Commentary on Loglan 3

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Stephen Rice's Loglan 3 is the best teaching material we have but it is somewhat out of date and Rice had at least one idea about the interpretation of the language with which I strongly disagree (as does the plain sense of language in Loglan 1) on logical grounds. So I am providing commentary.

1 Introduction

p. 10: The eccentric letters **q,x** are gone. The letter **h** has an alternative pronunciation as the final consonant in Scottish **loch**, which is always used in syllable-final position (which is now possible).

p. 11: The irregular vowel **y** can also be pronounced as the vowel in English *look* or as the Russian vowel bI.

Consonants **m,n,l,r** used vocalically are now always doubled.

p. 12: Glottal stop is now permitted between adjacent vowels forming two syllables (the pronunciation Rice describes is still legal).

When you want to force a syllable break (as in "Lois") use a hyphen, not a close comma: **Lo-is**. This can be used for any syllable break: the new parser will read syllable breaks (and check for correctness).

There is a new series of lower case vowel letters **zia, zie, zii, zio, ziu, ziy** which can be suffixed with **-ma** to get upper case vowels. The old ones are still supported.

Little words are now often called **cmapua** in Loglan.

p. 13: The statement that a compound little word must be penultimately stressed is *incorrect* (not out of date, it was always incorrect). Stress on cmapua is completely free, with the remark that one must pause between a finally stressed cmapua and an immediately following predicate word (which he does allude to for one-syllable little words). It is not an unreasonable style directive.

p. 14: The charming **guypli** would now be **guhypli**.

p. 15: The pause after a name *must* be written for the current parser. This is a style point that could be changed.

Since glottal stop is now permitted between vowels forming a disyllable, the pause before a vowel initial word may be brief, but must be definite.

p. 16: The pauses in a serial name are now of the same grade as the pause at the end of the name, and can, but need not be, represented by commas (whitespace is acceptable).

2   Lesson 1

no comments! Lesson 1 is perfect.

3   Lesson 2

p. 26: An imperative is created by omitting the first argument of a sentence and also omitted any tense on the verb. We now view a tensed sentence without a subject as if its subject were **ba** (the observative construction). On p. 29, Rice says not to tense imperatives, for reasons he will announce later.

4   Lesson 3