
t	Getting, acquiring, take	I'll get a bike	me tuz bik
u	To place, time or person	to the house	u hus
v	Having, possessing	He has a car	il vez kar
ψ	And, addition, also	You and me	ju ψε me
j	Dwelling, living at, home	I live there	me jez la
y	by, using, with	He used a cup	il yoz kep
z	Verb suffix	I am	me bez

The above roots are never used alone, they will always have an additional letter or letters to make them into a noun, adjective, verb or adverb e.g. - 'ç' – going, journeying, travelling

to go, going	çİZ
I went yesterday	ME çOZ OZDE
a journey, travelling	çO, çOİZ
Come here!	ÇUZ HE

4.6 Vowel & Consonant Clusters

Double vowel clusters and double & triple consonant clusters are kept to a minimum. This is to avoid confusion between different root words as much as possible and to reduce pronunciation difficulties. Where diphthongs appear in non-Algilez words, they are shown as linked vowels (using the strike-through) in Algilez. This denotes that they should be pronounced as in the native language as a diphthong.

4.7 Pronunciation and syllable stress

There is no necessity for stress on any particular syllable in Algilez words. However, it is important that individual roots are pronounced clearly and separately to avoid confusion. Root words have been chosen to avoid alternative meanings as much as possible when they are combined but it will still occur from time to time. The context should help avoid misunderstandings. Occasionally it may help with some compound words if the 'mid' root is stressed, in order to avoid confusion. Pronunciation should otherwise generally follow that of the French language where there is normally equal stress on each syllable.

E.g. **rɛɫɪdbuk** (reference book) is made of roots **rɛɫ-ɪd-buk**. Pronunciation should be **rɛɫ ɪd buk**, not **rɛ-ɪɪd-buk**.

Similarly, **rɪtɪz** (to re-take) is made from **rɪ** (to repeat something) and **tɪz** (to take).

rɪtɪz (writing) is made from **rɪt** (root word for writing) and **ɪz** (infinitive verb ending)

If there is any danger of ambiguity or confusion, then a dash when writing or a slight pause or emphasis when speaking will help show which word is meant e.g. **rɪ-tɪz** and **rɪt-ɪz**.

4.8 Algilez Vocabulary (Dictionary)

The [Algilez Vocabulary](#) has a separate web page. It consists of the complete Algilez word list categorised by Roget reference number. The complete wordlist can be copied from the web page onto any spreadsheet and then re-sorted into alphabetical order of English or Algilez words as required. There is also a link to a MS Excel version. Any alphabetical search of the word list should allow for the fact that more than one English word may be covered by a single Algilez word and that a single English word will almost certainly have multiple meanings and therefore be covered by more than one Algilez word.

Roget	English	Algilez
013a	same, identity, as, as if, like, likewise	AM
250a	circle, band, ring, hoop	SAK
277c	fast, speeding, quick, rapid, speed	rɛɬɛM

4.9 Algilez vocabulary development

The **Algilez Vocabulary** continues to be developed and presently includes over 8000 words. Adding in the grammatical variations (with tenses, adjective and adverb endings, negatives etc.) increases the number considerably. By providing translations of numerous common English language phrases and expressions, gaps in the Algilez vocabulary have been identified and new words added. However, the vocabulary still really only

contains general 'day to day' words and not specialised words for the various professions etc. There were about 1900 root words used as of September 2013 (excluding plants, animals and proper names). Algilez does not yet contain a full set of individual words for plants, animals and technical items that would be encountered in a natural language. Nevertheless, even a large amount of specialist technical text (i.e. 17,000 words in the Standard Marine Communication Phrases) only required an extra 15 new root words (0.1%) and 251 (1.5%) new compound words to be created. Hence the Algilez vocabulary appears to be fairly robust for day to day use – 98.5% of the words you need are already in Algilez!

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5. Nouns

5.1 General Rules & Kinds of Noun

Most (but not all) root words are nouns. These may be -

Proper nouns (names of people or places etc) Tom, London etc.

Proper nouns remain unchanged from their original language but due to the Algilez alphabet, the spelling is always phonetic. Words for countries, people's names, place names and currencies are always the native language names for those items, using phonetic Algilez spelling. E.g. The capital of Russia is not Moscow! Moscow is an English language word (and spelling). In Algilez it will be pronounced as it is in Russian, **Moskva**. Similarly, for Paris and Rome etc.

Proper nouns: - Moscow, Paris, Rome, John, Pierre **moskva, paɾi, ɾome, dʒɔn, piɛr**

Common nouns (things): - dog, bed, book etc **klɔɪs, bɛd, buk**

Abstract nouns: - happiness, ownership etc **hɛp, ɔn**

5.2 Affixes can be added to any word -

- dog, pack of dogs **klɔɪs, klɔɪsɔɟ** (ɔɟ - suffix meaning 'group of')
- happiness, a happy man **hɛp, pɛɪl hɛpɔ** (ɔ - adjective suffix)
- unhappiness **ɔpɛp** (ɔp - prefix meaning 'opposite of')
- typing, typist, male typist **ɪp, ɪpɪɪ, ɪpɪɪɔɪl** (ɪɪ - suffix meaning professional)
(ɔɪl - suffix meaning male)

5.3 Turning Root Words into nouns

If the root word is a preposition or verb root, then the suffix 'o' is required to turn it into a noun.

- two, a pair/duo **du, duo**
- to go (travel), a journey **ɟ, ɟo**

5.4 A noun (Tom) can function as -

The subject of a verb -	Tom arrived	tom ɛbuɔz.
The object of a verb -	I saw Tom	mɛ soz tom.
The object of a preposition (i.e. indirect object of a sentence)	I spoke to Tom	mɛ poz u tom.
The possessive case	Tom's books	bukɔ ɛv tom.

5.5 Plurals

Add suffix 'i' to the word.

- book, books **buk, buki**
- Father, two Fathers **ɔɪɪɔ, du ɔɪɪɔ**
- These cars are mine. **ʃɛɪ ɔɪɪɔ bɛz mɛɪɔ / ɛv mɛ.**

5.6 Pronouns

I, me	mɛ	we (not incl. you)	mɪ
		we (including you)	ʃɪ
you(single)	ɟɪ	you(plural)	ɟɪ
he	ɪl	they(male)	ɪlɪ
she	ɛl	they(female)	ɛlɪ

he/she	υλ	they (people)	υλι
it	ολ	they (not people)	ολι
		they (general)	λι
reflexive/self	συ	themselves	συ(ι)
(Refers to the immediately previous subject noun or pronoun)			
myself, himself	μεςυ, ιλσυ ετϕ	themselves	υλισυ / λισυ
Relative Pronouns			
that, which, who, whom, where	γλ - referring to the previous word ϕλ - referring to the previous clause		
whose	λγγλ		
about which	λβγλ		
..., he who ... / ..., she who ...	ιλγλ / ελγλ		

Examples -

- We drank our beer and you (pl.) drank your tea μι ικοζ βιρ λιμι ψε γι ικοζ ϕι λγγι.
- We drank our beer and you drank your tea μι ικοζ βιρ μιλλ ψε γι ικοζ ϕι γιλλ.

Note - λιμι & μιλλ and λγγι & γιλλ have identical meanings, see 6.3

- They say that you are unhappy υλι (ρει) ϕεζ ϕλ γυ βεζ ορηλρλ.
- He saw himself in the mirror ιλ σοζ συ ιν μιργρ.

The reflexive pronoun 'συ' can help clarify meaning which is sometimes not clear in English -

- Tom gave Peter his drink (Tom's drink) τομ ϕεροζ ικ λρσυ υ ριτερ.

The 'λρσυ' refers to the immediately preceding subject i.e. Tom

- Tom gave Peter his drink (Peter's drink) τομ ϕεροζ υ ριτερ, ικ λιλι.

The 'λιλι' refers to Peter. However, where the context is clear then 'ιλ' or 'ελ' may be perfectly acceptable, e.g.

- He gave her, her drink ιλ ϕεροζ υελ ικ λρελ.
- He gave her his drink ιλ ϕεροζ ικ λιλι υελ / ιλ ϕεροζ ικ λρσυ υ ελ.
- Peter was given his drink by Tom (Peter's drink) υ ριτερ ϕεροζ ικ λρσυ λδ τομ.
- Peter was given his drink by Tom (Tom's drink) υ ριτερ ϕεροζ ικ λιλι λδ τομ.

In the above example, the meaning is not obvious until you reach the end of the sentence and see that 'Tom' gives the drink. In practice, the English form is much more likely to be -

- Peter was given Tom's drink υ ριτερ ϕεροζ ικ λρ τομ.

'συ' can also be used to help clarify between subjects and objects

- Peter wrote to John when he was ill (when Peter was ill) ριτερ ριτοζ υ don ϕετε ιλσυ βοζ σικλ.
- Peter wrote to John when he was ill (when John was ill) ριτερ ριτοζ υ don ϕετε ιλ βοζ σικλ.

5.7 'It is', 'that is', 'this is' etc.

In these examples, which are very common in English, the word 'it/this/that' often refers to something taken for granted but never mentioned e.g. in 'It is raining' – the 'it' is the weather, in 'That's a long way' – 'that' is the distance etc. Generally -

5.71 If there is a tangible noun of some kind that is intended (the weather, the distance, the time etc), it is preferable to use the actual noun e.g. **ΨΕΥ** (weather), **ΔΙΣ** (distance) etc

- It is hot. It is a long way **ΨΕΥ ΒΕΖ ΗΥΤΕΜΛ. ΔΙΣ ΒΕΖ ΛΕΝΕΜΛ**

5.72 If a phrase or sentence is referred to, then use the relative pronoun 'ΦΛ', which is similar to 'ΦΕ' ('that') but clarifies that it is not a noun.

In this case 'it/that' might refer to a rather complicated sentence or a situation that was previously mentioned e.g. -

- He's run off with his secretary **ΑΙ ΟΥΟΥΣ ΡΕΚ ΓΙΟΥΡΕΙ ΛΥΙΛ.**
- That's a shame (which is a shame) **ΦΛ ΒΕΖ ΓΡΕΤΕΓΛ.**

5.73 If the item referred to relates to people then use 'πε' or 'πει' meaning 'one' or 'they'

- It is thought that he is old **ΡΕΙ ΦΕΖ ΦΛ ΑΙ ΒΕΖ ΛΥΕΜΛ.**
- It is believed that she likes him **ΡΕΙ ΒΛΥΦΕΖ ΦΛ ΕΙ ΗΚΕΖ ΑΙΛ.**

5.74 If the item referred to is mentioned later in the sentence then it is better to reverse the sentence and avoid the 'it' altogether.

- it is cold outside (outside is cold) **ΟΣ ΒΕΖ ΚΟΔΛ.**
- It is important that everybody write to the boss **ΑΙΡΕ ΡΟΥΖ Υ ΦΥΦ ΒΕΖ ΡΥΤΛ.**

5.75 Sometimes, if the sentence is very complicated, it will need to be modified to maintain the original meaning but without getting confused by trying to translate the original words -

- It's been a whole year since I last saw you. **ΑΗ ΓΥ ΕΞΡΟΥΣΟΥ ΕΥ ΜΕ ΣΟΥ ΥΥΦΕΛ ΓΥ.**

5.8 There is, there are etc

Again, this is a very common form of beginning a sentence in English. When the subject is mentioned later in the sentence it is best to change the word order to put the subject first. In some sentences, think of 'βΕΖ' being translated as 'exists' instead of 'is'.

There is a spider above your head (a spider is above your head) **ΑΥΛΚΟΥΣ ΒΕΖ ΟΥΥ ΗΕΔ ΓΥΥΛ.**

There's no way to prove that he was lying (No way exists to prove that he was lying) **ΖΛΗΥ ΒΕΖ ΡΥΥΦΥΖ ΦΛ ΑΙ ΟΠΡΥΟΥΣ.**

There's a lot of snow in the garden (Much snow is in the garden) **ΟΜ ΣΝΟ ΒΕΖ Ε ΓΥΔ.**

There wasn't a chance (No chance existed) **ΖΛ ΦΟΥ ΒΟΥ.**

There won't be any papers tomorrow (No newspapers will exist tomorrow) **ΖΛ ΓΥΥ ΒΥΖ ΥΖΔΕ.**

5.9 Noun Affixes

Virtually any root words can be merged to form new compound words. These generally fall into three main categories -

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Grammatical variations – tenses etc | ררר, מר מסחרר | running. I ran |
| 2. Supplemental meanings associated with the root word | לוק, לוקר | lock. key (קר = tool associated with the root word) |
| | רט, רטר | art, artist (רט = profession associated with the root word) |
| 3. New compound words with meaning different to the component root words | פרפ, אקט, פרפאקט | פרפ = preparation
אקט = acting
פרפאקט = rehearsal |

Here are some words which fall in category 2 and may be applied as affixes to many different root words.

Affix	Type and Meaning	Algilez
ר	profession of root art, artist, type, typist	רלוקלעז רט, רטר, טק, טקרט
א	adjective, of, made from, quality redness, red car	רעד, קאר רעדא
אק	assemblage, grouping ship, convoy cattle, herd	קאק, קאקאק בוריס, בוריסאק
אס	place, site, point film (movie), cinema	מאר, מאראס
אט	fraction, part two, half, ten, tenth, snow, snowflake	דו, דואט, אף, אפאט, שנו, שנואט
באד	badness taste, bad taste	פלאר, באדפלאר
עו	child/offspring son, daughter	עויל, עויל
דע	day leisure, holiday	לעס, לעסדע
עפ	object, thing equality, an equivalent trade, merchandise (goods)	עק, עקעפ טריד, טרידעפ/טרידעפי
על	she, her, female woman, sportswoman	רעעל, ספּרעטעל
עמ	largeness, much of house, mansion Note - a large house, a small mansion	הוס, הוסעמ הוס עמא, הוסעמ עמא
עט	diminutive, little of house, cabin/hut Note - a small house (cottage), a large hut	הוס, הוסעט הוס עמא, הוסעט עמא

εϝ	character, quality, tone friend, friendliness	fren, frenεϝ
fε	frequency, occasion two, twice, again	du, duφε, uφεε
fυ	plenitude, fullness air, inflated	luf, luffυλ
ιd	action resulting from separateness, separation/parting	sep, sepιd
ιϝ	remoteness in past time primitive man	ιϝε
ιλ	he, him, male man, male artist	πειλ, ιουριλ
ϝε	quantity of, amount of, worth cup, cupful, mouth, mouthful 10 euros worth of petrol	κερ, κερϝε, μοφ, μοφϝε Λϝ ϝυρο ϝε ϝλσλ
ϝυ	youth, young, youngster dog, puppy boy, girl	κλνις, κλνιςϝυ ϝυλ, ϝυελ
κν	cause disease, infection	ζις, ζιςκν
οϝ	inferiority, undesirable outcome to stop, to break down turn, to overturn/capsize	σες, σεσοϝ τνν, τννοϝ
οd	product of the root wool, woollens wit, witticism paint, painting	υυλ, υυλοd υιτ, υιτοd ριτ, ϝιτοd
κ	effect, result, outcome of root joining, a connection	ϝον, ϝονκ
ορ	opposite similarity, dissimilarity	σιμ, ορσιμ
κρ	tool cut, knife, lock, key	κυτ, κυτκρ, λοκ, λοκκρ
οϝ	doctrine, study of Catholicism, aeronautics	κλτολικοϝ, φιτοϝ
οζ	former, previous, past tense former (ex) husband, ex-wife I went, I ran	οζνυριλ, οζνυρελ με ϝοζ, με ϝοροζ
ρε	person villager rich, rich person,	ριλετρε ριε, ϝιερε
ρο	speech, language	

	English, German	Εηϑιλανδρο, Οιοιϑιλαντρο (Οιοιϑρο)
υϑ	wickedness, depravity scoundrel, slut	πειλυϑ, ρειλυϑ
υς	receptacle, container money, purse	κλγ, κλγς
υζ	intended, future, future tense wife, fiancée I will go, I will run	νυρελ, υζνυρελ με ϑυζ, με ϑηυζ

5.10 Compound Words

If we consider *olive oil*, *red oil* (νλ ολιυλ, νλ ρεδλ), the words 'olive' and 'red' qualify the word 'oil'.

However, if we consider *baby oil*, *engine oil*, *cooking oil* then the grammatical meaning is different. The words mean an oil *for the purpose of* applying to babies, *for the purpose of* adding to engines and *for the purpose of* cooking.

In this case, we cannot use the normal adjective ending 'a' such as ~~οι-baba~~, ~~οι-mota~~, ~~οι-kuka~~ since '~~οι-baba~~' would imply oil made from babies and ~~οι-mota~~ oil made from motors! Instead we must use 'ya' which means 'used by' or 'used for the purpose of'.

baby oil	νλ βαβγλ (oil for baby-use)
motor oil	νλ μοτγλ (oil for motor-use)
cooking oil	νλ κυκγλ (oil for cooking-use)

A useful alternative is to create new compound words such as βαβνλ, μοτνλ, κυκνλ. This then enables the new compound words to be qualified themselves in the normal way e.g.

expensive baby oil	βαβνλ ρησεμλ
red engine oil	μοτνλ ρεδλ
hot cooking oil	κυκνλ ηιτεμλ

Often, a compound word can be formed by taking the root from an adjective or other qualifying word and putting it at the front of the subject word. However, the two forms may not always be interchangeable.

Examples of compound words

- main road; junction; traffic control ρητρυδ; ρυδγση; ρικτρολ
- fragrance (nice smell); feter (bad smell) ϑυδρλφ, βαδρλφ
- Selling, seller, future seller οτριδ, οτριδηρ, υζοτριδηρ
- sound; noise; stereo σηη; σηηοϑ; δυδηρσηη

The same principle applies to other nouns, including abstract ones. Teaching is 'τιφ' and education is 'τιφem' – both words using a common root but with different meanings. Similarly, the word for anger is 'ανq'. Hence the word for annoyance is 'ανqet' and for fury is 'ανqem'.

English provides different words for those things. Algilez provides different but related words for those things. Note that Algilez is not trying to provide new dictionary definitions of these things, the meanings remain the same as in existing languages (however imprecise that may be in some cases). Unfortunately, in English, sometimes the dictionary definitions have multiple meanings and it is necessary to choose just one for the Algilez word, which makes it appear that the English word meanings are being redefined.

om	multiple, many, very	
	many cats, very frequently	om filisi, omfela
em	greatness (size, intensity etc)	
	book, ledger	buk, bukem
	house, big house, mansion	hus, hus emla, husem
et	small size	
	book, note book	buk, buket
	house, cottage, cabin/hut	hus, hus etla, huset
Examples	a small pebble, a big boulder	stonet etla, stonem emla
	a big pebble, a small boulder	stonet emla, stonem etla

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6. Adjectives

6.1 Quality (e.g. size, age, shape, colour, material etc) - suffix 'a', follows noun

These relate to general, single, adjectives

- big farm fɪm ɛmλ
- old man pɛɪl ʌɟλ
- square peg in a round hole nɒlɛm kɪrλ ɪn hoʊl rɔːnd
- red car kɔː rɛdλ

6.2 Multiple adjectives

Similar form to English but following the noun using 'a' suffix. Although no particular word order is required for adjectives, it is probably best that they follow the noun in order of importance or most obvious characteristics. Generally the order of adjectives in English works well, but with the noun moving to the beginning of the phrase.

- a large, red, old book bʊk ɛmλ, rɛdλ, ʌɟλ

6.3 Modified adjectives

This is where the adjective itself may be modified to give a more precise description. As above, this example uses the English adjective word order with the noun moved to the beginning of the phrase.

	bʊk	bʊk
A very large,	sɪzɛm ɛmλ,	ɛm sɪzɛmλ,
bright red,	rɛd brɪtλ,	brɪtrɛdλ,
fairly old	ʌɟ ɛtλ.	ɛt ʌɟλ.
book.		

Words such as '*bright red*' on their own, would be translated as '*rɛd brɪtλ*'. In the example above (*rɛd brɪtλ*), the adjectival suffix 'λ' on '*brɪtλ*' means that '*brɪtλ*' refers to 'red' and the whole adjective '*rɛd brɪtλ*' refers to the previous noun '*bʊk*'.

The expression can also be modified by making it a compound word '*brɪtrɛdλ*' as in the third column.

Modifiers for big/small (*ɛm/ɛt*) normally precede the noun but can follow (using the suffix 'λ') if required.

Both forms are acceptable. The test is – is it clear and unambiguous? To aid understanding, the adjective groups would need to be written with commas between them or said with brief pauses between each group.

6.4 Origin - suffix 'dλ' or 'λ' follows noun

This may relate to the producer or maker of an item. The suffix '*dλ*' (done by/made by) is more precise than 'λ'.

- a red book bʊk rɛdλ
- the children's book (book written by children) bʊk tʃɪldrɪdλ

6.5 Purpose - suffix 'ya' follows noun

Again, the suffix '*ya*' (used for the purpose of) is more precise than 'a'.

- a large book bʊk ɛmλ
- the children's book (book used by children) bʊk tʃɪɟλ
- glass bottle (bottle made of glass) bɒt ɟlɑːsλ
- milk bottle (bottle used for milk) bɒt mɛkɟλ

		(buk adrez tom)
Λγ / γλ	applied by, used by	'Λγ' is pronounced as if you were saying 'my yak'
	Tom's book (the book used by Tom)	buk Λγ tom / buk tomγλ (buk adγiz tom)
Note	pot of jam (a pot-quantity of jam)	vesje jΛm
	jam pot (a pot used for jam)	ves jΛmγλ, jΛmres
Note	baby oil	balbvl / vl balbjλ (oil for baby-use)
	motor oil	motvl / vl motjλ (oil for motor-use)
	cooking oil	kukvl / vl kukjλ (oil for cooking-use)

Algilez is very flexible and often there are alternatives with the same meaning

Note also:

γιζ	with, using, by means of (i.e. as a tool, not as an agent)	
	went by train, will cut with (using) a knife	qoz γιζ trin, kutuz γιζ kutvr
	she covered the table with (using) a cloth	el kuruz tab γιζ klof

6.13 Comparative (suffix or preposition)

The expressions follow the normal degrees of positive (big, good etc), comparative (i.e. bigger, better etc) and superlative (biggest, best etc) using either suffixes or prepositions. These can be used for both adjectives and adverbs (using 'λ' suffix). Note that the word 'most' (um) is used in the sense of 'greatest/most' not in the sense of a majority/greater number (umje)

Base word		Positive Comparative mu		Positive Superlative um	
good	qudλ	better	qudmuλ	best	qudumuλ
bad	bλdλ	worse	bλdmuλ	worst	bλdumuλ

In addition, there are 'Negative' (i.e. smaller, lesser) comparatives.

Base word		Negative Comparative tu		Negative Superlative ut	
good	qudλ	less good	qudtuλ	least good	qudutuλ
bad	bλdλ	less bad	bλdtuλ	least bad	bλdutuλ

Note that some Algilez words use a 'neutral' root word which first needs to be modified in order to form the base word. This modification is done with 'em' for more/greater and 'et' for less/smaller e.g.

	Neutral Root	More / greater		Less / smaller	
speed, velocity	vel	fast	velemλ	slow	veletλ
tallness	tuλ	tall	tulemλ	short	tuletλ
duration	dur	ages	durem	a moment	duret

However, the comparatives can still be used with the neutral roots in most cases, which avoids multiple affixes.

Comparative		Superlative	
faster (more speed)	velmuλ	fastest	velumuλ
slower (less speed)	veltuλ	slowest	velutuλ

Note also

As in English, comparatives and superlatives can be used as both suffixes and prepositions:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Mary is more beautiful than Ann | Μερι βεζ μυ βελα κομ Αν. |
| (2) Mary is beautifuler than Ann | Μερι βεζ βελ μυλ κομ Αν |
| (1) Pam is the most beautiful | Ραμ βεζ υμ βελα |
| (2) Pam is the beautifulest | Ραμ βεζ βελ υμλ |

The meaning of (1) is identical to (2) but in Algilez both forms are also grammatically correct!

This arrangement allows for a variety of meanings to be expressed e.g.

fast, faster, fastest		ρελεμλ, ρελμυλ, ρελυμλ	
least fast, less faster, more faster		ρελεμυτλ, τυ ρελμυλ, μυ ρελμυλ	
slow, slower, slowest		ρελετλ, ρελτωλ, ρελυτλ	
least slow, less slower, more slower		ρελετυτλ, τυ ρελτωλ, μυ ρελτωλ	
Positive Base	εμ	larger/positive fast, very good, expensive,	ρελεμλ, εμχυδλ, ρρασεμλ
Positive Comparative	μυ	more faster, better, more expensive a larger house, more land	ρελμυλ, χυδμυλ, ρρασμυλ ηυς μυ ραζεμλ, μυ λη
Positive Superlative	υμ	most (not 'majority' – omex) fastest, best, most expensive the biggest car	ρελυμλ, χυδυμλ, ρρασυμλ κηρ ραζυμλ
Negative Base	ετ	smaller/negative slow, small, cheap	ρελετλ, ραζετλ, ρρασετλ
Negative Comparative	τυ	less slower, smaller, cheaper one book less than before	ρελτωλ, ραζτωλ, ρραστωλ λητυ βυκ κομ ρυλ
Negative Superlative	υτ	least slowest, smallest, cheapest She is the youngest	ρελυτλ, ραζυτλ, ρρασυτλ ελ βεζ λχυτλ

In Algilez, comparisons can also be expressed in a more simplified form if the context is clear -

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tom's car is faster than mine | Κηρ τομυλ βεζ ρελμυλ κομ μενλ. |
| or | Κηρ τομυλ ρελμυεζ μενλ.
(Tom's car 'outspeeds' mine) |
| Mount Everest <i>is higher than</i> Snowdon | Μοντεμ ενερεστ ηετμυεζ Σνωυδον. |

6.14 .The Indefinite Article 'a' - Not Used

'λη' (the number one) is used only when it is necessary to quantify the following word.

- Give me a pen. **Γενυζ ρην υ με.**
- Give me one apple **Γενυζ λη ρομ υ με.**
- She is an actress **ελ βεζ ακηρελ.**

6.15 The Definite Article 'the' - Not Used

ϋε (this) or ϕε (that) is used when it is necessary to qualify the following word.

- Give it to the (that) dog. **Γενυζ ολ υ ϕε κλημς.**

6.16 Demonstrative (preposition)

Demonstrative words such as *this, that, these, those* (γε, σε, γει, σει) are considered to be adjectives in English. In Algilez they are prepositions and precede the noun.

- This, that, these, those γε, σε, γε(ι), σε(ι)
- What did that man say? κ εφ σε ρειλ σοζ / κ εφ λσοζ σε ρειλ
- These cars are mine. γει κρι βεζ μενλ
 γει κρι βεζ λρ με

Note also (from 5.6 above):

- that, which, who, whom, where γλ / σελ (used as pronouns for relative clauses)
- whose λργλ / λρσελ
- about which, about whom λβγλ / λβσελ

6.17 Distributive (preposition)

Distributive words such as *each, every, all, either, neither etc.* (ιφ, λλ, γλλη, ζλλη) are also considered to be adjectives in English. In Algilez they are also prepositions and precede the noun.

- All cups were dirty λλ κερι βοζ δντλ
- Each / every cup was dirty ιφ κερ βοζ δντλ
- Either cup is fine γλλη κερ βεζ σλτλ
- Neither cup is clean ζλλη κερ βεζ κληλ

6.18 Distributive (preposition/prefix)

- All, each, every, either, neither, none λλ, ιφ, λλ, γλλη, ζλλη, ζλ
- everyone, no-one, each one, either one λλρε, ζλλρε, ιφρε, γλληρε
- Give a loaf to all of them, to each of them. Γερυζ λη λοφ υ λλ ολι, υ ιφ ολι.
- Give it to either of them, to neither of them. Γερυζ ολ υ γλλη υλι, υ ζλλη υλι.

6.19 Quantitative (prefix)

- some, any, none, not any σι, εν, ζλ, ζλεν

Note that in Algilez, if a quantity is indeterminate (i.e. it is not clear what the quantity is) then it is not necessary to say 'some' (σι). E.g. She gave him some apples – ελ σεροζ πομι υλι. (She gave him apples).

6.20 Multiple Adjectives & Participles

Multiple adjectives, or combinations of adjectives and adverbs, can be confusing, as in English. In Algilez, they may need to be placed in a particular order or dealt with slightly differently e.g. by forming a new compound word.

- The horrible, red car κρι οπλεσα ρεδλ
(the car which is both horrible and red)
- The horrible-red car κρι, ρεδλ οπλεσα
(the car painted a horrible red) κρι οπλεσερεδλ

The basic principle remains that the 'headword' always precedes the qualifying word. Hence in the second example above, 'κρι' precedes 'ρεδλ' which in turn, precedes 'οπλεσα'. When a new compound word is formed, then the words are equal and there is no change of meaning between 'οπλεσερεδλ' and 'ρεδοπλεσα'. It is simply a question of what is easier to say and understand.

Where there are multiple adjectives, then they need to be separated by commas in writing and pauses when speaking e.g.

- The old, horribly fat, red haired woman **πεελ ηερρεδλ, φλοππλεσα, λδεμλ**

'Active' adjectives (participles) can themselves be qualified by a following adjective, hence they should be placed last if they are not qualified e.g. -

- The old, fast, sinking ship **γλρ λδεμλ νελεμλ διροφιλ**
(the old, fast ship which is sinking)
- The old, fast-sinking ship **γλρ λδεμλ, διροφιλ νελεμλ**
(the old ship which is sinking fast) **(γλρ λδεμλ γλ διροφελ νελεμλ)**
- to speak, talkative, to fear, timid **ριζ, ροιλ, φιλιζ, φιλελ**

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7. Verbs

7.1 General Rules

Active & Passive, Transitive & Intransitive verbs and the wider use of words as verbs

Most verbs are transitive and active. This means that a verb follows the subject of the sentence (i.e. the thing or person that the sentence is about) and that the verb denotes the action carried out by the subject on another thing or person (the object). In its simplest form it might be of the type 'John read a book'.

A number of verbs can be either transitive or intransitive. In this case instead of 'John read the book' (transitive) we could just have 'John read' (intransitive).

Where the *subject* is passive (i.e. the action of the verb is done to it) then the verb needs to be modified (as in English) and we also say (as in English) that the *verb* is passive. E.g. 'The book was read by John' (transitive) or 'The book was read' (intransitive).

7.2 Examples:

John read.

Jon ridoz

John read a book

Jon ridoz buk

The book was read

Buk adridoz

The book was read by John

Buk adridoz Jon

Active verb 'read' - it was an action done by the subject, John

Intransitive verb - John just read - we don't know what he read.

Active verb 'read' - it was an action done by the subject, John

Transitive verb - John read something - a book

Passive verb 'was read' - it was an action done to the subject (the book).

The subject itself did nothing! Intransitive verb - we don't know who or what did the action.

Passive verb 'was read' - it was an action done to the subject, the book.

The subject (the book) itself did nothing! Transitive verb - the action was done by someone, John (the object)

Algilez permits both a more expressive use and a simpler use of verbs compared with English. Below are examples of the very efficient and simple use of Algilez – e.g. an English sentence of 7 words can be expressed in just 3 words in Algilez -e.g.:

- The baby boy is six months old (The baby boy 'months' six) Dabıl monex sis.
- He is eight years old (He 'years' eight) {ıl yırex ok.
{ıl ıjex ok yıı.
{ıl bez ıjı ok yıı.
- We went by train to London (We 'trained' to London) Mı trınoz ı London.
- We are riding (by horse) to Canterbury Mı ekııııex ı Kanterberi.
- We will sail to Calais Mı jıruz ı Kalııı.
- He fed his cat (He 'fooded' his cat) [Here Algilez is the same as English] ıl fudoz fıııı ırsıı.
- Take off your hat (Unhat yourself) Unhatuz.
- Have a safe journey Gouz safıı.

By taking a root word and adding a verbal suffix, the verb formed then means whatever is appropriate in the context. E.g. if someone asks you to 'dictionary a word' it will probably mean 'look it up in a dictionary'. However, if you are part of a team producing new definitions of words, then it might mean 'add this word to our new dictionary'. In both cases, if the context is clear then the longer, more 'grammatically correct' version is not necessary.

7.3 Passive Case

Where the subject is passive, add prefix 'ad', giving the meaning 'to have something done by ... (whichever word follows)'. If there is no object following the verb, then the verb is intransitive. Hence a preposition 'by' (which is also 'ad') is not required if the person/thing doing the action immediately follows the verb. Note that similarly to 'av/va', 'ad' can be used as a preposition or 'da' can be used as a noun suffix – the meaning is the same.

For example, the passive form of the verb 'qevoz', which is 'adqevoz', is translated into English as 'was given **by**'. Beware that it is the 'by' part which is provided by 'ad'. The affix 'ad' should *not* be thought of as 'reversing' the verb and turning 'giving' into 'receiving' etc.

• A book written <u>by</u> Dickens	book advfoz dikenz.
• A book by Dickens	book ad dikenz (book dikenzda).
• Peter was tired (felt fatigued)	Peter boz tigla.
• Peter was tired (fatigued by others)	Peter adtigoz.
• Tom angered Peter	Tom anqoz Peter.
• Peter was angered by Tom	Peter adanqoz tom.
• Peter is angered	Peter adanqez.
• She woke the child	el buvexoz cu.
• The child was awoken	cu adbuvexoz.
Note -The child was awake	cu boz vexla.

Note -An affix acts on all of the following roots of a word. In the example above, (ad-bu-vexoz) then 'ad' will come first because 'bu' changes the semantic meaning of vexoz to a new word (i.e. 'to wake up' instead of 'to be awake') and 'ad' makes the whole new word passive.

In other cases, (Causative verbs, see [Causative Verbs](#) below), for example 'tom kvovuz kv' (Tom will cause-wash' the car) or 'tom kvuz kv advoviz' (Tom will cause/get the car to be washed). In this case, the English language translation for both examples would still be 'Tom will get the car washed'. The first example is more compact and preferred. The second example might be more intuitive for English language speakers.

7.4 Transitive and Intransitive verbs

A number of verbs can be either transitive or intransitive. If no object follows the verb then they are considered intransitive, as in English. i.e. the action referred to happens to the subject of the sentence.

• I walked	me vavkoz
• I walked the dog	me vavkoz kavis
• The dog walked	kavis vavkoz
• the dog was walked	kavis advavkoz
• She fell asleep (Transitional – see 7.5 below)	el busivpoz (bu = to beðome)
• She sat (i.e. she sat down)	el busivpoz
• She sat (i.e. was sitting)	el sivpoz / el sivivpoz / el boz siva

Note - Algilez is very flexible and all three alternatives (el sivpoz / el sivivpoz / el boz siva) are grammatically correct. If the choice is unclear, always use the simplest form.

- She sat the child in the high chair **el busitoz çu in tulçer**

(Note - See also 8.3 'Stative' which explains how to deal with states or conditions instead of actions)

Examples of common verbs which may be either transitive or intransitive (i.e. not always require an object) -

- Sit (down), stand (up), walk **busıtız, bustanıız, Ƴakız**
- run, stop, start **rınıız, sesız, çız**
- fall asleep, sleep **buslıpız, slıpız**
- fall, rise, tire, freeze (become frozen) **fılıız, urçız, tırız, bufrısız**

If a normally intransitive verb needs to be changed to a transitive case then 'da' may be added as a prefix to clarify the meaning.

- Peter was tiring (becoming sleepy) **Ƴıter buslıpıııoz**
- Peter was tiring (fatiguing to others) **Ƴıter dlatıçıoz**
- Peter was tired ((felt fatigued) **Ƴıter tıçoz (boz tıçl)**
- Peter tired (fatigued other people) **Ƴıter dlatıçoz**
- Peter tired (became fatigued) **Ƴıter butıçoz**
- Peter was tired (fatigued by others) **Ƴıter adtıçoz**

Note also -

315c	rotator (thing which rotates)	tııııı
315ca	rotator (that causes other things to rotate)	dlatııııı
	a rotated thing	adtııııı

Where the 'intransitiveness' of the action may be unclear then the affix 'su' (self) may be used as a prefix to the verb. This gives the meaning that the activity happened without action by an external body but that the subject did the action to themselves (i.e. it did not just happen). In some case 'su' might not be appropriate if the cause is unknown -

- I broke a window **ııe brekoz Ƴıd.**
- A window was broken (by someone) **Ƴıd adbrekoz.**
- A window broke (we don't know how) **Ƴıd brekoz.**
- A door was shut (by someone or something) **çır adçutoz.**
- The door shut (it closed itself automatically) **çır çutoz su, (çır suçutoz).**
- A door shut (we don't know how) **çır çutoz.**

7.5 Alternative Passive Forms

The full list of alternative word orders is given in [Section 22](#). Here is a brief list of 6 of the most common variations using a Subject, Transitive Verb, Direct Object and Indirect Object in different word orders. The variations would apply to any sentences using the same format (e.g. 'John drove his car past Mary'. 'John heard a shout from Mary' etc).

1. **John gave a book to Mary** **çon çeroz buk u ııerrı** **22.1**
2. **John gave Mary a book** **çon çeroz u ııerrı, (ıı) buk** **22.2**

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 3. Mary was given a book by John | υ μερι δεροζ βυκ αδ δον | 22.18 |
| 4. A book <i>was given by</i> John to Mary | βυκ αδ δεροζ δον υ μερι | 22.7 |
| 5. A book <i>was given to</i> Mary <i>by</i> John | βυκ αδ δεροζ υ μερι αδ δον | 22.8 |
| 6. Mary <i>was given by</i> John, a book | υ μερι αδ δεροζ δον , βυκ | 22.17 |

The first example (in bold) is preferred.

The second example is a very common (and compact) form in English. The Algilez version just adds 'υ' (or any other appropriate preposition) before 'Mary'. Note that '~~δον δεροζ μερι βυκ~~' would mean 'John gave Mary-Book (to someone)! The word 'βυκ' at the end of the sentence would make sense to an English speaker but not necessarily to anyone else.

Similarly, example 3 is also very common in English. However, since the 'agent' (i.e. the person doing the giving) does not immediately follow the verb and the direct object (i.e. the thing being given) does not immediately precede the verb, we cannot use 'αδδεροζ' and must use 'δεροζ' instead. This may make the sentence seem rather peculiar to English speakers who would automatically be inclined to translate 'was given' by 'αδδεροζ' in every case. The problem, of course, is not with the Algilez but with the English. Until the reader reaches the words 'a book', he doesn't know if a gift was being given to Mary or she was being given away to the gypsies! In English, this form is perfectly acceptable and well used. The Algilez format attempts to let the reader/listener know the meaning of the sentence as it develops. Hence most Algilez sentences can have words removed one by one from the end of the sentence and remain grammatically correct *and still make sense*.

Other examples: -

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. My son is named Ben | φυλ μεν αδ ημεζ δεν |
| 2. My son is named (to be) Ben | φυλ μενλ αδημεζ βιζ δεν |
| 3. My son is named Ben | φυλ μενλ αδηλμβεζ δεν |
| 4. My son is named Ben | φυλ μενλ βεζ ηλμλ δεν |

Example 1 is not permitted since it translates as 'My son is named **by** Ben'. Example 2 is the grammatically correct version. Example 3 is a shortened correct version. Example 4 uses 'ηλμλ' as an adverb to 'βεζ', which is a little unusual but is still clear, compact and probably easier understood by English speakers.

7.6 Transitional Verbs

'Transitional' refers to those actions that are moving from one state to another e.g. to fall asleep, to sit down, which are different to 'being asleep' or 'being sat'. In some cases, the transitional verbs have the prefix 'bu', meaning 'to become', e.g. 'buslupiz' means 'to become asleep', i.e. to fall asleep.

In English there is some ambiguity with the sentence 'He sat by the door' which could mean 'He was sitting by the door' or 'he sat down by the door'.

In Algilez, the ambiguity is avoided.

- He sat by the door (was sitting) ιλ σιτοζ ηιρ δνρ / ιλ βοζ σιτλ ηιρ δνρ
- He sat by the door (sat down) ιλ busιτοζ ηιρ δνρ

Note - The use of the affix 'bu' (to become) means that it can only be applied to a transitional action, even if that action takes some time (such as waking up or falling asleep). Hence you can have 'il wεkoz' (he was awake), 'il buwεkoz' (he woke up) and 'il buwεkioz' (he was awakening / waking up).

For some Stative verbs i.e. those that denote a state instead of an action (although it might not be clear in all cases) then it is possible to use 'biz' with an adjective. E.g. il boz wεka (he was awake).

7.7 Stative verbs

Stative verbs refer to 'being' rather than doing. I.e. 'John is hot' rather than 'John is running' etc. A number of Algilez verbs are stative - stand/be standing (stana), sit/be sitting (sit), sleep/be sleeping (slup). These are different to stand up (bustaniz), sit down (busitiz), fall asleep (buslupiz). Native English speakers may find the 'biz' + adverb form a little more intuitive – il bez stanla (he is standing), instead of il stanεz (he stands).

7.8 Understanding the 'to' and 'ing' forms of English verbs

In English we explain verbs by using 'to' before them e.g. to run, to eat, to be or not to be etc. We also use a 'gerund' or noun form of verbs by adding 'ing' as a suffix – running, eating, being etc. In some cases, the 'to' and 'ing' forms are interchangeable (see 1 & 2 below). However, 'to' is also used to mean 'in order to ...' or 'for the purpose of ...' – 'pn' (see 3, 4 & 5 below). The 'ing' form might be used as an adverb (see 6 & 7 below). Be careful that the English version is correctly understood in order that it can be correctly translated. Examples 11 & 12 show a preposition after the verb and an adverb.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. | I like eating apples. | me lkatiz pomu. |
| 2. | I like to eat apples. | me lkatiz pomu. |
| 3. | Where did they go?
They went to see a film. | K as uli qoz.
uli qoz siz mur. |
| 4. | Why (for what purpose) did they go?
They went to (in order to) see a film. | K pn uli qoz.
uli qoz pn siz mur. |
| 5. | They went running.
(They went for the purpose of running). | uli qoz pn ruzuz. |
| 6. | They went to eat.
(They went in order to eat). | uli qoz pn it. |
| 7. | They went running.
(They departed, running / they left running). | uli qoz ruzuzl.
uli qozruzuz. |
| 8. | They went eating.
(They went, eating as they went) | uli qoz ituzl.
uli qozituz. |
| 9. | They went eating apples.
(They went in order to eat apples). | uli qoz pn ituz pomu. |
| 10. | They went eating apples.
(They were eating apples as they went). | uli qoz ituzl pomu.
uli qozituz pomu. |
| 11. | They went to see. | uli qoz pn siz. |
| 12. | They went to sea. | uli qoz u mer. |
| 13. | They went happily. | uli qoz hlapl. |

7.9 Double & Triple Verb Groups

These double verbs are used as the infinitive or gerund in English. This form of double verbs is very common in Algilez (and very useful & compact).

Where two verbs can be combined, only one tense marker is used. Generally, the tense ending from the first verb is used to replace the infinitive ending in the second verb

E.g. **ME WAFEZ QIZ** (I wish to go) becomes **ME WAFQEZ**

Use 'dλ' or 'λd' (active or passive) if required. They can be in the following form -

I wish to go to Paris (here and now, in the future).	ME WAFEZ QIZ U PARI / ME WAFQEZ U PARI. / ME WAFQUZ U PARI.
I hate going (I hate to go) to school (any time).	ME HUTEZ QIZ U SKUL (ME HUTQEZ U SKUL).
I liked to sit working (to sit to work) (in the past).	ME LAKOZ PARIZ SITA / ME LAKPAROZ SITA / ME LAKSITOZ PARIZ.
I'm going (on my way) to start working.	ME QEZ QIZ PAR (ME QEZ QIPARIZ).
I hated not going.	ME HUTOZ ZAQIZ (not 'HAFIZ') (ME HUTZAQOZ).
He didn't remember finding it.	IL NOOMEMOZ FHOZ OL (IL NOOMEMFHOZ OL).
I do not intend to sell.	ME NOTENEZ OTRIDIZ (ME NOTENOTRIDEZ).
We finished writing the letter.	MI FHOZ VFIZ LET (MI FHOVFOZ LET).
We'll consider staying longer.	MI JEPJUZ STEIZ DUREMA (MI JEPSTEUZ DUREMA).

Note - Where the combination of verbs can make sentences more compact and still be clearly understood, then it is worthwhile. However, just because it *can* be done does not mean that it *has* to be done. In some cases, the result of the combination may result in a long word (particularly if it contains additional affixes such as a negative 'no' or passive 'λd'). Such long words may be difficult to understand, particularly for triple verbs groups! In such cases, retain the individual verbs even if it makes the sentence longer.

Note also:

- Do you like dance? **K JU LKEZ DΛNS.**
- Do you like to dance/dancing? **K JU LKEZ DΛNSIZ.**
- Would you like to dance? **K JU LKDLANSUZ (LKSUZ DΛNSIZ).**
- I like dance. **ME LKEZ DΛNS.**

The 'iz' ending implies the action and the 'ez/uz' ending implies a proposal for action (i.e. more here and now rather than generally). Using neither ending (i.e. 'dλns' alone) implies 'dancing in general', which may include watching dancing.

7.10 Possessive - To Have (Roget 773)

For having or possessing, use 'v' with appropriate tense to make a verb.

- Do you have a bike? **K JU VEZ BIK**
- He had a big house **IL VOZ HVS EMA**

Note: There are a number of words associated with 'v' e.g.

λv	possession by, association with	
	this is the car <u>of</u> Tom (this is Tom's car)	JE BEZ KAR λv tom
	wheel of a car	WIL λv KAR
vλ (suffix)	of, 's	
	the man's gun	qan peivλ
	this is Tom's car	JE BEZ KAR tomvλ
	a car wheel	WIL vora
vλ (preposition)	with, possessing, holding, carrying, having	

bu	to become (passive) He sat (was sitting) in the office. He sat (down) in the office.	il satioz in fis. il busitoz in fis.
da	active form for Intransitive verbs, action done to object by subject, done by Peter was boring (to others). A book by (i.e. written by) Dickens.	Peter dabinroz. buk dikenzda (buk ad dikenz).
dut	duty, obligation, ought to I have to go tomorrow (it is my duty).	me dutquz uzde.
er	erroneous action to use, misuse	ji, erji
ez	present time (tense marker – suffix) I read, I run	me ridez, me ronez
ez	present time (perfect marker – prefix) I have read the book.	me ezrido buk.
qj	beginning He started to go. All begin listening.	il qjqoz. al qluz.
ib	to be able to do something (active characteristic - prefix) to be able to see He was able to swim / he could swim. Can you come tomorrow?	ibsiz il ibsqemoz. K ju ibheqiz uzde.
ib	to be able <i>to be</i> ... -ible, -able (passive characteristic - suffix) The book is readable. The river is swimmable.	buk ridibez. ir bez sqemibla.
ibla	able to be (passive characteristic) (adjective/adverb) a swimmable river She is lovable. The book is readable	ir sqemibla el bez lovibla. buk bez ridibla.
i	continuous form/plural car, two cars I was running.	kar, du kar me roroz.
iz	Infinitive verb (infinitive marker, suffix) run, to run / running	ror, roriz
kv	to cause, make happen (active) You have made me a very happy man.	ju ezkvbuoz me pel em hlap.
le	let, permission, allowing Let him sing. Let's go to my house	lez il soniz. lequz mi u jo mel.
nes	necessity, inevitableness, must I must go tomorrow.	me nesquz uzde.
nd	requirement, need, lack I will need to see him.	me ndsuz il.

	I need to go to the shops. (e.g. I have no food in the house)	Με νοδ εζ υ γορι.
no	negation, no, not, don't (Note -this is different to none, not any)	
	I am not the (that) man.	Με νοβεζ ελ ρειλ.
	I did not speak to you.	Με νοροζ υ γυ.
	Don't do that.	Νοδυζ ελ/εε .
nu	newness, just started to to run, he has just started to run	ριζορ, ιλ νορνεζ
op	contrariety, opposite	
	My old friend is very young.	φρεν ορνελ μεριλ βεζ εμ λγελ.
oz	priority, former time (past tense marker, suffix)	
	I ran, I saw	με ροροζ , με σοζ
	ex-wife (former wife)	οζνορ ελ
pel	compelled to do/be forced to I must go tomorrow (or I'll be shot!)	με αδρ ελ εζ υζε ε. Note that this normally requires an 'ad' in front of it.
pas	possibility We might go tomorrow.	μι ρ ι εζ εζ υζε ε.
ri	repetition I shall go again tomorrow.	Με ρι εζ υζε ε.
rut	had better, ought to, should We ought to pay the money.	μι ρι ε ρ αμ ι ζ κα γ.
ta	Transientness, briefness look, to glance	ριζ, τα ριζ
ub	be about to he was about to finish	ιλ υ β φ ι νο ζ.
un	reverse of lock, unlock	λο κ ιζ, υ ν λο κ ι ζ
uz	Posterity, following time (future tense marker, suffix)	
	I will run, I will see	Με ρορ ο υ ζ, με σο υ ζ
	wife, fiancée	νορ ε λ, υ ζ νορ ε λ
ψγ	desire, wish, want, would like I'd like a kilo of apples please I wish to go tomorrow	γκ, με ψ γ ε ζ α η κι λ ο γ α μ πο μι. Με ψ γ ι ε ζ υ ζε ε .
ψφ	worthiness, worth doing (passive characteristic - suffix)	
	love, loving, loveable (=worth loving)	λο ρ , λο α , ψ φ λο ι α ζ / ψ φ λο ι α
	eat, worth eating	ι τ , ψ φ ι τ ι ζ / ψ φ ι τ α
γλ	dispersal/separation to fall, to fall to pieces	φ ι λ ι ζ , γ λ φ ι λ ι ζ

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English provides a large number of words to indicate a 'requirement' to do something. Unfortunately, the words used often no longer relate to their original meanings due to cultural changes over the years. This may make it more difficult to translate the meaning intended.

As can be seen from the examples below, any of the 'Requirement' phrases may be used with any of the activity examples. Some of the combinations (e.g. 'I must go to the shops' or 'I have to go to the shops' instead of 'I need to go to the shops') indicate a probable exaggeration rather than a precise use of the words (i.e. it is unlikely that anyone is holding a gun to your head or that peoples' lives will depend on it!)

In keeping with the Algilez approach of saying what you mean, the following uses of 'Requirement' words are recommended. Examples are also given in ['Common Verb affixes'](#) above.

Any of the 'Example expressions' can be linked to any of the 'Things to be done'. However, it would be expected that the more serious the issue, the stronger the requirement.

'Requirement'	Example expressions	Things to be done	Αλγίλεζ	Meaning	Roget
to be forced, compelled	You must	} repay the money	(αδ)ρελ	compulsion, force, enforce, shall	940a
Με αδρελυζ υνσιριζ κλζ.					
Very strong, e.g. external pressure, duty etc	I must ... I have to ... I have a duty to	} join my regiment } repay the money	δυτ	duty, obligation, ought to	917a
Με δυτ,ονυζ μιτλαζ μενλ. Με δυτυνσιριζ κλζ.					
The 'right' thing to do, morally or for the best result	I ought to ... I should ... Best if I ...	} phone my mother (to keep her happy)	ρυτ	had better, ought to, should	913a
Με ρυτφονυζ πρελ μενλ.					
Note -past tense use of 'ought' does not require 'az'	I ought to have ... I should have...	} phoned my mother } phoned this morning (She'll be annoyed)	ρυτ	ought to have done, should have done – <i>but didn't</i>	913a
Με ρυτφονοζ πρελ μενλ. Με ρυτφονοζ εζμνη.					
A necessity	I must...	} go to the pharmacy } have the money (I'll starve without it)	νες	necessity, inevitableness, must	596a
Με νεςκυζ υ μεδγορ. Με νεςρυζ κλζ.					
To fulfil a need, a lack of something	I need to ...	} go to the shops (I have no milk)	νιδ	requirement, need, lack	627a
Με νιδκυζ υ γορι.					

7.14 Wishes and intentions – Wish, want, intend to, etc

A similar situation exists with regard to words relating to wish or intention -

'Wish/Intention'	Example expressions	Things to be done	Αλγίλεζ	Meaning	Roget
A personal wish or desire Note - Here the word 'wish' is used in the sense of 'would like' or 'want', not for a hypothetical wish as in 'I wish it was Friday', in which case use αζψιζ – see last example	I want to ...	} eat chocolate } have a cigarette	ψιζ	desire, wish, want, would like	859a
Με ψιριτεζ οοκ. Με ψιρσεκεζ.					
A decision or resolve	I will ...	} give up smoking	ωολ	will, decision, shall, plan, intention	595a
Με ωολσεσυζ τοβιζ.					
An intention	I shall	} go to the park	(υζ)	future tense	124a

Με ρυθ υ ρικ.				
An <i>ability</i> in others	She ought	} to understand } to be able to do that	Αδρισ	to reason, deduct, conclude (don't use 'ριτ' in this case)
913a				
Ελ Αδρισσενεζ. Ελ Αδρισιβδιζ ϕλ / Ελ Αδρισεζ ιβδιζ ϕεεφ.				
A hypothetical wish	I wish ...	} it was Friday } that I was rich	Αζωιγ	wishing for things that never were or could not be
913a				
Με Αζωιγλζ δε βεζ Δεφρε. Με Αζωιγεζ ϕλ με βεζ ριϕλ.				

7.15 Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are particularly common in English. In their simplest form they can be verbs and adverbs of movement expressing a literal meaning (e.g. go up, sit down). In other forms they can be idiosyncratic phrases that bear little relation to the literal meaning of the words used (e.g. let down = disappoint/betray). In addition, a phrasal verb may be used to express a complex meaning that otherwise would require a much longer phrase or sentence (e.g. see out/show out = take a departing visitor to the front door).

Algilez normally uses a two-part compound word to replace English phrasal verbs where required. As in English, the simplest forms are literal (e.g. go up / rise = **υρϕιζ**). For the more complex phrases, the Algilez version uses more appropriate root words but with the same meaning as the English phrase (e.g. see out/show out = **ολιδ** – literally 'lead/guide away').

Examples: from 10.2 -Travel & Movement

go forwards	φασϕιζ	to go	ϕιζ
go backwards, reverse	βακϕιζ	to go to, towards	υϕιζ / ϕιζ υ
go to the front/back	ϕιζ υφρον/ υριρ	to go from, away	οϕιζ / ϕιζ ο
travel in front/back	φρονϕιζ/ ριρϕιζ	to go back, return	υνϕιζ
go up/ascend	υρϕιζ	to come	ηϕιζ
go down/descend	δυνϕιζ	to come to	ηϕιζ υ
arrive	εβυιζ	to come from	ηϕιζ ο
go away, depart	οϕιζ	to come back	ηϕ υνϕιζ
go in	ιηϕιζ	away	οδιρ
inwards/outwards	ιηδιρ/οσδιρ	towards	υδιρ

7.16 Causative Verbs

Causative verbs are when the subject of the sentence causes (or allows) the object of the sentence to do something or to happen. They are similar to passive verbs, since someone else will carry out the action that is going to be caused.

- a) The doorman **let** John enter the nightclub. **Ουριρ *λεοζ* τον ιηϕιζ νιτκλυβ.**
- b) Tom **will get** his brother to wash the car. **Τομ *κρυζ* σιβιλ ιλι υωιζ καρ.**
- c) Tom **will get** the car washed by his brother. **Τομ *κρυζ* καρ αδυωιζ σιβιλ ιλι.**
- d) Tom **will get** the car washed by his brother. **Τομ *κρυωιζ* καρ αδ σιβιλ ιλι.**

The causative verb (**bold italic** above) can be in any tense. In a) & b) the direct object of the sentence (John, his brother) then carries out the action. In c) & d) the use of 'αδ' allows the direct and indirect objects to be swapped. This can also be used to say that you 'had something done'.

- I **had** my chimneys swept
(I **caused** sweeping (of) my chimneys)
- I **had** my hair cut

με κινος σμυκριμι μενλ
λδβροσιζ.
 με κινβροσοζ σμυκριμι μενλ.
 με κικυτοζ her μενλ.

In some cases, particularly when the object is passive, it may be simpler to use a double verb (as in [7.5](#) above)

- Tom **will get** the car washed by tomorrow
(Tom will cause-to-be washed the car, by tomorrow)
- I **must get** my hair cut

τομ κινψορουζ κιν εινλ υζδε.

με νεσκικυτουζ hedher μενλ.

However, don't end up with a compound verb that might be too long. It may be preferable to split the verb into two.

με νεσκινυζ κυτιζ hedher μενλ. or
 με νεσκινυζ hedher μενλ λδκυτιζ.

7.17 Aspect

(The idea for this section comes from the Journal of Planned Languages, 1996 by Richard Harrison)

Aspect represents the manner or way in which an action is done (compared with tense, which shows *when* an action is done). Normally in Algilez, the 'aspect' part of the word is affixed to the main verb. This then becomes a compound word which is 'verbalised' by adding a normal tense ending. Where the aspect affix is itself a compound word, the resulting verb is sometimes rather long and inelegant. In this case it is better to then modify the verb with an 'aspectual' adverb.

For example, the word 'ub' means 'to be about to ...', hence:

- I am running με ρουεζ (με ρουεζ).
- I am about to run με υβρουεζ.

'duret' means a short period of time

- We talked μι ποζ.
- We talked briefly μι duretποζ (μι ποζ duretλ).

7.18 Affixes related to Aspect -

Almost - For an action that is done 'almost' in intensity or degree to burn, to smoulder

υμετ, υμιγ
 βινουζ, υμετβινουζ (υμιγβινουζ)

Alternation - For an action that is done alternately one way and then another he painted alternate colours

ριφγ
 λλ ριφγρτοζ κολι.

Attenuative - For an action that is done in a small or minor way The water trickled.

οτ or ετ
 ψντ floετοζ.

Becoming (transitory) - For an action that is transitory from another condition to the new one

βυ

The child was waking. He stood up.
 (The child was awake. He stood/ was standing.)

δυ βυψεκιοζ. λλ βυστανοζ.
 δυ βοζ ψεκλ / δυ ψεκιοζ.
 λλ στανοζ/στανιοζ.

Cessative - This relates to the ending of a situation

σες

He gave up his chair to the lady.

λλ σεσροζ φερ ιλνλ υ ρεελ

He is losing his strength.

λλ σεσριοεζ γεν ιλνλ

Completive - For an action that indicates total completion of an activity

φιν

Eat up all of your cabbage.

φίνιτυζ brasik γυρλ.

Conditional Hypothetical– For actions which are/were not possible, not done or are just hypothetical. This marker is deliberately formed to be similar the tense markers.

ΛΖ

If I were rich, I would live abroad.

if με λζβιζ ριφλ με λζγιζ bosnλγ.

if infinitive tenses are used, the marker can replace the infinitive marker

if με βλζ ριφλ με γλζ bosnλγ.

Delimitative - For a situation which only lasts a brief period

duret

We talked briefly.

μι duretpoz (μι poz duretλ).

Devolutive - For an action that is done decreasingly in intensity or degree

τυ

The car decreased in speed.

Κιρ τυρελοζ.

Evolutive - For an action that is done increasingly in intensity or degree

μυ

The sound increased in volume.

Son μυλυδοζ.

Experiential - For something which is experienced

πιρ

Have you ever eaten horse meat?

Κ γυ πιριτοζ φλεξ εκψισλ.

Frequentative - For an action that is done frequently

ομφε

He jumped frequently.

λλ ομφελποζ (λλ λποζ ομφελ).

Generic - For an action or state that is generic

ι (ιζ)

Bears like honey.

Υρσιςι λικιζ ηυη.

Habitual – Accustomed to do, usually done

λκ

I used to get up each morning at 7am.

Με ακυηβοδοζ ιφ μνυ ε σερ υρ.

Habitual – Accustomed to do, usually done

ι(ζ)

The Sphinx stands by the Nile (permanently).

Sφινκς βιζ ουρ Νιυλ

Mr Smith is standing by the Nile (temporarily).

λλρε Σμιθ σταηεζ ουρ Νιυλ.

I got up mornings at 7am.

Με υηβοδοζ μνυ ε σερ υρ.

Inceptive – Beginning of a situation or event

εγ

to have, to begin to have (to acquire)

νιζ, εγνιζ (τιζ)

to know, to begin to know (to learn)

νωζ, εγνωζ (λη)

Inchoative - This relates to the beginning of a state, becoming

βυ

I'd like the apples that are turning red (the 'reddening' apples)

Με ψιγεζ πομι βυρεδλ.

Incompletive – For an action that is only partially completed

λτ

He ate some of his cabbage.

λλ λτιτοζ brasik λλυλ.

Intensive - For an action that is done in an 'intensive' or 'extreme' way

εμ ορ ομ

The water gushed.

Ψυτ φλοεμοζ.

Intentional - For an action that is done intentionally

δλ

He deliberately trod on the bee.

λλ δλτρεδοζ οη λρις.

Irregularative - For an action that is done irregularly

οργεε

He jumped irregularly.

λλ οργεελποζ (λλ λποζ οργεελ).

Iterative - For an action that is done repeatedly

γιομ

He jumped repeatedly.

λλ ριομιποζ (λλ λποζ ριομιλ).

Midative – For an action that is in the middle of being done

μιδ

I am in the middle of having a bath (of bathing).

Με μιδβριεζ.

Moderative - For an action that is done in the 'normal' way

The water flowed.

normal verb

Ψντ flooz.

Non-completive - For an action that is not completed

He didn't finish eating his cabbage.

nofin

ἰλ nofinotoz brasik ilil.

Pausative - To indicate a temporary cessation of an action

I paused eating lunch.

lil

με lilotoz demil.

Perdurative - For a situation that lasts longer than expected

We talked for ages.

duram

μι durampoz (μι poz duram).

oz-, ez-, uz-

Ozde, don ridoz buk.

Ozir, don ruzidoz buk.

Ezde, don ezridoz buk.

Uzmon, don riduz buk difl.

Uzir, don ruziduz buk difl.

Perfect (Retrospective)

1. Yesterday, John read a book.

2. Yesterday evening, John had read the book.

3. Today, John has read the book.

4. Tomorrow morning, John will read another book.

5. Tomorrow evening, John will have read the other book.

Note: Verb endings refer to when the action takes place (past, present, future). Verb prefixes are relative to that time. Hence the prefixes 'rv' (before/previously) and 'ru' (after) can be thought of moving the event forwards or backwards from the time referred to. Similarly, 'ez' (now, presently), when used as a prefix, means that the event (even if it is in the past or future) also is connected with the present time.

In example 5, the reading will take place sometime in the future (tomorrow morning) but at the time referred to (tomorrow evening, hence suffix 'uz'), the reading will have previously been done, hence prefix 'rv'.

(Perfect/Retrospective, strictly speaking, refers to something that was completed in the past. Here we have included similar 'relative time' prefixes under the same heading for simplicity, including things that will have been completed at some time in the future etc.). **See also Section 9, Tenses.**

Prospective – to be about to do something

I ran, (I was running).

I was about to run.

ub

με ruroz (με ruroz).

με uburoz.

Protrative - For a situation that lasts an excessively long time

The speech went on forever! (excessively)

durmom

ροem durmomoz (duroz mom).

tal

ἰλ britoz lam.

ἰλ talbritoz lam.

Punctual (Instantaneousness) – for transientness, briefness

He shone the light.

He flashed the light.

rez

ἰλ rezluroz (ἰλ luroz rezl).

Regulative - For an action that is done regularly

He jumped regularly.

rus

με rusotioz demil.

Resumptive – for the resumption of previously paused activity

I resumed eating lunch.

Semelfactive - For an action that is normally repetitive but done only once

The bird flapped its wings once.

anh

λris anhwuroz weni olil.

Sequential - For an action that is done sequentially

He jumped from one stone to another.

ruj

ἰλ rujluroz stoni.

Simulfactive - For a normally time-consuming action that is done all at once

teat

The magic carpet instantly carried him to Baghdad.

Κιρ μεγλ τελτικοζ ιλ υ
 βαζηραδ.
 βιζ ... λ

Stative – (See 7.7 and 8.5) Relating to the state or condition of a person or thing. Stative is not part of Aspect but it is included here in order to compare it with the other Aspect affixes

Stative conditions can be expressed by the verb 'to be' and an adverb:

She was tall. He is unwell

ελ βοζ τυεμλ. ιλ βεζ σικλ.
 ...βεζ

Stative can also be expressed by a compound verb which incorporates 'to be' -

It is hot.

ηιτεμβεζ.

She is beautiful. He will be tall. He was unwell

ελ βελβεζ. ιλ τυλεμβυζ. ιλ σικβοζ.

Superfective - For a situation which continues beyond its natural ending point

μομεζ

He continued growing (he grew and grew).

ιλ μομεζγροοζ.
 (ιλ γροοζ μομεζλ).

Unintentional - For an action that is done unintentionally

ορδλ / ορτεν

He accidentally trod on the bee.

ιλ ορδλτρεδοζ ον λρις.

7.19 The verb 'to be/exist' (βιζ, βοζ, βεζ, βυζ)

The verb 'to be/exist/is' (βιζ, βοζ, βεζ, βυζ) is the text equivalent of 'equals ='. This is the only case where the subject and object of a sentence can be swapped without any change of meaning, e.g.

- He is my son = my son is him ιλ βεζ φυιλ μενλ = φυιλ μενλ βεζ ιλ

This is clearly quite different to other verbs where such a change results in a completely different meaning, e.g.

- I saw the dog ≠ the dog saw me με σοζ κλης ≠ κλης σοζ με

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8. Adverbs

8.1 Formation of adverbs

Adverbs are those words which modify a verb by giving additional information about the manner, place, time, frequency etc in which the action was done.

Normal adverbs - Similar to adjectives, these adverbs are formed by adding suffix 'א' to the descriptive word following the verb they are describing.

Sentence adverbs - Algilez allows some flexibility in the position of adverbs for emphasis or 'poetical' reasons. Similar to English, some adverbs can be moved to the beginning of the sentence – see below.

Modifier (Degree) - These are words which modify adverbs, they are not considered adverbs themselves. E.g. In the sentence 'He ran very fast', then 'ran' is the verb, 'fast' is the adverb (which describes how he ran) and 'very' is the modifier which gives more information about the adverb.

8.2 Manner, place, time, frequency (some of these may also be treated as prepositions. See Section 11)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • She acted <i>bravely</i> . | על דוד <i>ברוא</i> . |
| • He ran <i>fast</i> . | אל סחורז <i>רעלעמא</i> . |
| • They swam <i>well</i> . | אל שפעסוז <i>געדא</i> . |
| • She climbed <i>above</i> the window. | על קלמסז <i>באוי</i> פאד. |
| • He ran <i>behind</i> the table. | אל סחורז <i>וויז</i> טאב. |
| • They swam <i>below</i> the boat. | אל שפעסוז <i>ונדא</i> בוד. |
| • She travels <i>frequently</i> . | על קויז <i>סמפעל</i> . |
| • He goes swimming <i>rarely</i> . | אל שפעסוז <i>ספעל</i> . |
| • They play football <i>occasionally</i> . | אל פוטבאליז <i>ספעל</i> . |

8.3 Sentence adverbs

Algilez allows some flexibility in the position of adverbs for reasons of emphasis or other poetical/literary reasons. Adverbs can be placed either in the normal position, following the verb or at the *beginning* of the sentence, *provided that the verb modified is first within the sentence*. As usual, so long as the context is clear and there is no ambiguity, this is fine. (Placing the adverb in any other position might cause it to be mistaken for an adjective). Note that in the examples below, the adverbs in English come in a variety of positions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • He <i>luckily</i> found his keys. | אל פחורז <i>געדעוואל</i> לוקאז אלז. |
| • * <i>Luckily</i> , he found his keys. | <i>געדעוואל</i> , אל פחורז לוקאז אלז. |
| • (Luckily, Lucky Jim found his lucky keys). | (<i>געדעוואל</i> , <i>ויז געדעוואל</i> פחורז לוקאז <i>געדעוואל</i> אלז). |
| • They play football <i>occasionally</i> . | אל פוטבאליז <i>ספעל</i> . |
| • * <i>Occasionally</i> they play football. | <i>ספעל</i> אל פוטבאליז. |
| • I <i>suddenly</i> saw something strange. | <i>מאס</i> סוז <i>אדרס</i> זען עפעל. |
| • * <i>Suddenly</i> I saw something strange. | <i>אדרס</i> , מאס סוז זען עפעל. |

8.4 Degree

Degree words modify adjectives or other adverbs. They normally precede them and do not require the 'א' suffix.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • He ran <i>very</i> fast. | אל סחורז <i>עמ</i> רעלעמא. |
| • She was <i>almost</i> ready. | על סוז <i>אלטו</i> רעפא. |

8.5 Stative – This refers to the state or condition of a person or thing

In English, Stative verbs can refer to emotions (he liked, she worried) mental perception (they looked worried, the flower smelt nice) or relationships etc, not always to physical actions. In Algilez these verbs (to like, to look etc) are treated the same as ‘action’ verbs, with whatever tense endings are appropriate.

Also, ‘Stative’ information can relate to the static or passive state or condition of a person or thing. Generally, this is best expressed by the verb ‘to be’ (**βιζ**) followed by an adverb (instead of using a verb, which would imply action of some kind) e.g. -

- He was tall. ιλ βοζ τυλεμλ.
- She is hot. ελ βεζ ηιτεμλ.
- The child is loving. φυ βεζ λοριζλ.
- The child is loveable. φυ βεζ λοριβλ.
- (The child loves. The child is loved.) (φυ λορεζ. φυ αδλορεζ.)
- The horse is rideable. εκψις βεζ τρολιβλ.
- They were sat (i.e. they were sitting). υλι βοζ σιτλ.
- They sat down (became seated). (υλι busιtoz).

The verb form always implies action. The Stative form, using an adverb, always implies a state or condition.

In English, some states or conditions are clearly inactive - e.g. to be hot, tall, young etc.

In Algilez some situations can use both forms. The verbal form is usually more compact - e.g.

- He was sitting in the room ιλ βοζ σιτιζλ ιν ρυμ.
(He sat in the room) ιλ σιτιοζ ιν ρυμ.
- She is thinking of her boyfriend ελ βεζ φντιζλ αβ φρενιλ ελιλ.
(She thinks of her boyfriend) ελ φντιεζ αβ φρενιλ ελιλ.

8.6 Multiple adverbs and adverbial phrases

In complex sentences there may be a lot of information contained in adverbial and adjectival phrases e.g.:

Yesterday morning, he arrived at the town hall, very suddenly, with his friends, dressed in black, in a taxi.

The only ambiguity in the above sentence concerns the adjectival phrase ‘dressed in black’ since we don’t know if applies to him, his friends or to all of them. Assuming it was just his friends dressed in black, the Algilez translation would be:

- 1. Yesterday morning, Οζδε μιν,
- 2. he arrived very suddenly, ιλ εβυοζ εμσριδλ,
- 3. at the town hall, ε ριλις,
- 4. with his friends, dressed in black ρεκ φρενι βλακφερα ιλιλ,
- 5. in a taxi αγ (γιζ) κλβ.

(If it was him wearing black, Phrase 2 would be ‘ιλ βλακφερα εβυοζ εμσριδλ’.

‘Very suddenly’ is the only phrase that needs to be moved, in order to follow the verb ‘arrived’. All of the other phrases could be arranged in any order. However, following the normal Algilez practice of giving information in a logical order, with the most important given first, the following order is recommended -

- subject and verb ιλ εβυοζ εμσριδλ Phrase 2 – he arrived very suddenly
- when οζδε μιν Phrase 1 – yesterday morning
- where ε ριλις Phrase 3 – at the town hall
- how αγ (γιζ) κλβ Phrase 5 – in a taxi

- additional information ῥεκ φρενι βλακφερλ ιλιλ Phrase 4 – with his friends, dressed in black

Hence the Algilez version contains the same information, but reordered (and in fewer words, 13 instead of 19) -

ιλ εβυοζ εμσρδλ, οζδε μνν, ε ιλιφισ, λγ κλβ, ῥεκ φρενι βλακφερλ ιλιλ.

Yesterday morning, he arrived at the town hall, very suddenly, with his friends, dressed in black, in a taxi.

8.7 Passive case for adverbs

It is possible for adverbs to be changed to the passive case in exactly the same way as verbs by putting 'ad' as a prefix. However the conventional passive form of the verb gives the same meaning and is usually more compact:

- He was pleasing to talk to. ϑιζ υ ιλ βοζ ρλεσλ.
- He was pleased with the results. ιλ βοζ λδρλεσλ λβ γκι.
- He was pleased with the results. ιλ λδρλεσοζ γκι.

8.8 Adverbial participles

This form is common in English and a similar form can be used in Algilez:

- *Wanting to see him*, I waited at the door
(I, wanting to see him, waited at the door) με, ψιφσιζ ιλ, ψατοζ βεσ δνρ.
- *Walking quickly*, he arrived on time
(He, walking quickly, arrived on time) ιλ, ψγκιζ ρελεμλ, εβυοζ ετελ.

The main difference is that Algilez still puts the subject first. Although the format is unconventional (with an infinitive form following the subject, but before the main verb), this is acceptable provided there is no ambiguity.

An alternative is to re-word the sentence to make it more conventional e.g.:

- *Wanting to see him*, I waited at the door
(**Because** I wanted to see him, I waited at the door) ϑε με ψιφσιζ ιλ, με ψατοζ βεσ δνρ.
- *Walking quickly*, he arrived on time
(**Because** he walked quickly, he arrived on time) ϑε ιλ ψγκοζ ρελεμλ, ιλ εβυοζ ετελ.

This form is not so compact but may be clearer in some cases.

8.9 Negating adverbs

- It's working but **not** properly. οι δλνεζ κψλ νορρορλ.
- It doesn't work properly. οι νοδλνεζ προρλ.

Note -In the first example, the adverb 'προρλ' is separated from the verb 'δλνεζ' by 'κψλ νο...'.
οι δλνεζ κψλ νορρορλ.

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Hence:

מז סחורזר means that, in the past, something was intended to happen later (I was going to run).

מז רחורזר means that, in the past, something had been done already (I had run).

מז סחורזרז means that, in the future, there is an intention to do something later (I will be going to run).

מז רחורזרז means that, in the future, something will have been done previously (I will have run).

Also 'תח' (intended) can be used to indicate an intention to do something in the past present or future.

e.g. מז תחורזרז; מז תחורזרז; מז תחורזרז. This enables a range of different meanings to be expressed.

9.4 Note also that the basic meanings of 'o', 'e' 'u' & 'i' remain the same e.g.:

o-	Always means 'from/away from/out of' a place, person or time.	Previous time/the past
e-	Means 'at' the place/ location or time.	Present time
u-	Always means 'to/towards/into' a place, person or time.	Following time/future
i-	For nouns means plurality and for verbs, continuation of the action	Continuous

9.5 Past Tenses - Simple, Completed, Intended & Continuous

-oz	Past Simple (Perfective) I was. I ran.	מז בז, מז סחורז.
-ioz	Past Simple Continuous (Imperfective) I was running.	מז סחורזז.
רו***oz	Past Perfect (Algilez – Past Completed) It had been. You had run	ול סחורזז. ול סחורזז.
רו***ioz	Past Perfect Continuous (Algilez – Past Completed Continuous) They had been running.	ול סחורזזז.
רו***oz	Past Intentional. Note 'תח' (intention) can also be used as a prefix He was going to run.	ול סחורזרז. ול תחורזרז.
רו***ioz	Past Intentional Continuous We were going to be running	ומ סחורזרזז. ומ תחורזרזז.

9.6 Present Tenses - Simple & Continuous

-ez	Present Simple I am. I like oranges. It rains. it is raining.	מז בז. מז סחורז. זר חורז. זר חורזז.
-----	---------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

The 'it' referred to above is 'the weather'. I.e. 'The weather is raining'.

-iez	Present Simple Continuous I am waiting (I wait). Are you coming? He is being educated.	מז זרז, מז זרז. ק זר חורז (ק זר חורז). ול אדורז זרז / ול אדורזז.
------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------

English language speakers usually use the present continuous tense (I am watching television) instead of the present simple tense (I watch television). For present tense use, both forms are grammatically correct but in Algilez the simple form (which is common in other languages) is preferred. The present continuous form is usually not required unless the continuity of the action needs to be made clear. See also Section 9.10 below

ez***oz	Present Perfect – Algilez Present Completed (a past action that still has present implications)
---------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

My parents have arrived. **רורו מוואן עזעבטוז.**
 I have run. **מע עזררוז.**

This form can also be used for emphasis e.g. 'I have finished' – 'מע עזפוז'. (A form that uses 'עז***עז' would not make much sense - unless you need to shout at someone? – **מע עזרעז טען!**)

Note however, that the English language use of Present Perfect Progressive (Algilez Past & Present Ongoing) can often be expressed without ambiguity by use of the Present Simple and the appropriate preposition e.g.

It has been raining since Monday. **וער עזרמוז ער דעמאן.**
וער רינעז ער דעמאן.

9.7 Future Tenses - Simple, Completed, Intended & Continuous

- וז** Future Simple
 I will be. I will run. **מע בעז. מע רערן.**
 I will become famous. **מע בעזז פאמא.**
- וואז** Future Simple Continuous
 They will be running. **אלו רערן.**
- עז***עז** Present Intentional (used when you wish to emphasise that something due in the future is already planned and agreed now).
 What are you doing this evening? **ק עפ ני עזדעז עזו.**
 I'm having dinner with Jill and John. **מע עזוואמועז רעק איל פא דאן.**
- רע***עז** Future Perfect (Algilez Future Completed)
 The door will have been closed. **דור רעלדעטעז.**
 he will have been educated. **אל רעלדעז טעמא / אל רעלדעטעמז.**
- רע***עזו** Future Perfect Continuous (Algilez Future Completed Continuous)
 They will have been running. **אלו רערן.**
- רע***עז** Future Intentional. Note 'ען' (intention) can also be used as a prefix
 They will be going to be. **ען רעבעז. ען רענעז.**
 he will be going to run. **אל רערן. אל רענעז.**
- רע***עזו** Future Intentional Continuous
 They will be going to be running. **אלו רערן. אלו רענעז.**

9.8 Implications of using different nouns and pronouns with the future tense

If you were to say 'I will shut the window' (**מע רעטעז פויד**), it implies your intention to do something.

If you said 'She/You will shut the window' (**על/על רעטעז פויד**), then this is more of an indication or prediction of what will happen in the future (i.e. what someone else will do).

If you said just 'Shut the window' (**רעטעז פויד**) then this is an imperative (i.e. a command or order) to the person that you are speaking to.

9.9 See also Time Prepositions in Section 11 for further examples

9.10 Use of continuous/ongoing tenses, 'Interrupted Action'.

In English, the past and future continuous is generally used to talk about what happened or will happen during an ongoing action e.g. 'I was going to school when I saw the car.' etc. and Algilez uses the same form. The present continuous is often used in English instead of the simple present, Algilez generally uses the simple present (in common with many other languages).

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10. Conditional & Hypothetical

10.1 General use of conditional and hypothetical

In Algilez, if the action is possible and realistic then normal tenses are used with 'If ...' (*Algilez, Conditional Possible*). E.g. if this happens, then that will happen. In English, other words might be used instead of 'if' e.g. if only, provided that, providing, unless, etc.

For actions which are not or were not possible, not done or are just hypothetical then the conditional marker '**ΛΖ**' is used. (*Algilez, Conditional Hypothetical*). This marker can be used to replace a normal tense marker, as a suffix at the end of the verb. Alternatively, it can be used in the same way the Perfect Tense markers, preceding the verb. This enables ordinary tenses to be used and thus put the event into the past, present or future.

Generally, where the expression 'would' is used in English (in the sense '*I would have done this*' or '*I would do that*') then '**ΛΖ**' is used in Algilez.

Some statements which might be a little ambiguous in English must therefore become either *Algilez Conditional Possible* or *Algilez Conditional Hypothetical*, depending on how realistic they are!

10.2 Algilez Condition Possible

Things that are realistic or possible.

Covering statements of Cause & Effect, Action & Result and General Truths (English - Zero Conditional), generally present/infinitive tenses

If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils. **If γυ ηιτιζ ψντ υ σεν τεματ σελς, ολ βιλιζ.** (Conditional Possible)

Statements of real possibility (English - First Conditional)

If it rains tomorrow, I won't go. **If ψερ ρινυζ υζε, με νοκυζ.** (Conditional Possible)

If he caught the 9am train, he'll be there by now. **If ιλ τρινοζ ε 9 υρ, ιλ βεζ ιλ εζε.** (Conditional Possible)

Future/Infinitive Conditional – These tend to be unlikely events (English - Second Conditional) but may still be possible.

If I become rich, I will live abroad (Future) **If με βυζ ριφλ με γυζ οσηιγλ** (Conditional Possible)

10.3 Algilez Condition hypothetical

Events etc that are impossible or never happened. Sometimes using 'I wish that ...'. Where the wish occurs in the past, present or future and this needs to be emphasised, then '**ΛΖ**' is used as a prefix. Otherwise, if it is a 'general wish', then '**ΛΖ**' can be substituted for the tense marker.

Past tense - Talking about actions in the past that might have happened but didn't

If it had rained (*but it did not rain*) **If ψερ λζρινοζ με λζνογοζ.** (Algilez, Conditional Hypothetical).

I would not have gone (*but I did go*). In this case, both parts of the sentence are hypothetical.

I would not have gone (*but I did go*) if I had known (*but I did not know*) that she was going to be there. **Με λζνογοζ ιφ με λζνοζ φλ ελ ιρβοζ ιλ.** (Algilez, Conditional Hypothetical). In this case the last part of the sentence is actual, not hypothetical, hence normal tenses are used

Present tense (If things were different, then). Use 'az' as prefix or it can be substituted instead of 'ez' or 'iz'

If I were you, I would not go. **If me azbez ju, me aznocuz.** (Algilez, Conditional Hypothetical).

If me baz ju, me nocaz.

I wish it was Friday

Me azwizez de bez defre. / Me wizez ol bez defre.

Note - want, desire, wish for/that, like, prefer = wizez, wish (hypothetical want) = azwizez

Future tense - Talking about hypothetical actions in the future

If I were to become King, I would stop it raining **If me azbuuz ruul, me azsesuz ol rizez.** (Algilez, Conditional Hypothetical). [The 'it' referred to is the weather]

If I were King, I would stop it raining **If me buaz ruul, me sesaz ol rizez.** (Algilez, Conditional Hypothetical). [The 'it' referred to is the weather]

If I became rich, I would stop it raining. **If me buuz rila, me azsesuz ol rizez.** (Conditional Hypothetical).
Here the first part of the sentence is realistic and the second part hypothetical.

Infinitive tense – general wishes about highly unlikely or impossible situations

If I were rich, I would live abroad. **If me azbizez rila me azizez bosnala.** (Conditional Hypothetical).

This one is probably highly unlikely. The only difference between this example and the similar one in the Conditional Possible table above is how realistic the speaker considers the statement to be and hence whether to use 'az' or not.

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ϕε	that, on that [see also 'je'] I did not see that book.	με νοσοζ ϕε βυκ.
δλ	(done by – adjectival suffix alternative to 'ad') A book by Dickens.	βυκ δικενζδλ / βυκ λδ δικενζ. (Pr)
ε	at [see also 'o' & 'u'] he will come at three o'clock. I was at school yesterday.	ιλ ηεζμζ ε τρι υρ (λγφλν υρ). (Pr) με βοζ ε σκυλ οζδε. (Pr)
ϕιν	against He pushed against the door.	ιλ ρυζοζ ϕιν δνρ. (Pr) (ιλ ϕιηρυζοζ δνρ.)
ϕιηρε	in spite of, despite. See also 'kϕλ' (but) [Opp -ρε] She continued despite being cold.	ελ τιοζ ϕιηρε биз kodλ. (Pr)
ιφ	if, if only, provided that [Opp -οριφ] conditional If it rains, I won't go. I will go provided that it doesn't rain.	ιφ ψερ ριηυζ με νοζμζ. με ζμζ ιφ ψερ νοριηυζ.
je	of, quantity of Two of those. A glass of beer, mouthful of water	δυ je ϕει. ζις je бир, μοφ je ψντ
kom	compared with, than, as, same as A car is not as big as a bus. I love you more than John. (more than I love John) I love you more than John. (more than John loves you)	κιρ νοβεζ λμςιζεμ kom βυς. (Pr) με λορεζ ju mukom δον. (Pr) με λοριμυεζ ju kom δον. (Pr)
kϕλ	but, however, though (see also 'ϕιηρε') [Opp -ρε] She likes animals but not cats.	ελ ικεζ ηιμι kϕλ νο φιλιςι. (Pr)
no ... ψυνο	neither nor – generally used as a verb affix (see also 'ρν ... ρν') It will neither rain nor snow.	οι νοριηυζ ψυνοσηουζ.
ο-	from, off to arrive from Germany to fall off the table the money stolen from him	εβυζ ο δοιϕλαντ (Pr) φνιζ ο τλβ (Pr) κλγ στολοζ ο ιλ (Pr)
οριφ	unless [Opp -ιφ] conditional I will go unless it rains.	με ζμζ οριφ ολ ριηυζ.
ρν	for the purpose of, for, in order to, to (do something), intended for, objective I haven't time to eat I'm going to the shop to buy meat.	με νορεζ τε ρν ιτιζ. (Pr) με ζμζ υ γορ ρν υτριδιζ φλερ. (Pr)
ρε	reason why, because, owing to, for She stopped because she was cold.	[Opp -ζλιρε or κϕλ] ελ σεσοζ ρε ελ βοζ kodλ. (Pr)
ρν	or If it rains or snows, I won't go.	ιφ ψερ ριηυζ ρν σηουζ με νοζμζ.
ρναν ... ρν	either or (see also 'no ... no')	

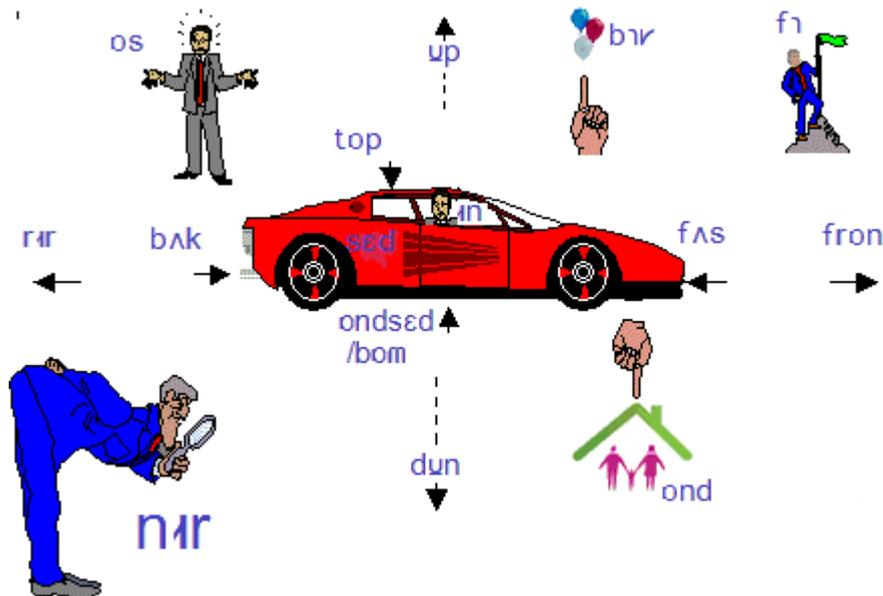
	It will either rain or snow.	ΨΕΡ ΡΥΛΗΝ ΡΗΝΥΖ ΡΥ ΣΝΟΥΖ.
σνβ	substitution, instead of	
	He went to London instead of Paris.	ΗΛ ΓΟΖ υ London σνβ ΠΛΗ. (Pr)
	Instead of walking, he ran.	Σνβ ΨΑΚΟΖ, ΗΛ ΡΗΝΟΖ. (Pr)
υ	to, towards, for (direction, place, time, person, thing etc)	
	to travel from London to Paris	ΓΟΙΖ ο London υ ΠΛΗ (Pr)
ρεκ	with, accompanied by	
	She arrived with two friends.	ΕΛ ΕΒΥΟΖ ρεκ δυ φρενι. (Pr)
ψυ	besides, as well as, too, additionally	
	He visited me besides visiting you.	ΗΛ ΡΙΣΟΖ ΜΕ ψυ ΡΙΣΟΖ γυ. (Pr)
	Mary too, will see John tomorrow	ΜΕΡΡΗ ΨΥΛ ΣΥΖ ΔΟΝ ΥΖΔΕ.
ζαμυα	only, singular, alone, (not more than)	
	I eat only eggs on Sunday mornings.	ΜΕ ΙΤΕΖ ΕΓΓΙ ΖΑΜΥΑ Δεδνμι μνηα.
ζαρελ	whatever, whoever, regardless of [Opp -ρελ] conditional	
	I shall go whatever the weather is (will be)	ΜΕ ΓΥΖ ΖΑΡΕΛ ΨΕΡΥΖ.
	Let him wait, whoever he is	ΚΥΖ ΗΛ ΨΑΤΙΖ, ΖΑΡΕΛ ΗΛ ΒΕΖ.

11.2 **Place.** Those words with (Pr) can also be used directly as prepositions.

above	βρυ (Pr)	(at) the front of	φλς (Pr)	perimeter	ριμ (Pr)
across	ρος (Pr)	far	φη	place	λς
along	λον (Pr)	from	ο- (Pr)	position	πογ
around (outside)	ριμ (Pr)	further (than)	φημυ κομ (Pr)	right, right of	ρετ
around (go)	σρκ (ιζ)	here	ηε	side, side of	σεδ
at	ε (Pr)	In front of	φρον (Pr)	south	συδ
back, back of	βλκ (Pr)	in, inside	ην (Pr)	surface	συρ
before	φρον (Pr)	into	υην (Pr)	that	ϕε
behind	ριρ (Pr)	left, to left of	λεφ (Pr)	that side of	ϕεσεδ (Pr)
below/beneath	ονδ (Pr)	location, place	λςλκ	there	λα
beside/by	βες (Pr)	near, about	νηρ (Pr)	this	γε
between	ιητ (Pr)	next, next to	βες (Pr)	this side of	γεσεδ (Pr)
beyond	φημυ (Pr)	north	νηρ	through	κνρ (Pr)
(at the) bottom	βομ (Pr)	off of	οτοπ (Pr)	to	υ- (Pr)
by	βες (Pr)	on	ον (Pr)	top, on top	τοπ (Pr)
close to	νηρ (Pr)	on to	υτοπ (Pr)	traverse, cross	ρος (Pr)
direction	διρ	opposite	ορ / ορσεδ (Pr)	underside	ονδσεδ (Pr)
down	δυν (Pr)	out of	οην (Pr)	underneath	ονδ (Pr)
east	ιστ	outside	ος (Pr)	up	υρ (Pr)
edge	εγ	over	βρυ (Pr)	west	υες
circle	σρκ	pass	ορς	yonder	ϕελς

Note - 'The North' 'nır' is a place, 'nırn' is a direction. Hence, 'He went to the North' is 'ıl çoz u nır'. 'He went north (northwards)' is 'ıl çoz nırn'.

Similarly, 'He went in front/before' 'ıl çoz fron', 'He went to the front', 'ıl çoz u fron'. 'He stood in front of the table', 'ıl stanoz fron tab'.



11.3 Travel & Movement

go forwards	fısqız	leave, departure	serqız
go backwards, reverse	bıkcız	to go	qız
go to the front/back	qız u fron/ u rır	to go to, towards	uqız
travel in front/back	fronqız/ rırqız	to go from, away	oqız
go up/ascend	urqız	to go back, return	unqız
go down/descend	dunqız	to come	heqız
arrive	ebuız	to come to	heqız u
go away	oqız	to come from	heqız o
go in	ınqız	to come back	he unqız
go outside	osqız	away	odır
inwards/outwards	ındır/osdır	towards	udır
go again, return again	rıqız		

11.4 Measurement (note that adjectives & adverbs will still require the 'n' ending)

height, high, low	het, hetem, hetet	speed/velocity. fast, slow	vel, veleem, veleet
tallness, tall, short	tul, tulem, tulet	temperature, high, low	tem, temem, temet
width, wide, narrow	wıf, wıfem, wıfet	viscosity (liquid), thick, thin	vısk, vıskem, vısket
length, long, short	len, lenem, lenet	diameter, large, small	dom, domem, domet
thickness, thick, thin	fık, fıkem, fıket	weight, heavy, light	wıt, wıtem, wıtet

11.5 Relative Position

higher (than)	hetmu	further (than)	fımu
highest	hetum	furthest	fıum
lower	hettu	nearer	nırmu

lowest **hētut** nearest **nırum**

Note -For simple comparisons ‘**Everest hētmez Snowdon**’ (Everest is higher than Snowdon) is satisfactory instead of ‘**Everest bez hētma kom Snowdon**’.

Basic uses of ‘o’, ‘u’, ‘e’ & in:

- o-** Always means 'from' a place, person or time.
- u-** Always means 'to' a place, person or time.
- e-** Means 'at' the place/ location or time.
- ın** Means 'inside' and is applicable to rooms, houses, containers etc.
It can also be used for families, clubs etc. However, do not use for 'in the park' or 'in the garden' - use 'e rik, e çad'

11.6 Examples

- He went **from** the kitchen **into** the bedroom. **ıl çoz o kükrum ın bedroom.**
- She will **go out of** the house **to** the garden. **el osçuz hus u çad.**
- **at** the office, **at** home **e fis, e jo**
- They arrived **in** Spain. **ula ebuz e İsranya.**

With prepositions relating to position, then the markers **o, e, u** can be added as a prefix.

- The box is **on top** of the table. **us bez etop tab.**
- Put it **in** the box **on** the table. **Asuz ol ın us on tab.**
- The cat sat **in front of** the table. **filis sıtoz fron tab.**
- The cat jumped **onto** the table. **filis kıroz utop (uon) tab.**
- The cat jumped **on** the table. **filis kıroz etop tab.**
- The cat jumped **off** the table. **filis kıroz otop tab.**
- The mouse ran **under** the bed. **mus rınoz uond bed.**
- The mouse is running **under** the bed. **mus rınez ond bed.**
- The mouse ran **from** under the bed. **mus rınoz oond bed.**
- Where are you going (**to**)? **K as ju ucez.**
- I am going (**to**) there. **me ucez la.**
- He drank **from** a glass. **ıl ıkoz o çles.**

11.7 Use of **at, on, in** etc (**e, on, ın**)

English has evolved to use words such as ‘on’ or ‘in’ in ways which are not literal. E.g. we might say in English, ‘someone is *on* the train’ when we mean they are ‘*in*’ the train, not on its roof. Algilez is more literal hence: -

- on (on)** use only when something or someone is actually *on* a surface or *on top* of something.
- in (ın)** use only when something or someone is actually *inside* something. This can apply to being inside containers, rooms, buildings, vehicles, rivers, seas, tunnels etc. It can also apply to being *in* a group or company. Not *in* a garden or a country.
- at (e)** use when something or someone is at a place, e.g. at a town, country etc.

- at the river (walking by it) **e rıv**
- (in the river (swimming in it) **ın rıv**)

- (on the river (on a boat) on rir)
- at the mountain (walking by it) ε montem
- (in the mountain (in a tunnel in it) in montem)
- (on the mountain (climbing on it) on montem)

11.8 Time

early	in time/ on time	late
rvete (Λ)	ete (Λ)	rvete (Λ)

earlier, before ago previous last	now, presently,	later, after
rvl / rvcl	ezte / eztea	rvl / rvcl

before the time, past, ago	at	after the time, following
rvte / rvjete	ε	rvte

last week	this week	next week
ozvik	ezvik	uzvik

previous week	current week	following week
vik rvl	vik ezl	vik rvl

yesterday	today	tomorrow
ozde	ezde	uzde

past, then, ago	present, now	future time
ozte	ezte	uzte

then, that time	as soon as	as long as
oete	amte	amdur

when? (time)	frequency	time, a while
K ur	fe	te

temporary	last, endure	yet
tdur	duriz	jett

always, eternal, forever, permanent	sometime, ever	never
alte (Λ)	stte	zlte

a short while	during, in, while, for, within	a long while
duret	dur	durem

second	minute	hour
sak	men	uro

week	month	year
vik	mon	jir

frequently, often	sometimes	never
omfe	sife	zafe

soon, shortly	still	becoming
ubtea	amrvl	butea

from	at	to, till, until
o	ε	u /ute

just, recently	by (e.g. by 5am)	since
nute (Λ)	evr	erv

date	o'clock	on Monday
dlr	ur	demlan

any time	same time	another, different time
ente	amte	difte

Note: In *He will go soon*, soon is an adverb and describes when he will carry out the action 'il quz ubtea'. In *He will go tomorrow*, tomorrow is treated in Algilez like a pronoun for a weekday, hence 'il quz uzde'.

Use 'dur' during/within that time) for actions etc which occurred during a particular time period or occasion. Use 'u' (until) for actions/events which will continue until a certain time. Use 'evr' (by) for an action which will happen on or before a time in the future (including relative future). For a period of time, just quote the time.

11.9 Examples

- He has been waiting for two hours. il vatiez du uro.
- He has been waiting since two o'clock. il vatiez evr lfvr ur.
- She has been here four weeks since June. el bez he fvr viki evr monsis.
- They have been living in Paris for five years. uli jez ε pariz flv jir.
- He will leave before you come back. il sepcuz rv ju riheduz.

- After working for two hours he slept. Ἦρ ψάραξ δὺ ὕρο, ἰλ σλῆροξ.
- He finished in (before/within) an hour. ἰλ φῆροξ ἔραγ ἠη ὕρο.
- Did she arrive at the weekend? Κ ἔλ ἔβουξ ε ψάκῆη.
- It rained in the night. Ψἔρ ἡροξ δὺρ ἡῖτ.
- She worked until midnight. ἔλ ψάροξ ὡ ἡῖδῆτ.
- Will you have finished by Friday? Κ ἡν φῆρξ ἔραγ ὀἔφρἔ.
- We saw him twice in the last three hours. ἡῖ σοξ δὺφἔλ ἰλ δὺρ τῖη ὕρο ἔραγ.
- Once upon a time there was a king. ὀξτἔ βοξ ρῖλῖλ.
- I saw him two years ago. ἡἔ σοξ ἰλ δὺ ἡῖρ ἔραγἔτἔ.
- In two hours, I shall be in London. Ἦρ δὺ ὕρο ἡἔ βὺξ ε London.
- I have dinner after I do my homework. ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ ἡῖρ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ.
(I do my homework first, then have dinner)
- I have dinner. After(wards), I do my homework. ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ. Ἦῖἔλ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ.
- I have dinner before I do my homework. ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ ἔραγ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ.
(I have dinner first then do my homework)
- I have dinner. Before (that), I do my homework. ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ. Ἦῖἔλ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ.
(I have dinner, then I do my homework)
- I went to the park after I ate dinner. ἡἔ ḡοξ ὡ ἁῖρ ἡῖρ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ ἡῖροῖξ.
(dinner 1st, park 2nd)
- I went to the park, before I ate dinner. ἡἔ ḡοξ ὡ ἁῖρ, Ἦῖἔλ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ ἡῖροῖξ.
(dinner 1st, park 2nd)
- I went to the park before I ate dinner. ἡἔ ḡοξ ὡ ἁῖρ Ἦῖἔλ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ ἡῖροῖξ.
(park 1st, dinner 2nd)
- I went to the park. After, I ate dinner. ἡἔ ḡοξ ὡ ἁῖρ. Ἦῖἔλ ἡἔ ἡῖροῖξ ἡῖροῖξ.
(park 1st, dinner 2nd)
- I went to the meeting. ἡἔ ḡοξ ὡ ἡῖτ.
- I went to the **next (following) meeting).** ἡἔ ḡοξ ὡ ἡῖτ ἡῖρ.
- I **went next (then, after)** to the meeting. ἡἔ ḡοξ Ἦῖἔλ ὡ ἡῖτ.

11.10 Frequency (occasion)

Use suffix 'fe'. See also 12.2.

never	rarely, seldom	occasionally	sometimes	often, frequently	usually	always
ḡἁῖἔ	ἁῖῖἔ	οῖῖἔ	σῖῖἔ	οἡῖἔ	ἡῖῖἔ	ἁῖῖἔ

first time	once	second time	twice	third time	thrice	last (final) time
ῖἔ ἁῖἁ	ἁῖῖἔ	ῖἔ δὺἁ	δὺῖἔ(ἰ)	ῖἔ τῖἁ	τῖῖἔ(ἰ)	ῖἔ ῖῖἁ

debut	previous time	last (previous) time	this time	next time	future time	again
ῖἔ ἁῖἁ	ῖἔ Ἦῖἁ	Ἦῖῖἔ	ἔḡῖἔ	Ἦῖῖἔ	ῖἔ ὡḡἁ	ψῖῖἔ

11.11 Translating the English Word 'of'

The word 'of' is used for a variety of different meanings in English. Algilez is more precise and the translation of each meaning requires a different word.

...Λ	<p>adjectival/adverbial suffix</p> <p>My kind of town. ΝΙΛΣΕ ΜΕΥΛ.</p> <p>Type of house. ΣΕΛÇ ΗΥΣΛ.</p> <p>Sort/kinds of cheese. ΣΕΙ ΦΙΣΛ.</p>
Λβ	<p>about, concerning, regarding</p> <p>Other kinds of transport. ΔΙΦ ΣΕΙ ΛΒ ΤΙΚΙ. (ΤΙΚ = transport, ΣΕ = sort, kind)</p> <p>My kind of town. ΤΙΚΙΣΕΙ ΔΙΦΛ.</p> <p>ΣΕ ΜΕΥΛ ΛΒ ΝΙΛ.</p> <p>ΝΙΛΣΕ ΜΕΥΛ.</p> <p>Two examples of questions. ΔΥ ΖΥΜ ΛΒ ΚΟΙ.</p> <p>ΔΥ ΚΟ-ΖΥΜ</p> <p>Different way of doing things. ΗΥ ΔΙΦΛ ΛΒ ΔΙΖ ΕΦΙ.</p> <p>ownership <u>of</u> the car ΤΗ ΛΒ ΚΑΡ (ΤΗ ΚΑΡΒΛ).</p> <p>= (ownership <u>regarding</u> the car)</p>
ΛΥ (see also ΡΛ)	<p>possessive, ownership, passive state, association with</p> <p>This is the car <u>of</u> Tom (this is Tom's car). ΥΕ ΒΕΖ ΚΑΡ ΛΥ ΤΟΜ.</p> <p>Note also: ΥΕ ΒΕΖ ΚΑΡ ΤΟΜΛΛ.</p> <p>Happiness <u>of</u> Tom. ΗΛΡ ΛΥ ΤΟΜ / ΗΛΡ ΤΟΜΛΛ.</p>
ΥΕ	<p>quantities, amounts (can be combined with previous word if required)</p> <p>cup <u>of</u> tea ΚΕΡ ΥΕ ΦΙ</p> <p>armful <u>of</u> books ΑΡΜΥΕ ΒΥΚΙ</p> <p>herd of deer ΛÇΥΕ ΣΕΥΚΙΔΙΣ</p>
Λδ	<p>action done by Object</p> <p>The shouting <u>of</u> John (upset his parents). ΥΛΤΙΖ Λδ ΙΟΝ.</p> <p>= the shouting <u>done by</u> John = ΥΛΤΙΖ ΙΟΝΔΛ.</p> <p>That arrest <u>of</u> Tom (helped his promotion) ΦΕ ΡΥΣ Λδ ΤΟΜ.</p> <p>= the arrest <u>done by</u> Tom = ΦΕ ΡΥΣ ΤΟΜΔΛ.</p>
δΛ	<p>action done by others to Object</p> <p>That arrest <u>of</u> Tom (was unjustified) ΦΕ ΡΥΣ δΛ ΤΟΜ</p> <p>= the arrest <u>done to</u> Tom</p>
<p>Note that in the above case, 'Λδ' in front of a noun can be reversed to 'δΛ' at the end of the noun and provide the same meaning. This is similar to the use of 'ΛΥ' and 'ΥΛ'. However, 'δΛ' in front of a noun is not reversed to 'Λδ' after the noun (too confusing!).</p>	
ο	<p>from, out of</p> <p>One of those. Six of his. Λη ο ΦΕΙ. ΣΙΣ ο ΙΛΛ.</p>

Each of my children.

ἕκαστος τῶν τέκνων μου.

Which of those records?

Καὶ ἐξ ὧν τῶν ἀρχαίων.

Also note:

None!

action done by Object

Shouting of 'John!' (caused 4 Johns to come)

ἤλαυνον 'Ἰωάννην'

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12. Numbers and mathematical symbols

12.1 Numbers (Cardinal Numbers) Numbers precede nouns.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15	18
zλ	λn	du	tri	fvr	flv	sıs	sev	ok	nın	λj	λjλn	λjfλv	λjok
20	30	70	90	100	32	78	123	567	1,040	3,129			
duλj	triλj	sevλj	nınλj	sen	triλj	sevλj	sen duλj	fλv sen	kıl	tri kıl sen			
					du	ok	tri	sıslaj sev	fvrλj	duλj nın			
1,000,000		0.125					10 ⁹ (one billion)						
meç		zλ, jot	λn du flv				kılmeç, λjomnı						

12.2 Very large and very small numbers (e.g. billions, trillions, thousandths, millionths etc)

Algilez uses the SI international convention for such numbers (1,000=kıl, 1,000,000=meç, 1/1,000=mıλı, 1/1,000,000=mıkro), although 'kılλt' (1/1,000) and 'meçλt' (1/1,000,000) can also be used for normal fractions. For one thousand million (10⁹), use 'kılmeç' or 'λjomnı' instead of billion. Larger numbers are inconsistently named in world use, so best to use λjomλjdu (10¹², trillion), λjomλjfλv (10¹⁵) etc which are almost as quick to say but much more precise.

12.3 Collective, Fraction, Multiples etc

Number		one 1	λn	two 2	du	three 3	tri	twenty-four 24	duλj fvr
Frequency	...fε	once	λnfε	twice	dufε	thrice	trifε	twenty-four times	duλj fvr fε
Occasions	fε...	first time	fελnλ	2nd time	fεduλ	last time (previous)	fεvrλλ	last time (final)	fεfınl
Collective	o	single	λno	double	duo	trio	trıo	a twenty-four	duλj fvıo
Order (place)	pas	first 1st	pas λnλ	second 2nd	pas duλ	third 3rd	pas triλ	twenty fourth 24 th	pas duλj fvıλ
	or,	1st	λnλ	2nd	duλ	3rd	triλ	twenty fourth 24 th	duλj fvıλ
Note also						no place	pas zλ	last place	pas fınl
Fraction	λt	whole (one)	λn	half 1/2	duλt	third 1/3	triλt	a twenty fourth 1/24	duλj fvıλt
Multiple	om	times 1 x 1	λnom	times 2 x 2	duom	times 3 x 3	triom	times twenty-four x 24	duλj fvırom
Grouping	λç	in ones	λnλç	in twos	duλç	in threes	triλç	in twenty fours	duλj fvıλç
Noun (being)	bo	The First I	λnbo	The Second II	dubo	The Third III	tribo	The Twenty fourth XXIV	duλj fvıbo
percent	senλt	1%	λn senλt	2%	du senλt	3%	tri senλt	24%	duλj fvr senλt

12.4 Mathematical Symbols

	Algilez	Description (verb endings are not required for these)
*	om	Symbol for multiply (times x or *).
/	λt	Symbol for divide (divided by, ÷ or /).
-	λv	Symbol for subtract (minus -).
+	ψv	Symbol for addition (plus +).
=	εk	Symbol for equals (=)
.	jot	Symbol for decimal point
6 * 2 / 3 = 4		Sıs om du λt tri εk fvr (6 x 2 ÷ 3 = 4).
5 - 1 + 9 = 13		flv λvız λn ψvız nın εkız λjtri (5 - 1 + 9 = 13)

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13. Interrogatives/Questions/Queries

13.1 General Rules **K = Kε** (query)

In Algilez 'Questions' are considered to be queries. These should not be confused with 'requests', which is when something is asked for. All questions start with the symbol '**K**' pronounced ke (as in kettle), which serves as an initial question word and also as a question mark (?/¿), denoting the sentence following as a question. As in English, the first letter of a sentence is in upper case.

(Requests sentences start with the word '**ἰk**' (Please). See [Section 14, Requests and Orders.](#))

In English the matter being enquired about may follow words such as *what, when, where* etc. In Algilez these question words are formed by '**k**' plus a noun. Since '**k**' and '**kε**' have the same meaning and pronunciation, it is not necessary to spell the full word '**Kε**' or '**kε**'.

Many abstract root words can follow '**K**' and form the beginning to a logical question e.g. **K pras εε bez** (How much is that?), **K ur ιλ qoz** (What time did he go?) etc. With some other root words (particularly non-abstract nouns) a logical question is not possible e.g. '**K hus εε bez**' does not mean 'What house is that?' or 'Is that a house?'. It just means 'Query house that is' which is very ambiguous!

13.2 Main Question Words

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| • Query / Does .../ Is it that ...? | K ... |
| • Who (what person)? | K pe |
| • Whose (what person's)? | K λrpe |
| • What (what thing)? | K εf |
| • Which (what sort/kind of)? | K se |
| • Where (what place)? | K λs |
| • How (which way, what method)? | K hu |
| • Why (for what reason)? | K rε |
| • When (which day/date)? | K tε |
| • When (at what time/hour)? | K ur |
| • How much (what quantity of)? | K jε |
| • Is there/are there ... | K bez (= question, exists ...?) |
| • How was ... (the film etc) | K εf boz / K εfεz (μuv) * |
| • How is ... (your mother etc) | K stit bez / K stitez (pαrel
γuvλ) * |

* **Note** -In some cases, '**bιz/boz/bez/buz**' can be omitted and the verb ending applied directly to '**εf**' and '**stit**'.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| • Eh? / Isn't it? (tag question) | K / K no |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|

13.3 Examples (remember **K=Kε**)

With the verb 'to be/exist' (**bιz, boz, bez, buz**), the subject and object are equivalent and can be swapped with no change of meaning. This allows some scope to format questions in different ways. See [Section 7.19 above](#). However the general format with the verb at the end is recommended.

- K λs** Where (what place)?
- Where do you live? I live there. **K λs ju ʒez. me ʒez lλ.**
 - Where are you going? **K λs ju uʒez.**
- K λrpe** Whose (what person's)?
- Whose is that book? **K λrpe øe buk bez.**
 - Mary's **λr merri (merriλλ)**
- K ef** What (what thing)?
- What is that? **K ef øe bez.**
 - That is a table **øe bez tλb.**
- K ef** How was – the quality of something (e.g. good, bad, interesting etc.)
- How was the film? **K ef mur boz. / K efɔz mur.**
 - What was the weather like? **K ef øer boz. / K efɔz øer.**

- K hu** How (which way, what method)?
- How did he arrive? **K hu λl ebuz.**
- Note:** In English the word 'how' is often used with other meanings, e.g. -
- How much? how long? (meaning **what** price, quantity etc)
 - How is it that ...? (meaning **why**)
 - How are you? (meaning 'Are you well?') etc.

- K ʒe** How much (what quantity)?
- How much do I owe? **K ʒe me detez.**
 - How much paper do you want? **K ʒe pλp ju øifez.**
- K (kø)** Tag question - Yes? /Isn't it?
- It's cold, isn't it? **Ol bez kodλ, k.**

- K pe** Who (what person)?
- Who was there? **K pe boz lλ.**
 - Who is the father of this boy? **K pe bez pɔrλ lλ ʒe juλ.**
 - Do you know **who** that is? **K ju nez pe øe bez.**

Note - K pe is used only for the question. For the use of words such as what, why, when, who, where etc within a sentence, then 'K' is not used. Use just **pe, λs, re** etc

- K re** Why (for what reason)?
- Why did he write a letter? **K re λl vfoz let.**
 - Why did you do that? **K re ju doz øλ. (not 'ol')**
 - Do you know why? **K ju nez re.**
- K se** Which (what sort/kind of)? – Generally used if there is a choice.
- Which (what sort of) houses are those? **K se husλ bez øeλ.**
 - What sort/kind of book is he reading? **K se buk λl ridez.**

- Note:**
- Which/what book is he reading? **K ef buk λl ridez.**
 - Is he reading a book? **K λl ridez buk.**

- K stλt** How is (what state/condition)? To know the condition of a thing or person.

- How is your mother? K stıt bez pırel Ʒırl. (K stıtız pırel Ʒırl).
 - How is he? K stıt ıl bez / K stıtız ıl
 - How was he? K stıt ıl boz. / K stıtoz ıl.
- k te** When (what day/month/year etc)?
- When did he arrive? K te ıl ebıoz.
(He arrived in June. ıl ebıoz e monısıs.)
- k ur** When (what clock time)?
- What time did he arrive? K ur ıl ebıoz
(He arrived at 6pm. ıl ebıoz e ırok ur.)

13.4 Understanding the variations of meaning of different questions

Slight changes of words or word order will give variations of meaning e.g. -

- What is it? K ef ol bez.
- Is it a book? K ol bez buk (K + statement)
- What book is it? K ef buk ol bez
- What is a book? K ef bez buk
- Does it exist? K ol bez
- What sort/kind of book is it? K se buk ol bez
- What sort/kind of book? K se buk
- Does the book exist? = Is there a book? K buk bez = K bez buk

Note that the following forms are either not grammatically correct or ambiguous.

K buk.

This simply means 'Query book'.

It does not mean 'What book?' use **'K ef buk.**

K buk Ʒu lıkez.

This means 'Query book you like'.

It does not mean 'What book do you like?' use **K ef buk Ʒu**

lıkez.

13.5 Other Common Question Forms

For questions which can be answered by Yes/No, then use a positive statement preceded by 'K'.

- Has it got a park? K ol vez rık.
or, Is it 'parked' K ol bez rıkı.
- Is it six o'clock? (18.00 hours) K bez ırok ur. = K ırok ur bez.
- Shall we dance? K mı dınsız.
- Is there ... / Are there ... ? K bez (= question, exists ... ?)
- Is there a park K bez rık. / K rık bez.

13.6 Alternative Question Forms

In some case the matter being enquired about may vary depending upon the position of the word in the sentence.

Best to put the query word immediately after 'K'. The word order is important to avoid confusion. Eg -

- What beer do you like? (eg what sort/kind) K se bır Ʒu lıkez
K se bır ıdılıkez Ʒu
- Do you like beer? K Ʒu lıkez bır

Since the whole purpose of the sentence is to pose a question about a subject, there are a variety of different Algilez ways of doing it, e.g.:

- It's **not** raining, is it? **ΟΙ ΝΟΜΙΝΕΖ, Κ.**
- It's raining, **isn't** it **ΟΙ ΡΙΝΕΖ, Κ ΝΟ.**
- **Nothing** happened, did it **ΖΛΕΦ ΗΡΟΖ, Κ.**
- It worked, **didn't** it **ΟΙ ΔΛΟΖ, Κ ΝΟ.**

Where 'it' is translated as 'οι', this is a pronoun referring to a specific (but possibly unmentioned) subject, in the first two examples, 'the weather'. In other cases, it might be the time, the temperature, the height, the car etc.

Note - The above examples show Algilez translations of colloquial English language expressions. However, none of them are recommended! It is usually quicker (and more compact) to ask a simple positive question -

- Is it raining? **Κ ΨΕΥ ΡΙΝΕΖ.**
- Did anything happen? (What happened?) **Κ ΕΝΕΦ ΗΡΟΖ. (Κ ΕΦ ΗΡΟΖ).**
- Did it work? **Κ ΟΙ ΔΛΟΖ.**

13.10 Shortcut questions – beware of missing out a question word after 'K'

It is possible to use a shortened version of the question if the context is clear.

- How old are you? **Κ ΛΔ ΓΥΝΛ. (Κ ΕΦ ΛΔ ΓΥΝΛ ΒΕΖ. / Κ ΔΕ ΓΥ ΛΔΕΖ.)**
- What height (tallness) is he? **Κ ΤΥΛ ΙΛΝΛ. (Κ ΕΦ ΤΥΛ ΙΛΝΛ ΒΕΖ. / Κ ΔΕ ΙΛ ΤΥΛΕΖ.)**
- What is the weight of the parcel? **Κ ΨΙΤ ΡΛΚΛ. (Κ ΕΦ ΨΙΤ ΡΛΚΛ ΒΕΖ. / Κ ΔΕ ΡΛΚ ΨΙΤΕΖ.)**
- What size do you take in shoes? **Κ ΓΥΣΤΖ ΓΥΝΛ. (Κ ΕΦ ΓΥΣΤΖ ΓΥΝΛ ΒΕΖ. / Κ ΔΕ ΓΥ ΓΥΣΤΖΕΖ.)**
- How are you? (You are well?) **Κ ΓΥ ΒΕΖ ÇΥΔΗΕΦΛ.**
- How much is it on the balcony? **Κ ΠΡΛΣ Ε ΔΕΚ ΥΡΛ. (Κ ΔΕ ΒΕΖ ΠΡΛΣ Ε ΔΕΚ ΥΡΛ.)**

However, beware of missing the initial question word after the 'K' since this can result in an ambiguous question if the context is not totally clear - 'K' just means 'question' or 'query', it does not mean 'what'. Hence 'Κ ΠΡΛΣ Ε ΔΕΚ ΥΡΛ' (query price on balcony) instead of 'Κ ΔΕ ΒΕΖ ΠΡΛΣ Ε ΔΕΚ ΥΡΛ.' (How much/what is the price for the balcony) will be OK but other forms may not be.

- What channel are you watching? **Κ ÇΛΝ ΓΥ ΡΕΖ.** This question might mean 'What channel?' 'Whose channel?' 'Are you watching a channel?' etc.
The correct question is - **Κ ΕΦ ÇΛΝ ΓΥ ΡΕΖ**
- What is that? ~~**Κ ΒΕΖ ÇΕ.**~~ This question might mean 'Does that exist?' or 'Is there?'
The correct question is: - **Κ ΕΦ ΒΕΖ ÇΕ**

13.11 Intermediate question words – what, where, who etc in the middle of sentences

Another common form in English is where words such as 'what, where, who' etc are included in sentences but are not necessarily part of a question e.g.

I expect you know **who** that is
I'd like to know **where** she went
I wonder **what** that was

In these cases, it is acceptable just to use the second part of the question word, i.e. **pe, as, ef** etc without the preceding 'K'.

- I expect (that) you know **who (the person)** that is **ΜΕ ΦΕΖ (ÇΛ) ΓΥ ΝΕΖ ΠΕ ÇΕ ΒΕΖ.**

- I'd like to know **where (the place)** (that) she went με ηκνεζ ας (για) ελ χοζ.
- I wonder **what (thing)** that was με κιδφντεζ εφ φε βοζ.

The 'για / φλ' is correct grammatically but if the context is clear then its omission is not a problem. (The omission of the word 'that' in English is very common, without any confusion).

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- Take off your hats. Անհատւշ.
- Come here. հեգւշ.
- Call back tomorrow! Դիֆօնւշ ւշճե.

As always in Algilez, sentences can be shortened *if the context is clear*. Hence the single word 'Անհատւշ', for example, can be used to mean both an order and a statement.

- You mustn't wear hats in here! Take off your hats! Չյս ճստնօփերիշ հատի ին հե! Անհատւշ!
- What are they going to do? Կ Էֆ իւ ճւշ.
- (They are going to) Take off their hats (Աւ) Անհատւշ.

14.4 Suggestions for action, using 'ԼԵ' (let, allow) plus present or future tense followed by 'ՄԻ' or 'ՄԻ'

Putting 'ԼԵ' in front of the verb is the equivalent of the English phrase 'Let's ...' etc'. You are most likely to use 'wi' or 'mi' with this form.

- Let's dance ԼԷճԼՈՏՄՅՅ ՄԻ.
- Let's go to the cinema ԼԷՇՄՅ ՄԻ Վ ՄԱՐԿՏ.

14.5 Thank you, You're welcome etc

- Thank you, thanks, many thanks ՏԼՈՂԻ, ՕՄ ՏԼՈՂԻ
- That's OK. It's a pleasure ՏԼԵՆ. ՔԼԵՏԼ (ՕԼ ԲՕՅ ՔԼԵՏԼ)
- You're welcome. Don't mention it ՏԼԵՆ

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- He's **never** at home ἄλ βιζ **ζατεα** εφο
- zos** **except, exclusion, exception, but, leave, apart from** – generally used as a preposition
- I can come any time except Sunday. με ιβηεζυζ εντε **zos** δεδνμ.

15.3 Using two negatives in a sentence

It is possible to use two negatives in a sentence. However, be careful that the second negative doesn't unintentionally negate the first, resulting in confusion!

Note that 'no' is the negative. 'ζα' means 'none', which is not the same.

- I saw someone. με σοζ ερε.
- We didn't see anyone. μμ νοσοζ εηρε.
- I saw no-one. με σοζ ζαρε.
- You didn't see *no-one*! You saw *Tom*. γυ νοσοζ ζαρε. γυ σοζ τom.
- I've never seen a whale με ζατε εζσοζ σεταςις
- I've never seen *no* whales. με ζατε εζσοζ ζασεταςις.
(Every time I've gone to the bay, I saw whales). (Αλφε με ροζ υ βαν με σοζ σεταςις).

15.4 Answers to negative questions

English uses a rather illogical approach to answering negative question. Hence 'Is he coming?' would be answered 'Yes' if he is, and 'No' if he isn't. However, 'Isn't he coming?' would also be answered 'Yes' or 'No', just as if a positive question had been asked! Algilez, similar to other languages, does not use this method and requires that the answer is an appropriate one depending if the question is positive or negative.

- Do you like peas? Κ γυ ικεζ ριςυμι.
- Yes. (I do) γε. (με ικεζ).
- No. (I don't) Νο. (με νοικεζ).
- Don't you like peas? (i.e. Do you *dislike* peas?) Κ γυ νοικεζ ριςυμι
- Yes. (I dislike them) γε. (με νοικεζ/ με οπικεζ)
- No. (I don't dislike them) Νο. (με νοοπικεζ ολι)

English language speakers are likely to be confused by logical answers to negative questions. The best advice is not to use negative questions at all unless absolutely necessary.

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16. Direct and Indirect Reported Speech

16.1 Direct reported speech uses the same words that were actually said, included within speech marks -

- He said 'This is my car'. ΙΛ ΦΟΖ 'ΤΕ ΒΕΖ ΚΙΡ ΜΕΙΛ'.
- She asked 'What is the time?' ΕΙ ΚΟΖ 'Κ ΕΦ ΥΡ ΒΕΖ'.
- I said 'You can stay til Monday'. ΜΕ ΦΟΖ 'ΤΥ ΑΔΛΕΣΤΕΥΖ ΥΤΕ ΔΕΜΛΗ'.
- She asked 'Do you love me?' ΕΙ ΚΟΖ 'Κ ΤΥ ΛΟΥΕΖ ΜΕ'.
- She said 'Can I come in?' ΕΙ ΦΟΖ 'Κ ΜΕ ΑΔΛΕΙΝΟΥΖ'.

16.2 Indirect reported speech:

Since the speech took place in the past, then the past tense must be used both for the comment (*He said that ...*) and for the words said (requiring the words to be modified to suit). All comments (especially about possessives) must be from the point of view of the commentator, not the original speaker.

- He said that, that was his car. ΙΛ ΦΟΖ ΦΛ, ΦΕ ΒΟΖ ΚΙΡ ΙΛΙΛ.
- She asked what the time was. ΕΙ ΚΟΖ ΥΡ.
- I told him (that) he could stay til Monday. ΜΕ ΦΟΖ ΥΙΛ ΦΛ ΙΛ ΑΔΛΕΣΤΕΥΖ ΥΤΕ ΔΕΜΛΗ.
- She asked if he loved her. ΕΙ ΚΟΖ ΦΛ ΙΛ ΛΟΡΟΖ ΕΙ.
- She asked if she could come in. ΕΙ ΚΟΖ ΦΛ ΕΙ ΑΔΛΕΙΝΟΥΖ.

Note that 'ΤΛ / ΦΛ' (that spoken of) should generally be used (where it is often omitted in English), since it now represents the 'if' in English.

In English, reported speech often takes the form -

- she said that ΙΛ/ΕΙ ΦΟΖ ΦΛ ...
- he asked if ΙΛ/ΕΙ ΚΟΖ

In this situation 'asked if' means 'queried/questioned', not 'requested', hence 'κοζ'.

- he asked for ΙΛ/ΕΙ ΚΑΚΟΖ

In this situation 'asked for' means 'requested', not 'queried/questioned', hence 'κακοζ'.

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17. Relative clauses and relative pronouns

17.1 Relative clauses and relative pronouns 'για' & 'οτι'

A relative clause is part of a sentence that refers back to, defines or provides additional information about something mentioned earlier in the sentence (or sometimes a preceding sentence). The relative clause is linked back to the preceding noun (ignoring any intervening adjectives) by a relative pronoun 'για' or by 'οτι' referring to the preceding clause/sentence (ignoring any intervening adjectives or adverbs). Think of 'για' or 'οτι' as 'that'.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1) The <i>book</i> that I bought. | <i>Βυκ για με υτριδοζ.</i> |
| 2) The <i>old book</i> that I bought. | <i>Βυκ λδεμα για με υτριδοζ.</i> |
| 3) The young <i>man</i> who I saw yesterday. | <i>πειλ λδετα για με σοζ οζδε.</i> |
| 4) The <i>place</i> where we will sleep. | <i>Λς για μι σλιρυζ.</i> |
| 5) The <i>year</i> when he was born. | <i>γρ για ιλ λδβυφοζ.</i> |
| 6) The exact <i>reason</i> why I don't like it. | <i>φε ζακλ για με πολκεζ ολ.</i> |
| 7) He's run off with his <i>secretary</i> , who is young. | <i>ιλ οφοζ νεκ γιβρελ ιλνλ, για βεζ λδετα.</i> |
| 8) I told <i>him</i> , who had fallen, to be more careful. | <i>με φοζ υ ιλ, για ννφνλοζ, биз му κεφλ.</i> |
| 9) He showed me a <i>photo</i> , which amused me. | <i>ιλ δασοζ fotod υ με, για μοσοζ με.</i> |
| 10) <i>He's run off with his secretary</i> , which is a shame. | <i>ιλ οφοζ νεκ γιβρελ λνιλ, οτι βεζ γρετεφα.</i> |
| 11) <i>I told him</i> that he could stay til Monday. | <i>με φοζ υ ιλ οτι ιλ λδλεστευζ υτε δεμλν.</i> |
| 12) <i>He tore up my photo</i> , which annoyed me. | <i>ιλ γαττεροζ fotod μενλ, οτι ληγετοζ με.</i> |
| 13) <i>He said</i> that I could go. | <i>ιλ φοζ οτι με λδλεγιζ.</i> |
| 14) <i>I think</i> that this team is bad. | <i>με φεζ οτι γε σρνταζ βεζ βαδλ.</i> |

Note the similarities between sentences 7 & 10, 8 & 11, and 9 & 12. 'για / οτι' indicate whether the preceding noun or clause is referred to and both will replace **that, who, where, when, which, why** etc.

17.2 Non-defining relative clauses – usually with 'για'.

Non-defining clauses simply provide a little more information about the noun but are not grammatically essential to the sentence. They follow the same format as defining clauses but between commas:

- Tom, **who** is very tall, had to bend. *τομ, για βεζ εμ τυλλ, νεσκνροζ.*
- The book, **which** was heavy, fell to the floor. *βυκ, για βοζ ψιτεμα, φνλοζ υ φλνρ.*

17.3 Prefixes to 'για / οτι' e.g. 'αυγια', 'ογια', 'νεκγια', 'αβγια' etc

This can apply to possessive relative pronouns, such as 'αυγια / αυοτι' (whose) or any other appropriate word. In English this will often take the form 'to whom, from whom, with whom, from which' etc.

- The *car* **for which** we had paid. *Κρ ργια μι ννραμοζ.*
- The *woman* **whose** bag was stolen. *πειλ αυγια βαζ αδστολοζ.*
- The *man*, **about whom** I had heard, was waiting. *πειλ, αβγια με εζχοζ, ψατιοζ.*
- The *book*, **with which** he arrived, was the wrong one. *βυκ, νεκγια ιλ εβυοζ, βοζ βυκ ερλ.*
- I saw the *house*, **from which** he came. *με σοζ ηυς, ογια ιλ ηεφοζ.*

17.4 Replacing a relative clause with an infinitive or participle

This is the same format as with the relative pronoun and hence is simply an omission of 'για / οτι'.

- The last man **who** leaves the ship. ρειλ γλ σερχιζ φειηηλ γιρ.
- The last man to leave the ship. ρειλ σερχιζ φειηηλ γιρ.

Both forms are acceptable. However, remember that avoidance of ambiguity is more important than compactness.

17.5 Omission of relative pronouns

Although this is done frequently in English, it is not recommended, since it brings two nouns together and may cause some confusion. This is one of the aspects of Algilez that needs to be tested by users to see what works best: -

- The book that I bought βυκ γλ με υτριδοζ
- The book I bought βυκ με υτριδοζ
- The man who I saw yesterday ρειλ γλ με σοζ οζδε
- The man I saw yesterday ρειλ με σοζ οζδε

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18. Greetings, Weather, Names & Titles etc

18.1 Greetings and weather

- Please. Thanks. Thank you. ἄκ. ἔλκκκ. με ἔλκκκς ἡμ.
- Come here! Please come here. ἡεεμζ. ἄκ ἡεεμζ.
- A greeting. To greet. Greetings/hello. εἰτ. εἰτίζ. εἰτῖ.
- Hello. How are you? εἰτῖ. κ ἡμ βεζ εμδἡεφλ.
- Good morning, Good evening. εμδμν. εμδν.
- Good day. A good day. εμδδε. δε εμδλ.
- Good bye. Farewell. εμδσερλ. εμδσο.
- I hope to see you again. με ἡορῖσεζ ἡμ.
- Happy New Year. ἡῖρ νυλ ἡλρλ.
- Welcome, to be welcomed (by) εμδεβυο, ἠδεμδεβυζ
- It is raining. (it = the weather) ψεῖρ ῖνεζ. (ὀλ ῖνεζ).
- It is going to snow. ὀλ σνουζ. (ψεῖρ σνουζ).
- Will it rain tomorrow? κ ψεῖρ ῖνουζ υζδε.
- It is not snowing, it is warm ψεῖρ νοσνοεζ. ὀλ βεζ ἡῖτετλ.

Note -The ‘it is’/‘there was’ form is very common in English. This form should only be used in Algilez where the ‘it’ is a genuine pronoun for a tangible subject such as the weather etc. and has been previously mentioned. Better still, use ‘wev’ or whatever the appropriate noun is.

18.2 Names and Titles

It is likely that most national cultures will wish to continue using words for Mister/Mr (adult man), Missus/Mrs (adult/married woman), Miss (girl/young woman) and Master (boy/young man). These exist in Algilez as **ἠλρε**, **εἰλρε**, **εἰετ** and **ἠετ**. Note that these are just polite forms of address to older or younger people and do not imply that someone called ‘εἰλρε’ or ‘εἰετ’ is married or not. The point at which someone ceases to be addressed as ‘εἰετ’ or ‘ἠετ’ and becomes ‘εἰλρε’ or ‘ἠλρε’ instead, is entirely up to the speaker!

Since Algilez does not have a national culture or history behind it, the format for names and titles should be whatever is normal in the country of use. E.g. Some European and East Asian cultures are usually more formal than British and North American styles. Master (for a boy/young man) is little used in English now but may be used by other cultures.

Mister, Mr, Sir, gentlemen	ἠλρε, ἠλρεῖ	Good evening madam	εμδ ἠρ εἰλρε
Missus, Mrs, Madam, ladies	εἰλρε, εἰλρεῖ	Good afternoon gentlemen	εμδ ῖρτῖν ἠλρεῖ
Master, young men	ἠετ, ἠετῖ	Thank you, sir,	ἔλκκκ ἠλρε
Miss, young ladies	εἰετ, εἰετῖ	Mrs Smith, Mr Jones	εἰλρε σμῖθ, ἠλρε ἰὼνζ.
Good morning Miss Austen.	εμδ μνῖν εἰετ ὀστῖν.	surname, family name	φἠμῖλμ
Have you done your homework, Master Brown?	κ ἡμ ῖρῖτοζ ῖοστῖδ ἡμλ, ἠετ ὀρἠν	first name, given name, forename	ῖρεἠλμ

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19. Dates, Times, Ages, Weights and Measures

19.1 Days and Weeks

Weekdays are made from the root word 'de'. The compound word formed becomes the weekday name.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|-------|------------------|---------|
| • day | de | • Monday | deMan | • week | wik |
| • today | ezde | • Tuesday | detus | • this week | ezwik |
| • yesterday | ozde | • Wednesday | dewed | • last week | ozwik |
| • previous day | de oza | • Thursday | dejer | • previous week | wik oza |
| • tomorrow | uzde | • Friday | defre | • next week | uzwik |
| • following day | de uza | • Saturday | desyt | • following week | wik uza |
| | | • Sunday | dedym | | |

- I sleep at night. me slupiz niti.
- I shall come on Monday. me hequz deMan.
- I went on Monday though I usually go Tuesdays. me qoz deMan kpa me qiz umfel detusi.
- On Tuesday morning. detusmni / e detusmni / mni detusa / detus mniha
- On Tuesday mornings detusmni / mni detusia / detus mniha
- yesterday evening, tomorrow morning ozir, uzmani

Note - Words such as 'on' or 'at' do not usually need to be used in Algilez. If required just use 'e'. Remember also that although there are always alternatives for most phrases, the simplest form is always recommended (e.g. **detusmni** instead of **e detusmni** or **mni detusa**, although these others are also correct).

19.2 Months

Months are made from the root word 'mon' followed by the month number. The compound word formed becomes the month name.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| • month | mon | • last month | ozmon | • next month | uzmon |
| • this month | ezmon | • previous month | mon oza | • following month | mon uza |
-
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| • January | monan | • February | mondu | • March | montri |
| • April | monfar | • May | monfar | • June | monsis |
| • July | monser | • August | monok | • September | monni |
| • October | monaf | • November | monlan | • December | monafdu |
-
- next March, last May montri uza, monfar oza
 - the following March montri ra
 - the previous May monfar rra

19.3 Dates & Times

Dates are given in descending order, starting with the year, month, day number, weekday name and time. Year numbers are preceded by the word 'yr'. Day number has 'a' suffix. Times use the 24-hour clock, in the form - number of hours, 'ur' (o'clock) number of minutes (i.e. as in French).

- Monday, 9th June 1996, 9.15pm
(e.g. 1996, June 9th, Monday 21hrs15). ՅԻՐ ԿԻԼ, ՈՒՆՏԵՆ, ՈՒՆԻՄԱՅ, ՏԻՏ, ՄՈՆՏԻՏ ՈՒՆԱ, ՃԵՄԱՆ, ԺԱՆՅԱՆ ԱՐ ԱՅԲԱՐ.
- What time is it? 3.15pm. (15.15 hours) Կ ԱՐ (ԵՅԷ). ԱՅԲԱՐ ԱՐ ԱՅԲԱՐ.
- When was it? Կ ԵՆ ՕԼ ԵՅԷ.
- In 1066. ՅԻՐ ԿԻԼ, ՏԻՏԱՅ, ՏԻՏ.

The expressions 'this Thursday' 'next Wednesday' etc do not need to be translated, just give the day -

- This Thursday, next Wednesday. ՃԵՅԵՐ, ՃԵՓԵԺ.
- See you next Monday. ՄԵ ՏԱԶ ՅԱ ՃԵՄԱՆ.
- See you Friday week (Friday after next). ՄԵ ՏԱԶ ՅԱ ՃԵՖՐԵ ՓԻԿԱԶԱ (ՃԵՖՐԵ ԺԱՆ).

19.4 Ages

The words 'յիւր' (year), 'մոն' (month) etc. can be used directly as verbs.

- How old was he? Կ յԵ ԱԼ ԱՅՐԶ (ՅԻՐԶ).
- My elder sister is twenty-five years old. ՏԻԵԼ ԱՅՄԱԼ ԱՐՄԵ ՅԻՐԵԶ ԺԱՆՅ, ԲԱՐ.
- The baby boy is seven months old. ԸԼՅԻԼ ՄՈՆԵԶ ՏԵՐ.

19.5 Quantities & Measures

The word 'յԵ' means 'quantity of' and can be used as a suffix for any word relating to weights, measures, containers (eg vessels, boxes etc) or items which are 'temporary containers' (eg mouths, hands, tables etc).

- Two tons of coal. ԺԱ ՏՈՆ յԵ ԿԱԼ.
- A glass of water. ԳԼԵՏ յԵ ՓՄԻ.
- A bag of those apples. ԸԼԳ յԵ ՓԵԻ ՐՈՄԻ.
- Three of those books. ՅՐԻ յԵ ՓԵԻ ԵՄԿԻ.
- A mouthful of cheese. ՄՈՒԲ յԵ ՓԻՏ.
- An armful of books. ՆՄ յԵ ԵՄԿԻ.

19.6 Other quantities & measures, speeds etc

Use 'իւ' for per /an.

- Twenty kilometres per/an hour. ԺԱՆՅ ԿԻԼՄԵՏ ԻՓ ԱՐՈ.
- Five Euros per kilogram. ԲԱՐ ՅԱՐՈ ԻՓ ԿԻԼԳՐԱՄ.
- One hundred dollars per seat. ԱՆ ՏԵՆ ԺՈԼԱՐ ԻՓ ՏԻՏ.
- It is 6 mm thick. ՕԼ ԵՅԷ ՏԻՏ ԿԻԼԱՄԵՏ ԲԻԿԱ.
- The mountain is two thousand metres high. ՄՈՆՏԵՄ ԵՅԷ ԺԱ ԿԻԼ ՄԵՏ ԻՓ.

19.7 Measurement (note that adjectives & adverbs will still require the 'ա' ending)

height, high, low	հԵՏ, հԵՏԵՄ, հԵՏԵՏ	speed/velocity. fast, slow	ՎԵԼ, ՎԵԼԵՄ, ՎԵԼԵՏ
tallness, tall, short	ԵՄԼ, ԵՄԼԵՄ, ԵՄԼԵՏ	temperature, high, low	ԵՄԵՄ, ԵՄԵՄԵՄ, ԵՄԵՏ
width, wide, narrow	ՓԻԲ, ՓԻԲԵՄ, ՓԻԲԵՏ	viscosity (liquid), thick, thin	ՎԻՏԿ, ՎԻՏԿԵՄ, ՎԻՏԿԵՏ
length, long, short	ԼԵՆ, ԼԵՆԵՄ, ԼԵՆԵՏ	diameter, large, small	ԺՈՄ, ԺՈՄԵՄ, ԺՈՄԵՏ
thickness, thick, thin	ԲԻԿ, ԲԻԿԵՄ, ԲԻԿԵՏ	weight, heavy, light	ՓԻՏ, ՓԻՏԵՄ, ՓԻՏԵՏ

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20. Countries, Nationalities and Languages

20.1 Countries

Words for countries, people's names, place names and currencies are always the native language names for those items, using phonetic Algilez spelling. E.g. Moscow will be pronounced as it is in Russian - **Μοσκινλ**, Paris will be pronounced as in French - **Παρι** and Rome will be as pronounced as in Italian - **Ρομε**.

Sometimes it may be necessary to include the 'normal' spelling (as used by the person in their own language) as well as the Algilez phonetic spelling in whichever order is appropriate. E.g.:

Αλαν Γιλεζ (Alan Giles)

Γριηπις (Greenpeace)

Μαντσεστερ (Manchester)

This enables people to see the names as they would be spelt in the native languages as well as giving the pronunciation using the Algilez alphabet.

20.2 Languages and people

Languages have the suffix 'ρο' and people/nationalities the suffix 'ρε/ιλ/ελ'.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| • England, English (language), Englishman | Εντλνδ, Εντλνδρο, Εντλνδιλ |
| • Germany, German (language), German (person) | Γοιτλντ, Γοιτλντρο, Γοιτλντρε (Γοιτρο, Γοιτρε) |
| • Finland, Finnish, a Finnish table | Σουομι, Σουομιρο, τλβ Σουομιλ |
| • USA | Ύνιτιτεδ Στεϊτς λν Αμερικλ |
| • USA language, American (person), American book | Εντλνδρο, Αμερικλρε, βυκ Αμερικλνλ |
| • London, Londoner, London cat | Λονδον, Λονδονρε, φιλις Λονδονλ |
| • Paris, Parisian woman, Paris park, French bread | Παρι, Παριρεελ, ρικ Παριλ, βρεδ φροησα |

It is not a problem to condense some of these forms if there is no ambiguity and there are similarities to the forms used in native languages e.g. **Γοιτλντρο (Γοιτρο), Γοιτλντρε (Γοιτρε)**.

20.3 Nationalities

Some country names end in 'a'. This may make the addition of the adjectival suffix 'λ' rather awkward to pronounce, in which case 'νλ' can be used instead. Although exceptions to the grammatical rules are generally discouraged, in this case the same (or very similar) form is often used by those nationalities anyway.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • America, American book | Αμερικλ, βυκ Αμερικλνλ |
| • Italy, Italian wine | Ιταλιλ, νιν Ιταλιλνλ |
| • Spain, Spanish horse | Εσπανηλ, εκψις Εσπανηλνλ |

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21. Other Grammatical Forms

21.1 Object Predicate

- He called his first son Peter (to be Peter). Ἰλ ἠλμοζ φῶιλ ἠηλ ἠρσῦ, (βιζ) πῑτερ.
- We judged the King guilty (to be guilty). ἠι γεζοζ ḡιλ ḡιλῖλ (ἠι γεζḡιλοζ ḡιλῖλ).

Not 'ἠι γεζοζ ḡιλῖλ ḡιλα' which would mean - We judged the guilty King

- I heard the bird singing. ἠε ἠοζ σοḡιζλ ἠρις.
- I heard the singing bird. ἠε ἠοζ ἠρις σοḡιζλ.

Other

- I can go anytime, anywhere. ἠε ἰβḡιζ εντε, ενλς.
- The centre of the town. ἠιλ ἠιδλ. ἠιδιῖλ.
- A sum (quantity) of ten pounds. δε ἠγ ρλῦnd.
- The creator of Algilez. Κριτρε ἠβ ἠιḡιλεζ.
- The problem of disarmament. προβ ὑπφεριζλ.
- To suffer from a fever. Συφιζ φιρ.

21.2 Gerund (noun based on a verb)

In English the gerund has the same form as the present participle -running, speaking, working etc. In Algilez, where required the 'ἠd' prefix can be used if the action was passive or done by other people or things. The tense affix can be added wherever appropriate. The infinitive and gerund may be interchangeable in some cases and can be either the subject or object of a verb and treated as a noun.

In some cases, there may be some ambiguity in English when the gerund is used, as to whether the activity or *doing* the activity is being referred to. In Algilez the root word can be used for the activity and the infinitive form for *doing* the activity e.g. -

- Dancing amused him. ḡλḡσιζ ἠρσοζ ἠλ.
- To dance amused him. ḡλḡσιζ ἠρσοζ ἠλ.
- Dance amused him. ḡλḡς ἠρσοζ ἠλ.
- He was amused by dancing. ἠλ ἠḡḡρσοζ ḡλḡσιζ.
- He liked to dance (to do the activity). ἠλ ἠκοζ ḡλḡσιζ. ἠλ ἠκḡλḡρσοζ.
- He liked dancing (to do the activity). ἠλ ἠκοζ ḡλḡσιζ. ἠλ ἠκḡλḡρσοζ.
- He liked dance (maybe only watching). ἠλ ἠκοζ ḡλḡς.
- Her interest was painting. ἡρες ἠνελ (ελἠλ) βοζ ρῑτιζ.
- Her interest was being painted. ἡρες ἠνελ (ελἠλ) βοζ ἠḡḡῑτιζ.
- Her interest was paint (liquid). ἡρες ἠνελ (ελἠλ) βοζ ρῑτ.
- Her interest was paintings. ἡρες ἠνελ (ελἠλ) βοζ ρῑτοδι.

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22. Alternative Word Orders

Just about any combination of word orders is grammatically possible in Algilez. Here are 18 variations of the same sentence. **Examples, 22.1 and 22.7 are the preferred alternatives.** The others examples are grammatically correct but should only be used in exceptional cases, e.g. for ‘poetic’ reasons or for particular emphasis. As always, just because something *can* be said this way, doesn’t mean it *should* be said this way unless there is a very good reason. Using a word order that fits in with the speakers first language might be easier for the speaker, but it may well cause the listener or reader to take more time to process it, because it is unfamiliar.

Theoretically, there would also be a set of 6 sentences with the verbs ‘**ϑερωζ/αδϑερωζ**’ at the beginning. However, that is not an Algilez grammatical option unless the sentence was a command/order.

Note also that due to the slightly different grammar, the Algilez names for parts of speech (e.g. subject, direct object etc.) are not the same as in English.

Key to the examples below

τνρωοδ = Subject - the person or thing that the sentence is about (who may or may not have done the action)

Αδεφωοδ = the person or thing that is did the action of the verb (it may be a noun phrase with adjectives etc).

οοωοδ = the verb.

Υδεφωοδ = the person or thing that the verb acted on (it may be a noun phrase containing adjectives etc).

Κνωοδ = a preposition giving further information about how, where or when the action was done.

τρεφωοδ = the preposition object (noun or noun phrase).

Note also that the passive form of the verb ‘**ϑερωζ**’, which is ‘**αδϑερωζ**’, is translated into English as ‘was given’ or ‘was given by’. Beware that it is the ‘**by**’ part which is provided by ‘**αδ**’. The affix ‘**αδ**’ should not be thought of as ‘reversing’ the verb and turning ‘giving’ into ‘receiving’ for example.

22.1

Two old men	gave	one big fish	to	three black cats
δυ ρειλ αηεμλ	ϑερωζ	αη φεη εμλ	υ	τρι φιλις βλακλ
τνρωοδ + Αδεφωοδ	οοωοδ	Υδεφωοδ	Κνωοδ	τρεφωοδ

This is the normal, preferred word order.

22.2

Two old men	gave	to	three black cats,	one big fish
δυ ρειλ αηεμλ	ϑερωζ	υ	τρι φιλις βλακλ,	αη φεη εμλ
τνρωοδ + Αδεφωοδ	οοωοδ	Κνωοδ	τρεφωοδ	Υδεφωοδ

Note the comma after **βλακλ**. This serves as a grammatical ‘break’ in the sentence.

Note that this form is nearest to the very common English Language form of ‘Mary gave John a book’ etc. The main difference being that Algilez requires ‘**to** John’ and not just ‘John’, in order to show that ‘John’ was the indirect object (and the receiver of the book) and not the Direct Object (the thing given) i.e. the book.

22.3

From (by)	two old men	one big fish	was given	to	three black cats
Αδ	δυ ρειλ αηεμλ,	αη φεη εμλ	αδϑερωζ	υ	τρι φιλις βλακλ
Αδ	τνρωοδ + Αδεφωοδ	Υδεφωοδ	οοωοδ	Κνωοδ	τρεφωοδ

Note the comma after **ΛΓΕΜΛ**. '**ΛΔΓΕΡΟΖ**' shows that the fish was given and the '**υ**' preposition shows that it was given to C and not given by C.

22.4

From (by)	two old men,	one big fish	to	three black cats	gave
Λδ	δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ,	Λη φεγ εμλ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ	γεροζ
Λδ	τνρψοδ + Λδεφωδ	υδεφωδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ	δοψοδ

Note the comma after **ΛΓΕΜΛ**. The '**υ**' preposition shows that it was given to three black cats and not given by them. Here '**ΓΕΡΟΖ**' is used and not '**ΛΔΓΕΡΟΖ**' since C was not the thing given. This form is not intuitive for English language speakers.

22.5

Two old men	to	three black cats	gave	one big fish
δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ	γεροζ	Λη φεγ εμλ
τνρψοδ + Λδεφωδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ	δοψοδ	υδεφωδ

22.6

From (by)	two old men	to	three black cats,	one big fish	was given
Λδ	δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ,	Λη φεγ εμλ	ΛΔΓΕΡΟΖ
Ad	τνρψοδ + Λδεφωδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ	υδεφωδ	δοψοδ

22.7

one big fish	was given by	two old men	to	three black cats
Λη φεγ εμλ	ΛΔΓΕΡΟΖ	δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ
υδεφωδ	δοψοδ	Λδεφωδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ

This is the other 'normal' form. Here the Direct Object and Subject have been interchanged. The verb '**ΓΕΡΟΖ**' has the prefix '**Λδ**'.

22.8

one big fish	was given	to	three black cats	by	two old men
Λη φεγ εμλ	ΛΔΓΕΡΟΖ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ	Λδ	δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ
τνρψοδ + υδεφωδ	δοψοδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ	ad	Λδεφωδ

The '**Λδ**' affix shows that the fish was given and the '**υ**' preposition shows that it was given to the cats and not given by them. Since the people doing the action (two old men) do not immediately follow the verb, '**Λδ**' is also required as a preposition.

22.9

one big fish	by/from	two old men	gave	to	three black cats
Λη φεγ εμλ	Λδ	δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ	γεροζ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ
τνρψοδ + υδεφωδ	ad	Λδεφωδ	δοψοδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ

22.10

one big fish	by/from	two old men	to	three black cats	gave
Λη φεγ εμλ	Λδ	δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ	γεροζ
τνρψοδ + υδεφωδ	ad	Λδεφωδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ	δοψοδ

22.11

one big fish	to	three black cats	from/by	two old men	gave
Λη φεγ εμλ	υ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ	Λδ	δυ ρειλ ΛΓΕΜΛ	γεροζ
τνρψοδ + υδεφωδ	Κνψοδ	τρεφωδ	ad	Λδεφωδ	δοψοδ

'**ΓΕΡΟΖ**' shows that the fish was given *by* the two old men (and not *to* the two old men).

22.12

one big fish	to	three black cats	was given by	two old men
λη φεγ εμλ τῆρψοδ + υδδεφσοδ	υ Κῆψοδ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ ἰρεφσοδ	λδδεροζ δοψοδ	δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ λδεφσοδ

Since 'δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ' immediately follows 'λδδεροζ', another preposition 'λδ' is not required.

22.13

to	three black cats,	by	two old men,	one big fish	was given
υ Κῆψοδ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ, τῆρψοδ + ἰρεφσοδ	λδ ad	δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ, λδεφσοδ	λη φεγ εμλ υδδεφσοδ	λδδεροζ δοψοδ

Here 'λδδεροζ' is used to show that the fish *was given*.

22.14

to	three black cats,	two old men	gave	one big fish
υ Κῆψοδ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ, τῆρψοδ + ἰρεφσοδ	δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ λδεφσοδ	δεροζ δοψοδ	λη φεγ εμλ υδδεφσοδ

22.15

to	three black cats,	one big fish	was given by	two old men
υ Κῆψοδ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ, τῆρψοδ + ἰρεφσοδ	λη φεγ εμλ υδδεφσοδ	λδδεροζ δοψοδ	δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ λδεφσοδ

22.16

to	three black cats,	one big fish	by	two old men	gave
υ Κῆψοδ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ, τῆρψοδ + ἰρεφσοδ	λη φεγ εμλ υδδεφσοδ	λδ ad	δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ λδεφσοδ	δεροζ δοψοδ

This is an unusual example of a transitive verb not being followed by an object (which has already come earlier in the sentence). Again, not an intuitive word order for English language speakers.

22.17

to	three black cats	was given by	two old men	one big fish
υ Κῆψοδ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ τῆρψοδ + ἰρεφσοδ	λδδεροζ δοψοδ	δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ, λδεφσοδ	λη φεγ εμλ υδδεφσοδ

22.18

to	three black cats,	was given	one big fish	by	two old men
υ Κῆψοδ	τρι φιλις βλκκλ, τῆρψοδ + ἰρεφσοδ	δεροζ δοψοδ	λη φεγ εμλ υδδεφσοδ	λδ ad	δυ ρειλ ἰγεμλ λδεφσοδ

'λδδεροζ' is not used since the thing given (λη φεγ εμλ) follows the verb. The 'λδ' (by) is required before 'two old men' since the people doing the action (two old men) does not precede the verb. This is possibly the least clear of the alternatives!

However, a shortened form of this word order is very common in English e.g. 'Mary was given a book'. In Algilez this is 'υ μερι δεροζ βυκ', not '~~μερι λδδεροζ βυκ~~' which means 'Mary was given **by** a book'!

Summary

In a conventional Algilez sentence

- The τῆρψοδ (topic word) is normally the first noun of the sentence. Algilez does not use the English expression 'Subject'.

- The **Λδεψοδ** (active noun) does the action described by the verb. (In English usually called 'the Subject').
- The **Υδεψοδ** (passive noun) receives the action done by the verb. (In English 'the Direct Object')
- Any other nouns will follow a preposition **Υψοδ**. These following nouns are called **Υρεψοδ**. (In English 'the Preposition Object or Noun').
- The **τψοδ** might therefore be an **Λδεψοδ**, **Υδεψοδ** or a **Υρεψοδ**.

And if this all sounds far too complicated, don't worry – just put 'ο/α' (from/to etc) and 'αδ' (by) in the places where it looks right and everything will make sense.

Better still, only use examples 21.1 & 21.7 and avoid the other word order styles completely unless you really need to!

22.1 Yet more alternatives

There are other ways of using the language. For example, in Korean and similar languages there are other conventions which can also be achieved in Algilez:

English	Korean translation	Algilez - conventional	Algilez - alternative
There are a lot of flowers here.	Here flowers many-be.	ηε βεζ ομ φλωρι.	ηε φλωρι ομβεζ.
This rose is beautiful.	This rose beautiful-be.	ζε ροσο βεζ βελα.	ζε ροσο βελβεζ.
Don't you find Korean pottery beautiful?	Korean pottery be-beautiful?	Κ γυ φεζ βελα κλεοδ ηλησγκλ. (Κ κλεοδ ηλησγκλ βεζ βελα)	Κ κλεοδ ηλησγκλ βελβεζ.

In practice, the Algilez conventional format is already very compact and the saving in using alternative forms is minimal.

22.2 Topicalisation

This relates to a form which is frequently used in some languages (e.g. Chinese, Malay/Indonesian), where the topic of the sentence is mentioned first, followed by a comment about it. This form is also used in English, although not so frequently. E.g.

Topicalised	Normal
a) That boy. He'll never succeed. Φε γυιλ, ιλ σγκυζ ζατελ.	That boy will never succeed. Φε γυιλ σγκυζ ζατελ.
b) French, I can speak very well. φροησπε, με ιβριζ εμ συδλ.	I can speak French very well. με ιβριζ εμ συδλ φροησπο. (φροησπο αδιβριζ με εμ συδλ)
c) My homework, I have to do first. ιοστυδ μερλ, με δυτδιζ ληλ.	I have to do my homework first. με δυτδιζ ληλ ιοστυδ μερλ. (ιοστυδ μερλ αδυτδιζ ληλ με).

As can be seen from the above examples, The Algilez topicalised form is very similar to the English form, with the normal Algilez word order. So long as there is a comma (or a pause in speaking) to indicate that a 'topic' is being mentioned, this should not present any ambiguity in meaning and hence is perfectly acceptable in Algilez.

The conventional Algilez passive form of the sentence in b) & c) allows the topic to be placed first anyway, although the compound verbs sound rather awkward in these examples, compared to the topicalised version!

As always, the normal Algilez word order is just as compact and gets to the point very quickly anyway!

22.3 Sentence (preposition) Adverbs

This relates to moving an adverb to the beginning of a sentence (for literary/poetic reasons or for emphasis etc). See Section 8 for more details. The adverb will apply to the next verb which appears in the sentence.

- He *luckily* found his keys. ἰλ φηνοζ *γυδεηηλ* λοκνηι ἰλνλ.
- **Luckily*, he found his keys. *γυδεηηλ*, ἰλ φηνοζ λοκνηι ἰλνλ.
- The old woman *quickly* gave a big fish to her cat. ρεελ ἰγμεηλ *γεροζ* *βελεηηλ* φεγ εηηλ ὡ φιλῖς ἰνελ.
- **Quickly*, the old woman gave a big fish to her cat. *βελεηηλ*, ρεελ ἰγμεηλ *γεροζ* φεγ εηηλ ὡ φιλῖς ἰνελ.

This form is probably only intuitive for English language speakers, where this word order is common, hence it is not recommended.

22.4 Some other grammatical terms

Here are some other grammatical terms and their English equivalents: -

Phrase – some words without a subject or verb	φρασετ
Clause - some words with a subject or verb	φρασ
Sentence – a meaningful, punctuated clause	φρασεη
Paragraph	φρασεηαζ
active noun (grammatical)	ἰδεφωδ
adjective	εφδεσωδ
adjective, adverb suffix	ἰ
adverb	δωδεσωδ
affix	φωλτ
grammar	φωδλνρετ
noun	εφωδ
participle	δωεφωδ
passive noun (grammatical)	ὑδεφωδ
possessive (grammatical)	ἰρωδ
prefix	ρνλτ
preposition (word)	ρνωδ
preposition object noun (grammatical)	ρνεφωδ
pronoun	σνβεφωδ
suffix	ρνλτ
tense	τεωδ
topic word subject, (grammatical)	τρωδ
verb	δωωδ

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23. Example Texts

23.1 Babel Text - from Genesis 11, 1-9

- 1. And all the earth had one language. Ψε λλ ρφ ροζ λη πο.
- 2. And it happened at the time they journeyed to the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and dwelt there Ψε φετε υλι ροζ υ ιστ, υλι φηνοζ πλιν ε ηλγ ϱηηαρ
Ψε ϱοζ λλ.
- 3. And one said to another, "Come, we will make bricks and bake them". And they had bricks as stone and clay for mortar. Ψε ρε ροζ υ ρε, "ηεζυζ, ψι οδυζ βρικι ψε βικυζ
λι". Ψε υλι ϱοζ βρικι ϱυβ ston ψε κλε ϱυβ μυτ.
- 4. And they said "Come, we will build a city and a tower whose top will reach to heaven in order to give ourselves a name in case we become scattered abroad over the face of the earth". Ψε υλι ροζ, "ηεζυζ, ψι βυδυζ νιλεμ ψε τηρ. τoρ
λνoλ ηετηζ υ ηειρ, ρν ηλμoιζ ϱυψι, ιφ ηρη ψι
βυηατηζ οσηηηα ροζ ϱυρ ιφλ".
- 5. But God descended to see the city and the tower that people had built Κψλ God δυηοροζ ϱιζ νιλεμ ψε τηρ ηλ ρε νυβυδοζ
- 6. God said "If as one people, speaking the same language, they have begun to do this, then nothing that they wish will be impossible for them God ροζ "ιφ, βιζ ρει λγλ, ριζ ρο λμλ, υλι
εζοηοιοζ φε, ρυ ζλεφ ηλ υλι ψηνιζ βυζ ζλρηαλ λβ
υλι."
- 7. Let us go down and confuse their language so that they will not understand each other δυηουζ ψι ψε φυηυζ ρο λν υλι ρν υλι νοστηυζ
ιφδιφρε.
- 8. So, God scattered them from there over the face of the Earth and they stopped building the city ηερε God ηατοζ υλι ο λλ, ροζ ϱυρ ιφλ ψε υλι
ϱεϱβυδοζ νιλεμ.
- 9. That is why it was named Babel, because there God confused the language of all Earth. From there God scattered them over the face of the whole Earth φλ βεζ ρε ολ λδηλμoιζ δυβελ, ρε λλ God φυηοζ
ρoι λν λλ ρφ. ο λλ God ηατοζ υλι ροζ ϱυρ λλ ιφλ.

23.2 The Lords Prayer

<p>Our Father in Heaven, Hallowed be Your name, Your kingdom come, Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our trespasses As we forgive those who trespass against us. lead us not into temptation, But deliver us from evil. For yours is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, forever. Amen</p>	<p>δυηοιλ λνμoι ιη ηειρ, ηλμ λνμυ λδιηηoηεζ, ρυληρoηη λνμυ ηεζυζ, ψoλ ημυλ αδυυζ ε ρφ λμ κομ ιη ηειρ. ηκ, εζδε ζειυζ βρεδ δελ υ μoι, ψε φορεζ κρημ μoυλ, λμ μoι φορυζ ρει ηλ κρημoιζ υ μoι. ηoλιδυζ μoι υ τηροφ, κψλ ϱαφεζ μoι ο νυλ. ηε ρυληρoηη, ρηη ψε ηoηηκ βεζ λτε λνμυ. φλ βυυζ</p>
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24. Correlatives

This/That	γε/δε	Some	σι	No/None	ζη
That person	δε πε	someone	σιρε	no-one	ζηρε
That one's	λι δερε	someone's	λισιρε	no-ones	λι ζηρε
That thing	δε εφ	something	σιεφ	nothing	ζη εφ
That sort/kind	δε σε	some sort/kind	σισε	no sort/kind	ζη σε
That place	δε λς	somewhere	σιλς	nowhere	ζη λς
That way	δε ηυ	someway	σιηυ	no way	ζη ηυ
That reason	δε ρε	some reason	σιρε	no reason	ζη ρε
That time	δε τε	sometime	σιτε	never	ζη τε
That much	δε δε	some	σιδε	none	ζη δε
All/every	λι	Each	ιφ	Any	εν
everyone	λι πε	each one	ιφ πε	anyone	εν πε
everyone's	λι λιρε	each one's	λι ιφρε	anyone's	λι ενρε
everything	λι εφ	each thing's	ιφ εφ	anything	εν εφ
every sort/kind	λι σε	each sort/kind's	ιφ σε	any sort/kind	εν σε
everywhere	λι λς	each place	ιφ λς	anywhere	εν λς
every way	λι ηυ	each way	ιφ ηυ	anyway	εν ηυ
every reason	λι ρε	each reason	ιφ ρε	any reason	εν ρε
all time	λι τε	each time	ιφ τε	any time	εν τε
all of it	λι δε	each	ιφ δε	any	εν δε

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