

# 計画言語ロジバンの意味論と クワインの哲学

発表者： guskant

2013-12-21

DDD @ 立正大学大崎キャンパス

計画言語 planned language

計画言語 planned language

人工言語 artificial language

計画言語 planned language

人工言語 artificial language

simulation?

計画言語 planned language

人工言語 artificial language

simulation?

ars 方法、技術?

計画言語 planned language

constructed  
planned  
invented

# 計画言語 planned language

構築された	constructed
計画された	planned
発明された	invented

計画言語 planned language

## conlang

構築された constructed

計画された planned

発明された invented

**Loglan (1955 - )**

# James Cooke Brown (1921-2000)



In Beijing, April 1994 (Loglan.org)



Brown (1970) :

*The Troika Incident*

ユートピア世界

Loglan?

# Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716)



(The MacTutor History of Mathematics archive)



Brown (1960) :

In the closing decades of the 17th century the philosopher-mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz proposed the development of a "universal symbolism" that would speed the growth of scientific thought in the same dramatic way that the development of mathematics was then advancing the art of scientific computation. As a mathematician,

"Loglan", *Scientific American*.



Brown (1960) :

In the closing decades of the 17th century the philosopher-mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz proposed the development of a "universal symbolism" that would speed the growth

characteristica universalis

普遍的な

記号

"Loglan", *Scientific American.*

Friedrich Adolf Trendelenburg (1802–1872)



Leibnizの仕事を解釈

“Über Leibnizens Entwurf  
einer allgemeinen Charakteristik”  
(1856)

Friedrich Adolf Trendelenburg (1802–1872)



Leibnizの仕事を解釈

“Über Leibnizens Entwurf  
einer allgemeinen Charakteristik”  
(1856)

characteristica universalis

Friedrich Adolf Trendelenburg (1802–1872)



Leibnizの仕事を解釈

“Über Leibnizens Entwurf  
einer allgemeinen Charakteristik”  
(1856)

characteristica universalis

calculus philosophicus 哲学の計算

calculus ratiocinator 推論の計算

spécieuse générale 一般的な綺麗な表現



## Leibniz:

Sed ut redeam ad expressionem cogitationum per characteres, ita sentio nunquam controversias finiri neque sectis silentium imponi posse, nisi a ratiocinationibus complicatis ad calculos simplices, a vocabulis vagae incertaeque significationis ad characteres determinatos revocemur.

Id scilicet efficiendum est, ut omnis paralogismus nihil aliud sit quam error calculi, et ut sophisma, in hoc novae scripturae genere expressum, revera nihil aliud sit quam soloecismus vel barbarismus, ex ipsis grammatices hujus philosophiae legibus facile revincendus.

Quo facto, quando orientur controversiae, non magis disputatione opus erit inter duos philosophos, quam inter duos Computistas. Sufficiet enim calamos in manus sumere sedereque ad abacos, et sibi mutuo (accito si placet amico) dicere: calculemus.

"Vorarbeiten zur allgemeinen Charakteristik",  
*Die philosophischen Schriften (1890)*

Friedrich Adolf Trendelenburg (1802–1872)



Leibnizの仕事を解釈

"Über Leibnizens Entwurf  
einer allgemeinen Charakteristik"  
(1856)

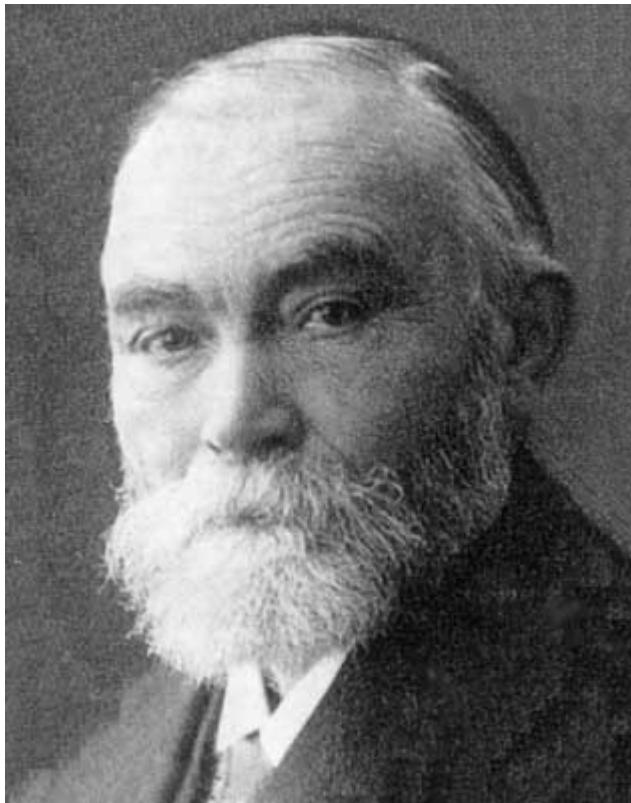
characteristica universalis

"ユートピア的な性質"

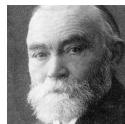
"知識を表現する道具になる"

(論理演算の原始的なものを記号で表す方法)

# Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)



*Begriffsschrift,  
Eine der arithmetischen  
nachgebildete Formelsprache  
des reinen Denkens (1879)*



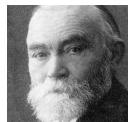
Frege (1879):

Auch Leibniz hat die Vortheile einer angemessenen Bezeichnungsweise erkannt, vielleicht überschätzt. Sein Gedanke einer allgemeinen Charakteristik, eines calculus philosophicus oder ratiocinator\*) war zu riesenhaft, als dass der Versuch ihn zu verwirklichen über die blossen Vorbereitungen hätte hinausgelangen können. Die Begeisterung, welche seinen Urheber bei der Erwägung ergriff, welch' unermessliche Vermehrung der geistigen Kraft der Menschheit aus einer die Sachen selbst treffenden Bezeichnungsweise entspringen würde, liess ihn die Schwierigkeiten zu gering schätzen, die einem

---

\*) Siehe hierüber: Trendelenburg, Historische Beiträge zur Philosophie 3. Band.

*Begriffsschrift.*



Frege (1879):

*M's sind P's*; oder: „es ist möglich, dass ein *M* ein *P* sei“.

So ergibt sich die Tafel der logischen Gegensätze:

	$\frac{a}{P(a)}$	conträr	$\frac{a}{P(a)}$
	$\frac{}{X(a)}$		$\frac{}{X(a)}$
$\forall a(X(a) \Rightarrow P(a))$	$\frac{s}{}$		$\forall a(X(a) \Rightarrow \neg P(a))$
	$\frac{u}{}$		$\frac{u}{}$
	$\frac{b}{}$		$\frac{b}{}$
	$\frac{a}{}$		$\frac{a}{}$
	$\frac{l}{}$		$\frac{l}{}$
	$\frac{t}{}$		$\frac{t}{}$
	$\frac{e}{}$		$\frac{e}{}$
	$\frac{r}{}$		$\frac{r}{}$
$\neg \forall a(X(a) \Rightarrow \neg P(a))$	$\frac{n}{}$	contra dictorisch	$\neg \forall a(X(a) \Rightarrow P(a))$
	$\frac{\neg a}{P(a)}$	conträr	$\frac{\neg a}{P(a)}$
	$\frac{}{X(a)}$		$\frac{}{X(a)}$



## Leibniz:

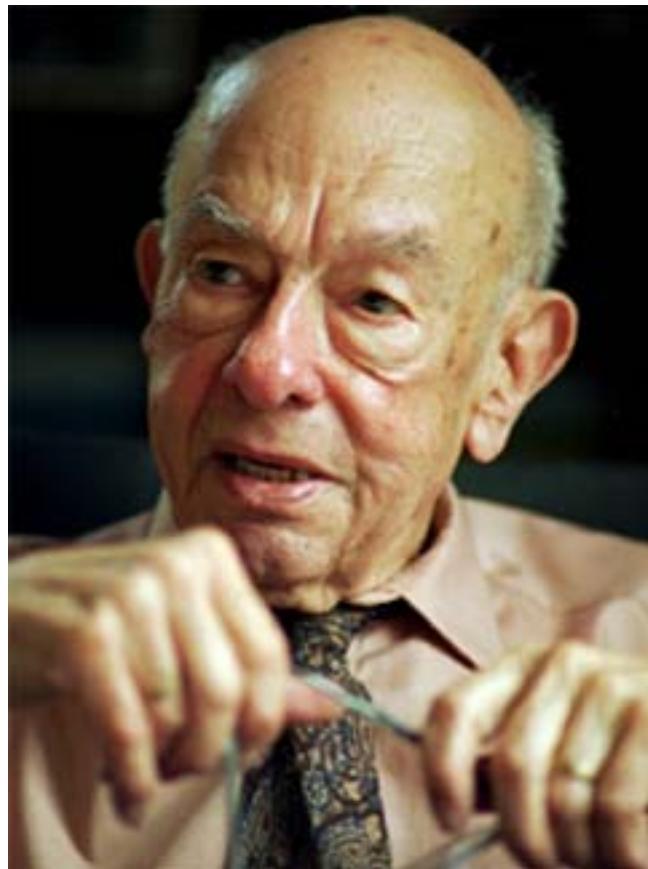
Sed ut redeam ad expressionem cogitationum per characteres, ita sentio nunquam controversias finiri neque sectis silentium imponi posse, nisi a ratiocinationibus complicatis ad calculos simplices, a vocabulis vagae incertaeque significationis ad characteres determinatos revocemur.

Id scilicet efficiendum est, ut omnis paralogismus nihil aliud sit quam error calculi, et ut sophisma, in hoc novae scripturae genere expressum, revera nihil aliud sit quam soloecismus vel barbarismus, ex ipsis grammatices hujus philosophiae legibus facile revincendus.

Quo facto, quando orientur controversiae, non magis disputatione opus erit inter duos philosophos, quam inter duos Computistas. Sufficiet enim calamos in manus sumere sedereque ad abacos, et sibi mutuo (accito si placet amico) dicere: calculemus.

"Vorarbeiten zur allgemeinen Charakteristik",  
*Die philosophischen Schriften (1890)*

# Willard Van Orman Quine (1908-2000)



"Two Dogmas of Empiricism"  
(1951)

(The MacTutor History of Mathematics archive)



Quine (1951) :

I do not know whether the statement ‘Everything green is extended’ is analytic. Now does my indecision over this example really betray an incomplete understanding, an incomplete grasp of the “meanings”, of ‘green’ and ‘extended’? I think not. The trouble is not with ‘green’ or ‘extended’, but with ‘analytic’.

It is often hinted that the difficulty in separating analytic statements from synthetic ones in ordinary language is due to the vagueness of ordinary language and that the distinction is clear when we have a precise artificial language with explicit “semantical rules.” This, however, as I shall now attempt to show, is a confusion.

"Two Dogmas of Empiricism"



## Leibniz:

Sed ut redeam ad expressionem cogitationum per characteres, ita sentio nunquam controversias finiri neque sectis silentium imponi posse, nisi a ratiocinationibus complicatis ad calculos simplices, a vocabulis vagae incertaeque significationis ad characteres determinatos revocemur.

Id scilicet efficiendum est, ut omnis paralogismus nihil aliud sit quam error calculi, et ut sophisma, in hoc novae scripturae genere expressum, revera nihil aliud sit quam soloecismus vel barbarismus, ex ipsis grammatices hujus philosophiae legibus facile revincendus.

Quo facto, quando orientur controversiae, non magis disputatione opus erit inter duos philosophos, quam inter duos Computistas. Sufficiet enim calamos in manus sumere sedereque ad abacos, et sibi mutuo (accito si placet amico) dicere: calculemus.

"Vorarbeiten zur allgemeinen Charakteristik",  
*Die philosophischen Schriften (1890)*



Quine (1951) :

I do not know whether the statement ‘Everything green is extended’ is analytic. Now does my indecision over this example really betray an incomplete understanding, an incomplete grasp of the “meanings”, of ‘green’ and ‘extended’? I think not. The trouble is not with ‘green’ or ‘extended’, but with ‘analytic’.

It is often hinted that the difficulty in separating analytic statements from synthetic ones in ordinary language is due to the vagueness of ordinary language and that the distinction is clear when we have a precise artificial language with explicit “semantical rules.” This, however, as I shall now attempt to show, is a confusion.

"Two Dogmas of Empiricism"



Quine (1953) :

Philip believes that  
Tegucigalpa is in Nicaragua.

"VIII. Reference and modality",  
*From a logical point of view.*



Quine (1953) :

Philip believes that  
Tegucigalpa is in Nicaragua.

Tegucigalpa = capital of Honduras

"VIII. Reference and modality",  
*From a logical point of view.*



Quine (1953) :

Philip believes that  
Tegucigalpa is in Nicaragua.

Tegucigalpa = capital of Honduras

Philip believes that  
capital of Honduras is in Nicaragua.

"VIII. Reference and modality",  
*From a logical point of view.*



Quine (1953) :

Philip believes that  
Tegucigalpa is in Nicaragua.

Tegucigalpa = capital of Honduras

Philip believes that  
capital of Honduras is in Nicaragua.

"referentially opaque" 指示的に不透明

"VIII. Reference and modality",  
*From a logical point of view.*

# Benjamin Lee Whorf (1897-1941)



(Wikipedia)

"the principle of  
linguistic relativity"

# Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835)



(Wikimedia commons)

"the principle of linguistic relativity"

"the principle of linguistic relativity"

language determines thought  
言語が思考を決定づける

"the principle of linguistic relativity"

language determines thought  
言語が思考を決定づける



Ludwig Wittgenstein,  
*Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (1922) :

5.6 The limits of my language  
mean the limits of my world.

"the principle of linguistic relativity"

language determines thought  
言語が思考を決定づける



Ludwig Wittgenstein,  
*Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (1922) :

5.6 The limits of my language  
mean the limits of my world.

language influences thought  
言語が思考に影響する



Brown (1960) :

But Whorf's doctrine, that human thought is largely determined by the formal properties of the pre-existent social forms embedded in the structure of language, is slowly gaining experimental attention. Whorf does not explicitly embrace Leibniz's program of a universal symbolism. Yet implicit in his view of the nature of language is just this possibility. For if language is a human artifact, the power of the human mind need not be restrained by existing languages; the possibility that the inventive "Loglan", *Scientific American*.



Brown (1960) :

its experimental purpose. We cannot be sure that this imitative borrowing from mathematics and logic has maximized Loglan's "ratiocinative power." But we have at least succeeded in achieving a high degree of imitation. It would be surprising if, with such formidable models, Loglan were not superior to any of the natural languages in its ability to facilitate thought, if indeed thought is liable to such facilitation.

"Loglan", *Scientific American*.



Brown (1960) :

「自然言語を使うよりも、Loglanを使う方が、  
思考する能力が上がり、Leibnizの理想に近づくはずだ」

「Loglanを使うことによって、  
実際に思考する能力が上がっていることが（何らかの方法で）  
実証できれば、それはWhorfの言語相対性原理を支持する結果  
と言えるはずだ」

"Loglan", *Scientific American*.

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

文法: yacc

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

文法: yacc

→ peg (Parsing expression grammar)

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

文法: yacc

先読み1回

字句解析: 単語をtokenに置き換え

→ peg (Parsing expression grammar)

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

文法: yacc

先読み1回

字句解析: 単語をtokenに置き換え

→ peg (Parsing expression grammar)

先読み無限回

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

文法: yacc

先読み1回

字句解析: 単語をtokenに置き換え

→ peg (Parsing expression grammar)

先読み無限回

文字 자체をtokenとして扱う

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

文法: yacc

先読み1回

字句解析: 単語をtokenに置き換え

→ peg (Parsing expression grammar)

先読み無限回

文字 자체をtokenとして扱う

字句解析と構文解析を両方ともpegができる

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

重城良国 (2012): cakyrespa

図形を描く亀のゲーム

Haskell で書かれている

入力される lojban 文を peg に従って解析

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

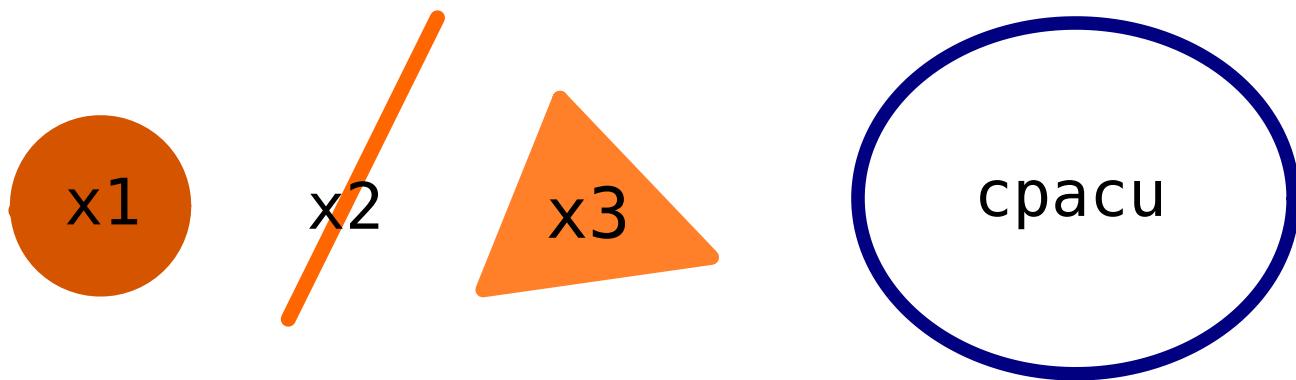
## 今後の可能性

図形を描く命令以外の文に対する反応の仕方も教える。  
(いろいろな反応ができるように)

人工知能にlojbanの各単語の意味を  
単語間の関係として教える。  
(どんな文を作ってくれるか実験)

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

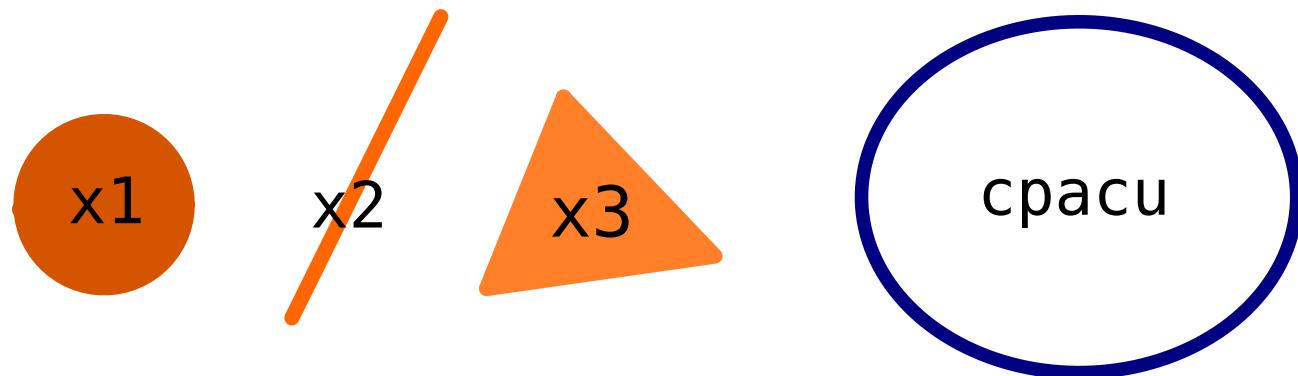
各単語の意味を 単語間の関係として教える。



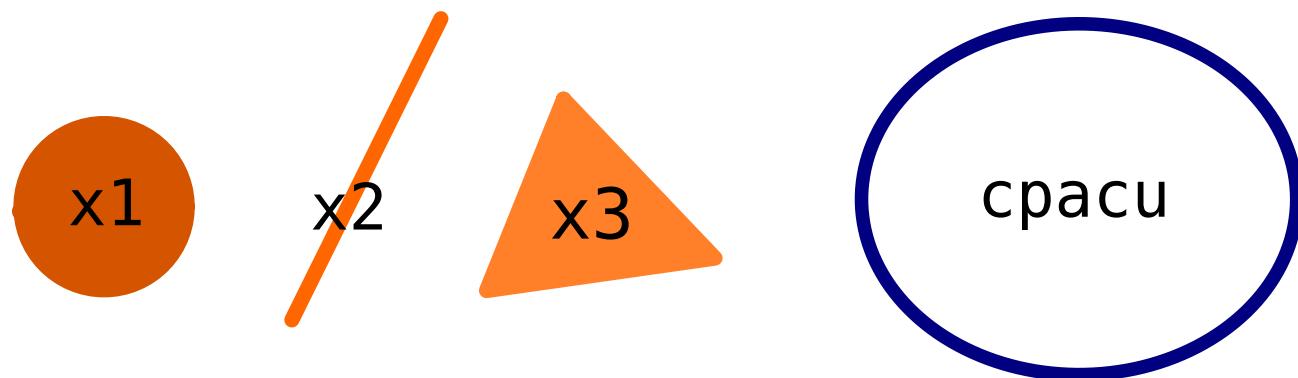
x1は x2 (対象) を x3 (起源) から入手する

x1 co'a ponse x2 noi x3 krasι ke'a

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

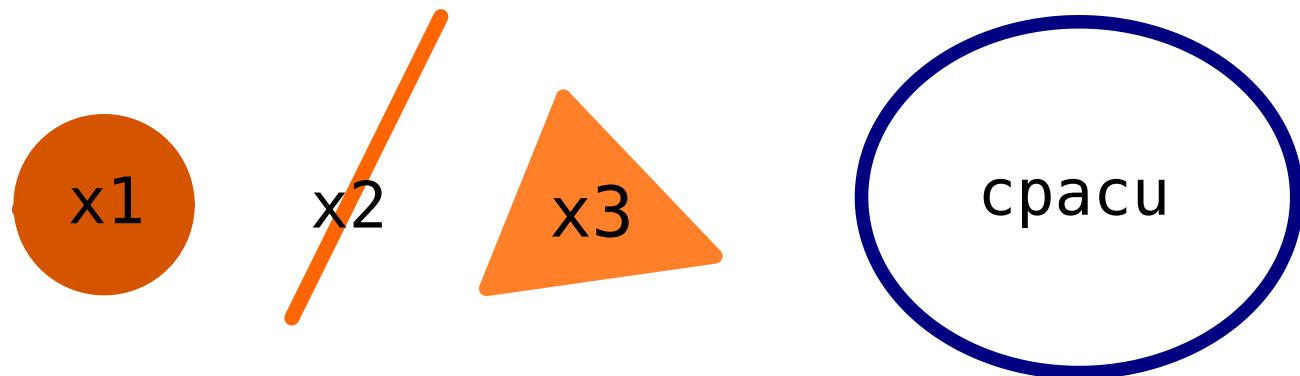


lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



C (x1, x2, x3)

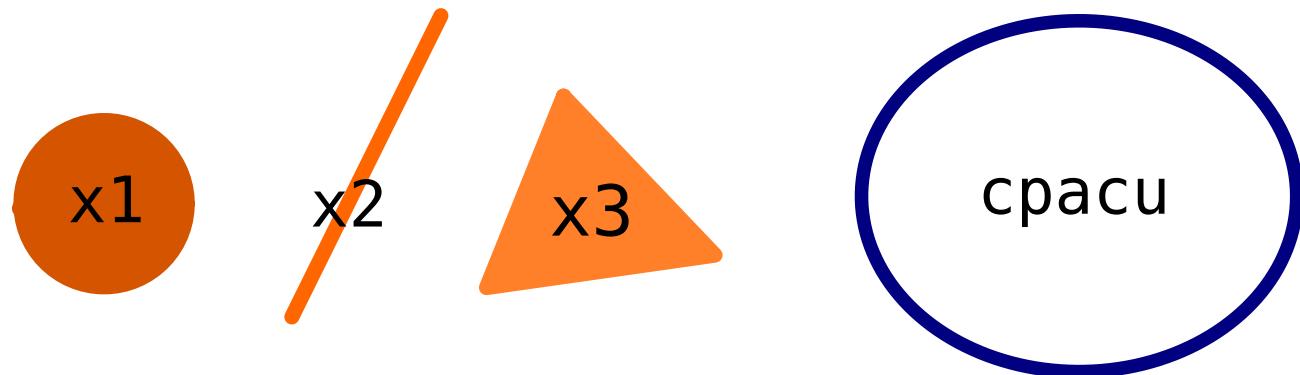
# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



C (x1, x2, x3)

cpacu 入手する！

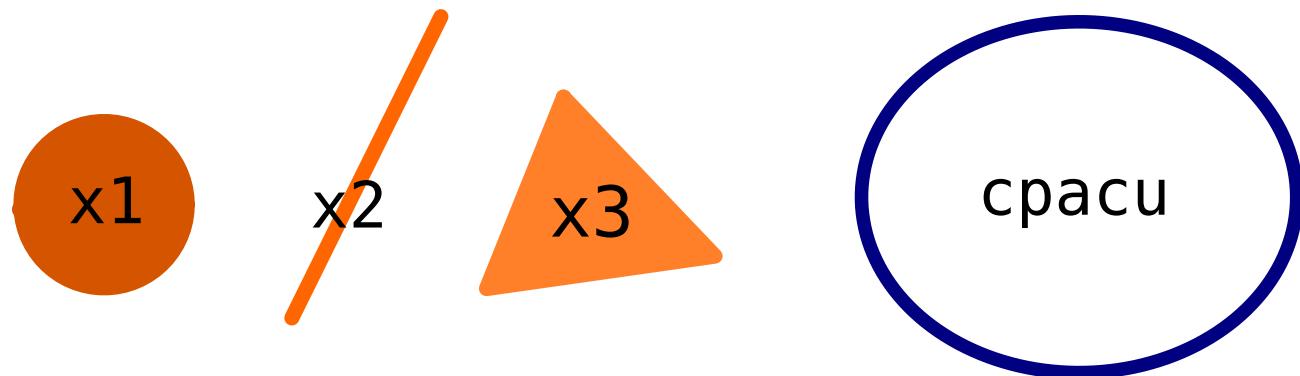
# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



C (x1, x2, x3)

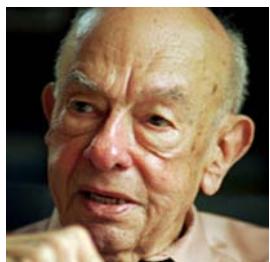
cpacu 入手する! "observative"

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



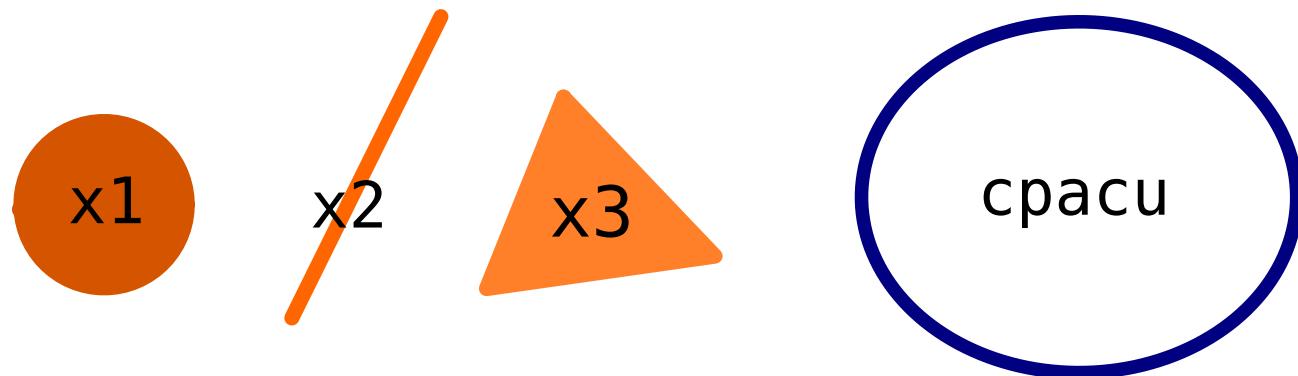
C (x1, x2, x3)

cpacu 入手する ! "observative"

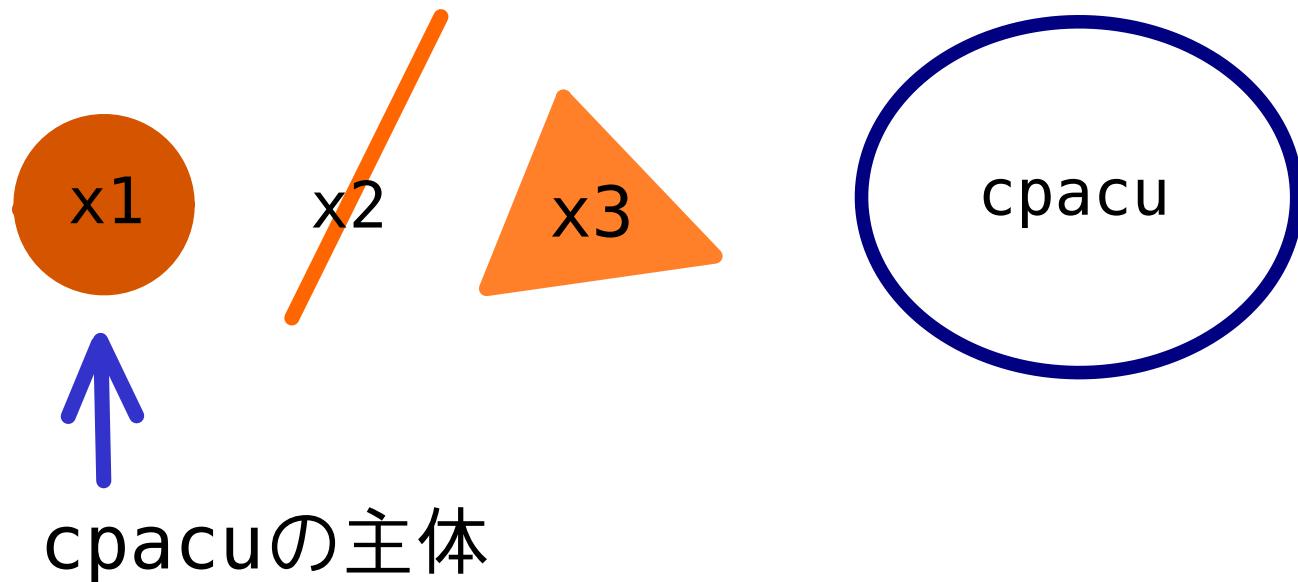


Quine: observation sentence

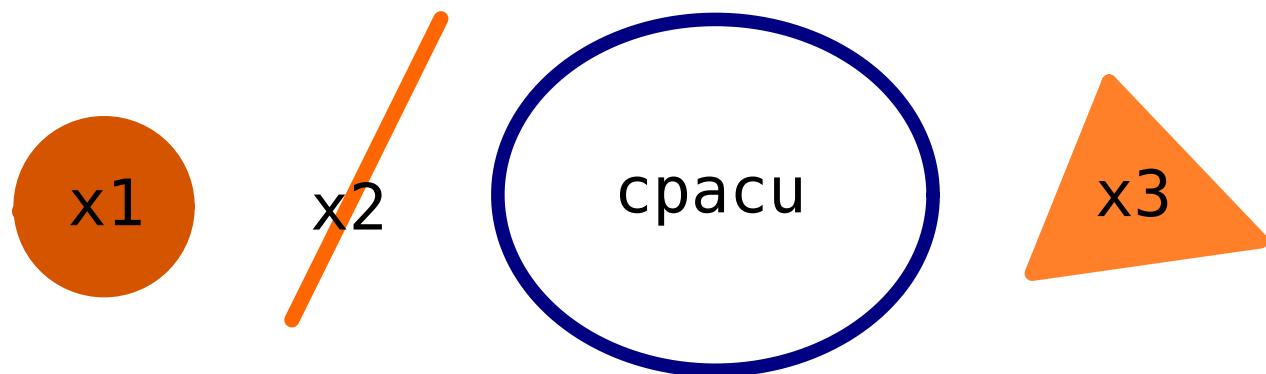
lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



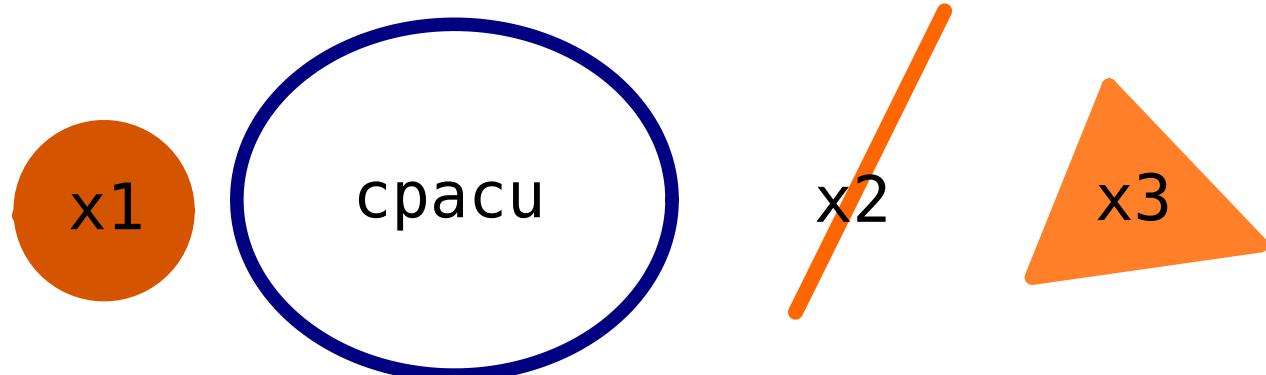
# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



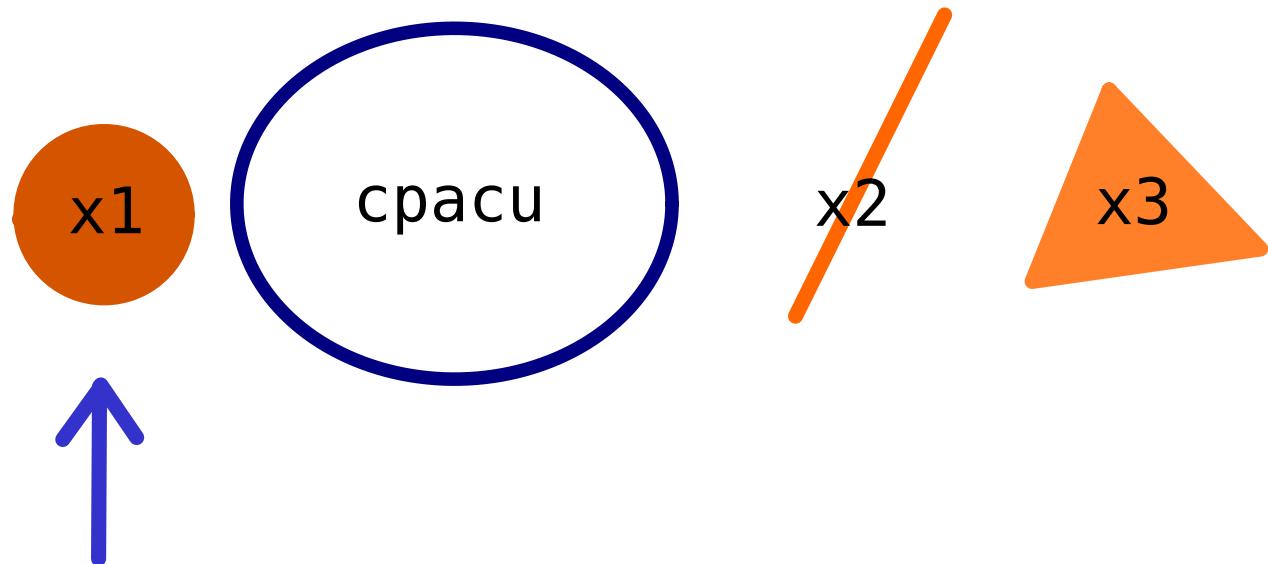
lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



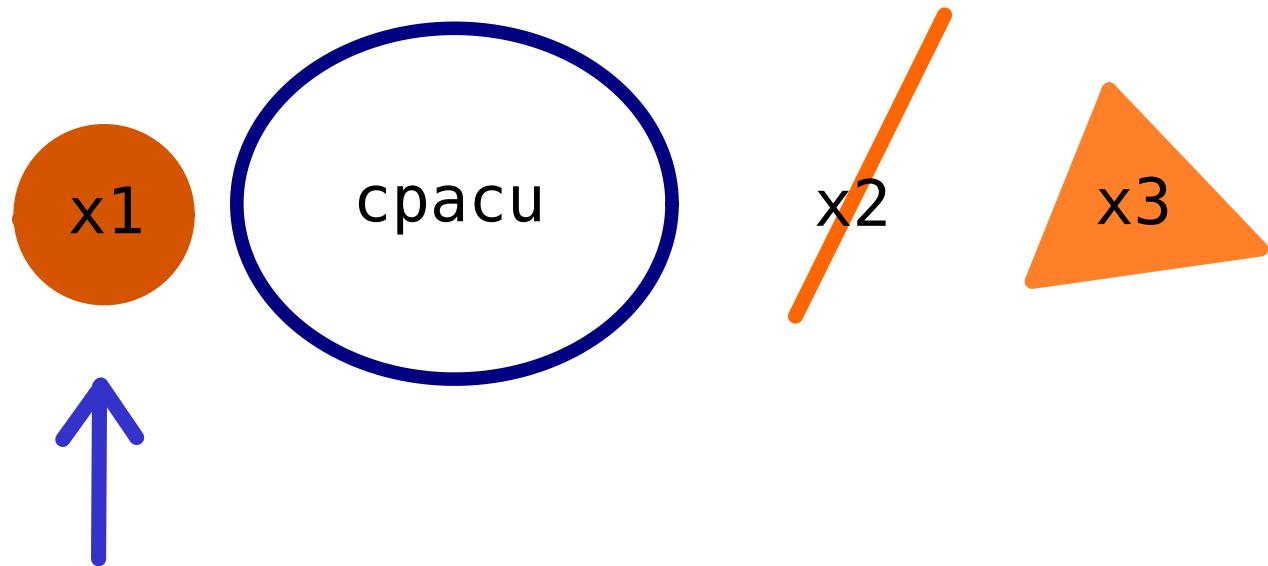
lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

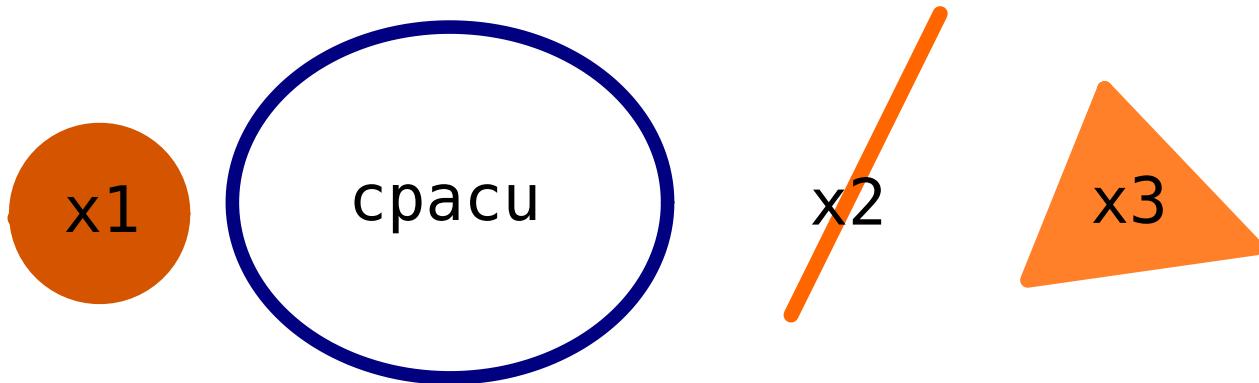


# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



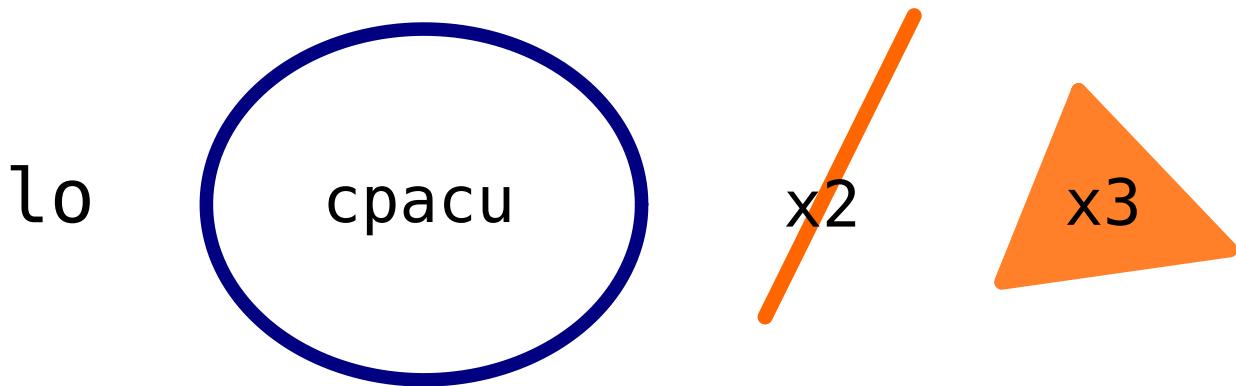
述語の1番めの項を抽出して、  
description 描写 の形の項を作れる

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



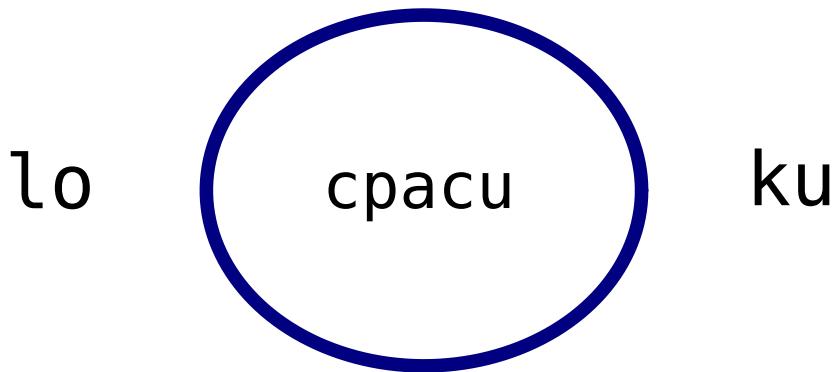
述語の1番めの項を抽出して、  
description 描写 の形の項を作れる

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



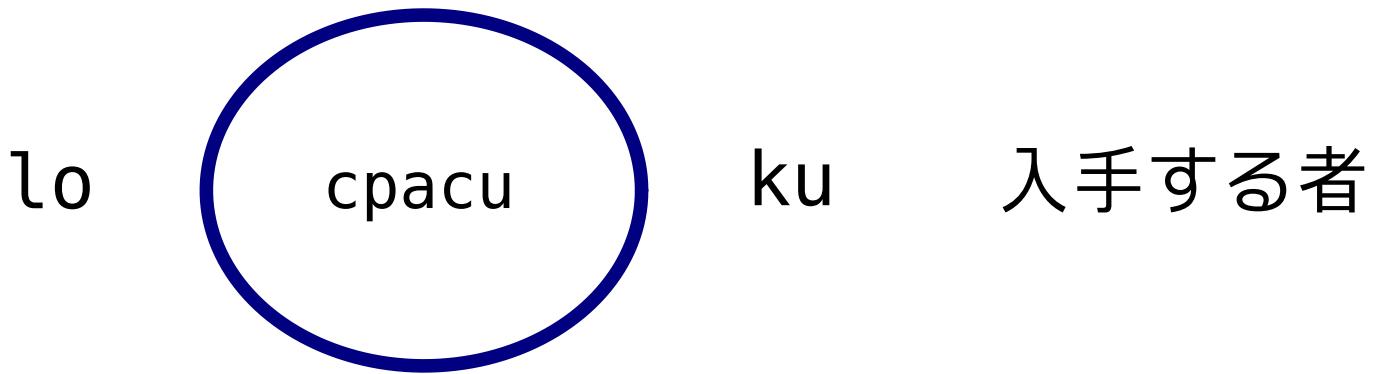
述語の1番めの項を抽出して、  
description 描写 の形の項を作れる

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



述語の1番めの項を抽出して、  
description 描写 の形の項を作れる

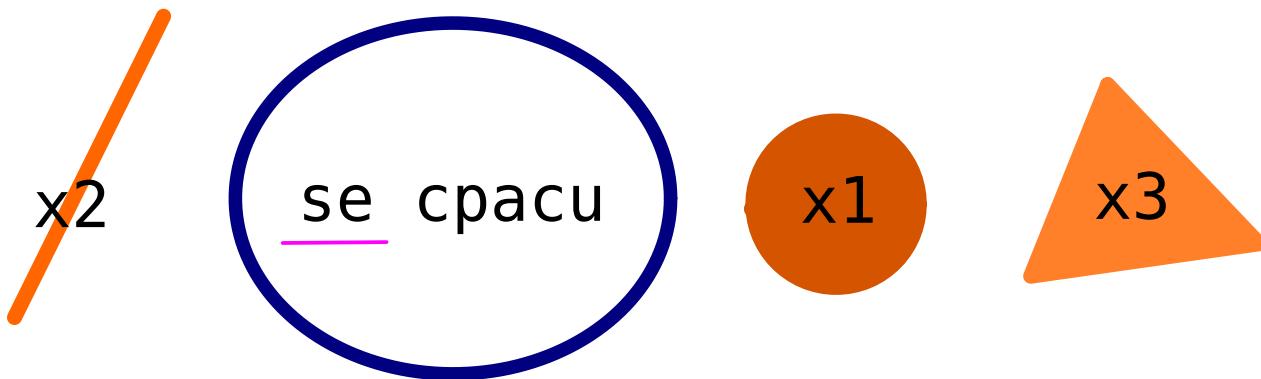
# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



述語の1番めの項を抽出して、  
description 描写 の形の項を作れる

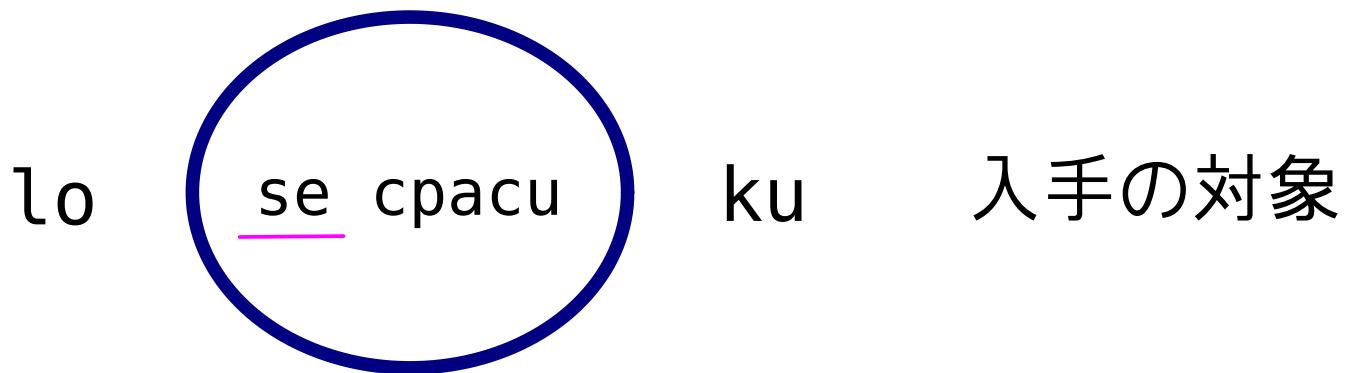
lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

項を入れ替える仕組み



lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

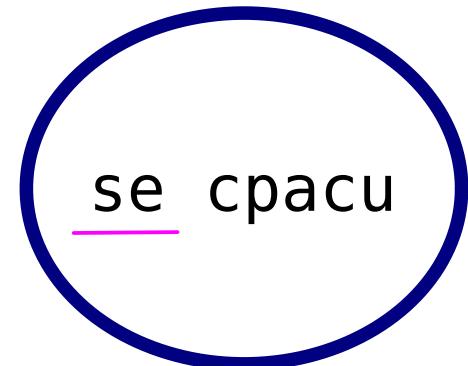
項を入れ替える仕組み



lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

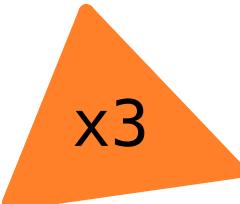
項を入れ替える仕組み

lo

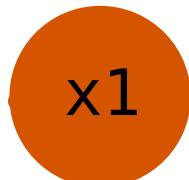
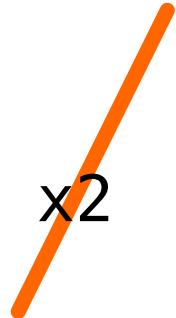
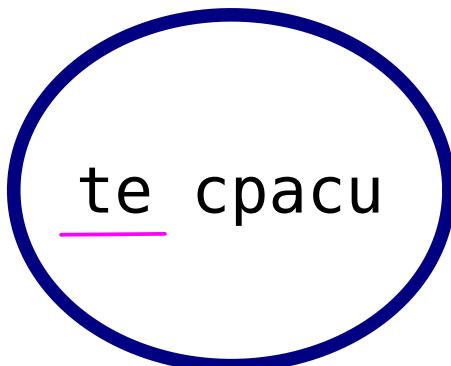


ku

入手の対象

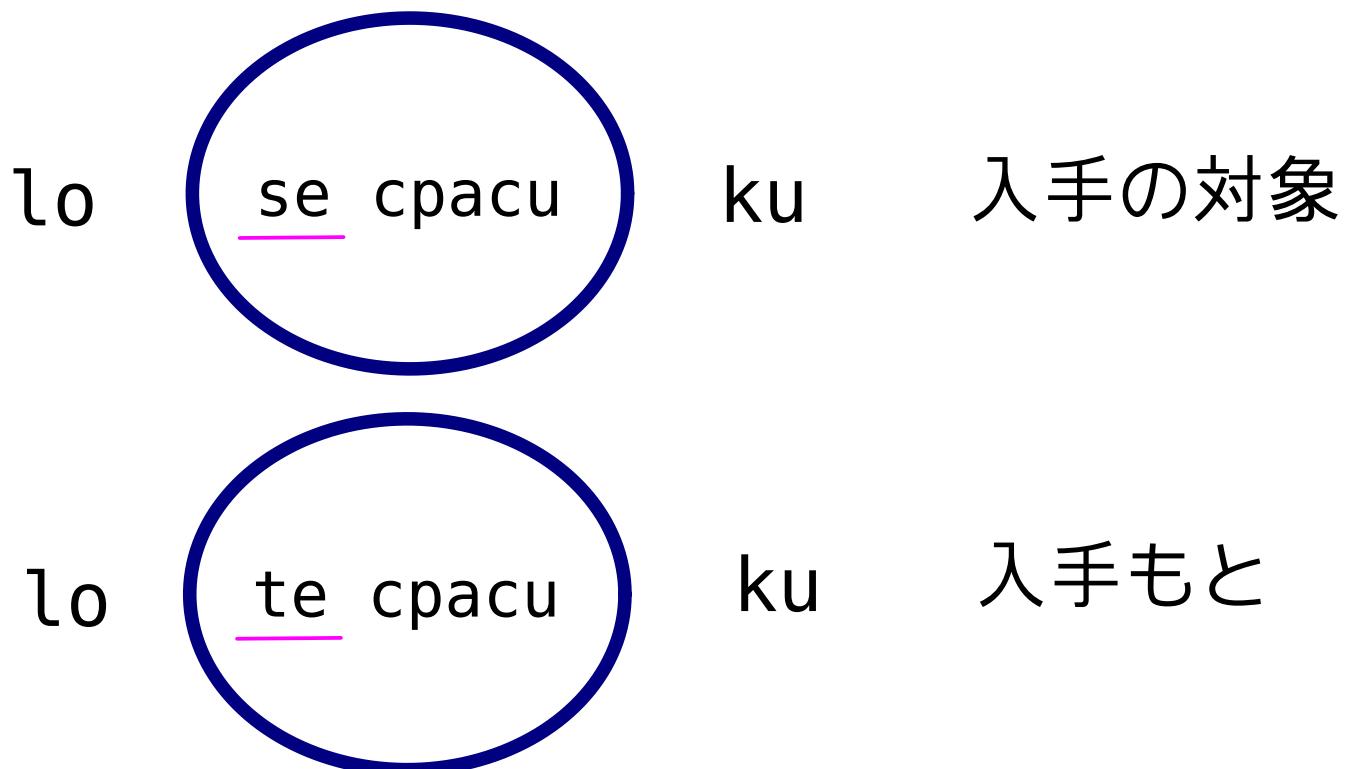


x3



lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

項を入れ替える仕組み



lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

*The Complete Lojban Language (1997):*

lo cpacu ku

$\exists x C(x)$  となるx?



Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)

"On denoting" (1905)

The present King of France is bald.

lo ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

$\exists x?$

lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2004) : lo...kuの新解釈

lo cpacu ku  
= zo'e noi ke'a cpacu  
C(a) あるような自由変項a

# lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2004): lo...kuの新解釈

lo cpacu ku

= zo'e noi ke'a cpacu

C(a) あるような自由変項a

The present King of France is bald.

lo ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

# lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2004) : lo...kuの新解釈

lo cpacu ku

= zo'e noi ke'a cpacu

C(a) あるような自由変項a

The present King of France is bald.

lo ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

= zo'e noi ke'a ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

# lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2004): lo...kuの新解釈

lo cpacu ku

= zo'e noi ke'a cpacu

C(a) あるような自由変項a

The present King of France is bald.

lo ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

= zo'e noi ke'a ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

= zo'e ge ca fasygu'e nolraitru gi krecau

# lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2004): lo...kuの新解釈

lo cpacu ku

= zo'e noi ke'a cpacu

C(a) であるような自由変項a

The present King of France is bald.

lo ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

= zo'e noi ke'a ca fasygu'e nolraitru ku krecau

= zo'e ge ca fasygu'e nolraitru gi krecau

F(a)  $\wedge$  B(a)

# lojban (1987-) 新解釈(2004)

zo'e ge ca fasygu'e nolraitru gi krecau

$F(a) \wedge B(a)$



Quine (1948):

To be is to be the value of a variable.

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987-) 新解釈(2004)

zo'e ge ca fasygu'e nolraitru gi krecau  
 $F(a) \wedge B(a)$

su'o da zo'u  
da ge ca fasygu'e nolraitru gi krecau  
 $\exists x (F(x) \wedge B(x))$



Quine (1948):

To be is to be the value of a variable.

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



Quine (1948):

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus. ペガススと呼ばれるもの（項）



Quine (1948):

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus. ペガススと呼ばれるもの（項）

me la .pegasus. ペガススる（述語）



Quine (1948):

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus. ペガススと呼ばれるもの（項）

me la .pegasus. ペガススる（述語）

su'o da zo'u da me la .pegasus.  
 $\exists x P(x)$



Quine (1948):

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987 - )



Quine (1948) :

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2007) : 新文法

.pegasus . このまま述語として使える



Quine (1948) :

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2007) : 新文法

.pegasus . このまま述語として使える

su'o da zo'u da .pegasus .

$\exists x P(x)$



Quine (1948) :

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987 - )

Jorge Llambías (2007) : 新文法

.pegasus . このまま述語として使える

su'o da zo'u da .pegasus .

$\exists x P(x)$

su'o da zo'u da krecau

$\exists x B(x)$

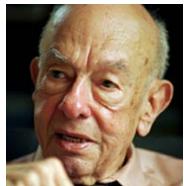


Quine (1948) :

"the thing that pegasizes"

"On what there is"

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997



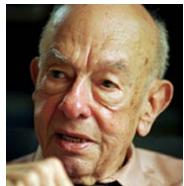
Quine:

use と mention を区別しよう

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus.

ペガススと呼ばれるもの (use)



Quine:

use と mention を区別しよう

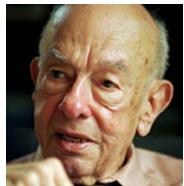
# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus.

ペガススと呼ばれるもの (use)

zo .pegasus.

.pegasus. という記号 (mention)

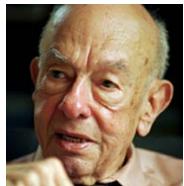


Quine:

use と mention を区別しよう

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus.	ペガススと呼ばれるもの (use)
zo .pegasus.	.pegasus. という記号 (mention)
zo'e krecau	「某は禿だ」という命題 (use)



Quine:

use と mention を区別しよう

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus.	ペガススと呼ばれるもの (use)
zo .pegasus.	.pegasus. という記号 (mention)
zo'e krecau	「某は禿だ」という命題 (use)
lu zo'e krecau li'u	zo'e krecau という記号列 (mention)



Quine:

use と mention を区別しよう

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus.	ペガススと呼ばれるもの (use)
zo .pegasus.	.pegasus. という記号 (mention)
zo'e krecau	「某は禿だ」という命題 (use)
lu zo'e krecau li'u	zo'e krecau という記号列 (mention)
lo du'u zo'e krecau	「某は禿だ」という命題」を指す自由変項



Quine:

use と mention を区別しよう

# lojban (1987-) ver.1: 1997

la .pegasus. ペガススと呼ばれるもの (use)

zo .pegasus. .pegasus. という記号 (mention)

zo'e krecau 「某は禿だ」という命題 (use)

lu zo'e krecau li'u zo'e krecau という記号列 (mention)

lo du'u zo'e krecau 「某は禿だ」という命題」を指す自由変項

lo se du'u zo'e krecau 「某は禿だ」という命題を表す記号列を指す自由変項



Quine:

use と mention を区別しよう

# lojbanと論理

# lojbanと論理

lojban: 文法と意味論

# lojbanと論理

lojban: 文法と意味論

論理: 公理と推論規則

# lojbanと論理

lojban: 文法と意味論

論理: 公理と推論規則

lojbanで多様な論理を表現できる

# lojbanと論理

## Second-order logic 2階の述語論理

述語変数 bu'a, bu'e, bu'i

(bu'aの用例：  
芥川龍之介『藪の中』ロジバン訳)

# lojbanと論理

Third/higher-order logic  
3階／高階の述語論理

# lojbanと論理

Third/higher-order logic  
3階／高階の述語論理

試験的な機能語を2個追加すれば可能

NU類 bu'ai

束縛述語変数を作る機能語

GOhA類 xe'u

NU類を冠頭に置くためのダミー的な機能語

# lojbanと論理

## multi-valued logic 多値論理

NAhE類では本当の多値論理を表せない

prenex（冠頭）に出せる term（名辞）になれるような文法上の性質を持っていない

→ quantification（量化）と組み合わせて公理や推論規則を定義することができない

# lojbanと論理

## multi-valued logic 多値論理

NAhE類では本当の多値論理を表せない

prenex（冠頭）に出せる term（名辞）になれるような文法上の性質を持っていない

→ quantification（量化）と組み合わせて公理や推論規則を定義することができない

試験的な機能語の追加で対応できる

lojbanと論理

modal logic

様相論理

# lojbanと論理

modal logic

様相論理

様相を表す単語 CAhA類

ca'a, ka'e, nu'o, pu'i

# lojbanと論理

modal logic

様相論理

様相を表す単語 CAhA類

ca'a, ka'e, nu'o, pu'i

これに公理と推論規則を当てはめれば表現できる



## Leibniz:

Sed ut redeam ad expressionem cogitationum per characteres, ita sentio nunquam controversias finiri neque sectis silentium imponi posse, nisi a ratiocinationibus complicatis ad calculos simplices, a vocabulis vagae incertaeque significationis ad characteres determinatos revocemur.

Id scilicet efficiendum est, ut omnis paralogismus nihil aliud sit quam error calculi, et ut sophisma, in hoc novae scripturae genere expressum, revera nihil aliud sit quam soloecismus vel barbarismus, ex ipsis grammatices hujus philosophiae legibus facile revincendus.

Quo facto, quando orientur controversiae, non magis disputatione opus erit inter duos philosophos, quam inter duos Computistas. Sufficiet enim calamos in manus sumere sedereque ad abacos, et sibi mutuo (accito si placet amico) dicere: calculemus.

"Vorarbeiten zur allgemeinen Charakteristik",  
*Die philosophischen Schriften (1890)*

まとめ

# まとめ

James Cooke Brown による Loglan の発明は  
Ig Nobel 賞に値する

# まとめ

James Cooke Brown による Loglan の発明は  
Ig Nobel 賞に値する

人工知能に lojban を使わせると  
言語学上のおもしろい実験ができるかもしれない

# まとめ

James Cooke Brown による Loglan の発明は  
Ig Nobel 賞に値する

人工知能に lojban を使わせると  
言語学上のおもしろい実験ができるかもしれない

lojban の意味論は  
Quine の哲学に依るところが大きい

# まとめ

James Cooke Brown による Loglan の発明は  
Ig Nobel 賞に値する

人工知能に lojban を使わせると  
言語学上のおもしろい実験ができるかもしれない

lojban の意味論は  
Quine の哲学に依るところが大きい

lojban は Leibniz の  
characteristica universalis の理想を  
半分だけ実現している（あの半分は無理）  
→ 哲学的な推論をするのに適した言語