# Commentary on words:

cmavo	Sounds	English	
va'i	VA-hee	in other words rephrasing	
va'inai	VA-hee-nigh	in the same words repeating	
ta'u	TA-hoo	expanding a tanru	
ta'unai	TA-hoo-nigh	making a tanru	

# Knowledge:

cnavo	Sounds	-	"cu'i	-nai
ju'o	ZHOO-hoe	certainly	uncertain	certainly not
la'a	la-ha	probably		improbably

#### Discourse management:

cnavo	Sounds	-	"cu'i	-nai
ta'o	TA-hoe	by the way		returning to point/subject anyway in any case as I was saying
ra'u		chiefly above all primarily	equally	incidentally
mu'a	moo-ha	for example	omitting ex.	end examples
zu'u	ZOO-hoo	on the one hand		on the other hand
ke'u	KEH-hoo	repeating		continuing new content furthermore
da'i		supposing hypothetically		in fact in truth According to the facts

It is true that..

Aidui

silesap Buiddixe

Susceety speaking

Commentary on discourse:

uau-ws •

PU-aar

prejudice bias falsely

псрестоге

Ajsnojuowis.

Surveads AruSno.

Suixeads Alasoo

Alaunoso

The five consecutive discursives are mutually exclusive, and therefore they are not usually considered as scales. The first four are used in consecutive discourse.

- ku'i makes an exception to the previous argument.
- ji'a adds weight to the previous argument.
- si'a adds quantity to the previous argument, enumerating an additional example.
- mi 'u adds a parallel case to the previous argument, and can also be used in tables or the like to show that something is being repeated from the previous column.
- po'o is used when there is no other comparable case, and thus corresponds to some of the uses of "only".

ta'u is a discursive unique to Lojban and its derivatives; it expresses the particularly Lojbanic device of tanru. Since tanru are semantically ambiguous, they are subject to misunderstanding. This ambiguity can be removed by expanding the tanru into some semantically unambiguous structure, often involving relative clauses or the introduction of additional brivla. The discursive ta'u marks the transition from the use of a brief but possibly confusing tanru to its fuller, clearer expansion; the discursive ta'unai marks a transition in the reverse direction.

This family of words is built in the pattern of Lojban? MA words, with a number perceding the cmaxo. "Dei. 'e". It is used grammatically like an evidential (lie, the specific word being referred to), and indicates the detector of after the specific word being referred to), and indicates the detector of the word with the specific properties of the word or phrase that the "Dei "refers to."

Rough Odds	Percentage	Decibans	Pronounced	CHATO
∞:[	%0	00-	nee-hoo-shee-hee-BAY-heh	e, jedi, jon, ju
2:5, 1:2.5	%5.82	p-	de-YA8-dov-ood-een	e, jedovu, ju
1:2	33.3%	ε-	nee-hoo-shee-BAY-heh	e, jedjon, ju
2:3, 1:1.5	%Z'8E	Z-	пее-ћоо-гећ-ВАУ-ћећ	e, jedezn, ju
4:5, 1:1.25	%E'##	Į-	he-YA8-ood-een	e, jeqedn, ji
t:t>	%05>	0>	de-YA8-ood-een	e, jedu'ir
1:1	%05	0	dad-YA8-don	e, şeqou
1:1<	%05<	0<	dad-YA8-ood-dem	e, jedn, su
1:25:1	%2'55	τ	нэн-хүя-чед	e, jedec
3:2, 1.5:1	%E'T9	2	reh-YA8-hen	e, reqea
1:2	%9'99	8	dəd-YA8-sədz	e, jedic
5:2, 2.5:1	%5'T.Z	t	үэч-үүд-үол	e, redox
1:8	%0'94	S	noo-8AY-heh	e, jedna
1:1	%0.08	9	күзү-вүү-үеү	e, jedes
1:5	%8788	4	dad-YA8-das	e, jedez
1:9	%£'98	8	нэн-үмд-ээд	e, jedjq
1:8	%8'88	6	d94-YA8-dos	e, jedos
1:01	%6'06	OI	hed-YA8-don-ded	e, jedousd
1:000'51	%Þ66 <sup>-</sup> 66	45	deh-YA8-den-dov	e, jedezov
Į:00	%00T		ded-YA8-sed-seds	e, jedj, jo
5:5	962	ż	клол-ВАУ-пел	e, jedos

#### Consecutive discourse:

EU-33H7

### Discursives

# Experimental cmavo: bei 'e

# Miscellaneous indicators:

Attitudinal	Sounds	English	
ki'a	KEE-ha	metalinguistic confusion	
na'i	na-hee	metalinguistic negator Huh?	
jo'a	ZHO-ha	metalinguistic affirmer	
li'o	lee-hoe	omitted text (quoted material)	
sa'a	SA-ha	material inserted by editor/narrator	
жu	khoo	true-false question Is it true that?	
pau	pow	question premarker	
paunai	pow-nigh	rhetorical question	
pe'a	PEH-ha	figurative language	
pe'anai	PEH-ha-nigh	literal language	
bi'u	BEE-hoo	new information	
bi'unai	BEE-hoo-nigh	old information	
ge 'e	GEH-heh	non-specific indicator	
kau	cow	indirect question	

- ki 'a is one of the most common of the miscellaneous indicators. It
  expresses metalinguistic confusion; i.e. confusion about what has been said,
  as opposed to confusion not tied to the discourse (which is .uanai). The
  confusion may be about the meaning of a word or of a grammatical
  construct, or about the referent of a word.
- na 'i indicates that there is something wrong with a piece of discourse: either an error, or a false underlying assumption, or something else of the sort. The discourse is invalid or inappropriate due to the marked word or construct.
- jo'a marks something which looks wrong but is in fact correct.
- li'o indicates that words were omitted from a quotation.
- sa 'a indicates in a quotation that the marked word or construct was not
  actually expressed, but is inserted for editorial, narrative, or grammatical
  purposes.

		(	n,op	DOE-hoo	(terminates vocative)
ieui.i	dgin-994-337	unwelcome inhospitality	;eue, ju	dgin-dəd-əəm	non-identification My name isn't
7.73	994-331	you? French: bienvenue At your service	e, ju	цәц-әәш	self-identification I am
		How may I help	ieno'el	dgin-sod-H37	anot fon
iene'i	dgin-dəd-330	notisipappreciation ingratifude mollow	0,03	FEH-hoe	ns ot the end of an e-mail iff not expecting e-moqean s
*.51	кее-иер	grafitude Thank you			end of communication Over and out!
		appreciation	ieno'esi	KEH-hoe-nigh	no repeat needed Okay, I get the point
n,ec	004-H3d	request	o,ex	KEH-POe	Yes uoy bib terlW
*,*	ded-HAT	interruption Excuse me, but		dgin-sod-33V	No way! please repeat
;eue,no	noo-heh-nigh	əsimonq-non	100011	dpin-ood-33/(	will not comply
ī,noe,ni	994-OOHS -494-000	esimonq eseelen	0,74	904-33V	What? Will comply, OK
•,n:	yay-oou	szimonq I	iene'et	dgin-həd-H3HZ	Please repeat "Beg your pardon?"
yeur,n	dgin-sed-OOHS	su\am anongi			tqiəsər lutseəsəusnu
ī, noī, n	əəy-OOHS -əəy-ooyz	esee te	•,•0	чәч-нзнz	successful receipt Roger, Uh-huh I understand
Ţ,n(	ээц-ООНZ	attention Hey!	ieno'um	rlgin-sort-oom	more to follow I'm not done
0,00 700	shoy-SHOW-hoe	Greetings in Passing, Hi-bye	o,ne	əoq-oom	completion of utterance Over, Temporary closer
0,00	904-WOHS	Good-bye, partings See you later	TBUT, BJ	rlgin-sərl-rlən	no blod Just a minute
100	Aous	greetings, Hello			not ready
iol	Аор	mebeM/ni2	Ţ, <b>e</b> z	eey-yes	ready to receive (felephone) "Hello?"
осацие	brononced	(vocative director)	e,eq	494-Н38	request to send "Hello, are you there?"

- xu marks truth questions. In general, xu may be translated "Is it true that ...
   ?" and questions whether the attached clause is true. When xu is attached to a specific word or construct, it directs the focus of the question to that word or construct.
- Question words do not always stand at the beginning of the question. Placing
  pau at the beginning of a sentence helps the listener realize that the
  sentence is a question, like the symbol at the beginning of written Spanish
  questions that looks like an upside-down question mark. The listener is then
  warned to watch for the actual question word. Its scalar opposite, paunai,
  signals that a bridi is not really a question despite its form. This is what we
  call in English a rhetorical question
- pe 'a is the indicator of figurative speech, indicating that the previous word should be taken figuratively rather than literally. The negated form, pe 'anai, indicates that what has been said is to be interpreted literally; natural-language intuition is to be ignored.
- bi 'u and bi 'unai are useful when phrases such as 'a man' or 'the man' are repeated, to indicate whether the 'man' is the same one that was referred to before, or a new one.
- ge'e is used to express an attitude which is not covered by the existing set, or to avoid expressing any attitude. Another use for ge'e is to explicitly avoid expressing one's feeling on a given scale: .iige'e means roughly "I'm not telling whether I'm afraid or not."
- kau marks the word it is attached to as the focus of an indirect question.

w,n¢	e4-OOHZ	l state (elliptical discursive)
w, n.z	r00-ha	i postulate I presume I postulate
Ţ, ed	ьЕН-рее	I opine It is my opinion that
v, vz	64-AZ	9v19sdo l
0,08	904-H3S	l know by internal experienc
n, ex	KA-hoo	I know by cultural means
*. 33	Hed-33T	l hear (hearsay) not necessarily literally "hea
yeue, ne	dgin-64-002	l particularize
w,ne	64-002	l generalize I induce
iana'ad	dgin-ed-A8	l remember
i,uoe,eq	ээч-оону-еч-ед	l experience
w,wq	64-A8	l expect l anticipate
0,00	dad-AH2	l define I now pronounce
0,40	эоч-АНХ	l conclude thus therefore I reason I deduce
<b>Evidential</b>	spunos	dzilgn3

Evidentials: Vocatives