# Lojban As An Open Source Project

sorpa'as plat

#### **About Me**

mi'e la sorpa'as

.i mi tadnyclire fi le samske vi la'o gy. Hong Kong Baptist University gy.

.i mi se jibri la'o gy. Innohat gy. po'u lo cnino kagni

## Lojban is a language ...

.i la teris. za klama lo rirxe gi'e reisku fi lo finpe be di'o ry. fu le du'u dakau cu pluta le tcadu .i le finpe cu spuda ty. ko'a goi lu ko cadzu mo'i ne'a le rirxe fi'o seldei li ci .ibabo do viska ru li'u

.i la teris. se gidva ko'a .ijebo mo'u le cimoi donri la teris. viska le tcadu .uicai tergu'i .i cnidu'e .isemu'ibo la teris. jdice le du'u cadzu ca'o le piro nicte

### Lojban is a language ...

- A human language, not a programming language.
- An artificial language, with 50+ years of history.
- A logical language (lo logji bangu), with no nouns, verbs and adjectives, but logical predicates and regular grammar.
- An expressive-emotional language.
- An easy-to-learn language, with only 1400 basic words in vocabulary.



Loglan for Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis (1954 - )

## Loglan during 1955 - 1960

- The shape of predicates, names, and little words, little word vocabulary and some predicate vocabulary were developed.
- Speech stream uniquely segmented into words, word stream uniquely parsed into sentences (from the language of logic).
- Metaphysically neutral (for the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis).
- Grammatically simple, for easy learning (practical).
- Vocabulary derived from major languages for easy learning (practical)
- The technique for deriving predicates was also at least outlined and some predicates derived by hand.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN June, 1960, Volume 202 Number 6, page 53 - 63

#### LOGLAN

This logical language is now being synthesized on modern linguistic principles, largely to examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and an examine the hypothesis that the world view of the mem and the properties are the contract that the world view of the mem and the properties are the contract that the world view of the mem and the properties are the contract that the world view of the contract the contract that the world view of the contract the contract that the world view of the contract the contract the contract that the contract the contract the contract that the world view of the contract the contract the contract that the contract the contrac

#### by James Cooke Brown

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, Leibniz was doubtless aware that mathematical methods are limited to tracing the deductive consequences of quantitatively stated premises. As a philosopher, he was certainly aware that scientific thinking consists of more than deduction alone, He knew that inductive, or generalizing, operations are also involved, and he would have argued that hypothesis

#### The Loglan Institute

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# Washington DC Loglan User Group (1986)

Lojban (1987 - )

# The Lojban Language Group (1987)

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- First Lojban class by Bob LeChevalier.
   (1989)
- The Lojban logo by Guy Garnett. (1991)
- The Lojban anthem by lobab. (1991)
- Ckafybarja Project. (1992)
- Lojban WWW Server. (1994)

# The Complete Lojban Language (1997)

# Poems, novels, pictures, programs and more ...

- jbofi'e, a Lojban parser. (1999)
- mi terpa, a children book. (1999)
- jbovlaste, a Lojban dictionary. (2001)
- Lojban version of game Colossal Cave.
   (2002)
- camxes, a Lojban parser. (2003)
- Lojban wiki. (2003)
- Lojban book: What is Lojban? (2003)
- Lojban Wikipedia (2004)
- la nicte cadzu (2005)

# Poems, novels, pictures, programs and more ...

- xorlo, a new rule in Lojban (2007)
- Lojban Society in a Scotland university (2010)
- Introductory Lojban at Rice University (2011)
- Lojban Hong Kong (2014)
- A large amount of translations, songs, poems, programs and novels by Remo Dentato, la guskant, la .ilmen., la gleki, la selpa'i, la xorxes and more ...

### If you want to learn Lojban ...

- lojban.org
- Lojban Wave Lessons
- Lojban Hong Kong Facebook Group (facebook.com/groups/lojbanhk)
- Mailing list and IRC channel

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