

Gloyn Grammar

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Gloyn Lexemes

** A, ** ACI, ** AGE, ** BI, ** CA, ** CI, ** CUI, ** DA, ** DIE, ** DIO, ** DJAN, **
EMPTY, ** GA, ** GAA, ** GE, ** GEU, ** GI, ** GIO, ** GIUO, ** GO, ** GOI, ** GU, **
GUE, ** GUEA, ** GUI, ** GUO, ** GUU, ** GUUA, ** HOI, ** HUE, ** I, ** IE, ** JE, **
JI, ** JIO, ** JO, ** JUE, ** KA, ** KI, ** KIE, ** KIU, ** LA, ** LAU, ** LE, ** LE
PO, ** LI, ** LIE, ** LIO, ** LIU, ** LU, ** LUA, ** ME, ** MEA, ** MEU, ** NI, ** NO,
** NU, ** PA, ** PAUSE, ** PO, ** PREDA, ** SOI, ** SUE, ** TAI, ** UI, ** ZE,, ** ZO

** Formal Grammar

** Conventions

** Punctuation Marks

** Pretty Little Girls School

** Logical Connectives

** Grammar Vocabulary

** Bibliography

** Formal Grammar **

** A **

Words in this lexeme: a, e, o, u, no-, nu-, -noi, ha, zea

Loglan is a contraction of logical language. Therefore, the logical connectives which number 13 are simple and prominent. They are formed from four letters: a - e - o - u. The four letters are combined with the prefixes nu- and no- and the suffix -noi to form the 13 logical connectives:

Look in the appendix for: ** Logical Connectives

1?	a	/V/ and/or
2?	noa	DELEAT MISTAKE NONSENSE - DO NOT USE
3?	anoi	/C/ if, if not
4?	noanoi	/-V-/ either not ___ or not ___ and possibly both
5?	nuu	/?/ whether p, q
6?	u	/ξ/ whether or not
7?	onoi	/^/ ___ or ___ but not both
7a?	noo	/^/ ___ or ___ but not both
8?	o	// if and only if
9?	nou	/-ξ/ not p, whether q
10?	nuunoi	/?-/ whether p, whether q
11?	e	/./ and
12?	noe	/-./ not ___ and ___
13?	enoi	/-./ ___ and not ___
14?	noenoi	/-.-/ not ___ and not ___
ha		asks a question. How are these terms connected?
zea		together, a connective for compound predicates

alternation	1-4
conjunction	14, 13, 12, 11
equivalence	11, 6, 8
independence	5, 10, 9, 7
implication	2 see 1? p233
disjunction	7 see 1? p2 36

a between arguments and between predicates

ca only between the terms of a metaphor or to form connectives among
the predicate words comprising a metaphor

ka ki may be used between arguments, predicates, or sentences

ica used only between sentences

ha is how connected to - This little word questions the connection between terms

zea - together with, a connective for compound predicates

a - Between arguments.

da u de. . .X whether or not Y

da efa de. . .X and later Y

da ana de. . .X and/or now Y

da ha de. . .X is how connected to Y

da zea de. . .X mixes with Y, a mixture of X's and Y's

a - Between predicates.

da titka, e soska. . .X eats and sleeps

da titka, efa soska. . .x eats, and will sleep

da papa titka, ena soska. . .X had eaten and now sleeps

da titka, enukou rojzau. . .X eats, and therefore grows

ca - Only between the terms of a metaphor or to form connectives among the predicate words comprising a metaphor.

++ da bilbeu cmaje nilba ce ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu cmaje] [nilba ce ckubui])

+++++ N11 It's a beautifully small girl-and-school. i.e. It's both a beautifully small girl and a beautifully small school(!)

ka ki May be used between arguments, predicates, or sentences

++ isoaki ti neteri cirpai, ki sui tu napa ridle sa cei.

+++++ [And] Since this is the thirteenth lesson, (it) also (follows that) you have read almost all of them (of the lessons in this book). (L3v3) p

ica - Used only between sentences.

++ da cutflogia lesuo fligreja ica da cutflogia de

+++++ X is more watery than Y is oily. Or X is more watery than Y (is watery)

ha - is how connected to - This little word questions the connection between terms.

++ tu tsocue lo mojluu ha lo vimluu

++++ tu (tsocue [(lo mojluu) ha (lo vimluu)])

+++++ JJ01 You want coffee how-connected to tea, both or nei

++ da titka ha soska

+++++ X eats how in relation to sleeps?

zea - Together with, a connective for compound predicates.

++ da zea de. . .X mixes with Y, a mixture of X's and Y's

+++++ da titka zea soska. . .X eats and sleeps; X mixes the activities of eating and sleeping.

++ ti misfa le cutba zea greba

+++++ This is a mixture of water and oil.

**** ACI ****

Words in this lexem:

aci, [noaci DO NOT USE], anoici, noano, ici, cuci, nuuci, conoici, nooci, oci, nouci, nuunoici, eci, noeci, nnoici, noenoici

They must be preceded by a pause, just as in the case of A connectives. [PRGLL] p63

-Ci connective suffix as in aci.

++ da muvruo, anoi redmio aci kugmio

++++ da (muvruo anoi [redmio aci kugmio])

+++++ UU07 X moves if (either) red or black.

**** AGE ****

Words in this lexeme:

age, [noage DO NOT USE], anoige, noanoige, nuuge, uge, onoige, nooge, oge, nouge, nuunoige, ege, noege, enoige, noenoige,

-ge connective suffix, as in age or other connective.

They must be preceded by a pause, just as in the case of A connectives. [PRGLL] p63

++ toa po takruu nilba age po pepruo bocba le ckubui gidnoa

++++ toa ((po takruu) nilba) age (((po pepruo) bocba) (le (ckubui gidnoa))))

+++++ There are talking girls and running boys in the school yard.

**** BI ****

Words in this lexeme:

bi, bia, bie, cie, cio

bi is an equal sign.

Only place BI between arguments. Do not place BI between an argument and a sentence because they are not equal.

++ la Karl bi le mreba

+++++ Carl is the man.

nobi is not identical to; from no+bi not+identical to (BI) [L3v3] p23

BI: I allow forms like nubi, which are treated as words (La Djan, nubi da is parseable, but La Djan, nu bi da is not: nubi is semantically but not grammatically parallel to nu buggao.) [PRGLL] p83

Utterances with bi claim that two names or designations are being used to refer to the same person or thing:

++ mi bi la Palys

+++++ I am also known as Paula i.e., you may replace the word "I" with the name "Paula".'

You can also use ei to check an identification:

++ ei tu bi la palys

+++++ Are you the one called Paula?

The above is short for constructions such as:

++ ei li, tu bi la palys, lu ga tuslei sijlue tu

+++++ 'Is it the case that "You are Paula" is a true sentence about you?' [L3v2] p49

++ la bab bi le gapmea

++++ (la bab) (bi [le gapmea)

++++++ F05 Bob is the happy one.

++ ta bi le cnubia ckubui

++++ ta (bi [le (cnubia ckubui)])

++++++ F10 That is the new school.

++ hu bi da

++++ hu (bi da)

++++++ Z02 Who is X?

++ inusoa dai bi le frasia je mai jue sau le sombu je pai jue rai ze cai

++++ inusoa (dai (bi (le (frasia ((je mai) (jue (sau (le (sombu ((je
pai) (jue (rai ze cai))))))))))))))

++++++ So D is the father of M by the sister of P through R and C
jointly. Z16

++ inusoa dai bi le frasia je mai jue sau le sombu je pai jue rai sau
jue cai

++++ inusoa (da [bi (le < frasia ([je mai] [jue (sau (le < sombu
([je pai] [(jue rai) (sau jue cai)]>)]>)]))

++++++ So D is the father of M by the sister of P through R and
through C. (Independent claims.) Z17

++ dai bi le brunio je mai jue sau le sombu je pai jue rai jue sau cai

++++ dai (bi [le brunio < (je mai) (jue (sau [le sombu < (je pai)
([jue rai] [jue sau cai]]>)]>)]))

++++++ D is the brother of M through (one parent who is) the sister
of P through (parent) R and through (parent) C. (This last
jue is added by means of the case tag 'sau'). Z20

bia is a part of (B is a part of class/set F)

++ le bitba bia lao mammalia

+++++ Horses are part of the class/set Mammalia.

++ lao Limulus polyphemus bia le rosluu je la Xiphosura

++++ (lao (Limulus polyphemus)) (bia (le (rosluu (je (la Xiphosura)))))

+++++ Limulus polyphemus is of the order Xiphosura.

bie mathematical equal sign

++ 2 + 2 = 4

++++ to pio to bi fo

+++++ Two plus two equals four.

++ to pio so bie vo

+++++ Two plus six equals eight.

++ nefe nio te bie neto

+++++ Fifteen minus three equals twelve.

++ vo tia neni bie voni

+++++ Eight times ten bi eighty.

++ to kua so bie nekuate a nipitetete

+++++ Two divided by six equals one third and/or 0.333.

++ to sua te bie vo

+++++ Two to the power three equals eight.

++ to suu to bie nepinefonefo

+++++ Two to the root two equals 1.414

cie < /is less than

++ afi cie bei

++++ afi (cie bei)

+++++ a is less than the quantity b

++ da cie lio nemakeigei

++++ X < 100kg

+++++ X is less than 100kg.

cio > /is greater than

++ le tibba) cio le zvaba

++++ (le tibba) (cio (le zvaba))

+++++ Iron is greater than gold.

++ le cridiu cio lio vomueceicimei

++++ le cridiu cio lio 8mueccim

+++++ The rain is greater than 8cm.

**** CA ****

Words in this lexeme:

1? ca	/V/ and/or
2? noca	DELEAT MISTAKE NONSENSE - DO NOT USE
3? canoi	/C/ if, if not
4? nocanoi	/-V-/ either not ____ or not ____ and possibly both
5? nucu	/?/ whether p, q
6? cu	/¿/ whether or not
7? conoi	/^/ ____ or ____ but not both
7a? noco	/^/ ____ or ____ but not both
8? co	// if and only if
9? nocu	/-¿/ not p, whether q

10? nucunoi	/?-/ whether p, whether q
11? ce	/./ and
12? noce	/-./ not ___ and ___
13? cenoï	/-./ ___ and not ___
14? nocenoï	/-.-/ not ___ and not ___

Ca Only between the terms of a metaphor or to form connectives among the predicate words comprising a metaphor.

The additive "-yn" turns the connective "ce" into a predicate affix and ==> ceyn ==> touch and goes

++ ctoceyngot -tii (2v) (touch (ce-yn {and}) go) [K-N]

+++++ K practises circuits and bumps/ touch and goes at airport N

You don't have to pause or put a comma before CA.

The thirteen logical CA connectives can be used between individual words in the predicate or between individual words in the case/argument/blanks of the predicate.

++ da bilbeu cmaje ca nilba ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu (cmaje ca nilba)] ckubui)

+++++ It's a beautifully small and /or a (beautiful) girl's, school N09

++ le dicfiu cu kidcua fa po gotruo titka

++++ (le (dicfiu cu kidcua)) (fa ((po gotruo) titka))

+++++ The teacher whether or not the student will go eat.

++ le tezba bafbui ga cmabai ca gusbui

++++ le tezba bafbui ga cmabai ca gusbui

+++++ The strawberry is either small and/or either tasty or both.

++ le zavgou conoi gudgou mreba

+++++ The bad or good (bad or good but not both bad and good) man.

**** CI ****

Words in this lexeme:

ci

cii

Lower case letters in an acronym must be joined with 'ci'.

Ci is an open hyphen. It joins two words together. [L3v1] p57

The hyphen allows the joining of primitives within a string. Do not join the first two words in a description or predicate with a "ci".

```
++ da nivba poi janka kagba
```

```
++++++ X is a bird hunting dog. A dog hunting birds.
```

```
++ da nivba poi janka ci kagba
```

```
++++++ X is a bird hunting ci dog. A hunting dog specializes in hunting  
birds.
```

```
++ da nivba ci poi janka kagba
```

```
++++++ Means the same as "da nivba poi janka kagba" and is  
considered bad form.
```

-ci_ ; generates subscripted variable: dacine = X sub 1, dacito = X sub 2, duciso = Q sub 6

ciha: interrogative quantifier:

```
++ le smagua ciha faggua ga poi kamzoi le pegjeu.
```

```
++++++ The smoke is how related to the fire coming from the hole?
```

ci -/open hyphen can also join sentences. . .iceci and joined to; use between clauses or sentences that are to be treated as one.

```
++ le litme pegluu pa zlebe le carbui iceci le krubui pa gudgou nu  
litkuo
```

```
++++ (((le (litme pegluu)) (pa (zlebe (le carbui)))) iceci ((le krubui)  
(pa (gudgou (nu litkuo))))
```

```
++++++ The light cavity was in the ceiling. And, the room was well  
lighted.
```

Acronyms must always be marked with ci when used as components of serial names or name-final descriptions.

++ la rolf stolz ci MD

+++++ Rolf Stolz MD

++ SR ci Schultz

+++++ solat ress ci schultz (Private Fresh Schultz(a raw recruit))

++ ti meltidbai lio 2muek-g

++++ ti meltidbai lio 2 mue kei ci gei

+++++ This, measures 2 kilograms. [L3v2] p74

cii The format is lie (quoted text), with quoted text broken by cii where breaks occur.

Note: Look for references for the meaning of "cici" among Loglan materials.

**** CUI ****

Words in this lexeme:

cui

Cui left mark of a left connectand in word-strings. m

++ da cui bilbeu cmaje ce nilba ckubui

++++ da ([cui (bilbeu cmaje) ce nilba ckubui])

+++++ N14 It's a beautifully small, and a girl's school.

Without CUI cmaje ce nilba would be one unit in the string.

We would read: X is a beautiful (small girl) school.

Here again, CUI groups (cmaje nilba).

++ da bilbeu cui cmaje nilba ce ckubui

++++ da (bilbeu [cui (cmaje nilba) ce ckubui])

+++++ N19 It's a beautiful small-girl and (a beautiful) school.

```
++ da cui bilbeu cmaje ce nilba ckubui
++++ da ([cui (bilbeu cmaje) ce nilba ckubui])
+++++ N14 It's a beautifully small, and a girl's school.
```

**** DA ****

Words in this lexeme:

```
da = X, de = Y, di = W, do = H, du = Q, ba = x, be = y, bo = h, bu = q
dacine = X sub 1, dicifo = W sub 4, bacito = x sub 2
mi, mu, mo, miu, mio, muu, muo, tu, tou, too, tuu, tuo
ti, ta, toi, toa, tio, tao
hu
suo
```

da All members of the "DA" lexeme are pronouns and have the case tag of the blank they occupy in the predicate.

da X, it, he, she, him, her

All single members of the "TAI" lexum are also used as pronouns; two or more letters are acronyms and are in the DJAN lexeme.

The DA group are assigned in reverse order:

```
++ le kagka pa dzokei le solba le trida le freva gitjui le lorbui bedva
+++++ The dog walked in the sun to the tree from the front door through
      the flower bed.
```

In the above sentence, the da series are assigned as follows:

flower bed = da, the front door = de, the tree = di, the Sun = do, the dog = du.

If I wanted to comment on that sentence:

```
++ mi vizkie di
+++++ I saw it (the tree).
```

This system has largely been replaced by digging through the TAI lexum for our pronouns. In this case because tree begins with a 't', tei is the pronoun for tree:

```
++ mi vizkie tei
+++++ I saw it (tei is he pronoun for tree.)
```

dacine X sub 1

These enumerated Xs could provide pronouns back through a couple of sentences. In real life they are used to talk about substitutes. dacine - subleader, dacito - one of at least two available substitute teachers, dacifo - the fourth member of a quartet or the fourth player on a baseball team.

mi I/me/myself

++ na le po la djan ga blero mi guo mi blero dei

++++++ When John looks at mi, I look at him. (This is a statement.)
[PRGLL] p44

++ na le po la djan ga blero mi guo tu pepruo

++++++ When John looks at me, you run. (This a statement.) [PRGLL] p4

++ na le po la djan ga blero mi guo pepruo

++++++ When John looks at me, run. (Without the pronoun "tu", run is a command.) [PRGLL] p44

ti this/here

++ ti buggao nivba

++++++ This blue bird.

++ ta cmaje tcaba

++++++ That small vehicle.

Ta, like ti, is a demonstrative, and must be replaced with a da-word on sutori references to its referent. JCB

Ta could also be replaced with "tei" which is in the TAI lexum.

toi the last mentioned remark.

++ le godro ga doska. . .toi ckonea ri fojbui nu cunruu

++++++ The drain leaks(loses water). That is causing a little floor damage.

toa the about to be mentioned remark

++ toa nu namluu mi

+++++ That is my ;name. (Pointing to a sign: answer to an unasked question.)

tio the last referred to situation

++ ne kenetba pa sue kuak ice tio tuslei

+++++ The duck quacked. And, that is true.

tao the about to be referred to situation

++ tao fana rofgao tecbii

+++++ This will be a rough stretch.

hu who/what?

++ vihu tu soska

++++ vihu (tu soska)

+++++ Where do you sleep? [NB3] K07

++ vahu

++++ vahu

+++++ Near where? [NB3] K10

++ vuhu

++++ vuhu

+++++ Far from where? [NB3] K12

++ vu le murbui

++++ vu (le murbui)

+++++ Far from the sea. [NB3] K13

++ vihu ba najba

++++ vihu (ba najba)

++++++ Where is something a knife? [NB3] L09

++ ti pa rojlue kouhu

++++ ti (pa [rojlue kouhu])

++++++ This grew because of what? (This grew why?) [NB3] GG16

++ tu pa cutro da moihu

++++ tu (pa [cutro (da moihu)])

++++++ You watered it why? (For what purpose?) [NB3] GG17

++ ti pa rojlue nukouhu

++++ ti (pa [rojlue nukouhu])

++++++ This grew with what consequences? (A converse 'why'.) [NB3] GG18

++ kouhu da pa rojlue

++++ kouhu (da [pa rojlue])

++++++ Because of what did it grow? [NB3] GG19

++ da gapmea hu

++++ da (gapmea hu)

++++++ He's happy about what? [NB3] F06

++ da gotruo de hu

++++ da (gotruo [de hu])

++++++ He goes to it from what? (He goes there from where?) [NB3] F19

++ da gotruo de la danmark

++++ da (gotruo [de (la danmark)])

++++++ He goes to it from Denmark. (He goes there from where?) [NB3] F20

++ hu bi da

++++ hu (bi da)

++++++ Who is X? [NB3] Z02

++ da bi le remro je le bocda

++++ da (bi [le remro < je (le bocda)>]))

++++++ X is the friend of the boy. [NB3] Z03

++ le sombu je pai jue hu

++++ le (sombu [(je pai) (jue hu)])

++++++ The sister of P through whom? [NB3] Z14

++ nahu

++++ nahu

++++++ At what time/date/period? [NB3] J02

++ pahu

++++++ pahu

++++++ Before when? J06

++ pa le natbui

++++++ pa (le natbui)

++++++ Before (the) night. [NB3] J07

++ fahu

++++++ fahu

++++++ After when? J08

++ fa le cimbai

++++ fa (le cimbai)

++++++ After the summer. [NB3] J09

```

++ fahu
++++ fahu
++++++ After when? J08

++ fa le cimbai
++++ fa (le cimbai)
++++++ After the summer. [NB3] J09

++ fazi
++++ fazi
++++++ Right away. [NB3] J10

++ fa la nevesonin
++++ fa (la nevesonin)
++++++ After 1960. [NB3] J11

```

SUO self/own

```

++ ra lufkea lesuo kupmea
++++++ All lift your own cup.

++ da ditzua lesuo sedva
++++++ He bit himself.

```

**** DIE ****

Words in this lexeme:

rie, kae, nue, fie, die

die The "DIE" lexeme announces five levels of respect. Put the indicators after the name.

The indicators can be negated with a "no".

rie	D risde B K	Sire/Your Grace
kae	K ckaro D	Sir/Madam
nue	B nutmea V D	Mr./Mrs./Ms
fie	K remro D	Comrade/Brother/Sister
die	D dipdeu K	Dear

lirolitos rie	Sire, Emperor Hirohito (Head of State)
no kae	No Sir/No Ma'am
iansen nue	Mr. Johnson (Mrs., Ms.)
marias fie	Sister Marie (Brother, Comrade)
ctefanas die	Dear Stephanie (Dear....)(-as added to create feminine form of a name - optional)

**** DIO ****

Words in this lexeme:

lae, lue

beu

-ba

zua

lae the addressee of indirect designation (lae X = what is referred to by X)

Translate as: 'the sign/symbol' _____ represents _____. 'lae' is used to turn a designation into a term to identify something without using its name. The red shirt could signify Frank who is wearing a red shirt.

++ lae redgao cufjea ga mela frank

++++++ The red shirt is Frank.

++ la frank ga redgao cufbei

++++++ Frank is red shirt.

The operators of indirect reference lae and lue are a different sort of creature, which originally had the same grammar as case tags, but now have somewhat different

behavior. The latter two operators can be iterated (and so can case tags, probably indicating that more than one applies to the same argument). [PRGLL] p71

++ eo berrae mi lae li, loglan nen, lu

++++ |eo| (berrae [mi (lae < li < < (loglan nen)>>lu>)])

+++++ Please bring me "Loglan One".

(Please bring me the thing of which 'Loglan Nen' is a sign.) PP01

++ eo poi kamzoi berrae mi lae lie nai, war and peace, nai

++++ eo ([kamzoi berrae] [mi (lae < lie (nai, war and peace, nai)>)])

+++++ Please bring me "War and Peace".

(Please bring me the thing of which 'War and Peace' is a sign.) PP02

++ la djan, me lae lie nai, stingy, nai

++++ (la djan) (me [lae (lie < nai, stingy, nai)>)])

+++++ John is whatever the word 'stingy' means in English. PP03

++ ei tu pa nrikuo lae li, loglan nen, lu

++++ ei (tu [pa (nrikuo < lae (li loglan nen lu)>)])

+++++ Have you read "Loglan 1"? PP04

++ ei tu funteo lae laeli, loglan nen, lu

++++ ei (tu [funteo (lae < lae (li loglan nen lu)>)])

+++++ Do you like the referent of the referent of 'loglan nen' (i.e., Loglan)? PP05

++ ei tu vizkie lae li, la djan, lu

++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lae < li la djan lu)>)])

+++++ Do you see (any) referents of 'la djan' (i.e., John)? PP08

++ ei tu vizkie lae la djan
++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lae < la djan>)])
++++++ Do you see meanings of John? PP09

++ ei tu vizkie lo sanvai je la djan
++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lo < sanvai (je [la djan])>)])
++++++ Do you see signs of John? PP10

++ ei tu vizkie lo nu sanvai je la djan
++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lo < (nu sanvai) (je [la djan])>)])
++++++ Do you see referents of John? PP1

lue a sign of the inverse of indirect designation

lue: (lue X = something which refers to X)

Translate as the referent _____ by sign/symbol _____.

With 'lue' we are looking for signs which could be the red shirt; with 'lua' we are looking for Frank through the sign of the red shirt.

lue: (lue X = something which refers to Y)

++ le mremie ji va sadka le gitujba gui ga redgao cufjea
++++++ The man which is standing by the door is red shirt.

++ lae redgao cufjea ga mela frank
++++++ The red shirt is Frank.

++ le redgao cufjea ga poi takruu
++++++ The red shirt is talking.

++ da pa cugkae lue le po la djan pa pepruo
++++ da (pa [cugkae (lue < lepo ([la djan] [pa pepruo])>)])
++++++ He said that some signs meaning that John ran. PP06

++ ei tu vizkie lue la djan

++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lue < la djan>)])

++++++ Do you see signs of John? PP07

++ ei tu vizkie lo nu sanvai je la djan

++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lo < (nu sanvai) (je [la djan])>)])

++++++ Do you see referents of John? PP11

++ ei tu vizkie lue lue lue la djan

++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lue < lue (lue [la djan])>)])

++++++ Do you see signs of signs of signs of John? PP12

++ ei tu vizkie lo sanvai je lo sanvai je lo sanvai je la djan

++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lo < sanvai (je lo (sanvai < je (lo [
sanvai (je < la djan>)]>)]>)]>)])

++++++ Do you see signs of signs of signs of John? PP13

++ ei tu vizkie lae lue lae la djan

++++ ei (tu [vizkie (lae < lue (lae [la djan])>)])

++++++ Do you see referents of signs of referents of John? PP14

beu

The eleven case tag labels

B beu	bekba	(/in) Patients, Parts, Properties
C cau	cnabei	(by/for) Quantities, Amounts, Values
D dio	dirni	(to) Recipients, Beneficiaries, Destinations
F foa	flosa	(of) Wholes, Sets, Collections
G goa	grogau	(than) Greater in greater/lesser relationships
J jui	cmaje	(than) Lesser in greater/lesser relationships
K kao	kakcue	(-/by) Actors, Agents, Doers
N neu	necfou	(under) Conditions, Fields, Circumstances
P pou	pujzei	() Products, Outputs, Purposes
S sau	sacbui	(from) Sources, Origins, Reasons, Causes
V veu	vetnea	(by/via) Events, States, Deeds, Means, Routes, Effects

Loglan words use the predicate place structure of logic. The advantage Gloyn has over Loglan is that the case tag suffix saves the user having to memorize every predicate place pattern. He or she is reminded by the case tag suffix. In addition, the DIO tag allows us to either mark a case/ argument/ blank space in a predicate or override the case tag suffix pattern to give the space another label. For example:

`lodset -le (4n) < logic set> B-FScauC [BFSD]` B, a token or label, is a logical set of denumerable objects/ members/ elements F with a defining property indicated by their membership in some superset S, and with cardinality cau C.

The predicate word 'lodsetle' has a case tag pattern of [BFSD]; no case tag suffix has a pattern of BFSC. To turn 'le' into BFSC we place the 'cau' case tag label in front of the 'D' blank.

Next is a solution from Loglan for the ridged predicate case tag patterns. It is legal in Gloyn, but the better solution is to change the case tag suffix or rearrange the order of arguments.

vedkae K sells B to D (Use the case tag labels as prepositions to slip information into a predicate string.) Below the following example is the preferred construction: Move the 'mi' to its proper place at the end of the predicate string.

```
++ vedkae dio mi fe galonba je le gazba [K dioD B D]
```

```
++++++ Sell to me five gallons of gasoline.
```

```
++ vedkae fe galonba je le gazba mi [KBD]
```

```
++++++ Sell five gallons of gasoline to me.
```

++ vedro mi fe galonba je le gazba [K D B]

++++++ Sell to me five gallons of gasoline.

Gloyn simply changes -kae KBDCN to -ro KDB

++ le poi gotruo je ba jue le poi kokkae krujui gue ga kalvau

lio 1300muej

++++++ The event of going to some unknown place from the kitchen is

complete at 1300 hours.

++++++ V event, D destination, S starting point, V path or route,
predicate marker, predicate C amount.

THE 428 CASE TAG SUFFIXES

B (/in) Patients, Parts, Properties

-ba BBC B BB BBC	-be BBFF BBF BBFF	-bi BBK BBK	-bo BBN BBN
-bu BBS BBS	-bae BBVF BBV BBVF	-bai BCC BC BCC	-juo BCCC BCCC
-bao BCDP BCD BCDP	-bau BCDV BCDV	-bea BCF BCF	-bei BCN BCN
-beo BCSD BCS BCSD	-beu BDBD BD BDB BDBD	-boa BDCN BDC BDCN	-boe BDD BDD
-boi BDF BDF	-bou BDKF BDK BDKF	-bia BDNN BDN BDNN	-bie BDP BDP
-bii BDSD BDS BDSD	-bio BDSN BDSN	-biu BDSS BDSS	-bua BDSV BDSV
-bue BDV BDV	-bui BFCN BF BFC, BFCN	-buo BFK BFK	-buu BFNN BFN BFNN
-la BFP BFP	-le BFSN BFS BFSN	-juu BFSN BFSN	-li BFSV BFSV
-lo BFVK BFV BFVK	-lu BKC BK BKC	-lae BKDCN BKD BKDC BKDCN	
-lai BKN BKN	-lao BKP BKP	-lau BKSD BKS BKSD	-lea BKVD BKV BKVD
-jua BKVN BKVN	-lei BNC BN BNC	-leo BNDS BND BNDS	-leu BNF BNF
-loa BNK BNK	-loe BNN BNN	-loi BNP BNP	-lou BNS BNS
-lia BNV BNV	-jou BPCV BP, BPCV	-lii BPD BPD BPD	-lio BPDVN BPDVN
-liu BPFK BPF BPFK	-lua BPKNF BPK BPKNF	-lue BPNS BPN BPNS	-lui BPSD BPS BPSD
-luo BPV BPV	-luu BSB BS BSB	-ma BSC BSC	-me BSDC BSD BSDC
-mi BSDN BSDN	-mo BSDV BSDV	-mu BSF BSF	-mae BSK BSK
-mai BSNK BSNK	-mao BSPVN BSP BSPVN	-jia BSS BSS	-mau BSV BSV

-mea BVDN BV BVD BVDN	-mei BVDP BVDP	-meo BVF BVF
-meu BVK BVKC	-moa BVKN BVKNS	-moe BVN BVN
-mou BVS BVS	-moi BVPS BVPS	

C (by/for) Quantities, Amounts, Values

-ca CBBN C CB CBB CBBN	-ce CBDS CBDS	-ci CBNF CBN CBNF
-co CBNN CBNN	-cu CBP CBP	-cae CBSD CBS CBSD
-cao CDV CD CDV	-cau CFSD CF, CFSD	-cai CCB CCB
-ceo CN CN	-cea CKB CKB	-cei CKDB CKDB
-cei CVN CV CVN	-coo CSPN CSPN	

D (to) Ricipients, Beneficiaries, Destinations

-da DBF D DB DBF	-de DBKP DBKP	-di DBNP DBN DBNP	-do DBP DBP
-du DBS DBS	-dae DBV DBV	-dai DCB DC DCB	-dao DCS DCS
-dau DCV DCV	-dea DDBN DD DDB DDBN	-dei DF DF	
-deo DGJ DGJ	-deu DKBP DK DKB DKBP	-doa DKN DKN	
-doe DKPN DKP DKPN	-doi DKVN DKV DKVN	-joi DNB DNB	-dou DNK DN DNK
-dia DNS DNS	-die DNVB DNV, DNVB	-dii DPN DPN	-dio DPS DPS
-diu DSP DS DSP	-dua DVB DV DVB	-due DVF DVF	-dui DVN DVN
-duo DVS DVS			

F (of) Wholes, Sets, Collections

-fa FBD F, FB, FBD	-fe FBN FBN	-fi FBP FBP	-fo FBSD FBSD
-fu FBV FBV	-fae FC FC, FCC	-fai FDP FD, FDP	-fao FF FF
-siu FGJ FGJ	-fau FKN FK, FKN	-fea FKPB FKPB	-fei FKV FKV
-feo FNB FN, FNB	-feu FPB FP, FPB	-foa FPN FPN	-foe FSD FS, FSD
-jae FSVK FSVK	-foi FVN FV, FVN		

G (than) Greater in greater/lesser relationships

-ga GBJBC GB, GBJ, GBJB, GBJBC	-ge GBJC GBJC	-gi GCJ GCJ
-go GCNJ GCNJ	-gu GDJDC GDJ, GDJD, GDJDC	-gae GDJDN GDJDN
-gai GDJDV GDJDV	-gao GJBC GJ, GJB, GJBC	-gau GJCB GJC, GJCB
-gei GJCV GJCV	-geo GJDN GJD, GJDN	-gea GJCN GJCN
-goa GJGJ GJGJ	-goe GJK GJK	-ju GJDVC GJDVC
		-geu GJF GJF
		-goi GJND GJN, GJND
		-gou GJP GJP

-gia GJV GJV -gie GNJN GN, GNJ, GNJN -gii GVJV GVJ, GVJN

J (than) Lesser in greater/lesser relationships

-ja JF JF -je JGC JG, JGC -ji JGN JGN

K (-/by) Actors, Agents, Doers

-ka KBBCN K KB KBB KBBC KBBCN	-ke KBBD KBBD	-ki KBBF KBBF
-ko KBBV KBBV	-ku KBCN KBC KBCN	-kae KBDCN KBD KBDC KBDCN
-kai KBDCP KBDCP	-kao KBDN KBDN	-kau KBDP KBDP
-kea KBDSN KBDS KBDSN	-kei KBDSV KBDSV	-keo KBDV KBDV
-keu KBFP KBF KBFP	-koa KBFC KBFC	-koe KBFN KBFN
-kou KBKBS KBKB, KBKBS	-kia KBKV KBKV	-koi KBFV KBFV
KBNC-kii KBNDS KBNDS	-kio KBNN KBNN	-kie KBNC KBN
KBPN -kua KBPF KBPF	-kue KBPS KBPS	-kiu KBPN KBP
-sue KBSC KBSC	-kuo KBSDV KBS KBSD KBSDV	-kui KBPV KBPV
-mia KBSPC KBSPC	-mie KBVD KBV KBVD	-kuu KBSN KBSN
-mio KCBD KC KCB KCBD	-mii KBVP KBVP	
-mua KCCS KCCS	-jai KCBS KCBS	-miu KCCB KCCB
-mue KCDB KCD KCDB	-mui KCDFV KCDFV	-muo KCDP KCDP
-muu KCDS KCDS	-ra KCDV KCDV	-jea KCN KCN
-joa KCSS KCS, KCSS	-ri KCV KCV	-re KCP KCP
-ru KDBP KDBP	-rae KDBS KDBS	-ro KDBC KD, KDB KDBC
-rao KDCB KDC KDCB	-rai KDBVP KDBV KDBVP	
-raue KDCN KDCN	-rea KDCS KDCS	-rei KDCV DKCV
-reo KDDSV KDD KDDSV	-reu KDDV KDDV	-roa KDFB KDF KDFV
-roe KDKD KDK KDKD	-rou KDNC KDN KDNC	-ria KDNP KDNP
-roi KDKPC KDKPC	-rio KDPD KDPD	-riu KDPS KDPS
-rie KDNV KDNV	-rui KDSD KDSD	-ruo KDSV KDSV
-rii KDPC KDP KDPC	-rue KDSB KDS KDSB	-te KDVP KDVP
-rui KDSD KDSD	-ta KDVC KDVC	
-rua KDPV KDPV	-te KDVN KDVN	-ti KDVP KDVP
-ruu KDVB KDV KDVB	-tae KFBD KFBD	-tai KFC KFC
-to KDVS KDVS	-tau KFN KFN	-tei KFC KFC
-tao KFFB KFFB	-tiu KNDS KNDS	
-te KFFB KFFB	-tuo KNP KNP	
-teo KGJV KGJ KGJV		
-jiu KJD KJD		
-toe KKC KKC		
-toi KKD KKD		
-tie KKV KKV		
-tii KKB KKB		
-tuo KNP KNP		

-tuu KNS KNS	-za KNVS KNV KNVS	-ze KPBD KP KPB, KPBD
-zi KPBS KPBS	-zo KPCD KPC KPCD	-zu KPDSV KPD KPDSV -zae KPDV KPD
-zai KPF KPF	-zao KPKP KPKP	-zau KPNS KPN KPNS -zea KPSN KPS KPSN
-zei KPVB KPV KPV	-zeo KPVD KPVD	-zeu KPVN KPVN -zoa KPVs KPVs
-zoe KSB KS KSB	-jau KSC KSC	-jii KSDC KSD KSDC -zoi KSDV KSDV
-zou KSKB KSKB	-jao KSN KSN	-zia KSPD KSP KSPD -zie KSPN KSPN
-zii KSPV KSPV	-zio KSS KSS	-ziu KSVN KSV KSVN
-zua KVBK KV KVB KVB		-zue KVBK KVBK -zui KVCN KVC KVCN
-zuo KVDB KVD KVDB	-jei KVDC KVDC	-zuu KVDD KVDD -cou KVDN KVDN
-cia KVDP KVDP	-cie KVDSC KVDS KVDSC	-cii KVF KVF -cio KVJV KVJV
-ciu KVKV KVK KVKV	-cua KVND KVN KVND	-cue KVP KVP -cui KVS N KVS KVS
-cuo KVV KVV		

N (under) Conditions, Fields, Circumstances

-na NBB N NB NBB	-ne NBCN NBCN	-ni NBDS NBD NBDS	-no NBDV NBDV
-nu NBF NBF	-nae NBPS NBP NBPS	-nai NBSD NBS NBSD	-nao NBV NBV
-nau NCF NC NCF	-nea NDB ND NDB	-nei NDN NDN	-neo NDS NDS
-jeo NDVKS NDVKS	-neu NDVP NDV NDVP	-noa NFBV NF NFB NFBV	
-noe NFVS NFVS	-noi NKDV NK NKD NKDV	-nou NKP NKP	-nia NKV NKV
-nie NNB NN, NNB	-nii NNF NNF	-nio NNS NNS	-niu NNV NNV
-nua NPK NP, NPK	-nue NPV NPV	-nui NSB NS, NSB	-nuo NSDC NSDC
-nuu NSDN NSDN	-cuu NSDV NSDV	-duu NSP NSP	-fou NVD NV, NVD
-jue NVF NVF	-fia NVK NVK	-fie NVP NVP	-fii NVS NVS

P () Products, Outputs, Purposes

-pa PBDK P, PB, PBDK	-pe PBF PBF	-pi PBKV PBK, PBKV	-po PBN PBN
-pu PBSK PBS, PBSK	-pae PBSK PBSK	-pai PBV PBV	-pao PCBDS PC PCBDS
-pau PCV PCV	-pea PDK PDK	-pei PF PF	-peo PKN PK, PKN
-peu PKSD PKS PKSD	-poa PNB PN PNB	-poe PNK PNK	-poi PNS PNS
-pou PPSS PPSS	-pia PSB PS PSB	-pie PSC PSC	-pii PSF PSF
-pio PSK PSK	-piu PSN PSN	-pua PSS PSS	-pue PSV PSV
-pui PVK PV PVK	-puo PVNS PVN PVNS	-puu PVS PVS	

S (from) Sources, Origins, Reasons, Causes

-sa SBB S SB SBB	-se SBDN SBD SBDN	-si SBKC SBK SBKC	-so SBKV SBKV
-su SBPN SBPN	-sae SBS SBS	-sai SCB SCB	-sao SDF SD SDF
-sau SDS SDS	-sea SDVK SDV SDVK	-jui SF SF	-sei SFKV SFKV
-sio SK SK	-seo SN SN	-seu SPD SP SPD	-soa SPF SPF
-soe SPKN SPK SPKN	-soi SPKV SPKV	-sou SPN SPN	-sia SPS SPS
-sie SPV SPV	-jeu SS SS	-sii SVKN SV SVKN	

V (by/via) Events, States, Deeds, Means, Routes, Effects

-va VBBF V VB VBB VBBF		-ve VBC VBC	-vi VBDK VBD VBDK
-vo VBF VBF	-vu VBKD VBK VBKD	-vae VBN VBN	
-vai VBSPN VBS VBSPN		-vao VBV VBV	-vau VCB VC VCB
-vea VCD VCD	-vei VCN VCN	-veo VDB VD VDB	-veu VDK VDK
-voa VDKD VDKD	-voe VDKNCS VDKNCS	-voi VDN VDN	-vou VDSB VDS, VDSB
-via VDSV VDSV	-vie VFB VF VFB	-vii VFK VFK	-vio VFN VFN
-viu VFP VFP	-vua VKB VK VKB	-vue VKDN VKDN	-jie VKDS VKD VKDS
-vui VKK VKK	-vuo VKPN VKPN	-vuV VNB VN VNB	-fio VND VND
-fiu VNK VNK	-joe VNS VNS	-fua VNV VNV	
-fue VPBN VP VPB VPBN		-fui VPDN VPDN	-fuo VPF VPF
-fuu VPK VPK	-gio VPNS VPN VPNS	-giu VPSN VPS VPSN	-gua VSD VS VSD
-gue VSKN VSK VSKN	-gui VSN VSN	-guo VSP VSP	-guu VVB VV, VVB
-jio VVK VVK	-jo VVN VVN	-lie VVV VVV	

UNUSED

-sua	-sui	-suo	-suu
------	------	------	------

THE 428 CASE TAG SUFFIXES make possible speaking Gloyn in 800 or so basic root words. Loglan words or PREDAs were modeled on the predicate place structure of formal logic. The problem was, each 'word' had only one case tag pattern; if a new pattern was needed, a new word had to be created. Most working languages have about 32,000 words (citation needed); Loglan after 65 years does not have near enough words.

It is possible to say almost anything using 800 or so basic words. Combining the 800 basic words with the 428 case tag suffixes gives 342,400 possible words. Of course,

not all of them are useful, but it should be easy to pick out at least 32,000 that work. Gloyn uses permutations rather than a bulky vocabulary.

For example:

cuf -bei B is a shirt measuring (size) C on scale dimension N

tib -ba B is some iron Fe/26

++ la djan ga tibro le cufdai

++++++ John irons the shirt.

Iron from a patient B -ba becomes a verb KD -ro and shirt from a patient BCN become a recipient DCB -dai. John the actor K irons shirt D. The shirt case tag pattern BCN is changed to DCB. Because there is no DCN the B object would have to be labeled with a 'neu' to change its case.

++ la djan ga tibro le cufdai je lao medium jue neu le mrena

++++++ John irons the shirt measuring according to the non Gloyn word
'medium' on the scale dimension of man (a man's shirt).

In the same spirit, a Gloyn speaker can say:

++ feres -ba B is a bug (5 to 7 pair of legs)

fer = 5, se = 7

++ la salis ga feresro mi -ro = KD

++++++ Sally bugs me.

++ bru -nio N is the brother of N with parents S;

KNS -tuu; KD -ro

++ le la mark gu cmaje brutuu ga kagro mai.

++++++ Mark's little brother dogs him (Follows Mark.)

++ nic -ba B is a quantity of snow; -na snow condition; -nea ND;

vij -vai V is a view of B from S; vijvou VDS

(nu vijvou DVS)

++ le nicna ga kuvnea le nu vijvou

+++++ Snow conditions covered the viewed landscape.

Zua The "Z" argument tags are used to help highlight the original predicate place structure. "zua" is the normal 1st argument. These tags are rarely used. Mostly for teaching the use of "nu", "fu", "ju", "nufe", "nuso", etc. Little words like "nuse, nuvo" are used to number places beyond the fourth blank space to the right of the predicate word.

zua__ predicate word zue__ zui__ zuo__ zuu__

zuo__ predicate word zue__ zui__ zua__ zuu__

Use these tags to mark a converted predicate. Ofcourse you do not have to mark every case/argument/blank space in the predicate:

++ mi pa zleruu le garirdio le po palbuu gitluu

++ zue le garerdio pa funu zleruo zui le po palbuu gitluu zua mi

++++ (zue (le garerliu)) (pa ((funu zleruo) (zui (le po ((palbuu gitluu) (zua mi))))))

+++++ The garage was entered using the side door by me.

**** DJAN ****

Words in this lexum:

names

acronyms

names

Name markers: la, ci, lao, y, mela, melii, meliu, memi, hoi, hue, mue.

djan the one I mean called ...[L3v1] p54

Names are assumed to have the case tag of the blank they occupy. Names do not need case tag labels or case tag suffixes.

A proposal that the words of social lubrication loi, loa, sia, sie, siu be name markers has been withdrawn. [PRGLL] p27

Names end in a consonant and are followed by a pause; the pause could be represented by a comma in training text. Gloyn three letter roots words have two forms: CVC and CCV. To turn a CVC root into a name, double the final consonant. The word for 'bird' is 'nivba'. Drop the case tag suffix: -ba, and double the final consonant ==> nivv is the name Mr. Bird. For the CCV form three letter root words, drop the case tag suffix and replace it with the -yn suffix. For example: 'globa' is the predicate describing

this language. Drop the suffix -ba and replace it with the -yn suffix. We have the name of this language: 'gloyn'. The expansion predicate word roots have three forms: CVCVC, CVVC, and CVVVC. These roots without their case tag suffixes can be used as names: balegba = B is a badger. Drop the -ba suffix and baleg becomes Mr. Badger.

Little words that begin in a vowel like V or VV must have a zi- prefix and a -yn suffix. For example: ou ==> ziouyn = Mr. Indifferent, or uu ==> ziuuyn = Mr. Sorrowful. ia ==> ziiayn = Mr. Yes; X is a yes man.

The parser will accept a vowel ending name; this is to allow a discussion of the root and suffix or complete predicate word as a subject, verb or object.

In Gloyn the -n suffix is used to turn numbers into names: ne -n nen, to -n ton, te -n ten, neni -n nenin, etc. Give the time as a name: na la von. . .At eight. na la nevon. . .At eighteen. Gloyn is on the 24-hour clock.

Separate serial names formally with 'ci': John Paul Jones ==> la john ci paul ci jones. Of course this is only used formally.

Separate serial foreign names with a 'y'. Charlotte North Carolina ==> lao Charlotte y North y Carolina

A name followed by an acronymic name is separated by a 'ci': Schultz MD ==> la schultz ci MD (mai dai)

A name followed by a predicate word: John the blue ==> la djan ci buggao. When the predicate word precedes the name, it is a description. 'la buggao djan' or 'la bugg djan'.

Pause between each part of a serial name, but do not put commas between the parts of the name.

Prefix an 's-' to Foreign names that begin with a vowel when converting them to Gloyn names. Put an '-n' suffix to foreign names that end in a vowel. These are Loglan rules that have become a suggestion in Gloyn: Holocene ==> holocen in Gloyn by dropping the final 'e'. Gloyn uses Linnean names as published; we do not change the spelling.

Foreign text must be enclosed in quotes when following hoi and hue: Hello farm workers

++ hoi li, farm workers, lu

++++++ Hey, Farm workers.

++ li, I am going, lu hue da gu, li, to the store, lu

++++++ 'I am going' he said, 'to the store'

++ '___Mi gotruo hue da gu, le vedsitdia'.

++++++ 'I am going' he said, 'to the store'

(Start a dialogue line with a double underline.)

This rule makes a difference between foreign and Gloyn text, and it insures that the parser will parse and look for errors in Gloyn text.

Accent the next-to-last syllable just like predicates and little word mixtures. Use an apostrophe after an accented vowel: Ua'cintyn/ Uáčintyn ('Washington'), Pari's/París ('Paris'). Mari,as ('Maria'; the comma prevents this from becoming 'Marya' by separating the i and the a)

We do not capitalize words in Gloyn. The only words regularly capitalized are the initial letters of Linnaen genus names: Old Loglan did not capitalize. Capitalization came to Loglan because the first OCR (optical character recognition) programs had difficulty finding the beginning of sentences and locating names. Today computers can recognize faces. The commas were introduced to simplify parsing programs on primitive computers. Today computers create their own languages. If capitalization and commas are allowed in, teachers will be dealing with capital letters and commas forever instead of teaching the logical machinery of the language.

The foreign word or Linnaen name operator is the little word "lao". Capitalize the genus:

lao Limulus polyphemus - Horse shoe crab.

Dermacentorv ariabil - American dog ticks.

The name operator is the little word "la".

A marked name begins a commentary on John.

++ la djan ga gotruo le gitujda

++++++ John goes to the door panel.

An unmarked name with a predicate is a command to a certain person.

++ djan, gotruo le gitujda

++++++ John, go to the door panel.

A sentence without a subject/name is a command.

++ dirkae le litme le motda

++++++ Direct the light at the motor.

++ ta memi

++++++ That is me.

acronyms

Single capital letters like "X" "A" "U" when used as an argument in predicate blanks are capitalized and are in the DA lexum. Two or more letters are considered to be an

acronym and are in the DJAN lexum. The acronym takes the case tag of the blank it fills. Acronyms are considered names and are front marked with a name marker "la", a "mue", or a pause (The pause implies that an acronym does not need to be marked - it just fills the blank and takes the blank's case tag). Acronyms are end marked with a pause.

-iez = is the land of i.e. relafiez: The land of elephants.

-as = feminine name ending (i.e. frit and fritas)

Acronyms are names. MMM is a company. . .MMM ga koplao. . .la MMM ga koplao. The 'la' in front of an acronym is optional.

One can pause inside an acronym and resume if the pause is immediately followed by mue; this corrects for problems of resolution of sequences of letterals, especially where the VCV forms are involved. [PRGLL] p82

Acronyms are accented on the penultimate syllable.

-z- = is an acronymic hyphen as in AzAzA = AAA (The non- ziAma initial A is something new.)

-s- = is inserted as an 'upper-case hyphen' between two upper case vowels. REPLACE -s- WITH -z-.

-c- = is used to indicate a lower case vowel which follows an upper case consonant or another vowel.

"-" = is used to note an acronym in all lower case letters

The following are the rules for acronyms (somewhat abbreviated, as given by JCB [James Cooke Brown] 13 Feb [19]98:

When a vowel is initial (upper case, lower case, or Greek), its 3- letter form must be used in the expanded acronymic word (as pronounced). (See AzAzA above.) Otherwise the single letter form is used.

When two upper case vowels come together, the letter 'z' is inserted as an 'upper-case hyphen'. e.g. CIA expanded is CaiIzA. AAA is ziAmazAzA pronounced ziAma zAh zAh; NAACP is NaiAzACaiPai.

If a vowel follows a consonant, and is the same case, no 'hyphen' is used. e.g. NRA = NaiRaiA

If a lower-case vowel follows an upper case consonant or another vowel, the 'hyphen' 'c' is used to indicate this e.g. Fe = Faice

An acronym all in lower-case letters could resemble a word, so the acronymic form must be written with a hyphen e.g. f-e

Examples:

FE = FaiE
f-e = feicie
Fe = Faice
fE = feize
At = ziAmatei
aT = ziaTai
a-t = ziacitei
EU = ziEmazU
Eu = ziEmacu
eU = ziezU
e-u = zieciu

Similar rules would apply to numbers (which are never initial) e.g. CO2 = CaiOto.

H2O	==> HaitoO	= B is some water
CO2	==> CaiOto	= B is some carbon dioxide
H2SO4	==> HaitoSaiOfo	= B is some surferic acid
U235	==> ziUmatotefe	= B is some uranium 235
O3	==> ziOmate	= B is some ozone
CaO	==> CaicaO	= B is some lime
CO	==> CaiO	= B is some carbon monoxide
KMnO4	==> KaiMaineiOfo	= B is some potassium permanganate
Fe3O4	==> FaiceteOfo	= B is some magnetite

```
++ nai perba nu plirii laelie nai, Central Intelligence Committee, nai
++++ nai ([perba (nu plirii)] (lie < gai, central intellegence
        committee, gai>))
```

```
+++++ N is employed by (works for) the "Central Intelligence
Committee". SS08
```

```
++ nai perba nu plirii CaiIzA
++++ nai ([perba (nu plirii)] CaiIzA
```

++++++ N works for the CIA SS09

++ mai perba nu plirii ziUmaNai

++++ mai ([perba (nu plirii)] UmaNai)

++++++ M works for the UN. SS10

++ nei tsocue le po fa perba nu plirii UNESCO

++++ nei (tsocue [lepo (fa ((perba (nu plirii)) UNESCO))))

++++++ n (the little girl) wants eventually to work for
(the) UNESCO. SS11

++ ibuo nei tsocue le po na perba nu plirii SPCA

++++ i |buo| (nei [tsocue (lepo < na < < (perba (nu plirii)) SPCA>>>))]

++++++ However, n wants to work now for the SPCA. SS12

++ Haito0 bi lo cutba

++++ (hai to 0) (bi [lo cutba])

++++++ H2O is water. SS14

++ HaitoSaiOfo bi lo melaelie nai, sulphuric acid, nai

++++ HaitoSaiOfo (bi [lo (me < lae < < lie (nai, sulphuric
acid, nai)>>>))]

++++++ H2SO4 is whatever 'sulphuric acid' means in English. SS15

++ ta HaitoSaiOfo

++++ ta HaitosaiOfo

++++++ That's sulphuric acid. SS16

TIP: You can process a vowel ending Linnean word into parser with the little word 'la', and, after the parse is complete, replace the 'la' with a 'lao'.

CONVENTION: We do not capitalize in Gloyn. Teachers could build a entire career teaching Johnny to capitalize the beginning of sentences and proper names. We want Johnny to learn other parts of the language.

**** EMPTY ****

These little words are not included in a linguistic unit or lexeme.

hi /,/ close comma; syllabification mark as in Lo,is "Lois". Lois
 without the syllabification mark would be l oi s.

++ la marias ga funu soncugkiu la ma,rias

++++++ Maria is pronounced as Ma,ria.

kia delete previous word; a metalinguistic operator

kio delete this utterance; a metalinguistic operator

pau pau lio rima ninbai = ago a few hundred years

-iez is the land of ***** ==> reviez = dreamland

-as -as added to create femine form of a name - optional i.e.

Stephen - ctefan ==> ctefanas

**** GA ****

Words in this lexum:

ga

ga predicate marker. 'ga' is called a punctuator.

Any inflector in the PA lexum can be used in place of ga: na, pa, fa, vi, va, vu, rau, nurau, norau, nunorau, biu, dau, sio, etc. In the converted sentences below, only the first 'ga' can be replaced with an inflector.

The little word 'ga' is the non-specific predicate marker. It marks the separation of a descriptive subject from the verb and object. Without the marker 'ga', the first three words in the following sentence would read: The yellow bird flier.

++ le pezgao nivba ga fleruo le bucda le trisa le poi smugotruo

++++++ The yellow bird flew to the bush from the tree with a smooth
 glide.

++ le poi pepruo je le trida jue le kufjui jue le po prina vazbui gue ga
 poi sifruu

++++++ Running to the tree from the house via le back stairs is
 surprising.

The 'je', 'jue', 'jue' phrase can be closed with a 'gue' before the 'ga'.

If the first argument of a predicate is a description, any member of the 'PA' lexum can be used as an inflector: na, pa, fa, vi, va, vu, rau, nurau, norau, nunorau, biu, dau, sio, etc.

++ da turzia

++++++ X is a worker.

'X' is not a description and does not need an inflector or a punctuator.

++ le corgau mreka ga turzia

++++++ 'The short man' is a description and requires an inflector or a punctuator.

'ga' is not the copula.

++ da nivba

++++++ X is a bird.

The copula is in the predicate word; 'is a' or something similar is the copula. Nevertheless, the 'ga' or an inflector plays the part of a copula in Gloyn.

++ ga cridiu

++++++ It is raining. It is read as an observative; the subject is absent.

++ na cridiu

++++++ It is now raining.

++ la freckles ga kagba

++++++ Freckles is a dog.

Separate the name from the predicate with 'ga'.

GA along with GI allows us to rearrange the predicate place structure. See GI for more details.

'ga' drifts the verb and object to the left: first the 'V' and then the 'J'. The 'J' is always to the right of the 'V'.

'gi' slides the object and verb to the right: first the 'J' and then the 'V'. Note that after the move, the 'J' is to the left of the 'V'.

ga V ga SJ is used in logic.

ga VJ ga S is common in literature.

Subject Verb Object = sujecna veballei jeitdi

S ga VJ ga V ga SJ ga VJ ga S

J gi S ga V J ga V gi S J gi V ga S

also J gi V

1] S ga VJ ==> le fankejšro ga turka le fidbui

++++++ The farmer works in the field.

++ le fankejšro nurau turka le fidbui

++++++ The farmer therefore works in the field.

The 'ga' could be replaced with any 'PA' word.

2] ga V ga SJ ==>

++ ga turka ga le fankejšro le fidbui

++++++ Works the farmer in the field.

++ na turka ga le fankejšro le fidbui

++++++ Now works the farmer in the field.

The 'ga' before the V can be replace with any 'PA' word.

3] ga VJ ga S ==>

++ ga turka le fidbui ga le fankejšro

++++++ Works in the field the farmer.

This sentence structure is the favored "literary" form in English. The first 'ga' before the 'V' is the proper place for the tense inflector.

4] J gi SV ==>

++ le fidbui gi le fankejšro ga turka

++++++ In the field the farmer works.

Since 'farm caregiver' is a description we need the extra 'ga' to punctuate the sentence.

5] J ga V gi S An unmarked V cannot be preceded by a description.

++ le fidbui ga turka gi le fankejšro

++++++ In the field works the farmer.

6] J gi V ga S

++ le fidbui gi turka ga le fankejška

++++++ In the field works the farmer.

An inflector from the 'PA' lexum should be placed after 'gi' and before the 'V'. The 'ga' after the V and before the S cannot be replaced by a 'PA' word.

6a] J gi, V ==> le fidbui gi, turka. . .In the field, work.

This is the command version of sentence 6. The comma simply means pause; after you learn the PAUSE lexeme, you can delete the pause commas. No inflector can be placed before the 'V'.

Two rules:

If there is no 'gi', arguments may be dropped off the right-hand side of the argument string.

If there is a 'gi', argument may be dropped from the middle of the string.

**** GAA ****

Words in this lexum: gaa

gaa is called the "large subject marker". Its purpose is to keep large subjects from becoming the subject of a later command.

++ na le po la djan ga blero tu gaa, pepruo

++++++ When John looks at you, run!

The 'gaa' closes the 'large subject' so a command can be given to somebody to run.

++ na la ven gaa, pepruo

++++++ At nine, run!

Use 'gaa' to end the back story and protect the command.

++ na le po la djan ga blero mi guo mi blero la djan

++++++ When John looks at me, I look at John.

Close the 'le po' clause with a 'guo'. The 'guo' protects the statement: "I look at John".

The commas after 'gaa' and 'guo' are only helping wheels.

**** GE ****

Words in this lexum: ge

ge type of/for a

I specifically allow pauses before ge and after geu. [PRGLL] p97

identification - fu ge nu sancug -kae (n) {fu ge nu means a combination of two case tag blanks of the same predicate}{fu = D; nu = B: together DB or an identity. 'B' a card is the same as 'D' the card holder.} {sign say} D-BK + B-KD [KBD] {DB} is an identification, the result of identifying.

++ fu ge nu sancugkae

++++++ identification

A soldier, policeman, or security guard is asking for identification.

tod -mie (a) [K-BV] hateful/ abhorrent/ odious, pert. to one who hates.

++ ta nu ge nu razdoncui todmie (Ph) [B-KV]

++++++ That was hateful/justifiably hated.

When you want a word to modify all that follows in an argument or a predicate, use 'ge'.

++ feu le noi nu mrogao ge kligao katna je le sugvi pilbai bi le fojbui
[LLQR]4:13.

+++++ In fact, the most clear-characteristic of the spirit plane equals
the floor.

Most modifies "clear characteristic" of the spirit plane.

++ ge to nilba, smit

+++++ Two misses Smith.

ge followed by a quantity or followed by a descriptive predicate. This is
semantically an indefinite: we want to investigate contexts in which this form needs
to be used. [PRGLL] p103

++ da cmaje ge janka kagba

++++ da (cmaje [ge (janka kagba)])

+++++ M07 He's small for a hunting dog. [NB3]

**** GEU ****

Words in this lexum:

geu

geu right mark of a "ge" group

I specifically allow pauses before ge and after geu. [PRGLL] p97

++ le pailka ga po pasro ge vafasba midbui geu jerluu kadtoa

++++ (le pailka) (ga (((po pasro) (ge (vafasba midbui) geu)) jerluu)
kadtoa))

+++++ The plane is an early type of wasp waist jet fighter. (One that
can go supersonic.)

**** GI ****

Words in this lexeme:

gi, goi

gi right mark of displaced object(s)

GI is called the "fronting operator" and is used to create the JSV and JVS sentences, and along with GA allows us to rearrange the predicate place structure from the standard SVJ (subject; verb; object) format. Like DIO, NU, and GA, GI also allows the twisting of sentences. GA works on three sentences, GI produces two, and GI and GA together form two.

Look to the 16th chapter of [L3v3] and 5.22 of Loglan 1.

S subject; V verb; J object

ga VJ ga S is common in literature.

J gi SV is used to bring the last case/argument/blank up front.

J gi, V is a form of command.

JV gi S: the JVS sentence pattern will need a 'ga' or 'pa'.

Subject Verb Object = sujecna veballei jeitdi

S ga VJ

ga V ga SJ

ga VJ ga S

J gi SV

J ga V gi S

J gi V ga S

also J gi, V

inflector or a punctuator

1? S ga VJ [Without the subject - an observative; without the
punctuator (ga) - a command.]

++ le mreka ga sipkuo le vimluu lao South Carolina

++++++ The man drank tea from South Carolina

From tea grown at the only tea plantation in the United States.

2? ga V ga SJ [logic]

++ ga tircua ga le burka le lovva

++++++ Hear the sheep the wolf. The sheep hear the wolf.

3? ga VJ ga S [literature]

++ ga vizkie le ziadba ga la julis

++++++ See the lizard does Julie.

4? J gi SV

++ kou ta gi ti pa rojlue

++++ ([kou ta] gi) (ti [pa rojlue])

++++++ Because of that, this grew. [NB3] GGFF

5? V ga J gi S

++ pepruo ga le trida gi le suirka

++++++ Running to the tree does the squirrel.

6? J gi V ga S

++ le milfa gi koktu ga le matmatzea

++++++ The meal is being cooked by the maternal grandmother.

6a? J gi, V [commands]

++ le milfa gi koktu

++++++ The meal, cook

This is the command version.

goi right marker of a sentence quantifier

As you no doubt have realized, prepending a quantifier string to a sentence turns all the non-designating arguments in it into ba type variables: positive existentials. And since they are all of the same type and sign, you can now convert the predicate any way you want. These two sentences actually do make the same claim. For now the quantifier string is preserving the order, type, and sign of each argument; and the quantifier strings of these two sentences are identical. [L3v3] p28

++ raba be goi, ba tsocue be.

++++++ For every x there is a y such that x wants y. [L3v3] p26

++ raba be goi, be nu tsocue ba

++++++ For every x there is a y such that y is wanted by x. [L3v3] p26

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba melo bua, ki ba bua

++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (me < lo bua>)] ki [ba bua])

++++++ For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is a manifestation of P-hood, then x is P. DD04

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba melea bua, ki ba bua

++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (me < lea bua>)] ki [ba bua])

++++++ For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is a manifestation of the class of all that are P, then x is P. DD05

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba bie lea bua, ki ba bua

++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (bie < lea bua>)] ki [ba bua])

++++++ DD06 For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is a member of the class of all that are P, then x is P. DD06

**** GIO ****

Words in this lexeme:

gio [PRGLL] p87

To support SOV(0) word order, we add an optional component between the subject and the predicate: this is the new particle gio followed by a loose term list. [PRGLL] p86

gio

++ la djan gio le budda ga donreo la meris

++++++ John the box is given to Mary.

The same effect is achieved by:

++ la djan, zue le budda ga donreo la meris

++++++ John, the box is given to Mary.

In which we get permission for the box to appear before the verb by applying a numerical case tag. [PRGLL] p87

There is a further optional component of this class of sentence (the basic SVO statement) which is a new particle gaa (the large subject marker" which may appear immediately after the subject and before any arguments with gio. [PRGLL] p87

++ la djan, gaa le buddiu je le cadsojsa vedkae gio ga donreo la meris

++++++ John, the box from the internet seller is given to Mary.

**** GIUO ****

Words in this lexum:

giuo

giuo A more specific right closer for mathematics.

In Gloyn there is a three-vowel rule: pronounce the first vowel and then the two following vowels in that order. If the final pair are a diphong, pronounce them as a diphong(ai, ao, ei, oi). If the final pair are in the ia, ie, ii, io or iu series, or the ua, ue, ui, uo or uu series pronounce according to the rules for those combinations. This rule does not apply to three vowels, when one of the vowels is attached to a "ica" sentence break.

Do not put another free modifier between 'hue' and a name. (A free modifier is allowed between 'hue' and a 'name' if the 'hue' is closed with a GUEA) (A statement can be inserted between 'hue' and a name if the 'hue' is closed with GIUO.)

++ "__mi hue giuo na ne minca, da gu, gotruo le vedsitdia"

++++++ "I, in a minute he said, am going to the store".

**** GO ****

Words in this lexeme: chilly

go

go of (inversion operator)

Go lets you place a modifier after the word or group of words it modifies. This leaves the modifier's blanks open so you don't have to use je/jue to specify it. [L3v1] p64

```
++ ice na leva ckecoe ra nu jetmuu go rizna ce pubgeu ga no nu drimio
++++ ice (((na (leva ckecoe)) (ra ((nu jetmuu) go (rizna ce pubgeu))))
      (ga (no (nu drimio))))
```

```
++++++ And, at this time all debt private and public is forgotten.
      [LLQR] 24:399
```

Remember that you don't have to use je/jue to modify the predicate before the go operator. see [L3v1] p64 for a more intense explanation.

```
++ ta poi nrize je lo subpui gue cirzea
++++++ That's a case of a reading [of] stories [comma] learning.
      [L3v2] p35
```

Inverting with go usually works better:

```
++ ta poi cirzea go nrize lo subpui
++++++ That's a case of learning by reading stories. [L3v2] p35
```

**** GU ****

Words in this lexum: gu

'gu' is a punctuator.

Do not use a comma after a prepositional phrase which is then followed by a command. Use "gu":

```
++ vajiuvu le krubui gu pepruo
++++++ Into the room, run.
```

gu is a short scope closer affecting only the most recent word or phrase it follows. It comes from the very beginning of the language and much of its strenuous work is now being done by gue, gui, guo, and guu. It can replace any comma or pause. Gloyen users are encouraged to use 'gu', and avoid using commas in writing or the PAUSE in speaking. Remember, Loglan grammar was developed using low IQ computers that were in the beginning reading punch cards. The commas were there to help the computer find its way through the sentence.

gu right boundary marker, all clauses; YOU CAN USE IT FOR ALL CLAUSES IF YOU LIKE TO COUNT GUS.

++ da cugkae le po da todtie le brutoa je le dictiu ji gotruo la fras,
na le pasgao cimbai gu gu gu gu gu gu gu gu mi

++++++ He said that he hated the brother of the teacher that went to
France last summer (i.e. the teacher that went) to me (the person
addressed). [TMFG]

In Loglan, if we had only one kind of comma to produce the closure that
is necessary before the mi argument so that "mi" can be properly
interpreted, we would need 9 GUs.

++ mi meliu gu

++++++ I'm a "guer". [L3v2] p31

People who are just learning a language often hesitate a lot in speech, and as you've seen, pauses are important to understanding Loglan. There is a way around this problem: Use gu to replace all those pauses we've encountered in the last few lessons; it's a spoken version of the written comma. If the Logli you're talking to looks at you like you've got two heads, just say, mi mealiu gu (I'm a "guer"). This will let the Logli know not to trust your pauses, but to take only a gu seriously. There is no shame in this, so long as you don't remain at this stage forever. You are, after all, a "baby" Logli, and no one's ashamed to hear a baby say gu; but we do expect the gu's to grow less frequent as the years pass. [L3v2] p31

It is permitted to voice all pauses with 'gu'. Some pauses can be just a PAUSE, but some constructions require a spoken or written 'gu'. The PAUSE has been part of the language from the beginning. In some text the commas just tell us when to PAUSE. Later, as you learn the language, you should know where to PAUSE.

In the example below 'gu' closes 'hue da'(said he) and the ',' reminds us to pause after the phrase 'hue da gu'. The comma after the 'gu' is redundant. In Gloyn use the complete phrase: hue da gu.

The simplest solution is to place a gu after the connected pair, as in the example. This makes them share any arguments that follow the gu. This is especially useful when you want to change the tense of the second predicate, as in

++ ziIma ga somdea, e gu na socgotdea mi

++++++ (Inés) is a sister of, and is now visiting, me [L3v2] p13

I am going to stick my neck out and recommend the 'gu' after the logical connective 'e'. Without the 'gu' the 'e' and 'na' would combine into 'ena'. Compare with [L3v2] p5.

++ la deiv ga fraro, e kicrai gu la palys

++++++ Dave is-a-father-of, and is-a-doctor-of [end connection] Paula.

++++++ Dave is the father of, and treats, Paula [L3v2] p4

The original of this sentence used a comma after la deiv. I replaced it with a 'ga' because there was a time when Loglan tried to get by with the comma instead of a predicate marker. Gloyn requires a predicate marker after a name.

++'__mi gotruo hue da gu, le vedsitdia'

++ '___mi gotruo hue da gu le vedsitdia'. . .Without the comma is correct Gloyn.

++++++ 'I am going' he said, 'to the store'

(The 'gu' above cuts off the phrase 'hue da'. Use a double underline to start dialogue if the first word is from the speaker.)

++ hue dai: mi pasro, uo

++++++ Said dai: I am late, unfortunately.

Using hue dai:, and hue tei:, and again hue dai: to note lines of dialogue is acceptable. The comma after 'pasro' is a training wheel comma. Remember: capital letters are the pronouns for names.

++ mi pa pesze, ena nufu reppio gu letu kenpu

++++++ I've thought about, and now answer, your question. [L3v2] p15

The 'gu' after reppio closes the word and allows 'pesze' and 'reppio' to connect with 'letu kenpu'. Without the 'gu', the sentence would read "I thought. And, I answer your question."

++ mi pa pesze gu ena nufu reppio gu letu kenpu

++++++ I've thought about, and now answer, your question. [L3v2] p15

This sentence shows how the PAUSE after 'pesze' has been vocalized and the predicate closed. The second 'gu' allows them both to modify 'letu kenpu'. The 'gu' after the logical connective is usually a silent PAUSE, but in this sentence two 'GUs' are really needed. [L3v2] p15

These are the two forms of possession in the language:

1: ++ le le butba gu ponro

++++++ The boot's owner.

Looking over Loglan materials you will find 'le le butba, ponro'.

This is wrong; use a 'gu' in this form of possession. 'le le butba gu ponro' is correct Gloyn.

2: ++ mi ponro pe le butba

++++++ I am the owner of the boot.

Without a punctuator, 'ke ki' constructions run to the end of their predicate strings.

++ la deiv (ke [vejgoi gudteo] ki [(nu vejgoi sajgao gu) frazea])
+++++++ Dave is a very good, and a moderately wise, father. [L3v2] p10
AND

++ la deiv (ke [vejgoi gudteo] ki [(nu vejgoi sajgao) frazea])
+++++++ Dave is very good, and a moderate wise father.

++ ai, mi sandonmie le gunbui liu xi,as gu, e dui legei lenbui liu xlang
+++++++ Yes, I signify the country as Chaos, and again the language as
Slang. [AFVTL] 2:5

The comma after 'ai' signifies a PAUSE, and the comma in 'xi,as'
signifies a syllable break. The comma after 'gu' reminds us to PAUSE and
close the first predicate string. The next predicate string begins with
the logical connective 'e'.

Sharing arguments with 'gu'.

++ ziIma sombu gu e gu na socgotruo gu mi. . .The 'gu' after socgotruo
closes this predicate phrase and allows 'sombu' and 'socgotruo'
to connect with me.

+++++++ I (Inés) is a sister of, and is now visiting, me.

Ines is a sister of me, and is now visiting, me.

The 'guing' in this sentence is too much. The 'gu' closing the predicate
'sombu' could be replaced in practice with a PAUSE. [L3v2] p5

++ mi pa vikkie le poi titka nivba, e gu na dzoruo lemi tcada

+++++++ I saw the feeding birds, and, now am walking to my car.

The 'gu' separates 'e' and 'na'. This 'gu' separates the past viewing of
the feeding birds from my now walking to my car. A PAUSE really does not
work here. Use the 'gu'. [L3v2] p5

++ no takruu va gu mi

+++++++ Don't talk there [,] to-me! [L3v1] p25

(Notice the closing comma; one is necessary if the argument is non-
final). [L3v2] p31

The Little Word gu is a kind of written pause or spoken comma. It may be
used to shut off inflectors so that they don't absorb the next argument.
[L3v2] p31

**** GUE ****

Words in this lexeme:

gue

gue right boundary mark for je/jue phrases only

```
++ tu fa cniri le piro mrogao ckecoe inukou janjoa je le ju mrogao
   ckecoe gue rackea le rutbua
```

```
++++++ You will need some quality time, therefore hunt for more time to
        travel the way. [LLQR] 16:60
```

Therefore, begins a new sentence. The second sentence is a command. After 'gue' closes 'hunt for more time' put 'to' before travel. The two forms, "is a traveler" and "to travel" are both part of the definition of a predicate word.

**** GUEA ****

Words in this lexeme:

guea

guea right boundary mark for nested descriptions.

In Gloyn there is a three-vowel rule: pronounce the first vowel and then the two following vowels in that order. If the final pair are a diphong, pronounce them as a diphong (ai, ao, ei, oi). If the final pair are in the ia, ie, ii, io or iu series, or the ua, ue, ui, uo or uu series pronounce according to the rules for those combinations. This rule does not apply to three vowels, when one of the vowels is attached to a "ica" sentence break.

```
++ '__mi hue guea 'ia' da gu, gotruo le vedsitdia
```

```
++++++ 'I, yes he said, am going to the store'.
```

```
++ sosgao guea djan ci MD
```

```
++++++ Sleepy John MD
```

Spoken smilies: soi followed by a descriptive predicate (class descpred) optionally closed with the right closer guea or gu. [PRGLL] p92 or a descriptive predicate (descpred) which may optionally be closed with the

right closer GUEA (guea or gu) optionally followed by a name, which may be marked with ci and must be so marked if it contains a false name marker. [PRGLL] p93

Do not put another free modifier between 'hue' and a name. (A free modifier is allowed between 'hue' and a 'name' if the 'hue' is closed with a GUEA) (A statement can be inserted between 'hue' and a name if the 'hue' is closed with GIUO.)

**** GUI ****

Words in this lexeme:

gui

gui right boundary mark for ji/ja/jiV/jaV phrases only

++ la pol, jio frasia la bab gui, e la pit
++++ ([la pol] [jio (frasia < la bab>) gui]) e (la pit)
+++++ Paul, who is the father of Bob; and Pete. FF14

**** GUO ****

Words in this lexeme:

guo

GUO right boundary mark for le po type clauses and now also PO predicates

++ da cugkae le po da todtii le brunoj je le dictiu ji gotruo la fras,
na le poi pasro cimbai gu gu gu gu gu gu gu mi

+++++ He said that he hated the brother of the teacher which went to
France last summer to me.

++ da cugkae le po da todtii le brunoj je le dictiu ji gotruo la fras
guo, na le poi pasro cimbai gu mi

+++++ He said that, he hated the brother of the teacher which went to
France last summer, to mi

GUO takes the place of 8 GUs.

**** GUU ****

Words in this lexeme:

guu

guu right boundary mark for termsets only

The comma after single NA word in text to prevent the formation of an unintended prepositional phrase that you might find in first or second generation Loglan has been replaced by the GUU little word. mi vi, dzoruo ==> mi vi guu dzoruo(I inside, walked.) or mi dzoruo vi, ==> mi dzoruo vi guu(I walked while inside.) mi vijiuva dzoruo(I into walked.) Use GUU.

Closes termsets within a sentence, closes prepositions at end of sentence.

++ tu fapa kamzoi ica ke no mi vetzua va guu ki tu keczua dricii

++++ (tu [fapa kamzoi]) ica (ke [no (mi < vetzua va guu>)] ki [tu (keczua dricii)])

++++++ You will have come, and/or both I'm not there and you are sorry.
NN12

++ nei e da ji togtou nei le taonna gui ga kalcue le poi gapmea le
tecpea je tai

++++++ N and X who agrees with N about the Tao have a happy encounter
with it.

++ nei e da guu ji togtii le taonna gui ga kalcue le poi gapmea le
tecpea je tai

++++++ N and X which together agree about the Tao have a happy encounter
with it.

**** GUUA ****

Words in this lexeme:

guua

guua A more specific right closer for relative clauses.

In Gloyen there is a three-vowel rule: pronounce the first vowel and then the two following vowels in that order. If the final pair are a diphthong, pronounce them as a diphthong (ai, ao, ei, oi). If the final pair are in the ia, ie, ii, io or iu series, or the ua, ue, ui, uo or uu series pronounce according to the rules for those combinations. This rule does not apply to three vowels, when one of the vowels is attached to a "ica" sentence break.

**** HOI ****

Words in this lexeme:

hoi

hoi Hey/0..! vocative mark, letter opening

The vocative marker is hoi. The inverse vocative marker (indicating the speaker or author) is hue.

++ hoi djan

++++++ O John.

++ sie, djan

++ sie gu djan

++++++ Sorry or apology, John. Pause required after sie because it is not a name marker.

++ hoi le rodbue guea la ci chienaga

++++++ Oh road, La Chienaga

Hailing the road as a descriptive predicate, closing the address with 'guea' and then naming the road. Since 'La' is part of the Spanish name and not the Gloyn name marker 'la', La is joined to Chienaga with the spoken hyphen ci.

++ loa gu da guua tu bilbeu cinpia

++++++ Hello, X, close comma, You are a beautiful baby.

Knowing Gloyn, the baby responds with "gu gu".

++ hoi li li Edward lu lu

++++++ Hello Edward

Only use the name marker on foreign names, and enclose the name in double quotes.

No unmarked vocatives: Vocatives must be marked with hoi or one of the words of social lubrication.

hoi Hey/0..! vocative mark, letter opening

++ skero mi, hoi keit

++++ skero (mi [hoi keit])

++++++ Kiss me, O Kate! C10

The comma could be replaced by a 'gu'.

++ skero la bab, hoi keit

++++ skero (la [bab (hoi keit)])

++++++ Kiss Bob, O Kate! C11

The comma could be replaced by a 'gu'.

Whenever you call anyone/anything by name, replace la with hoi:

++ hoi matzea

++++++ Hey Mother!

++ hoi dictiu djonz

++++++ O Teacher Jones!

++ hoi tuyn

++++++ Hey you!

Little words that begin with a consonant are made into words by adding the suffix -yn. Little words that begin with a vowel must be prefixed with a 'zi-' and be suffixed with '-yn'.

If a Loglan “operator”, usually a Little Word, doesn’t need to appear explicitly in a certain context—if its meaning can be clearly inferred from that context—it may be omitted. Thus, you can say,

++ Palys!

++++++ Paula!

Instead of

Hoi Palys

Hey, Paula!

++ gotruo, pal

++++++ Go, Paul!

Instead of

++ gotruo, hoi pal

++++++ Go, O Paul! [L3v1] p49-50

++ sia loa

++++++ Thank you and goodbye.

**** HUE ****

Words in this lexeme:

hue

hue inverse vocative, letter closing, an addressor, indicating the speaker/writer.

This is the 'he said' operator: it is used for recording dialogue.

'hue' is a name marker.

'hue' phrases are closed with a PAUSE or PAUSE COMMA GU, or by a colon.

Do not put another free modifier between 'hue' and a name. (A free modifier is allowed between 'hue' and a 'name' if the 'hue' is closed with a GUEA) (A statement can be inserted between 'hue' and a name if the 'hue' is closed with GIUO.)

++ hue da: mi pazi ciddio

++++++ He said, I just woke up.

++ __mi hue da gu cirzea la gloyn

++++++ I, he said, am learning Gloyn.

Start a dialogue line with a double underline:

++ __mi gotruo hue da gu, le vedsitdia

++++++ 'I am going' he said, 'to the store'

(Start a dialogue line with a double underline.)

++ __mi titka le nikluu, hue da
++++++ mi am eating cheese, he said.

**** I ****

Words in this lexeme:

. . .

i

. . . period/semicolon, indicating stop between sentences/clauses. This is from Old Loglan.

The pattern ". . ." is vocalized with the "ee" sound as in "eek". The three periods are only used between sentences; never in front of a first sentence. When responding to someone else's sentence, expression or question, do not begin your response with "I". It is not used to separate dialogue. Use it only to separate your own sentences. The person you are talking to separates his own sentences with ". . ." as well.

++ le tetvie ga nu cejgii le klegau. . .mi sutzua le snivie
++++++ The weather is getting colder. I smell snow.

i 'i' in conjunction with other little words used to join sentences.

Several sentences can be joined together in this fashion.

The logical connectives can be combined with 'i' to connect sentences.

ica, inoca(DO NOT USE), icanoi, inocanoi, inucu, icu, iconoi, inoco, ico, inocu, inucunoi, ice, inoce, icenoi, inocenoi

The PA words can be prefixed with an 'i' to join two sentences.

ipa, ina, ifa, ivi, iva, ivu, irau inurau etc.

The modal operators prefixed with "i" can join two sentences or they can be used to string several sentences together.

iciu, icoi, idii, iduo, ihea, ikii, ilia, ilui, imou, ipeu, isea, itie

The Discursive modifiers can be prefixed with "i" to join sentences. These modifiers carry forward and modify information in the former sentence. A 'buo' 'but' between sentences is a good example (ibuo).

ibea, ibiu, ibuo, icea, iceu, icia, icoa, idau, idou, ifae, ifao, ifeu, igea, ikuo, ikuu, inao, inie, ipae, ipiu, irea, isaa, isii, isio, isui, itaa, itoe, ivoi, izou

Pause after every one of these "ica" type sentence breaks. If a sentence begins with one of the 25 two letter Attitudinal little words, do not join the final vowel of the "ica" sentence break to the vowels of the Attitudinal words.

aa, ai, ae, ao, au, ea, ee (pronounced eh-eh), ei, eo, eu, ia, ie, ii, io, iu, oa, oe, oi, oo, ou, ua, ue, ui, uo, uu (uu is sorrow only see - sie expressing apology)

In Gloyn there is a three-vowel rule: pronounce the first vowel and then the two following vowels in that order. If the final pair are a diphthong, pronounce them as a diphthong(ai, ao, ei, oi). If the final pair are in the ia, ie, ii, io or iu series, or the ua, ue, ui, uo or uu series pronounce according to the rules for those combinations. This rule does not apply to three vowels, when one of the vowels is attached to a "ica" sentence break.

Again, pause after every one of these "ica" type sentence breaks. If a sentence begins with one of the 25 two letter Attitudinal little words, do not join the final vowel of the "ica" sentence break to the vowels of the Attitudinal words.

**** IE ****

Words in this lexeme:

ie

ie Which/Which of?

ie A request for repetition when used alone.

'ie' followed by an argument asks for the argument's identity (a name or designation): 'Which one do you mean?'

There are two ways to answer this question:

1st, with an identifying argument

++ le la palys gu dictiu

++++++ Polly's teacher.

2nd, with a sentence using bi

++ ti bi la Palys

++++++ This is Polly. [L3v2] p49

There are three ways to find out who's who and what's what.

1? You can ask for a claim about the thing

++ le bukmou he

++++++ The book is what?

++ la pal ga he

++++++ Paul is what?

2? Or you can ask for another name

++ le bukmou bi hu

++++++ The book is what name?

++ hu bi la pal

++++++ Who is Paul?

3? Or you can ask which of the several books of Pauls this one is

++ ie le bukmou

++++++ Which book? Or, ie la pal. . .Which Paul?) [L3v1] p48

++ ie la djan djonz

++++ |ie| (la (djan dzonz))

++++++ Which John Jones? [L3v2] p47

ie Which/Which of _ ?/

++ iene da

++++++ Which one of them? [NB3]T17

++ ie

++++++ What/What did you say?

++ ie da namluu tu

++++++ What X is your name?

++ la selis ga matzea
++++++ Sally is a mother.

Or

++ la selis, bi le matzea
++++++ Sally is the mother in question. [L3v1] p48

++ ie lio fetiate
++++++ What is 5 times 3?

++ fetiate bie nefe
++ fe tia te bie nefe
++ fetiatebienefe
++++++ 5 times 3 = 15
All three are correct.

++ ie lio tofokuato (tofo kua to)
++++++ What is 24/2?
What is twenty-four divided by two? [L3v3] p63

**** JE ****

Words in this lexeme:

je

Close a 'je' phrase with 'gue'.

jepa which means a lot of user modification are possible. Any PA little word can be glued to je.

The 'JE' lexum is keyed rightward to the predicate word's object blank and its leading case tag must be the same as the predicate words object blank.

++ la djan pa pepruo le vlabui le tcasa le fitluu rutveo
++++++ John ran to the lake from the vehicle via le path.

++ le pepruo je le vlabui jeu le tcasa jue le fitluu rutveo gue
ga mela djan

++++++ The runner to the lake from the vehicle via le path is John.

End a specified modifier with 'gu' when it ends with a predicate. 'gu' is a short scope closing word. Short scope means one word only. It is related to the possessive.

je

++ le le frasia gu bukmou

++++++ The father's book.

++ le trebia je le fradio bukmou

++++++ The interesting to the father-book.

++ le trebia je le fradio gu bukmou

++++++ The interesting to the father book. [L3v1] p58

When a predicate word is used as an argument, its predicate blanks are turned off; the little word 'je' can be used to turn the predicate's second blank back on. 'jue' is used to turn on the third and subsequent blanks. Look at lexum '** jue' for an explanation of dealing with the third and subsequent blanks.

++ le lunva ga katvau ne ckecoi je le po jargau ce kubgau

++++++ The moon is characterized by a specific time of narrow and wide.
[AOW]6:33

++ le frasia je le dictiu je ba jue la djan, gu jue la meris

++++++ The father of the teacher of something to John [we're out of blanks for ditca, so we close it with gu to make sure that the next jue goes back to farfu] through mother Mary'). [L3v1] p58

++ zvona linzua je le blivuu

++++++ Outline the possibilities.

++ zvona linzua je le blivuu gue duvzua le poi nabjeo

++++++ Outline the possibilities to discover the problem.

Since there is no subject of this sentence, it is a command. "zvona linzua je le blivuu" is a verb phrase and must be closed with 'gue' before it is joined to 'duvzua'. Is a discoverer, and 'to discover' are built into this predicate word. All Gloyn predicate words are nouns and verbs.

++ zvona linzua je le blivuu gue duvza lenei danfii ce canfou le poi
sukzei

++++++ Out line the possibilities to discover the enemy's plans and
chances of success. [AOW]6:22

'nei' is the pronoun for 'nembae' (enemy).

Do not leave a predicate blank unfilled if you are going to fill a following blank.

++ la djan ga gotruo ba be le gozva

++++++ John goes to some wheren from some place via the bus.

ba, be, bo, and bu can be used to fill unspecified blanks.

If the predicate word is being used as a verb, the first blank may be unfilled and this makes the predicate a command. For example:

++ gotruo le freva gitdiu

++++++ Go to the front door. This is a command.

++ la djan ga gotruo le freva gitdiu

++++++ John goes to the door. This is complete predicate sentence.

++ la djan ga gotruo ba le poi kokkae krujui

++ John goes somewhere from the kitchen.

Notice that the second predicate blank of 'gotruo' was not specified and was filled with the non-specific term 'ba'. The third predicate blank was the starting point of the activity which is named as the kitchen. The fourth blank was the path followed and was not filled because it was not skipped.

**** JI ****

Words in this lexeme:

ja, jae, ji, jie, pe

Words in this lexeme are keyed to the preceding argument; the subject blank of the supporting predicate must match the leading case tag of that argument.

```
++ la djan ji peptii le moznao gui ga turka levi nu baczea
```

```
++++++ John which runs in the morning works in this building.
```

peptii has a case tag pattern of KN; the 'K' connects with actor John and the 'N' connects with conditions of the run that happens in the morning.

The 'JI' lexum is closed by 'gui'. A short 'ji' or phrase might not need closure.

ja	who/which is (non-restrictive) nonidentifying
jae	who/which is one of non-restrictive set members, nonidentifying
ji	that is (restrictive) identifying
jie	that is one of (restrictive set membership) identifying
pe	of (possessive)
jo	so to speak (metaphorizer)

Nested subordinate clauses with closures. Same pattern for ja, ji, jie, jae

```
jiza - guiza
```

```
jizi - guizi
```

```
jizu - guizu
```

If there is any doubt, you may use an "assignment operator" ji, a word related phonemically to bi, and means 'which is the same as'. Thus deo ji lemi detpua makes it plain beyond any doubt that you are assigning deo to lemi detpua. [L3v2] p3

```
++ deo ji lemi detpua
```

```
++++++ deo which is my daughter.
```

nuji: (new 1/10/2016) converse of ji: can be used to set values of pronouns.

```
++ La Djan, nuji Daicine sets reference of the pronoun Daicine to John.
```

```
++++++ John is sub one. [PRGLL] p70
```

'jo' marks the preceeding word; 'tojo' the preceeding two words; 'fejo' the preceeding five words: So specified, no closure is needed with 'jo'.

JA who/which is (non-restrictive) nonidentifying

++ la djan ja na nrikuo gui ga zleka le redgao krubui

+++++ John who is now reading is inside the red room.

JAE who/which is one of non-restrictive set members, nonidentifying

++ le salis jae pa lijtii le vetnea gui ga zvoka le sicbui

+++++ Sally which was one of the members present at the event is out of town.

JI that is (restrictive) identifying

++ le takruu ji na la stiven gui ga sadka le stabui

+++++ The talker, who is now Steven, is standing on the stage.

JIE that is one of (restrictive set membership) identifying

++ la betis jie nana poi favgotruo dictiu na lena cimfutbai gui pa tedro
levi ckubui

+++++ Betty, that is one of those now returning to teach this fall,
attended this school.

PE of (possessive)

++ lena to kufbui pe la djan

+++++ The present two houses of John.

++ le la djan gu na to kufbui

+++++ John's present two houses.

++ le la djan gu bitba

+++++ John's horse.

++ lemina kufbui

+++++ My present house.

**** JIO ****

Words in this lexeme:

jao, jio

JAO such than, incidentally, non-restrictive clause must be a sentence

JIO such that, restrictive, such clauses must be a sentence

Words in this lexum are keyed to the preceding argument, and the subject blank of the predicate must match the subject case tag of its argument.

++ meo ponruo ba jio da cudba

++++ meo (ponruo [ba (jio da cudba)])

++++++ 'M' (Marvin) owns something such that the thing is a cow. ("M" stands for Greek Mu.) SS13

Nested subordinate clauses with closures.

jaoza - guiza

jaozi - guizi

jaozu - guizu

jioza - guiza

jiozi - guizi

jiozu - giozu

As 'ji' and 'jie' are keyed to a particular blank in a sentence, 'jao' and 'jio' are keyed to later blanks in a predicate. The subject of the 'JIO' phrase must identify with the blank of the phrase it is modifying. For example:

++ la schmitt pa nrikuo le pumliu la redd mucc jio pei sesluu kocpou

++ Schmitt read the word in The Red Worm such that the word is science related.

**** JO ****

Words in this lexeme:

jo

JO so to speak (metaphorizer)

This is the "horror" quote. It may be prefixed with a number to indicate how many of the previous words are suspect.

SA words may modify jo. [PRGLL] p8

++ da mivlu grogau tojo

++++ da (mivlu [grogau tojo])

++++++ He's a "mental giant." [NB3] RR04

++ de mivlu cmaje jo

++++ de (mivlu [cmaje jo])

++++++ He's a mental "dwarf." [NB3] RR05

++ no ia. . .la djan, pa nu brero ckubui dicfiu tejo la loglan

++++ |noia| (i [(la djan) (pa < < < ([nu brero] ckubui) dicfiu |tejo|>>
< < la loglan>>>))]

++++++ Certainly not; John was a "prep-school teacher" of Loglan. [NB3] RR07

++ la djan, pa nu brero ckubui dicfiu la loglan, rajo

++++ (la djan) (pa [(< nu brero ckubui> dicfiu) (la < loglan rajo>)])

++++++ John was a prep-school teacher of Loglan, in a manner of speaking. [NB3] RR08

++ la djan, pa rajo nu brero ckubui dicfiu la loglan

++++ (la djan) ([pa rajo] [(< nu brero ckubui> dicfiu) (la loglan)])

++++++ John was, speading figuratively, a prep-school teacher of Loglan. [NB3] RR09

++ le lalgau mreka ga gencugze le subpui je le po zbudei ficba tojo le vlabui kufbui le cmaje tigdiu

++++++ The old man repeated the story of the "exploding fish" so to speak in the lake house to the small children.

'jo' are horror guotes. 'tojo' means the preceeding two words are to be so reguarded.

**** JUE ****

Words in this lexeme:

jue

jue of/by/to (2nd descriptive link) 'juepa', 'juevi', etc. are possible.

Je and longer je jue phrases are closed with gue.

When a predicate is used as a term or argument, its blanks are turned off. JE AND JUE are used to turn them back on. The first blank is activated by JE and the second and following blanks are activated by JUE.

++ le cucbu je le fenba jue la djunguos ga folklaba

+++++ The shoe in the grass from China is canvas.

++ le po durcue je tio jue le smepeo ga nera bekva ibuo le poi donzuo je
tio jue le grudei jue ne pleluu ga nera notva

+++++ Doing this in a video is one thing, but doing this to a group in
a church is another. [LLQR]2:16

NOTE: While 'jue' can be strung out to mark several blanks in a turned off predicate, a 'je' word should alert you that a new string has begun based on the word you have just passed. Watch that GU. (GUU, GUO, GUI, GUE are also used to close a phrase before a command.) It alerts you that this sentence is a command!

++ nurau vi letu poi peszua na le po traze duvtii je le bicbui fu ckosou
gu letcuo je tao jue le poi cejlui je le baspei gue kavtao coi lou

+++++ Therefore, in your thoughts when trying to discover the military
conditions, let the above (five heads) become the basis, compare
accordingly. [AOW]1:11

**** KA ****

Words in this lexeme:

ka noka kanoi [nokanoi DELEAT] ku nuku konoï noko ko noku nukunoï ke noke kenoï
nokenoï

ka Fronts arguments, predicates, or sentences. The arguments, predicates, or sentences are separated with 'ki'.

Pair two arguments, two predicates, or two sentences. Do not, for example, connect an argument to a sentence.

- 1? ka /V/ and/or
- 2? noka DELEAT MISTAKE NONSENSE - DO NOT USE
- 3? kanoi /C/ if, if not
- 4? nokanoi /-V-/ either not ____ or not ____ and possibly both
- 5? nuku /?/ whether p, q
- 6? ku /¿/ whether or not
- 7? kanoi /^/ ____ or ____ but not both
- 7a? noko /^/ ____ or ____ but not both
- 8? ko // if and only if
- 9? noku /-¿/ not p, whether q
- 10? nukunoi /?-/ whether p, whether q
- 11? ke /. / and
- 12? noke /-./ not ____ and ____
- 13? keno /-./ ____ and not ____
- 14? nokenoi /-.-/ not ____ and not ____

++ ko toa fa salnea na lena natbui ki le legirba ga felbai lio 13mueC

++++ ko (toa (fa (salnea (na (lena natbui)))) ki ((le (legirba) (ga (felbai (lio (13mueC)))))

+++++ It will freeze tonight only if the mercury falls 13 degrees Celsius.

** KI **

Words in this lexeme:

ki

ki or/nor/and/then; may be used between arguments, predicates, or sentences

++ ke la djan, ki la meris, ga funteo la bab

++++ (ke [la djan] ki [la meris]) (ga (funteo [la bab]))

+++++ Both John and Mary like Bob. FF03

++ da jungau ke moscii ki tezba ci sajteo
++++ da (jungau [ke moscii ki (tezba ci sajteo)])
+++++ He's young to be both famous and worldly-wise. M16

++ tu fapa kamzoi, ica ke no mi lijzua va guu ki tu poi keczua dricii
++++ (tu [fapa kamzoi]) ica (ke [no (mi < lijzua va guu>)] ki [tu (poi keczua dricii)])
+++++ You will have come, and/or both I'm not there and you are sorry.
NN12

NOTE: The commas represent the PAUSE lexum. The PAUSES are part of the grammar. When you know where to PAUSE, delete the commas. The commas are there to instruct you and to inform the early computers that were used to form and test the Loglan grammar. Where commas are necessary to clarify the meaning, use GU in place of the silent pause in speaking or the written comma in text.

**** KIE ****

Words in this lexum:

kie

kie (left open parenthesis

The paired words kie and kiu serve as spoken parentheses: include a well-formed Loglan utterance between them to form a free modi er. Actual parentheses can now be inserted after kie and before kiu. [L3v1] p35

In Loglan we speak our punctuation marks, and kie and kiu are spoken parentheses. When writing, pick either words or symbols and stick with them. [L3v1] p35

Sometimes a jao-clause is long enough, and incidental enough, to deserve being put in parentheses. Remember to speak the parentheses with kie kiu. [L3v3] p44

++ lio 450 nu dolarbeo (lemi frazea pa pecmue dei dii mi) pa fu kepzo le po mi racruo la fras

+++++ \$450 (my father paid it for me) was the price of the ticket for my trip to France [L3v3] p44

**** KIU ****

Words in this lexum:

kiu

kiu right close parenthesis)

See ** KIE ** above.

**** LA ****

Words in this lexeme:

la

la the one named, the article for proper names.

'la' is the name operator and is used to turn names into arguments.

'la' means 'the one I'm thinking of who is called ...'.

'la palys' means 'the one I'm thinking of who is called Paula'. [L3v1] p49

Names end in a consonant and are followed by a pause; the pause could be represented by a comma in training materials, but has been found to be distractive and has been discontinued in general use even in Loglan.

Predicate words can be changed into a name by following these rules. Gloyn three letter roots words have two forms: CVC and CCV. To turn a CVC root into a name, double the final consonant. The word for 'bird is 'nivba'. Drop the case tag suffix: -ba, and double the final consonant ==> nivv is the name Mr. Bird. For the CCV form three letter root words, drop the case tag suffix and replace it with the -yn suffix. For example: 'globa' is the predicate describing this language. Drop the suffix -ba and replace it with the -yn suffix. We have the name of this language: 'gloyn'. The expansion predicate word roots have three forms: CVCVC, CVVC, and CVVVC. These roots without their case tag suffixes can be used as names: balegba = B is a badger. Drop the -ba suffix and baleg becomes Mr. Badger.

Pal is the Gloyn word for Paul. If you wanted name something 'the side', you would have to add another 'l' to 'pal' → pall.

++ la pall ga namluu ta

+++++ Side is the name of that.

pal -buu B is the side of F with edge/s N

Little words that begin in a vowel like V or VV must have a zi- prefix and a -yn suffix. For example: ia ==> ziiayn. 'la ziiayn' is a 'yes' man.

Little words that begin with a consonant and end in one or two vowels are turned into names by adding the suffix -yn. 'tai' ==> taiyn ==> Mr. T

In Gloyn the -n suffix is used to turn numbers into names: ne -n nen, to -n ton, te -n ten, neni -n nenin, etc. Give the time as a name: na la von. . .At eight. na la nevon. . .At eighteen. Gloyn is on the 24 hour clock.

++ la dicc smit

+++++ Teacher Smith.

++ la famm kerll

++++++ The Family Carrolls [L3v1] p49

Whenever you call to anyone/anything by name, replace la with hoi:

++ hoi matt

++++++ 'Hey Mother!'

++ hoi dicc djonz

++++++ 'O Teacher (Jones)!'

++ hoi tuyn

++++++ 'Hey, you!'. [L3v1] p49

When talking to someone you can omitt the 'la' operator.

++ djan, gotruo

++++++ John, go. Commands John to go.

++ djan le gozka napa gotruo

++++++ John. The Bus has gone.

++ gotruo, djan

++++++ Go, John. Commands John to go.

++ le tigka fa gotruo, djan

++++++ The child will go, John.

Like le, la turns off the predicate's blanks. 'je' and 'jue' are needed to turn them back on. To turn on the blanks you must retain the case tag suffix. {L3v1} p49

++ la bukmou je le poi livka je le trilanbui gu jue la Henry David Thoreau

++++++ The Book of Living in the Woods by Henry David Thoreau

NOTE: The 'gu' closes 'je' construction of bukmu and allows us to pick up the third blank of the bukmu predicate with 'jue'. The 'je' construction could be expanded to include one or more 'jue' operators and still be closed with a 'gu'.

buk -mu B is a book about V by S

If a Loglan “operator”, usually a Little Word, doesn’t need to appear explicitly in a certain context—if its meaning can be clearly inferred from that context—it may be omitted. Thus you can say,

++ palys

++++++ Paula!

++ gotruo, palys

++++++ Go, Paula! [L3 v1] p49

instead of:

++ hoi palays

++++++ Hey, Paula!

++ gotruo, hoi palays

++++++ Go, O Paula! [L3 v1] p49

But notice that you can’t drop hoi when the name it precedes is a predicate, or when the attention-calling name follows another name. Thus, in the following sentences, hoi is necessary:

++ hoi dictiu

++++++ Hey, Teacher!

++ gotruo, hoi dictiu

++++++ Go, O Teacher!

++ gotruo la meris, hoi djein

++++++ Go to Mary, O Jane!

Without the 'hoi', the meanings of this remarks would be sharply different. [L3v1] p50

When you call someone by name, use hoi.

++ hoi dictiu

++++++ ‘Hey, Teacher!’

When you call attention to someone, use la:

++ la dictiu

+++++ 'There's Teacher!'

Both of these are different from:

++ ba vi dictiu

++++ ba [vi] dictiu

+++++ 'There's a teacher [here]!')

You could also say:

++ le dictiu

+++++ 'It's the teacher (the one I mentioned) who's on the scene!'
[L3v1] p49

'le la palys gu dictiu' is a longer version of lepai dictiu.

le + an argument is a possessive.

++ letai tcaba

+++++ T's car.

++ le le kagba gu ponro

+++++ The dog's owner.

++ le la butch gu ponro

+++++ Butch's owner.

++ lebai ponro

+++++ B's owner.

**** LAO ****

Words in this lexeme:

lao

lao the one with non-Loglan name. Used primarily for Linnaean names.

Unlike Loglan, Gloyn does not change the spelling of Linnaean names.

Like other names, follow a Linnaean name with a pause.

'lao' marks argument-like words, usually names.

If there is more than one name, they may be separated by 'y' pauses.

lao Limulus polyphemus ==> lao Limulus y polyphemus

lao Limulus polyphemus ga bitba cucba pacarba

lao Limulus y polyphemus ga bitba cucba pacarba

++ le poi stizua je le po sicbui vusbeu gi mu plidoi la eminent domain

+++++ For stopping city spread we use eminent domain. [LLQR] 24:461

++ mu namluu batke la iunaitedsteits la baugr ji pumliu le rinpa lao
lalgau norse gui ibuo mou ne namluu ne lenva ga pebvo ne gunbui inukou
mu battui le nelacgao lenna la gloyn

+++++ We name trade United States for Baugr which is Ring ni Old Norse,
but more than a name a language specifies a country therefore we trade
English for Gloyn. [LLQR] 24:704

++ lao Escherichia coli ga srebui go mambui nitosbui bakerbui

+++++ Escherichia coli is a species of mammalian intestinal bacteria.
[L3v3] p48

**** LAU ****

Words in this lexeme:

lau, lou

lau introduces unordered list of set elements.

The closing bracket for unordered sets is 'lua'.

We emulate the notation fx; y; zg for sets.

The commas are zeia for unordered sets. Pronounce 'zeia' ZE YAH

The opening and closing brackets are lau, , lua for sets.

++ le fe tezba djobui je lau le cutfa zeia le fagfoe zeia le mubfoe zeia
le metfa zeia le derfoa lua gue no rana pu cikcai lijmea

+++++ The five earth elements of water, fire, wood, metal and dirt are
not always equally present. [AOW] 6:33a

Marked with commas: lau, le cutfa zeia le fagfoe zeia le mubfoe zeia le metfa zeia le derfoa, lua

lou introduces an ordered list.

The closing bracket for ordered sets is 'luo'.

We emulate the notation fx; y; zg for sets.

The hyphens (commas) between elements are zeio for ordered sets.

Pronounce 'zeio' ZE YOH

Read: le baglei lilso. . .lou ne zeio le faresgao rebba to zeio le citanba fligreba zeio le labgao vibalba zeio le mela munster nikluu luo

le baglei lislo

lou

1? faresgao rebba	French bread.
2? citenba fligreba	olive oil
3? labgao vibalba	white onion
4? mela munster nikluu luo	Munster cheese

The opening and closing brackets are lou, , luo for ordered sets. Note the placement of the commas.

Information presented in outline form begins and closes with: luo, , lou. The hyphen (comma) is zeiu

The comma is likewise used in ordered lists as luo, , lou. We speak the question mark as zeiu in the ordered lists in outline form. Say: ziIma zeiu rara kolbuo, ziAma zeiu labgao, etc.

Pronounce 'zeiu' ZE YOU

++ bea levi kolbuo catle ji funu galria le sojfa e le zvona linna prafe

+++++ For example, this color chart which is organized in space and outline process.

lou

I? rara kolbuo

A? labgao

II? kolbuo

B? redgao

1? rozemluu redgao

2? blubui redgao

v? nosgao

a? litme nosgao

b? nu cabro nosgao

C? buggao

3? cinpia buggao

4? murbui buggao

vi? veggao

c? pisodluu veggao

d? triba veggao

D? pezgao

5? firelluu pezgao

6? rongao

vii? pukgao

e? ragna pukgao

f? congau pukgao

III? cleda kolbuo

D? kuggao

7? girgao

8? nira kuggao

luo

**** LE ****

Words in this lexeme:

laa, le, lea, lee, leu, lo, loe

laa	the unique object which..if there is such an object.
le	The default article; the
lea	Article for sets: the set of all things with property ...
lee	The one or more things I mean which actually are...
leu	The particular set I have in mind of things with property...
lo	The mass article (describes composite objects made of all the objects designated).
loe	The typical...

laa the unique object which..if there is such an object.

++ laa nicorva na le po tu vizcua nei guo ga sanvai le pui funu tsorii
je ba

+++++ The elusive unicorn when you see it is a sign of favor for some
purpose.

le The default article; the

'le' turns off the predicate's blanks. 'je' and 'jue' are needed to turn them back on.

The LE lexum can prefix the PA, NI, TAI, and DA little words.

When you put 'le' in front of a predicate, you get an argument; this works (in simple cases) even if the predicate is tensed or located (le combines with the tense/location words): le + vi kufbui = levi kufbui ("the-here house": 'this house'). Similarly, lefa bukmou ('the future (or) upcoming book'), lepa dictiu ('the former (ex-)teacher'). Remember that ga is not an inflector; *lega is meaningless. In fact, it would mean the same thing as le alone. [L3v1] p37

lea Article for sets: the set of all things with property ...

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba melea bua, ki ba bua

++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (me < lea bua>)] ki [ba bua])

+++++ For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is
a manifestation of the class of all that are P, then x is P. [NB3] DD05

```

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba bie lea bua, ki ba bua
++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (bie < lea bua>)] ki [ba bua])
++++++ For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is
a member of the class of all that are P, then x is P. [NB3] DD06

```

```

++ ba lea dumpua goi, ba paslinkucbo da
++++ ([ba (lea dumpua)] goi) (ba [paslinkucbo da])
++++++ There is something x such that for every human, x is his or her
        ancestor. [NB3] EE04

```

```

++ raba goi, cluro ba
++++ ([ra ba] goi) (cluro ba)
++++++ For every human, love him or her! [NB3] EE05

```

```

++ lea dumpua go livka goi, cluro da
++++ ([lea (dumpua go livka)] goi) (cluro da)
++++++ For every human who is alive, love him or her! [NB3] EE06

```

```

++ lea livka dumpua goi, da gi cluro
++++ ([lea < cloka dumpua>) goi] da gi) cluro
++++++ For every living human, him or her love. [NB3] EE07

```

lee an arbitrarily chosen object which if there is such a thing

```

++ lee nicorba ga nu keczua norlijmea
++++++ The unicorn an arbitrarily chosen object if there is such a thing
        is sadly absent.

```

leu the particular set of

```

++ ga setfa djobui leu no nu tregao bekba ji vi lo kazfa ga lea supovbui
++++ ga ([setfa djobui) tregao] [(leu < < < no (nu tregao)>> bekba>)
(vi < lo kazfa>)] ga (lea supovbui)
++++++ Among the most interesting objects in the universe are the
supernova. [NB3] ZZ01

```

Leu, like lea, refers to a group collectively by mentioning a property shared by all its members; but, like le, the identity of any group described with leu is determined by the intentions of the speaker.
[L3v2] p53

lo The mass article (describes composite objects made of all the objects designated).

You may be tempted to use lo to translate the plural. After all, most lo constructions have plural equivalents in English: books, movies, cars, etc. But in fact, lo may refer to a single object if that object is seen as part of a larger whole. LA LOGLI 1997 [NB3] p19-20

++ lo cigbui ga rimmea lopo takruu
++++ (lo cigbui) (ga [rimmea (lopo takruu)])
++++++ The tongue is the tool of speech. [NB3] P21

++ mi vedkae le bukmou
++++++ I sell the book (A particular copy or set).

Note the difference between above and below:

++ mi vedkae lo bukmou
++++++ I sell books (in general). (Something a salesperson in a bookstore might say).

loe the typical...

Loe forms designations of the theoretical average member of some class or set.

[NB3] p62

++ uu noi loe logtakka ga katdjatuu lolei kulnoa ze lenna
++++++ Sorrow it is not the case that the typical loglan speaker knows his culture and language. [L3v2] p58

++ ei lea logtakga ga lalgau loe logja
++++++ Is the class of all Logli older than the average Logli? [L3v2] p62

Four Kinds of Loglan Plural

----- indefinite -----

++ multiple ++

ni pumliu

(zero words)

++ set ++

nicu bukmou (none

whether or not they are

all books)

----- definite -----

++ multiple ++

le so bamba

(The six balls)

++ set ++

leu fo kupmea

(The set of four cups)

**** LE PO ****

Words in this lexeme:

le po, le pu, le zo, lo po, lo pu, lo zo, ra po, re po, ri po, ro po, ru po, sa po, si po, su po, ne po, to po, neni po, etc.

le po descriptive suffix, as in le po, le pu, le zo clauses.

-ing/-hood/-ion/-ment/-ness to...

Writing lepo, lepu, lezo, etc. without the space has been discontinued. le po, le pu, le zo is correct.

WARNING: Here is another Loglan hack that is used to overcome their ridged case tag patterns. Loglan allows le po gotruo, le po djadie, (Le po with a predicate word). Gloyn considers these to be arguments and not abstract descriptions: DO NOT USE THEM IN GLOYN. LE PO DJADIE HAS A CASE TAG OF 'V' AND WILL NOT MATCH THE CASE TAG GIVEN BY THE PREDICATE WORD'S SUFFIX IF IT IS NOT BEING USED AS AN ARGUMENT.

If the le po-clause comes later (but not last) in the sentence, use guo to close it. If it is last in the sentence, the le po- will be automatically closed when the sentence ends. [L3v2] p35

Read the event operator 'le po' as 'that' in

++ X cugkae le po Y pa kamzoi

+++++ X said that Y came.

Words in this arrangement form abstract descriptions and are translated as 'that'.

++ na le po le tidgea zlabui ga kamzoi guo mu djadie le po le cridiu fa
kukgea feldea

++++++ Now that the heavy clouds have come, mu knew that the rain would
quickly fall.

'le po' clauses are used for indirect discourse. When quoting directly use li,,
lu. [L3v2] p31

++ la tamas pa cugkae le po tei sutzua ne ravva

++++++ Thomas said that He smells a rat.

++ la tamas pa cugkae li, mi sutzua ne ravva, lu

++++++ Thomas said, "I smell a rat".

mi kritua le po la paris ga poi garro sicbui la frans

++++ mi (kritua [le po (< la paris> < ga poi garro sicbui (la frans)>))])

++++++ I believe that Paris is the capital of France. [NB3] R06

++ ei la degol, pa kritua le po kancua le po bilro la frans

++++ ei ([la degol] [pa (kritua < le po (kancua [lepo (bilro < la
frans>)]>)]>))])

++++++ Did deGaulle believe that (he) could glorify France? [NB3] R11

Above is Loglan. Below is Gloyn.

++ ei la degol pa kritua le po dei kanzuo le poi bilro la frans

++++++ Did deGaulle believe that he could glorify France?

Gloyn works within the restraints of the predicate case tag patterns. I do not have a
clue about how Loglan justifies some of its constructions. If I were cynical, I would
say constructions like the one above highlight Loglan's inflexibility.

**** LI ****

Words in this lexeme:

li

li quote (left mark)

Li and lu are spoken quotation marks. Like most Loglan punctuation marks, they are spoken aloud and may be written as either words or marks [()] in text. Commas and colons are pronounced as gu, or by a pause. Everything beginning with li and ending with lu is an argument. Li and lu are used only for correct Loglan; anything else (English, incorrect Loglan, etc.) is quoted using lie (see ** LIE). It's a good idea to pause twice inside a quotation (after li and before lu) just in case the Loglan you're quoting isn't quite correct. Though not strictly necessary for quoting correct Loglan, the pauses help a listener separate the quotes from the quotation. [L3v1] p38

Foreign text must be enclosed in quotes when following hoi and hue: Hello farm workers

++ hoi li, farm workers, lu

++++++ Hey, Farm workers.

++ li, I am going, lu hue da gu, li, to the store, lu

++++++ 'I am going' he said, 'to the store'

++ '__Mi gotruo hue da gu, le vedsitdia'.

++++++ 'I am going' he said, 'to the store'

(Start a dialogue line with a double underline.)

This rule makes a difference between foreign and Gloy text, and ensures the parser will parse and look for errors in Gloy text.

**** LIE ****

Words in this lexeme:

lie

lie strong quotation mark. The format is lie (quoted text), with quoted text broken by cii where breaks occur.

Lie is used to quote everything but grammatical Loglan.

'lie' is the announcing word.

'nei' is the marker word indicating the quote comes from English. 'nelacgao' is the word for English in Gloyn.

Pause after nei, but do not use 'gu'. The foreign quote begins. Pause again and end with a nei. [L3v1] p38

++ buo mi poi mavcii cugkae lie nelacgao, What do you want?, nelacgao

+++++ But, I managed to say "What do you want?. [LLQR] so:8

+++++ In this sentence the complete word 'nelacgao' is used. It could be replaced by 'nei'.

++ hu globa sanvai lie nei, cat, nei

+++++ What is the Gloyn sign for "cat". see [L3v1] p39

The remaining examples add 'lae' before 'lie'.

lae DIO the addressee of indirect designation. The speaker is not quoting foreign speech, he is talking about something using its foreign name or sign.

++ gai perba nu plirii laelie nai, Central Intelligence Committee, nai

++++ nai ([perba (nu plirii)] (lie < gai, central intelligence committee, gai>))

+++++ G is employed by (works for) the "Central Intelligence Committee". SS08

++ eo kamzoi berrae mi laelie nai, war and peace, nai

++++ eo ([kamzoi berrae] [mi (lae < lie (nai, war and peace, nai)>)]). .

+++++ Please bring me "War and Peace".

+++++ (Please bring me the thing of which 'War and Peace' is a sign.)
PP02

++ la djan, melaelie nai, stingy, nai

++++ (la djan) (me [lae (lie < nai, stingy, nai>)])

+++++ John is whatever the word 'stingy' means in English. PP03

++ eo kamzoi berrae mi laelie nai, war and peace, nai
 ++++ eo ([kamzoi berrae] [mi (lae < lie (nai, war and peace, nai)>)])
 ++++++ Please bring me "War and Peace". (Please bring me the thing of
 which 'War and Peace' is a sign.) PP02

++ la djan, melaelie nai, stingy, nai
 ++++ (la djan) (me [lae (lie < nai, stingy, nai>)])
 ++++++ John is whatever the word 'stingy' means in English. PP03

** LIO **

Words in this lexeme:

lio

lio the number

++ ti kilgambai lio te
 ++++++ This, weighs three kilograms. [L3v2] p74

++ ti tidgea ta lio 2muek-g
 ++++ ti tidgea ta lio to mue kei ci gei [Read it outloud like this.]
 ++++++ This is heavier than that by amount 2 kilograms. [L3v2] p74

++ ti meltidbai lio 2muek-g
 ++++ ti meltidbai lio 2 mue kei ci gei
 ++++++ This, measures 2 kilograms. [L3v2] p74

Equations are generally translated as identity sentences, and mathematical expressions (2+2) are treated as single numbers, though as noted above, their elements may be written separately.

++ to pio fe bie se
 ++++ 2 + 5 = 7
 ++++++ Two plus five equals seven. [L3v2] p74

Generally, hours are treated as names:

++ na la ven

+++++ At nine. [L3v2] p74

Gloyn like Loglan is on the 24 hour clock.

++ le futgao milfa ga sacfae lio 1830

+++++ Supper starts at 6:30 PM.

++ lio 2muej + 30muem

++++ lio to mue jei pio teni mue mei

++++ lio tomuejeipiotenimuemei [Written without spaces.]

+++++ Two-thirty A.M.

++ la nefen tenin

++ Three thirty P.M.

++ toni kilfa gambai

+++++ Twenty, one-kilogram objects.

++ le tornirkilgambai

+++++ A twenty-kilogram object.

++ ne kilgrambai je lio toni

+++++ A twentykilogram object.

++ tonimuekeicigei cokluu

++++ toni mue kei ci gei cokluu [The spaces between the words are for
human readers.]

+++++ Twenty kilograms of chocolate. [L3v2] p68

++ to mreka pa kamzoi
 +++++ [Each of some] Two men came.

 ++ to le mreka pa kamzoi
 +++++ [Each of some] Two of the [three or more] men came [separattely].

 ++ le to mreka pa kamzoi
 +++++ [Each of] The two men came [separately].

 ++ leu to mreka pa kamzoi
 +++++ The group of two men [I have in mind] came [together]. [L3v2] p63

Do not use two letter number words as predicates. Quantified predicates must have suffixes. The suffixes are -ra, -ri, and -ro. NOTE: the -ra series must have a -rara suffix. This is the result of a design problem early in development. The quantifier nera can be used in the argument part of the sentence, but nerara meaning the same one-some must be used in the predicate section of the sentence.

** LIU **

Words in this lexeme:

lii, liu, niu

lii	the single character quote
liu	the single Gloyn word quote
niu	*/the incorrect Gloyn (spoken form of)

LIi the single character quote

++ lii A ga neri pabbui le romangao pablisfa
 +++++ 'A' is the first letter of the roman alphabet.

LIU the single Gloyn word quote

++ liu ai,
 +++++ Yes (Notice the closing comma; one is necessary if the argument is non-final). [L3v2] p31

 ++ hu nelacgao sanvai li, kagba, lu
 ++ hu nelacgao sanvai liu kagba

++++++ What is the English sign for "dog". 'liu' is the single Gloyn word quote. see [L3v1] p39

++ hu nelacgao sanvai li, kagba, lu

++ hu nelacgao sanvai liu kagba

++++++ What is the English sign for "dog". 'liu' is the single Gloyn word quote. see [L3v1] p39

++ mi mealiu gu

++++++ I'm a "guer". [L3v2] p31

NIU */the incorrect Gloyn (spoken form of)

++ niu acdi ga globa caidba

++++++ 'acdi' is the incorrect Gloyn word for acid.

**** LU ****

Words in this lexum:

lu

lu end quote (right mark)

++ le djein pa cugkae li, loi, lu

++++++ Jane said "Hello".

**** LUA ****

Words in this lexeme:

lua, luo

lua closes unordered list of set elements. An unordered list of set elements is introduced with lau.

luo closes an ordered list. An ordered list is opened lou.

lua closes unordered list of set elements. An unordered list of set elements is introduced with lau.

++ le fe tezba djobui je lau le cutfa zeia le fagfoe zeia le mubfoe zeia
le metfa zeia le derfoa lua gue no rana pu cikcai lijmea ice le fora
ninbai parbui ga madboe le vacdei ra notdei taa [Aow] 6:33a

+++++ The five earth elements are water, fire, wood,, metal and dirt
and each are not equally present. And, the four seasons empty to the
other.

luo closes an ordered list. An ordered list is opened lou.

lo lanna. . .mu nui recba mraro so kesda je le lanba lou

i? le faspeo lanba

ii? le snulea lanba

iii? le no ralcao lanba

iv? le jargau ju rutbua

v? le slogeo ganbui

vi? le sitvae ji darge le nembae luo [Aow] 10:1

Pronounce the question mark as zeio (ze yoh).

**** ME ****

Words in this lexeme:

me

me extensional predifier changes a name to a predicateyo

'me' turns the following argument into a predicate meaning 'is one of those to whom [that argument] might currently apply.' [L3v1] p59-69

Replance 'mea' with 'me'. 'mea' has been discontinued.

A new closer 'meu' has been provided to close me predicates (gu will still work)z.
[PRGLL] p72

'me' is always prefixed to 'la', 'lii', 'liu', laelie or 'da'.

mela is used to turn a name into a predicate word.

melii is used to turn a single character into a predicate word.

meliu is used to turn a little word into a predicate word.

melaelie is used to turn a foreign word into a predicate word.

meda is used to turn a term into a predicate word.

mela is used to turn a name into a predicate word.

++ da mela pavarotis

+++++ X is either Pavarotis himself or someone with the name Pavarotis.

++ la djan, melaelie nai, stingy, nai

++++ (la djan) (me [lae (lie < nai, stingy, nai>)])

+++++ John is whatever the word 'stingy' means in English. PP03

Note the difference:

++ da mela pavarotis grizu

+++++ X is a Pavarotis type singer.

++ ta bi le la pavarotis gu grizu

+++++ That is Pavarotis' singer. [L3v1] p59-60

++ da mela djan

+++++ He is Johnish. The claim version of the identification.

++ da bi la djan

+++++ X equals John. The identification. [L3v1] p65

++ Ta mela Ford, tcaba

+++++ That is a Ford.

melii is used to turn a single character into a predicate word.

One may refer to a letter (rather than use it as a pronoun) using the form lii X. [PRGLL] p68

++ lii L pa gangea rombui damji

+++++ The letter 'L' was upside down. [LLQR] vo:11a

meliu is used to turn a little word into a predicate word.

++ Le nilka pa cugkae liu ia

+++++ The girl said [the word] 'yes'.

The girl said 'Yes'. [Lev2] p28

++ ei tu meliu gu logba perba

+++++ Is-it-true-that you are-a-"gu-ing" [type of] Loglander?

+++++ Are you a "gu"-ing Loglander? [L3v2] p28

++ ta meliu lei (limenliu is a lemon.)

+++++ That is a lemon. As a car.

melaelie is used to turn a foreign word into a predicate word.

++ la djan melaელი (nai, stingy, nai

++++ (la djan) (me [lae (lie < nai, stingy, nai>)]))

+++++ John is whatever the word 'stingy' means in English. PP03

++ HaitoSaiOfo bi lo melaelie nai, sulphuric acid, nai

++++ HaitoSaiOfo (bi [lo (me < lae < < lie (nai, sulphuric acid,
nai)>>>)]))

+++++ H2SO4 is whatever 'sulphuric acid' means in English. SS15

meda is used to turn a term into a predicate word.

++ le mreka ji refka le legba gui ga mede

+++++ The man which is wearing the necktie is he.

Note that 'mreka' is the second argument from 'mede'. The first blank to the left would be 'da'. But the second blank is 'de' therefore de bi le mreka

++ ta metu

++ da metu

+++++ That's just like you. . .It's you.

**** MEA ****

Words in this lexum: mea

I believe the addition of mea was a mistake, as me, properly understood, already served its exact function. [PRGLL] p72

**** MEU ****

Words in this lexum: meu

meu a right closer for ME constructions

meu

++ ta memi

++++++ That is me.

++ ta memi meu hue la djan

++++++ That is me, said John

++ le bukmu hue la djan gu, ga zlebui le budfa

++++++ The book said John, is in the box.

++ le bukmu hue la djan meu, ga zlebui le budfa

++++++ The book said John, is in the box. 'meu' is the new closer for 'me' expressions. "hue la djan gu, is still supported.

**** NI ****

Words in this lexeme:

ni, ne, to, te, fo, fe, so, se, vo, ve, -ma, -moa, pi, pipi

ho

mue

-cu

ra, re, ri, ro, ru, sa, si, su

pio, nio, piocenio, tia, kua, kue, pea, nea, sua, suu, gie, giu, lio, lau, lua, lou, luu

hie, hiu, cie, cio, zoa, zoo, gie, giu

Related little words to this lexum:

bi, bie, lio, lau, lua, lou, luo

Related predicate words to this

lexum: sumcao, mickoa, jalpia, zbatu, kujba

Number words automatically compound unless separated by a pause or comma, though they may be separated by spaces in writing to improve readability. [L3v2] p73

ni are the numerals

ni = 0, ne = 1, to = 2, te = 3, fo = 4, fe = 5, so = 6, se = 7, vo = 8, ve = 9, -ma = 00, -moa = 000, pi = ., pipi = %

pi (.) decimal point

nipinifo	0.04
nipine	0.1
sipinine at most	.01
sapinive/ almost	.09
sapive/ almost	.9
0.1	1/10
0.2	1/5

pipi percent

supipine	at least 1%
sipipineni	at most 10%
pipine	1%
pipivo	8%
pipineni	10%
pipifeni	50%
pipivoni	80%
pipinema	100%

++ le poi kicrai sesluu napa nipisera jekfa ninfae

+++++ Medical Science has seven tenths of a century.

ho Is how coonnected to - This little word questions the connection between terms.
'ho' is how many?

++ ho bamba

++++++ How many balls?

mue front marker acronymic dimensions e.g. lio 5muek, la miesai, sulfur.
dimensions with letterals or numerals. Use of mue removes problems with
distinguishing todai (two of D, D being a letteral) from tomuedai (two dollars). see
[PRGLL] p49

++ la unitedsteits ga jekfa ninbai lio 2.3muej-n (jeicinei)

++++++ The United States measures 2.3 centuries

++ la bohuslan holocen kalen ga kilfa ninbai lio 12muek-n (keicinei)

++++++ The Bohuslan Holocene Calendar measures 12 milleniums.

-CU indefinite-set discriptor

Suppose you want to talk about a couple of members of a set but as a new set, say as a pair of log-carriers. Loglan has a special suffix -cu that can be attached to any number- to the number to, in this case-that indicates that that number of individuals is to be regarded as a set. Such suffixed numbers still generate indefinite descriptions.

For example:

++ tocu mreka pa tokkuo lemi baonba

++++++ *Some two men acting together took my piano*, might be a victim's
report of the theft of his piano.

When such an indefinite set-number is prefixed to a description of a multiple, as in the example sentence, it indicates that that number of individuals taken from that multiple are to be regarded as a set.

++ tocu kicrai

++++++ Some to doctors

-cu a suffix attaching to number words, to form an indefinite set descriptor. Some indefinite two (of) ... regarded as a set.

++ tocu kicrai

++++++ Some to doctors

++ pife leu nema mreka pa kamzoi

+++++ Half of the hundred-man group came. [L3v3] p9

++ pifecu leu nema mreka pa kamzoi

+++++ Some indefinite half of the hundred man group came. [L3v3] p9

++ tocu leu nema mreka

+++++ A pair of sets, each with a hundred men as members. [L3v3] p9

ra

It is important to note here that sara, for example, is not a numerical predicate, but a quantifier; the 1989 Loglan predicate sara becomes sarara. Replacements of things like sara, sira with (resp.) sarara, sinera is an occasional correction needed in old texts. [PRGLL] p53

ra all/ each/ every

re most/ most of

ri several/ a few of

ro much/ much of

ru enough/ enough of

sa almost all/ about

si at most/ at most one of

su some/ some of/ at least/ at least one of

++ ei raba cnubia

++++ ei ([ra ba] cnubia)

+++++ Is everything new? [NB3] L13

++ ei raba cluro rabe

++++ ei ([ra ba] {cluro (ra be)})

+++++ Does everybody love everybody else? [NB3] L15

++ di no nu gudgou raba rabe

++++ da ([no (nu gudgou)] [(ra ba) (ra be)])

+++++ W is not betterable by anything for any purpose, i.e., is best.
[NB3] S10

++ na levi delgua ga bilgao lo labgao lorbui ga coi re lea lorbui cluro
lo redgao

++++ (na [levi delgua]) (ga (bilgao (lo < labgao lorbui)) ga [(coi < re
< < lea (lorbui cluro)>>>) (lo redgao)])

+++++ These days, more beautiful than white flowers, are, according to
most flowers-lovers, red ones. [NB3] ZZ04

++ levi ri pajluu ga he

++++ (levi ri pajluu) (ga he)

+++++ These few plants are what? [NB3] E15

++ leva ro jungau na he

++++ (leva ro jungau) (na he)

+++++ Those many young ones are now (doing/being) what? [NB3] E17

++ ru mreba pa kamzoi

++++ (ru mreba) (pa kamzoi)

+++++ Enough men came. [NB3] U03

++ safoni ba vi bukmu

+++++ About forty things here are-books.

There are about forty books here. [L3v3] p4

++ sara le nema mreka pa kamzoi

+++++ Almost all of the hundred men came (individually). [L3v3] p4

++ hue kai: ei ziOma dictiu si lo durfomnua. . .tu siscirtuu hu guu na

+++++ Said K: Is it the case O teaches at most procedure? You system
learn how, now? [L3v3] p21

NOTE: 'guu' Closes termsets within a sentence & prepositions at end of sentence.

NOTE: A -ra must be added to the -ra, -ri series if these quantifiers are used in the predicate section of the sentence. The form rara (alleth) is fine as a quantifier in an argument, but rarara is needed in the predicate part of the sentence. A single -ra suffix is enough to make the -ri, -ro, sa, si, and su quantifiers into predicates.

This dual use of the RA words has been corrected in Lojban, but we believe we are stuck with it: it is just one of the peculiar charms of the original Loglan. It seems possible to us that it might be wise to put re and ru in this class as well. Done 5/11/18. [PRGLL] p51

It is important to note here that sara, for example, is not a numerical predicate, but a quantifier; the 1989 Loglan predicate sara becomes sarara. Replacements of things like sara, sira with (resp.) sarara, sinera is an occasional correction needed in old texts. [PRGLL] p53

-ra suffix = -some (cardinals) imagine any case tag pattern, but do not add a case tag suffix.

++ nefera = the fifteen

++ netora = the dozen

++ fora = the quartet

-ri -st/-nd/-rd/-th (ordinals) imagine any case tag pattern, but do not add a case tag suffix.

++ tori = the second

++ teri = the third

++ fori = the fourth

++ toniri = the twentieth

-ro = the best, quality-st/-nd/-rd best quality

++ nero = first best

++ toro = second best

++ tero = third best

++ nemaro = one hundredth best.

The SA class of quantifier prefix consists of:

sa: (about/approximately almost all

(prefix to a quantifier, by itself sara), sarara

as a predicate sara becomes sarara. Replacements of things like sara, sira with (resp.) sarara, sinera

si: (at most, prefix to a quantifier, by itself sine)

as a predicate sinera

su: (some/any/at least (quantifier prefix) by itself sune [PRGLL] p51-52

as a predicate sunera

sinoi: (more than; a prefix to a quantifier, by itself sinoine???) new proposal)

sunoi: (less than; a prefix to a quantifier, by itself sunoira???) new proposal)

sanoi: supported by the grammar, and its meaning is deducible, but seems not likely to be used. [PRGLL] p51-52

pio are the operation signs

++ 2 + 14 = 16

++++ to pio nefo bie 16

+++++ Two plus fourteen equals sixteen.

++ 45 - 15 = 30

++++ fofe nio nefe bie teni

+++++ Fourty five minus fifteen equals thirty.

++ 10 x 16 = 160

++++ neni tia neso bie nesoni

+++++ Ten times sixteen equals one hundred sixty.

++ 70 / 25 = 2.8

++++ seni kua tofe bie topivo

+++++ Seventy divided by twentyfive equals two point eight.

++ 2^8 = 256

++++ to sua vo bie tofeso

++++++ Two to the power eight equals two hundred fifty six.

++ $2r^2 = 1.14142$

++++ to suu to bie nepinefonefoto

++++++ Two to the root two equals one point one four one four two.

hie initial parenthesis

hiu close parenthesis

++ $(a + b) = 12$

++++++ hie zia poi bei hiu bie neto

cie < Is less than.

++ da cie lio nmakeigei

++++ $X < 100\text{kg}$

++++++ X is less than 100kg.

cio > Is greater than.

++ le cridiu cio lio vomueceimei

++++ le cridiu cio lio 8muecm

++++++ The rain is greater than 8cm.

z0a '/prime math

z00 "/double prime math

gie [left open bracket math

giu] right close bracket math

++ to fumba

++++++ Any two women.

++ le te fumba

++++++ (Each of) The (set of) women (I have in mind.) [L1] p212

++ te le fumba

++++++ (Some) Three of the (set of) women (I have in mind.) [L1] p212

++ to le te fumba

++++++ (Some) two of the (set of) three women. [L1] p212

++ le to le fumba

++++++ (Each of) The (subset of) two of the (set of) women. [L1] p212

++ le to le te fumba

++++++ (Each of) the (subset of) two of the (set of) three women.
[L1] p212

You can use a number-word with an inflector to show how many times or places a claim is true for. Thus, tona twice, nivi nowhere, hona? how many times? [L3v2] p66

++ lio toni lirbai

++++++ The twently liters [L3v2] p88

++ lio 20muel

++++++ The 20 liters. [L3v2] p88

++ na ti delgua mi vedsue lio 51.18muel ba 31.89 nu dolarbeo
++++++ Today I bought fifty-one liters from somewhere for \$31.89.

++ na ti delgua mi vedsue lio 51.18muel ba lio 31.89mued
++++++ Today day I bought fifty-one liters from somewhere for \$31.89.

++ lo cutba ga varbai 100muec
++++++ Water is a gas above temperature 100 degrees celsius.

[GD1.2] 23 Measures

++ lemi brugie ga lalgau mi lio tonei
++++++ My brother is older than I am by two years. [L3v2] p68

++ lio netomuehei pio 15 nefemuemeeo.
++++++ The number 12h plus 15m.

brunio has a case tag pattern of NNS. The predicate word lalgau has a pattern of GJC. For brother to be the subject of this sentence, I found the case tag -gie which has a case tag pattern of GN, tacked it on the brother root 'bru' and got brugie for the subject. 'mi' is a non-descriptive argument and takes the case tag of any blank it fills in a predicate. Again, lalgau has a pattern of GJC. The third blank in the predicate is labeled C. 'ninbai' the word for year begins with an 'n' so we can abbreviate years with an 'n'. lio tomuen is proper if we use just the single letter 'n' to represent the word year. The word lio makes anything in the blank a quantity or a case tag pattern of C. Since ninbai has a case tag pattern of BC, we could convert the word using 'nu'.

++ le brugie ga lalgau mi to nu ninbai
++ lemi brugie ga lalgau mi lio 2muen
++++++ My brother is older than I am by two years.

**** NO ****

Words in this lexeme:

no, noi

no no/not/non-/ It is not the case than.....

noi is a short scope no. 'noi' only negates the very next word.

The Gloyn rules for **NO & NOI**:

i? Use noi immediately before a predicate word, where it negates and emphasizes just that word:

++ ta noi fleruo nivba

++++++ That's a non-flying bird. Use no for two or more predicate words.

ii? Use no before the inflector of a predicate, where it negates the whole predicate:

++ la meris no pa fleruo la romas

++++++ Mary didn't fly to Rome.

iii? Use noi before a designative argument, where it negates and emphasizes that argument:

++ mai pa fleruo noi rai

++++++ M flew (but) not to R (Rome)

iv? Use no before a sentence, where it negates the whole sentence:

++ no mai pa fleruo rai

++++++ It is not the case that M flew to R. [L3v2] p24

[THE USE OF NO & NOI ELIMINATES THE NEED FOR A PAUSE COMMA AFTER NO IN THE FOURTH SENTENCE]

You cannot fill an empty blank with ba in a negative sentence. Add ra to form raba.

++ no tu gotruo ba la cikagos [WRONG]

++++++ It is not the case you can go somewhere from Chicago.

++ no tu gotruo raba la cikagos

++++++ It is not the case you can go anywhere from Chicago. see [L3v3] Chapter 14.

Although you can put ei anywhere in a sentence, most Logli place it at the beginning.

Sticking ei in an utterance makes it a question:

++ ei tu takruu mi

++++++ Are you talking to me?

Answer with No, ('It's not the case [that]')

Answer with Ia ('Certainly it's true [that]'):

(Note: The 'no' makes the no apply to the whole sentence; 'noi' would negate only the next word:

++ noi mi takruu tu

++++++ 'I'm not the one talking to you'. [L3v1] p20

++ ga noi nu galria

++++++ unorganized; an observation

++ lo pui noi nitgia

++++++ B [G-JV] B is disorder/ mess, mass property.

++ noi kukgea pepruo

++++++ Orders someone to run slowly. [PRGLL] p97

++ no ga kukgea pepruo

++++++ There is no observable fast running.

ga kukgea pepruo is an observative. The long scope 'no' negates that observation. This is not an imperative, it is an obeservative.

++ noi kukgea pepruo

++++++ You can run, but not quickly. [PRGLL] p97

++ no kukgea pepruo

++++++ No fast running. Long scope no modifies the whole predicate. You can still run, but not quickly.

++ no pepka le kufbui tigg

++++++ No running in the house. Children.

++ noi pepruo

++++++ No running, period.

++ ta pa felgu kou le po da vejgoi tidgea

++++++ That fell physically-caused-by X's (its) being very heavy.

++ ti noi tidgea inukou de no pa felgu

++++++ This was not heavy, so/therefore it did not fall. [L3v2] p37

++ no, mi pa nrikuo de

++++++ I didn't read it/Y. [L3v2] p32

++ no, pa mi nrikuo de

++++++ Don't read it/Y before I do! [L3v2] p32

++ Ai no, (note the comma)

++++++ 'I intend not to', 'I refuse!' but only at the beginning of an utterance.

Free modifiers such as ai modify whatever word or phrase they follow, or the utterance as a whole if they are placed before it. If you want to show refusal in a negative sentence you have already begun, place ai after the word you want to underline:

++ no tu ai fa gotruo

++++++ 'You (I insist!) will not go'. 'I refuse to let you go'. (I may let someone else go, but not you.) This effect may be indicated in English by using underlining or italics in text or by emphasizing the word in speech.

Remember, you can use the affix 'nor' to negate a word.

++ le soticba ga norfleva nivba

++++++ The ostrich is a non-flying bird.

++ liu loglandias pa nu namluu be noji lai

++++++ Loglandia was named something that was not that. [AFVTLgloyn] 2:2

Loglandia was named something else.

**** NU ****

Words in this lexeme:

nu, fu, ju, nuo, fuo, juo

nu	-ed/un-/than (1st passive)
fu	from/by/for (2nd passive)
ju	among/under/via (4th passive)
nuo	2nd reflexive "da nuo dittrue" He bit himself
fuo	reflexive conversion for 3rd argument
juo	reflexive conversion for 4th argument

Loglan words were designed using the predicated place structure used in formal logic. Each word had from one to five blank places related to the predicate root. Being related, these blank spaces had meaning, and the conversion operators were introduced to bring these meanings forward. 'nu' trades the second and first blank; fu exchanges the third and first blank, etc. These conversion operators plus the exchangeable case tag suffixes of Gloyn make an out of the box usable language. Gloyn is designed to speak and write using the 900 root words; these conversion little words and the exchangeable case tag suffixes make possible communication with 900 words.

NU -ed/un-/than (1st passive)

'nu' trades the first and second blanks in a predicate place structure.

++la djan ga napkae le tcaba mi

+++++ John repairs the car for me.

++ le tcaba ga nu napkae la djan mi

+++++ The car is being repaired by John for me.

nufe: Suffixed conversion operators such as nufe, nuso. Among reflexive and conversion operators, only nu/nuo may be suffixed with a digit. [PRGLL] p8

Adding a number to 'nu' allows trading blanks beyond the first and fourth places of a predicate.

++ ti peckojpresua lio 50mued le pailva le mreda mi

+++++ This is a check for \$50 for the bicycle given to the man from me.

++ ti nufe peckojpresua

++++++ This is my check.

peckojpre -sua B is a check in amount C for goods/services V to D from S

nuji: (new 1/10/2016) converse of ji: can be used to set values of pronouns.

++ La Djan, nuji Daicine

++++++ nuji sets reference of the pronoun Daicine to John [PRGLL] p70

A converted word without a first arguments is a command.

++ nu cluro

++++++ Be loved!

The little word 'nu' trades the first and second places of a predicate.

++ le kagka pa titka le bukmou

++++++ The dog ate the book.

++ le bukmou pa nu titka la kagka

++++++ The book was eaten by the dog.

++ raba be goi, ba tsocue be.

++++++ For every x there is a y such that x wants y. [L3v3] p26

FU from/by/for (2nd passive)

The little word 'fu' trades the first and third places of a predicate.

++ lemi brutuu na renkae ne nicba bamba lemi pridei

++++++ My brother now throws a snow ball at my back.

++ lemi pridei na fu renkae ne nicba bamba lemi brutuu

++++++ My back is now targeted by a snow ball thrown by my brother.

JU

Likewise, the little word 'ju' trades the first and fourth places of a predicate.

++ mu fa gotruo le tatbui le jafjui le tcava

++++++ We will go to the theater from the cafe by car.

++ le tcava fa ju gotruo le tatbui le jafjui mu

++++++ By car going to the theater from the cafe will we.

NUO 2nd reflexive "da nuo ditrue" He bit himself

The little words nuo, fuo, and juo eliminate the 2nd, 3rd, and and 4th arguments of a predicate respectively, and move the eliminated place to the first argument. [PRGLL] p72

++ da nuo ditrue

++++++ He bit himself.

++ sai nuo lufkea, e skika, e tifkae le fagtrolui mi

++++++ Sai lifted(himself), and sat(down), and offered the flint to me. [AFVTL] 6:

++ ibuo la merum ze la marez ga conje nujunu cutdзорuo le cmavriva, e folgau nuo silro vi le bufjo ckibiu, e ridpetkae le cutba miu. [AFVTL] 5:3

++++++ But Mercury and Mars wade the in the creek, and strongly shake their sides, and shook water on us. [The dogs got us wet.]

FUO reflexive conversion for 3rd argument

++ da fuo vizkie

++++++ He saw the background. He was perceptive.

JUO reflexive conversion for 4th argument

++ le redgao sanvai ga juo gotruo

++++++ The red sign is the way.

Conversion - cenza

	predicate	1 - 2 - 3 - 4	
nu	2 - 1	(1 & 2)	
fu	3 - 2 - 1	(1 & 3)	
ju	4 - 2 - 3 - 1	(1 & 4)	
funu	2 - 3 - 1	(1 & 2 - 3)	
nufunu	1 - 3 - 2	(2 & 3)	
nujunu	1 - 4 - 3 - 2	(2 & 4)	
fujufu	1 - 2 - 4 - 3	(3 & 4)	
nufe	5 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 1	(1 & 5)	Loglan 1 122p

Conversions do not always work. Single versus universals or positives and/or negatives are best kept in their original order. Perhaps changing the case tag suffix of the predicate word might better preserve the intended meaning.

**** PA****

Words in this lexeme:

pa, na, fa, -zi, -za, -zu

papa, napa, fapa, pana, nana, fana, pafa, nafa, fafa

pua, nua, fua

pia, nia, fia

pau

gia, gua

biu, dau, sio

mia, vie, nacevi

-jiu-

vi, va, vu, -zi, -za, -zu

vivi, viva, vivu, vavi, vava, vavu, vuvi, vuva, vuvu

vizi, viza, vizu, vazi, vaza, vazu, vuzi, vuza, vuzu

kou, nukou, nokou, nunokou, moi, numoi, nomoi, nunomoi, rau, nurau, norau, nunorau, soa, nusoa, nosoa, nunosoa, ciu, mou

ciu, coi, dii, duo, hea, kii, lia, lui, mou, peu, sea, tie

roi, foi, fui, kau, nui

rana, rena, rona, suna, ravi, revu, suva

Tense is optional in Loglan, as it is in several other languages. If you don't specify when something happens, it's assumed that it either has happened, is happening, will happen, or is just generally true. To be more specific about time, put na ('now'), pa ('before, past, previously'), or fa ('after, future, later') in front of the predicate:

```
++ mi na takruu
++++++ I am now talking.
```

```
++ mi pa takna
++++++ I was talking/I talked.
```

```
++ mi fa takruu
++++++ I will/am going to talk. [L3v1] p20-21
```

Tense and locator words (inflectors) act as prepositions before any argument they precede: vi ta 'in that [place]', na ti 'at this [time]'. This is why when you wish to use an inflector as an adverb, it's best to put it before a predicate or at the end of an utterance. If you need to place it before an argument, you must use a pause/ comma between it and that argument to keep the inflector from absorbing the argument into a prepositional phrase. [L3v1] p29 [In Gloyn, use a 'gu' instead of the pause/comma when placing an inflector before an argument. And remember, if the inflector is placed at the end of the utterance, to close it with 'guu'.] [L3v1] p29

All of these PA words can be used in three places:

```
++ na la djan ga gotruo
++++++ Now John goes.
```

```
++ la suzan na titka
++++++ Suzan now eats.
```

```
++ la lovv ga sivitii na guu
++++++ Wolf is silent now. The 'guu' closes 'na' so it will not be
        picked up by any follow up sentence.
```

The words *ciu* and *mou* were moved into class KOU, to support formation of negative and/or converse forms of these words which are described in Paradigm K on our web site, though they never seem to have been implemented in LIP. The new causal connectives" *mouki* and *ciuki* (and relatives) created by this move may have uses (I like them very much!). [PRGLL] p57

-*jiu*- infix which can be used to merge PA class operators with A-*jiu*-B meaning roughly A-and then-B or "proceeding from A to B" then replacing each of the compound location operators with a -*jiu*- form that is, *vuva* would be replaced by *vujiuva*

These inflectors may be user combined. When you use inflectors side by side, write them as a single word. [L3v1] p22

Little Words *fuipa* should have/ought to have; the injunctive past; combines *fui* with *pa*. (PA) [L3v2] p73

++ *inurau mu fuipa djadia le po te cirzea no, ei, pa kamzoi*
+++++ So I should have said (claimed) that (each of) exactly three learners did *not*, is that it, come? [L3v2] p75

PA words can be combined with 'I' to join sentences. IPA, ICOI, IRAU.

Any PA word can be used in place of GA to mark the end of a descriptive subject and the beginning of the predicate.

Any PA word can be used to begin a LE PO clause.

fea ...happens in the same possible world(s) as... (actuality, in the sense of Kripke models of possible worlds). Not necessarily an official part of Loglan. [PRGLL] p54

kui: ...is accessible from... (in the abstract sense of Kripke models, possible worlds). Not necessarily an accepted part of Loglan. I am now quite in favor of using this to build null prepositional phrases in order to force an indefinite variable such as *ba* to have a larger scope, as in:

++ *mi djadie le zo ba morro la djan guo kui raba mi djadie le zo ba morro la djan, guo kui raba*

+++++ I know who killed John", which literally means \I know for each x to what extent x killed John"; without the *kui ba* it would just mean \I know the extent to which it is true that someone killed John". [PRGLL] p54

Observatives: Something which would have been a tensed imperative in 1989 Loglan is now an observative (a sentence with indefinite subject understood, like "*na cridiu*", It is raining" (literally, some unspecified person or thing is being rained on). [PRGLL] p10

three times *tena* (av) thrice/ three times.

more than *mou* (pp) more than... is/is more of a... than... is, an oper. used before arguments to give the accompanying non comparative predicate words a comparative sense (PA). E.g., [PRGLL] p55

++ da frasia mou de

++++++ X is a father more than Y is

++ da frasia ciu de

++++++ X is a father equal to Y.

We propose (with implementation) that PA roots other than KOU cores may be converted with initial nu- and/or negated with a final -noi: these forms enter into all subsequent constructions as PA units (these may be called PA cores). These forms may further be prefixed with non-logically connected NI words (also producing PA cores). [PRGLL] p57

**** PAUSE ****

Words in this lexum: PAUSE

nao Pause before 'nao' which starts a new paragraph.

There are five rules governing the PAUSE:

- 1? You must pause after a name:
- 2? You must pause between a stressed little word and a following predicate:
- 3? You must pause before certain conjunctions:
- 4? You should pause briefly before all words that begin with vowels:
- 5? You should also pause briefly between the terms of a serial name: [L3v1] p15

1? You must pause after a name:

The words of social lubrication are not name markers, so pauses before names are required: Hoi Djan, but Loa, Djan. [PRGLL] p93

The commas or periods mark the PAUSE. When you know where to pause, you can delete them from written text. The PAUSE period never appears in written text.

++ la djein, bi le kicrai

++++++ Jane is the doctor.

++ levi te bukmou

++++ le-vi-Te . bukmou

+++++ These three books. This pause is not normally expressed by a comma in text.

++ la aufklarung

++++ [la.Aufklarung]

+++++ The Enlightenment.

++ la erik

++++ [la.E-rik]

+++++ Erik. This briefest of pauses is called a “stop”, and is represented by a “close period” in the pronunciation guides. Stops are never represented by punctuation marks in text.

++ hoi dicc braon

++++ [hoi-dicc.BRAON]

+++++ O Teacher Brown. These between-names pauses are very short and are never represented by punctuation marks in text. [L3v1] p15

++ nrikuo, e cirzea

++++ NRI-kuo . e-CIRzea

+++++ Read and learn.

This pause is always expressed by a comma in text. It closes 'nrikuo and produces two separate sentences. If you wanted to connect both read and learn to an object or objects, you would have to close the expression with a 'gu'. Note: The case tag patterns must support this.

++ nrikuo, e cirzea gu: -kuo KBSDV and -zea KPSN are not in harmony. One or both of the suffixes must be changed.

++ nrituu, e cirtuu gu lo fekfia levi fu bukmou

+++++ Read, and learn the facts from this book by a certain author.

2? You must pause between a stressed little word and a following predicate:

Do not pause in the middle of a little word no matter how long it might be.
noipacenoina

Tense and locator words (inflectors) act as prepositions before any argument they precede: vi ta 'in that [place]', na ti 'at this [time]'. This is why when you wish to use an inflector as an adverb, it's best to put it before a predicate or at the end of an utterance. If you need to place it before an argument, you must use a pause/ comma between it and that argument to keep the inflector from absorbing the argument into a prepositional phrase. [L3v1] p29 [In Gloyn, use a 'gu' instead of the pause/comma when placing an inflector before an argument. And remember, if the inflector is placed at the end of the utterance, to close it with 'guu'.] [L3v1] p29

3? You must pause before certain conjunctions:

You don't have to pause before CA words.

4? You should pause briefly before all words that begin with vowels:

5? You should also pause briefly between the terms of a serial name: [L3v1] p15

++ La Djan Pol Djonz

++++ [la-djan.pol.DJONZ]

++++++ John Paul Jones

Pause after every one of the "ICA" type sentence breaks and "APA" connectives.

One must pause explicitly (comma written) after these connectives or take the new approach of closing them with -fi. [PRGLL] p11

A right closer may always be optionally preceded by a pause, and may always optionally be followed by a free modifier.

Note that the pause/comma is not necessary in commands because the first argument is not there to be negated.

Although an "event predicate"—one formed by a closely preceding po— has only one blank (... is an event of [whatever the original predicate referred to]), when the predicate is separated from its po by a comma, gu, or some argument, then all its blanks are available to be filled out as usual:

Use the 'gu'.

++ ta po gu nrikuo cirtuu le sapingao lenna le nuzpresa

++++++ That's a case of reading learning (learning by reading) Spanish from newspapers.

Put a comma after the first argument "da, u de" to keep the computer from swallowing connective "u". The Loglan commas are there to aid the computer and to keep the software simple. Remember, Loglan was first developed in 1955 using punch cards on old main frame computers. The comma should not be necessary if you remember the PAUSE rule, or you are not feeding the text into a PARSER program.

```
++ hue dai: mi bunka, uo irea mi, oa, kligao cugkae li, le remro ji pa
    napkae lekai tcaba, lu
```

```
++++++ Said D: I am a fool, unfortunately. Clearly, I must clearly say
    "The friend which fixed the car."
```

```
++ le bukmou hue la djan gu, ga zlebui le budfa
```

```
++ le bukmou hue la djan meu, ga zlebui le budfa
```

```
++++++ The book said John, is in the box. 'meu' is the new closer for
    'me' expressions. "hue la djan gu, is still supported.
```

```
++ eo berrae mi lae li, loglan nen, lu
```

```
++++ |eo| (berrae [mi (lae < li < < (loglan nen)>>lu>)])
```

```
++++++ Please bring me "Loglan One". (Please bring me the thing of which
    'Loglan Nen' is a sign.) Pause after quote mark 'li' and at the
    end of item in quotation marks. PP01
```

```
++ da pa cugkae lue le po la djan, pa pepruo
```

```
++++ da (pa [cugkae (lue < lepo ([la djan] [pa pepruo])>)])
```

```
++++++ He said that some signs meaning that John ran. PP06
```

```
++ no, ta bukmou.
```

```
++++++ It is not the case that that's a book. (That isn't a book.)
```

```
++ no. . .ta bukmou.
```

```
++++++ No [to some earlier question or assertion]. And that's a book
    (No, that's a book.)
```

You can stress either a Compound or a Simple Little Word or not, as you choose, but if it has more than one syllable, then your stress must fall on its next-to-last

syllable. Thus, anoi can be [ah-noy] or [AH-noy] but not [ah-NOY]. If a stressed Little Word comes right before a predicate, you have to pause before that predicate. Thus, if you stress te in saying le te bukcu 'the three books', you must pause between the two words te and bukcu: le-TE . BUK-cu. [leh-TEH . BOOK-shooh). This pause is not shown in text but is shown by a period (full-stop) in the pronunciation guides. [L3v1] p13

Acronym: Acronyms are words (or in the case of dimensions, parts of NI words). One cannot pause in the middle of an acronym, and its boundaries are clearly marked (by mue or a name marker on the left and a pause on the right).16

You can always pick out Little Words in another Loglanist's speech because they end in a vowel and have no consonant clusters (see Predicates, below).

**** PO ****

Words in this lexum:

po, poi, pu, pui (the older form of pui is puu and it is still supported.)

Loglan has three operators for creating abstractions: po, pu, and zo. Because it's the most common, we'll start with po. All three act the same way anyhow, so in learning to use po, you'll find out how the other two work as well. [L3v2] p28-29

poi in front of a term changes the first blank to a 'V'. po in front of a string of predicates changes the first bland of the final or base term to a 'V'.

++ le poi pepruo ga jelveo

++++++ Running is healthy

++ le po dotvau lapruo ga no nu gudgou

If LE is followed by PO, a pause comma must separate these words or it will be read as LE PO which is a different lexeme. This must be done in your head, because we are not fond of putting commas in Gloyn text.

To facilitate closing multiple abstractions at once, one may suffix the PO word with one of (z)a, (z)e, (z)i, (z)o, (z)u, in which case the closer (if present) must be guo with the same suffix. The suffix closers are a NEW proposal. These constructions must be closed with a final 'guo'. [PRGLL] p97 NEED EXAMPLES.

Forms of the abstractors suffixed with (z)a, e, (z)i, o, (z)u may be used, in which case forms of the right closer with the same su_x may be used: this allows closure of several nested abstraction predicates (or abstract descriptions) with a single right closer. EXAMPLES NEEDED.

po (va) to... infinitive, as in 'to swim is good'.

The single GUO can close any of these nested predicates or abstract descriptions.
[PRGLL p97]

Remember that these operators change the case tag of arguments they modify:

po and poi convert the argument's blank to 'V'. 1

pu and pui (also the old puu) change the argument's blank to 'B'

zo and zoi change the argument's blank to 'C'

po The event/act/state/condition oper. -ing/-hood/-ion/-ment/-ness to...

poi The short scope 'po'. Modifies only the very next word.

(po 'or poi in front of a term changes the first blank to 'V' unless the poi modifies an adjective. In that case, the final term determines the case tag pattern.)

++ po da remro de

++ A specific friendship between x and y

++ ta po nrikuo cirzea

+++++ That is reading learning.

++ ia no. . .da poi vedkae sitvae

++++ |ia| no. i da (poi vedkae sitvae)

+++++ Certainly not; it's a store. [NB3] G06

++ ta poi nrikuo cirzea

+++++ That is a reading learner.

++ ta nrikuo cirzea

+++++ THAT IS A READER LEARNER.

+++++ Incidentally, it is necessary to use the 'poi' to convert a adjective predicate word with a 'K' initial case tag pattern into a Events, States, Deeds, Means, Routes, Effects predicate to avoid sentences like this: THAT IS A READER LEARNER.

++ ei tu tsocue le po mi telro tu

+++++ Do you want me to call/telephone you? [L3v2] p36

++ lo po lojduu peszua ga pu ge po logba preba

++++++ Logical thought is a quality and state of being a Loglan person.

++ ti poi notlensefkea je lo sijlue gu cirparmeo

++++++ This is a translation [of] sentences [gu comma] exercise.

[L3v2] p36

++ ei tu funteo lo poi pummadro pargu je levi bukduo

++++++ Do you like the word-making part[s] of the book?

++ mi funzua lo logba poi pummadro

++++++ I like Loglan word-making. [L3v2] p36

++ ifeu le ne sanvai je lo pui logba pipluu ga po logba peszua

++++++ In fact, the one sign of loglandish people is Loglan thinking.
[L3v2] p62

++ inusoa kanoi ba sikro tu le po laele logba bukmou ga logperda ki oe
io tu cugkae liu iu

++++++ So if someone asks you about the one with the Loglan book being a
Loglanist, you should probably say, I don't know. [L3v2] p62

NOTE: 'lae' is in the DIO lexeme and changes the case tag pattern of
bukmou from BVS to DVS even though we did not change the case tag
suffix of bukmou.

++ ta po sao go

++++++ It's a game [instance] of Go.

pu The property/ quality/ dimension operator. -ness/ -ship/ -hood/ -ity,

pui The short scope 'pu' modifies only the very next word.

(pu 'or pui in front of a term changes the first blank to 'B' unless the pui
modifies an adjective. In that case, the final term determines the case tag
pattern.)

Pu or pui works just like po or poi, but it refers to a quality:

++ ta pui bilbeu

++++++ That is [a quality of] beauty. [L3v2] p30

temperature ++ pui fu gof -gau C [GJC] C is the temperature.

thoroughness ++ puu da sisdur -zua (n) B [K-V] B (X's or K's) thoroughness, a spec.
instance of this prop.

**** PREDA ****

Words in this lexeme:

CCV, CVC

CVCVC, CVVC, CVVC

-ba (These are the 428 case tag suffixes. See lexume DIO)

-ra, -ri, -ro (This series of PREDA do not need a case tag suffix.)

dui, dua (These two PREDA do not need a case tag suffix but take the
case tag pattern of the verbal predicate that they represent.)

bua, bui (These two PREDA do not need a case tag suffix.)

he (This word does not need a case tag suffix. I assume the case tag
pattern of the subject standing before the 'ga'.)

A predicate in English is everything following the subject. In Gloyn a predicate word
is is a frame with blanks for subject, verb and object or objects.

'to' and 'is' are implicit in each PREDA:

++ B kenetba

++++++ B is a duck

++ toa sajgao kenetva na le po ne nicbamka ga fleru

++++++ It is wise to duck when it happens that snow balls are flying.

A root is not a predicate until a case tag pattern suffix has been attached to it.
Any root can be attached to any of the 428 case tag suffixes. The case tag pattern
for -ruo is KDSV.

++ ____ gotruo ____ ____ ____

++++++ K ---ruo D S V

++++++ da gotruo de di do

+++++ la djan ga gotruo le vladei le fussao le gozba

+++++ dai ga gotruo vei fei gei

+++++ John goes to the lake from the office via the bus.

When the blanks of the PREDA word are filled, the result is a complete sentence.

In the natural languages people assemble words into sentences to express themselves, while in Gloyn, people assemble sentences to express themselves. Yes, it is more demanding.

CCV, CVC (These are the basic predicate roots; a PREDA needs a case tag suffix)

CCV and CVC: These roots represent the 900 basic concepts. Almost any thought can be expressed using these simple words. These roots can be combined to form more complex words. For example:

madfom -jou B is the formula/recipe for producing P

midvrebom -luu B are the metacarpal bones from S

molkorpar -bui B is a flesh of F

molkorpartit -ka K is flesh eating i.e. flesh eating

poi molkorpartitka bakerbui B are flesh eating bacteria.

CVCVC, CVVC, CVVVC (These are the expansion predicate roots.)

cat: becomes simabba, tigerba, leopba; fruit: becomes felisba, pilogba, paetba; tree becomes cakelbui, riferbui, palemba in the expansion form.

CVC roots can be transformed into a related predicate by adding a VC to the original root:

vakic -lui B is a vaccine for P of from S; it is formed by adding 'ic' to vak - vaccination

timet -ba B is carpet; it is formed by adding 'et' to tim the root for mat

gituj -ba B is a door panel; it is formed by adding uj to git which is the root of door

fitir -luu B is the heel of foot S; it is formed by adding ir to fit which is the root of foot

jital -bai B is a wrench of size C; it is formed by adding al to jit which is the root of tight

Words are made by combining roots: pegpucrimba awl; lekonsesna electronics; sogrumba eardrum.

If the meaning of a combination of roots is vague, we form a new root just for that predicate: reubna republic; vaderzua evade; cologna ecological.

Gloyn uses Linnean names as published; we do not change the spelling. But, some Linnean names are shortend to form Gloyn predicates in the pattern of CVCVC, CVVC, and CVVVC roots for plants and animals.

svaba B is a cat. Cat is one of the 900 basic ideas. Almost any idea can be expressed using the 900 basic CCV or CVC roots. For example:

tigerba	B is a tiger.	(le kremrame svaba - The striped cat.)
simabba	B is a lion.	(le nu cloro svaba - The collared cat.)
kougba	B is a cougar.	(le monbui svaba - The mountain cat.)
leopba	B is a leopard.	(le nu mrabii svaba - The spotted cat.)

Although it is possible to say almost anything using the 900 basic predicates, it is quicker and more certain to be understood by making use of the expansion words. The expansion words simply enlarge one the basic words. Some words can be express well in a string of basic roots and some not so much. Good kitty; bad kitty; which is which?

++ kremrame svaka

++++++ ray marked cat

++ tigerka

++++++ tiger

++ laklitstuba B is a candle

++++++ lakluu = wax; litme = light; stuluu = stick

++ kukulbonbui B is the coccyx of F

++++++ kukulbui = cuckoo(bird); bonbui = bone

(It distroys the illusion; doctors talking about cuckoo bones!)

Of course, some of these metaphors are difficult to follow, so Gloyn from time to time adds new expansion roots. A language needs about 32,000 words. Gloyn reaches this level by means of permutations. The 900 basic roots and the list of expansion roots can be easily combined to form new words. These words are multiplied by the 430 interchangeable case tag suffixes that shade or pull new meanings from Gloyn words.

Gloyn tries to use the 900 basic ideas [About 100 root words are scientific roots not in the original list of 800 or so basic ideas]. To find them use a thesaurus to relate say an English word to one of Gloyn's 900 roots. Nest is more homey than life

shelter; squaring is less manipulative than behavior teaching; working someone is more people friendly than people-using them; ironing shirts gets the job done faster than fold line taking. But the expansion words are necessary to avoid clumsiness: closvaba or collar cat could have been lion, but collar cat heart does not have the ring of lion heart. Other examples are: gitluu is a door and gitujba is the door panel; jitbui is tight and jital is a wrench rather than jitmadmie or tight maker; rifut is a rut rather than conrifmramea or deep wheel mark. Here gitujba is related to door; jitalba is related to tight; rifut is related to wheel. Other words take a different tack: lonornou is a coined word because susdarrisruu (suspect far respect) just does not catch the concept of honor; on the other hand, caobjiortokisba or carbon hydrogen oxygen works for carbohydrate. If gluing roots together defines a more complex word, we use it; if adding a couple letters to a root embraces the new concept, we use it; if coining a new word avoids a vague reference, we use it.

Loglan was designed for ease of learning. To enable that three things were designed out of the language. Difficult and hard to pronounce consonant pairs as well as repeating consonant pairs in predicate words were eliminated. Next, the free gluing together of primitive and expansion roots to create new words was eliminated; such a language is said to be glutinous and difficult. And, finally, suffixes. These three things are found in abundance in Gloyn. Enjoy them.

All Gloyn predicate words are in the PREDA lexeme. There are no nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs, just predas. Any preda root can prefix, infix, or suffix any other preda root, and any case tag suffix can be applied to any preda root or any combination of preda roots.

You don't have to fill in all of a predicate's blanks, but you must not have other arguments after an unfilled blank. You can skip a blank by filling it with one of the non-designating variables ba, be, bo, or bu. [L3v1] p22

If the first argument of a predicate is a description, place an inflector (na, pa, fa, vi, va, or vu) in front of the predicate to show where the predicate begins. If you don't want to be that specific, just use ga. (Ga isn't really an inflector; it's a punctuator that starts the main predicate of the sentence.) Thus, you don't need a ga after Mi in:

++ mi fumba

++++++ I am a woman

But you do need it after matzea in

++ le matzea ga fumka

++++++ The mother is a woman.

Otherwise you would produce an argument

++ le matzea fumba

++++++ The mother woman is not a claim. [L3v1] p37

If the first blank is empty, it is a command.

++ kapro le gitujda
++++++ Open the door.

++ ga crina
++++++ It is raining

If the first blank is empty, but an inflector (na, pa, fa, vi, va, or vu) or a punctuator (ga)is placed in front of the predicate word, this is an observative.
[PRGLL] p88

-ba (These are the 428 case tag suffixes. See lexume DIO.) Here is an example of how these suffixes add meaning to a root word:

nivba	B is a bird
nivca	C are a number of birds in B
nivda	D is the bird as a destination or recipient or action.
nivfa	F are all birds taken as a whole.
nivgao	G are more bird like than J
nivja	J are lesser birds among F
nivka	K is acting as a bird
nivna	N are bird conditions
nivpa	P is the output of birds
nivsa	S is the source of birds
nivva	V is the way of birds

These eleven states or conditions shown for birds and more are available to every predicate by changing the case tag suffix.

-ra do not need a case tag suffix. Imagine any of the 430 case tag suffix patterns for terms. When used as predicates, these critters need an extra -ra added to them.

-ra -some (cardinals) imagine any of the 430 case tag suffix patterns.
-ri PREDA -st/-/-rd/-th (ordinals) -
-ro PREDA quality-st/-nd/-rd best quality (nero, toro, tero)

++ le tcaba ga rarara le dotacfa
++++++ le vehicles are all German.

++ le nera je leva rusakgao nilba ga nerira

+++++ One of those Russian girls is first.

Notice that nera has a case tag pattern of BG.

++ da sorara lea muzze

+++++ X is a sextet of musicians.

dui

dui, dua (These two PREDA do not need a case tag suffix, but take the case tag pattern of the verbal predicate that they represent.)

dui PREDA is does the latter (the 1st free predicate variable)

dua PREDA is/does the former (the 2nd free predicate variable)

++ ei tu na sanvai djadie toi

++++ ei (tu [na (sanvai djadie toi)])

+++++ Is it the case that you now understand that. I20

++ ia mi dui (dui represent na sanvai djadie toi)

++++ ia (mi dui)

+++++ Yes I do.

++ no mi dui (dui represent na sanvai djadie toi)

++++ no (mi dui)

+++++ No, I do don't.

++ ti dui

++++ ti dui

+++++ This (person) is. F22

```

++ ia mi dui
++++ ia (mi dui)
++++++ Yes I do. I22

++ no mi dui
++++ no ( mi dui)
++++++ I22 No I don't

```

I propose that 'dui' refers to the predicate most immediately in need of anaphora, unless 'dui' is already bound, in which case dua can be used. One might be able to use dua when dui is not bound to refer to a more remote predicate in need of reference, but this seems fragile. I have made dui first and dua second by analogy with the pairs of pronouns tio/tao and toi/toa, in which the one marked with i seems to be used first. The sources are confusing on these pairs. [PRGLL] p45

dua PREDA is/does the former (the 2nd free predicate variable)

```

++ ta dua
++++ ta dua
++++++ That is/ would be?

++toi dua
++++ toi dua
++++++ That is/would be the former

++ tao dua
++++ tao dua
++++++ That is/would be(an anticipated demonstration?)

```

bua

bua, bui (These two PREDA do not need a case tag suffix.)
 bua PREDA is P/is a P (1st bound predicate variable)

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba melo bua, ki ba bua

++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (me < lo bua>)] ki [ba bua])

++++++ For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if
x is a manifestation of P-hood, then x is P. DD04

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba melea bua, ki ba bua

++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (me < lea bua>)] ki [ba bua])

++++++ For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is
a manifestation of the class of all that are P, then x is P. DD05

++ raba ra bua goi, ko ba melo bua, ki ba bua

++++ ([ra ba) (ra bua)] goi) (ko [ba (me < lo bua>)] ki [ba bua])

++++++ For every something x and every predicate P, if and only if x is
a manifestation of P-hood, then x is P. DD06

bui PREDA is Q/is a Q (2nd bound predicate variable) NEED EXAMPLES

he is what/a what?

he (This word does not need a case tag suffix. It assumes the case tag pattern
of the subject standing before the 'ga'.)

++ tu he

++++ tu he

++++++ You're what? (How are you?) E01

++ mi jelgao

++++ mi jelgao

++++++ I'm well. E02

++ ta he

++++ ta he

++++++ That's what? (What's that?) E03

++ da muzpia

++++ da muzpia

++++++ It's music. E04

++ le cizba ga he

++++ (le cizba) (ga he)

++++++ The chair is what? (How's the chair?) E05

++ da koftii

++++ da koftii

++++++ It's comfortable. E06

++ da he koftii

++++ da he koftii

++++++ It's how comfortable? (How comfortable is it?) E07

++ da nu vejgoi koftii

++++ da (nu vejgoi koftii)

++++++ It's moderately comfortable. E08

++ le nu baglei he

++++ le (nu baglei he)

++++++ The edible what? E09

**** SOI ****

Words in this lexeme: soi

SOI pseudo-onomatopoeia marker imagined act a device for forming spoken similes.

Similes can be spoken in Loglan: soi X, where X is a predicate, forms a free modifier inviting the auditor to imagine the speaker doing X.

++ soi craro

++++++ I am smiling.

++ soi pepruo

++++++ I am running.

++ soi titka

++++++ I am eating.

++ buo soi craro fai ckaro, e lettoa le po mi rina gackua.

++++++ But I who am the writer am smiling, Fai is kind, and lets me a few now win. [AFVTL] 28.08?

++ soi spopa, hue la Adris Dini'n.

++++ I am feeling hope, by-the-addresser (the) Audrey Dineen.

++++++ I hope you will, says Audrey Dineen. [L3v2] p48

**** SUE ****

Words in this lexeme: sue, sao

SUE pnomatopoeia marker

Sue is the inverse of sao. It turns any arbitrary string of sounds—either as produced by the speaker after saying sue, or spelled as best he can in Loglan letters after writing sue, into a Loglan predicate word. That word then means that someone or something is producing just that sound. [L3v3] p48

++ S pa sue miao

++++++ Sammy miao -ed.

++ B sue rrrffrrff

++++++ Butch is ruffing.

Sao perfidies a non-Loglan word

Sao is the left-hand mark of a foreign word. Sao marks predicate like words and lao marks argument like ones, usually names.

Sao and lao are left hand marks of foreign words. Sao marks predicate-like words and lao marks argument-like ones, usually names. The foreign words themselves are always pronounced and spelled in their own foreign ways, and their righthand ends are always separated from Loglan speech or text by pause-commas. Such marked words should be used sparingly, only for internationally used scientific words like *Australopithecus*, for instance, or culture specific ones like *potlatch* or *deja vu*. [L3v3] p53

Free modifiers are allowed in medial positions in these constructions (except between *sao/sue* and *alien text*). [PRGLL] p97

Sao [foreign predicate follows], (note the comma) is a device for bringing foreign words into Loglan speech and text without messing things up. All sao words are predicates. [L3v2] p47

++ tao fa sao potlatch

++++++ That will be a feast that will have to be paid back to the host.

++ ti sao déjà vu

++++++ This is *deja vu*. [L3v3] p53

**** TAI ****

Words in this lexeme:

abcdefghijklmnoprstuvz xywhq

The Gloyn alphabet is Old Loglan with NEW LOGLAN vowels.

Single letter are used as pronouns; two or more letters are acronyms.

Use capital letters as pronouns for names and lower-case letters for predicate words.

The letter variables are assigned on a First In, First Out principle. That is to say, the Latin letter is assigned to the first candidate, and the Greek letter to the second. So, in the example above, *le dictiu* would be *dei*, and *lemi detpua* would be *deo*. If only one of these replacements is needed, the particular letter used will make it clear which description you are replacing. If there is any doubt, you may use an "assignment operator" *ji*—a word related phonemically to *bi*—and means 'which is the same as'. Thus *deo ji lemi detpua* makes it plain beyond any doubt that you are assigning *deo* to *lemi detpua*. [L3v2] p3

tai letters

zia, bei, cei, dei, zie, fei, gei, zii, jei, kei, lei, mei, nei, zio, pei, rei, sei, tei, ziu, vei, zei --- *xei, ziy, ziw, hei, qei* ---
qwx have proposed names: *q - keiu, w - veiu, x - heiu*

ziama, bai, cai, dai, ziema, fai, gai, ziima, jai, kai, lai, mai, nai, zioma, pai,
rai, sai, tai, ziuma, vai, zai --- xai, ziyma, ziwma, hai, qai ---
QWX have proposed names Q - kaiu, W - vaiu, X - haiu

azi, beo, geo, deo, ezi, zeo, heo, qeo, izi, keo, leo, meo, neo, jeo, yzi, peo, reo,
seo, teo, uzi, feo, ceo, veo psi, ozi

[gao-TAI upper case letter word in Greek, as in gaoseo u.c. sigma.]

**** UI ****

Words in this lexum:

aa, ae, ai, ao, au, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ia, ii, io, iu, oa, oe, oi, oo, ou, ua, ue,
ui, uo, uu

bea, buo, cao, cea, ceu, cia, coa, dou, fae, fao, feu, gea, kuo, kuu, loa, loi, nao,
nie, pae piu, rea, saa, sia, sie, sii, siu, sui, taa, toe, voi, zou

-fi,

cao, seu

loi, loa, sia, sie, siu

The attitudinal, discourse and social words (class UI) can be negated by preceding them with no or following them with noi: noai or iinoi.

The a-series shows intention; the i-series, conviction; and the o-series, obligation.

bea, buo, cao etc can form sentence connectors with 'i'. ibea, ibuo, icao etc.

The words of social lubrication are not name markers, so pauses before names are required: Hoi Djan, but Loa, Djan. [PRGLL] p93

Free modifiers are allowed in medial positions in these constructions (except between sao/sue and alien text). [PRGLL] p97

aa The attitudinal words.

++ aa djan

++++ |aa| |djan|

+++++ I see(what you mean) John.

++ djan aa

++++ djan| |aa|

+++++ John, I see (what you mean).

++ eo skika

++++ |eo| skika

++++++ Please sit! [NB3] A02

++ sadka eo

++++ sadka eo

++++++ Stand up, please! [NB3] A03

++ ia da rebba

++++ |ia| (da rebba)

++++++ Yes. It's bread. [NB3] G02

++ ia no. . .da poi vedkae sitvae

++++ |ia| no. i da (poi vedkae sitvae)

++++++ Certainly not; it's a store. [NB3] G06

++ oa mi titka ti

++++ |oa|(mi [oa titka ti])

++++++ Must I eat this? [NB3] B16

++ oi no

++++ |oi no|

++++++ You must not. [NB3] B17

++ uo toa noi supfa

++++++ What, there is no soup?

++ mi noi vizzau le vivpu uu

++++++ I have not seen the video, sorry

++ ainoi sacze

+++++ I intend not to start (producing). ainoi means 'I intend not to', 'I refuse' but only at the beginning of an utterance. Imbedded in a sentence free modifiers modify the word or phrase they follow:

++ no, tu ai fa gotruo

+++++ You, I insist, will not go. I refuse to let you go.

Free modifiers such as ai modify whatever word or phrase they follow, or the utterance as a whole if they are placed before it. If you want to show refusal in a negative sentence you have already begun, place ai after the word you want to underline: No, tu ai fa godzi 'You (I insist!) will not go'. 'I refuse to let you go'. (I may let someone else go, but not you.) This effect may be indicated in English by using underlining or italics in text or by emphasizing the word in speech. [L3v1] p27

bea The discourse words.

Discursive modifiers such as buo ('however') relate the present sentence to something which has already been said or implied.

++ ei tu na blero mi

++++ ei (tu [na (blero mi)])

+++++ Are you now looking at me? I01 [L3v1] p37

no. . . buo mi fa blero tu [L3v1] p37

++++ no. ibuo (mi [fa (blero tu)])

+++++ No. But I will look at you. [NB3] I02

++ ta noi genvuu ibuo mi fasio blezua toi gea

+++++ That is not the case, but I will certainly look at that situation again.

-fi -ly (utterance ordinals, as in nefi "firstly", tofi secondly, fefi fifthly

++ nefi letdoi je mi gue linrou tu le nufe sitvai

+++++ Firstly, let mi a line you to the location conditions.

cao emphasizes the next word. cao (think of Shout!) [PRGLL] p76

++ mi tirzua le po cao firkraii tigpua

++++++ mi hear "screaming" children. (It is happening now!)

seu It marks an answer. Indicates a predicate word is an answer and not an imperative or observative.

++ ta he

++++++ That is what?

++ seu kenetba

++++++ Duck. The answer to the question. That is what?

loi The words of social lubrication.

The words of social lubrication are not name markers, so pauses before names are required: Hoi Djan, but Loa, Djan. [PRGLL] p93

++ loi, djan

++++++ Hello, John.

++ loa, suzan

++++++ Good bye, Suzan.

eo eo is a UI word, but goes with this series. Please/ May I/ will you let/ may

++ eo skika

++++ |eo| skika

++++++ Please sit! [NB3] A02

++ eo mi sadka

++++++ May I stand?

sia thank you - a thousand thanks nemosia

++ sia karl

++++++ Thankyou Carl.

siu Don't mention it!

++ siu frank

++++++ Your welcome Frank.

sie expressing apology

++ sie - broan

+++++ I apologize Brown.

Free modifiers do not appear in initial positions with a single exception for complete Loglan utterances and appear in final positions only after right closers. The usual intention is that a free modifier modifies what precedes it immediately, if it does not vaguely modify the entire utterance.

The other flavors of free modifiers are:

1. Words of class UI or NOUI (attitudinal and negative attitudinal).
 2. Spoken smiles: soi followed by a descriptive predicate optionally closed with the right closer guea or gu.
 3. One of the register words of class DIE, optionally negated by being prefixed with no.
 4. A parenthetical utterance kie + utterance + kiu. The utterance must be a well formed Loglan utterance. It may be set off (after kie, before kiu) either with commas or with a pair of parentheses.
 5. inverse vocatives, to be discussed just below.
 6. vocatives, to be discussed just below.
 7. items of class JO, the word jo optionally preceded by a digit, which has the effect of putting a number of words preceding the JO item in "scare quotes". The number of words "quoted" is indicated by the digit if it is present, and otherwise is one.
 8. ellipses ... and double hyphens --. THREE DOTS ARE THE GLOYN SENTENCE BRAKE.
- A freemod can always optionally include appended freemod. [PRGLL] p92

**** ZE ****

Words in this lexeme:

ze, zenoi

ze and jointly, forms single from multiple

I am contemplating the formal possibility of zenoi and wondering if it might be useful. [PRGLL] p 64

zenoi negates the joining of multiples into a single

'ze' does not require a comma.

You're probably wondering what the difference is between ce and ze. Simply put, ze makes one claim (That is a black-and-white book); it concerns a single, intertwined relationship. Ce, on the other hand, is just a shorthand way of speaking two sentences at once. [L3v2] p21

ZE and jointly, forms single from multiple

++ da kuggao ze redgao budda

++++ da ([kuggao ze redgao] budda)

++++++ It's a black-and-red box. [NB3] Z22

++ da kuggao ze no kuggao

++++ da (kuggao ze [no kuggao])

++++++ It's black-and-non-black. [NB3] Z23

++ ie da jupvoi le tcada

++++++ What is/are important to cars?

++ le po motba ze le reksisbui ze le trubui ze le tolpacsisbui ze
lekpacsisbui ga jipvoi lo tcada

++++++ The motor and the break system and the structure and the control
device system and the electrical device system are important to
vehicles. [L3v2] p23

++ da ze de pepruo le zribui tcada

++++++ X jointly Y ran to the street car.

zenoi negates the joining of multiples into a single

++ da po kuggao ze no kuggao

++++ da (po [kuggao ze (no kuggao)])

++++++ It's a condition of being a mixture of black and non-black.

[NB3] Z24

++ da po kuggao zenoi kuggao

++++ da (po [kuggao zenoi (kuggao)])

++++++ It's a condition of being a mixture of black and non-black.

[NB3] Z24

**** Z0 ****

Words in this lexeme:

zo

zoi

zo and zoi change the first blank of the modified predicate word to 'C'. I zoi is used as an adjective the final word in the blank retains its case tag pattern.
temperature ++ pui fu gof -gau C [GJC] C is the temperature.

Z0 an amount/quantity of... as in 'the amount of blue', an abstraction operator.

zo refers to a quantity of a quality; in this case, to the amount or degree of someone's being helpful. This is generally the best way to translate How ... ! :

++ le zo tu bilbeu

++++++ How beautiful you are! (tonight, or at some point)

Note the difference between le and lo:

++ lo zo tu bilbeu

++++++ How beautiful you are! (in general). [L3v2] p30-31

++ lozo tu ckano

++++++ How kind of you! (The amount of kindness.) [L3v2] p30

++ mi gatziu tu le zo tu selruu mi.

++++++ I am-grateful to-you for-the-amount-of you[r] helping me. I'm
grateful to you for how much you help me. (Thanks for
being so helpful.) [L3v2] p30

++ lo zo tu nrikuo

++++++ You read so much! (The amount you read!) [L3v2] p36



Zoi short scope Z0. Zoi modifies only the next word.

velocity zoi kuk -gea (n) C [GJCN] C is a velocity, rate of speed.

fu kuk -gea (n) C [CJGN] C is a velocity, rate of speed above J.

acceleration zoi kukten -ro (n) C [KDB] C is the acceleration of D.

traction zoi muvjug -bia (n) < move grasp> C [B-DN] C an amount of traction of D
in medium or condition N.

slope zoi slo -gau (n) C [G-JC] C is the amount of slope/ inclination.

units zoi fomcir -rue (n) < form learn> C [K-DS] C are units, at a
college or university. An amount of study.

heat content lo zoi gof -gau (n) C [G-JC] C is heat content, mass property.

temperature lo pui fu gof -gau C [GJC] C is the temperature.

++ slamuu le zoi freruo dumm

++++++ slow the advance, human [LLQR] nene:26

Unused Little Words

bae bao bau bii bio boa boe boi bou bue buu cae cii coe cou cua cue cuo cuu dae dao
dea deu dia diu doa doe doi due duu fau fea fii fio fiu foe fou fue fuu gae gao gii
gio goe gou jau jea jeu jia jii jiu joa joe joi jou jua juu kea keu kia kio koa koe
koi kui mae mao mau meu mie mii moa moe mua mue mui muo muu nae pao rae nii noi pie
pii poa poe pue puo rao reu ria rii rio riu roa roe rou rua rue rui ruo ruu sae seu
sie soe sou tae tau tea teu tii tiu tua tue tui vae vao vau vea voa voe vou vua vue
vui vuo vuu za zi zu zae zao zau zoe zeu zia zie zii zio ziu

** Conventions **

When using a predicate as an adjective, use the original form as much as possible.

In general, when changing the case tag pattern of a predicate, try to follow the original pattern. For example: change "B barbui F" to "D bardei F".

nerara neri nero originally had the case tag patterns of BF or sometimes CF. Now, these words are assumed to have the case tag patterns of the arguments in the sentence.

** Punctuation Marks **

". . ." Old Loglan put three dots or periods between sentences. We adopted Old Loglan.

"?" Used after numbers or letters that are part of an an ordered set, or outline. For example: 1? 2? 3? A? B? C? I? II? III? i? ii? iii?

"," The semicolon is not used in Gloyn. When it appears in English, it can be rendered in Gloyn as a linking of sentences with: ice ica ico icu etc. Also, the three dots can replace the semicolon:

```
++ ia no. . .da vedkae sitvae
++++ |ia| no. i da (vedkae sitvae)
+++++ Certainly not; it's a store. G06
```

":" Read ++ 1:67a
+++++ ne lioa sosemuezia. . .In this context the colon is
spoken as 'lioa'. [lee oha]

":" The colon in English can be rendered as lou which is the left-hand marker of an ordered list or outline. "lau" which is the left-hand marker of unordered lists or outlines may also translate the colon.

“:” Dialogue can be marked with the colon or the double underline.

```
++ hue da: mi pazi ciddio
+++++ He said, I just woke up.
```

"__" An initial double underline is used to indicate a line of dialogue in prose.

```
++ __mi gotruo hue da gu, le vedsitdia
+++++ 'I am going' he said, 'to the store'
```

"" The apostrophe has been used for syllabbling names, but again it seems to be a little pretentious if over used.

!" is used in for emphasis in Loglan, but we do not use it in Gloyn.

-" or ci are both vocalized as "shi" and are an open hyphen for joining root words
sidtajba ci kagba(sled-dog)

"," The comma is used in Loglan to keep the parsing computer programs simple. We humans have much more computational power than the early computers and do not need the text cluttered with commas. Gloyn prefers to leave the commas out as much as possible. The comma marks the PAUSE. In Gloyn you are expected to know where to PAUSE.

Commas are used in the Loglan possessive: "le le svaba, vigbui", but we prefer the :le le svaba gu vigbui" form of "the cat's tail" in Gloyn. Use the "gu" in possessives of this pattern.

The second place for a comma is before logical connectives. For example: "le kagba pa pepruo le gidbui, e sipkuo ba le nivba bansa." The dog ran to the garden, and drank something from the bird bath. This works for us. HOW EVER do not put a comma after the first of two terms joined by a logical connective in a single predicate blank. lo trisa ga sacseu le frupei, e le vutpei. The comma after "le frupei" is not welcome.

(The mass of trees is a source for start of the output/production of fruit and nuts.) Loglan/Gloyn sentences are packed with more information and more precise information than English. By the way, information analysis shows that big brained whales pass very little information between themselves with their sing/song language. The same type of analysis will show that Gloyn packs more information in its transfers (The result might be Darwinian or in an era where leaders speak using a 4th. grade vocabulary and sentence structure, it might have the effect of culling the intelligent from the herd. Reverse Darwinism.)

The third place is after li, after the quote, and before lu.

++ da cugkae li, mi na gotruo le nendei, lu mi.

++++++ He said, "I am now going to the nest/home." to me.

The comma is likewise used in ordered lists as *luo*, *,* *lou*, and with unordered lists with *lau*, *,* *lua*. The use of the comma in these three places is optional. Old Loglan and Gloyn prefer little words over commas and favor those who know where to pause without needing the commas as a reminder.

The fourth place a comma might appear is after names or for emphasis in older Loglan/Globa texts, but the use of commas was found to be generally disruptive, and so thankfully Loglan dropped the comma after names.

Fifth. The comma after single NA word in text to prevent the formation of an unintended prepositional phrase that you might find in first or second generation Loglan has been replaced by the GUU little word.

++ mi vi, dzoruo

++++++ mi vi guu dzoruo (I inside, walked.) Use GUU, not the comma.

or

++ mi dzoruo vi,

++ mi dzoruo vi guu

++++++ I walked while inside. Use GUU, not the comma.

++ mi vijiuva dzoruo

++++++ (I into walked.)

Sixth. *Liu* is used for quoting single words (*li*, *ai*, *lu* would be a bit awkward). So we say *liu ai*, (notice the closing comma; one is necessary if the argument is non-final). This is also the way to refer to the word *liu* itself: *Liu liu*, *corta*. ([The word] 'Liu' is short.). (L3v2) p31 Gloyn wants to do away with commas. How often are we going to quote single words? Use *li ai lu* in Gloyn.

**** Pretty Little Girls School ****

++ da bilbeu cmaje ce nilba

++++ da (bilbeu [cmaje ce nilba])

++++++ She's (a) beautiful small(thing) and a beautiful girl. N01

++ da bilbeu ke cmaje ki nilba

++++ da (bilbeu [ke cmaje ki nilba])

++++++ She's beautifully both small and a girl. N02

++ da bilmea je le cmaje nilba gue ckubui

++++ da ([bilmea (je (le < cmaje nilba> gue))] ckubui)

++++++ It's a beautiful small-girl's school. N03

++ da bilbeu cmaje ge nilba ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu cmaje][ge (nilba ckubui)])

++++++ It's a beautifully small for a girl's school. N04

++ da bilbeu cmaje ge nilba ci ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu cmaje] [ge (nilba ci ckubui)])

++++++ It's a beautifully small girls-school. N05

++ da bilbeu ge cmaje ge nilba ckubui

++++ da (bilbeu [ge (cmaje < ge (nilba ckubui)>)])

++++++ It's a beautiful for a small type of girls school, i.e. for a girl's school which is small. N06

++ da bilbeu cmaje ci nilba ci ckubui

++++ da (bilbeu [cmaje ci (nilba ci ckubui)])

++++++ It's a beautiful small-girls-school. N07

++ da bilbeu ce cmaje nilba ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu ce cmaje) nilba] ckubui)

++++++ It's a beautiful-and-small girls school, i.e. for girls who are both beautiful and small. N08

++ da bilbeu cmaje ca nilba ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu (cmaje ca nilba)] ckubui)

++++++ It's a beautifully small and /or a (beautiful) girl's, school. N09

++ da bilbeu ka cmaje ki nilba ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu (ka cmaje ki nilba)] ckubui)

++++++ It's a beautifully either small and/or a girl's, school. N10

++ da bilbeu cmaje nilba ce ckubui

++++ da ([bilbeu cmaje] [nilba ce ckubui])

++++++ It's a beautifully small girl-and-school. i.e. It's both a beautifully small girl and a beautifully small school(!). N11

++ da bilbeu ge cmaje ce nilba ckubui

++++ da (bilbeu [ge (< cmaje ce nilba> ckubui)])

++++++ It's beautiful for a small, and for girls, school i.e. for a school which is small and for girls. N12

++ da bilbeu ge cmaje nilba ce ckubui

++++ da (bilbeu [ge (cmaje < nilba ce ckubui>)])

++++++ It's beautiful for a small girl and for a small school. N13

++ da cui bilbeu cmaje ce nilba ckubui

++++ da ([cui (bilbeu cmaje) ce nilba ckubui])

++++++ It's a beautifully small, and a girl's school. N14

++ da bilbeu ci cmaje ce nilba ckubui
++++ da ([bilbeu ci cmaje) ce nilba] ckubui)
++++++ It's a beautifully-small and a girl's school. N15

++ da bilbeu canoi cmaje ci nilba ckubui
++++ da ([bilbeu canoi (cmaje ci nilba)] ckubui)
++++++ It's a beautiful if for a small-girls school. N16

++ da bilbeu ce cmaje ge nilba ckubui
++++ da ([bilbeu ce cmaje] [ge (nilba ckubui)])
++++++ It's beautiful and small for a girl's school. N17

++ da bilbeu ce cmaje nilba ci ckubui
++++ da ([bilbeu ce cmaje] [nilba ci ckubui])
++++++ It's a beautiful, and a small, girl's-school. N18

++ da bilbeu cui cmaje nilba ce ckubui
++++ da (bilbeu [cui (cmaje nilba) ce ckubui])
++++++ It's a beautiful small-girl and (a beautiful) school. N19

++ da bilbeu cmaje ci nilba ce ckubui
++++ da (bilbeu [(cmaje ci nilba) ce ckubui])
++++++ It's a beautiful small-girl and school. N20

++ da bilbeu cmaje ce ge nilba ckubui
++++ da (bilbeu [cmaje ce (ge < nilba ckubui>)])
++++++ It's (a) beautifully small(thing) and (beautiful for a) girl's school. N21

++ da bilbeu ce cmaje ca nilba ckubui
++++ da ([bilbeu ce cmaje) ca nilba] ckubui)
++++++ It's a beautiful and a small, or it's a girl's, school. N22

++ da bilbeu ce kanoi cmaje ki nilba ckubui
 ++++ da ([bilbeu ce (kanoi cmaje ki nilba)] ckubui
 ++++++ It's a beautiful, and, if a small then a girl's, school. N23

++ da bilbeu ce cmaje nilba ce ckubui
 ++++ da ([bilbeu ce cmaje] [nilba ce ckubui])
 ++++++ It's a beautiful-and-small girl-and-school. N24

++ da bilbeu cmaje ce nilba ca ckubui
 ++++ da (bilbeu [(cmaje ce nilba) ca ckubui])
 ++++++ It's a beautiful small thing and a beautiful girl, or it's a
 beautiful school. N25

++ da bilbeu cmaje ce ka nilba ki ckubui
 ++++ da (bilbeu [cmaje ce ka (nilba ki ckubui)])
 ++++++ It's a beautifully small thing, and either a (beautiful) girl or
 a (beautiful) school. N26

**** Logical Connectives ****

1? a /V/ and/or

++ re nenbui ga katlei ne kagba a ne svaba
 ++++ (re nenbui)(ga (katlei ((ne kagba) a (ne svab))))
 ++++++ Most nests(homes) are characterized by the presence of a dog
 and/or a cat.

2? noa DO NOT USE - MISTAKE - ERROR

3? anoi /C/ if, if not

++ da muvruo, anoi redteo aci kugteo
 ++++ da (muvruo anoi [redteo aci kugteo])
 ++++++ UU07 X moves if (either) red or black.

4? noanoi /-V-/ either not ___ or not ___ and possibly both

++ le bitba pa tosbui, noanoi vigbui

++++ (le bitba) pa ((tosbui) noanoi vigbui)

+++++ The horse was either not heads or not tails and possibly both
i.e. The horse was average.

5? nuu /?/ whether p, q

++ sa triba vi le kurfa ga cakelbui, noo fagusba.

++++ ((sa triba) (vi (le kurfa))) ((ga cakelbui) noo fagusba)

+++++ Almost all the trees in the square whether oak are beech.

6? u /¿/ whether or not

++ mu fa rivrue le japdei, u fu crisoe

++++ mu ((fa (rivrue (le japdei))) u crisoe)

+++++ We will drive to the camp, whether or not rained on.

7? onoi /^/ ___ or ___ but not both

++ la pol frasia la bab la selis onoi la bet

++++ (la pol) (frasia [(la bab) (< la selis> onoi < la bet>)])

+++++ FF10 Paul is the father of Bob by Sally or by Beth. (But not by both.)

7a? noo /^/ ___ or ___ but not both

++ la pol frasia la bab la selis gu noo la bet

++++ (la pol) (frasia [(< (la bab) (la selis)> gu) noo (la bet)])

+++++ FF11 Paul is the father of Bob by Sally, or of Beth (but not of both).

8? o // if and only if

++ le cinzoe ga bocka, o refka ne buggao sobba

++++ (le cinzoe) ((ga bocka) o (refka (ne (buggao sobba))))

+++++ The baby is a boy if and only if wearing a blue cap.

9? nou /-¿/ not p, whether q

++ le mreka ga turzia, nou pepruo

++++ (le mreka) ((ga turzia,) nou pepruo)

+++++ The is not working whether running. He might be running.

10? nuunoi /?-/ whether p, whether q

++ na le nedba delgua le tetvie ga criveo, nuunoi nicveo

++++ ((na (le (nedba delgua))) (le tetvie)) ((ga criveo,) nuunoi nicveo)

+++++ Tomorrow the weather is whether rain, whether snow. The weather is uncertain.

11? e /. / and

++ pepruo ta mel e ti pol

++++ pepruo ([ta mel] e [ti pol])

+++++ Run to that Mel, and to this, Paul! C06

12? noe /-./ not ____ and ____

++ nao le kusgui po ge membui seivba janka gi ba plimie lo nu kajro
gucutba noe lo borba

++++ |nao| (((le (kusgui (po (ge ((membui seivba) janka)))) gi) (ba
(plimie ((lo ((nu kajro) gucutba)) noe (lo borba))))

+++++ For the traditional stag hunt, one uses not rifles but bows.

13? enoi /-./ ____ and not ____

++ mi titka le mitbui enoi le friokbui

++++ mi (titka ((le mitbui) enoi (le friokbui)))

+++++ I eat meat and not beans.

14? noenoi /-.-/ not ____ and not ____

++ noenoi. . .mi frasia la djein, la meris, gu, e la alis, la betis

++++ noenoi. . .(mi [frasia (< ([la djein] [la meris]) gu> e < (la alis)
(la betis)>))]

+++++ JJ06 Neither. I am the father of Jane through Mary, and of Alice
through Betty.

ha asks a question. How are these terms connectied?

++ tu tsocue lo mojluu ha lo vimluu

++++ tu (tsocue [(lo mojluu) ha (lo vimluu)])

+++++ JJ01 You want coffee how-connected to tea, both or neither?
(Replace ha with any logical connective to see the possibilities.)

zea together, a connective for compound predicates

++ kolabluu zea tojluu

++++ kolabluu zea tojluu

+++++ An order for cabbage and potatoes mixed.

**** Grammar Vocabulary ****

biidnu	N is a predicate with a 1 place attribute B of F
clibo	B is like (simile of) B under conditions N
forbiidmeo	B predicate 4 place relation V among F
ginbui	B is the radical/root of F
gisumjou	B is a primitive word for P (One of the 940 basic ideas.)
jeitdi	D is the object of verbal B and subject N
junicbui	B is a juncture among F (- ' *)
kaluslei	B is a clause containing N a case and a predicate
lekislei	B is a lexeme/linguistic unit of language N
kie	(left open parenthesis
kiu	) right close parenthesis

LIP	Loglan Interactive Parser. An older parser that will not work on operating systems later than Windows 7
namluu	B is a name of S used by B
nifikba	B is an infix -jiu- which can be used to merge PA class operators with A-jiu-B meaning roughly A-and then-B or "proceeding from A to B" then replacing each of the compound location operators with a -jiu- form that is, vuva would be replaced by vujiuva
pedassoa	S predicates (affirms or denies) P of subject F
pekpe	P predicate B among F. In English, a predicate is everything that follows the subject. In Gloyn, a predicate is the word in the position of the verb along with its blanks. It is the frame of the sentence. (The word for the word in the "V" position of the (SVO subject/verb/object) is called "veballei".)
perefba	B a two letter little word with an "r" at the end. e.g. ri rir, po por.
perusbui	B is a phrase of sentence/utterance F
pumliu	B is a word for P in language F
radikbui	B is the radical/root of word F
rafisvae	V is an affix or modifier of the root in B in context N
rejba	B is a little word
selabbui	B is a syllable of word F
sijlue	B is a sentence claiming P about N in language S
sonatba	B is a consonant
sufikbo	B is the suffix of word B with pattern N
suifba	B is a two or three letter suffix case tag designator
sujecna	N is the subject of sentence B
sumitba	B are the case/argument/blanks in word or predicate B
fu sumji pumliu	B is an expansion word for P
takrulfoi	F is a grammar/set of rules for language V
tanurmea	B is a metaphor of V

teramba	B is the term that is put into the blanks of the predicate to include the naming (1a) and descriptive (1e) little words
terbiidmeo	B is a predicate 3 place relation V among F
torbiidleu	B is a predicate with a (2 place)/2 place relation N among F
veballei	B is the verbal ((see pekpe)) of subject N
voelba	B is a vowel
vekelba	B is a one of the 13 logical connectives
sekesba	B is a shek formed by prefixing c- to one of the 13 connectives e.g. ca ce co cu
zicekba	B is an eeshek formed by adding a ic- to one of the 13 connectives and is used to join sentences ica ice ico icu inocenoi also iha ibuo etc.
kekesba	B is a kek used to join two similar arguments, predicates, modifiers or sentences. It is used with "ki". ka ki, ke ki, ko ki, ku ki, nokenoi ki etc.

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L2	Brown, James Cooke. Loglan 2: Methods of Construction (Gaineville: The Loglan Institute, Inc.) 1970
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L3v2	"
L3v3	"
LE4	James Cooke Brown, Loglan 4 A Loglan-English dictionary (Gainsville: The Loglan Institute, Inc.) 1969, 1975
EL5	Brown, James Cooke. an English-Loglan dictionary (Gainsville: The Loglan Institutue, Inc.) 1969, 1975
LED4	Loglan 4: Loglan/English Dictionary (Gainsville: The Loglan

Institute, Inc.) Copyright © 1959-2009

ELD5 Loglan 5: English/Loglan Dictionary (Gainsville: The Loglan Institute, Inc.) Copyright © 1959-2009

AFVTLgloyn Leith, Alex. A First Visit to Loglandia (Translated from Loglan to Gloyn by William Starin 2004) (Gainsville: The Loglan Institute, Inc.) 1996

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LOD LOD The Loglan On-line Dictionary (Gainsville: The Loglan Institute, Inc.) 1992-2006

LIP LIP Loglan Interactive Parser

PRGLL Holmes, M. Randall. Proposed Reference Grammar of the Loglan Language August 25, 2018

LAAU Holmes, M. Randall. Loglan Academy Agenda Update 2015

GD1.2 Gloyn Dictionary 1.2

EGD1.1 English Gloyn Dictionary 1.1

JR-LLQR Jonir Reader le la qorr gu rotba (Aylett: 2017) + Lao-tsu. Tao Te Ching 2018

AoW Sun, Tsu. The Art of War (Translated from English to Gloyn by William Starin 2007) It is based on the 1910 translation from Chinese to English by Lionel Giles.

[TMFG] THE MANY FACES OF GU By Robert A. McIvor Lognet 90/3

RRR Rodger's Ranger Rules LE LA RODGERS GU RAJFA RULMEA ### 1757

25IG 25 SAO ILLUMINATI FU KEZTOA 25 illuminati goals circa 1776

36 Anonymous. The Thrirty-six Strategies (Translated from English to Chinese from varrious sources by William Starin 2008) The author and date of origin of this Chinese manuscript are unknown, but it first appeared in public about 1941.

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