

# Toki Pona

The Simplest Language in the World  
Grammar and Vocabulary Lessons



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### Grammar and Vocabulary Lessons

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These lessons (first edition 2004) are based on the lessons  
of jan Pije (2003) and the official Toki Pona book  
(first English edition 2014) of Sonja Lang [10]

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<https://github.com/Kamik423/Toki-Pona-Lessons>

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# Chapter 1

## Lessons

### 1.1 Introduction

Sonja Lang created the language Toki Pona in the year 2001. Her aim was minimalism. Toki Pona consists of only about 120 words, which are not altered. In accordance with the position in the sentence, the words can vary their significance. To describe more detail you have to combine words.

It is not the goal of Toki Pona to describe complex issues. Dissertations and scientific papers will never be written in Toki Pona. Lawyers, bureaucrats, theologians and politicians are warned of the side-effect of this language.

It is not the aim of Toki Pona to solve the communication problems in the world. But you can learn this language in a month. Toki Pona is easy in an intelligent way and yoga for the brain. People who hate nested subordinate clauses and commas will certainly have fun with Toki Pona.

Maybe only one natural language can be compared to Toki Pona. It is the language of the Pirahã [17]. For example this language has no recursion.

Toki Pona has evolved since 2001. Therefore these lessons are based on the tutorials from B. J. Knight (jan Pije) [5] (2003) and the official Toki Pona book [10] by Sonja Lang (2014). But I tried not to take over mistakes and inaccuracies. In my lessons, great importance is attached to the presentation of grammatical rules. This avoids misunderstandings due to incorrect grammar.

So have fun with the lessons and learning of Toki Pona. Memrise helps for learning vocabulary [14]. Links related to Toki Pona can be found on the website [20]. A dictionary can be found here [20].

You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* [21] for spelling, grammar check and ambiguity check of Toki Pona sentences

toki pona li ' pona, tawa sina.

## 1.2 Alphabet, Punctuation Marks

There are **fourteen letters** in the Toki Pona alphabet.

### Consonants

Except for *j*, all the consonants are pronounced like in English. *j* is always pronounced just like the letter *y*.

letter	pronounced as in
k	kill
l	let
m	met
n	net
p	pit
s	sink
t	too
w	wet
j	yet

### Vowels

Toki Pona's vowels are quite unlike English's. Whereas vowels in English are quite arbitrary and can be pronounced many different ways depending on the word, Toki Pona's vowels are all regular and never change pronunciation. If you're familiar with Italian, Spanish, Esperanto, or certain other languages, then your work is already done. The vowels are the same in Toki Pona as they are in these languages.

letter	pronounced as in
a	father
e	met
i	peel
o	more
u	food

### The More Advanced Stuff

All official Toki Pona words are never capitalized. They are lowercase even at the beginning of the sentence! The only time that capital letters are used is when you are using unofficial words, like the names of people or places or religions.



## Special Characters

.	<i>separator</i> : A declarative sentence ends with a full stop.
!	<i>separator</i> : An imperative or an interjection sentence ends with an exclamation mark.
?	<i>separator</i> : A question always ends in a question mark.
:	<i>separator</i> : A colon is between an hint sentence and another sentence.
,	<i>separator</i> : A comma is used after an o to address people. Optionally, it can be inserted before a preposition.

## Separators

In these lessons, special characters are referred to as separators. Separators separate phrases from each other. For example, a dot separates a sentence from the next sentence. In Toki Pona there are also special words which serve as separators. In other lessons these words are also called “particles”.

## Types of Sentences

Like many languages, Toki Pona has different types of sentences.

Most sentences are declarative sentences and end with a period. Declarative sentences make statements or assumptions. Question sentences are interrogative sentences that formulate a question. They end with a question mark. Imperative sentences are sentences that formulate a command. They end with an exclamation mark. Exclamatory sentences (interjections) are sentences that express admiration or astonishment. This also includes greetings. They end with an exclamation mark or a period. Headlines (titles) are usually not complete sentences and do not end with a punctuation mark.

Please always pay attention to correct punctuation marks. Wrong or missing punctuation marks impair the intelligibility.

## Practice 1 (Answers: Page 81)



Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What are separators?	
Which phrase has no punctuation character at the end?	
Which separator is at the end of a declarative sentence?	
When are official Toki Pona words capitalized?	
What is usually not allowed before or after a separator?	

## 1.3 Basic Sentences

### Vocabulary

jan ... jan jan (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : person, people, human, being, somebody, anybody <i>adjective, adverb</i> : human, somebody's, personal, of people <i>verb transitive</i> : to personify, to humanize, to personalize
... li ...	<i>separator</i> : It separates the subject phrase, except mi and sina, from the predicate phrase. Don't use li before or after an other separator.
mi ... mi ... e mi	<i>personal pronoun</i> : I, we <i>possessive pronoun</i> : my, our <i>reflexive pronoun</i> : myself, ourselves
moku ... moku moku (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : food, meal <i>adjective, adverb</i> : eating <i>verb transitive</i> : to eat, to drink, to swallow, to ingest, to consume
ona ... ona ... e ona	<i>personal pronoun</i> : she, he, it, they <i>possessive pronoun</i> : her, his, its <i>reflexive pronoun</i> : himself, herself, itself, themselves
pona ... pona pona (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : good, simplicity, positivity <i>adjective, adverb</i> : good, simple, positive, nice, correct, right <i>verb transitive</i> : to improve, to fix, to repair, to make good
sina ... sina ... e sina	<i>personal pronoun</i> : you <i>possessive pronoun</i> : yours <i>reflexive pronoun</i> : yourself, yourselves
suno ... suno suno (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : sun, light <i>adjective, adverb</i> : sunny, sunnily <i>verb transitive</i> : to light, to illumine, to illuminate
suli ... suli suli (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : size <i>adjective, adverb</i> : big, tall, long, adult, important <i>verb transitive</i> : to enlarge, to lengthen
telo ... telo telo (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : water, liquid, juice, sauce <i>adjective, adverb</i> : wet, slobbery, moist, damp, humid, sticky, sweaty, dewy, drizzly <i>verb transitive</i> : to water, to wash with water, to put water to, to melt, to liquify
'	<i>unofficial</i> : An apostrophe can identify a predicate that does not contain a verb.

### The Ambiguity of Toki Pona

Do you see how several of the words in the vocabulary have multiple meanings? For example, suli can mean either "long", "tall", "big", "important", or "the size". By now, you might be wondering, "What's going on? How can one word mean so many different things?"

Welcome to the world of Toki Pona! The truth is that lots of words are like this in Toki Pona. Because the language has such a small vocabulary and is so basic, the ambiguity is inevitable. However, this vagueness is not necessarily a bad thing. Because of the vagueness, a speaker of Toki Pona is forced to focus on the very basic, unaltered aspect of things, rather than focusing on many minute details.

Another way that Toki Pona is ambiguous is that it can not specify whether a word is singular or plural. For example, jan can mean either "person" or "people". If you've decided that Toki Pona is too arbitrary and that not having plurals is simply the final straw, don't be so hasty. Toki Pona is not the only language that doesn't specify whether a noun is plural

or not. Japanese, for example, does the same thing.

Toki Pona has no Tenses. The verbs don't change. If it's absolutely necessary, there are ways of saying that something happened in the past, present, or future.

As you can see in the vocabulary list, most words can be used in different word types. They remain unchanged. The word type is derived from the position in the sentence. In this lesson, we will deal with nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and a special separator.

A noun is a word for a person, place or thing. An adjective is a word that describes a noun. A verb describes an action.

Pronouns are proxies for different types of words. They are used in the same place as the word to be represented and have the same grammatical characteristics as this one. Pronouns are not words of content, but they denote persons or things by referring to the context. Personal pronouns (I, you, ...) represent nouns. Possessive pronouns (my, your, ...) represent adjectives. In the next few lessons we will learn more about other types of pronouns.

## The Personal Pronouns *mi* or *sina* as Subject

With the personal pronoun *mi* or the personal pronoun *sina* at the beginning and a subsequent verb a simple sentence in Toki Pona is already complete. A declarative sentence ends with a full stop. Toki Pona has no nested subordinate clauses and nearly no commas.

<i>mi</i> moku.	I eat.
<i>sina</i> pona.	You fix.

In these sentences personal pronouns *mi* and *sina* are in each case the subject phrase. In Toki Pona, a subject phrase is always at the beginning of the sentence. In these examples, the subject phrases consist of only one subject (*mi* or *sina*).

The subject is the carrier of the action, process, or state. It is the most important addition to the verb in the sentence, a complete sentence always contains a subject. You ask for the subject with whom or what.

## Verbs as Predicates

The verbs *moku* and *pona* form the predicate phrase in these examples. The predicate is a core element in a sentence and is the statement of the sentence. No statement sentence is possible without a predicate.

In most languages, a predicate is formed by a verb, but this is not mandatory in all languages. As we will soon see, in Toki Pona the predicate is not necessarily formed by a verb. The difference between verb and predicate is that verb designates a word part and predicate designates a grammatical function. A predicate and possible objects form a predicate phrase.

## Nouns or Adjectives as Predicates

One of the first principles you'll need to learn about Toki Pona is that there is no form of the static verb "to be" like there is in English. That's why the verb slot can be empty and after *mi* or *sina* can follow also a noun or adjective. In these lessons, the term "slot" is used to indicate a valid position of a word type in the sentence.

Regular sentences can also be formed in other languages without a verb appearing in them. Examples are Russian and Arabic. These languages are called no-copula languages.

A copula is a word that connects the subject and predicate ("copulates"). If a "normal" verb is the predicate, one does not need an additional copula. It occurs only if a noun, pronoun or adjective is the predicate. In English the verb "to be" serves as the copula. A no-copula language, like Toki Pona, does not require a copula.

A noun then functions as a predicate noun or an adjective serves as predicate adjective. But this noun or adjective does not become a verb. An empty verb slot cannot, however, form a predicate phrase on its own. A noun or adjective must follow. That is, directly after *mi* or *sina* the sentence cannot be finished yet.

In no-copula languages, the word form usually indicates whether the predicate is a verb, noun or adjective. This is not possible in Toki Pona. In these lessons an apostrophe is used to indicate a subsequent noun or adjective. But that's not an official rule.

mi moku.  
mi ' moku.  
sina pona.  
sina ' pona.

I eat.  
I am food.  
You fix.  
You are good.

Because Toki Pona lacks “to be”, the exact meaning is lost. moku in this sentence could be a verb, or it could be a noun; just as pona could be an adjective or could be a verb. In situations such as these, the listener must rely on context. After all, how often do you hear someone say “I am food.”? I hope not very often! You can be fairly certain that mi moku means “I’m eating”.

## The Separator li

For sentences that don't use the personal pronouns mi or sina as the subject, there is one small catch that you'll have to learn. Look at how li is used. li is a grammatical word that separates the subject phrase from the predicate phrase. The predicate marker li is only used when the subject is not mi or sina. Although the separator li might seem worthless right now, as you continue to learn Toki Pona you will see that some sentences could be very confusing if li weren't there.

telo li pona.  
suno li suno.  
moku li ' pona.  
ona li ' moku.

Water is cleaning.  
The sun is shining.  
The food is good.  
It is food.

Is the verb slot empty, after li can follow a noun or adjective as well. As already written, an empty verb slot cannot form a predicate phrase on its own. A noun or adjective must follow. That is, directly after li the sentence can not yet be finished or an object can follow.



## Practice 2 (Answers: Page 81)

Which word types are the bold words?

<b>mi</b> moku.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
<b>sina</b> pona.	
<b>moku</b> li ' pona.	
<b>ona</b> li ' moku.	
moku <b>li</b> ' pona.	

**Practice 3 (Answers: Page 81)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What is a verb	
What is a noun?	
What is li used for?	
What does a personal pronoun replace?	
How to recognize nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives in Toki Pona?	
What is a subject?	
After which subject phrases is li not used?	
Where does the subject stand in the sentence?	
Can an empty verb slot alone form a predicate?	
When can a verb slot be empty?	
What is a predicate?	
A complete sentence in Toki Pona always contains...	
What kinds of words can be used in Toki Pona to form a predicate?	
What is an adjective?	
Where are possible adjective slots?	
Why can't a sentence be ended after li?	

**Practice 4 (Answers: Page 82)**

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

	People are good.
	I'm eating.
	You're tall.
	Water is simple.
	The lake is big.
suno li 'suli.	
mi 'suli.	
jan li moku.	

## 1.4 Direct Objects

### Vocabulary

... e ...	<i>separator</i> : An e introduces a direct object. Don't use e before or after the other separators.
ijo	<i>noun</i> : thing, something, stuff, anything, object
... ijo	<i>adjective, adverb</i> : of something
ijo (e ...)	<i>verb transitive</i> : to objectify
ilo	<i>noun</i> : tool, device, machine, thing used for a specific purpose
... ilo	<i>adjective</i> : useful <i>adverb</i> : usefully
jo	<i>noun</i> : having, possessions, content
... jo	<i>adjective</i> : private, personal
jo (e ...)	<i>verb transitive</i> : to have, to contain
kili	<i>noun</i> : fruit, pulpy vegetable, mushroom
... kili	<i>adjective, adverb</i> : fruity
lukin	<i>noun</i> : view, look, glance, sight, gaze, glimpse, seeing, vision
... lukin	<i>adjective</i> : visual <i>adverb</i> : visually
lukin (e ...)	<i>verb intransitive</i> : to look, to watch out, to pay attention
lukin ...	<i>verb transitive</i> : to see, to look at, to watch, to read <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to seek to, try to, look for
ma	<i>noun</i> : land, earth, country, (outdoor) area
... ma	<i>adjective</i> : countrified, outdoor, alfresco, open-air
pakala	<i>noun</i> : blunder, accident, mistake, destruction, damage, breaking
... pakala	<i>adjective, adverb</i> : destroyed, ruined, demolished, shattered, wrecked
pakala (e ...)	<i>verb intransitive</i> : to screw up, to fall apart, to break <i>verb transitive</i> : to screw up, to ruin, to break, to hurt, to injure, to damage
unpa	<i>noun</i> : sex, sexuality
... unpa	<i>adjective, adverb</i> : erotic, sexual
unpa (e ...)	<i>verb intransitive</i> : to have sex <i>verb transitive</i> : to have sex with, to sleep with, to fuck
wile	<i>noun</i> : desire, need, will
wile (e ...)	<i>verb transitive</i> : to want, need, wish, have to, must, will, should
wile ...	<i>auxiliary verb</i> : to want, need, wish, have to, must, will, should

### Transitive Verbs, the Separator e, and Direct Objects

We saw how phrases such as *mi moku* could have two potential meanings. “I’m eating” or “I am food”. There is one way to specify that you want to say.

<i>mi moku e kili.</i>	I eat fruit.
------------------------	--------------

Also we discussed how *sina pona*, like *mi moku*, has two possible meanings. “You are good” or “You’re fixing”. Normally, it would mean “You are good” simply because no one really says “I’m fixing” without actually telling what it is that they are trying to fix.

<i>ona li pona e ilo.</i>	She’s fixing the machine.
<i>mi pona e ijo.</i>	I’m fixing something.

Only a (composite) verb can stand in front of e. More specifically, it is a slot for a transitive verb. Transitive verbs are verbs after which a direct object (accusative object) can stand. A transitive verb does something to the direct object.

The separator e preface the direct object. An object is an optional record supplement. A



direct object is most strongly influenced by the action (i.e. the predicate). You can ask for direct object (accusative object) by “Who” or “What” (“What does she repair?”). The direct object is part of the predicate phrase.

In the direct object is the first slot after the separator e always a noun or pronoun slot. In the above examples the noun slots were filled with kili and ijo.

## Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun represents the subject in the direct object. So a slot for a reflexive pronoun is located after the separator e. In the following example, ona is a reflexive pronoun, since it refers to the subject jan.

jan li telo e ona.

A person washes himself.

In this sentence the first mi is a personal pronoun. The mi after the e is a reflexive pronoun.

mi telo e mi.

I wash myself.

Here a sentence with sina as personal and reflexive pronouns

sina telo e sina.

You wash yourself.

Here a sentence with ona as personal and reflexive pronouns

ona li telo e ona.

She washes herself.

## Compound Sentences

There are two ways to make compound sentences in Toki Pona; one way involves using li, and the other way involves using e. Since you've now studied both of these words, we'll cover how to use both of them to make compound sentences.

### Several li Separators for Several Predicate Phrases

It is possible to use the separator li several times in a sentence. Each separator li starts a new predicate phrase. This allows you to assign several actions or properties to one subject.

ona li 'pona li unpa.

He's awesome and has sex.

In the next example the separator li is still omitted before moku because the subject of the sentence is the personal pronoun mi, we still use it before the second predicate, pakala. Without the separator li there, the sentence would be chaotic and confusing. Compound sentences with personal pronoun sina as subject follow this same pattern.

mi moku li pakala.

I eat and destroy.

Predicate phrases are not nested. You can change the order: ona li moku li 'pona. = ona li 'pona li moku. Each predicate phrase can of course contain direct objects.

mi moku e moku li lukin e ma.

I eat the food and look at the landscape.

The official Toki Pona book recommends to use only one predicate phrase for the personal pronouns mi or sina as subject.

### Several e Separators for Several direct Objects

For the other type of compound sentences, one predicate phrase has several direct objects. In other words, the action of a transitive verb refers to several things.

mi moku e kili e telo.

I eat fruit and [drink] water.

mi wile lukin e ma e suno.

I want to see the land and the sun.

e phrases are not nested. You can change the order. mi moku e moku e telo. = mi moku e telo e moku.

We can combine several li and e. We have two predicate phrases with two direct objects each. However, it is better to use several short sentences.

mi moku e kili e telo li lukin e ma e jan.

I eat fruits and water and see land and people.



### Practice 5 (Answers: Page 82)

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

How to ask for the direct object?	
What word type has a predicate before the separator e?	
To which phrase in the sentence belongs a direct object?	
What kinds of words are possible after the separator e?	
What is a predicate noun?	
Where are possible slots for reflexive pronouns?	
Is it possible to describe several properties of a subject with several e?	
How can you create multiple predicate phrases in a sentence?	



### Practice 6 (Answers: Page 82)

Which word types are the bold words?

<b>mi</b> moku.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
mi moku <b>e</b> kili.	
mi <b>pona</b> e ijo.	
sina telo e <b>sina</b> .	
ona li pona e <b>ilo</b> .	



### Practice 7 (Answers: Page 82)

Try to translate these sentences.

	I have a tool.
	She's eating fruit.
	Something is watching me.
	Pineapple is a food and is good.
	He washes himself.
mi ' jan li ' suli.	

## 1.5 Verbs, Adverbs, Auxiliary Verbs

### Vocabulary

ike ... ike ike ike (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : negativity, badness, evil <i>adjective, adverb</i> : bad, negative, wrong, evil, overly complex <i>verb intransitive</i> : to be bad, to suck <i>verb transitive</i> : to make bad, to worsen
jaki ... jaki jaki (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : dirt, pollution, garbage, filth, feces <i>adjective, adverb</i> : dirty, gross, filthy, obscene <i>verb transitive</i> : to pollute, to dirty
kama ... kama kama kama ... kama (e ...) kama jo (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : event, happening, chance, arrival, beginning <i>adjective, adverb</i> : coming, future <i>verb intransitive</i> : to come, to become, to arrive, to happen <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to become, to manage to <i>verb transitive</i> : to bring about, to summon <i>verb transitive</i> : to get
lawa ... lawa lawa (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : head, mind <i>adjective, adverb</i> : main, leading, in charge <i>verb transitive</i> : to lead, to control, to rule, to steer
len ... len len (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : clothing, cloth, fabric, network, internet <i>adjective</i> : dressed, clothed, costumed, dressed up <i>verb transitive</i> : to wear, to be dressed, to dress
lili ... lili lili (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : smallness, youth, immaturity <i>adjective, adverb</i> : small, little, young, a bit, short, few, less <i>verb transitive</i> : to reduce, to shorten, to shrink, to lessen
mute ... mute mute (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : amount, quantity <i>adjective, adverb</i> : many, very, much, several, a lot, abundant, numerous, more <i>verb transitive</i> : to make many or much
... ni ni	<i>adjective demonstrative pronoun</i> : this, that <i>noun demonstrative pronoun</i> : this, that
sewi ... sewi sewi sewi (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : high, up, above, top, over, on <i>adjective, adverb</i> : superior, elevated, religious, formal <i>verb intransitive</i> : to get up <i>verb transitive</i> : to lift
tomo ... tomo tomo (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : indoor constructed space, e.g. house, home, room, building <i>adjective, adverb</i> : urban, domestic, household <i>verb transitive</i> : to build, to construct, to engineer
utala ... utala utala (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : conflict, disharmony, fight, war, battle, attack, violence <i>adjective, adverb</i> : fighting <i>verb transitive</i> : to hit, to strike, to attack, to compete against

## Adverbs

Adverbs refer to the circumstances in which an action takes place. Since actions are described by verbs, adverbs describe verbs. For example, in the phrase “You sing well.” the verb “singing” is described in more detail with the adverb “well”.

In Toki Pona adverbs follow the verb they describe. Possible adverb slots are therefore only available after verbs. Adverbs therefore cannot follow nouns, adjectives, prepositions, or separators.

Since verbs belong to the predicate phrase, adverbs also belong to the predicate phrase. In Toki Pona a predicate phrase can contain a noun as predicate noun or an adjective as predicate adjective. In this case the verb slot is empty, so these predicate phrases don’t contain an adverb slot.

In this sentence the transitive verb *lawa* with adverb *pona* is described.

mi lawa pona e jan.

I lead people well.

In the following sentences the adverbs *ike*, *sewi*, *mute*, and *lili* describe the respective verbs *utala*, *lukin*, *wile*, and *lukin*.

mi utala ike.

I fight badly.

sina lukin sewi e suno.

You look up at the sun.

ona li wile mute e ni.

He wants that a lot.

mi lukin lili e ona.

I barely saw it.

You should not use more than three adverbs after a verb. An adverb should not be used more than once.

ona li pona ike mute e ilo.

He was very bad at fixing the machine.

mi mute lukin mute e ma.

I’m visibly increasing the size of the country.

## Auxiliary Verbs

An auxiliary verb is placed in front of the main verb and supplements it. An auxiliary verb belongs to the predicate phrase.

To say that you want to do something definite, use the auxiliary verb *wile*.

mi wile lukin e ma.

I want to see the countryside.

mi wile pakala e sina.

I must destroy you.

ona li wile jo e ilo.

He would like to have a tool.

sina kama e ni: mi wile moku.

You caused this: I want to eat.

You made me hungry.

Very often the auxiliary verb *kama* is used together with the main verb *jo*.

kama jo

get

mi kama jo e telo.

I got the water.

**Practice 8 (Answers: Page 83)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What are adverbs?	
Can an adverb be ranked according to a predicate noun?	
Where are slots for adverbs located?	
What kind of words describes an action?	
When does a predicate phrase contain slots for adverbs?	
What is an auxiliary verb used for?	
Which phrase in the sentence can contain an auxiliary verb?	

**Practice 9 (Answers: Page 83)**

Which word types are the bold words?

<b>mi</b> moku.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
mi <b>kama</b> jo e telo.	
mi <b>wile</b> lukin e ma.	
mi lawa <b>ike</b> e jan.	
mi ' <b>jan</b> .	

**Practice 10 (Answers: Page 83)**

Try to translate these sentences.

jan li pona ilo e ilo.	
sina lukin unpa mute e mi.	
jaki li jaki lili e mi.	
sina len nasa jaki e sina.	
ilo li sewi e sewi.	
ona li lawa utala e utala.	
mi wile unpa e ona.	
jan li wile jo e ma.	
	She increases the property very badly.
	I want to have a lot of sex with you.
	She was barely dressed.
	She's good.
	He wants to destroy the tool.
	She is thirsty.

## 1.6 Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns

### Vocabulary

mama ... mama mama (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : parent, mother, father <i>adjective</i> : of the parent, parental, maternal, fatherly, motherly, mumsy <i>verb transitive</i> : to mother somebody, to wet-nurse, mothering
meli ... meli	<i>noun</i> : woman, female, girl, wife, girlfriend <i>adjective</i> : female, feminine, womanly
mije ... mije	<i>noun</i> : man, male, husband, boyfriend <i>adjective</i> : male, masculine, manly
nasa ... nasa nasa (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : stupidity, foolishness, silliness, nonsense, idiocy, obtuseness, muddler <i>adjective, adverb</i> : silly, crazy, foolish, drunk, strange, stupid, weird <i>verb transitive</i> : to drive crazy, to make weird
seli ... seli seli (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : fire, warmth, heat <i>adjective, adverb</i> : hot, warm, cooked <i>verb transitive</i> : to heat, to warm up, to cook
toki ... toki toki toki (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : language, speech, tongue, lingo, jargon, <i>adjective, adverb</i> : speaking, eloquent, linguistic, verbal, grammatical <i>verb intransitive</i> : to talk, to chat, to communicate <i>verb transitive</i> : to speak, to talk, to say, to pronounce, to discourse

### Adjectives

We had already got to know predicate adjectives as part of a predicate phrase. A predicate adjective describes the noun of the subject phrase. In this example, the predicate adjective *pona* in the predicate phrase describes the noun *jan* in the subject phrase.

jan li ' pona.	The person is good.
----------------	---------------------

Generally speaking, one can say that adjectives describe nouns. As in other languages, adjectives can also be written directly with the noun. In Toki Pona the adjectives come after the noun to be described are written. This is exactly the opposite in English, but in other languages, such as Italian, this is normal. Possible adjective slots are therefore located directly after nouns slots and, as described above, predicate adjectives in the predicate phrase. Noun slots are possible at the beginning of a subject phrase, at the beginning of a predictive phrase as predicate phrases, and in object phrases. This means that adjective slots are possible in subject phrases and predictive phrases. Adjectives are similar to adverbs but in Toki Pona more complex.

The noun *jan* is described here with the adjective *pona*.

jan pona	good person friend
----------	-----------------------

A friend is nothing but a good person. Since Toki Pona has a very small vocabulary, we often have to combine nouns with adjectives to say a certain term. Here are further examples:

jan pakala ilo moku	an injured person, victim, etc. an eating utensil (fork/spoon/knife)
------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

You should not use more than three adjectives after a noun. One adjective should not be used more than once.

jan utala jan utala nasa jan utala nasa mute	soldier stupid soldier many stupid soldiers
----------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------

As you might have noticed, *mute* as an adjective is at the end of the phrase. The reason



for this is that the phrases build as you go along, so the adjectives must be put into an organized, logical order. Notice the differences in these two phrases.

jan utala nasa	stupid soldier
jan nasa utala	fighting fool

Here are some handy noun adjective combinations using words that you've already learned and that are fairly common.

ike lukin	ugly
pona lukin	pretty, attractive
jan ni li pona lukin.	That person is pretty.
jan ike	enemy
jan lawa	leader
jan lili	child
jan sewi	saint, God, Flying Spaghetti Monster
jan suli	adult
jan unpa	lover, prostitute
ma telo	mud, swamp
ma tomo	city, town
mi mute	we, us
ona mute	they, them
telo nasa	alcohol, beer, wine
tomo telo	restroom
ilo suno	flashlight

Several predicate adjectives are also possible. However, it is usually not possible to distinguish between a predicate noun at the first position in the predicate phrase and a predicate adjective. While mute in this example can only be an adjective, pona can be an adjective or a noun.

jan li ' pona mute.	Man is very good.
	The human being is the many good things.

## Gender

Toki Pona doesn't have any grammatical gender like in most western languages. However, some words in Toki Pona (such as mama) don't tell you which gender a person is, and so we use mije and meli to distinguish.

mama	a parent in general (mother or father)
mama meli	mother
mama mije	father

## Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun expresses a property or affiliation and is placed after the corresponding (composite) noun. This means that for a noun with adjectives, the possessive pronoun is placed after the adjectives. For a noun without adjectives, the possessive pronoun is located after the noun. In these examples are mi, sina, and ona possessive pronouns.

tomo pona mi	my nice house
ma sina	your country
telo ona	his/her/its water

## The Demonstrative Pronoun ni

The demonstrative pronoun is a kind of word with which the speaker refers to an item of conversation. The demonstrative pronoun ni can be used both like an adjective and like a

noun. A slot for an adjective demonstrative pronoun is therefore possible after a noun.

jan ni li pona.  
jan li lukin e ijo ni.

This bloke is good.  
The guy's looking at this thing.

A noun demonstrative pronoun is used instead of the noun. Slots for noun demonstrative pronouns therefore correspond to the positions of noun slots in the sentence.

ni li pona.  
jan li lukin e ni.

This is good.  
The guy looks at that one.



### Practice 11 (Answers: Page 83)

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What does a possessive pronoun replace?	
What types of demonstrative pronouns are there?	
What is more complex in Toki Pona: adjectives or adverbs?	
What kind of words describe nouns?	
What is the difference between adverbs and adjectives?	
Where are adjective slots located?	
Can an adjective follow a predicate noun?	



### Practice 12 (Answers: Page 84)

See how well you can read the following poem.

mi jo e kili.  
ona li ' pona li ' lili.  
mi moku lili e kili lili.



### Practice 13 (Answers: Page 84)

Try to translate these sentences.

	The leader drank dirty water.
	I need a fork.
	An enemy is attacking them.
	That bad person has strange clothes.
	We drank a lot of vodka.
	Children watch adults.
mi lukin e ni.	
mi lukin sewi e tomo suli.	
seli suno li seli e tomo mi.	
jan lili li wile e telo kili.	
ona mute li nasa e jan suli. <sup>1</sup>	
mi kama e pakala.	

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<sup>1</sup>Notice how even though nasa is typically an adjective, it is used as a verb here.

## 1.7 Indirect Objects

### Vocabulary

kepeken ..., kepeken ... kepeken	<i>noun</i> : use, usage, tool <i>preposition</i> : with, using <i>verb intransitive</i> : to use
kiwen ... kiwen kiwen (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : hard thing, rock, stone, metal, mineral, clay <i>adjective, adverb</i> : hard, solid, stone-like, made of stone or metal <i>verb transitive</i> : to solidify, to harden, to petrify, to fossilize
kon ... kon kon kon (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : air, wind, smell, soul <i>adjective, adverb</i> : air-like, ethereal, gaseous <i>verb intransitive</i> : to breathe <i>verb transitive</i> : to blow away something, to puff away something
lon ... lon ..., lon ... lon lon (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : existence, being, presence <i>adjective</i> : true, existing, correct, real, genuine <i>preposition</i> : be (located) in/at/on <i>verb intransitive</i> : to be there, to be present, to be real/true, to exist <i>verb transitive</i> : to give birth, to create
pana ... pana pana (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : giving, transfer, exchange <i>adjective</i> : generous <i>verb transitive</i> : to give, to put, to send, to place, to release, to emit, to cause
poki poki (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : container, box, bowl, cup, glass <i>verb transitive</i> : to box up, to put in, to can, to bottle
tawa ... tawa ..., tawa ... tawa tawa (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : movement, transportation <i>adjective, adverb</i> : moving, mobile <i>preposition</i> : to, in order to, towards, for, until <i>verb intransitive</i> : to walk, to travel, to move, to leave, to visit <i>verb transitive</i> : to move, to displace

### Indirect Objects and Intransitive Verbs

We've already learned about direct objects. A direct object is most strongly influenced by the action (i.e. the transitive verb). You can ask for direct object (accusative object) by "Who" or "What" ("What does she repair?"). But, in the sentence, "I am in the house." the object "in the house" is an indirect object because you can't ask for it with "Who" or "What". It is also not directly influenced by the predicate. An indirect object is also part of the predicate phrase. The first slot in the intransitive object is always a noun or pronoun slot. After that there are optional slots for adjectives, possessive pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns.

We've already learned transitive verbs. A transitive verb does something to the direct object. On the other hand, verbs that do not affect an object are called intransitive verbs. An intransitive verb is followed by either no object or an indirect object. In the sentences, "I am." and "I am in the house." the word "am" is an intransitive verb. There is no e between intransitive verb and indirect object.

The intransitive verb lon means "to be there" or "to exist". Since there is no other predicate before lon there must be a verb lon.

suno li lon sewi.  
kili li lon poki.  
mi lon tomo.

The sun is in the sky.  
The fruit is in the basket.  
I'm in the house.

The intransitive verb kepeken means "to use".

mi kepeken ilo.  
sina wile kepeken ilo.  
mi kepeken poki ni.

I'm using tools.  
You have to use tools.  
I'm using that cup.

kepeken is used as a transitive verb in some other lessons. This is because you can ask for the object after kepeken with "What". As however the object is not directly influenced by the verb kepeken, it is an indirect object and kepeken an intransitive verb.

The intransitive verb kon means "to breathe".

jan ni li kon ike.

This person is breathing badly.

In contrast, the transitive verb kon means "to blow away something".

mi kon e ilo suno.

I blow out the candle.

The intransitive verb kama means "to come" or "to arrive".

pona li kama.

The good will come.

The intransitive verb pakala means "to screw up", "to fall apart" or "to break".

tomo ni li pakala.

This house is falling apart.

The intransitive verb sewi means "to get up".

mi sewi.

I get up.

## Intransitive Verbs, Adverbs and Auxiliary Verbs

We have learned that a verb can be modified by an adverb. This of course also applies to intransitive verbs. In this example, the adverb mute modifies the intransitive verb lon.

mi lon mute tomo.

I'm often in the house.

An intransitive verb can of course be preceded by an auxiliary verb.

mi wile lon tomo.

I want to be in the house.

**Practice 14 (Answers: Page 84)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

How you can not ask for an indirect object?	
Which object type is strongly influenced by the predicate?	
Which phrase in the sentence does the indirect object belong to?	
What slot is in the first position in an indirect object?	
What do you call verbs that don't affect an object?	
What precedes an indirect object in Toki Pona?	
Where is a slot for an adjective demonstrative pronoun possible?	
Where's an auxiliary verb slot?	

**Practice 15 (Answers: Page 84)**

Try to translate these sentences.

	This is for my friend.
	The tools are in the container.
	That bottle is in the dirt.
	They are arguing.
	The woman gave birth to her child.



## 1.8 Prepositional Objects

### Vocabulary

ali ... ali	<i>noun</i> : everything, anything, life, the universe <i>adjective</i> : all, every, complete, whole <i>adverb</i> : always, forever, evermore, eternally
pipi	<i>noun</i> : bug, insect, spider
sama ... sama ... sama ... , sama ... sama (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : equality, parity, equity, identity, par, sameness <i>adjective</i> : same, similar, equal, of equal status or position <i>adverb</i> : just as, equally, exactly the same, just the same, similarly <i>preposition</i> : like, as, seem <i>verb transitive</i> : to equate, to make equal, to make similar to
sona ... sona sona sona (e ...) sona ...	<i>noun</i> : knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding <i>adjective</i> : knowing, cognizant, shrewd <i>verb intransitive</i> : to know, to understand <i>verb transitive</i> : to know, to understand, to know how to <i>verb auxiliary</i> : to know how to
kama sona (e ...)	<i>verb transitive</i> : to learn, to study
tan ... tan ... , tan ... tan	<i>noun</i> : origin, cause <i>adjective</i> : causal <i>preposition</i> : from, by, because of, since <i>verb intransitive</i> : to come from, originate from, come out of

### Prepositional Objects and Prepositions

The third object class in Toki Pona is the prepositional object. A prepositional object begins with a preposition. A preposition describes a relationship between other words in a sentence and stand in front of nouns or pronouns. It is closely connected to the predicate. The preposition determines the case. The question of the prepositional object depends on the preposition used. The slot for prepositions is only at the beginning of a prepositional object. It is recommended that you put a comma before a preposition. But that's not an official rule.

In the prepositional object the first slot after the preposition is always a noun or pronoun slot. After that, optional slots for adjectives, possessive pronouns and demonstrative pronouns are possible. In Toki Pona there is an optional prepositional object at the end of a sentence. Possible direct or indirect objects are always in front of a prepositional object. Like the other object types, a prepositional object is an optional part of a predicate phrase.

The preposition *kepeken* means "with" or "using".

mi moku, kepeken ilo moku.	I eat using a fork/spoon/any type of eating utensil.
mi lukin, kepeken ilo suno.	I look using a flashlight.

The preposition *lon* means "be (located) in/at/on".

mi moku, lon tomo.	I eat in the house.
mi telo e mi, lon tomo telo.	I bathe myself in the restroom.

Since there is both preposition *lon* and the intransitive verb *lon*, the statement of the following sentences may be confusing.

mi wile lon tomo.	I want to be at home. I want (while being) in a house.
-------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

The sentence has at least two possible translations. The first translation states that the speaker wishes he were at home. The second translation states that the speaker wants

to do something while being in a house. After a comma here only the preposition *lon* is possible.

mi wile, lon tomo.

I want (while being) in a house.

When you say, "I want to be home." you have to divide the sentence with a colon into two sentences.

mi wile e ni: mi lon tomo.

I want this: I'm at home.  
I want to be home.

Toki Pona often uses this *e ni*: trick. Before and after the colon has to be complete sentences. Toki Pona has no nested subordinate clauses.

sina toki e ni, tawa mi: sina moku.

You told me that you are eating.

In the last sentence there is the preposition *tawa* after the comma.

mi toki, tawa sina.  
ona li lawa e jan, tawa ma pona.  
ona li kama, tawa ma mi.

I talk to you.  
He led people to the good land.  
He's coming to my country.

In the following sentences the first *tawa* is an intransitive verb. The second *tawa* is a preposition and initiates the prepositional object.

mi tawa, tawa tomo mi.  
ona mute li tawa, tawa utala.  
sina wile tawa, tawa telo suli.  
ona li tawa, tawa sewi kiwen.

I'm going to my house.  
They're going to the war.  
You want to go to the ocean.  
She's going up the rock.

In the following sentences the first *tawa* is an transitive verb. The second *tawa* is a preposition.

mi tawa e mi, tawa tomo mi.  
mi tawa e kiwen, tawa sewi.

I'm moving myself to my house.  
I'm moving the rock to the peak.

In Toki Pona, to say that you (don't) like something, we have pattern, and the pattern use *tawa* as a preposition. This is done according to the pattern "it is good to me" or "it is bad to me".

ni li 'pona, tawa mi.

That is good to me.  
I like that.

ni li 'ike, tawa mi

That is bad to me.  
I don't like that.

kili li 'pona, tawa mi.

I like fruit.

toki li 'pona, tawa mi.

I like talking.

utala li 'ike, tawa mi.

I like languages.

telo suli li 'ike, tawa mi.

I don't like wars.

pipi li 'ike, tawa mi.

I don't like the ocean.

ali li 'pona, tawa mi.

I hate spiders.

ma ali li 'pona, tawa mi.

Everything's fine for me.

All nations are good to me.

Toki Pona does not use clauses. So for example, if you wanted to say "I like watching the countryside" it's best to split this into two sentences.

mi lukin e ma. ni li 'pona, tawa mi.

I'm watching the countryside. This is good to me.  
I like watching the countryside.

Of course, you could choose to say this same sentence using other techniques.

ma li pona lukin.

The countryside is good to look at.

The preposition *tawa* can also mean "for".

mi pona e tomo, tawa jan pakala.

I fixed the house for the disabled man.

There are ambiguities since *tawa* can also be used as an adjective. *tawa* is used as an adjective to make the phrase we use for “car”, “boat”, or “airplane”.

tomo tawa	car (moving construction)
tomo tawa telo	boat, ship
tomo tawa kon	airplane, helicopter

Consider the following sentence.

mi pana e tomo tawa sina.	?
---------------------------	---

After *mi pana e tomo*, both an adjective slot and a preposition slot are possible.

With the adjective *tawa* the sentence means “I gave your car.”. With the preposition *tawa*, however, the sentence means “I gave the house to you.”. You can insert a comma before *tawa* to force only a slot for preposition. It is better to split the sentence.

mi jo e tomo tawa sina. mi pana e ni tawa sina.	I have your car. I give it to you.
ni li tomo. mi pana e ni tawa sina.	This is a house. I give it to you.

In this set the intransitive verb *kama* and the preposition *tawa* is used.

ona li kama, tawa tomo mi.	He came to my house.
----------------------------	----------------------

The preposition *sama* means “like”, “as”, or “seem”.

ona li lukin, sama pipi.	He looks like a bug.
--------------------------	----------------------

On the other hand, directly after the separator *li* no preposition can follow. There would be no predicate. The adjective *sama* is used here as a predicate adjective.

jan ni li ' sama mi.	That person is like me.
----------------------	-------------------------

The preposition *tan* means “from”, “by”, “because of”, or “since”.

mi moku, tan ni: mi wile moku.	I eat because I'm hungry.
--------------------------------	---------------------------

## Indirect Objects vs. Prepositional Objects

Neither indirect objects nor prepositional objects are directly influenced by the predicate. Prepositional objects are therefore a special form of indirect objects. In the following example the indirect object *ilo ni* is used with the intransitive verb *kepeken*.

mi pona e tomo tawa. mi kepeken ilo ni.	I repair the car. I use this tool.
-----------------------------------------	------------------------------------

It is possible to formulate the statement shorter and more clearly, if the preposition *kepen* introduces the prepositional object *ilo ni*.

mi pona e tomo tawa, kepeken ilo ni.	I repair the car with this tool.
--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

However, if one absolutely wants to use this tool, one must use the intransitive verb *kepeken*. Auxiliary verbs can only be used with verbs and not with prepositions. Before the intransitive verb *kepeken* auxiliary verb *wile* is used here.

mi pona e tomo tawa. mi wile kepeken ilo ni.	I repair the car. I want to use this tool.
----------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------

Consider the intransitive verb *tawa*.

mi tawa sina.	I'll go to you. I'll leave you.
---------------	------------------------------------

This sentence is ambiguous. After *mi* both a noun (predicate noun) slot and an adjective slot (predicate adjective) are possible.

mi tawa sina.	I am your movement.
---------------	---------------------

It is better to use a prepositional object. If, as recommended in these lessons, a comma is placed before the preposition, the sentence becomes clearer.

mi tawa, tawa sina.  
mi tawa, tan sina.

I'll visit you.  
I'll leave you.

It is also possible to formulate the sentence with the reflexive pronoun *mi* as a direct object. The first *tawa* is here a transitive verb. The second *tawa* is a preposition.

mi tawa e mi, tawa sina.

I move towards you.



### Practice 16 (Answers: Page 85)

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What is closely connected to a preposition?	
Which part of the sentence does the prepositional object belong to?	
Where are preposition slots located?	
At which position in the sentence is a prepositional object be located?	
Which separators can be used to form composite sentences?	
Which slots are possible in the second position in the prepositional object?	



### Practice 17 (Answers: Page 85)

Try to translate these sentences.

	I fixed the flashlight using a small tool.
	I like Toki Pona.
	We gave them food.
	I want to go to his house using my car.
	People look like ants.
sina wile kama, tawa tomo toki.	
jan li toki, kepeken toki pona, lon tomo toki.	
mi tawa, tawa tomo toki. ona li ' pona, tawa mi.	
sina kama jo e jan pona, lon ni.	
sama li ' pona.	
mi sona e tan.	

## 1.9 Relative Location Information

### Vocabulary

anpa ... anpa	<i>noun</i> : bottom, lower part, under, below, floor, beneath <i>adjective</i> : low, lower, bottom, down <i>adverb</i> : downstairs, below, deep, low, deeply
anpa anpa (e ...)	<i>verb intransitive</i> : to prostrate oneself <i>verb transitive</i> : to defeat, to beat, to vanquish, to conquer, to enslave
insa ... insa	<i>noun</i> : inside, inner world, centre, stomach <i>adjective</i> : inner, internal
monsi ... monsi	<i>noun</i> : back, rear end, butt, behind <i>adjective</i> : back, rear
noka ... noka	<i>noun</i> : leg, foot, organ of locomotion, bottom, lower part <i>adjective</i> : foot-, lower, bottom <i>adverb</i> : on foot
poka ... poka	<i>noun</i> : side, hip, next to <i>adjective</i> : neighbouring
sewi ... sewi sewi sewi (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : high, up, above, top, over, on <i>adjective, adverb</i> : superior, elevated, religious, formal <i>verb intransitive</i> : to get up <i>verb transitive</i> : to lift
sinpin ... sinpin	<i>noun</i> : face, foremost, front, wall, chest, torso <i>adjective</i> : facial, frontal, anterior, vertical

### The Spatial Nouns anpa, insa, monsi, noka, poka, sewi, and sinpin

In Toki Pona relative location information is formed with special nouns. These special nouns are called “spatial nouns”. In addition to the noun, adjectives, possessive pronouns, or demonstrative pronouns are required for the relative location information.

A spatial noun is preceded by either an intransitive verb or a preposition. This means that relative location information is either in an indirect object or a prepositional object and is therefore part of a predicate phrase.

#### Spatial Nouns in an Indirect Object

Usually the intransitive verb *lon* or preposition *lon* is used before spatial nouns. If there is no verb before *lon*, *lon* cannot be a preposition. In these examples the intransitive verb *lon* is used.

pipi li lon anpa mi.	The bug is underneath me.
telo suli li lon monsi mi.	The sea is behind me.
moku li lon insa mi.	Food is inside me.
ma li lon noka mi.	Land is under my feet.
ona li lon sewi mi.	He is in my above.
	He is above me.
tomo li lon sinpin mi.	The house is in front of me.

#### Spatial Nouns in a Prepositional Object

The following examples contain a verb. Hence, preposition *lon* is used.

mi moku, lon poka sina.	I'm eating beside or with you.
ona li pona e ilo, lon tomo ona.	He repairs the tools in his house.

In this sentence the second tawa is a preposition and stands before the spatial noun noka.

mi tawa e mi, tawa noka sina.

I bow before you.

## Further meanings of these words

### The transitive Verb anpa

mi anpa e jan utala.

I defeated the warrior.

### The “normal” noun poka

poka telo

water side, the beach

### The Adjective poka

jan poka

neighbor, someone who is beside you



## Practice 18 (Answers: Page 85)

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

How do you create relative location information in Toki Pona?

What is a possessive pronoun?

Which separator is at the end of a declarative sentence?

What is a predicate adjective?

In which sentence phrases can contain spatial nouns be found?



## Practice 19 (Answers: Page 85)

Try to translate these sentences.

My friend is beside me.

The sun is above me.

The land is beneath me.

Bad things are behind me.

I'm okay because I'm alive.<sup>2</sup>

I look at the land with you.

poka mi li ' pakala.

mi kepeken poki li kepeken ilo moku.

jan li lon insa tomo.

<sup>2</sup>lon as a verb by itself means to exist, to be real, etc.



## 1.10 Negation, Yes/No Questions

### Vocabulary

ala ... ala	<i>noun</i> : nothing, negation, zero <i>adjective</i> : no, not, none, un- <i>adverb</i> : don't
ken ken ... ken (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : possibility, ability, power to do things, permission <i>verb intransitive</i> : can, is able to, is allowed to, may, is possible <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to can, may <i>verb transitive</i> : to make possible, to enable, to allow, to permit
lape ... lape lape lape (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : sleep, rest <i>adjective</i> : sleeping, of sleep, dormant <i>adverb</i> : asleep <i>verb intransitive</i> : to sleep, to rest <i>verb transitive</i> : to knock out
musi ... musi musi musi (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : fun, playing, game, recreation, art, entertainment <i>adjective</i> : artful, fun, recreational <i>adverb</i> : cheerfully <i>verb intransitive</i> : to play, to have fun <i>verb transitive</i> : to amuse, to entertain
pali ... pali pali pali (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : activity, work, deed, project <i>adjective</i> : active, work-related, operating, working <i>adverb</i> : actively, briskly <i>verb intransitive</i> : to act, to work, to function <i>verb transitive</i> : to do, to make, to build, to create
wawa ... wawa wawa (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : energy, strength, power <i>adjective</i> : energetic, strong, fierce, intense, sure, confident <i>adverb</i> : strongly, powerfully <i>verb transitive</i> : to strengthen, to energize, to empower

### Negation

Sentence elements are negated by ala.

#### The Adverb ala

In English, you negate a verb by adding "not" in front of the verb. In Toki Pona you put the adverb ala after the verb.

mi lape ala. mi musi ala. mi wawa ala. mi wile ala tawa musi. tawa musi mi wile ala pali.	I'm not sleeping. I'm not having fun. / I'm bored. I'm not strong. / I'm weak. I don't want to dance. dance (move entertainingly) I'm lazy.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### The Adjective ala

jan ala li toki.

Nobody is talking.

### The Noun ala

ala li 'jaki.

Nothing is dirty.

## Yes/no Questions with ala

Yes/no questions in Toki Pona are formed according to a simple pattern. ala is appended to the part of the sentence that is asked for and that part of the sentence is repeated. As a rule, this part of the sentence is the entire predicate (sentence statement). The rest of the sentence structure does not change. A question is ended with a question mark.

### An Intransitive Verb as Subject of the Question

If the yes/no question refers to an intransitive verb, the adverb ala is appended to it and the intransitive verb is repeated. Consider the following example:

sina tawa, tan mi.

You're leaving me.

If we want to ask "Are you leaving me?", we append the adverb ala to the intransitive verb tawa. Then we repeat the intransitive verb tawa.

sina tawa ala tawa, tan mi?

Are you leaving me?

Here are more examples.

ona li lon ala lon tomo?

Is he in the house?

sina kepeken ala kepeken ilo?

Are you using the tool?

pona li kama ala kama?

Is the good coming?

sina sewi ala sewi?

Are you getting up?

### A Transitive Verb as Subject of the Question

If the yes/no question refers to a transitive verb, the adverb ala is appended to it and the transitive verb is repeated.

sina pona ala pona e ilo?

Are you fixing the tool?

sina pana ala pana e moku tawa jan lili?

Did you give food to the child?

pipi li moku ala moku e kili?

Are the bugs eating the fruit?

ona li mama ala mama e sina?

Does she mother you?

### An Auxiliary Verb as Subject of the Question

As we have learned, the auxiliary verb and the verb together form the predicate. If the yes/no question refers to an auxiliary verb, then the adverb ala is not attached to the predicate, but directly to the auxiliary verb. Only the auxiliary verb is repeated. Then the verb follows.

sina wile ala wile moku?

Do you want to eat?

sina ken ala ken lape?

Can you sleep?

sina kama ala kama jo e pali ni?

Did you get this job?

### A Predicate Noun as Subject of the Question

We had already learned the difference between a verb and a predicate. In Toki Pona sentences without verbs are possible. Then nouns serve as predicate nouns or adjectives as predicate adjectives.

In the lessons of B. J. Knight (2003) and the official Toki Pona book of Sonja Lang [10] yes/no questions with *ala* are defined only with verbs. But this contradicts their own examples as well as common practice. For example one cannot formulate the question “Is she a mother?”. In these lessons I will therefore not adhere to this limitation.

If the yes/no question refers to a predicate noun, the adjective *ala* is added to it and the predicate noun is repeated.

ona li ' mama ala ' mama ?	Is she a parent?
ni li ' jan ala ' jan?	Is this a person?
ni li ' kili ala ' kili?	Is this a banana?
ni li ' tomo pi telo nasa ala ' tomo pi telo nasa?	Is this a pub?
ona li ' jan pi pona lukin ala ' jan pi pona lukin?	Is she an attractive person?

### An Predicate Adjective as Subject of the Question

If the yes/no question refers to a predicate adjective, the adjective *ala* is added to it and the predicate adjective is repeated.

sina ' pona ala ' pona?	Are you OK?
mi ' pona ala ' pona, tawa sina?	Do you like me?
suno li ' suli ala ' suli?	Is the sun big?
len sina li ' telo ala ' telo?	Are your clothes wet?

### Yes/No Response

If you want to say “yes”, you simply repeat the predicate or the auxiliary verb of the sentence. If you want to say “no”, you repeat the predicate or the auxiliary verb and add *ala* after it.

sina wile ala wile moku?	Do you want to eat?
wile	Yes.
wile ala	No.
sina lukin ala lukin e kiwen?	Do you see the rock?
lukin	Yes.
lukin ala	No.
sina sona ala sona e toki mi?	Do you understand what I'm saying?
sona	Yes.
sona ala	No.
ni li ' tomo pi telo nasa ala ' tomo pi telo nasa?	Is this a pub?
tomo pi telo nasa.	Yes.
tomo pi telo nasa ala.	No.


**Practice 20 (Answers: Page 86)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

Which separator is at the end of a question?	
How is a verb negated in Toki Pona?	
How do you respond negatively to a yes/no question?	
How do you respond positively to a yes/no question?	


**Practice 21 (Answers: Page 86)**

Try to translate these sentences.

	You have to tell me why. <sup>3</sup>
	Is a bug beside me?
	I can't sleep.
	I don't want to talk to you.
	He didn't go to the lake.
sina wile ala wile pali? wile ala.	
jan utala li seli ala seli e tomo?	
jan lili li ken ala moku e telo nasa.	
sina kepeken ala kepeken ni?	
sina ken ala ken kama?	
sina pona ala pona?	

<sup>3</sup>Think: "You have to tell the reason to me."

## 1.11 Unofficial Words

### Vocabulary

nasin ... nasin	<i>noun</i> : way, manner, custom, road, path, doctrine, system, method <i>adjective</i> : systematic, habitual, customary, doctrinal
nimi nimi (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : word, name <i>verb transitive</i> : to name
“...”	<i>separator</i> : Quotation marks are used for words with original spelling or for quotes.

### Some Unofficial Words

ma suli Amelika ma suli Amelika lete ma suli Amelika seli ma suli Antasika ma suli Apika ma suli Asija ma suli Elopa	The Americas North America South America Antarctica Africa Asia Europe
ma Epanja ma Tosi	Spain Germany
ma tomo Lanten ma tomo Sanpansiko	London San Francisco
toki Inli toki Epelanto	English Esperanto
meli Mawija jan Santa	Maria Santa Claus

### Names are Adjectives

Names of people, countries, cities, languages, and ideologies do not exist as official words in Toki Pona. Names are unofficial words and do not appear in the dictionary of Toki Pona. Unofficial words are adjectives. You know adjectives describe nouns. This means that names also describe nouns and cannot be used without a corresponding noun in the record. This is necessary to recognize what the name stands for. For example, if it is a country name, the corresponding adjective is used after the noun *ma*. As we already know there are adjective slots after a noun or after the separator *li* as a slot for a predicate adjective. Names also fit into these slots. Unofficial words can only be adjectives and not adverbs. As can be seen again, in Toki Pona adjectives are more complex than adverbs. In order to recognize names as unofficial words, they always begin with a capital letter. If the original spelling of the name is used, place it in quotation marks.

Unofficial words can be adapted to the phonetic rules of Toki Pona. The appendix (page 123) describes how to proceed. For example, America becomes *Mewika*, Canada becomes *Kanata*. In the appendix you will find a list of important unofficial words (page 119).

### Countries

After the noun *ma* an unofficial word (adjective) is used as the country name.

ma Kanata li ' pona.	Canada is good.
ma Italija li ' pona lukin.	Italy is beautiful.
mi wile tawa, tawa ma Tosi.	I want to go to Germany.

Since unofficial words are adjectives, they can also be used as predicate adjectives.

ma mi li ' Tosi.	My homeland is Germany.
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### Continents

Continents are formed with *ma*, optionally the adjective *suli*, and the corresponding unofficial word (adjective).

ma suli Apika	Africa
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### Cities

As we have learnt the combination of the noun *ma* and the adjective *tomo* means "city". After this combination, an unofficial word (adjective) is used as a city name.

ma tomo Lantan li ' suli.	London is big.
ma tomo Pelin	Berlin
ma tomo Loma	Rome
mi kama, tan ma tomo Pelin.	I'm from Berlin.

Here is an example of an unofficial word as predicate adjective.

ma tomo mi li ' Pelin.	My home city is Berlin.
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### Languages

If you want to talk about a language, you simply use the noun *toki* and then attach the unofficial word (adjective) onto it.

toki Inli li ' pona.	The English language is good.
ma Inli li ' pona.	England is good.
toki Kanse	French language
toki Epelanto li ' pona.	Esperanto is simple.

Here is an example of an unofficial word as predicate adjective.

toki mi li ' Tosi.	My mother tongue is German.
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### Residents of a Country

A resident of a country is named by nouns *jan*, *meli*, or *mije* and the unofficial word (adjective).

jan Kanata	Canadian person
jan Mesiko	Mexican person
meli Italija	Italian woman

## People

Now suppose you want to talk about someone using their name. For example, what if you want to say “Lisa is cool”? To say a person’s name in Toki Pona, you just say the noun *jan* and then the person’s name.

*jan Lisa li ' pona.*

Lisa is cool.

Like for the names of countries, we often adapt a person’s name to fit into Toki Pona’s phonetic rules. Keep in mind that no one is going to pressure you to adopt a tokiponized name; it’s just for fun.

*jan Pentan li pana e sona, tawa mi.*

Brandon teaches to me.

*jan Mewi li toki, tawa mi.*

Mary’s talking to me.

*jan Nesan li ' musi.*

Nathan is funny.

*jan Eta li ' jan unpa.*

Heather is a whore.

*pana e sona*

to teach (give knowledge)

This is the way to say your name.

*mi ' jan Pepe.*

I am Pepe.

*nimi mi li ' Pepe.*

My name is Pepe.

If you choose not to tokiponize your name just surround it with quotation marks.

*mi ' jan “Robert”.*

I’m Robert.

## Ideologies, Religions

Ideologies and religions are named with the noun *nasin*, the adjective *sewi* and the corresponding unofficial word (adjective).

*nasin sewi Patapali*

Pastafari

## Practice 22 (Answers: Page 86)



Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What are proper names in Toki Pona?

Where are slots for predicate adjectives located?

How are names in Toki Pona highlighted?

How is the original spelling of a name marked?

Which slots can unofficial words fill?

What kind of word type must unofficial words be used together with?

## Practice 23 (Answers: Page 86)



Try to translate these sentences.

Susan is crazy.

I come from Europe.

My name is Ken.

*mi wile tawa, tawa ma suli Oselija.*

*mi wile kama sona e toki Inli.*

## 1.12 Addressing People, Interjections, Commands

### Vocabulary

<b>a</b>	<i>interjection:</i> ah, ha, uh, oh, ooh, aw, well (emotion word)
<b>a a a!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> laugh
<b>...awen</b>	<i>adjective:</i> remaining, stationary, permanent, sedentary
<b>...awen</b>	<i>adverb:</i> still, yet
<b>awen</b>	<i>noun:</i> inertia, continuity, continuum, stay
<b>awen</b>	<i>verb intransitive:</i> to stay, to wait, to remain
<b>awen (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive:</i> to keep
<b>...mu</b>	<i>adjective:</i> animal noise-
<b>...mu</b>	<i>adverb:</i> animal noise-
<b>mu!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> woof! meow! moo! etc. (cute animal noise)
<b>mu</b>	<i>noun:</i> animal noise
<b>mu</b>	<i>verb intransitive:</i> to communicate animally
<b>mu (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive:</i> to make animal noise
<b>o!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> hey! (calling somebody's attention)
<b>...o, ...</b>	<i>interjection:</i> addressing people
<b>o ...!</b>	<i>subject:</i> An 'o' is used for imperative (commands). 'o' is the subject.
<b>...o ...!</b>	<i>separator:</i> An 'o' is used for imperative (commands): 'o' replace 'li'.
<b>...pu</b>	<i>adjective:</i> buying and interacting with the official Toki Pona book
<b>pu</b>	<i>noun:</i> buying and interacting with the official Toki Pona book
<b>pu ...</b>	<i>auxiliary verb:</i> to buying and interacting with the official Toki Pona book
<b>pu</b>	<i>verb intransitive:</i> to buy and to read (the official Toki Pona book)
<b>pu (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive:</i> to apply (the official Toki Pona book) to ...
<b>ala!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> no!
<b>ike!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> oh dear! woe! alas!
<b>jaki!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> ew! yuck!
<b>pakala!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> damn! fuck!
<b>pona!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> great! good! thanks! OK! cool! yay!
<b>toki!</b>	<i>interjection:</i> hello, hi, good morning,



## Vocativ (Addressing People)

Sometimes you need to get a person's attention before you can talk to him. When you want to address someone like that before saying the sentence, you just follow this same pattern. *jan* (name) *o*, (sentence). Note the comma behind the interjection word *o*.

jan Ken o, pipi li lon len sina.	Ken, a bug is on your shirt.
jan Keli o, sina ' pona lukin.	Kelly, you are pretty.
jan Mawen o, sina wile ala wile moku?	Marvin, are you hungry?
jan Tepani o, sina ' ike, tawa mi.	Steffany, I don't like you.

## Commands

The command form (imperative) is introduced with *o* and ends with an exclamation mark. The interjection word *o* is the subject here.

o pali!	Work!
o awen!	Wait!
o ' pona!	Be good!
o lukin e ni!	Watch this!
o tawa, tawa ma tomo, lon poka	Go to the city with your friend!
jan pona sina!	

We've learned how to address people and how to make commands; now let's put these two concepts together. Suppose you want to address someone and tell them to do something. Notice how one of the *o*'s got dropped, as did the comma.

jan San o, ...	John, ...
... o tawa tomo sina!	... go to your house!
jan San o tawa tomo sina!	John, go to your house!
jan Ta o toki ala, tawa mi!	Todd, don't talk to me!
jan Sesi o moku e kili ni!	Jessie, eat this fruit!.

The separator *o* replaces the separator *li*. After the personal pronouns *mi* and *sina* also the separator *o* is used.

sina o telo e sina!	Wash yourself!
This structure can also be used to make sentences like 'Let's go'.	
mi mute o tawa!	Let's go.
mi mute o ' musi!	Let's have fun.

## Interjections

An interjection sentence makes conveys excitement. Interjections sentences often consist only of a noun or an interjection word, e. g. *a*, and end with an exclamation mark.

jan Lisa o, toki!	Hello Lisa!
pona!	Yay! Good! Hoorah!
ike!	Oh no! Uh! oh! Alas!
pakala!	F-ck! D-mn!
a!	Ooh, Ahh! Unh! Oh!
a a a!	Hahaha! (laughter)

The interjection word *a* adds emotion or stress. It can be used at the end of a sentence. Use the Interjection-Word *a* sparingly!

sina ' sulisuli a!	You are so tall!
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The interjection words *o* and *a* only used when the person makes you feel really emotional. For example, if you haven't seen a person for a long time or if you have sex and you still speak perfect Toki Pona.

jan Epi o a!	Oh Abbie!
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**Salutations**

The second group of interjections are kind like salutations. They usually consist of a noun, an optional adjective and an exclamation mark.

toki!	Hello!, Hi!
sunu pona!	Good sun! Good day!
lape pona!	Sleep well! Have a good night!
moku pona!	Good food! Enjoy your meal!
mi tawa	I'm going. Bye!
tawa pona!	(in reply) Go well! Good bye!
kama pona!	Come well! Welcome!
musi pona!	Good fun! Have fun!
They can also consist of a complete sentence with an exclamation mark.	
jan Lisa o, toki!	Hello Lisa!
mi tawa	I'm going. Bye!

**Practice (Answers: Page 87)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

Which separator ends a command sentence (imperative)?

What is the subject of the command form if no one is addressed directly?

How do you address people by name?

What do injections consist of?

Which separator stands before the predicate if someone is directly addressed in a command?

Which separator ends an interjection (exclamation)?

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

Go!

Mama, wait.

Hahaha! That's funny.

F-ck!

Bye!

mu!

o tawa musi, lon poka mi!

tawa pona!

o pu!

## 1.13 Questions

### Vocabulary

...olin olin olin (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : love <i>noun</i> : love <i>verb transitive</i> : to love (a person)
seme	<i>question pronoun</i> : what, which, wh- (question word)
...sin ...sin sin sin (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : new, fresh, another, more <i>adverb</i> : regenerative <i>noun</i> : news, novelty, innovation, newness, new release <i>verb transitive</i> : to renew, to renovate, to freshen
...supa supa	<i>adjective</i> : flat, shallow, flat-bottomed, horizontal <i>noun</i> : horizontal surface, e.g furniture, table, chair, pillow, floor
...suwi suwi suwi (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : sweet, cute <i>noun</i> : candy, sweet food <i>verb transitive</i> : to sweeten

## The Question Pronoun *seme*

We talked about how to ask questions that can be answered with a 'yes' or 'no'. However, we didn't talk about questions that require more in-depth answers. Well, to ask questions like these in Toki Pona, we have to use the question pronoun (interrogative pronoun) *seme*. As you know, pronouns are proxies for different types of words. The question pronoun *seme* replaced the word or the part of a sentence which is inquired. Depending on in what slot(s) *seme* is used, it can represent different kinds of words or parts of sentences. Separators cannot be represented by a question pronoun *seme*. At a question with *seme* the sequence of word slots does not change.

### Pardon?

If with the question pronoun *seme* a complete question is made, nothing was understood.

seme?	Pardon?
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### Who/What – Subject

At questions who or what the subject is, in its place the question pronoun *seme* is put in the sentence. As you know this is the first position in the sentence.

seme li utala e sina?	Who/What attacked you?
seme li moku e kili mi?	Who/What is eating my fruit?
seme li lon poka mi?	Who/What is beside me?
seme li lon tomo mi?	Who/What is in my house?
seme li 'pona, tawa sina?	Who/What do you like?

### What / Where – direct Object

At questions on direct object (recipient of action) the question pronoun *seme* is used at the position of the direct object. To simplify matters, we are taking a step-by-step approach. Here's a statement:

sina lukin e pipi.	You're watching a bug.
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Now we're going to turn that sentence into a question.

sina lukin e seme?	What are you watching?
--------------------	------------------------

Here the question pronoun *seme* represents the noun *pipi*. The word order of the sentence does not change even when the sentence is a question.

sina pakala e seme?	What did you hurt?
ona li jo e seme?	What does he have?

### What – Indirect Object

If the question pronoun *seme* is used after an intransitive verb, one asks for an indirect object.

sina kepeken seme?	What are you using?
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### What – Prepositional Object

If the question pronoun *seme* is set after a preposition, a question (what) is possible for the prepositional object.

sina pali e ni, kepeken seme?	What did you use to work on this?
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### How

If the question pronoun *seme* is in a prepositional object after the preposition *kepeken* and the noun *nasin*, then arises a how-question.

sina pali e ni, kepeken nasin seme?		How did you make this?
----------------------------------------	--	------------------------

**Why**

The preposition *tan* and the question pronoun *seme* are used to formulate 'why'. Both words form a prepositional object here.

sina kama, tan seme?		Why did you come?
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**Who(m)**

At questions on one person the question pronoun *seme* represents an adjective after the noun *jan*.

jan seme li moku?		Who is eating?
jan seme li tawa, lon poka sina?		Who went with you?
sina lukin e jan seme?		Whom did you see?
sina toki, tawa jan seme?		Whom are you talking to?

**Which**

At questions on things the question pronoun *seme* represents adjective after the corresponding noun.

ma seme li 'pona, tawa sina?		Which countries do you like?
sina kama, tan ma seme?		Which country do you come from?

The only reason that this concept might seem difficult is because you're tempted to move the word orders around, because many languages (including English) do it. One neat little trick you can do to check a translation is to think of the question as a plain statement, and then replace the question pronoun *seme* with the pronoun *ni*.

## Miscellaneous

### The Noun *supa*

*supa* means any type of horizontal surface or furniture.

supa		table, chair, sofa, ...
supa lape		bed

### The Noun *suwi*

The noun *suwi* means 'candy' or some other type of sweet food.

mi wile e suwi!		I want a cookie!
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### The Adjective *suwi*

The adjective *suwi* means 'sweet' or 'cute'. It don't mean that it's sexy, attractive, or anything like that.

jan lili sina li ' suwi.		Your baby is cute.
telo kili ni li ' suwi.		This fruit drink is sweet.

### The Adjective *sin*

The adjective *sin* means 'another' or 'more'.

jan sin li kama.		More people are coming.
mi wile e suwi sin!		I want another/more cookie(s)!

### The Noun *olin*

The noun *olin* means 'the love' (to) a person.

olin sina li ' pona, tawa mi.		Your love is good for me.
-------------------------------	--	---------------------------

### The Adjective *olin*

meli olin ona li ' pona lukin.		His wife is pretty.
--------------------------------	--	---------------------

### The Transitive Verb *olin*

The transitive verb *olin* means 'to love'. However, it only refers to affectionate love, like loving people. For example, you might *olin* your girlfriend or your parents.

mi olin e sina.		I love you.
You can't <i>olin</i> things or objects. Then the familiar pattern is used:		
ni li pona tawa mi.		I like this.



**Practice (Answers: Page 89)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

How does the sentence structure change for a question in *toki pona*?

What kind of word has the word *seme*?

What is a reflexive pronoun?

What can represent the word *seme*?

How do you ask for a person (who, whom)?

How is a Why question asked?

How do you ask for an indirect object?

How to ask for a prepositional object?

Are there nested subordinate clauses in *toki pona*?

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

What do you want to do?

Who loves you?

Does it sweeten?

I'm going to bed.

Are more people coming?

Give me a lollipop!

Who's there?

Which bug hurt you?

He loves to eat. \*

Pardon?

This is mine.

jan Ken o, mi olin e sina.

ni li 'jan seme?

sina lon seme?

mi lon tan seme?

jan seme li 'meli sina?

sina tawa ma tomo, tan seme?

sina wile tawa, tawa ma seme?

\* Think carefully! This one is tricky.

## 1.14 Compound Nouns

### Vocabulary

**...kalama**  
**kalama**  
**kalama**  
**kalama (e ...)**

*adjective:* noisy, loud, rowdy

*noun:* sound, noise, voice

*verb intransitive:* to make noise

*verb transitive:* to sound, to ring, to play (an instrument)

**...kulupu**  
**kulupu**  
**kulupu (e ...)**

*adjective:* communal, shared, public, of the society

*noun:* group, community, society, company, people

*verb transitive:* to assemble, to call together, to convene

**...pi ...**

*separator:* 'pi' is used to build complex compound nouns.

'pi' separates a (pro)noun from another (pro)noun that has at least one adjective.  
 After 'pi' could only be a noun or pronoun.

Don't use 'pi' before or after

the other separators 'e', 'la', 'li', 'o', '!', '?', '':.

## The Separator *pi*

So far we have learned how to combine a single noun with adjectives. Adjectives stand after the noun. This is exactly the opposite of the English language. These possibilities are not sufficient for many terms. The English language knows compound nouns consisting of several nouns. In *toki pona* this is also possible. It is possible to combine several nouns including their adjectives. However, the order is exactly the opposite here as in the English language. The main noun in English is at the end of the compound noun. For example the compound noun 'toothbrush'. Here 'brush' is the main noun. After all, it is a brush and not a tooth.

In *toki pona* the main noun is at the beginning. This is followed by the supplementary nouns and their adjectives. The separator *pi* serves to separate these supplementary nouns and to mark them as nouns. After the separator *pi* must follow at least two words. For example *pi* + noun + adjective or *pi* + pronoun + adjective. That is, after the separator *pi* only a noun or pronoun slot is possible.

### General examples

Now, you might remember that *tomo telo* ('water room') is used to mean 'restroom'. You should also recall that *nasa* means 'crazy', 'silly', 'stupid', and so on. Now, let's look at this sentence.

mi tawa, tawa tomo telo nasa. | I went to the crazy restroom.

Okay, I think you'll agree with me when I say that that is just plain weird. It makes me think about some creepy restroom with neon lights lining the floor and a strobe light in every toilet stall. Now, the person who said this sentence had actually been trying to say that he had gone to a bar. As you probably recall, *telo nasa* is used to mean 'alcohol'. So, a *tomo* with *telo nasa* would be a 'bar'. The only problem is that you can't fit *tomo* and *telo nasa* together, because it will mean 'crazy restroom,' as you just studied. The only way to fix this problem is to use the separator *pi*.

mi tawa, tawa tomo pi telo nasa. | I went to the pub.

We're going to go over a bunch of examples using *pi*; but, you need to be familiar with some of the compound noun combinations that we've learned.

jan pi ma tomo	a city-dweller
kulupu pi toki pona	the Toki Pona community
nasin pi toki pona	the ideology behind Toki Pona
jan lawa pi jan utala	commander, general
jan lawa pi tomo tawa kon	a pilot
jan pi nasin sewi Kolisu	a Christian
jan pi pona lukin	an attractive person
jan pi ike lukin	an ugly person
jan utala pi ma Losi li ike, tawa ma ali.	Soldiers of Russia are bad for the world.

## Possessives

In Toki Pona also compound nouns are used to identify property. If you wanted to say 'my house' you say *tomo mi*. Similarly, 'your house' is *tomo sina*. If you want to name a specific person who owns the house, you have to use the separator *pi*.

tomo pi jan Lisa	Lisa's house
kili pi jan Susan	Susan's fruit
ma pi jan Keli	Keli's country
len pi jan Lisa	Lisa's clothes

Also, if you want to use the plural pronouns you have to use the separator *pi*.

nimi pi mi mute	our names
tomo pi ona mute	their house

## Opposites

Composite nouns are also used to formulate the opposite of a word or group of words. The separator *pi*, the word or group of words and the adjective *ala* is used. This could change the word type. In the first examples *wawa* is a adjective. But after the separator *pi* only a noun or pronoun slot is possible. So *wawa* can only be a noun here.

jan wawa	a strong person
jan pi wawa ala	a person with weakness, a weak person
jan wawa ala	No strong people.

## Whose

A compound noun is also used for questions of ownership. In this case after the separator *pi* follows a noun *jan* and the question pronoun *seme* as representative of adjective.

ni li tomo pi jan seme?	Whose house is this?
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## Are multiple *pi* phrases possible for a compound noun?

The English language knows compound nouns consisting of more than two nouns. For example, the word 'open source software'. Here too, the last noun is the main noun. After all, it is software.

Neither B. J. Knight's Lessons nor Sonja Lang's official Toki Pona book defines the use of multiple *pi* phrases for a compound noun. Nevertheless several *pi* phrases for a main noun are often used. This is similar to the other separators *li* and *e*. (Multiple predicate phrases (*li*) belong to one subject. Several direct objects (*e*) belong to one predicate. Accordingly, all further *pi* phrases are associated with the first noun. So *pi* phrases are not nested. You can change the order. However, the meaning can change. But, you should avoid several *pi* phrases if you can. In the next lesson we will learn a way to avoid several *pi* phrases.

kulupu pi kalama musi pi ma Inli li pona.	The English rock band is good.
kulupu pi ma Inli pi kalama musi li pona.	The English rock band is good.

## Common mistakes with *pi*

The lessons of B. J. Knight as well as the official Toki Pona book by Sonja Lang define the use of *pi* to separate noun groups. The use of *pi* to separate verb/adverb groups is not defined. Unfortunately, some beginners make the mistake of using *pi* to separate verb/adverb groups. This is naturally confusing, since *pi* can also be used to uniquely identify nouns.

The separator *pi* must not stand together with the separators *li* or *e*. Some people make mistakes by placing *pi* directly before or after *li*. This is like putting a comma directly before or after a point.

After the separator *pi* have to be at least two words. The word immediately after the separator *pi* is a noun or pronoun, followed by an adjective.

jan ~~pi~~-wawa pi pona mute li kama. | Wrong!

The *pi* before *wawawa* is wrong. Right is:

jan wawa pi pona mute li kama. | A strong, very good man is coming.

Another mistake is that people use the Separator *pi* when they should use the preposition *tan*.

mi kama, tan ma Mewika. | I come from America.

Do not separate adjectives, numbers or verbs by *pi*.

At the beginning the separator *pi* is unfamiliar. But it helps to understand a sentence.

A *pi* shows that after the *pi* can only be a noun or pronoun.

## Miscellaneous

### The Noun *kalama*

The noun *kalama* ('sound' or 'noise') is usually combined with the adjective *musi*.

kalama musi		music, song
-------------	--	-------------

kalama musi li ' pona, tawa mi.		I like music.
---------------------------------	--	---------------

The noun *kalama* and the adjective *musi* precedes the names of specific songs.

kalama musi 'Jingle Bells' li ' pona,		I like the song 'Jingle Bells'.
tawa mi.		

And we can use the separator *pi* to talk about music by a certain group or artist.

kalama musi pi jan Elton-John li ' nasa.		Elton John's music is odd.
------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------

### The Noun *kalama*

#### The Intransitive Verb *kalama*

The intransitive Verb *kalama* means 'to make noise'.

o kalama ala!		Don't make noise!
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#### The Transitive Verb *kalama*

The transitive Verb *kalama* means 'to sound', 'to ring' or 'to play (an instrument)'.

mi kalama e kalama musi,		I make music with an instrument.
kepeken ilo.		

**Practice (Answers: Page 90)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

Can the separator *pi* be used to separate adjectives?

Where is the main noun in *toki pona* of a compound noun?

How many words must at least be between the separator *pi* and the next separator?

Where can adjective slots after the separator *pi* be located?

How do you ask for the owner of an item?

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

Keli's child is funny.

I am a Toki Ponan.

He is a good musician.

The captain of the ship is eating.

Meow.

Enya's music is good.

Which people of this group are important?

Our house is messed up.

How did she make that?

I look at the land with my friend.

Whom did you go with?

*pipi pi ma mama mi li ' lili.*

*kili pi jan Linta li ' ike.*

*len pi jan Susan li ' jaki.*

*mi sona ala e nimi pi ona mute.*

*mi wile toki meli.*

*sina pakala e ilo, kepeken nasin seme?*

*jan Wasintan [Washington] li ' jan*

*lawa pona pi ma Mewika.*

*wile pi jan ike li pakala e ijo.*

## 1.15 Conjunctions and Temperature

### Vocabulary

**...ante**  
**ante**  
**ante (e ...)**

*adjective*: different, dissimilar, changed, other, unequal, differential  
*noun*: difference, distinction, differential, variation, variance, disagreement  
*verb transitive*: to change, to alter, to modify

**...anu ...**

*conjunction*: or (used for decision questions)

**...en ...**

*conjunction*: and (used to coordinate head nouns)

**...kin**

*adjective*: indeed, still, too

**...kin**

kin can be the very last word in an adjective group.  
*adverb*: actually, indeed, in fact, really, objectively,  
kin can be the very last word in an adverb group.

**kin**  
**kin!**

*noun*: reality, fact  
*interjection*: really!

**...lete**  
**...lete**  
**lete**  
**lete (e ...)**

*adjective*: cold, cool, uncooked, raw, perishing  
*adverb*: bleakly  
*noun*: cold, chill, bleakness  
*verb transitive*: to cool down, to chill

**...lipu**  
**lipu**

*adjective*: book-, paper-, card-, ticket-, sheet-, page,-  
*noun*: paper, book, card, ticket, sheet, (web-)page, list ; flat and bendable thing

**...mani**  
**...mani**  
**mani**

*adjective*: financial, financially, monetary, pecuniary  
*adverb*: financially  
*noun*: money, material wealth, currency, dollar, capital  
*adjective*: sensitive, feeling, empathic

**...pilin**  
**...pilin**  
**pilin**  
**pilin**  
**pilin (e ...)**

*adverb*: perceptively  
*noun*: feelings, emotion, feel, think, sense, touch,  
*verb intransitive*: to feel, to sense  
*verb transitive*: to feel, to think, to touch, to fumble, to fiddle

**...taso**  
**...taso**  
**...taso ...**

*adjective*: only, sole  
*adverb*: only, just, merely, simply, solely, singly  
*conjunction*: but, however



## Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect words and phrases. Conjunctions have similar tasks to prepositions. In *toki pona* there are conjunctions *anu* (or), *en* (and) and *taso* (but, however).

### Alternative-questions with the Conjunction *anu*

The conjunction *anu* is used to make alternative-questions. The alternative-question is the combination of two (or rarely more) choices. In the following questions there is a choice between two subjects. Between these subjects there is the conjunction *anu*.

jan Susan anu jan Lisa li moku e suwi?	Susan or Lisa ate the cookies?
-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------

ona anu jan ante li ' ike?	Is he bad, or is it the other person who's bad?
----------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

In the following question the decision is made between two direct objects.

sina jo e kili anu telo nasa?	Do you have the fruit, or is it the wine that you have?
-------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

In the following question, the decision is made between two prepositional objects. The preposition is only used once.

sina toki, tawa mi anu ona?	Are you talking to me, or are you talking to him?
-----------------------------	------------------------------------------------------

### Answer-Questions with the conjunction *anu*

In answer-questions is the answer already included in the question. A confirmation or denial is expected as an answer. In English there is the saying '... or what?' or '... isn't it?'. In Toki Pona answer questions are formed by adding the conjunction *anu* and the question pronoun *seme* after the statement.

sina kama anu seme?	Are you coming or what?
sina wile moku anu seme?	Do you want to eat or what?
sina wile e mani anu seme?	Do you want the money or what?

### Yes/No questions with predicate nouns or predicate adjectives

We had learned that yes/no questions with the adverb *ala* require a verb. That there is no verb in Toki Pona, the verb slot can remain empty. The predicate is then formed by a predicate adjective or predicate adjective. Yes/no questions with the adverb *ala* are not possible. To form yes/no questions with predicate nouns or predicate adjectives *anu seme* is used. A answer-question is therefore formulated.

sina ' pona anu seme?	Are you OK (or what)?
ona li ' mama anu seme?	Is she a mother (or what)?

### Declarative Sentences with the Conjunction *anu*

The conjunction *anu* can be used in declarative sentences also.

mi lukin e mije anu meli.	I see a man or a women.
---------------------------	-------------------------

### The Conjunction *en* Connects Nouns and Pronouns

The conjunction *en* is used to connect two (composite) nouns or pronouns. In the following examples, one subject is formed in each case.

mi en sina li ' jan pona.	You and I are friends.
jan lili en jan sulis li toki.	The child and the adult are talking.
kalama musi en meli li ' pona, tawa mi.	I like music and girls.

The conjunction *en* can be used with the separator *pi* to form complex compound nouns. With *en* you can avoid several *pi* phrases. Such complex nouns are unknown in many languages. In the first sentence *jan lili pi jan Ken en jan Lisa* is one complex noun.

jan lili pi jan Ken en jan Lisa li 'suwi.	Ken and Lisa's baby is sweet.
-------------------------------------------	-------------------------------

tomo pi jan Keli en mije ona li sul.	The house of Keli and her boyfriend is big.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------

Note that *en* is not used to connect two whole sentences, even though this is common in English. Instead, use the multiple-*li* technique (Page 9) or split the sentence into two sentences.

Also note that *en* is not intended to connect two direct objects. For that, use the multiple-*e* technique (Page 9).

### The Conjunction *taso*

If you use the conjunction *taso* at the beginning of a sentence you refer to the previous sentence. Separate these sentences not with a comma, but with a full stop. Also do not use a comma after the conjunction *taso*. This mistake is usually made by people who are native English speakers.

mi wile moku. taso mi jo ala e moku.	I want to eat. But I don't have food.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

mi wile lukin e tomo mi. taso mi lon ma ante.	I want to see my house. But I'm in a different country.
-----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

mi 'pona. taso meli mi li 'pakala.	I'm okay. But my girlfriend is injured.
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------

### A conjunction at the beginning of a sentence

As we have just learned, the conjunction *taso* can be at the beginning of a sentence. So a slot for a conjunction is possible at the beginning of a sentence. Such a conjunction does not connect main clauses. Otherwise no period would end the sentence before it. With such a conjunction, the sentence refers to the previous sentence.

A: mi wile moku.	I want to eat.
B: en mi wile moku kin.	And I want to eat too.

### Miscellaneous

#### The Adjective *taso*

jan Lisa taso li kama.	Only Lisa came.
mi sona e ni taso.	I know only that. (That's all I know.)

#### The Adverb *taso*

mi musi taso.	I'm just joking.
mi pali taso.	I just work. (All I ever do is work.)
mi lukin taso e meli ni!	I only looked at that girl!

### The Noun *kin*

kin ni li kama, tawa suno.	This fact comes to light.
----------------------------	---------------------------

### The Adjective *kin*

The adjective *kin* is at the end of an adjective group and emphasizes it.

jan pona mi kin li lon ni.

My good friend is here.

## The Adverb *kin*

The adverb *kin* is at the end of an adverb group and emphasizes it.

A: mi tawa, tawa ma Elopa.

I went to Europe.

mi tawa kin e mi, tawa ma Elopa.

I went to Europe too.

A: mi mute o tawa.

Let's go.

B: mi ken ala. mi moku kin e moku.

I can't. I'm still eating the food.

A: a! sina lukin ala lukin e ijo nasa ni?

Whoa! Do you see that weird thing?

B: mi lukin kin e ona.

I see it indeed.

## Temperatures

As nouns *seli* mean 'heat' and *lete* 'cold'. The adjectives *lili* and *mute* relativize these nouns. We can use these words to express weather temperatures. *lon* is here an intransitive verb.

seli li lon.

It's hot.

lete li lon.

It's cold.

seli mute li lon.

It's very hot.

seli lili li lon.

It's warm.

lete mute li lon.

It's very cold.

lete lili li lon.

It's cool.

## The Intransitive Verb *pilin*

If one wants to describe the temperature of an object, one uses *seli* or *lete* as predicate nouns.

ilo ni li ' lete mute , tawa mi.

This axe feels very cold.

ni li ' seli lili, tawa mi.

This feels warm.

When one freezes or sweats, one says this with the intransitive verb *pilin* and the adverbs *seli* and *lete*.

mi pilin lete mute.

I'm very cold.

The intransitive verb *pilin* can generally describe feelings of a person or an animal.

mi pilin pona.

I feel good. / I feel happy.

mi pilin ike.

I feel bad. / I feel sad.

sina pilin seme?

How do you feel?

## The Transitive Verb *pilin*

The transitive *pilin* means 'to think'.

mi pilin e ni: sina ike.

I think this: You're bad.

sina pilin e seme?

What are you thinking?

mi pilin e ijo.

I'm thinking (about) something.

mi pilin e meli ni.

I'm thinking about that woman.

**Practice (Answers: Page 91)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What are conjunctions?

What is an answer-question?

How is an answer-question formed in *toki pona*?

Is there a comma before or after the conjunction *taso*?

What are alternative-questions?

What connects the conjunction *taso*?

What connects the conjunction *en*?

How is an alternative-question formed in *toki pona*?

How is a yes/no-question with predicate nouns or predicate adjectives formed in *toki pona*?

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

Do you want to come or what?

Do you want food, or do you want water?

I still want to go to my house.

This paper feels cold.

I like currency of other nations.

I want to go, but I can't.

I'm alone. \*

Do you like me?

This lake is cold.

mi olin kin e sina.

mi pilin e ni: ona li jo ala e mani.

mi wile lukin e ma ante.

mi wile ala e ijo. mi lukin taso.

mi pilin lete.

sina wile toki, tawa mije anu meli?

\* Think: 'Only I am present.'

## 1.16 Colors

### Vocabulary

<b>...jelo</b> <b>jelo</b>	<i>adjective:</i> yellowish, yellowy <i>noun:</i> yellow, light green
<b>...kule</b> <b>kule</b> <b>kule (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> colourful, pigmented, painted <i>noun:</i> color, colour, paint, ink, dye, hue <i>verb transitive:</i> to paint, to color
<b>...laso</b> <b>laso</b>	<i>adjective:</i> bluish, bluey <i>noun:</i> blue, blue-green
<b>...loje</b> <b>loje</b>	<i>adjective:</i> reddish, ruddy, pink, pinkish, gingery <i>noun:</i> red
<b>...pimeja</b> <b>pimeja</b> <b>pimeja (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> black, dark <i>noun:</i> darkness, shadows <i>verb transitive:</i> to darken
<b>...sitelen</b> <b>...sitelen</b> <b>sitelen</b> <b>sitelen (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> figurative, pictorial, metaphorical, metaphorisch <i>adverb:</i> pictorially <i>noun:</i> picture, image, representation, symbol, mark, writing <i>verb transitive:</i> to draw, to write
<b>...walo</b> <b>walo</b> <b>walo (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> white, whitish, light-coloured, pale <i>noun:</i> white thing or part, whiteness, lightness <i>verb transitive:</i> to whiten, to whitewash

## Color Combinations

### A Shade of Colour

In Toki Pona there are no words for the colors purple, green, grey, etc. But you can create colors from several words. One uses one of these nouns *jelo*, *laso*, *loje*, *pimeja* or *walo*. Then use these adjectives *jelo*, *laso*, *loje*, *pimeja*, or *walo*.

laso loje li 'pona, tawa mi.

laso jelo li 'pona, tawa mi.

loje jelo li 'pona, tawa mi.

loje walo li 'pona, tawa mi.

walo pimeja li 'pona, tawa mi.

Purple (reddish blue) is my favourite colour.

Green (yellowish blue) is my favourite colour.

Orange (yellowish red) is my favourite colour.

Pink (whitish red) is my favourite colour.

Grey (dark white) is my favourite colour.

It is also possible to form colors from a noun and several adjectives. The goal of Toki Pona is however the simplicity. Therefore, avoid complex word compositions.

laso loje li 'pona, tawa mi.

loje laso li 'pona, tawa mi.

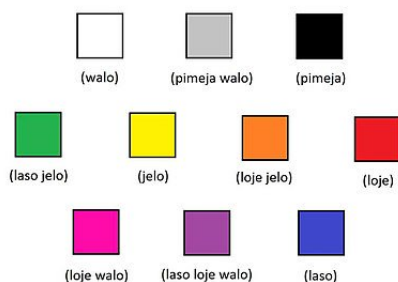
Purple is my favourite colour.

Purple is my favourite colour.

Colors are usually used as adjectives because they describe nouns. The adjectives *loje* and *laso* describe the noun *len* here.

len loje laso mi li 'pona, tawa mi.

I like this purple t-shirt.



### Samples in Several Shades of Colour

Suppose that you have a shirt that have pattern with different colors (red and blue). However, you can't call it *len loje laso*, because that means 'purple shirt'. The colours must be separated grammatically. Each color of the pattern is described with a noun and optional adjectives. To separate these color nouns with their adjectives we use the conjunction *en*. To separate the patterned item from its colours the separator serves *pi*. *len*, *loje* and *laso* are nouns here.

len ni pi loje en laso li 'pona, tawa mi.

I like this red and blue patterned t-shirt.

tomo pi jelo en loje pi meli Susan en mije jan Ken li 'nasa, tawa mi.

Susan and Ken's yellow and blue patterned house looks strange.

### The Noun *kule*

The noun *kule* means 'color'.

ni li 'kule seme?

What color is that?

### The Adjective *kule*

The adjective *kule* means 'colourful', 'pigmented' or 'painted'.

len kule li 'pona, tawa mi.

I like the colourful dress.

### The Transitive Verb *kule*

The transitive verb *kule* means 'to dye'.

ona li kule ala kule e len?	Does she dye the dress?
mi kule e lipu	I dye the dress.

### The Noun *sitelen*

The noun *sitelen* means 'picture' or 'image'.

sitelen tawa	movie, TV show
sitelen tawa 'Fahrenheit 9/11' li pona, tawa mi.	I like the movie 'Fahrenheit 9/11'.
sitelen tawa 'Bowling for Columbine' li pona kin.	The movie 'Bowling for Columbine' is also good.
sitelen ma	map
o pana e sitelen ma, tawa mi.	Give me the map.

### The Adjective *sitelen*

The adjective *sitelen* means 'figurative', 'pictorial', 'metaphorical' or 'metaphorisch' or 'written down'.

toki sitelen li 'pona, tawa jan ali.	Written language (writing) is good for all people.
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### The Transitive Verb *sitelen*

The transitive verb *sitelen* means to 'draw' or to 'write'.

ona li sitelen ala sitelen?	Does he draw?
mi sitelen e sitelen, lon lipu.	I draw the picture on paper.

### The Adverb *sitelen*

The adverb *sitelen* means 'pictorially'.

ona li toki sitelen e ni.	She says this very figuratively.
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**Practice (Answers: Page 92)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

Which kinds of word are possible in the slot after the conjunction *en*?

How are color pattern of an item described in *toki pona*?

How are color tones described for which there is no word in *toki pona*?

Which kinds of word are possible in the slot after the separator *pi*?

What kinds of words have the words for colors in *toki pona*?

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

I don't see the blue bag.

A little green person came from the sky.

I like the color purple.

The sky is blue.

Look at that red bug.

I want the map.

Do you watch The X-Files?

Which color do you like?\*

Is it red?

ni li pimeja ala pimeja e suno?

suno li 'jelo.

telo sul li ' laso.

mi wile moku e kili loje.

ona li kule e tomo tawa.

len pi loje en laso pi meli sina li ' pona, tawa mi.

\* Think: 'Which color is good for you?'

And now try reading this Toki Pona poem.

ma mi li ' pimeja.

kalama ala li lon

mi lape. mi sona.



## 1.17 Living Things

### Vocabulary

<b>...akesi</b> <b>akesi</b>	<i>adjective</i> : amphibian-, reptilian-, slimy <i>noun</i> : reptile, amphibian; non-cute animal
<b>...alasa</b> <b>alasa</b> <b>alasa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : hunting-, -hunting, hunting <i>noun</i> : hunting <i>verb transitive</i> : to hunt, to forage
<b>...kala</b> <b>kala</b>	<i>adjective</i> : fish- <i>noun</i> : fish, marine animal, sea creature
<b>...kasi</b> <b>kasi</b> <b>kasi</b> <b>kasi (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : vegetable, vegetal, biological, biologic, leafy <i>noun</i> : plant, vegetation, herb, leaf <i>verb intransitive</i> : to grow <i>verb transitive</i> : to plant, to grow
<b>...moli</b> <b>...moli</b> <b>moli</b> <b>moli</b> <b>moli (e ...)</b> <b>kama moli</b>	<i>adjective</i> : dead, dying, fatal, deadly, lethal, mortal, deathly, killing <i>adverb</i> : mortally <i>noun</i> : death, decease <i>verb intransitive</i> : to die, to be dead <i>verb transitive</i> : to kill <i>intransitives Verb</i> : dieing
<b>...monsuta</b> <b>monsuta</b>	<i>adjective</i> (unofficial): fearful, afraid <i>noun</i> (unofficial): monster, monstrosity, fearful thing, fright, mythical creatures, fear
<b>...namako</b> <b>namako</b> <b>namako (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : spicy, piquant <i>noun</i> : spice, something extra, food additive, accessory <i>verb transitive</i> : to spice, to flavor, to decorate
<b>pan</b> <b>pan (e ...)</b>	<i>noun</i> : cereal, grain; barley, corn, oat, rice, wheat; bread, pasta <i>verb transitive</i> : to sow
<b>...soweli</b> <b>soweli</b>	<i>adjective</i> : animal <i>noun</i> : animal, especially land mammal, lovable animal, beast
<b>...waso</b> <b>waso</b>	<i>adjective</i> : bird- <i>noun</i> : bird, bat; flying creature, winged animal

## Names of Living Things

### The Noun *soweli*

The noun *soweli* is basically for all types of mammals. The noun *soweli* is used however also for meat of mammals, since there is no special word for meat.

soweli lili li ' ike, tawa mi.	I'm allergic to cats.
soweli ni li ' pona moku.	This cow is good to eat.

### The Noun *waso*

The noun *waso* includes all birds and flying animals.

waso wawa li tawa e ona, lon kon.	The eagle moves through the air.
mi wile moku e waso.	I want to eat chicken.

### The Adjective *soweli*

The names of the living beings can also be adjectives.

waso soweli li ' pimeja.	The bat is black.
mi moku lili e moku soweli.	I eat little meat.

### The Noun *akesi*

The noun *akesi* covers all of the reptiles, amphibians, dinosaurs and monsters.

akesi pi telo moli	venomous snakes, poisonous frogs
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### The Adjective *akesi*

The adjective *akesi* means 'amphibian-', 'reptilian-' or 'slimy'.

tomo tawa akesi li tawa, lon ma li tawa, lon telo.	The amphibious vehicle drives on land and in the water.
----------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

### The Noun *kala*

The noun *kala* designates fish and other aquatic animals.

kalama pi kala ni li pakala e kala ali.	The noise of this fish disturbed all the fish.
-----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

### The Adjective *kala*

meli kala lili li tawa e ona, lon telo.	The mermaid floats in the water.
kala wawa li moku e soweli kala.	The shark eats the seal.

The first *kala* in the last sentence is of course a noun.

### The Noun *pipi*

The Noun *pipi* is used for all types of bugs (spiders, ants, roaches, butterflies).

mi pakala e pipi ike.	I hurt the ugly bug.
-----------------------	----------------------

### The Noun *kasi*

The noun *kasi* is used to talk about all plants and plant-like things.

kasi kule	flower
kasi suli	trees, big shrubs
kasi anpa	grass

kasi nasa / kasi sona		hemp
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**The Adjective *kasi***

The adjective *kasi* means 'plant-based'.

ma kasi		forest, jungle
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**The Transitive Verb *kasi***

The transitive verb *kasi* means 'to plant'.

mi kasi e kasi kule, lon poki.		I'll plant the flower in the pot.
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**The Intransitive Verb *kasi***

The intransitive verb *kasi* means 'to grow'.

kasi suli li kasi, tawa sewi.		The tree grows into the sky.
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**Animal Sounds and Communication****The Noun *mu***

mu ni li ' ike a!		That barking is terrible!
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**The Adjective *mu***

kalama mu ni li ' pona, tawa mi.		I like this animal sound.
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**The Transitive Verb *mu***

pipi li mu e kalama.		The cicadas are chirping noises.
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**The Intransitive Verb *mu***

pipi li mu, tawa ona.		The beetles communicate with each other.
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**The Adverb *mu***

sina toki mu e ni.		You say that beastly.
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**Miscellaneous****The Noun *pan***

The noun *pan* refers to certain foods (cereals, grains; barley, maize, oats, rice, wheat, bread, pasta).

pan ni li ' moku ike.		This pasta is unappetizing.
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**The Transitive Verb *pan***

The transitive verb *pan* means 'to sow' or 'to sow out'.

ona li pan e pan.		They're sowing the grain.
ona li pan ala pan?		Does he sow?

**The Noun *namako***

The noun *namako* means 'spice', 'salt' or 'food additive'.

o pana e namako, tawa mi.	Give me some spice.
---------------------------	---------------------

### The Adjective *namako*

The adjective *namako* means 'spicy'.

mi moku e pan namako.	I eat the spicy bread.
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### The Transitive Verb *namako*

The transitive verb *namako* means 'to spice'.

ona li namako ala namako?	Did she season?
meli mi li namako e moku.	My wife spices up the food.

### The Noun *moli*

The noun *moli* means 'the death'.

moli li ' ike, tawa jan ali.	Death is bad for all men.
ona li anpa e moli.	She defeated death.

### The Adjective *moli*

The adjective *moli* means 'dead', 'fatal', or 'serious'.

pakala moli li kama, tawa sina.	The deadly battle comes to you.
---------------------------------	---------------------------------

### The Transitive Verb *moli*

The transitive verb *moli* means 'to kill'.

jan li moli e waso.	The man killed the bird.
jan li moli ala moli e waso?	Did the man kill the bird?

### The Intransitive Verb *moli*

The intransitive verb *moli* means 'be dead'. Mit dem Hilfsverb *kama* means es 'die'.

soweli li kama ala kama moli?	Is the dog dying?
soweli li kama moli.	The dog dies.

### The Adverb *moli*

The adverb *moli* means 'deadly'.

akesi li pakala moli e soweli.	The monitor lizard bite deadly the goat.
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### The Noun *alasa*

The noun *alasa* means 'The hunting'.

alasa li pana e soweli, tawa mi.	The hunt brings me meat.
----------------------------------	--------------------------

### The Adjective *alasa*

The adjective *alasa* means 'hunting-', '-hunting' or 'hunting'.

jan alasa pona li ' wawa.	A good hunter is strong.
---------------------------	--------------------------

### The Transitive Verb *alasa*

The transitive verb *alasa* means 'to hunt' or 'to forage'.

jan li alasa e soweli.	Somebody hunt a buffalo.
------------------------	--------------------------

**The Noun *monsuta***

The noun *monsuta* means 'monster', 'mythical creatures' or 'fear'.

monsuta waso pi pan linja li pali e ali.		The Flying Spaghetti Monster has created the world.
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**The Adjective *monsuta***

The adjective *monsuta* means 'fearful' or 'afraid'.

ni li ' mije monsuta.		This is a fearful man.
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**Practice (Answers: Page 93)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

Which separator is at the end of a question?

In which cases is a comma used?

In which cases a colon is used?

Where are possible slots for prepositions in a sentence?

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

Is this a mammal?

I want a puppy.

Ahh! The dinosaur wants to eat me!

The mosquito bit me.

Cows say moo.

Birds fly in air. \*

Let's eat fish.

Flowers are pretty. \*\*

I like plants.

Have you improved?

mama ona li kepeken kasi nasa.

akesi li pana e telo moli.

pipi li moku e kasi.

soweli mi li kama moli.

jan Pawe o, mi wile ala moli.

mi lon ma kasi.

ona li kasi ala kasi?

\* Think: 'Birds go in air.'

\* Think: 'Colorful plants are good to see.'

## 1.18 The Body

### Vocabulary

<b>ko</b> <b>ko (e ...)</b>	<i>noun:</i> semi-solid or squishy substance; clay, dough, glue, paste, powder, gum <i>verb transitive:</i> to squash, to pulverize
<b>...kute</b> <b>kute</b> <b>kute (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> auditory, hearing <i>noun:</i> hearing, ear <i>verb transitive:</i> to hear, to listen,
<b>...linja</b> <b>linja</b>	<i>adjective:</i> elongated, oblong, long <i>noun:</i> long and flexible thing; string, rope, hair, thread, cord, chain, line, yarn
<b>...luka</b> <b>luka</b>	<i>adjective:</i> tangible, palpable <i>noun:</i> arm, hand, tactile organ
<b>...lupa</b> <b>lupa</b> <b>lupa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> hole-, holey, full of holes <i>noun:</i> hole, orifice, door, window <i>verb transitive:</i> to pierce, to stab, to perforate
<b>...nena</b> <b>nena</b>	<i>adjective:</i> hilly, undulating, mountainous, hunchbacked, humpbacked, bumpy <i>noun:</i> bump, hill, extrusion, button, mountain, nose, protuberance
<b>...oko</b> <b>oko</b>	<i>adjective:</i> optical, eye- <i>noun:</i> eye
<b>...palisa</b> <b>palisa</b> <b>palisa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> long <i>noun:</i> long hard thing; branch, rod, stick, pointy thing <i>verb transitive:</i> to stretch, to beat, to poke, to stab, to sexually arouse
<b>selo</b> <b>selo (e ...)</b>	<i>noun:</i> skin, outer form, bark, peel, shell, skin, boundary, shape <i>verb transitive:</i> to shelter, to protect, to guard
<b>...sijelo</b> <b>...sijelo</b> <b>sijelo</b> <b>sijelo (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> physical, bodily, corporal, corporeal, material, carnal <i>adverb:</i> physically, bodily <i>noun:</i> body (of person or animal), physical state, torso <i>verb transitive:</i> to heal, to heal up, to cure
<b>...sike</b> <b>...sike</b> <b>sike</b> <b>sike (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> round, cyclical, of one year <i>adverb:</i> rotated <i>noun:</i> circle, ball, cycle, sphere, wheel; round or circular thing <i>verb transitive:</i> to orbit, to circle, to revolve, to circle around, to rotate
<b>...uta</b> <b>...uta</b> <b>uta</b> <b>uta (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective:</i> oral <i>adverb:</i> orally <i>noun:</i> mouth, lips, oral cavity, jaw, beak <i>verb transitive:</i> to kiss, to osculate, to oral stimulate, to suck

## Body Parts

With the above nouns and optional adjectives body parts can be described. However, some of the words have other uses as well.

oko	eye
nena kute	ear
nena kon	nose
uta	mouth
ijo uta walo	teeth
linja lawa	hair (of head)
lawa	head
anpa lawa	neck (bottom of head)
luka	hand, arm
len luka	gloves, mittens
poka	hip
noka	leg, foot
len noka	shoe, pants
sinpin	chest, abdomen, face
nena sike meli	female breasts
lupa meli	vagina
palisa mije	penis
sike mije	man's testicles
monsi	a person's back
selo	skin

## Bodily Fluids and Wastes

With the noun *telo* and corresponding adjectives body fluids and excretions are described. The noun *ko* is often combined with the adjective *jaki*.

telo walo mije	The fluid that a man releases during <i>unpa</i> .
telo sijelo loje	blood (red bodily fluid)
telo jelo	urine (yellow fluid)
mi pana e telo jelo.	I peed.
ko jaki	feces
mi pana e ko jaki.	I crapped.

## The Transitive Verb *kute*

***kute* can also be used a verb**

mi kute e toki sina.	I hear your talking.
mi kute e kalama musi.	I'm listening to music.

## A Song

Here the version of 'Heads, shoulders, knees and toes' translated in Toki Pona from Jan Mali and used in her nice video Toki Pona lessons [12]. As you can see these are not exact grammar sentences because it is lyric.

lawa, sewi luka, palisa noka, palisa noka  
 lawa, sewi luka, palisa noka, palisa noka  
 en oko en nena kute en uta en nena kon  
 lawa, sewi luka, palisa noka, palisa noka



**Practice (Answers: Page 94)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

Which word types can represent the respective word in the sentence after the hyphen?

Example:

pona - mi pona e ni.	transitive verb
kepeken - mi kepeken ilo.	
sina - sina pona ala pona?	
kama - mi kama jo e tomo tawa.	
lon - mi lon tomo.	
kepeken - mi pali e ni, kepeken ilo.	

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

Kiss me. \*  
 I need to pee.  
 My hair is wet.  
 Something is in my eye.  
 I can't hear your talking.  
 I need to crap.  
 That hole is big.  
 Is it a chain?  
 selo pi jelo en laso pi akesi lili li ' pona, tawa mi.  
 a! telo sijelo loje li kama, tan nena kute mi!  
 selo mi li wile e ni: mi pilin e ona.  
 \*\*  
 o pilin e nena.  
 o moli e pipi, kepeken palisa.  
 luka mi li ' jaki. mi wile telo e ona.  
 o pana e sike, tawa mi.  
 mi pilin e seli sijelo sina.  
 ona li selo ala selo?

\* We sorta have an idiom for this. Think: 'Touch my mouth using your mouth.'

\* This sentence is sorta idiomatic. Look at the answer if you can't figure it out.

## 1.19 Numbers and Time Specifications

### Vocabulary

<b>...ala</b>	<i>adjective numeral: 0</i>
<b>...wan</b> <b>wan</b> <b>wan (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective numeral: 1</i> <i>noun: unit, element, particle, part, piece</i> <i>verb transitive: to unite, to make one</i>
<b>...tu</b> <b>tu</b> <b>tu (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective numeral: 2</i> <i>noun: duo, pair</i> <i>verb transitive: to divide, to double, to separate, to cut in two</i>
<b>...luka</b>	<i>adjective numeral: 5</i>
<b>...mute</b>	<i>adjective numeral: 20 (official Toki Pona book)</i>
<b>...ale</b>	<i>adjective numeral: 100 (official Toki Pona book)</i>
<b>...esun</b> <b>esun</b> <b>esun (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective: commercial, trade, marketable, for sale, salable, deductible</i> <i>noun: market, shop, fair, bazaar, business, transaction</i> <i>verb transitive: to buy, to sell, to barter, to swap</i>
<b>...mun</b> <b>mun</b>	<i>adjective: lunar</i> <i>noun: moon, lunar, night sky object, star</i>
<b>nanpa ...</b> <b>nanpa</b> <b>nanpa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective numeral: To build ordinal numbers.</i> <i>noun: number, numeral</i> <i>verb transitive: to count, to reckon, to number</i>
<b>...open</b> <b>open</b> <b>open la ...</b> <b>open (e ...)</b> <b>open ...</b>	<i>adjective: initial, starting, opening</i> <i>noun: start, beginning, opening</i> <i>noun: at the opening, in the beginning</i> <i>verb transitive: to open, to start, to begin, to turn on</i> <i>auxiliary verb: to begin, to start</i>
<b>...pini</b> <b>...pini</b> <b>pini</b> <b>pini (e ...)</b> <b>pini ...</b>	<i>adjective: completed, finished, past, done</i> <i>adverb: ago, past, perfectly</i> <i>noun: end, tip</i> <i>verb transitive: to end, to stop, to turn off, to finish, to close</i> <i>auxiliary verb: to stop, to finish, to end, to interrupt</i>
<b>...tenpo</b> <b>...tenpo</b> <b>tenpo</b> <b>...weka</b> <b>weka</b> <b>weka (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective: temporal, chronological, chronologic</i> <i>adverb: chronologically</i> <i>noun: time, period of time, moment, duration, situation, occasion</i> <i>adjective: absent, away, ignored</i> <i>noun: absence</i> <i>verb transitive: to remove, to eliminate, to throw away, to get rid of</i>

## Numbers Are Adjectives

Numbers can only be adjectives and not adverbs. As can be seen again, in Toki Pona adjectives are more complex than adverbs.

## Cardinal Numbers

There are only few number words in Toki Pona. However, with adjectives *ala*, *wan*, *tu*, *luka*, *mute* and *ale* numbers can be formed.

ala	0
wan	1
tu	2
tu wan	$2 + 1 = 3$
tu tu	$2 + 2 = 4$
luka	5
luka wan	$5 + 1 = 6$
luka tu	$5 + 2 = 7$
luka tu wan	$5 + 2 + 1 = 8$
luka tu tu	$5 + 2 + 2 = 9$
luka luka	$5 + 5 = 10$
luka luka wan	$5 + 5 + 1 = 11$
luka luka tu	$5 + 5 + 2 = 12$
luka luka tu wan	$5 + 5 + 2 + 1 = 13$
luka luka tu tu	$5 + 5 + 2 + 2 = 14$
luka luka luka	$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$
mute wan	$20 + 1 = 21$ (Is rarely used.)
ali tu	$100 + 2 = 102$ (Is rarely used.)

When numbers used together with other adjectives, numbers are inserted at the end. Only possessive pronouns can used after numbers to build compound nouns. You can insert unofficially a # before numbers.

jan # luka tu	7 people
jan lili # tu wan	3 children

As you can see, it can get very confusing if you want to talk about numbers higher than 14 or so. However, Toki Pona is simply not intended for such high numbers. It is a simple language. There are also natural languages that do not have larger numbers. For example the language of the Pirahá ([17]).

## Amounts

With the conjunction *en* it is possible to connect (compound) nouns or pronouns. This can also be used to calculate totals.

kili tu en kili wan li ' kili tu wan.	Two apples and one apple are three apples.
kili tu tu en kili wan li ' kili seme?	Two apples and one apple is how many apples?
kili seme en kili wan li ' kili # luka	Five apples minus one apple are how many apples?

## Numbers as Predicate Adjectives

ali li ' seme?	The Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe and Everything.
ni li ' # mute mute tu.	The answer is 42.

This philosophical answer from 'The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy' shows that numbers can also be predicate adjectives.

## Use the Adjective *mute* for Large Numbers.

The method that you're about to learn for making higher numbers should be avoided as much as possible. We use the adjective *mute* ('many') for large numbers.

jan mute li kama.		Many people came.
-------------------	--	-------------------

Of course, this is still pretty vague. The adjective *mute* in the above sentence could mean 3 or it could mean 3 000. Fortunately, *mute* is just an adjective, and so we can attach other adjectives after it. We have learned that you should not repeat a word. The adjectives *mute* and *lili* are exceptions some people repeat it up to three times to represent higher numbers. This is not a good style. Better is to use *mute kin*.

jan mute kin li kama!		Many, many, many people are coming!
-----------------------	--	-------------------------------------

More than likely, that sentence is saying that at least a thousand people are coming. Now suppose that you had more than two people but still not very many. Let's say that the number is around 4 or 5. Here's how you'd say that.

jan mute lili li kama.		A small amount (of) people are coming.
------------------------	--	----------------------------------------

## Ordinal Numbers

If you understood how the cardinal numbers work, the ordinal numbers only require one more step. Like I said, if you understood the cardinal numbers, it's easy because you just stick the adjective *nanpa* in between the noun and the number.

jan nanpa tu tu		4th person
ni li jan lili ona nanpa tu.		This is her second child.
meli mi nanpa wan li ' nasa.		My first girlfriend was crazy.

## The Noun *wan*

The noun *wan* means 'unity' or also 'marriage'.

mi en meli mi li ' wan.		My girlfriend and I got married.
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## The Transitive Verb *wan*

The transitive verb *wan* means 'unite'.

jan pali pi ma ali o wan e ona.!		Proletarians of all countries, unite!
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## The Noun *tu*

The noun *tu* means 'duo' or 'pair'.

tu pi ona en sina pi kalama musi li ' pona.		Your music duo is good.
---------------------------------------------	--	-------------------------

## The Transitive Verb *tu*

The transitive verb *tu* means 'to split' or 'to divide'.

o tu e palisa ni.		Split this stick.
-------------------	--	-------------------

## The Transitive Verb *nanpa*

ona li nanpa e jan.		He counts people.
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## Time Specifications

Tenses can be formed with auxiliary verbs.

mi kama sona e ni.		I'm learning this.
mi open sona e ni.		I begin to understand this.
mi awen sona e ni.		I remember this.
mi pini sona e ni.		I forgot this.

Tenses can also be formed with adverbs.

mi sona kama e ni.		I'm learning this.
--------------------	--	--------------------

But this can be confusing, since *sona* can also be an auxiliary verb here.

mi sona kama e ni.		I know how to get there.
--------------------	--	--------------------------

The time can also be specified as a prepositional object after preposition *lon*. After preposition *lon* follows of course a noun.

mi sona e ni, lon kama.		I'll know this.
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Also as an indirect object under the intransitive verb *lon* time specifications are possible.

ni li lon kama.		It exists in the future.
-----------------	--	--------------------------

However on both preposition *lon* and on the intransitive verb *lon* location specifications also are possible. For distinction time specifications with noun *tenpo* and adjectives are formed.

mi sona e ni, lon tenpo kama.		I'll know this.
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mi lon tenpo ni.		I exist now.
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ni li moku pi tenpo pini.		That's old food.
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Here are further examples of time specifications.

tenpo suli		long time
tenpo lili		soon, moment, briefly
tenpo mute		often (many times)
tenpo sin		again, afresh
tenpo ali		always, all the time
tenpo ala		never
tenpo ni		now, the present
tenpo kama		the future (coming time)
tenpo kama lili		soon (little coming time)
tenpo pini		the past (past time)
tenpo pini lili		just recently
tenpo suno		day
tenpo suno mute		many days
tenpo suno ni		today
tenpo suno kama		tomorrow
tenpo suno pini		yesterday
tenpo suno sin		morning
tenpo pimeja		night
tenpo pimeja mute		many nights
tenpo pimeja ni		tonight
tenpo pimeja kama		forthcoming night
tenpo pimeja pini		last night
tenpo pimeja sin		in the evening
tenpo suno luka tu pi pali en pali ala		week
tenpo suno pali nanpa wan		Monday
tenpo suno pali nanpa tu		Tuesday
tenpo suno pali nanpa tu wan		Wednesday
tenpo suno pali nanpa tu tu		Thursday
tenpo suno pali nanpa luka		Friday
tenpo suno pali ala nanpa wan		Saturday
tenpo suno pali ala nanpa tu		Sunday
tenpo sike mun		month
tenpo sike mun nanpa wan		January
tenpo sike mun nanpa tu		February
tenpo sike mun nanpa tu wan		March
tenpo sike mun nanpa tu tu		April
tenpo sike mun nanpa luka		May
tenpo sike mun nanpa luka wan		June
tenpo sike mun nanpa luka tu		July
tenpo sike mun nanpa luka tu wan		August

tenpo sike mun nanpa luka tu tu	September
tenpo sike mun nanpa luka luka	October
tenpo sike mun nanpa luka luka wan	November
tenpo sike mun nanpa luka luka tu	December
tenpo seli lili	springtime
tenpo seli	summer
tenpo pi kasi loje (jelo)	autumn, fall
tenpo lete	winter
tenpo telo	rainy season
tenpo telo ala	dry period
tenpo sike	year

## Miscellaneous

### The Noun *weka*

weka sina li ' ike, tawa mi.	Your absence is not good to me.
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### The Adjective *weka*

jan weka li kama.	The absentee is coming.
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### The Transitive Verb *weka*

o weka e len sina.	Remove your clothes.
o weka e jan lili, tan ni.	Remove the kid from here

### The Adverb *weka*

mi tawa weka e mi.	I'm moving away.
o tawa weka ala e sina!	Don't move away!

### The Noun *esun*

mi nanpa e mani mi, lon esun suli.	I count my money at a supermarket.
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### The Adjective *esun*

meli esun li pana e pan, tawa mi.	The salesgirl gives me the bread.
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### The Transitive Verb *esun*

o esun ala e ilo moli!	Don't trade in guns!
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**Practice (Answers: Page 95)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

How are ordinal numbers formed?

Can a number be placed directly after the separator *li*?

Which word type are used to form numbers?

How are large numbers formed?

Which word type can be used in a compound noun after numbers?

How to make sums?

Which word types can represent the respective word in the sentence after the hyphen?

Example:

pona - mi pona e ni.

nanpa - ona li 'jan nanpa wan.

wan - mi wan.

luka - ni li 'luka tu.

nanpa - sina nanpa e kili.

weka - sina tawa weka e sina.

esun - o esun e ni!

transitive verb

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

I saw three birds.

Many people are coming.

The first person is here.

I own two cars.

Some (but not a lot) of people are coming.

Unite!

Is this a part?

mi weka e ijo tu ni.

o tu.

mi lukin e soweli luka.

mi 'weka.

ona li sike ala sike?

## 1.20 Conditional Sentences

### Vocabulary

<b>ante la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : if difference, if variance, if disagreement
<b>ike la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : if negativity, if badness, if evil
<b>ken la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : if possibility, if ability, if permission
<b>kin la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : if reality, if fact
<b>kipisi</b>	<i>noun</i> (unofficial): section, fragment, slice
<b>kipisi (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> (unofficial): to cut
<b>...la ...</b>	<i>separator</i> : A 'la' is between a conditional phrases and the main sentence. Don't use "la" before or after the other separators "e", "li", "pi", ".", "!", "?", ":", ";", ",".
<b>pona la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : if good, if simplicity, if positivity
<b>sama la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : in case of equality, if parity, on identity



## Conditional Phrases

With the help of the separator *la* a conditional sentence is formed. In front of the separator *la* there is the conditional phrase. This is the condition. In the English language, a condition is formed using the word 'if'. In Toki Pona the separator *la* serves for this purpose. After *la* a complete main sentence begins.

### Conditional phrases with a noun or pronoun

A conditional phrase can have different structures. In the simplest case, a conditional phrase consists of a single word. This single word can only be a noun or pronoun. So if there is only one word slot before *la* it can only be filled with a noun or pronoun.

ilo li ' pakala.	The tool is broken.
ken la ilo li ' pakala.	Maybe the tool is broken.

The noun *ken* means 'possibility'. *ken la* therefore means 'If there is a possibility' or better 'Maybe'.

ken la jan Lisa li jo e ona.	Maybe Lisa has it.
ken la ona li lape.	Maybe he's asleep.
ken la mi ken tawa ma Elopa.	Maybe I can go to Europe.

Here are further examples, each with one noun as a conditional phrase.

sama la sina en mi li utala ala.	We don't fight on parity.
ante la ni li ' ike.	In case of deviations it is unfavorable.
ike la sina moku e ni.	In case of nausea swallow this.
pona la sina jo e mani.	Fortunately, you have money.
tenpo la mi pali e ni.	If there's time, I'll do it.

In this example, the conditional phrase consists of a conjunction and a pronoun.

taso ni la mi pilin pona.	But when that happens, I feel good.
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### Composite Noun or Pronouns as Conditional Phrases

A conditional phrase can be also a composite noun or Pronoun. That is, the noun or pronoun followed by one or more adjectives or *pi* phrases. Optionally, a conjunct (*anu*, *en*, *taso*) can be used before the noun or pronoun.

Typical examples of this are time specifications. Time specifications as a conditional phrase define the time in which the statement of the main record takes place. Literally translated, it would mean something like this: 'If time... is, then happens...'.

tenpo pini la mi ' weka.	In the past, I was away.
tenpo ni la mi lon.	At this time, I am here.
tenpo kama la mi lape.	In the future, I'll sleep.
taso tenpo pimeja pini la mi kama nasa.	But, Last night, I became drunk.

With a question pronoun *seme* in a conditional-phrase it is possible to ask for age.

tenpo pi mute seme la sina sike e suno?	How old are you?
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Birthdays come once a year, and each time you have a birthday, you have gone around the sun one complete time. To answer and tell someone how old you are, just replace the *pi mute seme* with your age.

tenpo tu tu la mi sike e suno.	Four times ( <i>la</i> ) I circled the sun.
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Here are further examples of compound nouns or pronouns as conditional phrases. The first word in the conditional phrase is in each case a noun.

sama pi ni en ona la mi wile jo e ni tu.	If this and that is the same, I want both.
tawa mi la mi pilin pona.	Am I in motion, I feel good.
tan ni la mi sona e nasin.	If this is the cause, we know the solution.
lon ona la mi ken lukin e ona.	If it has suchness, we can see it.

In this example, the conditional phrase consists of a conjunction and a pronoun.

taso ni la mi pilin pona.	But when this happens, I feel good.
Here are further examples with one noun each as a conditional phrase.	
sama la sina en mi li utala ala.	In case of equality we don't fight.
ante la ni li ' ike.	In case of deviations it is unfavourable.
ike la sina moku e ni.	If you feel nauseous, swallow this.
pona la sina jo e mani.	Luckily, you have money.

### Complete Sentences as Conditional Phrases

A conditional phrase can also be a complete sentence.

mama mi li ' moli la mi pilin ike.	My parents die, I feel bad.
mi lape la ali li ' pona.	When I'm asleep, everything is good.
sina moku e telo nasa la sina nasa.	If you drink beer, you'll be silly.
sina ' moli la sina ken ala toki.	If you are dead, you can't speak.
mi pali mute la mi pilin ike.	When I work a lot, I feel bad.

Commas together with the separator *la* are neither necessary nor useful.

### The Question Pronoun *seme* as Conditional Phrase

If the question pronoun *seme* is used in a conditional-phrase, this means, 'Under what conditions is ... true?'.

seme la telo kama, tan sewi?	Under what conditions does it rain?
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### Several Conditional Phrases in one sentence

It is possible to use *la* two times in a sentence. But please not more than two.

ken la tenpo pimeja la ni li ' pona.	Maybe in the night it will be ok.
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### Conditional Phrases versus Prepositional Objects after the preposition *lon*

The (compound) noun of the prepositional object after the preposition *lon* can in some cases be placed before *la* with nearly the same meaning. This only applies to location and time specifications and if the sentence contains only one predicate phrase with only one prepositional object.

mi moku e telo, lon tenpo ni.	I drink now.
tenpo ni la mi moku e telo.	If it's now, I'll drink. / I drink now.

The following sentence has two predicate phrases, each with a prepositional object with the preposition *lon*. None of the prepositional objects can be moved to before the separator *la* without changing the statement. The respective predicate phrase would be torn.

ona li pali, lon tomo pali li moku,	He works in the office and eats in the canteen.
lon tomo moku.	

If the predicate is identical for all predicate phrases, prepositional objects with *lon* can be moved before *la*.

ona li moku, lon tenpo ni li moku,	He eats now and he eats later.
lon tenpo kama.	
tenpo ni la tenpo kama la ona li moku.	Now and later he eats.
tenpo ni en tenpo kama la ona li moku.	Now and later he eats.

The other way around it is not possible to move all possible *la* phrases after the preposition *lon*. For example, a conditional phrase before *la* can consist of a complete sentence with a subject and predicate(s). However, you cannot use a complete sentence as a prepositional object. In the following examples, using conditional phrases as prepositional objects with the preposition *lon* would be confusing.

lon ona la ni li ' pona, tawa mi.	If it exists, it's good for me.
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sama ona la sina ken ante e ni. ken la mi tawa. tawa mi la li 'pona, tawa mi.		If it's the same, you can swap it. Maybe I'll go. It's good for me when I'm on the move.
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### Conditional Phrases versus indirect Objects after the Intransitive Verb *lon*

The (compound) noun of the indirect object after the intransitive verb *lon* can in some cases be placed before *la* with nearly the same meaning.

mi lon tenpo ni.		I exist now.
tenpo ni la mi lon.		Now I exist.

The following sentence has two predicate phrases, each with the intransitive verb *lon*. Since the predicate (*lon*) is the same for both predicate phrases, the indirect objects can be moved before *la*.

ona li lon tenpo ni li lon tomo ni.		He's here during this time and in this house.
tenpo ni la ona li lon tomo ni.		At this time he's in the house .
tenpo ni la tomo ni la ona li lon.		At this time and in this house he is.

The other way around it is not possible to move all possible *la* phrases after the intransitive verb *lon*. For example, a conditional phrase before *la* can consist of a complete sentence with a subject and predicate(s). However, you cannot use a complete sentence as an indirect object.

### Conditional Phrases versus Predicate Noun *lon* or Predicate Adjective *lon*

After the separator *li* a predicate noun *lon* or a predicate adjective *lon* can stand also. Direct following words cannot be moved before *lon* because they do not form an object.

ona li 'lon ala.		It has no existence.
ona li 'lon pi nasin sewi.		It's a sacred existence.

### Conditional Phrases with Spatial Nouns

If a (composite) noun of a prepositional object after the preposition *lon* can also be placed before *la* with (almost) the same meaning, then spatial nouns can also be used in a conditional phrase.

mi tawa, lon poka sina.		I'll walk beside you.
poka sina la mi tawa.		If at your side, I walk. / I'll walk beside you.

If a (compound) noun of an indirect object after the intransitive verb *lon* can also be placed before *la* with (almost) the same meaning, then location-related nouns can also be used in a conditional phrase.

tomo li lon sinpin mi.		The house is in front of me.
sinpin mi la tomo li lon.		In front of me is the house.

## Miscellaneous

### comparative and superlative

Now to use this concept in Toki Pona, you have to split your idea up into two separate sentences. Here's how you'd say 'Lisa is better than Susan.'

jan Lisa li 'pona mute. ...		Lisa is very good. ...
... jan Susan li 'pona lili.		... Susan is a little good.

Make sense? You say that one thing is very much of something, while you use another object as the basis for comparison and say that it's only a little bit of something.

mi 'suli mute. sina 'suli lili.		I'm bigger than you.
mi moku mute. sina moku lili.		I eat more than you.

**Headlines**

Headings can be incomplete sentences and do not end with a punctuation mark.

*tenpo mun nanpa luka luka wan*  
tenpo ni li ike kin, lon ma Tosi.  
suno li sulilili kin.  
telo li kama, lon sewi.  
kasi li moli.  
waso li tawa.  
tenpo seli o kama!

**Practice (Answers: Page 96)**

Please write down your answers and check them afterwards.

What is a conditional phrase?

What follows the separator *la*?

What can a conditional phrase consist of?

Which word types can be at the beginning of a conditional phrase?

Can the question pronoun *seme* be in a conditional phrase?

Try to translate these sentences. You can use the tool *Toki Pona Parser* ([21]) for spelling and grammar check.

Maybe Susan will come.

Last night I watched X-Files.

If the enemy comes, burn these papers.

Maybe he's in school.

I have to work tomorrow.

When it's hot, I sweat. \*

Open the door.

Is the moon big tonight?

Under what conditions will you do this?

tenpo suno ni la mun li pimeja ala pimeja e suno?

ken la jan lili li wile moku e telo.

tenpo ali la o kama sona!

sina sona e toki ni la sina sona e toki pona!

open la ala li lon!

ken la tomo pi ona en sina pi jelo en loje li ' ike, tawa mi.

sina wile jo e ilo moli la sina wile moli e jan.

jan nasa pi ilo moli li ken pana e ike.

\* Think: "Heat is present, I emit fluid from my skin."

tenpo suno ni li tenpo suno pali nanpa luka.

tenpo suno ni la jan lili pi kama sona li tawa ala, tawa tomo pi kama sona.

ona li wile e ni: jan li pakala ala e ma e telo e kon.

tenpo kama la ona li wile lon kin.

## 1.21 Conclusion

tenpo ni la sina sona e toki pona. toki pona li pona anu seme? mi wile e ni: ona li pona tawa sina.

tenpo ni la sina ken pali. o pana e sona pi toki pona tawa jan ante. o toki kepeken toki pona! mi wile e ni: jan mute li sona e ona.

o pona!

## 1.22 Answers

### Solution for Practice 1

What are separators?	<i>Separators separate phrases from each other.</i>
Which phrase has no punctuation character at the end?	<i>A heading (headline) has no punctuation character at the end.</i>
Which separator is at the end of a declarative sentence?	<i>A full stop.</i>
When are official Toki Pona words capitalized?	<i>Never.</i>
What is usually not allowed before or after a separator?	<i>Another separator.</i>

### Solution for Practice 2

<b>mi</b> moku.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
<b>sina</b> pona.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
<b>moku</b> li ' pona.	<i>noun</i>
<b>ona</b> li ' moku.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
moku <b>li</b> ' pona.	<i>separator</i>

### Solution for Practice 3

What is a verb	<i>A verb describes an action.</i>
What is a noun?	<i>A noun is a word for a person, place or thing.</i>
What is li used for?	<i>It separates the subject phrase from the predicate phrase.</i>
What does a personal pronoun replace?	<i>It replaces a noun.</i>
How to recognize nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives in Toki Pona?	<i>At their position in the sentence.</i>
What is a subject?	<i>The subject is the carrier of the action, process, or state.</i>
After which subject phrases is li not used?	<i>It is only used if the subject phrase is not mi or sina.</i>
Where does the subject stand in the sentence?	<i>In Toki Pona it is always at the beginning of the sentence.</i>
Can an empty verb slot alone form a predicate?	<i>No!</i>
When can a verb slot be empty?	<i>If the predicate is formed by a noun or adjective.</i>
What is a predicate?	<i>It is a core element in a sentence and the statement of the sentence.</i>
A complete sentence in Toki Pona always contains...	<i>... a subject and a predicate phrase.</i>
What kinds of words can be used in Toki Pona to form a predicate?	<i>Verbs, nouns, or adjectives.</i>
What is an adjective?	<i>An adjective is a word that describes a noun.</i>
Where are possible adjective slots?	<i>After a noun, after a pronoun, and after li.</i>

Why can't a sentence be ended after li?	<i>Because then the predicate is missing.</i>
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### Solution for Practice 4

<i>jan li 'pona.</i>	People are good.
<i>mi moku.</i>	I'm eating.
<i>sina 'suli.</i>	You're tall.
<i>telo li 'pona.</i>	Water is simple.
<i>telo li 'suli.</i>	The lake is big.
<i>suno li 'suli.</i>	<i>The sun is big.</i>
<i>mi 'suli.</i>	<i>I'm important. / I'm fat.</i>
<i>jan li moku.</i>	<i>Somebody is eating.</i>

### Solution for Practice 5

How to ask for the direct object?	<i>With "whom" or "what".</i>
What word type has a predicate before the separator e?	<i>It is always a transitive verb.</i>
To which phrase in the sentence belongs a direct object?	<i>To the predicate phrase.</i>
What kinds of words are possible after the separator e?	<i>A noun or pronoun.</i>
What is a predicate noun?	<i>A noun used as a predicate.</i>
Where are possible slots for reflexive pronouns?	<i>After the separator e.</i>
Is it possible to describe several properties of a subject with several e?	<i>No, because e comes after a transitive verb.</i>
How can you create multiple predicate phrases in a sentence?	<i>With several separators li.</i>

### Solution for Practice 6

<b>mi</b> moku.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
mi moku <b>e</b> kili.	<i>separator</i>
mi <b>pona</b> e ijo.	<i>transitive verb</i>
sina telo e <b>sina</b> .	<i>reflexive pronoun</i>
ona li pona e <b>ilo</b> .	<i>noun</i>

### Solution for Practice 7

<i>mi jo e ilo.</i>	I have a tool.
<i>ona li moku e kili.</i>	She's eating fruit.
<i>ijo li lukin e mi.</i>	Something is watching me.
<i>kili li 'moku li 'pona.</i>	Pineapple is a food and is good.
<i>ona li telo e ona.</i>	He washes himself.
<i>mi 'jan li 'suli.</i>	<i>I am somebody and am important.</i>



**Solution for Practice 8**

What are adverbs?	<i>Adverbs describe an action (verb).</i>
Can an adverb be ranked according to a predicate noun?	<i>No, this is not possible.</i>
Where are slots for adverbs located?	<i>Only after verbs.</i>
What kind of words describes an action?	<i>Verbs.</i>
When does a predicate phrase contain slots for adverbs?	<i>If the predicate phrase contains a verb.</i>
What is an auxiliary verb used for?	<i>It complements the main verb.</i>
Which phrase in the sentence can contain an auxiliary verb?	<i>An auxiliary verb belongs to the predicate phrase.</i>

**Solution for Practice 9**

<b>mi</b> moku.	<i>personal pronoun</i>
mi <b>kama</b> jo e telo.	<i>auxiliary verb</i>
mi <b>wile</b> lukin e ma.	<i>auxiliary verb, transitive verb</i>
mi lawa <b>ike</b> e jan.	<i>adverb</i>
mi ' <b>jan</b> .	<i>adjective, noun</i>

**Solution for Practice 10**

jan li pona ilo e ilo.	<i>The guy usefully improves the tool.</i>
sina lukin unpa mute e mi.	<i>You're looking at me very sexily.</i>
jaki li jaki lili e mi.	<i>The garbage disgusts me slightly.</i>
sina len nasa jaki e sina.	<i>You dress disgustingly silly.</i>
ilo li sewi e sewi.	<i>The machine raises up the roof.</i>
ona li lawa utala e utala.	<i>He leads the battle fightingly.</i>
mi wile unpa e ona.	<i>I want to have sex with him/her.</i>
jan li wile jo e ma.	<i>People want to own land.</i>
ona li mute ike mute e jo.	<i>She increases the property very badly.</i>
mi wile unpa mute e sina.	<i>I want to have a lot of sex with you.</i>
ona li len lili e ona.	<i>She was barely dressed.</i>
ona li ' pona.	<i>She's good.</i>
ona li wile pakala e ilo.	<i>He wants to destroy the tool.</i>
ona li wile moku e telo.	<i>She is thirsty.</i>

**Solution for Practice 11**

What does a possessive pronoun replace?	<i>It replaces an adjective.</i>
What types of demonstrative pronouns are there?	<i>Adjective and noun demonstrative pronouns.</i>
What is more complex in Toki Pona: adjectives or adverbs?	<i>Adjectives.</i>
What kind of words describe nouns?	<i>Adjectives.</i>
What is the difference between adverbs and adjectives?	<i>Adverbs describe verbs and adjectives describe nouns.</i>

Where are adjective slots located?	<i>Only after nouns and as a predicate adjective in a predicate phrase.</i>
Can an adjective follow a predicate noun?	<i>Yes, since a predicate noun is a noun.</i>

### Solution for Practice 12

mi jo e kili. ona li ' pona li ' lili. mi moku lili e kili lili.	<i>I have a fruit. It is good and is small. I nibble on the small fruit.</i>
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### Solution for Practice 13

<i>jan lawa li moku e telo jaki.</i>	<i>The leader drank dirty water.</i>
<i>mi wile e ilo moku.</i>	<i>I need a fork.</i>
<i>jan ike li utala e ona mute.</i>	<i>An enemy is attacking them.</i>
<i>jan ike ni li jo e len nasa.</i>	<i>That bad person has strange clothes.</i>
<i>mi mute li moku e telo nasa mute.</i>	<i>We drank a lot of vodka.</i>
<i>jan lili li lukin e jan sulì.</i>	<i>Children watch adults.</i>
<i>mi lukin e ni.</i>	<i>I am looking at that.</i>
<i>mi lukin sewi e tomo sulì.</i>	<i>I am looking up at the big building.</i>
<i>seli suno li seli e tomo mi.</i>	<i>The sun's warmth heats my home.</i>
<i>jan lili li wile e telo kili.</i>	<i>Children want fruit juice.</i>
<i>ona mute li nasa e jan sulì.</i>	<i>They drove the adults crazy.</i>
<i>mi kama e pakala.</i>	<i>I caused an accident.</i>

### Solution for Practice 14

How you can not ask for an indirect object?	<i>You can't ask "Who" or "What".</i>
Which object type is strongly influenced by the predicate?	<i>The direct object.</i>
Which phrase in the sentence does the indirect object belong to?	<i>To the predicate phrase.</i>
What slot is in the first position in an indirect object?	<i>A noun or pronoun slot.</i>
What do you call verbs that don't affect an object?	<i>They are intransitive verbs.</i>
What precedes an indirect object in Toki Pona?	<i>An intransitive verb.</i>
Where is a slot for an adjective demonstrative pronoun possible?	<i>After a noun.</i>
Where's an auxiliary verb slot?	<i>An auxiliary verb is placed in front of the main verb.</i>

### Solution for Practice 15

<i>ni li tawa jan pona mi.</i>	<i>This is for my friend.</i>
<i>ilo li lon poki.</i>	<i>The tools are in the container.</i>
<i>poki ni li lon jaki.</i>	<i>That bottle is in the dirt.</i>
<i>ona mute li utala toki.</i>	<i>They are arguing.</i>
<i>meli li lon e jan lili ona.</i>	<i>The woman gave birth to her child.</i>

**Solution for Practice 16**

What is closely connected to a preposition?	<i>A preposition is closely connected to the verb.</i>
Which part of the sentence does the prepositional object belong to?	<i>It is an optional part of a predicate phrase.</i>
Where are preposition slots located?	<i>At the beginning of a prepositional object.</i>
At which position in the sentence is a prepositional object be located?	<i>At the end of a sentence.</i>
Which separators can be used to form composite sentences?	<i>With the separators li and e.</i>
Which slots are possible in the second position in the prepositional object?	<i>A noun or pronoun slot.</i>

**Solution for Practice 17**

<i>mi pona e ilo suno, kepeken ilo lili.</i>	<i>I fixed the flashlight using a small tool.</i>
<i>toki pona li 'pona, tawa mi.</i>	<i>I like Toki Pona.</i>
<i>mi mute li pana e moku, tawa ona mute.</i>	<i>We gave them food.</i>
<i>mi wile tawa tomo ona, kepeken tomo tawa mi.</i>	<i>I want to go to his house using my car.</i>
<i>jan li lukin, sama pipi.</i>	<i>People look like ants.</i>
<i>sina wile kama, tawa tomo toki.</i>	<i>You should come to the chat room.</i>
<i>jan li toki, kepeken toki pona, lon tomo toki.</i>	<i>People talk in/using Toki Pona in the chat room.</i>
<i>mi tawa, tawa tomo toki. ona li 'pona, tawa mi.</i>	<i>I go the chat room. It is good for me. I like to go to the chat room.</i>
<i>sina kama jo e jan pona, lon ni.</i>	<i>You will get friends there.</i>
<i>sama li 'pona.</i>	<i>Equality is good.</i>
<i>mi sona e tan.</i>	<i>I know the reason. / I know why.</i>

**Solution for Practice 18**

How do you create relative location information in Toki Pona?	<i>With an indirect verb or a preposition and a compound spatial noun.</i>
What is a possessive pronoun?	<i>A possessive pronoun expresses a characteristic or affiliation.</i>
Which separator is at the end of a declarative sentence?	<i>A full stop.</i>
What is a predicate adjective?	<i>An adjective that is used as predicate.</i>
In which sentence phrases can contain spatial nouns be found?	<i>In an indirect object or prepositional object.</i>

**Solution for Practice 19**

<i>jan pona mi li lon poka mi.</i>	<i>My friend is beside me.</i>
<i>suno li lon sewi mi.</i>	<i>The sun is above me.</i>
<i>ma li lon anpa mi.</i>	<i>The land is beneath me.</i>
<i>ijo ike li lon monsi mi.</i>	<i>Bad things are behind me.</i>
<i>mi 'pona, tan ni: mi lon.</i>	<i>I'm okay because I'm alive.</i>
<i>mi lukin e ma, lon poka sina.</i>	<i>I look at the land with you.</i>

poka mi li ' pakala.	<i>My hip hurts.</i>
mi kepeken poki li kepeken ilo moku.	<i>I'm using a bowl and a spoon.</i>
jan li lon insa tomo.	<i>Somebody's inside the house.</i>

### Solution for Practice 20

Which separator is at the end of a question?	<i>A question mark.</i>
How is a verb negated in Toki Pona?	<i>By placing the adverb ala after the verb.</i>
How do you respond negatively to a yes/no question?	<i>One repeats the predicate or the auxiliary of the question and adds ala.</i>
How do you respond positively to a yes/no question?	<i>One repeats the predicate or the auxiliary of the question.</i>

### Solution for Practice 21

<i>sina wile toki e tan, tawa mi.</i>	<i>You have to tell me why.</i>
<i>pipi li lon ala lon poka mi?</i>	<i>Is a bug beside me?</i>
<i>mi ken ala lape.</i>	<i>I can't sleep.</i>
<i>mi wile ala toki, tawa sina.</i>	<i>I don't want to talk to you.</i>
<i>ona li tawa ala, tawa telo.</i>	<i>He didn't go to the lake.</i>
<i>sina wile ala wile pali? wile ala.</i>	<i>Do you want to work? No.</i>
<i>jan utala li seli ala seli e tomo?</i>	<i>Is the warrior burning the house?</i>
<i>jan lili li ken ala moku e telo nasa.</i>	<i>Children can't drink beer.</i>
<i>sina kepeken ala kepeken ni?</i>	<i>Are you using that?</i>
<i>sina ken ala ken kama?</i>	<i>Can you come?</i>
<i>sina pona ala pona?</i>	<i>Are you OK?</i>

### Solution for Practice 22

What are proper names in Toki Pona?	<i>Unofficial words, adjectives</i>
Where are slots for predicate adjectives located?	<i>After the separator li.</i>
How are names in Toki Pona highlighted?	<i>The first letter is a capital letter</i>
How is the original spelling of a name marked?	<i>By quotation marks.</i>
Which slots can unofficial words fill?	<i>Adjective slots.</i>
What kind of word type must unofficial words be used together with?	<i>With a noun.</i>

### Solution for Practice 23

<i>jan Susan li ' nasa.</i>	<i>Susan is crazy.</i>
<i>mi kama, tan ma suli Elopa.</i>	<i>I come from Europe.</i>
<i>mi ' jan Ken. / nimi mi li Ken.</i>	<i>My name is Ken.</i>
<i>mi wile tawa, tawa ma suli Oselija.</i>	<i>I want to go to Australia.</i>
<i>mi wile kama sona e toki Inli.</i>	<i>I want to learn English.</i>

**REMOVE ALL ANSWERS BELOW (in progress):**

**Addressing People, Interjections, Commands**

Which separator ends a command sentence (imperative)?

What is the subject of the command form if no one is addressed directly?

How do you address people by name?

What do injections consist of?

Which separator stands before the predicate if someone is directly addressed in a command?

Which separator ends an interjection (exclamation)?

Go!

Mama, wait.

Hahaha! That's funny.

F-ck!

Bye!

mu!

o tawa musi, lon poka mi!

tawa pona!

o pu!

With an exclamation mark.

The interjection word *o*.

*jan Name o,....*

A noun or an interjection word and an exclamation mark.

The separator *o*.

With an exclamation mark.

*o tawa!*

*mama meli o awen!*

*a a a! ni li ' musi.*

*pakala!*

*mi tawa!*

*meow, woof, moo, etc.*

*Dance with me!*

*Good bye (spoken by the person who's staying)*

*Buy and read the official Toki Pona book!*

## Questions

How does the sentence structure change for a question in *toki pona*?

What kind of word has the word *seme*?

What is a reflexive pronoun?

What can represent the word *seme*?

How do you ask for a person (who, whom)?

How is a Why question asked?

How do you ask for an indirect object?

How to ask for a prepositional object?

Are there nested subordinate clauses in *toki pona*?

What do you want to do?

Who loves you?

Does it sweeten?

I'm going to bed.

Are more people coming?

Give me a lollipop!

Who's there?

Which bug hurt you?

He loves to eat.

Pardon?

This is mine.

jan Ken o, mi olin e sina.

ni li 'jan seme?

sina lon seme?

mi lon, tan seme?

jan seme li 'meli sina?

sina tawa ma tomo, tan seme?

sina wile tawa, tawa ma seme?

The sentence structure does not change.

It is a question pronoun.

A reflexive pronoun represents the subject in the direct object.

Sentence parts or all word types (except separators).

With the noun *jan* and *seme*.

With the preposition *tan* and *seme* as prepositional object.

If *seme* follows an intransitive verb.

If *seme* follows after a preposition.

No, there are none.

sina wile pali e seme?

jan seme li olin e sina?

ni li suwi ala suwi?

mi tawa supa lape.

jan sin li kama ala kama?

o pana e suwi, tawa mi!

jan seme li lon? / jan seme li lon ni?

pipi seme li pakala e sina?

moku li pona, tawa ona.

seme?

mi jo e ni.

Ken, I love you.

Who is that?

Where are you?

(lit: You in what?)

Why am I here?

(lit: I exist because-of what?)

Who is your girlfriend/wife?

Why did you go to the city?

What place do you want to go to?

## Compound Nouns

Can the separator *pi* be used to separate adjectives?

Where is the main noun in *toki pona* of a compound noun?

How many words must at least be between the separator *pi* and the next separator?

Where can adjective slots after the separator *pi* be located?

How do you ask for the owner of an item?

Keli's child is funny.

I am a Toki Ponan.

He is a good musician.

The captain of the ship is eating.

Meow.

Enya's music is good.

Which people of this group are important?

Our house is messed up.

How did she make that?

I look at the land with my friend.

Whom did you go with?

*pipi pi ma mama mi li ' lili.*

*kili pi jan Linta li ' ike.*

*len pi jan Susan li ' jaki.*

*mi sona ala e nimi pi ona mute.*

*mi wile toki meli.*

*sina pakala e ilo, kepeken nasin seme?*

*jan Wasintan [Washington] li ' jan lawa pona pi ma Mewika.*

*wile pi jan ike li pakala e ijo.*

No, it is not possible.

At the beginning.

Two words.

On the second and following positions after the separator *pi*.

item + *pi* + *jan* + *seme*

*jan lili pi jan Keli li ' musi.*

*mi ' jan pi toki pona.*

*ona li ' jan pona pi kalama musi.*

*jan lawa pi tomo tawa telo li moku.*

*mu!*

*kalama musi pi jan Enja li ' pona.*

*jan seme pi kulupu ni li sulii?*

*tomo pi mi mute li ' pakala.*

*ona li pali e ni, kepeken nasin seme?*

*mi lukin e ma, lon poka pi jan pona mi.*

*sina tawa, lon poka pi jan seme?*

The insects of my homeland are small.

Linda's fruit is bad.

Susan's clothes are dirty.

I don't know their names.

I want to talk about girls.

How did you break the tool?

Washington was a good leader of America.

The desires of evil people mess things up.



## Conjunctions *kin* Temperature

What are conjunctions?  
 What is an answer-question?  
 How is an answer-question formed in *toki pona*?  
 Is there a comma before or after the conjunction *taso*?  
 What are alternative-questions?  
 What connects the conjunction *taso*?  
 What connects the conjunction *en*?  
 How is an alternative-question formed in *toki pona*?  
 How is a yes/no-question with predicate nouns or predicate adjectives formed in *toki pona*?  
 Do you want to come or what?  
 Do you want food, or do you want water?  
 I still want to go to my house.  
 This paper feels cold.  
 I like currency of other nations.  
 I want to go, but I can't.  
 I'm alone.  
 Do you like me?  
 This lake is cold.  
 mi olin kin e sina.  
 mi pilin e ni: ona li jo ala e mani.  
 mi wile lukin e ma ante.  
 mi wile ala e ijo. mi lukin taso.  
 mi pilin lete.  
 sina wile toki, tawa mije anu meli?

Conjunctions connect words and phrases.  
 The answer is already included in the question.  
 The conjunction *anu* and the question pronoun *seme* is added.  
 No, it is not.  
 A selection of several options is requested.  
 It refers to the previous sentence.  
 It combines (composite) nouns or pronouns.  
 With the conjunction *anu*.  
 An answer question is formulated.  
 sina wile kama anu seme?  
 sina wile e moku anu telo?  
 mi wile kin tawa, tawa tomo mi.  
 lipu ni li ' lete, tawa mi.  
 mani pi ma ante li ' pona, tawa mi.  
 mi wile tawa. taso mi ken ala.  
 mi taso li lon.  
 mi ' pona, tawa sina anu seme?  
 telo ni li ' lete, tawa mi.  
 I still love you. / I love you too.  
 I think that he doesn't have money.  
 I want to see other countries.  
 I don't want anything. I'm just looking.  
 I'm cold.  
 (lit. "I feel cold.")  
 Do you want to talk a male, or a female?

## Colors

Which kinds of word are possible in the slot after the conjunction *en*?

How are color pattern of an item described in *toki pona*?

How are color tones described for which there is no word in *toki pona*?

Which kinds of word are possible in the slot after the separator *pi*?

What kinds of words have the words for colors in *toki pona*?

I don't see the blue bag.

A little green person came from the sky.

A little green person came from the sky.

I like the color purple.

I like the color purple.

The sky is blue.

Look at that red bug.

I want the map.

Do you watch The X-Files?

Which color do you like?

Is it red?

ni li pimeja ala pimeja e suno?

suno li 'jelo.

telo sul li ' laso.

mi wile moku e kili loje.

ona li kule e tomo tawa.

len pi loje en laso pi meli sina li ' pona, tawa mi.

ma mi li ' pimeja.

kalama ala li lon

mi lape. mi sona.

Noun or pronouns.

Item + *pi* + 1. colour + *en* + 2. colour ...

Through several words.

Noun or pronouns.

Adjectives and nouns.

mi lukin ala e poki laso.

jan laso jelo lili li kama, tan sewi. /

jan jelo laso lili li kama, tan sewi.

kule loje laso li ' pona, tawa mi. /

kule laso loje li ' pona, tawa mi.

sewi li ' laso.

o lukin e pipi loje ni!

mi wile e sitelen ma.

sina lukin ala lukin e sitelen tawa X-Files?

kule seme li ' pona, tawa sina?

ona li ' loje anu seme?

Does that darken the sun?

The sun is yellow.

The big water [ocean] is blue.

I want to eat a red fruit.

He's painting the car.

I like your wife's red and blue patterned dress.

My land is dark.

No sound exists.

I sleep. I know.

## Living Things

Which separator is at the end of a question?

In which cases is a comma used?

In which cases a colon is used?

Where are possible slots for prepositions in a sentence?

Is this a mammal?

I want a puppy.

Ahh! The dinosaur wants to eat me!

The mosquito bit me.

Cows say moo.

Birds fly in air.

Let's eat fish.

Flowers are pretty.

I like plants.

Have you improved?

mama ona li kepeken kasi nasa.

akesi li pana e telo moli.

pipi li moku e kasi.

soweli mi li kama moli.

jan Pawe o, mi wile ala moli.

mi lon ma kasi.

ona li kasi ala kasi?

A question mark.

Addressing people: after *o*. Optionally before prepositions.

A colon is between an hint sentences and a sentences.

At the beginning of a prepositional object.

ni li ' soweli anu seme?

mi wile e soweli lili.

a! akesi li wile moku e mi!

pipi li moku e mi.

soweli li toki e mu.

waso li tawa, lon kon.

mi mute o moku e kala!

kasi kule li ' pona lukin.

kasi li ' pona, tawa mi.

sina pona ala pona e sina? sina pona e sina anu seme?

His mother used pot.

The snake emitted venom ("deadly fluid").

Bugs eat plants.

My dog is dying.

Forrest, I don't want to die.

I'm in the forest.

Is it growing?

## The Body

kepeken - mi kepeken ilo.  
 sina - sina pona ala pona?  
 kama - mi kama jo e tomo tawa.  
 lon - mi lon tomo.  
 kepeken - mi pali e ni, kepeken ilo.  
 Kiss me.  
 I need to pee.  
 My hair is wet.  
 Something is in my eye.  
 I can't hear your talking.  
 I need to crap.  
 That hole is big.  
 Is it a chain?  
 selo pi jelo en laso pi akesi lili li ' pona, tawa mi.  
 a! telo sijelo loje li kama tan nena kute mi!  
 selo mi li wile e ni: mi pilin e ona.  
  
 o pilin e nena.  
 o moli e pipi, kepeken palisa.  
 luka mi li ' jaki. mi wile telo e ona.  
 o pana e sike, tawa mi.  
 mi pilin e seli sijelo sina.  
 ona li selo ala selo?

intransitive verb, noun  
 transitive verb  
 auxiliary verb  
 intransitive verb, adverb, adjective, noun  
 preposition  
 o pilin e uta mi, kepeken uta sina!  
 mi wile pana e telo jelo.  
 linja mi li ' telo.  
 ijo li lon oko mi.  
 mi ken ala kute e toki sina.  
 mi wile pana e ko jaki.  
 lupa ni li ' suli.  
 ona li ' linja anu seme?  
 I like the little lizard's green-blue skin.  
  
 Ahh! Blood is coming from my ear!  
  
 My skin wants this: I touch it.  
 This is how we say that our skin itches.  
 Touch the button.  
 Kill the roach with the stick.  
 My hands are dirty. I want to wash them.  
 Give the ball to me.  
 I feel your bodily warmth.  
 Is it protecting?

## Numbers

How are ordinal numbers formed?

Can a number be placed directly after the separator *li*?

Which word type are used to form numbers?

How are large numbers formed?

Which word type can be used in a compound noun after numbers?

How to make sums?

nanpa - ona li 'jan nanpa wan.

wan - mi wan.

luka - ni li 'luka tu.

nanpa - sina nanpa e kili.

weka - sina tawa weka e sina.

esun - o esun e ni!

I saw three birds.

Many people are coming.

The first person is here.

I own two cars.

Some (but not a lot) of people are coming.

Unite!

Is this a part?

mi weka e ijo tu ni.

o tu.

mi lukin e soweli luka.

mi 'weka.

ona li sike ala sike?

With the adjective *nanpa* before numbers.

Yes, as predicate adjective.

Adjectives.

With the adjective *mute*.

Possessive pronouns.

With conjunction *en*.

adjective

transitive verb, adjective (number), noun

adjective, adjective (number), noun

transitive verb

adverb

transitive verb

mi lukin e waso tu wan.

jan mute li kama.

jan pi nanpa wan li lon.

mi jo e tomo tawa tu.

jan mute lili li kama.

o wan!

ni li 'wan anu seme?

I got rid of those two things.

Break up. Split apart.

I saw five mammals.

I was away.

Is it rotating?

## Conditional Sentences

What is a conditional phrase?  
 What follows the separator *la*?  
 What can a conditional phrase consist of?  
 Which word types can be at the beginning of a conditional phrase?  
 Can the question pronoun *seme* be in a conditional phrase?  
 Maybe Susan will come.  
 Last night I watched X-Files.  
 If the enemy comes, burn these papers.  
 Maybe he's in school.  
 I have to work tomorrow.  
 When it's hot, I sweat.  
 Open the door.  
 The moon is big tonight.  
 Is the moon big tonight?  
 Under what conditions will you do this?  
 tenpo suno ni la mun li pimeja ala pimeja e suno?  
 ken la jan lili li wile moku e telo.  
 tenpo ali la o kama sona!  
 sina sona e toki ni la sina sona e toki pona!  
 open la ala li lon!  
 ken la tomo pi ona en sina pi jelo en loje li ' ike, tawa mi.  
 sina wile jo e ilo moli la sina wile moli e jan.  
 jan nasa pi ilo moli li ken pana e ike.  
 tenpo suno ni li tenpo suno pali nanpa luka.  
 tenpo suno ni la jan lili pi kama sona li tawa ala, tawa tomo pi kama sona.  
 ona li wile e ni: jan li pakala ala e ma e telo e kon.  
 tenpo kama la ona li wile lon kin.

It formulates a condition.  
 A complete main sentence.  
 It consists of a (composite) noun/pronoun or a complete sentence.  
 Noun or pronoun. Optionally, there can be a conjunction before.  
 Yes, in a interrogative sentence.  
 ken la jan Susan li kama.  
 tenpo pimeja pini la mi lukin e sitelen tawa X-Files.  
 jan ike li kama la o seli e lipu ni!  
 ken la ona li lon tomo sona.  
 tenpo suno kama la mi wile pali.  
 seli li lon la mi pana e telo, tan selo mi.  
 o open e lupa!  
 tenpo pimeja ni la mun li ' suli.  
 tenpo pimeja ni la mun li ' suli anu seme?  
 seme la sina pali e ni?  
 Is there an eclipse today?  
 Maybe the baby is thirsty.  
 Always learn!  
 Figure this one out for yourself. :o)  
 There was nothing in the beginning!  
 Maybe I don't like the yellow-red patterned house of her and you.  
 If you want a gun, you want to kill people.  
 Weapon fools can bring bad things.  
 Today is Friday.  
 Today the pupils don't go to school.  
 They don't want people to destroy the environment.  
 They also want to be able to live in the future.

**Appendix A**

**Appendix**

## A.1 Toki-Pona – English Dictionary

.	<i>separator</i> : A declarative sentence ends with a full stop. Don't use a full stop before or after the other separators 'e', 'la', 'li', 'pi', 'i', '!', '?', 'u'.
!	<i>separator</i> : An imperative or an interjection sentence (exclamatory) ends with an exclamation mark. Don't use an exclamation mark before or after the other separators 'e', 'la', 'li', 'pi', 'i', '!', '?', 'u'.
?	<i>separator</i> : A question (interrogative sentence) always ends with a question mark. Don't use a question mark before or after the other separators 'e', 'la', 'li', 'o', 'pi', 'i', '!', '?', 'u'.
:	<i>separator</i> : A colon is between an hint sentences and a sentences. Before and after the colon has to be complete sentences. Don't use a colon before or after the other separators 'e', 'la', 'li', 'pi', 'i', '!', '?', 'u'.
,	<i>separator</i> : A comma is used after an 'o' to addressing people. Optional you can put a comma before a preposition. Don't use a comma before or after the separators 'e', 'la', 'pi', 'i', '!', '?', 'u'.
"	<i>separator</i> : Quotation marks are used for words with original spelling or for quotes.
'	<i>unofficial</i> : An apostrophe can identify a predicate that does not contain a verb.
#	<i>unofficial</i> : Number sign
a	<i>interjection</i> : ah, ha, uh, oh, ooh, aw, well (emotion word)
a a a!	<i>interjection</i> : laugh
...akesi	<i>adjective</i> : amphibian-, reptilian-, slimy
akesi	<i>noun</i> : reptile, amphibian; non-cute animal
...ala	<i>adjective</i> : no, not, none, un-
...ala	<i>adjective numeral</i> : null, 0
...ala	<i>adverb</i> : don't
ala!	<i>interjection</i> : no!
ala	<i>noun</i> : nothing, negation, zero
...alasa	<i>adjective</i> : hunting-, -hunting, hunting
alasa	<i>noun</i> : hunting
alasa (e ...)	<i>verb transitive</i> : to hunt, to forage
...ale	<i>adjective</i> : all, every, complete, whole (ale = ali), (depreciated)
...ale	<i>adjective numeral</i> : 100 (official Toki Pona book)
...ale	<i>adverb</i> : always, forever, evermore, eternally (ale = ali), (depreciated)
ale	<i>noun</i> : everything, anything, life, the universe, (depreciated)
...ali	<i>adjective</i> : all, every, complete, whole (ale = ali)
...ali	<i>adverb</i> : always, forever, evermore, eternally (ale = ali)
ali	<i>noun</i> : everything, anything, life, the universe



<p><b>...anpa</b>  <b>...anpa</b>  <b>anpa</b>  <b>anpa</b>  <b>anpa (e ...)</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> low, lower, bottom, down  <i>adverb:</i> downstairs, below, deep, low, deeply  <i>noun:</i> bottom, lower part, under, below, floor, beneath  <i>verb intransitive:</i> to prostrate oneself  <i>verb transitive:</i> to defeat, to beat, to vanquish, to conquer, to enslave</p>
<p><b>...ante</b>  <b>ante</b>  <b>ante la ...</b>  <b>ante (e ...)</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> different, dissimilar, changed, other, unequal, differential  <i>noun:</i> difference, distinction, differential, variation, variance, disagreement  <i>noun:</i> if difference, if variance, if disagreement  <i>verb transitive:</i> to change, to alter, to modify</p>
<p><b>...anu ...</b></p>	<p><i>conjunction:</i> or (used for decision questions)</p>
<p><b>...awen</b>  <b>...awen</b>  <b>awen</b>  <b>awen</b>  <b>awen (e ...)</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> remaining, stationary, permanent, sedentary  <i>adverb:</i> still, yet  <i>noun:</i> inertia, continuity, continuum, stay  <i>verb intransitive:</i> to stay, to wait, to remain  <i>verb transitive:</i> to keep</p>
<p><b>...e ...</b></p>	<p><i>separator:</i> An 'e' introduces a direct object.          Don't use 'e' before or after          the other separators 'e', 'la', 'li', 'pi', 'o', '!', '?', ':", '':</p>
<p><b>...en ...</b></p>	<p><i>conjunction:</i> and (used to coordinate head nouns)</p>
<p><b>...esun</b>  <b>esun</b>  <b>esun (e ...)</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> commercial, trade, marketable, for sale, salable, deductible  <i>noun:</i> market, shop, fair, bazaar, business, transaction  <i>verb transitive:</i> to buy, to sell, to barter, to swap</p>
<p><b>...ijo</b>  <b>...ijo</b>  <b>ijo</b>  <b>ijo (e ...)</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> of something  <i>adverb:</i> of something  <i>noun:</i> thing, something, stuff, anything, object  <i>verb transitive:</i> to objectify</p>
<p><b>...ike</b>  <b>...ike</b>  <b>ike!</b>  <b>ike</b>  <b>ike la ...</b>  <b>ike</b>  <b>ike (e ...)</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> bad, negative, wrong, evil, overly complex  <i>adverb:</i> bad, negative, wrong, evil, overly complex  <i>interjection:</i> oh dear! woe! alas!  <i>noun:</i> negativity, badness, evil  <i>noun:</i> if negativity, if badness, if evil  <i>verb intransitive:</i> to be bad, to suck  <i>verb transitive:</i> to make bad, to worsen</p>
<p><b>...ilo</b>  <b>...ilo</b>  <b>ilo</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> useful  <i>adverb:</i> usefully  <i>noun:</i> tool, device, machine, thing used for a specific purpose</p>
<p><b>...insa</b>  <b>insa</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> inner, internal  <i>noun:</i> inside, inner world, centre, stomach</p>
<p><b>...jaki</b>  <b>...jaki</b>  <b>jaki!</b>  <b>jaki</b>  <b>jaki (e ...)</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> dirty, gross, filthy, obscene  <i>adverb:</i> dirty, gross, filthy  <i>interjection:</i> ew! yuck!  <i>noun:</i> dirt, pollution, garbage, filth, feces  <i>verb transitive:</i> to pollute, to dirty</p>
<p><b>...jan</b></p>	<p><i>adjective:</i> human, somebody's, personal, of people</p>

...jan jan jan (e ...)	<i>adverb</i> : human, somebody's, personal, of people <i>noun</i> : person, people, human, being, somebody, anybody <i>verb transitive</i> : to personify, to humanize, to personalize
...jelo jelo	<i>adjective</i> : yellowish, yellowy <i>noun</i> : yellow, light green
...jo jo jo (e ...) kama jo (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : private, personal <i>noun</i> : having, possessions, content <i>verb transitive</i> : to have, to contain <i>verb transitive</i> : to get
...kala kala	<i>adjective</i> : fish- <i>noun</i> : fish, marine animal, sea creature
...kalama kalama kalama kalama (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : noisy, loud, rowdy <i>noun</i> : sound, noise, voice <i>verb intransitive</i> : to make noise <i>verb transitive</i> : to sound, to ring, to play (an instrument)
...kama ...kama kama kama kama ... kama (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : coming, future <i>adverb</i> : coming, future <i>noun</i> : event, happening, chance, arrival, beginning <i>verb intransitive</i> : to come, to become, to arrive, to happen <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to become, to manage to <i>verb transitive</i> : to bring about, to summon
...kasi kasi kasi kasi (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : vegetable, vegetal, biological, biologic, leafy <i>noun</i> : plant, vegetation, herb, leaf <i>verb intransitive</i> : to grow <i>verb transitive</i> : to plant, to grow
ken ken la ... ken ken ... ken (e ...)	<i>noun</i> : possibility, ability, power to do things, permission <i>noun</i> : if possibility, if ability, if permission <i>verb intransitive</i> : can, is able to, is allowed to, may, is possible <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to can, may <i>verb transitive</i> : to make possible, to enable, to allow, to permit
kepeken ...kepeken ... kepeken	<i>noun</i> : use, usage, tool <i>preposition</i> : with, using <i>verb intransitive</i> : to use
...kili ...kili kili	<i>adjective</i> : fruity <i>adverb</i> : fruity <i>noun</i> : fruit, pulpy vegetable, mushroom
...kin ...kin	<i>adjective</i> : indeed, still, too kin can be the very last word in an adjective group. <i>adverb</i> : actually, indeed, in fact, really, objectively, kin can be the very last word in an adverb group.
kin! kin kin la ...	<i>interjection</i> : really! <i>noun</i> : reality, fact <i>noun</i> : if reality, if fact
kipisi kipisi (e ...)	<i>noun</i> (unofficial): section, fragment, slice <i>verb transitive</i> (unofficial): to cut

<b>...kiwen</b> <b>...kiwen</b> <b>kiwen</b> <b>kiwen (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : hard, solid, stone-like, made of stone or metal <i>adverb</i> : hard, solid, stone-like, made of stone or metal <i>noun</i> : hard thing, rock, stone, metal, mineral, clay <i>verb transitive</i> : to solidify, to harden, to petrify, to fossilize
<b>ko</b> <b>ko (e ...)</b>	<i>noun</i> : semi-solid or squishy substance; clay, dough, glue, paste, powder, gum <i>verb transitive</i> : to squash, to pulverize
<b>...kon</b> <b>...kon</b> <b>kon</b> <b>kon</b> <b>kon (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : air-like, ethereal, gaseous <i>adverb</i> : air-like, ethereal, gaseous <i>noun</i> : air, wind, smell, soul <i>verb intransitive</i> : to breathe <i>verb transitive</i> : to blow away something, to puff away something
<b>...kule</b> <b>kule</b> <b>kule (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : colourful, pigmented, painted <i>noun</i> : color, colour, paint, ink, dye, hue <i>verb transitive</i> : to paint, to color
<b>...kulupu</b> <b>kulupu</b> <b>kulupu (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : communal, shared, public, of the society <i>noun</i> : group, community, society, company, people <i>verb transitive</i> : to assemble, to call together, to convene
<b>...kute</b> <b>kute</b> <b>kute (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : auditory, hearing <i>noun</i> : hearing, ear <i>verb transitive</i> : to hear, to listen,
<b>...la ...</b>	<i>separator</i> : A 'la' is between a conditional phrases and the main sentence. A context phrase can be sentence, half sentence or noun. Don't use 'la' before or after the other separators 'e', 'li', 'pi', 'i', 'i', 'i', 'i', 'i'.
<b>...lape</b> <b>...lape</b> <b>lape</b> <b>lape</b> <b>lape (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : sleeping, of sleep, dormant <i>adverb</i> : asleep <i>noun</i> : sleep, rest <i>verb intransitive</i> : to sleep, to rest <i>verb transitive</i> : to knock out
<b>...laso</b> <b>laso</b>	<i>adjective</i> : bluish, bluey <i>noun</i> : blue, blue-green
<b>...lawa</b> <b>...lawa</b> <b>lawa</b> <b>lawa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : main, leading, in charge <i>adverb</i> : main, leading, in charge <i>noun</i> : head, mind <i>verb transitive</i> : to lead, to control, to rule, to steer
<b>...len</b> <b>len</b> <b>len (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : dressed, clothed, costumed, dressed up <i>noun</i> : clothing, cloth, fabric, network, internet <i>verb transitive</i> : to wear, to be dressed, to dress
<b>...lete</b> <b>...lete</b> <b>lete</b> <b>lete (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : cold, cool, uncooked, raw, perishing <i>adverb</i> : bleakly <i>noun</i> : cold, chill, bleakness <i>verb transitive</i> : to cool down, to chill
<b>...li ...</b>	<i>separator</i> : It separates the subject phrase, except 'mi' and 'sina', from the predicate phrase.

	Don't use 'li' before or after the other separators 'e', 'la', 'o', 'pi', '!', '?', ':", ','.
...lili ...lili lili lili (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : small, little, young, a bit, short, few, less <i>adverb</i> : small, little, young, a bit, short, few, less <i>noun</i> : smallness, youth, immaturity <i>verb transitive</i> : to reduce, to shorten, to shrink, to lessen
...linja linja	<i>adjective</i> : elongated, oblong, long <i>noun</i> : long and flexible thing; string, rope, hair, thread, cord, chain, line, yarn
...lipu lipu	<i>adjective</i> : book-, paper-, card-, ticket-, sheet-, page-, <i>noun</i> : paper, book, card, ticket, sheet, (web-)page, list ; flat and bendable thing
...loje loje	<i>adjective</i> : reddish, ruddy, pink, pinkish, gingery <i>noun</i> : red
...lon lon ...lon ... lon lon (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : true, existing, correct, real, genuine <i>noun</i> : existence, being, presence <i>preposition</i> : be (located) in/at/on <i>verb intransitive</i> : to be there, to be present, to be real/true, to exist <i>verb transitive</i> : to give birth, to create
...luka ...luka luka	<i>adjective</i> : tangible, palpable <i>adjective numeral</i> : five, 5 <i>noun</i> : arm, hand, tactile organ
...lukin ...lukin lukin lukin lukin (e ...) lukin ...	<i>adjective</i> : visual(ly) <i>adverb</i> : visual(ly) <i>noun</i> : view, look, glance, sight, gaze, glimpse, seeing, vision <i>verb intransitive</i> : to look, to watch out, to pay attention <i>verb transitive</i> : to see, to look at, to watch, to read <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to seek to, try to, look for
...lupa lupa lupa (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : hole-, holey, full of holes <i>noun</i> : hole, orifice, door, window <i>verb transitive</i> : to pierce, to stab, to perforate
...ma ma	<i>adjective</i> : countrified, outdoor, alfresco, open-air <i>noun</i> : land, earth, country, (outdoor) area
...mama mama mama (e ...)	<i>adjective</i> : of the parent, parental, maternal, fatherly, motherly, mumsy <i>noun</i> : parent, mother, father <i>verb transitive</i> : to mother sb., to wet-nurse, mothering
...mani ...mani mani	<i>adjective</i> : financial, financially, monetary, pecuniary <i>adverb</i> : financially <i>noun</i> : money, material wealth, currency, dollar, capital
...meli meli	<i>adjective</i> : female, feminine, womanly <i>noun</i> : woman, female, girl, wife, girlfriend
mi ...mi ...e mi	<i>personal pronoun</i> : I, we <i>possessive pronoun</i> : my, our <i>reflexive pronoun</i> : myself, ourselves

<b>...mije</b> <b>mije</b>	<i>adjective</i> : male, masculine, manly <i>noun</i> : man, male, husband, boyfriend
<b>...moku</b> <b>...moku</b> <b>moku</b> <b>moku (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : eating <i>adverb</i> : eating <i>noun</i> : food, meal <i>verb transitive</i> : to eat, to drink, to swallow, to ingest, to consume
<b>...moli</b> <b>...moli</b> <b>moli</b> <b>moli</b> <b>moli (e ...)</b> kama <b>moli</b>	<i>adjective</i> : dead, dying, fatal, deadly, lethal, mortal, deathly, killing <i>adverb</i> : mortally <i>noun</i> : death, decease <i>verb intransitive</i> : to die, to be dead <i>verb transitive</i> : to kill <i>intransitives verb</i> : dieing
<b>...monsi</b> <b>monsi</b>	<i>adjective</i> : back, rear <i>noun</i> : back, rear end, butt, behind
<b>...monsuta</b> <b>monsuta</b>	<i>adjective</i> (unofficial): fearful, afraid <i>noun</i> (unofficial): monster, monstrosity, fearful thing, fright, mythical creatures, fear
<b>...mu</b> <b>...mu</b> <b>mu!</b> <b>mu</b> <b>mu</b> <b>mu (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : animal nois- <i>adverb</i> : animal nois- <i>interjection</i> : woof! meow! moo! etc. (cute animal noise) <i>noun</i> : animal noise <i>verb intransitive</i> : to communicate animally <i>verb transitive</i> : to make animal noise
<b>...mun</b> <b>mun</b>	<i>adjective</i> : lunar <i>noun</i> : moon, lunar, night sky object, star
<b>...musi</b> <b>...musi</b> <b>musi</b> <b>musi</b> <b>musi (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : artful, fun, recreational <i>adverb</i> : cheerfully <i>noun</i> : fun, playing, game, recreation, art, entertainment <i>verb intransitive</i> : to play, to have fun <i>verb transitive</i> : to amuse, to entertain
<b>...mute</b> <b>...mute</b> <b>...mute</b> <b>mute</b> <b>mute (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : many, very, much, several, a lot, abundant, numerous, more <i>adjective numeral</i> : 20 (official Toki Pona book) <i>adverb</i> : many, very, much, several, a lot, abundant, numerous, more <i>noun</i> : amount, quantity <i>verb transitive</i> : to make many or much
<b>...namako</b> <b>namako</b> <b>namako (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : spicy, piquant <i>noun</i> : spice, something extra, food additive, accessory <i>verb transitive</i> : to spice, to flavor, to decorate
<b>nanpa ...</b> <b>nanpa</b> <b>nanpa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective numeral</i> : To build ordinal numbers. <i>noun</i> : number, numeral <i>verb transitive</i> : to count, to reckon, to number
<b>...nasa</b> <b>...nasa</b> <b>nasa</b> <b>nasa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : silly, crazy, foolish, drunk, strange, stupid, weird <i>adverb</i> : silly, crazy, foolish, drunk, strange, stupid, weird <i>noun</i> : stupidity, foolishness, silliness, nonsense, idiocy, obtuseness, muddler <i>verb transitive</i> : to drive crazy, to make weird

<b>...nasin</b> <b>nasin</b>	<i>adjective</i> : systematic, habitual, customary, doctrinal <i>noun</i> : way, manner, custom, road, path, doctrine, system, method
<b>...nena</b> <b>nena</b>	<i>adjective</i> : hilly, undulating, mountainous, hunchbacked, humpbacked, bumpy <i>noun</i> : bump, hill, extrusion, button, mountain, nose, protuberance
<b>...ni</b> <b>ni</b>	<i>adjective demonstrative pronoun</i> : this, that <i>noun demonstrative pronoun</i> : this, that
<b>nimi</b> <b>nimi (e ...)</b>	<i>noun</i> : word, name <i>verb transitive</i> : to name
<b>...noka</b> <b>...noka</b> <b>noka</b>	<i>adjective</i> : foot-, lower, bottom <i>adverb</i> : on foot <i>noun</i> : leg, foot; organ of locomotion; bottom, lower part
<b>o!</b> <b>...o, ...</b> <b>o ...!</b> <b>...o ...!</b>	<i>interjection</i> : hey! (calling somebody's attention) <i>interjection</i> : addressing people <i>subject</i> : An 'o' is used for imperative (commands). 'o' replace the subject. <i>separator</i> : An 'o' is used for imperative (commands): 'o' replace 'li'.
<b>...oko</b> <b>oko</b>	<i>adjective</i> : optical, eye- <i>noun</i> : eye
<b>...olin</b> <b>olin</b> <b>olin (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : love <i>noun</i> : love <i>verb transitive</i> : to love (a person)
<b>ona</b> <b>...ona</b> <b>...e ona</b>	<i>personal pronoun</i> : she, he, it, they <i>possessive pronoun</i> : her, his, its <i>reflexive pronoun</i> : himself, herself, itself, themselves
<b>...open</b> <b>open</b> <b>open la ...</b> <b>open (e ...)</b> <b>open ...</b>	<i>adjective</i> : initial, starting, opening <i>noun</i> : start, beginning, opening <i>noun</i> : at the opening, in the beginning <i>verb transitive</i> : to open, to start, to begin, to turn on <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to begin, to start
<b>.....pakala</b> <b>...pakala</b> <b>pakala!</b> <b>pakala</b> <b>pakala</b> <b>pakala (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : destroyed, ruined, demolished, shattered, wrecked <i>adverb</i> : destroyed, ruined, demolished, shattered, wrecked <i>interjection</i> : damn! fuck! <i>noun</i> : blunder, accident, mistake, destruction, damage, breaking <i>verb intransitive</i> : to screw up, to fall apart, to break <i>verb transitive</i> : to screw up, to ruin, to break, to hurt, to injure, to damage
<b>...pali</b> <b>...pali</b> <b>pali</b> <b>pali</b> <b>pali (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : active, work-related, operating, working <i>adverb</i> : actively, briskly <i>noun</i> : activity, work, deed, project <i>verb intransitive</i> : to act, to work, to function <i>verb transitive</i> : to do, to make, to build, to create
<b>...palisa</b> <b>palisa</b> <b>palisa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : long <i>noun</i> : long hard thing; branch, rod, stick, pointy thing <i>verb transitive</i> : to stretch, to beat, to poke, to stab, to sexually arouse
<b>pan</b>	<i>noun</i> : cereal, grain; barley, corn, oat, rice, wheat; bread, pasta

<b>pan (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to sow
<b>...pana</b>	<i>adjective</i> : generous
<b>pana</b>	<i>noun</i> : giving, transfer, exchange
<b>pana (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to give, to put, to send, to place, to release, to emit, to cause
<b>...pi ...</b>	<i>separator</i> : 'pi' is used to build complex compound nouns. 'pi' separates a (pro)noun from another (pro)noun that has at least one adjective. After 'pi' could only be a noun or pronoun. Don't use 'pi' before or after the other separators 'e', 'la', 'li', 'o', 'i', '!', '?', 'u'.
<b>...pilin</b>	<i>adjective</i> : sensitive, feeling, empathic
<b>...pilin</b>	<i>adverb</i> : perceptively
<b>pilin</b>	<i>noun</i> : feelings, emotion, feel, think, sense, touch,
<b>pilin</b>	<i>verb intransitive</i> : to feel, to sense
<b>pilin (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to feel, to think, to touch, to fumble, to fiddle
<b>...pimeja</b>	<i>adjective</i> : black, dark
<b>pimeja</b>	<i>noun</i> : darkness, shadows
<b>pimeja (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to darken
<b>...pini</b>	<i>adjective</i> : completed, finished, past, done
<b>...pini</b>	<i>adverb</i> : ago, past, perfectly
<b>pini</b>	<i>noun</i> : end, tip
<b>pini (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to end, to stop, to turn off, to finish, to close
<b>pini ...</b>	<i>auxiliary verb</i> : to stop, to finish, to end, to interrupt
<b>pipi</b>	<i>noun</i> : bug, insect, spider
<b>...poka</b>	<i>adjective</i> : neighbouring
<b>poka</b>	<i>noun</i> : side, hip, next to
<b>poki</b>	<i>noun</i> : container, box, bowl, cup, glass
<b>poki (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to box up, to put in, to can, to bottle
<b>...pona</b>	<i>adjective</i> : good, simple, positive, nice, correct, right
<b>...pona</b>	<i>adverb</i> : good, simple, positive, nice, correct, right
<b>pona!</b>	<i>interjection</i> : great! good! thanks! OK! cool! yay!
<b>pona</b>	<i>noun</i> : good, simplicity, positivity
<b>pona la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : if good, if simplicity, if positivity
<b>pona (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to improve, to fix, to repair, to make good
<b>...pu</b>	<i>adjective</i> : buying and interacting with the official Toki Pona book
<b>pu</b>	<i>noun</i> : buying and interacting with the official Toki Pona book
<b>pu ...</b>	<i>auxiliary verb</i> : to buying and interacting with the official Toki Pona book
<b>pu</b>	<i>verb intransitive</i> : to buy and to read (the official Toki Pona book)
<b>pu (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to apply (the official Toki Pona book) to ...
<b>...sama</b>	<i>adjective</i> : same, similar, equal, of equal status or position
<b>...sama</b>	<i>adverb</i> : just as, equally, exactly the same, just the same, similarly
<b>sama</b>	<i>noun</i> : equality, parity, equity, identity, par, sameness
<b>sama la ...</b>	<i>noun</i> : in case of equality, if parity, on identity
<b>...sama ...</b>	<i>preposition</i> : like, as, seem
<b>sama (e ...)</b>	<i>verb transitive</i> : to equate, to make equal, to make similar to

<b>...seli</b> <b>...seli</b> <b>seli</b> <b>seli (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : hot, warm, cooked <i>adverb</i> : hot, warm, cooked <i>noun</i> : fire, warmth, heat <i>verb transitive</i> : to heat, to warm up, to cook
<b>selo</b> <b>selo (e ...)</b>	<i>noun</i> : skin, outer form, bark, peel, shell, skin, boundary, shape <i>verb transitive</i> : to shelter, to protect, to guard
<b>seme</b>	<i>question pronoun</i> : what, which, wh- (question word)
<b>...sewi</b> <b>...sewi</b> <b>sewi</b> <b>sewi</b> <b>sewi (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : superior, elevated, religious, formal <i>adverb</i> : superior, elevated, religious, formal <i>noun</i> : high, up, above, top, over, on <i>verb intransitive</i> : to get up <i>verb transitive</i> : to lift
<b>...sijelo</b> <b>...sijelo</b> <b>sijelo</b> <b>sijelo (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : physical, bodily, corporal, corporeal, material, carnal <i>adverb</i> : physically, bodily <i>noun</i> : body (of person or animal), physical state, torso <i>verb transitive</i> : to heal, to heal up, to cure
<b>...sike</b> <b>...sike</b> <b>sike</b> <b>sike (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : round, cyclical, of one year <i>adverb</i> : rotated <i>noun</i> : circle, ball, cycle, sphere, wheel; round or circular thing <i>verb transitive</i> : to orbit, to circle, to revolve, to circle around, to rotate
<b>...sin</b> <b>...sin</b> <b>sin</b> <b>sin (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : new, fresh, another, more <i>adverb</i> : regenerative <i>noun</i> : news, novelty, innovation, newness, new release <i>verb transitive</i> : to renew, to renovate, to freshen
<b>sina</b> <b>...sina</b> <b>...e sina</b>	<i>personal pronoun</i> : you <i>possessive pronoun</i> : yours <i>reflexive pronoun</i> : yourself, yourselves
<b>...sinpin</b> <b>sinpin</b>	<i>adjective</i> : facial, frontal, anterior, vertical <i>noun</i> : face, foremost, front, wall, chest, torso
<b>...sitelen</b> <b>...sitelen</b> <b>sitelen</b> <b>sitelen (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : figurative, pictorial, metaphorical, metaphoric <i>adverb</i> : pictorially <i>noun</i> : picture, image, representation, symbol, mark, writing <i>verb transitive</i> : to draw, to write
<b>...sona</b> <b>sona</b> <b>sona</b> <b>sona (e ...)</b> kama <b>sona (e ...)</b> <b>sona ...</b>	<i>adjective</i> : knowing, cognizant, shrewd <i>noun</i> : knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding <i>verb intransitive</i> : to know, to understand <i>verb transitive</i> : to know, to understand, to know how to <i>transitives verb</i> : to learn, to study  <i>auxiliary verb</i> : to know how to
<b>...soweli</b> <b>soweli</b>	<i>adjective</i> : animal <i>noun</i> : animal, especially land mammal, lovable animal, beast
<b>...suli</b>	<i>adjective</i> : big, tall, long, adult, important



<b>...suli</b> <b>suli</b> <b>suli (e ...)</b>	<i>adverb</i> : big, tall, long, adult, important <i>noun</i> : size <i>verb transitive</i> : to enlarge, to lengthen
<b>...suno</b> <b>...suno</b> <b>suno</b> <b>suno (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : sunny, sunnily <i>adverb</i> : sunny, sunnily <i>noun</i> : sun, light <i>verb transitive</i> : to light, to illumine
<b>...supa</b> <b>supa</b>	<i>adjective</i> : flat, shallow, flat-bottomed, horizontal <i>noun</i> : horizontal surface, e.g. furniture, table, chair, pillow, floor
<b>...suwi</b> <b>suwi</b> <b>suwi (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : sweet, cute <i>noun</i> : candy, sweet food <i>verb transitive</i> : to sweeten
<b>...tan</b> <b>tan</b> <b>...tan ...</b> <b>tan</b>	<i>adjective</i> : causal, <i>noun</i> : origin, cause <i>preposition</i> : from, by, because of, since <i>verb intransitive</i> : to come from, originate from, come out of
<b>...taso</b> <b>...taso</b> <b>...taso ...</b>	<i>adjective</i> : only, sole <i>adverb</i> : only, just, merely, simply, solely, singly <i>conjunction</i> : but, however
<b>...tawa</b> <b>...tawa</b> <b>tawa</b> <b>...tawa ...</b> <b>tawa</b> <b>tawa (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : moving, mobile <i>adverb</i> : moving, mobile <i>noun</i> : movement, transportation <i>preposition</i> : to, in order to, towards, for, until <i>verb intransitive</i> : to walk, to travel, to move, to leave, to visit <i>verb transitive</i> : to move, to displace
<b>...telo</b> <b>...telo</b> <b>telo</b> <b>telo (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : wett, slobbery, moist, damp, humid, sticky, sweaty, dewy, drizzly <i>adverb</i> : wett, slobbery, moist, damp, humid, sticky, sweaty, dewy, drizzly <i>noun</i> : water, liquid, juice, sauce <i>verb transitive</i> : to water, to wash with water, to put water to, to melt, to liquify
<b>...tenpo</b> <b>...tenpo</b> <b>tenpo</b>	<i>adjective</i> : temporal, chronological, chronologic <i>adverb</i> : chronologically <i>noun</i> : time, period of time, moment, duration, situation, occasion
<b>...toki</b> <b>...toki</b> <b>toki!</b> <b>toki</b> <b>toki</b> <b>toki (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : speaking, eloquent, linguistic, verbal, grammatical <i>adverb</i> : speaking, eloquent, linguistic, verbal, grammatical <i>interjection</i> : hello, hi, good morning, <i>noun</i> : language, speech, tongue, lingo, jargon, <i>verb intransitive</i> : to talk, to chat, to communicate <i>verb transitive</i> : to speak, to talk, to say, to pronounce, to discourse
<b>...tomo</b> <b>...tomo</b> <b>tomo</b> <b>tomo (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective</i> : urban, domestic, household <i>adverb</i> : urban, domestic, household <i>noun</i> : indoor constructed space, e.g. house, home, room, building <i>verb transitive</i> : to build, to construct, to engineer
<b>...tu</b> <b>tu</b> <b>tu (e ...)</b>	<i>adjective numeral</i> : two, 2 <i>noun</i> : duo, pair <i>verb transitive</i> : to divide, to double, to separate, to cut in two

**...unpa**  
**...unpa**  
**unpa**  
**unpa**  
**unpa (e ...)**

*adjective*: erotic, sexual  
*adverb*: erotic, sexual  
*noun*: sex, sexuality  
*verb intransitive*: to have sex  
*verb transitive*: to have sex with, to sleep with, to fuck

**...uta**  
**...uta**  
**uta**  
**uta (e ...)**

*adjective*: oral  
*adverb*: orally  
*noun*: mouth, lips, oral cavity, jaw, beak  
*verb transitive*: to kiss, to osculate, to oral stimulate, to suck

**...utala**  
**...utala**  
**utala**  
**utala (e ...)**

*adjective*: fighting  
*adverb*: fighting  
*noun*: conflict, disharmony, fight, war, battle, attack, violence  
*verb transitive*: to hit, to strike, to attack, to compete against

**...walo**  
**walo**  
**walo (e ...)**

*adjective*: white, whitish, light-coloured, pale  
*noun*: white thing or part, whiteness, lightness  
*verb transitive*: to whiten, to whitewash

**...wan**  
**wan**  
**wan (e ...)**

*adjective numeral*: one, 1  
*noun*: unit, element, particle, part, piece  
*verb transitive*: to unite, to make one

**...waso**  
**waso**

*adjective*: bird-  
*noun*: bird, bat; flying creature, winged animal

**...wawa**  
**...wawa**  
**wawa**  
**wawa (e ...)**

*adjective*: energetic, strong, fierce, intense, sure, confident  
*adverb*: strongly, powerfully  
*noun*: energy, strength, power  
*verb transitive*: to strengthen, to energize, to empower

**...weka**  
**weka**  
**weka (e ...)**

*adjective*: absent, away, ignored  
*noun*: absence  
*verb transitive*: to remove, to eliminate, to throw away, to get rid of

**wile**  
**wile (e ...)**  
**wile ...**

*noun*: desire, need, will  
*verb transitive*: to want, need, wish, have to, must, will, should  
*auxiliary verb*: to want, need, wish, have to, must, will, should

## A.2 Thematic Vocabulary

### A.2.1 Body

sijelo	body
anpa lawa	neck, throat
anpa pi sinpin lawa	chin
ko jaki	shit, feces, pooh
ko jaki lon nena sinpin	boogers
kule lon palisa luka	nail polish
linja (lawa)	hair
linja lili oko	eyebrows, eyelashes
linja sinpin	beard, facial hair
linja uta	moustache
luka	hand, arm
lupa	hole, orifice
lupa jaki	anus
lupa kute	ear
lupa meli	vagina
lupa monsi	anus
lupa nena	nostrils
lupa pi telo jelo	urethra
monsi	back, behind, butt
nena (lawa)	nose
nena lili pi nena mama	nipples
nena lili (unpa) meli	clitoris
nena mama, nena meli	breasts
noka	foot, leg
olin e meli	to love women
olin e mije	to love men
olin e meli e mije	to love women and men
oko	eye
palisa lili noka	toes
palisa luka	finger
palisa mije	penis
palisa uta	tongue
pana e ko jaki	to pooh, to shit
pana e telo jelo	to pee, to urinate
pilin	heart
poki kon	lungs
sewi monsi	upper back, shoulders
sewi pi sinpin lawa	forehead
sinpin (lawa)	face
telo e mi	to shower
telo jaki lon nena sinpin	snot
telo jelo	urine, pee
telo loje	blood
telo (loje) mun	menses
uta	mouth
walo uta	teeth
wan sijelo	body part
oko sina li pona lukin	you have beautiful eyes
oko mi li lukin pona	my eyes see well

### A.2.2 Buildings

tomo	buildings
tomo mani	bank
tomo moku	grocery store, restaurant
tomo pi telo en moku pana.	restaurant
tomo pali	work(place), office, factory, etc.
tomo sona	school, university
tomo unpa	brothel, sex house

### A.2.3 Clothing

len	clothes, article of clothing, cloth, fabric
len lawa	hat, hood, bonnet, headdress

### A.2.4 Colours

kule	colour
walo	white, light
pimeja	black, dark
loje	red
jelo	yellow, light green
laso	blue, blue-green
loje walo	light red, pink
laso pimeja	dark blue
pimeja laso	blueish black
loje laso (pimeja)	(dark) blueish red, purple
len ni li kule seme?	What colour is this article of clothing?

### A.2.5 Drugs

ilo nasa	drugs
ilo lape	sleeping pill
ilo lape soweli	animal tranquilizer or anesthetic, e.g. ketamine
ilo nasa wawa	energy-giving drug, e.g. amphetamine
kepeken kasi nasa	to smoke pot
kepeken ike pi ilo nasa	to abuse drugs
kepeken lili pi ilo nasa	to use drugs in moderation
ko (walo) wawa	cocaine
moku e telo nasa	to drink alcohol
moku lili	pill
moku lili pi pilin pona mute	strong euphoric drug taken orally, e.g. MDMA
pilin nasa	drunk, high
telo nasa	alcohol, e.g. beer, wine, whisky
telo nasa wawa	vodka, whisky,
telo nasa pi wawa ala	weak beer, US American beer
kasi nasa	intoxicating plant, e.g. marijuana
kasi sona	intoxicating plant used in meditation, e.g. marijuana
telo seli wawa	coffee
tenpo suno sin ale la mi	Every morning I drink coffee.
moku e telo seli pimeja	
telo wawa	energy drink
sitelen lape	dreams

### A.2.6 Family

kulupu mama	family
mama	mother, father, parent
kulupu mama	family
mama meli	mother
mama mije	father
mama pi mama mi	my grandparent
jan olin	significant other, partner
meli (olin)	wife, girlfriend
mije (olin)	husband, boyfriend
jan sama	sister, brother, sibling
meli sama	sister
mije sama	brother
jan lili	child, daughter, son
meli lili	daughter
mije lili	son

### A.2.7 Feelings

pilin	feelings
sina pilin seme?	how are you? how are you feeling?
a a a!	ha ha ha!
ale li pona	all is well, I feel calm, I am at peace
awen pona	patient
kama olin	fall in love with
kepeken utala	to use violence
lawa e pilin	to master one's feelings, be composed
lukin	aware, attentive
mi olin e sina	I love you
olin	to love (a person)
(ona) li ike	(she/he/it) is bad, I don't like (her/him/it)
(ona) li pona	(he/she/it) is good, I like (him/her/it)
pali e ike tawa	to do bad things to, to show disrespect for
pana e kon (pi pilin) pona	to laugh
pana e pilin pona tawa	to send positivity to, make feel good
pana e telo oko	to cry, weep
pilin	feelings, emotions, to feel, heart
pilin ala	indifferent, unfeeling
pilin e ike jan	to pity somebody, feel bad for somebody
pilin e moli jan	to mourn somebody
pilin e weka jan	to miss somebody
pilin ike	to feel bad, sad, depressed, unhappy, bitter, discontented, grumpy
pilin ike tan	be afraid of, sad because of, regret, be offended by
pilin ike tawa	to have negative feelings for, be upset at, angry at, hate, resent
pilin ike wawa	to have intense negative feelings, be pissed off, furious
pilin nasa	to feel silly, strange, weird, crazy, drunk, high
pilin pona	to feel good, happy, content, enjoy oneself, comfortable
pilin pona mute	to feel great, amazing, awesome
pilin pona tan	to feel good because of, to enjoy
pilin wawa	to feel strong, energetic, excited, confident, proud
pona e pilin jan	cheer up, make somebody happy
toki ike	to say negative things
toki ike lon	to say bad things about, complain about
toki ike tawa	to say bad things to, insult, speak rudely to
toki pona	to say nice things
toki pona lon	to say good things about, praise

toki pona tawa	to say nice things to, compliment
toki utala tawa	to argue with, criticize
weka e ike jan	forgive somebody
wile	to want, desire, would like, hope
wile e pona tawa jan	to wish somebody well
wile ike	to have negative intentions, malevolent
wile lape	to be tired, sleepy, wanting to rest
wile lawa	to be dominant
wile moku	to be hungry
mile moku e telo	to be thirsty
wile moli	suicidal
wile moli e jan	homicidal, wanting to murder
wile mute	to crave, really want
wile mute ike	to want too much, greedy
wile pali e ijo	bored, wanting to do something
wile pana e pona (tawa jan)	helpful (to someone)
wile pona	to have good intentions, mean well
wile unpa	horny, lustful

### A.2.8 Food

moku	food, meal, to eat, to drink
moku e telo	to drink
wile moku	hungry
wile moku e telo	thirsty
ilo moku	utensil, fork, spoon, knife, etc.
kala	fish, seafood
kala lete	raw fish, sushi
kasi	herb, plant
kasi wawa	spice
kili	fruit, vegetable
kili lili kiwen	nut
kili palisa	long fruit or vegetable, e.g. carrot, banana, cucumber
moku lili	snack, small ingestible item
moku suwi	sweets, candy, chocolate, etc.
moku telo	liquid food, e.g. soup
moku walo	whiteish food, e.g. rice
pana e moku tawa	to feed, nourish
poki	glass, cup, bottle, bowl, container
poki lete	refrigerator
poki seli	oven, microwave
tenpo moku	mealtime
tomo moku	dining room, kitchen, grocery store, restaurant
kili	vegetable, fruit
kili lili	small vegetable, fruit, e.g. berry, olive
kili loje	reddish fruit or vegetable, e.g. tomato
kili ma	earth vegetable, e.g. potato
kili suwi	(sweet) fruit
pona moku	delicious, tasty
sike mama waso	egg
soweli	meat from a mammal, e.g. beef, pork
supa moku	dinner table
telo	water, beverage, liquid, sauce
telo kili	juice
telo kiwen	ice

telo mama soweli	cow milk
telo nasa	intoxicating liquid, e.g. alcohol
telo seli	hot beverage, e.g. coffee
telo seli jelo	green tea
telo seli wawa	coffee
telo pi lape ala	coffee
telo seli pimeja pi lape ala	coffee
mi wile sin e telo pi lape ala.	I need more coffee.
telo wawa	energy drink
waso	chicken, poultry

### A.2.9 Household Things

ijo lon tomo	household things
ilo musi	toy, thing used for entertainment
ilo pi sitelen toki	pen, pencil
ilo pi sitelen tawa	TV
ilo sona	smart tool or machine, e.g. computer
ilo suno	lamp
ilo toki	communications device, e.g. telephone, online chat
kule lon palisa luka	nail polish
lipu toki	paper with written information, document, text, book
lupa (tomo)	window, door
poki lete	refrigerator
poki seli	oven, microwave
poki telo	sink, bathtub
supa lape	bed
supa lawa	pillow
supa monsi	chair, couch
supa pali	work desk
tomo lape	bedroom
tomo telo	bathroom
tomo unpa	bedroom, boudoir

### A.2.10 Languages

toki	language
toki kepeken toki ...	to speak in a language
toki pona e toki	to speak a language well
sona e toki	to know, speak, understand a language
sona pona e toki	to master a language
lukin e toki	read
sitelen e toki	to write
toki sitelen	written language
sitelen toki	writing
toki nanpa wan	primary language

### A.2.11 Occupations

pali	occupations
jan pali	worker, employee
jan lawa	leader, boss, master, chairperson, president, director
jan lawa ma	president of country, governor of state, premier of province

jan lawa pi ma tomo  
 jan pi kama sona  
 jan pi musi sijelo  
 jan (pi pali) moku  
 jan (pi pali) unpa  
 jan pi pana sona  
 jan pi pona pilin  
 jan pi pona sijelo  
 jan pi tomo pali  
 jan sona  
 jan sona sijelo  
 jan sona nanpa  
 jan sona pilin  
 lon tenpo pi pali ala  
 lukin jo e pali  
 pali ala  
 tomo pali

mayor  
 student  
 athlete  
 chef, cook  
 sex worker, prostitute  
 teacher  
 good psychotherapist  
 good doctor, healer  
 office worker, etc.  
 knowledgeable person, wise person, educated person, academic, specialist  
 doctor, physician  
 mathematician  
 psychologist  
 to be taking a sabbatical, break from work  
 to be looking for a job  
 not working  
 work(place), office, factory, etc.

### A.2.12 People

jan  
 jan ike  
 jan kulupu  
 jan lili  
 jan nasa  
 jan olin  
 jan pona  
 jan pi ma ante  
 jan pi ma sama  
 jan pi tomo sama  
 jan sama  
 jan sulì  
 jan toki

person, people, inhabitant, member  
 bad person, jerk, negative person, enemy  
 member of a group  
 small, short, thin or young person, child  
 strange, foolish, unconventional or crazy person  
 loved one  
 good person, friend, positive person  
 foreigner  
 fellow citizen of same country or land  
 housemate, roommate  
 similar person, counterpart, peer, person in same situation, sibling  
 big, tall or fat person, adult  
 speaker, messenger, person communicating

### A.2.13 Personal Traits

jan li seme  
 (ona) li seme?  
 ike lukin  
 jo e linja mute  
 jo e mani mute  
 jo e pilin pona  
 jo e sijelo pona  
 lili  
 nasa  
 nasa lukin  
 pona lukin  
 suwi  
 suwi lukin  
 sona mute  
 sulì

personal traits  
 what is (she/he) like?  
 ugly  
 to be hairy  
 to be rich  
 to have positive feelings, be mentally healthy  
 to be (physically) healthy  
 small, short, thin, young  
 crazy, foolish  
 funny-looking  
 beautiful, pretty, handsome  
 sweet  
 cute  
 smart, intelligent, wise  
 big, tall, fat

### A.2.14 Religion



nasin sewi	religions
nasin sewi	religion, spiritual path
nasin sewi Patapali	Pastafari
nasin pona	Taoism, simple or good path
nasin pona Juju	Unitarian Universalism
nasin pona Lasapali	Rastafarianism
nasin sewi Jawatu	Judaism
nasin sewi Kolisu	Christianity
nasin sewi ma	earth religion, e.g. Native American beliefs
nasin sewi Puta	Buddhism
nasin sewi Silami	Islam

### A.2.15 Sex

unpa	sex, to have sex, to fuck
ilo unpa	sex toy
jan pi jan unpa mute	promiscuous person
jan (pi pali) unpa	sex worker
jan unpa	sexual partner
jo ala e selo lon pini palisa	circumcised, cut
jo e selo lon pini palisa	uncircumcised, uncut
lupa	hole, orifice
lupa (meli)	vagina, pussy
lupa monsi	anus
kama	to come
kama jo e lupa meli	to get genital reconstruction surgery as a women, i.e. vaginoplasty
kama jo e palisa mije	to get genital reconstruction surgery as a man, i.e. metoidioplasty, phalloplasty
kama jo e sinpin lawa meli	to get facial feminization surgery
kama jo e sinpin mije	to get male chest reconstruction surgery
meli (insa)	person who identifies as female, e.g. male-to-female transsexual person
meli li lon sewi mije	woman on top
meli mije	masculine girl, butch, tomboy
meli unpa	female sexual partner
mije (insa)	person who identifies as male, e.g. female-to-male transsexual person
mije li lon sewi meli	missionary position
mije meli	feminine guy
mije unpa	male sexual partner
monsi	butt, ass
nena lili (unpa) meli	clitoris
nena meli	breasts
olin e jan mute	to be polyamorous
palisa	penis-shaped thing, e.g. dildo
palisa (mije)	penis
palisa tawa	vibrating dildo
palisa uta	tongue
pana e palisa lon lupa	to penetrate
pana e palisa uta lon	to lick
pana e telo (walo) mije	to ejaculate
uta e	to kiss, to osculate,
pana e uta lon palisa	to fellate
pana e uta lon lupa (meli)	to perform cunnilingus
pana wawa	BDSM
pilin	to feel, touch
pilin wawa (unpa)	orgasm
pini pi nena mama	nipples

pini palisa	glans, head of the penis
pona unpa	sexy, good in bed
selo lon pini palisa	foreskin
sike mije (tu)	testicles, balls
sitelen unpa	visual erotica, porn
telo (walo) mije	sperm, come
tomo unpa	sex place, e.g. bedroom, boudoir, brothel, etc.
unpa nasa	kinky sex
unpa sama soweli	doggy style
unpa uta	oral sex
wile unpa	horny
wile unpa e meli	to be sexually attracted to women
wile unpa e meli e mije	to be sexually attracted to women and men
wile unpa e mije	to be sexually attracted to men
unpa li pona	sex is good, I like sex
mi wile unpa e sina	I want to have sex with you
palisa sina li kiwen	your cock is hard
mi ken ala ken pilin e monsi sina?	may I touch your butt?
(mi meli.) mi olin e meli.	I am a lesbian
(mi mije.) mi olin e mije.	I am gay (male)

## A.2.16 Towns

ma tomo	town
ma tomo lawa	capital
sina lon ma tomo seme?	What city do you live in?
sina lon ala lon ma tomo Wankuwa?	Do you live in Vancouver?
mi lon.	Yes, i do.
ma tomo Solu	Seoul (South Korea)
ma tomo Asina	Athens (Greece)
ma tomo Sakata	Jakarta (Indonesia)
ma tomo Telawi	Tel Aviv (Israel)
ma tomo Loma	Rome (Italy)
ma tomo Milano	Milan (Italy)
ma tomo Napoli	Naples (Italy)
ma tomo Pilense	Florence (Italy)
ma tomo Wenesija	Venice (Italy)
ma tomo Alawa	Ottawa (Canada)
ma tomo Towano	Toronto (Canada)
ma tomo Kakawi	Calgary (Canada)
ma tomo Monkela	Montreal (Canada)
ma tomo Alipasi	Halifax (Canada)
ma tomo Sensan	St. John's (Canada)
ma tomo Manten	Moncton (Canada)
ma tomo Sawi	Sackville (Canada)
ma tomo Sesija	Shediac (Canada)
ma tomo Sije	Dieppe (Canada)
ma tomo Wankuwa	Vancouver (Canada)
ma tomo Paki	Paris (France)
ma tomo Akajela	Cairo (Egypt)
ma tomo Mesiko	Mexico City (Mexico)
ma tomo Ele	Los Angeles (USA)
ma tomo Sanpansiko	San Francisco (USA)

ma tomo Kenpisi	Cambridge (USA, GB)
ma tomo Pasen	Boston (USA)
ma tomo Nujoka	New York City (USA)
ma tomo Polan	Portland (USA)
ma tomo Alana	Atlanta (USA)
ma tomo Putapesi	Budapest (Hungary)
ma tomo Ansetan	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
ma tomo lwesun	Hilversum (Netherlands)
ma tomo Osaka	Osaka (Japan)
ma tomo Tokijo	Tokyo (Japan)
ma tomo Lanten	London (England)
ma tomo Peminan	Birmingham (England)
ma tomo Pesin	Beijing, Peking (China)
ma tomo Esupo	Espoo (Finland)
ma tomo Lesinki	Helsinki (Finland)
ma tomo Tanpele	Tampere (Finland)
ma tomo Tuku	Turku (Finland)
ma tomo Sene	Geneva (Switzerland)
ma tomo Kunte	Bangkok (Thailand)
ma tomo Anpu	Hamburg (Germany)
ma tomo Minsen	Munich (Germany)
ma tomo Pelin	Berlin (Germany)

### A.2.17 Weather

kon en sewi	weather
seli li lon	it's warm or hot
lete li lon	it's cold
suno li lon	it's sunny
telo li kama	it's raining
ko lete li kama	it's snowing
telo kiwen lili li kama	it's hailing
tenpo lete	winter
tenpo seli	summer
tenpo telo	rainy season
nasin li jo e telo kiwen	the roads are icy
telo lili li lon kon	it's humid
kon sewi li jo e walo	it's cloudy
mun li sike (ale)	it's full moon
mun li pimeja (ale)	it's new moon
mun li pimeja e suno	solar eclipse
nena sul i pana e ko seli	a volcano is erupting

## A.3 Proverbs

### **toki sona**

#### **nasin ale**

nasin pona li 'mute.  
ante li kama.  
mi pona e ale mi la mi pona e mi.  
ike li kama.  
ale li jo e tenpo.  
ale li 'pona.  
nasin ante li 'pona, tawa jan ante.  
sina pana e ike la sina kama jo e ike.  
suno li lon poka pimeja.  
kili li tawa anpa, lon poka kasi.  
pali pona li lawa, tawa lon.  
tenpo li tawa la sona li kama.  
pini li 'pona la ale li 'pona.  
waso li ken ala lukin la ona li ken kin  
jo e kili.

#### **jan**

o olin e jan poka.  
jan li 'suli mute. mani li 'suli lili.  
jan lili li sona ala e ike.  
utala li 'ike.  
mi weka e ike jan la mi weka e ike mi.

#### **meli en mije**

lupa meli li mama ale.  
palisa mije li lawa e mije.  
meli li nasa e mije.  
olin suli li 'awen.

#### **sona**

sin en ante li sin e lawa li pana e sona.  
jan sona li 'jan nasa.  
weka lili li 'pona, tawa lawa.  
wile sona li mute e sona.

#### **pali**

o sona ala. o pali.  
pali li pana e sona.  
o sona e sina!

#### **toki**

toki li 'pona.  
toki pona li toki pona.

#### **ike**

nasin mani li 'ike.  
jo ijo mute li ike e jan.  
jan utala ali li 'nasa

#### **ma**

o pana e pona tawa ma.

#### **sijelo**

telo li 'pona.  
lape li 'pona.  
wawa li lon insa.  
pilin pona li pana e sijelo pona.  
tenpo li sijelo e sijelo ike ale.

### **proverbs**

#### **The Way of Life**

The good ways are many. There are many right ways of doing.  
Change comes. Times change.  
When I improve all areas of my life, I am making myself good.  
Bad comes. Shit happens.  
There is a time for everything. Everything in its right context.  
All is good. Life is beautiful. Everything will be OK.  
Different ways are good for different people.  
If you give evil, you will receive evil.  
Light is beside darkness. Opposites are interconnected. Yin and  
The apple drops not far from the tree.  
Good work is most important in life. / Order is the half of the  
Time comes – advice comes.  
Is the end good – everything is good.  
A blind chicken can find a corn too.

#### **People**

Love thy neighbour.  
People are more important than money.  
Children are innocent.  
Conflict is bad.  
When I forgive somebody's wrongdoings, I cleanse myself of them.

#### **Gender**

A woman's womb is the mother of all things.  
A man's penis control him.  
Women will drive men crazy.  
Old love never rusts.

#### **Wisdom**

Novelty and change freshen the mind and bring insight.  
A wise man is a fool. A genius thinks unconventionally.  
Temporary isolation is good for meditation.  
Curiosity feeds wisdom. One learns by asking questions.

#### **Work**

Stop thinking. Do stuff.  
One learns by experience.  
Know thyself!

#### **Language**

communication is good.  
Toki Pona is a good language.

#### **Bad**

Capitalism is negative.  
A lot of possession corrupts.  
All soldiers are stupid.

#### **Ecology**

Love the earth. Take care of our planet.

#### **Health**

Water is good.  
Sleep and rest are good.  
Energy comes from inside. Youth is all in the heart.  
Positive feelings grant good health. Mind over matter.  
The time heals every wounds.

## A.4 Unofficial Words

### Continents

ma suli Amelika	the Americas
ma suli Amelika lete	North America
ma suli Amelika seli	South America
ma suli Antasika	Antarctica
ma suli Apika	Africa
ma suli Asija	Asia
ma suli Elopa	Europe

### Countries and National Languages

Akanisan	Afghanistan
Alan	Ireland, Irish Gaelic
Alensina	Argentina
Anku	Korea, Korean
Antola	Andorra
Awisi	Haiti, Haitian Creole
Ekato	Ecuador
Elena	Greece, Greek
Epanja	Spain, Spanish
Esi	Estonia, Estonian
Esuka	Basque Country, Basque
Ilakija	Iraq
Ilan	Iran, Persian
Inli	England, English
Intonesija	Indonesia, Indonesian
Isale	Israel
Isilan	Iceland, Icelandic
Italija	Italy, Italian
Jamanija	Yemen
Kalalinuna	Greenland, Greenlandic
Kana	Ghana
Kanata	Canada
Kanse	France, French
Katala	Qatar
Katelo	Georgia, Georgian
Katemala	Guatemala
Kenata	Grenada
Kepeka	Quebec
Keposi	Cyprus
Kilipasi	Kiribati
Kinla	Wales, Welsh
Konko (pi ma tomo Kinsasa)	Congo, Dem. Rep.
Konko (pi ma tomo Pasawi)	Congo, P. Rep.
Kosalika	Costa Rica
Kosiwa	Côte d'Ivoire
Kupa	Cuba
Kusala	Gujarat, Gujarati
Kuwasi	Kuweit
Lanka	Sri Lanka
Lesi	Brittany, Breton
Lipija	Libya

Lisensan	Liechtenstein
Lomani	Romania, Romanian
Losi	Russia, Russian
Lowasi	Croatia, Croatian
Lowenki	Slovakia, Slovak
Lowensina	Slovenia, Slovenian
Lunpan	Lebanon
Lusepu	Luxemburg
Luwanta	Rwanda
Maketonija	Macedonia
Malakasi	Madagascar, Malagasy
Malasija	Malaysia, Malay
Malawi	Malawi
Mali	Mali
Malipe	Morocco
Masija	Hungary, Hungarian
Masu	Egypt
Mesiko	Mexico
Mewika	USA, American
Mijama	Myanmar
Motowa	Moldova
Mulitaniija	Mauritania
Namipija	Namibia
Naselija	Nigeria
Netelan	Netherlands, Dutch
Nijon	Japan, Japanese
Nise	Niger
Nosiki	Norway, Norwegian Bokmål
Nusilan	New Zealand
Ontula	Honduras
Osalasi	Austria
Oselija	Australia
Pakistan	Pakistan
Palakawi	Paraguay
Palani	Bahrein
Palata	India
Panama	Panama
Panla	Bangladesh, Bengali
Papeto	Barbados
Papuwanijukini	Papua New Guinea
Pasila	Brasil
Pawama	Bahamas
Pelalusi	Belarus, Belarussian
Pelu	Peru
Pemuta	Bermuda
Penesuwela	Venezuela
Penin	Benin
Pesije	Belgium
Pilipina	Philipines, Tagalog
Pilisin	Palestine
Pisi	Fiji
Piten	Britain, UK
Pokasi	Bulgaria, Bulgarian
Posan	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnian
Posuka	Poland, Polish
Potuke	Portugal, Portugese

Samalino	San Marino
Sameka	Jamaica, Jamaican Patoi
Samowa	Samoa
Sasali	Algeria
Sawa	Java, Javanese
Sawasi	Swaziland
Seki	Czech (Republic)
Seneka	Senegal
Setapika	South Africa
Sile	Chile
Sinita	Trinidad and Tobago
Sipusi	Djibouti
Sonko	China, Chinese
Sopisi	Serbia, Serbian
Sukosi	Scotland, Scots
Sulija	Syria
Sumi	Finland, Finnish
Sutan	Sudan
Suwasi	Switzerland, Swiss
Tansi	Denmark, Danish
Tawi	Thailand, Thai
Toko	Togo
Tominika	Dominican Republic
Tona	Tonga, Tongan
Tosi	Germany, German
Tuki	Turkey, Turkish
Tunisi	Tunisia
Tuwalu	Tuvalu
Ukanta	Uganda
Ukawina	Ukraine, Ukrainian
Ulukawi	Uruguay
Uman	Oman
Utun	Jordan
Wanuwatu	Vanuatu
Wasikano	Vatican
Wensa	Sweden, Swedish
Wije	Vietnam, Vietnamese

If a nation has a \* beside it, that means that the word can also be used to describe that nation's language.

## Other Languages

These are languages which don't belong to a specific nation, and so they can't be named after the country that they developed from.

toki Alapi	Arabic
toki Apikan	Afrikaans
toki Awasa	Hausa
toki Epelanto	Esperanto
toki Ewantal	Ewantal
toki Inli pona	Basic English
toki Insi	Hindi
toki Intelinka	Interlingua
toki Inu	Inupiaq, Inuktitut, Eskimo
toki Ipo	Igbo
toki Ito	Ido
toki Iwisi	Hebrew
toki Jolupa	Yoruba
toki Kalike	Scots Gaelic
toki Kantun	Cantonese
toki Kisawili	Swahili
toki Kuwenja	Quenya, Elvish
toki Lolan	Loglan
toki Loma	Latin
toki Losupan	Lojban
toki Lunasimi	Quechua
toki Malasi	Marathi
toki Nosiki sin	Norwegian Nynorsk
toki Olapu	Volapük
toki Pansapi	Punjabi
toki Pasiki	Fyksian
toki Pasuto	Pashto
toki Pitaha	Pirahã
toki pona	Toki Pona
toki Sami	Laplander
toki Sankitu	Sanskrit
toki Sinan	Klingon
toki Tamasiko	Berber, Tamazight
toki Tami	Tamil
toki Teluku	Telugu
toki Utu	Urdu

## Religions

nasin sewi Jawatu	Judaism
nasin sewi Kolisu	Christianity
nasin pona Latapali	Rastafarianism
nasin pona	Taoism
nasin sewi Puta	Buddhism
nasin sewi Silami	Islam



## A.5 Tokiponization Guidelines

To create the Toki Pona version of a foreign name, you may use the following guidelines. Also see Alphabet and sounds (Page 2) for rules on what Toki Pona syllables and words are possible. You can find a tool for transliterate of names in [tokipona.net](http://tokipona.net) [19].

- It is always better to translate the "idea" of a foreign word before attempting to create a new phonetic transcription that may not be recognizable by everyone. (Example: Jean Chrétien, Prime Minister of Canada = jan lawa pi ma Kanata, rather than jan Kesijen)
- Use the native pronunciation as a basis, rather than the spelling.
- If more than one language is spoken locally, use the dominant one.
- If it does not belong to any one language, use an international form. (Example: Atlantik = Alansi)
- Use the colloquial pronunciation that locals actually and commonly use, rather than the "proper" or standard pronunciation. (Example: Toronto = Towano, not Tolonto)
- If a person chooses to have a Toki Pona name, he can choose whatever he wants and does not necessarily have to follow these guidelines.
- Names of nations, languages, religions have already been established. If one is missing from the official list, make a suggestion on the Toki Pona discussion list.
- If possible, find a common root between the name of the nation, the language and the people. (Example: England, English, English(wo)man = Inli)
- Cities and locations can be given a Toki Pona name, but they will only have an official name if they are internationally known.
- If full Tokiponization would compromise intelligibility, you can always leave a foreign name as is.

### Syllables of Unofficial Words

- Every syllable consists of a consonant and a vowel, plus an optional *n*.
- The next syllable after a optional *n* cannot start with a *n*.
- The first syllable of a word does not need to begin with a consonant.
- The syllables *ti* and *tin* become *si* and *sin*.
- The consonant *w* cannot appear before *o* or *u*.
- The consonant *j* cannot appear before *i*.

## Phonetic Guidelines

- Voiced plosives become voiceless. (Example: b = p, d = t, g = k)
- v becomes w.
- f becomes p.
- The trilled or tapped [r] of most world languages becomes l.
- The approximant r of languages like English becomes w.
- Any uvular or velar consonant becomes k, including the French or German r.
- At the end of a word, The sh sound may be converted to si. (Example: Lush = Lusi)
- The schwa can become any vowel in Toki Pona and is often influenced by neighbouring vowels for cute reduplication.
- It is better to keep the same number of syllables and drop a consonant than add a new vowel. (Example: Chuck = Sa, not Saku)
- When dealing with consonant clusters, the dominant plosive is generally kept, dropping fricatives such as [s] and laterals such as [l] first. (Example: Esperanto = Epelanto) You may also choose to keep the consonant at the head of the new syllable (Example: Atling = Alin).
- Approximants like [j] and [w] in consonant clusters can either be converted into a syllable of their own (Swe = Suwe; Pju = Piju) or dropped entirely (Swe = Se; Pju = Pu).
- In some cases, it is better to change the letter order slightly, rather than dropping a sound. (Ex: Lubnan = Lunpan, not Lupan or Lunan)
- Dental fricatives such as English th can either convert to t or s.
- The illegal syllables ti, wo and wu convert to si, o and u. (Example: Antarktika = Antasika)
- Affricates generally convert to fricatives. (Example: John = San, not Tan)
- Any nasal consonant at the end of a syllable converts to n. (Example: Fam = Pan)
- Nasal vowels (in French and Portuguese) also convert to syllable-final n.
- If necessary to preserve proper syllable structure, the consonant w or j can be inserted as a euphonic glide. (Example: Tai = Tawi; Nihon = Nijon; Eom = Ejon) It may also be possible to relocate a consonant that would have otherwise been dropped in the conversion. (Example: Monkeal = Monkela, not Monkeja; Euska = Esuka)
- Voiceless lateral consonants convert to s.
- If necessary, you may want to tweak a word to avoid a potentially misleading homonym. (Example: Allah = jan sewi Ila, not jan sewi Ala no God). If possible, use a related word in the source language rather than introducing an arbitrary change. (In Arabic, Allah actually means the God, whereas Illah means God.)

## A.6 Texts - nimi mute

### A.6.1 ma ante

mi wile tawa ma ante.  
 mi wile tawa la tenpo ni.  
 ma sin ni li pona li jo e musi ala pini.  
 ken la sina wile kama kin.  
     o kute e mi! o kute e mi!  
 o tawa la tenpo kama lili.  
 mi jo ala e mani. taso mi wile e ni:  
 sina wile kama kin.  
     mi wile tawa ma ante.  
 ma sin li pona tan ni:  
 mi wile tawa ma ante.  
 ma sin li pona tan ni:  
 jan li pilin e seli. jan li pilin e olin.  
 ken la sina wile kama kin.  
*jan Mata li pali e kalama musi ni. [6, 7]*

### A.6.2 sike tu li pona

sike tu li pona  
 li pona tawa mi  
 li pona tawa ma.  
 sike tu | bicycle  
*jan "Paul Goguen" pali e kalama musi ni. [3]*

### A.6.3 meli pona

meli pona o a!  
 sina lape, lon poka mi.  
 linja jelo sina li lon luka mi.  
     mi pilin e sijelo sina.  
 mi pilin e seli sina.  
 mi lukin e oko laso sina.  
 mi lukin e insa sina.  
     ike! ike!  
 suno li kama.  
 sina wile tawa.  
 meli mi o, mi olin e sina!  
 sina pona mute!  
 meli mi o tawa pona.  
 o tawa pona.  
*jan Pije li pali e ni. [5]*

#### A.6.4 tenpo lili

tenpo lili la ali li jo e moku.  
 tenpo lili la pakala sijelo li weka.  
 tenpo lili la moli li weka kin.  
 tenpo lili la jan li wile ala pali tawa lon li ken pali taso tawa pona pilin.  
 tenpo lili la moku li kama ala tan ike pilin pi soweli ante.  
 tenpo lili la jan li ken olin e mije e meli lon ma ali.  
 tenpo lili la jan li toki e ijo la ala li pakala e ona.  
 tenpo lili la kulupu pi kule ante li unpa li wan la toki ike kule li weka.  
 tenpo lili la sona ali li mute la nasin sewi li lili.  
 tenpo lili la jan ali li jo e mani li ken pilin e ante mani li ken lon.  
 ken la toki mi ni li toki pi musi ike.  
 ken la toki mi li lon.

tenpo lili | in a while  
*jan "Michael F." pali e ni. [1]*

#### A.6.5 toki utala pi pimeja soweli

tenpo sulii pini la jan li jo e soweli tawa pi nena kute sulii. jan ni li wile esun e soweli li tawa esun. jan ante li lukin e soweli li toki e ni.  
 - sina wile e mani seme tan soweli ni?  
 - ni li kiwen mani tu tu.  
 - mute. mi pana ala e ni.  
 suno li tawa sewi. seli mute li lon. jan li kama tawa jan esun e soweli li anpa lon pimeja soweli. lete li lili a! ni li pona.  
 - sina pali e seme? ni li soweli mi!  
 - seme?  
 - ni li soweli mi kin. o pana e mani tawa mi!  
 ona li open e toki utala. ona li tawa jan sona. jan sona li toki e ni.  
 - sina toki utala tan seme?  
 - jan sona o, jan ni li kepeken soweli mi. taso ona li wile ala pana e mani tawa mi!  
 - ni li lon ala lon?  
 - jan sona o, mi kepeken ala soweli ona. mi kepeken pimeja taso.  
 - pimeja li ijo seme?  
 - mi kepeken pimeja pi soweli ni.  
 - pona! mi sona. sina tu o kute! sina kepeken pimeja soweli la o kama jo e mani sina tu tu. ...  
 o nanpa e ona kepeken luka. sina ante o kute! jan ni li kepeken pimeja pi soweli sina. tan ni la sina kama jo e kalama pi mani ona.

toki utala pi pimeja soweli | a donkey's shadow  
*jan Ote li pali e ni. [15]*

### A.6.6 nasin tawa pi jan Nuton

#### **nasin nanpa wan**

ijo awen li awen.

ijo tawa li tawa.

ijo awen li tawa tan wawa.

ijo tawa li awen tan wawa.

#### **nasin nanpa tu**

wawa pi ijo lili li lili.

wawa pi ijo suli li suli.

ijo li tawa lili la wawa ona li lili.

ijo li tawa suli la wawa ona li suli.

#### **nasin nanpa tu wan**

ijo wan li wawa e ijo tu la ijo tu li wawa e ijo wan.

wawa tu li sama.

nasin tawa pi jan Nuton

| Newton's Laws

jan "Michael F." pali e ni. [1]

### A.6.7 tenpo pi ma ali

#### **ali li open.**

tenpo pini mute kin la ala li lon. ma li lon ala. kon li lon ala. telo li lon ala. pimeja taso li lon.

a! ijo suli li kama! kon li kama tan ijo suli ni. kon li mama ali. tenpo suli li pini. sike kon suli li lon. sike kon suli ni li seli mute li pana e suno. tenpo pimeja la sina ken lukin sewi e sike kon ni!

tenpo suli la sike kon taso li lon. seli mute li lon sike kon ni. seli en kon li kama e ni: kiwen li lon. kiwen mute li wan la ma li lon. pona! sama la seli en kon li kama e telo.

#### **kasi pi nanpa wan**

kiwen mute li wan li kama e ma ni. telo li lon kin. taso kasi li lon ala. kala en soweli en pipi li lon ala. ike.

tenpo suli la ala li kama. suno li tawa sewi. suno li tawa anpa. tenpo suli la ala li ante. waso li kalama ala musi. jan lili li musi ala. kalama ala li lon. ali li ike. tenpo li pini la ijo lili li wan li kama e ijo sin. ijo sin ni li kasi pi nanpa wan! kasi ni li lon telo taso.

tenpo mute li pini. kasi ni li ante mute kin li suli. kala li kama kin. tenpo li pini la pipi en soweli en ijo sin mute li kama:

#### **ijo mute li moli.**

akesi suli li lon. ona li wawa. taso kiwen suli li kama tan sewi li moli e akesi suli ali e ijo sin mute.

kiwen li pakala e ijo mute. jaki li tawa sewi li awen lon kon. jaki ni li kama e ni: kasi li ken ala kepeken suno. kasi li moli. soweli li ken ala moku e kasi li moli. ijo mute li moli. pipi lili taso en soweli lili li lon.

#### **soweli li suli. jan li kama.**

akesi suli li moli la soweli li ken suli. ni li pona tan ni: jan li soweli! o lukin e sitelen ni: jan li lon! pona! jan li pali e seme? sina wile sona la o tawa lipu ni [5].

jan Pije li pali e ni. [5]

### A.6.8 jan sewi li lon tan seme?

toki musi ni li tan lipu pona ni.

#### **toki tan pona lukin**

jan lili ni li pona lukin anu seme?

kili ni li pona lukin anu seme?

jan kasi ni li pona lukin anu seme?

jan suno ni li pona lukin anu seme?

jan sewi taso li ken pali e ona.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan ijo sewi**

sijelo pi mama mi li pakala.

jan pi pona sijelo li pali e ike mute tawa ona.

ona li toki e ni tawa jan sewi: o pona e mi!

ona li pona.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan pilin ike mute**

jan sewi li lon ala la mi ken moli.

ni li lon la mi pilin ike mute.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan wawa**

sina lukin ala lukin e ilo moli mi?

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan nanpa**

jan mute kin li pilin e ni: jan sewi li lon.

ali li ken ala pilin e lon ala!

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan wawa pi ilo musi**

jan Eliku Kulaputon li jan sewi.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki nanpa wan tan lukin ala**

jan li pilin e ni: jan sewi li lon ala.

ona li ken ala lukin.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki nanpa tu tan lukin ala**

jan sewi li olin.

olin li ken ala lukin.

jan Sipi Wanta li ken ala lukin.

jan Sipi Wanta li jan sewi.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan sona ala**

sona jan li ike.

jan li ken ala pakala e toki ali tan ni.

mi toki e ni: jan sewi li lon.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan pakala pi ali ala**

tomo tawa kon li pakala. jan mute mute li moli.

jan lili wan li moli ala. ona li seli mute taso.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan ali ante**

ali li ante la ali li ante.

ni li ike mute.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

#### **toki tan nasin ante**

jan mute kin li pilin e ni: nasin sewi Kolisu li lon ala.

ni li pona tawa jan sewi lili ike.

jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan moli**

jan ijo li pilin e ni: jan sewi li lon ala. ona li moli.  
tenpo ni la ona li sona e ni: ona li nasa!  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan olin**

jan sewi li olin e sina.  
sina pilin e ni: ona li lon ala. sina jan ike li jan pi pakala olin!  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan nasin pi jan Jon Kalapin**

jan sewi li lon la ni li lon: tenpo ali la mi ken lukin e pakala sina.  
ni li pona li musi tawa mi.  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan ilo moku**

ilo moku li toki wawa ala e jan pali pi ilo moku!  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan nasa**

jan pi nasa ala li ken ala pali e nasin sewi Kolisu.  
nasin sewi Kolisu li lon tan ni.  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan mani pi jan sewi**

ma pi nasin sewi Kolisu li jo mani mute.  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan tenpo suli**

tenpo suli la kulupu Katoli li lon.  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan mute**

mi jo e toki mute. ona li toki e ni: jan sewi li lon tan seme?  
mi pilin e ni: toki wan li lon tan ona!  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

**toki tan olin**

tenpo wan la sina olin ala olin?  
olin.

a! olin li ala tan jan sewi la ona li tan seme?  
jan sewi li lon tan ni.

jan Eliku Kulaputon

jan Sipi Wanta

jan Jon Kalapin

jan "Michael F." pali e ni. [1]

Eric Clapton

Stevie Wonder

John Calvin

### A.6.9 toki tan toki pi jan Pokakijo

#### tenpo nanpa luka tu tu toki nanpa tu

ma Lonpaki li jo e tomo meli pi nasin sewi. tomo ni li suli mute li sewi mute. meli wan pi tomo ni li suli li pona lukin mute. ona li meli Isapela. tenpo wan la ona li lukin e mije wan li olin e ona. mije li lukin e pona ona li olin sama e ona. tenpo suli la ona mute li pilin ike tan ni: olin ona li pali ala. tenpo lili la mije li kama sona e nasin. ona li tawa meli kepeken nasin pimeja. tenpo mute la ona mute li unpa.

tenpo pimeja wan la meli ante li lukin e weka pi mije ni. meli Isapela en mije li sona ala. tenpo wan la meli ante li wile toki e meli suli pi tomo meli. tenpo tu la ona li wile e ni: meli suli li lukin e unpa.

meli Isapela li unpa e mije. meli ante mute li sona li tu e kulupu tu. kulupu wan li lukin e tomo pi meli Isapela. kulupu tu li toki e meli suli. "o kama! meli Isapela li jo e mije lon tomo ona!"

taso tenpo pimeja ni la meli suli li unpa kin e mije ante pi nasin sewi! mije ni li tawa ona kepeken poki. meli suli li wile ala e ni: kulupu li kama e tomo ona li lukin e mije ona. ona li kama li len lon pimeja. ona li pilin e ni: ona li len e len pi meli sewi. taso ona li pana e len pi noka mije li len e lawa ona! ona li weka li toki e ni tawa kulupu. "meli ike ni li lon seme?"

kulupu li wile e ike tawa meli Isapela li lukin ala e len pi meli suli tan ni. ona li kama e tomo pi meli Isapela li pakala e lupa li lukin e unpa ona. jan olin li lukin li ken ala tawa tan pilin ike. kulupu li jo e meli Isapela li pana e ona tawa tomo lili. mije li awen. mije li len li wile lukin e ni: seme li lon? mije li pilin e ni. "kulupu li pali e ike tawa meli la mi pakala e ona li pana e meli li weka!"

meli suli li kama lon tomo lili. kulupu pi meli suwi li lukin e meli Isapela taso. meli suli li toki ike tawa ona. "pali sina li pakala e nimi pona pi tomo meli ni!" jan ante li toki pakala e ona.

meli Isapela li sona ala e ni: ona li ken toki e seme? ona li toki ala. "ken la kulupu li pilin ike tan ni." meli suli li toki kin. meli Isapela li lukin e len lawa ona li toki. "meli suli o pona e len lawa sina!"

meli suli li sona ala e ni: jan Isapela li toki e seme? "sina soweli ike! sina toki e len lawa seme? sina musi ala musi? sina pilin e ni: pali sina li ijo musi."

meli Isapela li toki tu. "meli suli pona o pona e len lawa sina!"

kulupu pi meli sewi li lukin e meli suli. ona li pilin e len lawa ona li sona e ni: ona li pali kin e ike.

ona li toki e ni. "tenpo ijo la meli li ken ala pakala e pilin olin e pilin unpa."

ona li toki kin. "ali li ken unpa lon pimeja sona la ali li ken unpa."

meli suli li weka e mije ona. meli Isapela li weka e mije ona. meli ante ijo li pilin ike tan ni: ona li wile e mije li jo ala e mije!

toki tan toki pi jan Pokakijo | Giovanni Boccaccio's Dekameron

jan "Michael F." pali e ni. [1]

### A.6.10 toki musi pimeja pi jan lili

#### pilin ike

mi lon pimeja.

waso ike li tawa sike lon lawa mi.

pipi jaki li moku lili e noka mi.

mi wile e pini.

#### wan taso

ijo li moku e mi.

mi wile pakala.

pimeja li tawa insa kon mi.

jan ala li ken sona e pilin ike mi.

telo pimeja ni li telo loje mi, li ale mi.

tenpo ale la pimeja li lon.

jan Pije li pali e ni. [5]



### A.6.11 soweli pi poki sinpin

soweli pi poki sinpin li lon ma Oselija. ona li lon ma supa. ona li anpa e sinpin ona li kama jo e kasi kepeken uta. ona li sewi e sinpin ona li moku e kasi. kasi li pona tawa ona. taso jan li kama jo e soweli ni la ona li ken moku e kili.

luka ona li suli ala. taso noka ona li suli li wawa. ona li wile tawa mute la ona li kepeken noka taso. monsi linja ona li suli li wawa. soweli pi poki sinpin li ken anpa lon monsi linja ona li utala kepeken noka wawa. jan li wile utala e ona la ona li ken utala e jan.

meli pi soweli ni li jo e poki lon sinpin ona. ni li nasa. soweli sin li kama lon tan mama la ona li lili sama pipi suli. ona li pilin e kon pi telo mama tan poki insa. tan ni la soweli lili li tawa poki. ona li moku lon poki insa li lape lon poki insa. mama li tawa lon ma la soweli lili li awen lon poki insa. soweli lili li tawa ala tan poki insa.

soweli lili li kama suli. tenpo mun tu li pini la soweli li tawa e lawa ona tan poki mama. ona li kama jo e kasi li moku. tenpo kama la ona li tawa tan poki tawa ma. ike li lon la ona li tawa weka tawa poki insa. soweli ike li ken ala kama jo e ona. ni li pona. soweli lili li pilin e ni. "mama mi li suli li wawa. ona li tomo mi."

soweli pi poki sinpin | kangaroo  
*jan Ote li pali e ni. [16]*

### A.6.12 toki!

nimi mi li Nikita. ni li lipu mi pi toki pona. sina ken sona e toki ni la sina sona e toki pona. sina ken ala la o tawa lipu ni. ona li tomo pi toki pona en tomo pi nanpa wan! jan mute li toki e ni: toki pona li lili ike. ni li lon ala! lon la toki pona li lili. taso ona li lili ike ala. jan li ken toki kepeken toki pona. jan li ken pali e toki musi kepeken ona. mi pali e toki musi mute. sina ken lukin e ona lon lipu ni.

*jan Pije li pali e ni. [5]*

### A.6.13 jan Kitopokolonpo

ni li tenpo suno pi jan Kitopokolonpo (Christopher Columbus). jan Kitopokolonpo li suli li pona tawa ma Elopa.

jan Kitopokolonpo li jo e jan sama mute. jan li pana ala e sona tawa ona. taso ona li lukin sona e toki awen mute li kama sona kepeken nasin ni.

telo suli li pona tawa jan Kolonpo. taso jan li utala lon telo. jan Kolonpo li lon tomo tawa telo la jan Kanse li utala e tomo tawa ona! tomo tawa li tawa anpa. jan Kolonpo li jo ala e tomo tawa li tawa lon telo.

jan Kolonpo li tawa ma tomo Lisapon. ona li pali e sitelen ma. ona li kin tawa ma Elopa mute kepeken tomo tawa telo.

jan Elopa li sona e ni: jan pi ma Asija (Asians) li jo e mani mute. taso ni li ike: jan li wile tawa ma Asija la ona li tawa mute kin. sina tawa, lon poka pi ma Apika. ni li ike.

jan Kolonpo li toki e ni: "mi wile ala tawa, lon poka pi ma Apika. mi wile ala tawa kepeken nasin ni. mi ken tawa nasin ante."

jan Kolonpo li tawa jan lawa pi ma Potuke li toki e ni: "mi ken tawa ma Asija kepeken nasin ante. mi ken kama jo e mani mute li ken pana e mani tawa sina. taso mi wile e tomo tawa telo. sina pana ala pana e tomo tawa telo tawa mi?" jan lawa pi ma Potuke li pilin e ni: jan Kolonpo li nasa. ona li pana ala e mani tawa jan Kolonpo.

jan Kolonpo li toki e ijo sama tawa jan lawa pi ma Epanja. jan lawa ni li pana e mani tawa jan Kolonpo. pona! jan Kolonpo li jo e tomo tawa Ninja e tomo tawa Pinta e tomo tawa Santamalija.

tenpo suli la jan Kolonpo li tawa. "ma Asija li lon anu seme?" jan pali ona li toki e ni: "mi mute li jo ala e moku mute! sina tawa ala ma Elopa la mi mute li moli e sina!" taso jan Kolonpo li tawa...

ona li lukin e ma Amelika! pona mute! jan Elopa mute li kama tawa ma sin ni. jan Kolonpo li suli mute.

jan Kitopokolonpo  
*jan Pije li pali e ni. [5]*

| Christopher Columbus

### A.6.14 sina suno mi

sina suno mi.

a! sina suno mi.

sina lon la

mi pilin pona.

sina sona ala

e olin suli mi.

o weka ala e suno mi!

sina suno mi.

*jan Kulisa li pali e ni. [8]*

| You are My Sunshine.

### A.6.15 jan lawa

mi pana ala tawa sina.

o pana e mani tawa mi!

mi jo e kiwen pona mute.

o pana e mani tawa mi!

mi jo ala e sona mute.

o pali e toki mi!

tenpo ali la mi pali e ike.

o pali e toki mi!

o tawa e utala.

o olin e mi!

mi moku e pan pi ma sina.

o olin e mi!

*jan "Michael F." pali e ni. [1]*

**A.6.16 mi seme e jan telo nasa?**

mi seme e jan telo nasa?  
 mi seme e jan telo nasa?  
 mi seme e jan telo nasa  
 lon tenpo suno ni?

ilo li kama sewi!  
 ilo li kama sewi!  
 ilo li kama sewi  
 lon tenpo suno ni!

mi seme e jan telo nasa?  
*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

| What Shall We Do With The Drunken Sailor?

**A.6.17 jan Toni Kena**

jan Toni Kena li sona e ni:  
 mi olin e ona. jan Toni li sona.  
 jan Toni Kena li sona e ni:  
 mi olin e ona.

jan Toni Kena  
*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

| Tony Chestnut

**A.6.18 sina pona pilin la o luka!**

sina pona pilin la o luka!  
 sina pona pilin la o luka!  
 sina toki e ijo pi pilin pona sina  
 la o toki kepeken luka!

sina pona pilin la ...  
*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

| If You are Happy ...

**A.6.19 jan laso lili**

jan laso o  
 kalama suli!  
 soweli sina  
 li lon ma kili.  
 jan soweli  
 li lon seme a?  
 ona li lape  
 li kute ala.

jan laso lili  
*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

| If Little Boy Blue

**A.6.20 kala li kalama la ma kala li kama!**

kala li kalama la ma kala li kama!  
 kala ma li kama la ma kala li kama ala!  
 ma kala li kalama la kala ma li kala ala!  
 kala li kama kala ma la ma kala li ma ala!

A tongue twister (substitute for Peter Piper)

*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

### A.6.21 tenpo pini la ma ni li lon ala.

tenpo pini la ma ni li lon ala. ale li pilin li lape. ale li lape la jan lili Elu li pali e ma. ona mute li tawa e kiwen lili pi kule ale. taso kiwen mute ni li sul i tawa jan lili Elu. nena mute li lon. taso ona mute li awen pali li sona e ni: ona mute li pali e ma pi lon ale. tenpo kama la kiwen lili li lon insa ale. ala li lon insa pi kiwen lili li jo e ale. jan lili Elu li tawa e kiwen lili li kalama. kalama pi ona ale li lon insa pi kiwen lili ale. tenpo ni la kalama pi jan lili Elu li lon insa sina. ala en ale li lon insa pi soweli ale. ala en ale li lon.

A creation myth.

jan Elu		elf
<i>jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]</i>		

### A.6.22 jan li toki e ni.

jan li toki e ni: jan ala li ken pali sama ona!  
 jan li toki e ni: jan ala li pali sul i sama ona!  
 jan li toki e ni: jan ala li pali wawa mute sama ona!  
 jan li kama sona e ni: ona li jan ilo la jan li pilin e ni. ni li ken ala!

"The Most Successful Man in the World" by Daniel Slaten

*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

**A.6.23 jan wile**

mi mije li jo ala e meli. mi sin tawa ma tomo ni. tenpo ala la mi jo e meli. sijelo mi li ike ala. mi wile olin e meli.

mi mije. mi wile e jan pona. anu mi wile e ni: jan li ken pana e sona pi ma tomo ni, tawa mi.

mi mije li wile moku li wile lukin e sitelen tawa, lon poka jan. sitelen tawa ale li pona.

mi mije li ken pali pona e moku tawa sina.

mi wile tawa ma pi tomo tawa kon. jan wan en poki li tawa.

"The Seeker" by Joey To

*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

**A.6.24 meli pi pana moku**

meli pi pana moku li tawa mije li toki e ni: "sina wile e seme?"

mije li lukin sewi ala li toki e ni: "mi wile moku taso." lawa ona li anpa.

"sina wile e moku seme?"

"mi wile moku sike."

meli li pilin e ni: "mije ike pi kute ala li lukin ala e mi a!" ona li pana lili e telo uta tawa moku pi mije pini ona.

"Customer Service" by Rachel Burns

meli pi pana moku | waitress

*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

**A.6.25 ale li jo e tenpo.**

ale li jo e tenpo ona.

tan ale kin li jo e tenpo, lon anpa sewi.

tenpo pi lon sin, tenpo moli

tenpo pali, tenpo moku

tenpo pakala, tenpo pona

tenpo musi, tenpo ike

tenpo pali sin, tenpo pakala

tenpo tawa, tenpo awen

tenpo pi kiwen ala, tenpo pi kulupu kiwen

tenpo ike, tenpo olin

tenpo utala, tenpo pona

tenpo pi ken pilin, tenpo pi ken ala pilin

tenpo sewi, tenpo anpa

tenpo pakala, tenpo pona

tenpo ike, tenpo olin

tenpo pona li ken kama sin a.

"Turn, Turn, Turn" Pete Seeger

*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

### A.6.26 jan Mawi li pana e seli tawa ma.

tenpo pimeja wan la jan Mawi li anpa, lon poka pi seli ona li lukin e seli. seli li tawa nasa li tawa musi. jan Mawi li pilin e ni: "seli li kama tan seme?" jan Mawi li jan pi wile sona. tenpo pimeja la jan ante li lape la jan Mawi li tawa ma ale li telo e seli ale. seli li lon ala. jan Mawi li tawa tomo ona li awen.

tenpo suno kama la jan ale li kalama mute. mama wan li toki e ni: "mi ken seli e moku kepeken nasin seme? seli li lon ala!" mama ante li toki e ni: "mi awen seli lon tenpo pimeja lete kepeken nasin seme?" jan ale li toki e ni: "seli li lon ala la mi ale li ken ala lon!"

jan pi ma tomo li ike pilin mute. ona li toki e ni tawa jan lawa Talana: "mi mute li pali e seme?" jan lawa Talana li toki e ni: "jan li wile tawa meli sewi suli Mapuwika li wile kama jo e seli tan ona." jan ala li wile tawa meli Mapuwika tan ni: meli Mapuwika li lon nena suli seli. taso jan Mawi li tawa meli Mapuwika. ona li pona pilin lon insa tan ni: ona li ken kama sona e tan pi seli ale. jan lawa Talana li toki e ni. "tawa pona! pali pona! meli Mapuwika li mama pi kulupu mama sina. taso sina ike tawa ona la ona li ike tawa sina." jan Mawi li toki e ni tawa mama ona: "mi tawa meli mama suli Mapuwika li pana e seli tawa ma."

jan Mawi li tawa nena suli seli lon pini ma kepeken toki pi mama ona. ona li lukin e lupa lon anpa nena. ona li toki sewi kepeken kalama lili tan ni: ona li wile awen lon. taso ona li tawa lupa la ijo suli wawa li lon.

meli sewi Mapuwika li tawa sewi. sijelo ona li seli. linja lawa ona li seli. luka ona li open. oko ona li lon ala li lupa pimeja taso. ona li kama jo e kon. ona li toki e ni: "sina lon tomo mi a. jan ma ni li jan seme?" jan Mawi li toki e ni: "mi jan Mawi pi jan Talana." meli Mapuwika li toki suli e ni. "a! sina jan Mawi pi jan Talana anu seme?" "a! jan sama ale mi li suli tawa mi. mi jan Mawi Sikisiki A Talana." meli Mapuwika li toki e ni. "o sina kama pona tawa ma pi seli ale! jan lili pi jan lili mi o kama pona." meli Mapuwika li tawa jan Mawi li kama jo e kon ona. jan Mawi li awen. taso seli pi meli Mapuwika li seli mute! meli Mapuwika li toki e ni: "sina kama tan seme?" jan Mawi li toki e ni: "seli li lon ala ma. mi kama tan ni: mi wile e seli." meli Mapuwika li kute pona e toki pi jan Mawi li toki musi e nimi. "a a a!" ona li pana e selo pi palisa luka wan tawa jan Mawi. ona li toki e ni: "o pana e seli ni tawa kulupu sina. o pilin e ni: seli ni li suli sama mi." jan Mawi li jo e selo seli li tawa weka.

jan Mawi li tawa lon nasin la ona li pilin e ni: "meli Mapuwika li jo ala e seli la ona li kama jo e seli sin tan ma seme?" jan Mawi li jan pi wile sona. ona li weka e selo lon telo tawa li tawa tomo pi meli Mapuwika. jan Mawi li toki e ni: "mi tawa li anpa a. o pana e selo sin tawa mi." meli Mapuwika li pona pilin. tenpo suli la ona li toki ala tawa jan. jan Mawi li pona tawa ona. ona li pana e selo sin tawa jan Mawi.

taso jan Mawi li telo e selo ni kin li tawa meli Mapuwika li toki e ni: "mi tawa lon telo tawa la kala li pana e telo tawa seli mi." meli Mapuwika li pana e selo sin li pilin ala e ni: jan Mawi li toki e ijo pi lon ala.

jan Mawi li awen pali sama ni. meli Mapuwika li pana e selo ale pi palisa luka ona e selo mute pi palisa noka ona. jan Mawi li kama sin li wile e selo sin la meli Mapuwika li ike pilin mute. ona li sona e ni: jan Mawi li toki e ijo pi lon ala. ona li weka anpa e selo wan pi palisa noka.

seli li sike e jan Mawi. jan Mawi li tawa weka. ona li kama waso wawa li tawa sewi. taso seli li suli mute li seli e anpa pi selo ona. jan Mawi li tawa telo tawa li kama kala. taso seli li seli wawa e telo. jan Mawi li toki tawa mama Tapilimateja pi tenpo pini. "jan sewi wawa pi kon en sewi o pana e pona tawa mi!"

kon mute li kama li pana wawa e telo mute, tawa ma, tawa seli. nena suli pi meli Mapuwika li seli ala. meli Mapuwika li jo ala e wawa mute. taso ona li awen pali. ona li weka e selo seli pini tawa jan Mawi. selo li tawa ala jan Mawi li tawa kasi. ona li lon insa kasi Mapo li lon kasi Totala li lon kasi Patete li lon kasi Pukateja li lon kasi Kawikomako. kasi ni li pona pilin li pilin e ni: seli pi meli Mapuwika li ijo suli.

jan Mawi li tawa ma tomo ona la ona li jo ala e seli. taso ona li jo e luka pi kasi Kawimako li pana e sona pi open seli tawa jan pi ma tomo. jan pi ma tomo li pona pilin mute tan ni: ona li ken seli e moku li ken awen seli lon tenpo pimeja lete.

jan Mawi li jan sona. taso ante li kama la ken la jan Mawi li moli. selo anpa pi waso wawa Kapu pi ma Ajotejalowa li loje tan ni: tenpo pini la jan Mawi li ken moli.

ni li toki ni: jan Mawi li pana e seli tawa ma.

jan Mawi li pana e seli tawa ma. | How Maui brought fire to the world.  
*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

### A.6.27 kasi kule loje lili

tenpo pini la kasi kule lili li lon tomo lili pimeja pi lon anpa ma. tenpo suno wan la ona taso li lon ni. ala li tawa. ona li kute e kalama "TAPU TAPU TAPU" tan lupa tomo. ona li toki e ni: "seme li lon?" ijo li toki e ni: "telo sewi li lon. mi wile e ni: mi lon insa pi tomo sina." kasi kule lili li toki e ni: "o lon ala insa pi tomo mi." tenpo suli la ala li tawa. kasi kule lili li kute e kalama "LASU ISUPA ISUPA". kasi kule lili li toki e ni: "seme li lon?" ijo li toki e ni: "suno li lon. mi wile e ni: mi lon insa pi tomo sina." kasi kule lili li toki e ni: "o lon ala insa pi tomo mi." tenpo sin la ona li tawa ala. ona li tawa ala li kute e kalama "TAPU TAPU TAPU" e kalama "LASU ISUPA ISUPA". kasi kule lili li toki e ni kepeken kalama mute: "seme li lon?" ijo tu li toki e ni: "telo sewi en suno li lon. mi tu li wile e ni: mi tu li lon insa pi tomo sina!" kasi kule lili li toki e ni. "a! sina tu li lon! mi wile e ni: sina tu li lon insa pi tomo mi." kasi kule lili li open lili e lupa tomo. telo sewi en suno li lon insa pi tomo ona. telo sewi li kama jo e luka wan pi kasi kule lili. suno li kama jo e luka ante pi kasi kule lili. ona tu li tawa sewi li lon sewi ma. ona tu li toki e ni tawa kasi kule lili: "o kama! o tawa sewi!" kasi kule lili li tawa sewi li lon sewi ma. ona li lon insa pi ma kasi pona. tenpo pi seli lili li lon. lawa pi kasi ante ali li lon sewi ma. kasi kule lili li kasi kule pona a!

kasi kule loje lili | The Little Pink Rose  
*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

### A.6.28 jan lawa lete

meli ike pi mani ala li jo e meli lili tu. ona li pana e ijo mute tawa meli lili ona. taso ona li pana e ike taso tawa meli lili pi jan ante. ona li pilin e ni: meli ona li pona. meli pi jan ante li ike li pali e ike ale. tenpo mute la meli lili pi jan ante li ike pilin. oko ona li telo li loje. mama meli li ike kin! mama meli li toki e ni tawa mama mije pi meli lili: "jan pi sin ala o weka e ona. mi wile ala lukin e ona li wile ala kute e toki ona. o weka e ona tan tomo ni."

mama mije li wile awen e meli lili ona. taso meli ike li wile wawa weka e ona. mije li ken ala toki utala tawa meli ona la ona li pana e meli lili ona tawa poki tawa li tawa ma suli. mije li weka e meli lili ona lon ni li pana ala e len seli tawa ona. ona li uta lili e meli lili ona li tawa weka. oko ona li telo. taso ona li lukin monsi ala.

meli lili li tawa selo pi ma kasi li anpa, lon poka kasi li telo tan oko. ona li lukin sewi tan kalama. ona li lukin e jan lawa lete. jan lawa lete li tawa sewi pi kasi wan li tawa sewi pi kasi ante. ona li lon kasi pi meli lili la ona li anpa. ona li kama e lete lon sinpin pi meli lili li toki e ni: "sina sona ala sona e mi? mi jan lawa lete."

meli lili li toki e ni: "jan lawa wawa o, sina pona!" uta ona li lupa lukin. "sina tawa ala tawa e mi?"

jan lawa lete li toki e ni: "meli pona o, sina seli ala seli?"

meli lili li toki e ni: "seli. jan lawa lete o, mi seli mute." taso selo ona li tawa lili.

jan lawa lete li kama e lete, lon poka ona. kon li lete mute. ona li toki sin e ni: "meli pona o, sina seli ala seli?"

uta pi meli lili li ken ala tawa suli. ona li toki e ni: "jan lawa lete o, mi seli."

jan lawa lete li kama e lete suli wawa. kon li lete mute kin! oko ona li suno musi. ona li toki e ni: "meli pona o, sina seli ala seli? tenpo ni la sina awen ala awen seli?"

meli lili li ken ala toki mute tan lete. taso ona li kama jo e kon lili li toki e ni: "jan lawa lete o, mi awen seli."

meli lili li awen pona li toki utala ala. tan ni la jan lawa lete li pana e pona tawa ona. ona li len e meli lili kepeken len mani suli pi kiwen walo en kiwen jelo. meli lili li suno mute li pona lukin. jan lawa lete li pana e ona tawa poki tawa ona li pana e len seli soweli tawa ona. soweli suli luka wan li tawa e poki tawa ona kepeken tenpo lili.

mama meli ike li lon tomo li pali e moku sike. ona li weka e sijelo pi meli lili la ona li wile jo e moku mute. ona li toki e ni tawa mije ona: "o tawa ma suli. o kama jo e sijelo pi meli lili sina." mije li kama tawa.

taso soweli pi lon anpa supa li mu e ni tawa ona: "meli lili sina li moli ala. meli lili ona li moli wawa."

meli ike li pakala e soweli li pana e moku sike tawa ona. meli li toki e ni: "o toki e ni tawa mije mi: "meli lili sina li moli lete. meli lili ona li jo e mani mute."

soweli li pini moku la ona li mu e ni tawa meli ike: "meli lili ona li jo e mije. meli lili sina li moli lete."

meli ike li pakala sin e soweli li pana e moku sin tawa ona. taso ni li suli ala tawa soweli. ona li awen mu sama. lupa tomo li open. poki suli pi mani jelo mute li tawa insa tomo. meli lili pona li kama. ona li jo e len suno pona. mama tu li lukin e ona.

mama meli ike li sona e kama la ona li toki e ni tawa mije ona: "tenpo pini la sina weka e meli lili sina tawa ma suli. o weka e meli lili mi tawa ma suli sama." mije li weka e meli lili li tawa tomo ona.

tenpo lili la jan lawa lete li kama. ona li toki e ni: "meli lili o, sina seli ala seli?"

meli lili li toki utala e ni: "noka mi en luka mi li lete kin! sina sona ala e ni la sina jan nasa!"

jan lawa lete li tawa musi, lon poka ona li kama e lete li awen toki e ni: "meli lili o, sina seli ala seli?"

meli lili li kalama utala li toki e nimi ike tawa jan lawa lete. jan lawa lete li lete e nimi pi lon uta ona. ona li moli lete.

mama meli li awen lon tomo. ona li toki e ni tawa mije ona: "o kama jo e meli lili mi. taso o kama jo e poki suli mani kin."

soweli pi lon anpa supa li mu e ni: "meli lili sina li lete li moli li wile ala e poki suli mani."

meli ike li pakala e soweli. lupa tomo li open. ona li tawa meli lili ona li tawa mani ona. ona li jo e sijelo lete kepeken luka. lete sijelo li moli e meli ike kin.



jan lawa lete  
*jan Mali li pali e ni. [13]*

| King Frost

### A.6.29 kala kule mute

insa pi telo sulì la kala kule mute li wan li jo e selo pona mute. tenpo la kala laso lili li toki e ni: "sina wile ala wile pana e wan pi selo suno sina tawa mi?" kala kule mute li toki e ni: "ala!" kala ante li tawa weka tan ona. kala kule mute li wan.

ona li tawa lukin e kala luka mute li lukin kute e toki pona. kala luka mute li toki e ni: "o pana e selo suno sina. nasin ni la sina jo ala e selo pona mute. taso sina pilin pona." kala kule mute li toki e ni: "mi ken ala pali e ni!"

tenpo nanpa tu la kala laso lili li kama li toki e ni: "mi wile e wan pi selo suno sina. mi ken ala ken jo e wan?" kala kule mute li toki e ni: ona li ken pana e wan lili taso tawa kala laso lili. kala kule mute li pilin pona kin tan ni: kala laso lili li pilin pona kin. a! ona li pana e selo suno ona tawa kala ante. taso ona li awen e wan. ona li jo e kala pona kin. kulupu kala tawa la ona li pilin pona mute a.

kala kule mute

| The Rainbow Fish

jan "Marcus Pfister" pali e ni. jan Sasin li sitelen e ni, kepeken toki pona.

**A.6.30 kalama musi pi tenpo pimeja pi jan tawa**

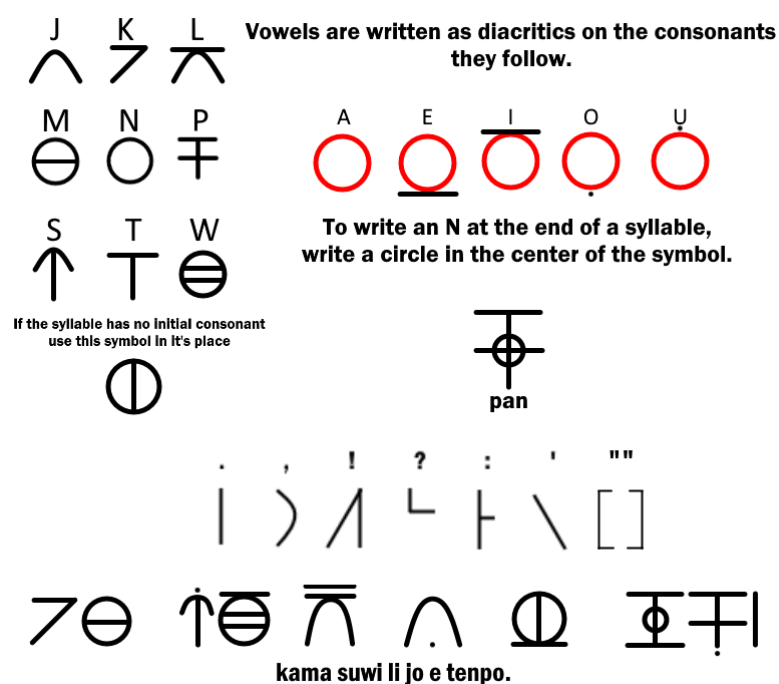
lape li lon  
sewi pi nena ali.  
sina pilin lili e kon  
lon lawa pi kasi suli.  
waso li kalama ala  
lon ma kasi. o awen.  
tenpo kama lili la  
sina kin li lape.

“Wanderer’s Nightsong II” Johann Wolfgang von Goethe  
jan Jon li pali e ni. [4]

## A.7 Hieroglyphs

The standard for writing texts in *toki pona* is the Latin alphabet. However, writing systems based on hieroglyphics were also developed. Depending on the system, the symbols represent letters, syllables or words. A system that uses a symbol for each word is *sitelen pona* [9]. Jonathan Gabel has developed a very nice hieroglyphic script. *sitelen sitelen* [2] looks similar to Mayan hieroglyphics.

Unfortunately, most of these systems has not punctuation marks or special characters. A system that also has symbols for punctuation marks is *sitelen pona pi jan Makuwe* [11]. This hieroglyphic script represents syllables.





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