

「回小」

Sitelen Telo

Sitelen telo is a writing system for toki pona with a strong Japanese aesthetic. The script is intended to be easy to learn and use – a bit more serious than the whimsical sitelen pona but simpler than the Mayan-inspired sitelen sitelen. My hope is that the community embraces it enough to use for handwriting or art.

今更にEXの7ヶ所
 うち2ヶ所の4ヶ所の7ヶ所33
 3ヶ所はサシ








Sitelen telo is written horizontally from left to right (like English). It can be also written vertically, with lines still going from left to right. It does not support glyph / adjective stacking.

Sitelen telo has two sub-writing systems: A *logographic* script called *linja telo* for *pu* words, and a *syllabic* script called *linja sin* for proper nouns or borrowed words.

Linja telo

Each of the ~130 distinct toki pona words has a unique linja telo character. Linja telo is *ideographic* – the way a character is written reflects its meaning, and words with related meanings are generally stylistically similar. Linja telo is characterized by its flowing curves, the writing equivalent of pidgin Hiragana.

All characters in linja telo are either stylized drawings of what they represent, or compound glyphs made from other characters. **All radicals and compounds are built from ground-up**; it takes no pre-existing meanings from Japanese (except coincidentally). See the examples below:

luka (hand)	noka (foot)	pali (work/do)	uta (mouth)	moku (eat)	pana (give)	toki (talk)
						
stylized hand (palm + thumb)	stylized foot	hand + foot (limbs to work)	mouth	hand + mouth	hand + motion	mouth + motion

Linja sin

Linja sin is styled after Hanzi / Hangul, and is used to spell names and loanwords by their sounds one syllable at a time. Each consonant and vowel has its own glyph, and the two are stacked to get the character for that syllable. Another glyph can be added for syllables that end with an “N” sound too.

S = N ± 1 0

K7 A7 T7 U7-N7

jan [SINONISO] (Dionysius) 

toki [KANTUN] (Cantonese) 토키완

Linja telo – Full word list

a	akesi	ala	alasa	ali	anpa	ante	anu	awen	e	en	esun	ijo
ike	ilo	insa	jaki	jan	jelo	jo	kala	kalama	kama	kasi	ken	kepeken
kili	kin	kiwen	ko	kon	kule	kulupu	kute	la	lape	laso	lawa	len
lete	li	lili	linja	lipu	loje	lon	luka	lukin	lupa	ma	mama	mani
meli	mi	mije	moku	moli	monsi	mu	mun	musi	mute	nanpa	nasa	nasin
nen	ni	nimi	poka	o	oko	olin	ona	open	pakala	pali	palisa	pan
pana	pi	pilin	pimeja	pini	pipi	poka	poki	pona	pu	sama	seli	selo
seme	sewi	sijelo	sike	sin	sina	sinpin	sitelen	sona	soweli	suli	suno	supa
suwi	tan	taso	tawa	telo	tenpo	toki	tomo	tu	unpa	uta	utala	walo
wan	waso	wawa	weka	wile								
一	与	火	力	久								

non-pu

apeja	kipisi	majuna	monsuta	namako	pake	pata	powe	tonsi
shame	divide	old	fear	spice	cease	sibling	deceit	non-binary
州	分	长	物	心	又	片	办	知







Linja telo

This section introduces every word in linja telo and its derivation, by related word groups. This is just a **teaching tool** – these are not formal divisions nor are the words within each group comprehensive. Some words are repeated in multiple groups to emphasize a point. Non-pu words are underlined.

Grammar group





Signage-based drawings meant to imply their grammatical function; this is the most abstract of the groups, but it is introduced first as they define common conventions:

- Negation is crossed diagonals (*ala*)
- A single dot (like in *kin*) often signifies emphasis, or is an arrow pointing to a part of the glyph
- Two dots (like in *a*) signify strong intensity or movement.






ala (no)	li (s/v separator)	la (context)	e (direct object)	a (emphasis)	kin (indeed)
					
drawing of cross (no)	stylized <i>ala</i> (grammatical separator))	leftward arrow	stylized rightward arrow	intensity, movement	like <i>a</i> but less intense

Jan group

Jan is a minimalist drawing of a round head on a stick-figure body; all words with counterclockwise loops are person-related. The bottom stroke of *mi* is also found in *ni* (this).






jan (person)	mi (me)	sina (you)	ona (they)		
					
stylized drawing of a person	jan + 'this'	arms outstretched (in friendship, or hug)	jan – separated by a 'wall'		

However, some artistic freedom is retained when making compound glyphs, instead of being overly strict and logical.



unpa (sex)	musi (playful)	<u>majuna</u> (old)	<u>pata</u> (sibling)	<u>apeja</u> (shame)	
					
two jan intertwined	dancing person / evocative glyph	Jan with cane	two <i>jan</i> side by side, connected	Two jan, divided	

Ijo group

Closed clockwise loops (like a reversed *jan*) represent objects or ‘things’ in general.

ijo (thing) 	sike (circle) 	pi (grammatical grouper) 	sinpin (front) 	monsi (back) 	
round thing	round object	thing inside something bigger	object in front of a wall	object behind a wall	







The dot in sike serves a secondary role of forcing you to draw the glyph in a fatter, more rounded fashion.

weka (missing) 	<u>kipisi (divide)</u> 				
<i>Ala + ijo</i>	object split				



Weka's bottom stroke is an incomplete *ijo*, and the glyph is also meant to evoke a broken vase or open, empty container.

Body group

Body parts, with a majority drawn as simplistic images. Most of these words are the root glyphs of their own respective word families, so most will be repeated in this document.







uta (mouth) 	luka (hand) 	pilin (heart) 	oko (eye) 	kute (ear) 	noka (foot) 
Open mouth	drawing: open palm with thumb	stylized drawing of heart	stylized drawing of eye	stylized drawing of ear	stylized drawing of foot

Most have ‘verb-like’ or ‘motion’ forms.

toki (talk) 	pana (give) 	olin (love) 	lukin (look) 	kalama (sound) 	
Mouth-action / image of talking person	hand- action	heart-beating	Eye-action	ear-motion	





Luka group

This group contains hand, action, and work-related words.





luka (hand) 	utala (conflict) 	jo (have) 	pana (give) 	ilo (tool) 	kepeken (use) 
Drawing of hand (thumb and palm)	luka-ala (prevent from doing)	object inside hand	hand- action	stick held by a hand	hand holding a stick, motion

Uta group

The c-shaped *uta* glyph is the root of mouth-related words.


uta (mouth) 	toki (talk) 	moku (eat) 	<u>namako</u> <u>(new/spice)</u> 		
picture of mouth	mouth-motion / image of person with open mouth	hand + mouth	Mouth-excitement inside		

Expanding on the mouth metaphor, adding an extra stroke to *uta* gives us containers and their associated words.

poki (container) 	insa (inside) 	poka (beside) 	lupa (hole) 	open (open) 	
open container with lid	item inside poki	stick beside poki	poki under the ground	poki with lid open	





Pilin group

The mirrored 'C' of the heart group blends seamlessly into some of the group's distinct word forms.

pilin (feeling) 	olin (love) 	ike (bad) 	pona (good) 	jaki (disgusting) 	
stylized heart	feeling-intense/action	ala + pilin	Heart – action / smiley face	ala-pilin, reminiscent of a scribble	

Noka group

The L-shaped foot glyph is pointed forwards, backwards, or stationary to represent direction of movement (or lack thereof). This is similar to the glyphs in sitelen pona.

noka (foot) 	tawa (to) 	awen (stay)  Feet in two directions (stationary)	kama (come)  Feet pointing backward	pali (do/work)  hand – foot	
Foot	Feet pointing forward				






Sijelo group

A further simplification of the awen drawing results in two ‘feet’ standing apart, stable. This is used both in the literal sense as pictures of actual legs, or more abstractly as ‘the form of...’

sijelo (form/body) 	supa (table/flat)  flat object on legs)	suli (big)  person, arms wide open	lili (small)  Form, emphasis downward	wawa (strong)  flexing person	kule (color)  Form-of eye
Abstracted standing legs					





Nasin group

Nasin is a downward stroke with two lines moving forward, representing a path or road.

nasin (path) 	ken (can)  nasin+ foot (walkable path)	tan (from)  path that turns back	anu (or)  diverging path	<u>taso</u> (but)  Blocked path	
path					

Tenpo group

Sin and *pini* are abstract ‘directions’ and have similar forms to the *nasin* group. This hypothetical society derived *sin* as a simplification of *namako*.

sin (start)  open bracket + event	pini (end)  event, close bracket	tenpo (time)  open + close bracket	<u>namako</u> (new/spice) 		





Telo group

Two downward short dashes represent water droplets.

telo (water)  droplets	kala (fish)  water-object / image of diving fish	suwi (sweet)  mouth-water (drool)	<u>powe</u> (deceit)  ala – pilin – tears	meli (woman)  water-person	
---	---	---	---	---	--

Seli group

As the 'reverse' of water, two open dots evoke heat or energy radiating outwards:

seli (fire)  Heat + air	loje (red)  heat-eye	suno (sun)  heat-object	mije (man)  fire- person		
--	---	--	---	--	--

Man and *woman* are associated by this hypothetical society to the elements of fire and water, respectively.




Kon group

kon is a wavy 's' meant to suggest smoke, or ambiguity. It is found in air-related words and stealthily buried within *waso*.

kon (air)  Two smoke clouds / tornado	seli (fire)  excited-air	waso (bird)  drawing of bird. See Chinese <u>niao</u>	nasa (crazy)  air-things. (nonsense)	seme (question)  unclear	lete (cold)  air-water
--	---	--	--	---	---




Linja group

Turning the *kon* 's' to its side turns it into a drawing of a rope or cord, while still keeping that same implied 'softness'.

linja (line)  wavy line	len (cloth)  Cloth/flag waving in the wind	lape (sleep)  jan on cloth (bed)			
--	---	--	--	--	--





Wawa group

Wawa is the form (see *sijelo* group) of a person with arms raised.

wawa (strong) 	kiwen (rock) 	ko (paste) 			
flexing person	strong-object	Compound glyph: strong + water			

Soweli group




soweli is a crude top-down drawing of a four-legged animal. This group is characterized by two short downward slashes (legs) crossing a horizontal line.

soweli (land animal) 	akesi (reptile, amph.) 	pipi (bug/worm) 	mu (animal sound) 		
drawing of 4- legged animal	soweli with long bent tail (lizard)	soweli with six legs	soweli-uta		

As an inside joke, *mu* also looks like a cow face.







Monsuta group

A jagged stroke represents strong negative emotion. *Pipi* is like *soweli* with six legs (three vertical lines), connected for fast writing, but is also linked to a primal fear or disgust of bugs.

pakala (broken) 	pipi (bug) 	<u>monsuta</u> 			
image of crack	scary six-legged <i>soweli</i>	crack – pilin, or sharp teeth			




Ma group

A slightly convex horizontal line likely represents the ground or horizon.

ma (earth) 	nena (mountain) 	lon (on/at) 	anpa (under) 	mun (moon/star) 	moli (dead) 
	Drawing of mountain	stick over ground	Like a reversed <i>lon</i>	crescent moon above ground / 'heart of the sky'	Ala – jan under ground

Kasi group

A small vertical loop represents the leaf of a plant.

kasi (plant)  plant with leaf on ground	kili (fruit)  Stylized drawing of apple / 'plant-heart'	pan (bread/grain)  plant- mouth			
---	--	---	--	--	--



tomo group

The roof shape of the *tomo* group represents physical or metaphorical shelter, an outside covering, or a building. *mama* also means 'sheltering person', with the roof shape formed from its body.

tomo (room)  Shelter – heart	selo (skin/cover)  What covers an object	esun (shop)  place for equal transactions	mama (parent)  Person sheltering a heart		
---	---	---	---	--	--




lawa group

A high dot at the top of the glyph refers to the head, or anything cerebral. *Toki* also means *communicate*, so its motion dots are at the top instead of the usual bottom-right.

lawa  Jan (emphasis head)	toki (talk)  Mouth-action (head-like)	sona (to know)  <i>Head + mouth</i> (<i>speak</i>) + <i>thing</i>	nimi (name)  'head' of an object's form	wile (want)  <i>Head + heart +</i> <i>foot walking</i> <i>forward =</i> <i>desire</i>	
---	---	---	---	---	--







Lipu group

Lipu is what passes for a square-like drawing in linja telo.

lipu (paper/card)  Drawing of a square-ish thing	sitelen (image)  Lipu, emphasis content	pu (toki pona book)  <i>head</i> (<i>knowledge</i>) + <i>book</i>			
---	---	---	--	--	--







E Group

A rightward arrow implies intentionality or pointing toward a destination. *Alasa* has a triple meaning – it's either a sharp *oko* or a picture of a bow, but it also has an *e* buried in its glyph.




e (direct object)	o (imperative)	alasa (hunt)	<u>pake (barrier)</u>	<u>ni (this)</u>	mi
					
Stylized rightward arrow	direction + emphasis (a bow / eye + targeting an object, 'sharp sight'	e + ala	e + 'this'	jan + 'this'

Wan group

Counting words, with '2' and '3' made to look like Arabic numerals.




wan (one)	tu (two)	mute (many)	ali (all)	kulupu (group)	<u>tonsi</u> (nonbinary)
					
one line	two horizontal lines, cursive	three horizontal lines, cursive	'one more than many'	'many objects'	Jan – pilin (comrade), or tu-ala (nonbinary)

Equality is probably derived the same way in all languages, by drawing two lines of equal length. (Though here they're drawn more like the Hiragana ko.)

sama (same)	ante (different)	en (and)			
					
two lines of equal length, cursive	ala-equal	Two equal things connected			


Palisa group

A vertical line represents a stick. *nanpa* is a drawing of counting objects by making notches on a stick.

palisa (stick)	sewi (high)	nanpa (number)	ilo (tool)		
					
stylized drawing of a stick	two sticks on ground, one high	Notches on a stick	stick held by a hand		

Nanpa group

The two horizontal lines of unequal length are used for other ‘stacking’ or ‘counting’ words. *mani* was built to resemble a currency sign of some sort as well, which will probably be used by this fictional society.

nanpa (number)	mani (wealth)	<u>leko (blocks)</u>			
					
counting objects	nanpa + ijo	Form + stack			

Kule group

Lastly, colors are all compound glyphs of *oko* and a related word.

kule (color)	loje (red)	pimeja (black)	walo (white)	jelo (yellow)	laso (green/blue)
					
Eye- form	fire-eye	ala- eye	Air- eye	ground (soil)- eye	water – eye

Linja sin

Linja sin is a secondary writing system of sitelen telo, used to write foreign names or loanwords by sound. (This is similar in purpose to Japanese Katakana). Like Katakana, it's characterized by straight lines and sharp angles, though strictly speaking its aesthetics are more a mixture of Chinese and Hangul.

Linja sin is an abugida-type syllabary, with each consonant-vowel pair having a unique glyph. *Consonants* are drawn like simplified versions of specific linja telo glyphs, while vowels look like letters from the standard latin alphabet. Syllables are made by stacking the consonant on the vowel. Initial vowels are written by themselves, while **ㅏ** is added to the right to represent a trailing 'N'. It's actually possible to easily derive what the banned syllables (ti, ji, wo, and wu) look like, but they're formally excluded.

			A	E	I	O	U		
letter from...			ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	-N	
			ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	Examples	ㅏ
K	ㅏ kama	ㅏ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	KIN	ㅏ
L	ㅑ lawa	ㅑ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	LEN	ㅑ
M	ㅓ ma	ㅓ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	MUN	ㅓ
N	ㅕ nanpa	ㅕ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	NAN	ㅕ
P	ㅗ pana	ㅗ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	PON	ㅗ
S	ㅕ sama	ㅕ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	PIN	ㅕ
T	ㅗ tawa	ㅗ	ㅏ	ㅑ		ㅕ	ㅗ	TAN	ㅗ
J	ㅓ jan	ㅓ	ㅏ	ㅑ		ㅕ	ㅗ	JEN	ㅓ
W	ㅑ wan	ㅑ	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ			WAN	ㅑ

As a convention, **brackets** must surround proper names and titles, and **optional** for loanwords (but suggested to leave out).

- ma [ALESINA] (Argentina) – ㅏㅑㅓㅕㅗㅑ
- jan [SONJA] – ㅓㅕㅗㅑ
- amen (ending of a prayer): ㅏㅓㅕㅗㅑ

Using the Font

Included with this document in the Github repository you will find a *sitelen telo* handwriting-style opentype font. The font supports both common methods of typing toki pona, typing using latin letters and converting into the correct glyphs via ligatures and typing using UCSUR code points and a sitelen pona IME. Below is a simple demonstration of how to use the font to type using latin letters. For more in-depth information on how to set up typing with UCSUR code points, vertical typing, etc., please refer to the font manual included with this document.

Linja telo

Linja telo is used by typing normally in **lowercase**. Ligatures convert your word to the correct glyph as you type. Except for the single-letter *pu* words (a, o, e), ligatures also work with words in **proper case** (first letter capitalized); this allows typing to be seamless through some word processors' auto-capitalization. English letters or syllables with no toki pona equivalents are rendered as they are, clearly showing errors.

Sitelen Telo or sitelen telo → 𐀄𐀅

togi puna → t(o)gi (pu)n(a) → 𐀔𐀗gi𐀕n𐀓

Punctuation and Numbers

Digits, punctuation, and most of the standard symbols on a North American keyboard are drawn in the same 'handwriting' for consistency.

0123456789 .?!:;, |~#\@/`{\$}%^(&)*=_+|

Some punctuation glyphs have stylistic differences. Ellipses are drawn as two dots. Brackets and single/double quotes are all look the same; however, comparison symbols are doubled and can serve as speech quotes as well.

... → .. 'mu' "mu" [mu] → 𐀔𐀗𐀔𐀗𐀔𐀗 < mu > → «𐀔𐀗»

Since this is a logographic script, the space key doesn't add any visible space, unless it's immediately after one of the six punctuation marks (.,:;!?). Use **double spaces** to deliberately add a space between words.

jan<space>lili → 𐀇𐀅

jan<two spaces>lili → 𐀇 𐀅

a.<space>kin → 𐀓. 𐀇

You may use single spaces to clarify what words you are trying to type.

kalama → 𐀇𐀓

kala<space>ma → 𐀇𐀅

Linja sin

Foreign words are formed by typing in **UPPERCASE**. As long as what you typed is a valid toki pona syllabic construction, it should render correctly. For names which need spaces between them, use double spaces as explained above.

Antoine de Saint-Exupery
jan [ANTOWAN<two spaces>TE<two spaces>SAN<two spaces>EKUPELI]

『시금제 두 체』 1978년

Also remember that you may use a single space to clarify how you want the syllables to be grouped.

SINA → 子人 SI<space>NA → 千夫

In case you specifically need the ‘trailing N’ for some reason on its own, you may type ‘NN’, but this is not necessary to get a syllable with a ‘trailing N’ in it and is only included for in case you want it for something. Typing a banned syllable (e.g. WO) results in an error.











$$N \rightarrow \pm$$

NN \rightarrow 1







WO \rightarrow

Extra: non-pu

The following glyphs are not part of the official word list but are included here as a sort of easter egg. Usage is optional and won't even be noticed as long as the user types *pu*. The following are shorthand glyph combinations (common constructions, or to avoid bloating the text). Yes, *tokipona* is a cutesy happy face.

aaa 	tokipona 	tuwan 	tutu 	eni, eni: 	tawami 
laughter ()	Blend of toki + pona, 	3 (2 + 1)	4 (2 + 2)	Blend of e + ni, 	Blend of tawa + mi, 

The following glyphs are tongue-in-cheek and attempt to convey the humor through some kind of visual gag. Some characters below have multiple header words; any of them will be converted to the glyph.

kijetesantakalu 	sutopatikuna 	epiku, sikomo, kulijo 	itomi 	pa, okepuma 
animal of raccoon family	platypus	any word which means 'awesome'	shade, insult	Sarcastic disbelief (i.e, any situation which the response "bruh.." is appropriate)
drawing of a face of a raccoon (eyes/nose) on <i>soweli</i>	like  , but face drawn to have a duckbill	lit. 'mind blown'	Drawing of a farting jan	jan drawn with a really big head, with two dots as ellipsis

Appendix A: A monologue to learn Toki Pona by Anne

1. Hello! This is Michael. He is the leader of a strong tribe.
toki! ni li jan Miseli. ona li jan lawa pi kulupu wawa.

𐀀! 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀭𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

2. He has a wife and two children. His wife's name is Anna.
ona li jo e meli e jan lili tu. nimi meli li jan Ana.

𐀭𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

3. In the daytime, he and his son go hunting for fish and forage for herbs.
tenpo suno la jan Miseli en jan lili mije li alasa e kala e kasi.

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

4. At home, the second child and her mom make bread and clothes.
lon tomo la jan lili pi nanpa tu en mama li pali e pan e len.

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

5. At night, they circle around the fire, sing, draw in the dirt, and look at the moon.
tenpo pimeja la ona li sike lon seli, li kalama musi, li pali e sitelen lon ma, li lukin e mun.

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵, 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵, 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵, 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

6. A child says, "Mom, there is a blue lizard in my hand. I like this!"
jan lili li toki e ni: "mama o, akesi laso li lon luka mi. ni li pona tawa mi!"

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵: 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵, 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵!

7. The other child says, "Oh no! Dad, there is a gross bug on my back. I don't like this. Kill it!"
jan lili ante li toki e ni: "ike! mama o, pipi jaki li lon monsi mi. ni li ike tawa mi. o moli e ona!"

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵: 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵! 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵, 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵!

While Michael is breaking branches, he hears the calls of his children.

8. jan Miseli li pakala e palisa la ona li kute e kalama pi jan lili.

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

9. He puts the bug in a bag and gives it to the child. He says, "Maybe you can kill the bug."
ona li pana e pipi lon poki. ona li pana e poki tawa jan lili. ona li toki e ni: "ken la, sina ken moli e pipi."

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵: 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵, 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

10. The kid opens the bag and kills the bug with a rock.
jan lili li open e poki li moli e pipi kepeken kiwen.

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

11. Michael says "Good, now go to bed." The boy said, "I don't want to sleep."

jan Miseli li toki e ni: "pona! tenpo ni la o lape." jan lili li toki e ni: "mi wile ala lape."

𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵: 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵! 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵. 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵: 𐀇𐀥𐀭𐀮𐀵.

12. Michael said, "Are you challenging me?" The wind made the child's body cold.

jan Miseli li toki e ni: "sina utala ala utala e mi? kon li lete e sijelo pi jan lili."

𐀀𐀁𐀃𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡𐀢𐀣𐀤𐀥𐀦𐀧𐀨𐀩𐀪𐀫𐀬𐀭𐀮𐀯𐀰𐀱𐀲𐀳𐀴𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸𐀹𐀺𐀻𐀼𐀽𐀾𐀿𐁀𐁁𐁂𐁃𐁄𐁅𐁆𐁇𐁈𐁉𐁊𐁋𐁌𐁍𐁎𐁏𐁐𐁑𐁒𐁓𐁔𐁕𐁖𐁗𐁘𐁙𐁚𐁛𐁜𐁝𐁞𐁟𐁠𐁡𐁢𐁣𐁤𐁥𐁦𐁧𐁨𐁩𐁪𐁫𐁬𐁭𐁮𐁯𐁰𐁱𐁲𐁳𐁴𐁵𐁶𐁷𐁸𐁹𐁺𐁻𐁼𐁽𐁾𐁿𐂀𐂁𐂂𐂃𐂄𐂅𐂆𐂇𐂈𐂉𐂊𐂋𐂌𐂍𐂎𐂏𐂐𐂑𐂒𐂓𐂔𐂕𐂖𐂗𐂘𐂙𐂚𐂛𐂜𐂝𐂞𐂟𐂠𐂡𐂢𐂣𐂤𐂥𐂦𐂧𐂨𐂩𐂪𐂫𐂬𐂭𐂮𐂯𐂰𐂱𐂲𐂳𐂴𐂵𐂶𐂷𐂸𐂹𐂺𐂻𐂼𐂽𐂾𐂿𐃀𐃁𐃂𐃃𐃄𐃅𐃆𐃇𐃈𐃉𐃊𐃋𐃌𐃍𐃎𐃏𐃐𐃑𐃒𐃓𐃔𐃕𐃖𐃗𐃘𐃙𐃚𐃛𐃜𐃝𐃞𐃟𐃠𐃡𐃢𐃣𐃤𐃥𐃦𐃧𐃨𐃩𐃪𐃫𐃬𐃭𐃮𐃯𐃰𐃱𐃲𐃳𐃴𐃵𐃶𐃷𐃸𐃹𐃺𐃻𐃼𐃽𐃾𐃿𐄀𐄁𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵

Handwritten note: 「非正ルニ非カズ」ヲ有シ。ニ、ズレヤナキ。

[illegible]

Appendix C: Sitelen telo vs Sitelen Pona

Being both ideographic scripts, there are large similarities between sitelen pona and sitelen telo, though the latter uses compound glyphs to render some of its words.

𐀀	𐀁	𐀂	𐀃	𐀄
𐀅	𐀆	𐀇	𐀈	𐀉
𐀊	𐀋	𐀌	𐀍	𐀎
𐀏	𐀐	𐀑	𐀒	𐀓
𐀔	𐀕	𐀖	𐀗	𐀘
𐀙	𐀚	𐀛	𐀜	𐀝
𐀞	𐀟	𐀠	𐀡	𐀢
𐀣	𐀤	𐀥	𐀦	𐀧
𐀨	𐀩	𐀪	𐀫	𐀬
𐀭	𐀮	𐀯	𐀰	𐀱
𐀲	𐀳	𐀴	𐀵	𐀶
𐀷	𐀸	𐀹	𐀺	𐀻
𐀼	𐀽	𐀾	𐀿	𐁀
𐁁	𐁂	𐁃	𐁄	𐁅
𐁆	𐁇	𐁈	𐁉	𐁊
𐁋	𐁌	𐁍	𐁎	𐁏
𐁐	𐁑	𐁒	𐁓	𐁔
𐁕	𐁖	𐁗	𐁘	𐁙
𐁚	𐁛	𐁜	𐁝	𐁞
𐁟	𐁠	𐁡	𐁢	𐁣
𐁤	𐁥	𐁦	𐁧	𐁨
𐁩	𐁪	𐁫	𐁬	𐁭
𐁮	𐁯	𐁰	𐁱	𐁲
𐁳	𐁴	𐁵	𐁶	𐁷
𐁸	𐁹	𐁺	𐁻	𐁼
𐁽	𐁾	𐁿	𐂀	𐂁
𐂂	𐂃	𐂄	𐂅	𐂆
𐂇	𐂈	𐂉	𐂊	𐂋
𐂌	𐂍	𐂎	𐂏	𐂐
𐂑	𐂒	𐂓	𐂔	𐂕
𐂖	𐂗	𐂘	𐂙	𐂚
𐂛	𐂜	𐂝	𐂞	𐂟
𐂠	𐂡	𐂢	𐂣	𐂤
𐂥	𐂦	𐂧	𐂨	𐂩
𐂪	𐂫	𐂬	𐂭	𐂮
𐂯	𐂰	𐂱	𐂲	𐂳
𐂴	𐂵	𐂶	𐂷	𐂸
𐂹	𐂺	𐂻	𐂼	𐂽
𐂾	𐂿	𐃀	𐃁	𐃂
𐃃	𐃄	𐃅	𐃆	𐃇
𐃈	𐃉	𐃊	𐃋	𐃌
𐃍	𐃎	𐃏	𐃐	𐃑
𐃒	𐃓	𐃔	𐃕	𐃖
𐃗	𐃘	𐃙	𐃚	𐃛
𐃜	𐃝	𐃞	𐃟	𐃠
𐃡	𐃢	𐃣	𐃤	𐃥
𐃦	𐃧	𐃨	𐃩	𐃪
𐃫	𐃬	𐃭	𐃮	𐃯
𐃰	𐃱	𐃲	𐃳	𐃴
𐃵	𐃶	𐃷	𐃸	𐃹
𐃺	𐃻	𐃼	𐃽	𐃾
𐃿	𐄀	𐄁	𐄂	𐄃
𐄄	𐄅	𐄆	𐄇	𐄈
𐄉	𐄊	𐄋	𐄌	𐄍
𐄎	𐄏	𐄐	𐄑	𐄒
𐄓	𐄔	𐄕	𐄖	𐄗
𐄘	𐄙	𐄚	𐄛	𐄜
𐄝	𐄞	𐄟	𐄠	𐄡
𐄢	𐄣	𐄤	𐄥	𐄦
𐄧	𐄨	𐄩	𐄪	𐄫
𐄬	𐄭	𐄮	𐄯	𐄰
𐄱	𐄲	𐄳	𐄴	𐄵
𐄶	𐄷	𐄸	𐄹	𐄺
𐄻	𐄼	𐄽	𐄾	𐄿
𐅀	𐅁	𐅂	𐅃	𐅄
𐅅	𐅆	𐅇	𐅈	𐅉
𐅊	𐅋	𐅌	𐅍	𐅎
𐅏	𐅐	𐅑	𐅒	𐅓
𐅔	𐅕	𐅖	𐅗	𐅘
𐅙	𐅚	𐅛	𐅜	𐅝
𐅞	𐅟	𐅠	𐅡	𐅢
𐅣	𐅤	𐅥	𐅦	𐅧
𐅨	𐅩	𐅪	𐅫	𐅬
𐅭	𐅮	𐅯	𐅰	𐅱
𐅲	𐅳	𐅴	𐅵	𐅶
𐅷	𐅸	𐅹	𐅺	𐅻
𐅼	𐅽	𐅾	𐅿	𐆀
𐆁	𐆂	𐆃	𐆄	𐆅
𐆆	𐆇	𐆈	𐆉	𐆊
𐆋	𐆌	𐆍	𐆎	𐆏
𐆐	𐆑	𐆒	𐆓	𐆔
𐆕	𐆖	𐆗	𐆘	𐆙
𐆚	𐆛	𐆜	𐆝	𐆞
𐆟	𐆠	𐆡	𐆢	𐆣
𐆤	𐆥	𐆦	𐆧	𐆨
𐆩	𐆪	𐆫	𐆬	𐆭
𐆮	𐆯	𐆰	𐆱	𐆲
𐆳	𐆴	𐆵	𐆶	𐆷
𐆸	𐆹	𐆺	𐆻	𐆼
𐆽	𐆾	𐆿	𐇀	𐇁
𐇂	𐇃	𐇄	𐇅	𐇆
𐇇	𐇈	𐇉	𐇊	𐇋
𐇌	𐇍	𐇎	𐇏	𐇐
𐇑	𐇒	𐇓	𐇔	𐇕
𐇖	𐇗	𐇘	𐇙	𐇚
𐇛	𐇜	𐇝	𐇞	𐇟
𐇠	𐇡	𐇢	𐇣	𐇤
𐇥	𐇦	𐇧	𐇨	𐇩
𐇪	𐇫	𐇬	𐇭	𐇮
𐇯	𐇰	𐇱	𐇲	𐇳
𐇴	𐇵	𐇶	𐇷	𐇸
𐇹	𐇺	𐇻	𐇼	𐇽
𐇾	𐇿	𐈀	𐈁	𐈂
𐈃	𐈄	𐈅	𐈆	𐈇
𐈈	𐈉	𐈊	𐈋	𐈌
𐈍	𐈎	𐈏	𐈐	𐈑
𐈒	𐈓	𐈔	𐈕	𐈖
𐈗	𐈘	𐈙	𐈚	𐈛
𐈜	𐈝	𐈞	𐈟	𐈠
𐈡	𐈢	𐈣	𐈤	𐈥
𐈦	𐈧	𐈨	𐈩	𐈪
𐈫	𐈬	𐈭	𐈮	𐈯
𐈰	𐈱	𐈲	𐈳	𐈴
𐈵	𐈶	𐈷	𐈸	𐈹
𐈺	𐈻	𐈼	𐈽	𐈾
𐈿	𐉀	𐉁	𐉂	𐉃
𐉄	𐉅	𐉆	𐉇	𐉈
𐉉	𐉊	𐉋	𐉌	𐉍
𐉎	𐉏	𐉐	𐉑	𐉒
𐉓	𐉔	𐉕	𐉖	𐉗
𐉘	𐉙	𐉚	𐉛	𐉜
𐉝	𐉞	𐉟	𐉠	𐉡
𐉢	𐉣	𐉤	𐉥	𐉦
𐉧	𐉨	𐉩	𐉪	𐉫
𐉬	𐉭	𐉮	𐉯	𐉰
𐉱	𐉲	𐉳	𐉴	𐉵
𐉶	𐉷	𐉸	𐉹	𐉺
𐉻	𐉼	𐉽	𐉾	𐉿
𐊀	𐊁	𐊂	𐊃	𐊄
𐊅	𐊆	𐊇	𐊈	𐊉
𐊊	𐊋	𐊌	𐊍	𐊎
𐊏	𐊐	𐊑	𐊒	𐊓
𐊔	𐊕	𐊖	𐊗	𐊘
𐊙	𐊚	𐊛	𐊜	𐊝
𐊞	𐊟	𐊠	𐊡	𐊢
𐊣	𐊤	𐊥	𐊦	𐊧
𐊨	𐊩	𐊪	𐊫	𐊬
𐊭	𐊮	𐊯	𐊰	𐊱
𐊲	𐊳	𐊴	𐊵	𐊶
𐊷	𐊸	𐊹	𐊺	𐊻
𐊼	𐊽	𐊾	𐊿	𐋀
𐋁	𐋂	𐋃	𐋄	𐋅
𐋆	𐋇	𐋈	𐋉	𐋊
𐋋	𐋌	𐋍	𐋎	𐋏
𐋐	𐋑	𐋒	𐋓	𐋔
𐋕	𐋖	𐋗	𐋘	𐋙
𐋚	𐋛	𐋜	𐋝	𐋞
𐋟	𐋠	𐋡	𐋢	𐋣
𐋤	𐋥	𐋦	𐋧	𐋨
𐋩	𐋪	𐋫	𐋬	𐋭
𐋮	𐋯	𐋰	𐋱	𐋲
𐋳	𐋴	𐋵	𐋶	𐋷
𐋸	𐋹	𐋺	𐋻	𐋼
𐋽	𐋾	𐋿	𐌀	𐌁
𐌂	𐌃	𐌄	𐌅	𐌆
𐌇	𐌈	𐌉	𐌊	𐌋
𐌌	𐌍	𐌎	𐌏	𐌐
𐌑	𐌒	𐌓	𐌔	𐌕
𐌖	𐌗	𐌘	𐌙	𐌚
𐌛	𐌜	𐌝	𐌞	𐌟
𐌠	𐌡	𐌢	𐌣	𐌤
𐌥	𐌦	𐌧	𐌨	𐌩
𐌪	𐌫	𐌬	𐌭	𐌮
𐌯	𐌰	𐌱	𐌲	𐌳
𐌴	𐌵	𐌶	𐌷	𐌸
𐌹	𐌺	𐌻	𐌼	𐌽
𐌾	𐌿	𐍀	𐍁	𐍂
𐍃	𐍄	𐍅	𐍆	𐍇
𐍈	𐍉	𐍊	𐍋	𐍌
𐍍	𐍎	𐍏	𐍐	𐍑
𐍒	𐍓	𐍔	𐍕	𐍖
𐍗	𐍘	𐍙	𐍚	𐍛
𐍜	𐍝	𐍞	𐍟	𐍠
𐍡	𐍢	𐍣	𐍤	𐍥
𐍦	𐍧	𐍨	𐍩	𐍪
𐍫	𐍬	𐍭	𐍮	𐍯
𐍰	𐍱	𐍲	𐍳	𐍴
𐍵	𐍶	𐍷	𐍸	𐍹
𐍺	𐍻	𐍼	𐍽	𐍾
𐍿	𐎀	𐎁	𐎂	𐎃
𐎄	𐎅	𐎆	𐎇	𐎈
𐎉	𐎊	𐎋	𐎌	𐎍
𐎎	𐎏	𐎐	𐎑	𐎒
𐎓	𐎔	𐎕	𐎖	𐎗
𐎘	𐎙	𐎚	𐎛	𐎜
𐎝	𐎞	𐎟	𐎠	𐎡
𐎢	𐎣	𐎤	𐎥	𐎦
𐎧	𐎨	𐎩	𐎪	𐎫
𐎬	𐎭	𐎮	𐎯	𐎰
𐎱	𐎲	𐎳	𐎴	𐎵
𐎶	𐎷	𐎸	𐎹	𐎺
𐎻	𐎼	𐎽	𐎾	𐎿
𐏀	𐏁	𐏂	𐏃	𐏄
𐏅	𐏆	𐏇	𐏈	𐏉
𐏊	𐏋	𐏌	𐏍	𐏎
𐏏	𐏐	𐏑	𐏒	𐏓
𐏔	𐏕	𐏖	𐏗	𐏘
𐏙	𐏚	𐏛	𐏜	𐏝
𐏞	𐏟	𐏠	𐏡	𐏢
𐏣	𐏤	𐏥	𐏦	𐏧
𐏨	𐏩	𐏪	𐏫	𐏬
𐏭	𐏮	𐏯	𐏰	𐏱
𐏲	𐏳	𐏴	𐏵	𐏶
𐏷	𐏸	𐏹	𐏺	𐏻
𐏼	𐏽	𐏾	𐏿	𐐀
𐐁	𐐂	𐐃	𐐄	𐐅
𐐆	𐐇	𐐈	𐐉	𐐊
𐐋	𐐌	𐐍	𐐎	𐐏
𐐐	𐐑	𐐒	𐐓	𐐔
𐐕	𐐖	𐐗	𐐘	𐐙
𐐚	𐐛	𐐜	𐐝	𐐞
𐐟	𐐠	𐐡	𐐢	𐐣
𐐤	𐐥	𐐦	𐐧	𐐨
𐐩	𐐪	𐐫	𐐬	𐐭
𐐮	𐐯	𐐰	𐐱	𐐲
𐐳	𐐴	𐐵	𐐶	𐐷
𐐸	𐐹	𐐺	𐐻	𐐼
𐐽	𐐾	𐐿	𐑀	𐑁
𐑂	𐑃	𐑄	𐑅	𐑆
𐑇	𐑈	𐑉	𐑊	𐑋
𐑌	𐑍	𐑎	𐑏	𐑐
𐑑	𐑒	𐑓	𐑔	𐑕
𐑖	𐑗	𐑘	𐑙	𐑚
𐑛	𐑜	𐑝	𐑞	𐑟
𐑠	𐑡	𐑢	𐑣	𐑤
𐑥	𐑦	𐑧	𐑨	𐑩
𐑪	𐑫	𐑬	𐑭	𐑮
𐑯	𐑰	𐑱	𐑲	𐑳
𐑴	𐑵	𐑶	𐑷	𐑸
𐑹	𐑺	𐑻	𐑼	𐑽
𐑾	𐑿	𐒀	𐒁	𐒂
𐒃	𐒄	𐒅	𐒆	𐒇
𐒈	𐒉	𐒊	𐒋	𐒌
𐒍	𐒎	𐒏	𐒐	𐒑
𐒒	𐒓	𐒔	𐒕	𐒖
𐒗	𐒘	𐒙	𐒚	𐒛
𐒜	𐒝	𐒞	𐒟	𐒠
𐒡	𐒢	𐒣	𐒤	𐒥
𐒦	𐒧	𐒨	𐒩	𐒪
𐒫	𐒬	𐒭	𐒮	𐒯

ㇿ ㇾ	ㇽ ㇼ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ
ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ
ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ
ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ
ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ
ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ	ㇼ ㇽ

Credits and whatnot

Thank you for your interest in the script!

- Script created by efofecks@gmail.com / [reddit/u/efofecks](https://www.reddit.com/user/efofecks).
- Font created by efofecks and edited by [reddit/u/NotThatRqd](https://www.reddit.com/user/NotThatRqd)

Stuff to do / Stuff you can help with

Semantics

- Are there glyphs which are interpreted using the wrong form (more known as a verb, but the glyph explanation uses the noun form)
- Are there glyphs which, by the way they're written, look like they have a different meaning?
- Are there glyphs which resemble hate symbols, or are strongly offensive to some groups?
- Any significantly better glyph to be suggested, given the logic?

Practicality

- Are there glyphs which when written fast/sloppily, can be mistaken look like each other?
- Are there glyphs which when written one after the other (horizontally or vertically), can be interpreted multiple ways?
- Are there glyphs that make your pen go in weird ways? Practically impossible to write with a brush?

Aesthetics

- Glyphs that are aesthetically disconnected with the rest of the group?

Font

- Any glyph with weird spacing or kerning wrong (causing overlaps of glyphs)
- Please help improve the font!