

1. Word types:

krici

lojbo

sfaile

reisku

detydei

.i

.ui

lo

ka'ai

.lojban.

.alis.

verbs (= brivla):

has consonant cluster

(or two consonants separated by y)

in first five letters

particles (= cmavo):

starts with one or zero consonant

followed by one or more vowels or '

foreign names (= cmevla):

ends with a consonant

2. Place Structure:

Every verb is a predicate (= selbri). It takes multiple nouns (= sumti) to form a clause (= bridi).

penmi — x_1 meets/encounters x_2 at/in location x_3 . We fill the x_1, x_2, x_3 with nouns.

Some particles are by themselves nouns:

mi — I, me, we, us; the speaker(s)

do — You; the listener(s)

ti — This here

A clause has the following structure: x_1 [predicate] x_2 x_3 ...

We fill the nouns into the predicate:

mi

penmi

do

ti

x_1

predicate

x_2

x_3

I meet you at this = I meet you here.

We can leave some spaces ($x_1, x_2, x_3...$) blank. By doing so, some nouns become unspecified:

cukta — x_1 is a book containing work x_2 by author x_3 for audience x_4 preserved in medium x_5 .

ti cukta = This is a book containing ... (the others are all unspecified) = This is a book.

x_1 predicate

3. Making nouns from predicates:

Put an article (= gadri) before a predicate to turn it to a noun.

lo — Someone/something that ...

la — Someone/something named ...

cukta = (x_1) is a book...

lo cukta = something that is a book... = a/the/some book(s)

la cukta = someone/something named "is a book" = Book (proper noun)

ctuca = x_1 teaches audience x_2 ideas x_3 about subject(s) x_4 by method x_5 .

lo ctuca = someone that teaches... = a/the/some teacher(s)

When used in a clause, use **cu** to separate the noun from the predicate.

lo ctuca cu penmi mi = A/the teacher(s) meet me. (location unspecified)

x_1 predicate x_2

Multiple clauses are separated with **.i**.

lo ctuca cu penmi mi

.i mi dunda lo cukta lo ctuca

clause

clause

dunda — x_1 gives x_2 to recipient x_3 .

Note: **la** can also go before foreign names to make nouns.

la .lojban. = someone/something named "lojban" = Lojban (proper noun)

4. Attitudinals:

Attitudinals are words expressing emotion and attitudes on what is said. They have a free grammar, so you can attach them to whatever you want to express your feelings about.

.ui — Happiness

.a'o — Hopeful

.ei — Feeling obliged

.i .ui lo ctuca cu dunda lo cukta mi
= A teacher gives a book to me :) (Happiness applies to whole clause)

.i lo .ui ctuca cu dunda lo cukta mi
= A teacher :) gives a book to me (I'm happy because it's a teacher that gives)

.i lo ctuca cu dunda .ui lo cukta mi
= A teacher gives :) a book to me (I'm happy because it's an act of giving)

Another example:

.i .ei mi cliva

cliva — x_1 leaves x_2 via route x_3 .

= I should leave.

You can append **nai** after an attitudinal to express the opposite feeling.

.i .ui nai lo ctuca cu dunda lo cukta mi
= A teacher gives a book to me :(