Terry the Tiger Visits the Big City

Terry the Tiger lived with his friends Elly the Elephant and Zoe the Zebra in the jungle.

Terry always wanted to visit the big city, where the planes flew overhead to.

So one day, Terry started to walk to the big city.

Soon, Terry came to a river, and asked a fish in it the way to the city.

The fish told Terry he should walk along the river for three days, and then he would see it.

Terry followed its advice. At the end of the third day, Terry saw the city. Hooray! lights.

So, excited, Terry decided to continue walking the whole night long.

Early in the morning, Terry arrived at the marketplace which was at the edge of the city.

There was a boy there. "Aiee! A tiger!" said the boy.

Aiee! A boy! said the Terry (for the boy had never seen a tiger before, and Terry had never seen a boy before).
The boy, who was Mooli, could tell that Terry was friendly, so he asked Terry if he would like to be shown the city.

Oh, yes! But what I really want right now is some sleep. I'm very tired, said Terry.

Okay, we can go to my house, said Mooli.

So the two of them walked to Mooli's house.

When they got to his house, Mooli asked his mother "Is it okay if I bring a tiger home?"

Sure, Mooli, said his mother, because she thought he was just pretending.

So he brought Terry to his room, and Terry went to sleep on the floor, while Mooli went outside to play.

A while later, his mother called, "Mooli, time for dinner... Mooli?"

She went to Mooli's room and saw Terry, who was sleeping. She cried out, "Aaaaah! A tiger has eaten my son!

Police, help! Help! Police!

Tiger! Tiger! Help!" and ran out.

The noise woke Terry, who leaped through the window, and ran back to his home in the jungle, promising never again to leave it.

The End.
Terry the Tiger Visits the Big City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation/comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>That named.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teris.</td>
<td>Terry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po'u</td>
<td>Restrictive identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo</td>
<td>The really is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tirxu</td>
<td>Tiger. x1 is a tiger/leopard/jaguar/[tigress] of species/breed x2 with coat markings x3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cu</td>
<td>Selbri separator. Used here to avoid mixing tirxu and vitke in a single meaning (tanru).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vitke</td>
<td>Guest. x1 is a guest/visitor of x2 at place/event x3; x1 visits x2/x3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z'i'o</td>
<td>Nonexistent it. x2 of vitke is void.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le</td>
<td>The described.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barda</td>
<td>Big. x1 is big/large in property/dimension(s) x2 (ka) as compared with standard/norm x3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcadu</td>
<td>City. x1 is a town/city of metropolitan area x2, in political unit x3, serving hinterland/region x4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.i</td>
<td>Sentence link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.la'edi'u</td>
<td>last utterance it. la'e = the referent of + di'u = the last utterance. pro-sumti: the referent of the last utterance; the state described: &quot;IT was fun&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>2nd conversion. Swaps the first and second places of a bridi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finti</td>
<td>Invent. x1 invents/creates/composes/authors x2 for function/purpose x3 from existing elements/ideas x4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>je</td>
<td>Tanru and.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fanva</td>
<td>Translate. x1 translates text/utterance x2 to language x3 from language x4 with translation result x5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maikl.</td>
<td>Michael.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turnianskis.</td>
<td>Turniansky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni'o</td>
<td>New topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge'u</td>
<td>End relative phrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.e</td>
<td>Sumti and.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lei</td>
<td>The mass described.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendo</td>
<td>Friend. x1 is/acts as a friend of/to x2 (experiencer); x2 befriends x1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no'u</td>
<td>Incidental identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.elis.</td>
<td>Elly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xanto</td>
<td>Elephant. x1 is an elephant of species/breed x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joi</td>
<td>In a mass with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zo,is.</td>
<td>Zoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xirmrixipotigre</td>
<td>Zebra. 3rd stage fu'ivla (a word loaned from another language), based on the latin name Hippotigris. The word 'tirxyxi'a has been suggested for zebra (tirx =&gt; tirxu = tiger + y + xi'a =&gt; xirma=horse).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xabju</td>
<td>Dwell. x1 dwells/lives/resides/abides at/inhabits is a resident of location/habitat/nest/home/abode x2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cicricfoi</td>
<td>Jungle: cic =&gt; cilce = wild + ric =&gt; tricu = tree + foi =&gt; foldi = field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta'e</td>
<td>Habitually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>djica</td>
<td>Desire. x1 desires/wants/wishes x2 (event/state) for purpose x3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu</td>
<td>Event abstract. x1 is state/process/achievement/activity of [bridi].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le nu vitke</td>
<td>The event of visiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noi</td>
<td>Incidental clause. Non-restrictive relative clause; attaches subordinate bridi with incidental information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinji</td>
<td>Airplane. x1 is an airplane/aircraft [flying vehicle] for carrying passengers/cargo x2, propelled by x3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga'u</td>
<td>Above. Location tense relation/direction; upwards/up from ... galtu modal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voikla</td>
<td>To fly to. voi =&gt; vofl = fly/flight + kla = klama = go/come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke'a</td>
<td>&quot;The city&quot;. Relativized it. pro-sumti: relativized sumti (object of relative clause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.se + mu'i + bo</td>
<td>So.&quot;The action motivated by the preceding sentence is what follows:&quot; .i = new sentence + mu'i = &quot;because of reason&quot;, from mukti =motive. &quot;semu'i&quot; = &quot;the action motivated by something&quot; + &quot;bo&quot; = short scope link, linking to what comes next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca</td>
<td>During.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa</td>
<td>One.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donri</td>
<td>Daytime. x1 is the daytime of day x2 at location x3; (adjective:) x1 is diurnal (vs. nocturnal).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Michael Turniansky
Terry the Tiger Visits the Big City

co’a Initiative.
dzukla To walk to. dzu => cadzu = walk + kla => klama = go/come.
za Medium time. For a while.
klama Come. x1 comes/goes to destination x2 from origin x3 via route x4 using means/vehicle x5.
rirxe River. x1 is a river of land mass x2, draining watershed x3 into x4/terminating at x4.
gi’e Bridi and.
reisku To ask a question. rei => preti = question + sku => cusku = say. x1 asks question x2 to x3 via expressive medium x4, about subject x5.
fi 3rd sumti place.
finpe Fish. x1 is a fish of species x2 [metaphorical extension to sharks, non-fish aquatic vertebrates].
be Link sumti. By default, be fills in the x2 place of the sumti: le mensi be mi = my sister.
di’o At the locus of. diklo modal.
ry. The river. ry. points to the previous word starting by “r”; i.e. rirxe.
fu 5th sumti place.
du’u Bridi abstract. The proposition. The notion that ___ is true. That.
dakau A question about something that exists. da = There exists something 1 + kau = discursive that marks the word serving as focus of indirect question (e.g. "I know WHO went to the store.").
pluta Route. x1 is a route/path/way/course/track to x2 from x3 via/defined by points including x4 (set).
spuda Reply. x1 answers/replies to/responds to person/object/event/situation/stimulus x2 with response x3.
ty. teris. ty. points to the previous word starting by "t"; i.e. teris.
ko’a It-1. He/she/it/they #1 (as specified by goi). Points to the answer "ko cadzu mo’i ne’a le rirxe fi’o seldei li ci .ibabo do viska ru".
go Pro-sumti assign. Used here to assign who will ko’a refer to (i.e. the previous answer).
lu Quote. Start quote
ko Imperative.
cadzu Walk. x1 walks/strides/paces on surface x2 using limbs x3
mo’i Space motion. Mark motions in space-time
ne’a Next to. Location tense relation/direction; approximating/next to ...
fi’o Selbri to modal. Convert selbri to nonce modal/sumti tag. Sometimes the place structures engineered into Lojban are inadequate to meet the needs of actual speech. Consider the gismu “viska”, whose place structure is: x1 sees x2 under conditions x3 Seeing is a threefold relationship, involving an agent (le viska), an object of sight (le se viska), and an environment that makes seeing possible (le te viska). Seeing is done with one or more eyes, of course; in general, the eyes belong to the entity in the x1 place. Suppose, however, that you are blind in one eye and are talking to someone who doesn’t know that. You might want to say, "I see you with the left eye.” There is no place in the place structure of “viska” such as “with eye x4” or the like. Lojban allows you to solve the problem by adding a new place, changing the relationship: mi viska do fi’o kanla [fe’u] le zunle = I see you [modal] eye: the left-thing = I see you with the left eye.
seldei Number of full days. x1 = djedi2 (number of full days), x2 = djedi1 (full day), x3 = djedi3 (full day standard).
li The number.
ci Three.
.ibabo Afterward. Then... ba = after (future tense) + bo = short scope joiner. bo is used to connect to the previous sentence.
do You.
viska See. x1 sees/views/perceives visually x2 under conditions x3.
ru Earlier sumti. Pro-sumti: a remote past sumti, before all other in-use backcounting sumti.
li’u End quote.
gidva Guide. x1 (person/object/event) guides/conducts/pilots/leads x2 (active participants) in/at x3 (event).
.jiebo And then... .je = logical connective: sentence afterthought and + bo = short scope joiner. bo is used to connect to the previous sentence.
mo’u Completable.
cimoi The third. ci = three + moi = convert number to ordinal selbri.
Extreme happiness. \( ui = \text{happiness} + \text{cai} = \text{intense.} \)

Light source. \( x1 = \text{gusni3 (light source)}; x2 = \text{gusni2 (lit)}; x3 = \text{gusni1 (light)} \).

Excitement. \( \text{cni} = \text{cinmo} = \text{emotion} + \text{du'e} \Rightarrow \text{duke} = \text{excess.} \)

Decide. \( x1 (\text{person}) \text{decides/makes decision} x2 (\text{du'u}) \text{about matter} x3 (\text{event/state}). \)

Indicate an ongoing action.

All of. \( \text{pi} = \text{decimal point} + \text{ro} = \text{all.} \) "A fraction that includes all of"

Night. \( x1 \text{is a nighttime of day} x2 \text{at location} x3; (\text{adjective:}) x1 \text{is at night/nocturnal.} \)

Morning. \( x1 \text{is a morning} [\text{dawn until after typical start-of-work for locale}] \text{of day} x2 \text{at location} x3. \)

To arrive. \( \text{kla} \Rightarrow \text{klama} = \text{go/come} + \text{mu'o} \Rightarrow \text{mulno} = \text{complete.} \)

Market. \( x1 \text{is a market/store/exchange/shop(s) selling/trading (for) x2, operated by/with participants} x3. \)

Boy. \( x1 \text{is a boy/lad} [\text{young male person}] \text{of age} x2 \text{immature by standard} x3. \)

Express. \( x1 (\text{agent}) \text{expresses/says} x2 (\text{sedu'u/text/lu'e concept}) \text{for audience} x3 \text{via expressive medium} x4. \)

Start parenthesis.

End sumti.

And respectively. \( \text{Non-logical connective: respectively; unmixed ordered distributed association. It relates pairs of sumti cross-wise.} \)

If I were to say \( \text{la suzyn. .e la djiotis. tavla la jan. .e la ranjit.} \) that means that both Susan and Jyoti talk to both Zhang and Ranjeet. If I want to say that Susan only talked to Zhang, and Jyoti only to Ranjeet (i.e. "Susan and Jyoti talked to Zhang and Ranjeet, respectively"), a logical connective is not useful. Instead, I would use \( \text{fa'u} \) to connect both pairs of sumti: \( \text{la suzyn. fa'u la djiotis. tavla la jan. fa'u la ranjit.} \)

Before.

Never. \( \text{no} = \text{zero} + \text{roi} = \text{Converts number to an objectively quantified tense interval modifier; defaults to time tense.} \)

Observe. \( x1 \text{observes/[notices]/watches/beholds x2 using senses/means x3 under conditions} x4. \)

End parenthesis.

Mooli.

Sense. \( x1 [\text{observer}] \text{senses/detects/notices stimulus property} x2 (\text{ka}) \text{by means} x3 \text{under conditions} x4. \)

Property abstract. \( x1 (\text{quoted text}) \text{is a question/query about subject} x2 \text{by questioner} x3 \text{to audience} x4 \)

Show. \( x1 (\text{agent}) \text{shows/exhibits/displays/[reveals]/demonstrates} x2 (\text{property}) \text{to audience} x3. \)

The bridí implied by. \( \text{tu'a} \text{can be translated as "some abstraction associated with...", or more colloquially, "some stuff about...".} \) \( \text{tu'a} \text{is easily the most popular way of dealing with abstractions you wish weren't there in Lojban; Lojban sentences using it come out fairly similar to the natural language sentences without abstractions that we’re used to seeing. So the usual Lojban for “Jyoti is interesting” is} \) \( \text{tu’a la djiotis. cinri} \)

My. \( \text{la mulis. my. points to a previous word starting with m, i.e. mulis.} \)

Absolutely agree. \( .ie = \text{agreement} + \text{sai} = \text{strong emotion.} \)

However.

Me.

Emphasize next.

Sleep. \( x1 \text{is asleep (adjective); x1 sleeps/is sleeping} \)

Much. \( x1 \text{is much/extreme in property} x2 (\text{ka}), \text{towards} x3 \text{extreme/direction; x1 is, in x2, very} x3 \)

Tired. \( x1 \text{is tired/fatigued by effort/situation} x2 (\text{event}); x1 \text{needs/wants rest} \)

Roger. \( \text{Acknowledge offer and thanks.} \)

Me and you.

Free. \( x1 \text{is free/at liberty to do/be} x2 (\text{event/state}) \text{under conditions} x3 \)

Nest. \( x1 \text{is a nest/house/lair/den/[home] of/for} x2 \)

Hence. \( .i = \text{new sentence} + \text{ki'u} = "because of reason", \text{from krinu =reason.} \) \( .sek'i'u = "reason therefore" \text{+} \text{"bo"} \text{=} \)

Hence. \( .i = \text{new sentence} + \text{ki'u} = "because of reason", \text{from krinu =reason.} \) \( .sek'i'u = "reason therefore" \text{+} \text{"bo"} \text{=} \)

short scope link, linking to what comes next.

Is a pair.
With destination. se= second conversion + ka'a => klama = come/go.
ra
It. The most recent sumti.
mamta
Mother. x1 is a mother of x2; x1 bears/mothers/acts maternally toward x2; [not necessarily biological]
fe
2nd sumti place.
e'o
Request.
xu
True-false question.
klagau
To make one go. Bring: kla => klama (go/come) + gau => gasnu = agentive cause of event.
go'i
Last bridi.
doi
Vocative marker.
.iki'ubo (.i + ki'u + bo)
Because of reason. .i = new sentence + ki'u ="because of reason", from krinu =reason + "bo" = short scope link, linking to what comes next.
ri
The last sumti. Refers to the last mentioned sumti.
jinvi
Opine. x1 thinks/opines x2 [opinion] (du'u) is true about subject/issue x3 on grounds x4
selxarkei
Pretend. sel => second conversion + xar => xanri = imaginary + kei => kelci = play.
kumfa
Room. x1 is a room of/in structure x2 surrounded by partitions/walls/ceiling/floor x3 (mass/jo'u).
loldi
Floor. x1 is a floor/bottom/ground of x2.
bartu
Out. x1 is on the outside of x2; x1 is exterior to x2.
mu'i
Because of motive. mukti modal, 1st place because of motive ...
kelci
Play. x1 [agent] plays with plaything/toy x2.
krixa
Cry out. x1 cries out/yells/howls sound x2; x1 is a crier.
pu'o
Anticipative. interval event contour: in anticipation of ...; until ...
vacsai
Dinner. vac => vanci = evening + sai => sanmi = meal.
uanai/.uanai
Confusion. Attitudinal: .ua = discovery => .uanai = confusion.
citka
Eat. x1 eats/ingests/consumes (transitive verb) x2.
bersa
Son. x1 is a son of mother/father/parents x2 [not necessarily biological].
pulji
Police. x1 is a police officer/[enforcer/vigilante] enforcing law(s)/rule(s)/order x2.
sidju
Help. x1 helps/assists/aids object/person x2 do/achieve/maintain event/activity x3.
to'o
Away from point. location tense relation/direction; departing from/directly away from ...
bajra
Run. x1 runs on surface x2 using limbs x3 with gait x4.
savru
Noise. x1 is a noise/din/clamor [sensory input without useful information] to x2 via sensory channel x3.
cikygau
To awaken (tr). cik => cikna = awake + gau => gasnu = do.
pi'egre
Leap through: pi'e => plipe = leap + gre => pagre = pass through.
canko
Window. x1 is a window/portal/opening [portal] in wall/building/structure x2.
ka'a
With destination. First place klama modal. ka'a", has five usable forms corresponding to the five places of "klama": ka'a, seka'a, teka'a, veka'a, xeka'a, meaning respectively "with-goer", "with-destination", "with-origin", "with-route" and "with-means-of-transport".
le ty. = le ty. ty. points to a previous word starting by "t"; i.e. teris.
nupre
Promise. x1 (agent) promises/commits/assures/threatens x2 (event/state) to x3 [beneficiary/victim].
za'ī
State abstract. An event considered as something that is either happening or not happening, with sharp boundaries, is called a "state". The abstractor "za'ī" means "state-of". E.g. the "state of running" begins when the runner starts and ends when the runner stops.
ba
After.
cliva
Leave. x1 leaves/goes away/departs/parts/separates from x2 via route x3
fa'o
End of text. The end.
ti
This.
tertcidu
Document: ter=> third conversion (points to the x3 of tcidu) + tcidu = x1 [agent] reads x2 [text] from surface/document/reading material x3.
fi'e
Created by. finti modal, 1st place (creator) created by ...