



Algilez International Language



Algilez Lessons

	Contents
<u>Algilez Target Teaching Levels 1, 2 & 3</u>	Explanation of the 3 proposed levels for learning Algilez
<u>Algilez Lesson Nr 1</u>	Introduces word order, verbs, nouns, adjectives, prepositions & conjunctions.
<u>Lesson 1, Homework</u>	Practicing pronunciation and numbers.
<u>Algilez Lesson Nr 2</u>	Introducing tenses.
<u>Lesson 2, Homework</u>	Learning questions, days of the week and months.
<u>Algilez Lesson Nr 3</u>	Further use of verbs and tenses. Introducing compound words.
<u>Lesson 3, Homework</u>	Algilez root words

Algilez Target Teaching Levels Beginner, 1 & 2

Algilez Beginner Level is aimed at achieving a basic understanding of the Algilez language. It will include simple vocabulary and grammar. Beginner Level will be taught over about 10, one hour lessons (with 5-10 hours homework) and will bring the student up to the equivalent of a 'Tourist' level, able to deal with most simple transactions.

Algilez Levels 1 & 2 build on the Beginner Level knowledge and adds to the vocabulary and completes the grammar. This will take the student to European Standard Level 1 or 2, depending upon the test results. I.e. UK 'GCSE' results D-G are equivalent to a Level 1 Standard, results A-C are equivalent to Level 2 Standard.

A Level 1 or 2 student should be capable of reading most text at sight and of understanding most spoken Algilez and only be limited by lack of vocabulary. Written and spoken Algilez will be of intermediate level

Algilez Level 3 is aimed at achieving better fluency with full knowledge of grammar and further increased vocabulary. Lessons are aimed at translating complicated and subtle extracts from native languages. Level 3 will be taught over another 10, one hour lessons (with additional homework) and will bring the student up to the equivalent of UK 'Advanced Level' standard (European Standard Level 3).

A Level 3 student will be reasonably fluent in reading, writing, speaking and listening.

Algilez Lesson Nr 1

1.1 Griti, nam ovme bez Alan

[Hello, my name is Alan]

Griti = hello, greetings

nam = name

ov = of

Possession prefix (same meaning as the suffix 's in English, John's book, Ann's car, the dog's bone etc)

ovme = ov + me = possessive + I/me = my, of me, mine

of me = my/mine (possessive). 'ovme' counts as a qualifier and therefore follows 'buk'. ('mea' should be used for things permanently associated with you, e.g. body parts, relations etc.)

bez = b + ez = 'to be' + present tense = am/is/are

Alan = Alan (All names in Algilez remain unchanged but are spelt phonetically. A name such as 'James' would be spelt 'Jaims')

1.2 K bez nam ovyu

[What is your name?]

K (say 'ke' as in kettle) = What/Which/Question word. This usually comes at the beginning of a question sentence and also serves as a question mark '?'.

ovyu = ov + yu = possessive +you = your

1.3 K ti bez xe. Xe (ti) bez buk ovme

[What thing is this? This is my book] If the meaning of the question is obvious, then 'ti' may be omitted.

ti (say 'tee') = thing

xe (say 'she' as in shed) = this

buk = book

Note: There are no definite or indefinite articles in Algilez (i.e. the words 'the' & 'a'). If there is a need for such words then 'xe' or 'ce' (this or that) or 'an' (one) can be used. When translating from Algilez to English use 'the' or 'a' as appropriate.

1.4 Me vez buk reda

[I have a red book]

vez = v + ez = 'to have/possess' + present tense = have/has

reda = red + a = red + adjective suffix

1.5 K kol bez buk ovyu

[What colour is your book?]

kol = colour

ovyu = ov + yu = of + you = your (possessive).

1.6 K ce bez buk ov An. Ye, ce bez buk ovAn

[Is that Ann's book? Yes, that is Ann's book.]

ce (pronounced = that
'che' as in
cheddar)

ovAn = **ov An** Algilez is flexible and 'ov' can be used as a prefix or a separate word, so long as it always precedes the noun that it applies to.

ye (as in 'yet') = yes

Note alternative form of question here, by putting question word 'k' in front of a statement.

1.7 El vez buk grina

[She has a green book]

el = she/her

grina = grin + a = green + adjective suffix

Grina is pronounced 'greena'

1.8 Ce bez buk fi An lākez

[That is the book which Ann likes]

fi (as in 'fee') = Which/that (conjunction). Note: The meaning & use is different to 'ce'.

lākez = **lāk + ez** = 'to like' + present tense = likes

The ã sound is pronounced as in 'car' but without the following 'r'

lāk is therefore the same as Lark.

Lesson 1, Homework

H1.1 Vowel pronunciation. 15 minutes

Algilez has 7 vowels. Vowel pronunciations in English vary enormously due to different accents. I hope that I have chosen examples that are pronounced the same way, regardless of accent!

The vowel names are the same as their pronunciations.

a as in: fat, cat, bat, sat, clarify, classical, Patrick

e as in: bed, fed, get, bet, met, better

i as in: feet, meet, beat, sheep, cheap, Fiji

o as in: modify, occupy, Sharon,

u as in: tool, fool, pool, cool, who, root

ã as in: car, far, bar, star, mark

ø as in: order, fort, cord, porter, broad,

Now go and read out loud lessons 1.1 to 1.8.

H1.2 Learn your numbers! 15 minutes.

0 **za** zero

1 **an** pronounced as the name 'Ann'

2	du	pronounced 'doo'
3	tri	pronounced 'tree'
4	før	pronounced 'for'
5	fāv	pronounced 'faav' as in far
6	sis	pronounced 'seess'
7	sev	pronounced 'sev' as in ' seven '
8	ok	pronounced as in ' O ctober'
9	nin	pronounced 'neen'
10	ax	pronounced 'ash' as in ' cash '

Now look around your room and count out loud the things there – books, windows, lights etc.

Algilez Lesson Nr 2

2.1 K je buki bez he.

[How many books are here?]

je (as in 'jet') = quantity/amount

K je = question quantity/amount = How many?

buki = buk + i = book + plural suffix = books.

Note the plural suffix 'i' is optional if the plural meaning is clear.

E.g. When a number precedes the noun then 'i' can be omitted.

du buk = du buki = two books

cei buk = cei buki = those books

2.2 He bez du buki/Du buki bez he.

[Here are two books/Two books are here]

This can also be translated as:- [There are two books here]

he (as in 'hem') = here

2.3 K ovpe bez ce buk. K kol bez ol

[Whose is that book?/Whose book is that? What colour is it?]

pe = person

K ovpe = K ov + pe = question possession person = whose?

ol = it

2.4 K Jon vez buki reda.

[Does John have red books?]

2.5 No, ezde Jon vez du buki blua

[No, today John has two blue books]

no (as in 'not') = no

ezde = ez + de = present time prefix/present tense suffix + day = today

du = two

2.6 Me soz buki ovil. Oli adsoz me

[I saw his books. They were seen by me.]

soz = s + oz = 'to see' + past tense suffix = saw

ovil = ov + il = his

Oli = ol + i = it + plural = they

adsoz = ad + soz = by + seen = 'seen by'. Putting 'ad' in front of the verb immediately shows that the subject of the sentence is passive and did not carry out the action of the verb.

If no other word follows the verb e.g. 'Buki adsoz' then the sentence is considered intransitive and translated as 'The books were seen.'

2.7 Xei bez buki ovJon

[These are Johns books]

xei = xe + i = this + plural suffix = these

'buki' is preferable here instead of 'buk' since it does not directly follow the plural word 'xei'.

2.8 Ozde, Jon voz an buk blua

[Yesterday, John had one blue book]

ozde = oz + de = past time prefix/past tense suffix + day = yesterday

voz = v + oz = to have/possess + past tense suffix = had

an = one

2.9 Uzde il vuz tri buk, an reda we du blua

[Tomorrow he will have three books, one red and two blue]

uzde = uz + de = future time prefix/future tense suffix + day = tomorrow
uz is pronounced 'ooz'

il = he/him

vuz = v + uz = 'to have/possess' + future tense suffix = will have

tri = three

we (as in 'wet') = and

Lesson 2, Homework

H2.1 Questions & Answers

You will also need to look at Lesson 1 to answer these questions

About 10 minutes

1. K pei vez buki
2. K pe vez buki blua
3. K kol buk advez An
4. K je buki advuz Jon uzde
5. K je buki advoz Jon ozde
6. K je pei vez buki
7. K bez nami ov pei fi vez buki
8. K adsoz me

Answer all questions in writing and then read out loud all of the questions and answers

H2.2 Days of the Week

Practice saying them out loud. Then say what you do on each day but substitute the Algilez name for the day E.g.

'Deman I go to school. Desøt I go bowling, Dedøm I go to church etc.' 10 minutes.

de	day
Deman	Monday
Detus	Tuesday
Dewed	Wednesday

Detor	Thursday
Defre	Friday
Desøt	Saturday
Dedøm	Sunday

H2.3 Months of the Year

Practice saying them out loud. Then say what happens in each month but substitute the Algilez name for the Month
E.g. 'Monan it snows, Monsis I go on holiday, Monok I have my birthday etc.' 10 minutes.

mon	month
Monan	January
Mondu	February
Montri	March
Monfør	April
Monfäv	May
Monsis	June
Monsev	July
Monok	August
Monni	September
Monax	October
Monaxan	November
Monaxdu	December

Algilez Lesson Nr 3

3.1 K ti adduz yu uzwikend. K yu juz u London ya trin

[What will you do next weekend? Will you go to London by Train?]

duz = d + uz = do + future tense = will do

uzwikend = uz + wik + end = future time + week + end = next weekend

The time markers 'oz, uz & ez' as well as being used as tense suffixes, are also used as prefixes to both nouns and verbs.

oz = Previous/Ex/last ozwik = last week

ez = Presently ezde = today

uz = Future/Intended uzyir = next year

uznupel = fiancée (future wife)

Note also: wikend uza = a future/following weekend

juz = j + uz = journey/going + future tense = will go

u = to

ya = using/utilising (this may be translated as 'by' or 'with' depending on the context.)

Taken from the root word 'y' [to use]

me yuz sosør [I will use scissors]

trin = train

Note the two question forms

The first 'K ti ...' asks 'what thing will be done by you', hence 'adduz yu'

The second is 'K' followed by a statement. This sort of question normally has a yes or no answer

3.2 Ye, me trinuz u London. K yu.

[Yes, I will 'train' to London. And you?]

trinuz = trin + uz = train + future tense = 'train' i.e. go by train

This is an alternative and simpler form than that used in 3.1.

Algilez permits most nouns to be 'verbalised' by adding a tense ending.

The verb form means to 'use' the root noun in whatever way is most logical, in the context.

This can apply to a wide variety of words e.g.:

Tabez pleti = Table the plates! (Put the plates on the table)

El hatoz bab = she 'hatted' the baby (she put a hat on the baby)

Mi wølpapuz bedrum ovme = we will wallpaper my bedroom

k yu = question you = And you?

This is a simplified question where the meaning is perfectly clear. The full question might be 'We ke ti adduz yu' [And what will you do?]

3.3 Mi bikuz u fām. Mi wixez siz ovisjui

[We will cycle to the farm. We want to see the lambs]

mi = we (not including you) i.e. plural of 'me' [I/me]

bikuz	= bik + uz	= bicycle + future tense = will cycle
		Same format as 'trinuz' in 3.2
fām		= farm
wixez	= wix + ez	= wish/want + present tense = want to
siz	= s + iz	= seeing + infinitive suffix = to see/seeing
		Hence 'wixez siz' = want to/would like to see.
		However, see 3.4 below.
ovisjui	= ovis + ju + i	= sheep + young + plural suffix = lambs
		Animal (and plant) names in Algilez are generally the standard Latin genus names.

3.4 K re yi wixsez ovisjui. K je adajez oli

[Why do you want to see the lambs? How old are they]

k re	= k + re	= question + reason = why?
yi		= you (plural of 'yu')
wixsez	= wix + s + ez	= wish/want + seeing + present tense = want to see

This is a compound verb and an alternative simpler form to that used in 3.3.

The two root words are combined and the appropriate tense ending applied (i.e. past, present, future or infinitive), thus creating a compound verb.

There are many words that can be used in this way e.g.

obsez	ob + sez	[is obliged to see]	(present)
nidjuz	nid + juz	[will need to go]	(future)
øtritoz	øt + ritoz	[ought to have written]	(past)
lākhiz	lāk + hiz	[like to hear]	(infinitive)
lākhoz	lāk + hoz	[liked hearing]	(past)
ozlākhoz	oz lāk hoz	[had liked hearing]	(past perfect)
lākhez	lāk + hez	[likes hearing]	(present)
lākhuz	lāk + huz	[will like hearing]	(future)

oli	ol + i	= it + plural = they
adajez	ad + aj + ez	= passive prefix + age + present tense = to be aged/old

Lit. 'What quantity aged they' i.e. How old are they?

Algilez allows a variety of ways of asking this question:

K je adyirez li = How many years old are they?

K adyirez li = How old are they?

K je aj lia = What age are they?/ How old are they

K aj lia = How old are they? (Lit. Question, their age)

Algilez has the flexibility to allow for a fully 'Grammatically Correct' question or an informal/conversational question.

3.5 Li monez tri. Mi abhiz li e gād miva

[They are three months old. We can hear them in our garden]

li = = they, shortened form of

oli	[they (none-people)]
eli	[they (female)]
ili	[they (male)]
uli	[they (people)].

monez tri = mon + ez + tri = month + present tense + three = 'month three'
i.e. They are three months old

Another example of the simplified verb form used in 3.2

abhiz = ab + h + iz = able to/can + hearing + infinitive tense = able to hear
Another example of a two part compound verb used in 3.4

Note: **ad ab hiz = able to be heard**

e = at (but may be translated sometimes as 'in')
Algilez uses words in a much more logical and literal sense than English. Hence you would say

e xo [at home]

e fis [at office]

e gǎd [at garden] but translated as 'in the garden'

e cec [in church]

in boks [in a box]

in rum [in a room]

i.e. only say 'in' [in] when you literally mean 'inside' something, otherwise say 'e' [at].

gǎd = garden

meva = me + va = my (me + possession suffix). Exactly the same as ovme

3.6 Ovisjui setbez luda. K dis o xo u fām

[The lambs certainly are loud. What distance/how far is it from home to the farm?]

setbez = set + bez = certainty + are = certainly are

This is a compound verb as in 3.4. It could also be expressed as **bez seta luda** [are certainly loud] but the double adverb makes this rather awkward.

luda = lud + a = loudness + adverb suffix = loud

Adverbs are formed by adding suffix 'a' to the root word.

Adverbs are qualifiers and follow the verb.

Il rānoz spidoma. [He ran fast]

El xatoz luda. [She shouted loudly]

Note that the same word may be used in Algilez both as an adverb and an adjective e.g.

Il pentoz bela peel bela

[He beautifully painted a beautiful woman.]

pent = painting

If preceding word is a verb then 'bela' = beautifully (adverb)

If preceding word is a noun then 'bela' = beautiful (adjective)

k dis = What distance?/How far?

Note: 'K dis o xo u fām' does not contain a verb!

So long as the meaning is clear then this is acceptable. The full question might be :

K bez dis o xo ovyi u fām

o	=	from
xo	=	home/dwelling. The root form is 'x'
		Me xez e Ingrand
		[I live (dwell) in England]

Note that the basic meanings of 'o', 'e' 'u' & 'i' follow a pattern i.e.:

o- Always means 'from' a place, person or time (previous time/the past)

e- Means 'at' the place/ location or time (present time)

u- Always means 'to' a place, person or time (following time/future)

i- Means plurality and for verbs, continuation of the action (continuous)

Lesson 3, Homework

H3.1 Single letter root words. 45 minutes

These form some of the core words of Algilez and there are deliberate similarities with English words of the same meaning. Most are generally used as verbs (with the appropriate tense endings) or turned into nouns by adding suffix 'o'.

b	to be	Me bez, bu boz, el buz	I am, you were, she will be
c	to say	Li coz	They said
d	to do	Ili duz	They (male) will do
f	to think	Me foz fi ol rinoz	I thought it rained
g	to give/receive	Li goz gifi	They exchanged gifts
(og-)	= give	El ogoz buk u il	She gave a book to him
(ug-)	= receive	Il ugoz buk o el	He received the book from her
h	to hear	Mi hoz sa ovisi	I heard some sheep
j	to journey, travel, go	Eli juz u London	They (female) will go to London
k	to question, ask	Me koz juil	I asked the boy
l	to listen, listen to	El loz	She listened
		Juel luz il	The girl will listen to him
m	to move	Mez tab!	Move the table!
n	to know	Me nez as ol bez	I know where it is
p	to speak	Li poz Ingrandpo	They spoke English
r	to look, look at, to regard	An ruz	Ann will look
		Jon roz buk	John looked at the book (not 'read')
			(John regarded the book)
s	to see	Jon soz filis	John saw a cat
t	to get, acquire	An toz buk nua	Ann got a new book
v	to have, possess	An vez buk grina	Ann has a green book
x	to dwell, live at	Me xez e Bønmq	I live in Bournemouth

y to use, utilise Me yoz buk I used a book

Make up four different, short sentences (past, present, future and infinitive) using each of the above root words. Use the Algilez Vocabulary to help find words.

E.g. Cete me boz ajota, me boz lānidār.
 Ezde me bez jinār.
 Me wixbuz øfār.
 Filisi biz nimi.

H3.2 Words associated with single letter root words. 45 minutes

These words come from the same classification group as the root words and form some useful link words.

Original Root Word	Useful Associated Words	English
b	bo	existence, being
	bu	to be about to
	ub	to become
c	co	saying, stating, remark
	uciz	to tell
d	da	active case (done by)
	ad	passive case (done to)
	do	act, action, doing, react
	od	production, manufacturing, product,
	id	action resulting from
f	fo	thought
g	go	giving to, handing to
	og	give to
	ug	receive from
h	ho	hearing
	hoør	hearing aid (ø = tool or instrument, hence mir (reflect), mirø = mirror)
j	jo	journey
	oj-	to go from
	uj-	to go to
k	ko	a question
l	lo	listening
	lope	a listener (pe = person)
	loag	audience (ag = group)
m	mo	movement
n	nøk	knowledge (øk = outcome, result of)
p	po	speech, language
	poid	oration (id = action resulting from ...)
f	fo	thought
	fid	meditation, thinking, ponder
	foox	philosophy

	foøk	idea, result of thought
r	ro	looking, look out for
	roid	a look, inspection
	rør	eye
	abro	vision, ability to look, sight
s	so	observation, seeing
	adso	view, scene, scenery, sight, looks on
t	to	acquisition
v	vo	possession
	va	with, possessing, holding, carrying
	ov	of, possessed by
	advo	belonging
x	xo	abode, dwelling
y	yo	Use, utilisation, taken up with
	ya	by, using, with

Make up a sentence using each of the above root words.

E.g. K yu blifez ra bo Goda.

Me busitoz de.