

𐌿 en ~ 𐌿 𐌿baC ~ 𐌿pof

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toki pona

Developed by linguist Sonja Lang, toki pona is a language with ~130 words.

Kanata (𐌿baC) uses the Canadian Aboriginal Syllabary to represent the 46 possible consonant vowel pairs:

	e	i	o	u	a	𐌿
𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
p-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
t-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
k-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
m-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
n-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
l-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
s-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
j-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿
w-	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿	𐌿

𐌿 is a naming mark. Light text indicates syllables not allowed in Toki Pona.

Basic Sentences

The particle 𐌿 separates the subject from the predicate.

𐌿 - The cat is eating.

𐌿 𐌿 𐌿 - People sleep.

There is no verb “to be.” The part after 𐌿 (predicate) can be a noun or an adjective.

𐌿 - Fruits are food.

𐌿 - Water is good.

If the subject is or alone, the 𐌿 is always omitted.

- I eat.

- You are good.

Ambiguity

Toki Pona words are less specific than English words, so one-to-one translation is not as easy.

- I am eating, I was eating, or I will be eating.

Many words have multiple or general meanings.

- A cat, dog, or any land mammal.

- Any fruit or vegetable.

Most words can act as nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs.

- Water, wet, or to wash.

- Good, simple, to improve, or wellness.

Nouns have no number and there is no “a” or “the”.

- A fish, the fish, some fish.

- I, me, we, or us.

Direct objects

The particle 𐌿 signifies the direct object. This also makes the previous word into a verb.

𐌿 𐌿 - The animal drinks the water.

𐌿 - I wash my hands.

𐌿 - You enlarge it.

Modifying words

Words can be modified by appending other words.

𐌿 - Child (small human).

- My house.

- A good feeling.

To negate a word, append 𐌿

𐌿 𐌿 - I'm not sleeping.

𐌿 𐌿 𐌿 - No one is talking.

With multiple modifiers, they all modify the first word.

𐌿 𐌿 - Two plant lists.

- A blue and black box.

You can change the way the modifiers interact using pi .

𐌿 𐌿 - A two-plant list.

- A dark-blue box.

Prepositions

, , , , and can act as prepositions. They go at the end of a statement.

𐌿 - I eat with cutlery.

𐌿 - The animal is in the house.

- You sing like a bird!

- I return from work.

𐌿 𐌿 - They said that to you.

Questions

There are three ways to form a question. If you want a yes-or-no answer, use verb 𐌿

𐌿 𐌿 - Is she playing?

This will usually result in one of three types of replies:

- Yes: [she is] playing.

𐌿 - No: [she is] not playing.

𐌿 - No: [she is] not [playing].

If you want to check something, end the sentence with 𐌿

𐌿 - Are you making fire?

𐌿 𐌿 - Is the cute cat in a box?

Replace unknown info with to form an open-ended question.

𐌿 𐌿 𐌿 - Who's bringing the drinks?

𐌿 - What are you making?

Interjections

Interjections are common. Add 𐌿 for emphasis.

- Good! / Great! / Thanks!

𐌿 - So powerful!

- Hello! / Hi! / Greetings!

- True! / Correct!

- Bon appetit!

Conjunctions

There are many ways to say “and”. Use 𐌿 for 2+ subjects.

𐌿 𐌿 - You and I are playing a lot.

For 2+ predicates, repeat 𐌿.

𐌿 𐌿 - This animal is small and cute.

For direct objects, repeat 𐌿.

𐌿 𐌿 𐌿 - She sees a bird and a fish.

For prepositions, repeat the preposition.

𐌿 - I build the house using sticks and stones.

𐌿 can be used to mean “or.”

𐌿 𐌿 𐌿 - Is this good or bad?

𐌿 𐌿 𐌿 - You or I are going to the store.

Loanwords

Toki Pona uses **proper adjectives**, not nouns. These are marked by a box. Only the first sound of each word is read.

𐌿 Sonja - A person named Sonja, a.k.a. jan Sonja.

Tosi - The language “Tosi” (Deutsch), a.k.a. German.

Mewika 𐌿 - The land Mewika (USA) is big.

Loanwords should try to follow Toki Pona's rules for syllables:

- They have exactly one vowel.
- They may have 𐌿 at the end.
- The first syllable in a word may start with a vowel.
- The others must all start with a consonant.

- The combinations 𐌿, 𐌿, 𐌿, & 𐌿 are avoided.

The word

You can use before a verb to turn into a command. n it - Listen!

- Please drink.

You can use after a subject to address them.

𐌿 Eten - Eten! (Aden)

You can place between subject and predicate to express a wish, desire, request, etc.

- Joy to you.

- I should be working.

Or it can also be a contraction of the first two uses.

Sasa - Eat, Sasa. (Sasza)

Preverbs

Preverbs go before verbs to modify their meaning.

- I can write.

𐌿 - The small bird wants to become big.

The words , , , , 𐌿, and 𐌿 can be preverbs.

Context

The word can be used to mark the context of a sentence:

a b means: In the context of a, b. This can mean time, cause, topic, etc.

- When you are by my side, I feel good.

The word is often used to move a prepositional phrase to the front of the sentence.

- Just like me, you know a lot.

- Why are you hot?

The preposition can be omitted in this case.

𐌿 - I sleep [at] night.

Numbers

Combine number words to add them up.

For example, is 1, is 2, is 5, is 20, 𐌿 is 100, is 4, and is 8.

The word can be used to mark ordinals.

𐌿 𐌿 - The first book is good.

- 26th Street.

people	
	ሃፊ person, somebody 人
	kulupu group, community, company, collection, team
	ዕዕፅ parent, caretaker; creator
	meri female, feminine
	የ (1st-person) I, me, we, us
	mies male, masculine
	ሱ (3rd-person) he, she, it, they, ...
	ህ (2nd-person) you, y'all
	同志 nonbinary; transgender

necessities	
	edwamu market, shop; trade, buy, sell
	linge cloth, fabric; hidden, private
	money money, currency; valuables
	L'opp medication, medical practice
	モグモグ eat, drink; food
	パン bread, grain, potato, pasta, rice
	δόμος building, room, tent, shelter
	willen want, must, need

state	
	ander different, change, changed, other
	houden stay, remain, wait; protect, save; to continue
	kamap arrive, summon; future; become
	ken can, may, ability; possible; allow, enable; to be able to
	begin, start; turn on; opening
	finish, stop; turn off; close, end, final
	toward motion, walking, flight, travel; going to, for; from the perspective of
	tempo time, moment, period, duration
	weg away, absent, distant; remove, rid

descriptions	
	ander different, change, changed, other
	ilkeä bad, negative, unpleasant, cringe, complex, harmful, unneeded
	yucky disgusting, unclear, toxic
	kiven hard object, stone, rock, metal
	膏 clay, dough, something pliable, powder, sand
	tnaba head, mind; lead; leader; rule
	liklik little, small, short; few; young
	नमक spice, ornament; extra, additional
	nasau strange, unusual, silly, unexpected; drunk
	bona good, positive, pleasant, simple, friendly, useful, peaceful, based
	sama same, similar; sibling, peer; as, like
	suuri new, fresh; another, extra
	big, heavy, large; important; adult
	swit sweet; cute, innocent, adorable

locating	
	en bas bottom, underside; below; defeat, humble, lowly
	insait inside, center, between, middle; organ, stomach
	long located at; real, true, exist
	mon tchu behind, back, rear
	呢 this, that, these, those
	бокa side, hip; next to, near
	bokis container, bag, bowl, box, cup, category
	šelo outer layer, skin, peel, shell, bark; boundary
	[ند] up, top, above; divine, sacred, supernatural; awesome, inspiring
	前邊 vertical surface, wall; front, face
	weg away, absent, distant; remove, rid

body	
	insait inside, center, between, middle; organ, stomach
	écouter ear; hear, listen
	глава head, mind; lead; leader; rule
	pyka hand, arm; 5
	lukim look, see, examine; eye; try
	mon tchu behind, back, rear
	nenä nose, bump, hill, button
	hōra foot, leg; roots, lower part
	pilim heart, feeling (emotion, sense)
	šelo outer layer, skin, peel, shell, bark; boundary
	twijeno body, physical state, torso
	前邊 vertical surface, wall; front, face
	ycta mouth, lips

sight	
	yellow yellow, yellowish color
	couleur color; aspect of sense, timbre, pitch, flavor, texture; queer
	glas blue, green, turquoise, indigo
	rooie red, reddish color
	lukim look, see, examine; eye; try
	pimeä black; dark, unlit; dark color
	schilderen image, picture, symbol, writing
	valko white; light-colored, bright color

connection	
	ሳፊ (possibility marker), or
	direct object marker
	en (multiple subject marker)
	-kin too, also
	(context marker)
	(predicate marker)
	long located at; real, true, exist
	bilong (regroups modifiers)
	什麼 (question marker); what, which
	從 by, from, because; origin, cause
	tasol only, exclusively; but, however

elements	
	kasvi plant, vegetation; herb, leaf
	boḡḡo fruit, vegetable
	kiven hard object, stone, rock, metal
	空氣 air, breath, wind; spirit, soul
	frette cold, cool, frozen; raw
	maa earth, land, soil; country, territory
	moon moon, night sky object, star
	ḡḡḡo hot, warm; heat, fire; burn
	ḡḡḡo mushroom, fungus, lichen
	suno sun, light source; light, glow
	de l'eau water, liquids, drinks; to wash, to clean

ideas	
	yansitmak mirror, reflection, opposite
	mourir death, dead, dying; kill, murder
	モンスター monster, fear, scary, threat, danger
	amuzi entertainment, fun, game, art, amusing, interesting
	начин method, doctrine; road, way
	nimi word, name
	волим love, bond, compassion, respect
	bagarap damage, break, harm; mistake
	pilim heart, feeling (emotion, sense)
	[ند] up, top, above; divine, sacred, supernatural; awesome, inspiring
	ḡḡḡo knowledge, information; know; wisdom, skill
	tempo time, moment, period, duration
	ударати fight, compete, battle; challenge
	vahva amazing; power, energy; intense
	willen want, must, need

things	
	io thing, object, matter
	-el tool, machine, device, instrument
	leg godt square, cube, block, brick
	linja long and flexible thing, rope, hair, line, string
	lippu flat object, paper, document, card, website
	door, window, hole, pit, portal
	नमक spice, ornament; extra, additional
	nenä nose, bump, hill, button
	палица long hard object, rod, stick
	bokis container, bag, bowl, box, cup, category
	circle circle, sphere; cycle, orbit, year
	surfaco horizontal surface, bed, floor, table, platform, stage

activity	
	à la chasse hunt, forage, seek, attempt, try
	edwamu market, shop; trade, buy, sell
	有 have, hold, carry, contain
	ḡḡḡo to make noise; sound
	gebruiken using, with, by means of
	kipisi cut, split, slice; piece, part
	to interact with Toki Pona Dictionary by Sonja Lang
	slapen sleep, rest
	fari work, create, take action on
	panna give, send, emit, provide
	to interact with Toki Pona: The Language of Good by Sonja Lang
	schilderen image, picture, symbol, writing
	to interact with the illustrated story book series produced by Sonja Lang
	talk, communicate; tale; language
	sex, to have sexual relations
	ударати fight, compete, battle; challenge

critters	
	hagedis reptile, amphibian, scaly animal
	kala fish, marine animal
	raccoon, procyonid, musteloid
	bibitte insect, bug, spider, tiny crawling creature
	ḡḡḡo land animal, beast
	oiseau bird, flying animal, winged animal

evoke	
	emphasis/emotion interjection; ah, oh, haha, eh, um
	(animal noise/onomatopoeia)
	(thinking interjection); hm, uh
	(vocalive/imperative marker), must, ought, should, could, would

counting	
	arfo not, nothing, no; 0; (negation); (yes-no question)
	alle all, everything, entirety; any; 100
	pyka hand, arm; 5
	multe many, several; very; 20
	namba number, -th
	du 2; separate, divide, split
	one 1; combine, join, mix

