

Lojban Language

Joseph Deglman

Computer Science Senior Seminar

Spring 2021

What is Lojban?

- constructed language (1987)
- based on Loglan by James Cooke Brown (1955)
- natural language processing and semantic parsing
- syntactically unambiguous

Grammar example

tavla: x_1 talks/speaks to x_2 about subject x_3 in language x_4

Lojban sentence: mi tavla do la lojban. la gliban.

English translation: I talk to you about Lojban in English.

mi KOhA <i>I; me</i> sumti x1	tavla gismu <i>to talk</i> selbri	do KOhA <i>you</i> sumti x2	la LA <i>the one named</i> sumti x3	.lojban. cmevla ...	la LA <i>the one named</i> sumti x4	.gliban. cmevla ...
sentence						

Lojban grammar simplified

Bridi = [Sumti] [cu]* Selbri1 | [Sumti] [cu]* Selbri2 [Sumti] | ... |
[Sumti] [cu]* Selbri5 [Sumti] [Sumti] [Sumti] [Sumti]

Sumti = Prosumti | Descriptor Selbri

Descriptor = le | lo

Selbri = Selbri Selbri | xebni | prami | xamgu | klama | blanu | ninmu | ...

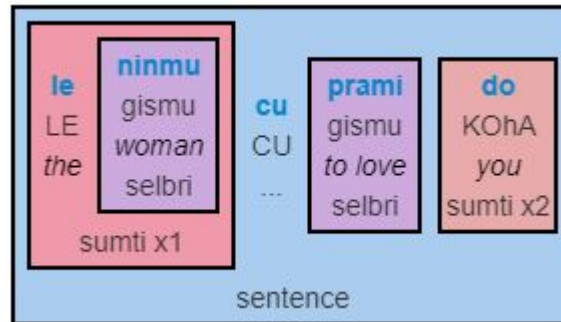
Prosumti = mi | do | ...

Notation:

| or

[] optional element

juxtaposition:
concatenation



Ambiguity

Some places ambiguity is tolerable

In programming languages

ambiguity is bad

Lojban is unambiguous



Preventing ambiguity

Terminators: semicolons, brackets, parentheses

Math example:

without order of operations

$$2 + 2 * 2 = 6 \text{ or } 8$$

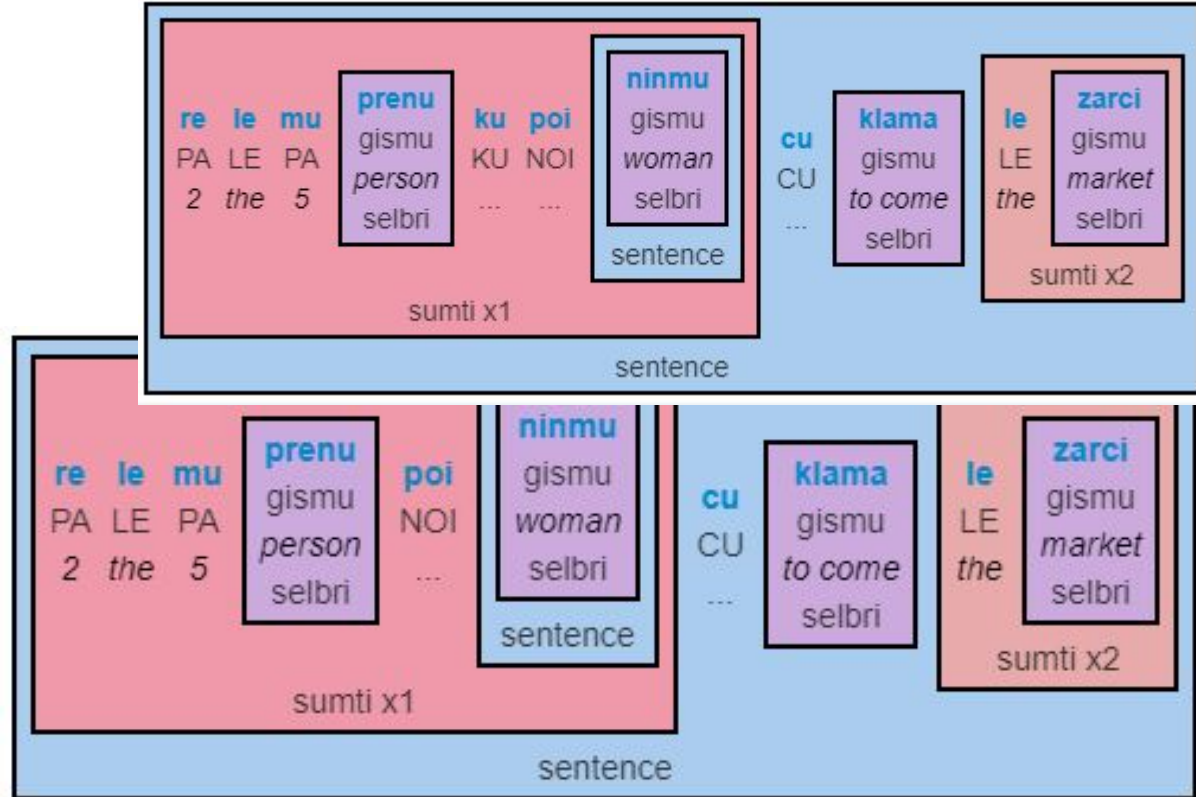
$$2 + (2 * 2) = 6$$

$$(2 + 2) * 2 = 8$$

Preventing ambiguity examples

re le mu prenu ku poi
ninmu cu klama le zarci

Two women out of the five
persons go to the market.



re le mu prenu poi ninmu
[ku] cu klama le zarci

Two of the five women go to the
market.

Tanru grouping

xlali zgike karni = bad-music magazine

xlali zgike bo karni = bad music-magazine

xlali ke zgike karni [ke'e] = bad music-magazine

Referential ambiguity

A: Je me déteste. (I hate myself)

B: Moi aussi. (Me too)

Two interpretations for B:

Je me déteste. (I hate myself)

Je te déteste. (I hate you)

Referential ambiguity

A: mi_a xebni mi_a

P = “ x_1 hates/despises x_2 (object/abstraction)”

a = Alice

b = Bob

B_1 : mi_b go'i \emptyset_a

B_2 : mi_b go'i mi_b

B_3 : \emptyset_a go'i mi_b

Statement	Substitution	Meaning
A	$P(x_1, x_2)$ $[x_1:=a, x_2:=a]$	$P(a, a)$
B_1	$P(x_1, x_2)$ $[x_1:=b]$ $[x_1:=a, x_2:=a]$	$P(b, a)$
B_2	$P(x_1, x_2)$ $[x_1:=b, x_2:=b]$ $[x_1:=a, x_2:=a]$	$P(b, b)$
B_3	$P(x_1, x_2)$ $[x_2:=b]$ $[x_1:=a, x_2:=a]$	$P(a, b)$

xu preti (questions?)

Bibliography

1. Brown, James Cooke. “Loglan.” *Scientific American* 202, no. 6 (1960): 53–63. <https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0660-53>.
2. Cerious, Adam. Twitter Post. March 10, 2021, 12:43 PM. <https://twitter.com/Browtweaten/status/1369720528458629120>.
3. Cowan, John Woldemar. *The Complete Lojban Language*. Version 1.1
4. Hintz, Gerold. “Semantic Parsing Using Lojban – On the Middle Ground between Semantic Ontology and Language,” August 2014.
5. Nicholas, Nick, and John Woldemar Cowan. *What Is Lojban? = .i La Lojban*. Mo. La Verne, TN: Logical Language Group, 2003.
6. Turner, Robin, and Nick Nicholas. *Lojban For Beginners*, 2002.