

Asylco®

Asylco pictograms - the idea

Alternative System of Language Communication (Polish: alternatywny system komunikacji językowej). History of the Asylco has begun 25th VIII 2005 - during the fun time the following question arose *Is it possible to write a sentence <Alicia has a cat> without letters?*

A creation came into being, which is not, strictly speaking, a language because it has only a visual form.

Instead of write: "this is a goat" we can write "this is a



A song and a call was heard = A



and



was heard.

Asylco is strange. Asylco is



Asylco consists of two elements – a dictionary, which is a collection of pictograms and grammar.

The bottom of the matter is drawing pictograms, which makes the dictionary richer. The basic elements of the dictionary are singular nouns. So far was created nearly 1000 pictograms.

From realistic pictograms to truly symbolic ones – presentation of chosen technics and means of expression

- Realistic: reproducing and preserving proportions and color.



= a carrot,



= porcini mushroom,



= a beetroot,



= raspberry

- Addition of details which helps you distinguish the similar objects.



= apricot,



= peach,



= grapefruit,



= orange

- Gathering components



= weather,



= rain,



= downpour,



= snow,



= sun,



=

storm

- Extent of intensity of the situation



= scream,



= call,



= singing,



= talking

- Distinguishing statuses and processes.

Pamięć = memory, Myśl = thought

- Pictograms which are basis of both the analysis and synthesis.



= spice

Pictogram separatus showing one element bigger and pulled out before others



= sour,



= spicy,



= sweet,



= salty

- Isolation through using antonyms



= wet,



= dry,



= illness,



= health

- The opposites attitudes and the name of the attitude.



= fear,



= bravery,



= attitude

- The rule how the time passes on the pictogram – from the left to the right



= sunrise,



= sunset

- Undiversified set of elements – the basis of the analytical meanings (child, father etc.)



= family - the meaning is narrowed to a man and woman, and only to their shared children . The meaning of the pictogram is derived from the foreground (bold) element, the background (grey) is only a context (see the next page)

- Differentiation through the shape



= stink,



= smell,



= warmth,



= cold

- Gathering by common element - calendar + symbol



= summer,



= winter,



= autumn,



= spring

- Gathering the meanings around one common element - a figure with a shield



= attack,



= enemy,



= ally,



= defence

- Gathering the meanings around a picture story - with different endings (solutions).



= trouble

Picture story – troubled woman - body language (hands on the bent head) shows the trouble



= problem to solve, thing to do

Picture story = a figure which definitely takes a wheel to be repaired

- Referring to the template or stereotype



= gallant,



= loss,



= benefit,



= longing

- Joining the attributes



= thing

- Others ways of expressing the subtle differences (**uwaga: zmiana kolejności piktogramów w stosunku do oryginału!!!**)



= laugh,



= joy



= crying,



= sorrow



= mood,



= humour

You can also combine the Asylco pictograms. Thanks to it you can create the complex ones.

Example *Family*.



= great grandfather - father of parents of the parents .

The main assumption of Asylco is: the constructions should base on mathematics. As oppose to any other language Asylco should create the unambiguous meanings. Every further meaning created in the next construction should be unambiguous as well. Pictograms you see were discussed in a small group of people therefore their meanings can be sometimes ambiguous for some other people.

Let's have a look at the combined pictograms below and try to decipher it.



= sibling - the child of <my> parents

In Polish language "sibling" is ambiguous. For someone "siblings" could mean his or her brothers and sisters without him or her. For a third person "siblings" means every child of the parents.

Every Asylco pictogram is a singular noun. That's why a child and not the children of the parents. In that case above that's one of the children of the parents , which means one of (my) brothers or sisters and no matter which gender .

You can use the grammar's mark-up meaning „gender”



= stepbrother - a mother's son – the "mother's son" means "brother" but he is the son of the one of the parents - of the mother .



= paternal uncle - the son of the parents of the father – means the father's brother - the son of the parents .



= paternal stepbrother - the son of the father's mother – means brother the father's son of the mother but he's not the mother's mother's son.

Author hopes that this original, according to some of the Asylco reviewers, searching and learning method would strengthen the skills of the logical thinking as well as the capability to self-study and cognition. It allows the students to improve such intellectual skills as analysis and synthesis, to pass easily from concretum to abstraction and vice-versa, to become aware of the relation cause-effect and of the stereotypes, to ease understanding of the symbolism.

According to author, what was the brilliant when drawing Asylco pictograms, that was the work in a small group of people discussing what pictogram should show. Essentially great fun.

The rules of constructing pictograms suggested by author aren't imposed and inviolable. Everybody may try to create his own Asylco and not necessarily with his or her peers.

Asylco's grammar

Asylco project that's an proposal of searching for language roots, that is such elements, which could allow people to note theirs thoughts, they want to share.

There is on the ground of the Polish language the genitive partitive which expresses a part of the whole. Phrases *chcesz ciasto (you want the whole cake)* and *chcesz ciasta (you want a piece of cake)* are clear for Poles. But the inflection is not common. Other languages use other way for expressing it. Meaning of the inflection establishes in course of language usage rather than derives from logical text analysis.

When trying to make your message correct or to correctly decipher it you meet the troubles just using the grammar and the dictionary of the Polish language.

"Energy" (in sense of vital energy) it's a superstition or esoteric meaning or literary notion (commonly used by writers), hypothetical or scientific if it's been used in alternative medicine?

Does *Psy gonią koty* mean that *cats are chased by dogs*?

Does *do* <pol. Preposition of direction> in expression *do domu* (<going> home) and *do drzewa* (to the tree) mean the same? If so we would go home as we do to the tree or we would go into the tree as we go into the home.

Asylco means an alternative construction of the messages, based on mathematics. Firstly we define meanings then we draw conclusions (we construct words, phrases, messages). As we don't draw conclusions concerning e.g. combinatorics from the geometrical axioms, we don't use preposition "do" in the sentence *Spał do południa* (he slept till noon), if we don't decide earlier if it can be a time preposition, which determines the time of the end of the action.

Asylco grammar allows you to create words, theirs inflection, constructing sentences. Till now we have got 138 elements (symbols, graphic signs) divided into 26 categories called dimensions.

We have attributed at least one function to each dimension:

- Derivational – creating other words
- Inflectional – word's inflection
- Sentential – creating sentences or changing their meaning
- Statemental – changing the nature of the statement

Some dimensions may appear unnecessary. We should maybe supplement some of them with any additional elements, or put together some of existing ones.

Introduction



- pictogram **human** is default and you can omit it where it doesn't cause misunderstanding.

The grammatical dimension **a technic of denoting** is derivational and contains among others following symbols:



= **Naming** – It allows you to create the names of the things, actions, features



- it allows you to create the demonstratives words (pronouns)

Using the pictogram **Human** and two ones defined above we can get potentially two constructions:



= **Human** (also a **man**, **woman** or **child**). The meaning with no determined gender because the symbols of the **gender** dimension are not default as opposed to the **number** dimension which is default so the number of humans (singular) is given.



Because **naming** is default so   =  . Using other elements of the grammar we can construct such a meanings: humanity, femininity, masculine, baby, kid.

We made the assumption that each pictogram is a singular noun. There is very often in the Polish language a shortage of the words having the similar meaning which are simultaneously definite part of speech. That's why is not possible that all names of the pictograms were the same part of speech. It's obvious that the pictogram's name refers to the meaning and from practical point of view should be short.



Let's see pictogram **dry**  = *with not humidity, no liquid, no water*. The only noun to be used as a name of the pictogram, according to the Assumption, is the noun derived from adjective "dry" **dryness**. In Polish language „*suchość*” – seems to be a bit artificial.

According to the *Frequency dictionary of Polish language* **dry** occurs 1494 times whereas **suchość** 248 times. Each particular pictogram shall be treated as a noun but we use the adjective **dry**.

-   . This construction formally is correct because **human** is default element of the dictionary and we can omit it. However it has no any bigger sense because the construction of the demonstrative words doesn't require a connection with any noun.



Let's go further to discover which default symbols were omitted.
Three examples how to use the grammar

Prepositions

Some of the dimensions like preposition so differ from natural language that they need any additional remarks. Polish preposition **pod** connected with a noun, or any other part of speech in this function, with:

- . Instrumental case – means **under** something (under the table)
- . Accusative case – means one thing undergoing an another.

A preposition **spod** connecting with Genitive case means one thing going from below another one (from below the table).

Asylco distinguishes three prepositions **pod**: **under** responding to three meanings described: **under something, towards under something, going back from below something**. This rule applies to the another prepositions making logical pairs: from - to, above - from above etc.



= from below the table.

Each preposition has it's own symbol making phrases as follows:

- Intra** = Inside – makes phrases meaning that something is inside X.
- Ab** = From – makes phrases meaning that something begins from X.
- Ad** = To – makes phrases meaning that something finishes on X.
- Circa** = Around – makes phrases meaning that something is around X.
- Infra** = Below – makes phrases meaning that something is below X.
- Ante** = Before - makes phrases meaning that in the given direction one of two things is before
- Dum** = During – makes phrases meaning that certain action is parallel to X.

Attention: Y symbolizes the place shown by prepositional phrase

Adversum = Toward – makes phrases meaning that something aims to Y.

Abversum = Back – makes phrases meaning that something goes from the direction, where Y is.

Cum = with - makes phrases meaning that something contains X or something accompanies X.

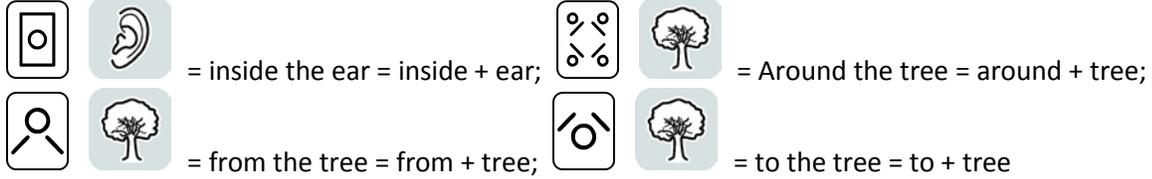
Sine = Without – makes phrases meaning that something is without X.

Pro = For – makes phrases meaning that something is for X.

Vice = Instead of – makes phrases meaning that something is replaced by X.

Examples:

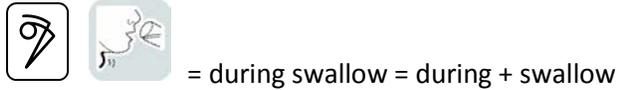
Locative prepositions



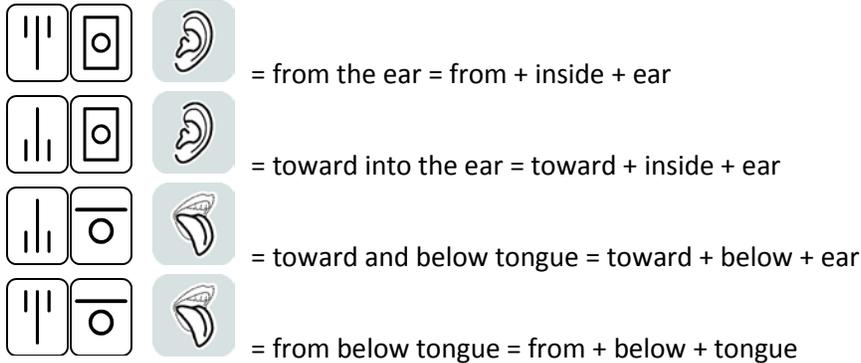
Locative and of time prepositions



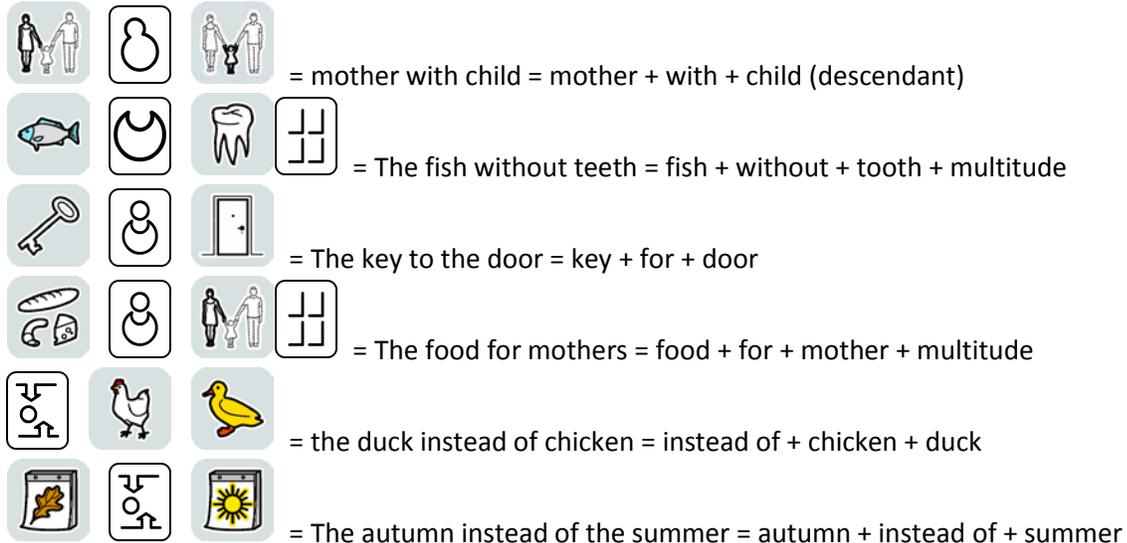
Time preposition



Preposition of the direction



Causative prepositions



□ Pronouns

One of the dimensions is **sex** (there is no default element) which has symbols:



= Neutral – makes words of the neutral sex



= Female - makes words of the female sex



= male – makes words of the male sex

Example:



= Chicken = hen + neutral



= Hen = chicken + female



= Cock = chicken + male

Next dimension - **person** has symbols:



= speaker – makes verbs of first person - default element



= makes verbs of second person



= makes verbs of third person

Dimension **Number** has symbol:



= makes verbs in plural (house, houses)

Examples of a few personal pronouns:



= I = naming + **Ja** = speaker- thoughtfully omitted



= you = naming + listener



= He = naming + he or she + male



= We = naming + (speaker is thoughtfully omitted) + multitude



= They (women) = naming + he or she + female + multitude

Dimension **multitude**



= makes the words meaning that something is not full nor empty



set



= Fullness – makes the words meaning that the set is full

Dimension **location**:



= Proximity – makes the words meaning that something is close to or is similar



= Far – makes the words meaning that something is far away or is not similar

The symbols of the dimension **circumstance of the action** allows you to make demonstrative pronouns:



= Locative – makes the interrogatives helpful when asking about place of the action



= Timing – makes interrogatives helpful when asking about the time of the action

Examples of the pronouns:

Demonstratives – particulars:



= Here = naming + locative + proximity



= There = naming + locative + far



= From inside here = where from + inside + naming + locative + proximity



= From here = Back + From + naming + Locative + Proximity



= From there = Back + Inside + Naming + Locative + Far



= To here = Towards + To + naming + Locative + Proximity

Indefinites



= Anywhere, somewhere = Naming + Locative + Freedom

 = Ever, at any time = naming + time + Freedom

Widespreadings

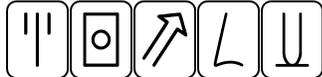
 = Everywhere = Naming + Locative + Full

 = Every time = Naming + Time + Full

Negatives

 = Nowhere = Naming + Locative + Empty

 = Never = Naming + Time + Empty

 = From inside nowhere = Back + inside + Naming + Locative + Empty

Asylco allows you to create words, which have very precise logic meaning and justification, and which don't exist in Polish:

 = From nowhere = Back + From + Naming + Locative + Empty

How to derive adjectives - some patterns

In the dimension of the **ontological category**:

Cecha – Feature – Makes features (adjectives) – big, clear, etc.

In the dimension of **noun**:

 = Name of the acting person – makes the names of the people acting or functioning as students, secretaries, philosophers, foresters etc.

 = Institution – Makes the names of the institutions, which play some roles in our live: cultural, scientific, pedagogical, tutelary, economic, commercial, services, governmental, municipal, political etc.: museum, cinema, opera, theater, research institute, academy, school, kindergarten, university, crèche, hospice, stock exchange, bank, manufacture, shipyard, lumber mill, shop, laundry, government, regional councils, parliament, senate, party, organization.

In the dimension **graduation of intensity**

 = Small intensity – makes words meaning that something is rare, not intense

 = High intensity – makes words meaning that something is of high intensity, dense

Grammatical symbols used in construction of the patterns of deriving adjectives.

Proper adjective – directly depicts the features of things.

  – Fabulous = Fable + Feature

  – Pealike = Pea + Feature

Adjective similar – having a similar feature particularly shape, reminding some other things.

   = Beanlike - having shape like a bean, similar to it = Bean + Proximity + feature

   = Egglie - having shape like an bird's egg = Egg + Proximity + Feature

Adjective distant – having only a part of the feature, not very similar to something.

   = Whitish = White + Far + Feature = not very white)

   = Slightly salty = Salty + Far + Feature

Quantitative adjective – something with an addition of thing or with a lack of thing. Determines the quantum of the ingredient in adjective.

   = of Butter = Butter + With + Feature = something made with butter, or scrambled in butter, having butter as an ingredient

   = of Fish = Fish + With + Feature = made with fish or with an addition of it

   = With no fish = Fish + Without + Feature = something not containing fish.

Adjective of fullness

   = Sandy = Sand + Fullness + Feature = covered with sand, made of sand, full of sand

   = Muddy = Mud + Fullness + Feature = waterlogged, full of mud, marshy

Adjective unsaturated

   = Faded = Color + Small intensity + Feature

Adjective of brightness – shows a very intense feature of a thing given.

   = Very strange = Strange + high intensity + Feature

   = Torrential = Rain + High intensity + Feature

   = Noisy = Shout + high intensity + Feature

   = Very sweet = Sweet + high intensity + Feature

   = Deep yellow = Yellow + High intensity + Feature

Adjective of profession – shows a feature of acting people

   = Cycling = Bicycle + Name of acting person + Feature

   = Ophthalmological = Glasses + Name of acting person + Feature

Adjective of institution – shows a feature of the manufactures, institutions

   = Bakery's = Bred + Institution bakery + Feature

   = Greengrocer's = Vegetable + institution shop + Feature

   = Legal = Law + Institution + Feature

Piktogramy

Trzy **reguły konstrukcji** piktogramów:

1. Możliwość ciągłego dopisywania nowych **zasad** (dalej wymieniono kilka z 22 dostrzeżonych),
2. Ciągłe grupowanie, wykorzystywanie składowych wcześniej skonstruowanych piktogramów i unikanie kogniatonizmu (relacji pokrewieństwa); nie tworzenie piktogramów, gdy znaczenie można uzyskać przy wykorzystaniu gramatyki.
3. Nie dopuszczanie do łamania zasad określonych w specyfikacji tworzenia grafiki piktogramów (znaczenie koloru, grubości i rodzaju linii itd.).

Kilka zasad – uporządkowanych od piktogramów ikonicznych do symbolicznych

1. Wierne odwzorowanie, zachowanie proporcji i koloru



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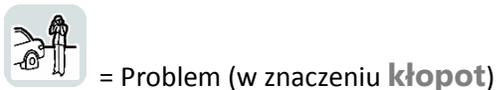
7. Grupowanie składowych



...

17. Grupowanie piktogramów wokół historyjki (fabellus) z różnym zakończeniem

Oba piktogramy są związane z awarią samochodu



Historyjka = samochód złapał gumę, obok zmartwiona kobieta (pochylona głowa).



Historyjka = samochód złapał gumę, obok postać niosąca koło do naprawy.

...

20a. Dodatkowy atrybut (kluczyk)



= Samochodzik



= Samochód

20b. Połączenie (zderzenie) atrybutów



= Rzecz

Cel naukowy, Znaczenie projektu, Koncepcja i plan badań, Metodyka, Literatura

CELE NAUKOWE

- I. Znalezienie wymiarów dla 40 języków świata, które pozwolą na zapis, każdego, wspólnego dla tych języków, prostego komunikatu.
- II. Próba redukcji, ale takiej, która zapewni precyzję komunikatu.
- III. Udowodnienie hipotezy: Język jako gniazdo odrzeczownikowe.

ZNACZENIE PROJEKTU

- I. Zastosowanie w dydaktyce (w latach 2010-2014 został zrealizowany w partnerstwie z UW projekt PIKTOGRAFIA – *Rozwijanie umiejętności posługiwania się językiem symbolicznym w edukacji z zakresu nauk matematycznych z zastosowaniem piktogramów Asylco®* . W ramach POKL).
- II. Zastosowanie w komparystyce językoznawczej, tłumaczeniach maszynowych.

KONCEPCJA I PLAN BADAŃ, METODYKA

- I. Etap szukanie wymiarów wśród 40 języków świata, które będą uniwersalne, powszechne, naturalne, schematyczne, ekonomiczne i precyzyjne. Zaangażowanie na tym etapie kilkudziesięciu wybitnych polskich językoznawców, z których każdy posługując się metodą ASYLCO® będzie korzystał z własnego warsztatu naukowego.
- II. Etap – redukcja.

LITERATURA^{1,2,3}

¹ Projekt Asylco 2006 r. Konstancin - Gdynia. Wydanie III 2014 r.; ISBN 978-83-88967-98-6

² Słownik Polsko-Asylco 2014 r.; ISBN 978-83-88967-99-3

³ Asylco; Piktogramy – kodowanie znaczeń; Gramatyka – schematy słowotwórcze 2014 r.; ISBN 978-83-88967-88967-96-2