

Sorantoki Grammar Reference

Preface

Sorantoki is a simple, clear, and friendly auxiliary language designed to make communication easy for everyone. It sits in the middle of the auxlang spectrum: more regular and logical than natural languages, but more natural and intuitive than highly engineered or philosophical languages. Its goal is not perfection on paper, but ease of learning and ease of use in real conversations.

The language has a single fixed word order (SVO), a very small sound system, and a completely regular grammar with no exceptions. Instead of verb conjugations or complicated endings, Sorantoki uses a straight-line chain of small helper words to express tense, aspect, mood, and other meanings. This makes sentences easy to build and even easier to understand.

Although Sorantoki has not yet been tested with learners of different ages or abilities, it was designed with accessibility in mind. The simple sound system, predictable spelling, lack of clusters, optional pronunciation variants, and regular grammar may theoretically support learners with different cognitive or linguistic profiles, including those who benefit from reduced memorisation or clearer patterns.

Most importantly, Sorantoki is meant to feel welcoming. Its structure encourages calm, direct, and cooperative communication, and its vocabulary favours everyday meanings over complexity. This grammar presents the language as a practical tool: something you can pick up quickly, use immediately, and grow comfortable with over time.

Your First Word:

wasa — pronounced *was*a, *vas*a, *wath*a, or *vath*a — is the first word most learners discover in Sorantoki. It means “I didn’t catch that” or “The message wasn’t received clearly.” It can refer to unclear hearing, unclear speech, or simply unclear understanding.

*was*a is a gentle, non-blaming way to ask someone to repeat, slow down, or clarify. It signals cooperation, not error. In Sorantoki culture, communication is shared responsibility: if something isn’t understood, the listener uses *was*a without hesitation, and the speaker repeats without feeling corrected.

Use *was*a anytime you need clarity. It keeps conversations friendly, patient, and clear — exactly the spirit Sorantoki is designed for.

Welcome to Sorantoki—an auxlang built to be kind to learners.

1. Phonology and Orthography

1.1 Consonants

Sorantoki has ten consonants:

- **p** – like English “pet”
- **t** – like English “top”
- **k** – like English “kit”
- **f** – like English “fun”
- **m** – like English “man”
- **n** – like English “no”
- **s** – like English “see”; th (lisped s) is also fully correct
- **w** – pronounced as in English “wise” [w] or as in German/Dutch/Afrikaans “Victor” [v]; both are fully correct
- **y** – like English “yes”
- **r** – may be pronounced [r], [ɾ], or [l] depending on the speaker

Note on s, w and r: These are **not allophonic rules based on environment**, and **not dialect clusters**. All variants are fully correct, do not change meaning, and belong to the single standard form of Sorantoki. Speakers choose whichever variant is natural for them. Communication always supersedes precision.

1.2 Vowels

a, e, i, o, u

1.4 Diphthongs

ai au ei oi ou

1.5 Syllable Structure

(C)V|D(N) where N = m or n, D = Diphthong

- Allowed codas: m, n only
- No consonant clusters

1.6 Root-Level Rules

- If a syllable has VV, the next syllable cannot start with V (to prevent 3+ vowels in a row)
- If a syllable ends in /m/ or /n/, the next syllable can start with any consonant
- If a syllable ends in a vowel or coda, the next syllable must start with a consonant (to avoid vowel clusters)

1.6 Stress

Stress always falls on the **penultimate syllable of the whole word**.

- Prefixes (noi-|noin, pe-) are counted normally → they can shift the stress rightward.
- Suffixes (-n|-in, -ri, -ta, -pa, -ru, -ti, -ka) and the plural marker are “invisible” to stress → they never take it and never move it.

Examples:

- ká.sa → ká.san
- pú.ka → pú.kan
- pon → nói.pon
- sero → pe.sé.ro

2. Core Principles

2.1 Word Order

Strict SVO

- Subject
- (Adverbs / Time words / Place words ...)
- [TAM Serial Verb Chain]
- (si | kuno) ← reflexive or reciprocal, immediately after the main verb
- Direct Object / Stative Predicate / Complement
- (Prepositional phrases, extra objects, etc.)

2.2 Modifiers

Always precede the head, including possessives and adverbs.

Adverbs of manner, time, and place (including nau ‘now’, supa ‘already’, suno ‘soon’, piko ‘here’, weyo ‘there’, rapiri ‘quickly’, etc.) are head-initial modifiers and immediately precede the TAM serial-verb chain.

2.3 Word-Class Flexibility

- Any adjective → verb automatically (“be Adj”)
- Any noun → modifier (“N-like”)
- Light verb turan = causative / “make X”

2.4 Copula

No copula verb. Predicates are zero-marked. **es** is an optional emphasis particle (“really is / indeed is”).

- mi es tokoto = I really am a doctor

- kasa es tai = The house really is big

In Sorantoki, any root placed directly after a subject with no tense/aspect particle automatically means “be [root]”. Therefore tai = big / be big, pon = good / be good, tokoto = doctor / be a doctor, etc.

3. Pronouns and Plurals

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	mi	min
2 nd	tu	tun
3 rd	ta	tan

Pronouns use -n suffix plural marking and the exception to using the **definite plural marker (section 6)**.

4. Noun Phrases

4.1 Structure

(Demonstrative) + (Number) + (Modifiers...) + NOUN + (Plural -n, if specific)

4.2 Demonstratives

- **ko** = this / these (near speaker)
- **so** = that / those (far or previous)

4.3 Examples

- ko tai kasa = this big house
- so pukan = those books
- tai tinin = the big ones (plural -n or -in attaches only to pronouns or to the generic noun tin “thing”; not directly to adjectives except toun “all”)

5. Possession

Possession is marked with **te**:

Possessor + te + Possessed

- mi te kasa = my house
- tan te mon = their money
- yan te tai korem = a person with a big heart

5.1 Colloquial Spoken Variant

In casual everyday speech, te may be dropped when the possessor is a pronoun or with body parts and kinship terms:

- mi kasa = my house (colloquial)
- tu puka = your book (colloquial)

- mi moran = my mouth (very common colloquial)
- ta paman = her family (very common colloquial)

However, the forms with te (mi te kasa, mi te moran, ta te paman) remain the unambiguous standard and are recommended for learners.

6. The Definite Plural Marker -n / -in

Sorantoki has no indefinite plural. Bare nouns are used for generics and indefinite plurals.

- kasa = house / houses (in general)
- mi peron kasa = I like houses (any houses, houses in general)
- ruwa in niran = Rain is cold (generic)

The suffix **-n** (after consonant) or **-in** (after vowel or stem-final n) is added only when the plural referent is definite or specific:

- ko tai kasan = these big houses (specific ones)
- so pukan = those books (specific books we're talking about)
- mi wita tai tinin = I saw the big ones (specific big things, using generic tin + -in)

When the head noun is omitted, -in attaches to tin "thing" or (very informally) directly to the adjective:

- tai tinin = the big ones
- pon tinin = the good ones

7. The TAM Serial Verb Template

The verb phrase uses exactly **six ordered slots**. Only **Slot 4** may contain 1 or 2 (a then b) verbs or nothing. All other slots accept **exactly one particle or nothing**.

Slot	Name	Allowed particles / verbs	Can stack?	Meaning / Notes
1	Tense	(empty) • ya • wi	No	ya = past, wi = future, (empty) = present
2	Aspect	(empty) • in • pa • sa	No	in = progressive, pa = perfect, sa = habitual
3	Negation	(empty) • no	No	no negates everything that follows it
4	Modal verbs / Phase verbs	(empty) a(• kan • muso • wan), b (• sita • suto • pin • na)	Yes (2 max: ab sequence).	can / must / want / start / stop / finish / imminent
5	Direction / Purpose verbs	(empty) • to • ku • ki • po	No	go-and / come-and / benefactive / in-order-to
6	Main verb	any legal verb	—	The real action

Slot 4 allows exactly one modal (group a) + exactly one phase verb (group b) in that order: a → b → main verb. Never two modals, never two phases, never b before a.

7.1 Quick Reference Line

1 Tense (ya / wi / ∅) 2 Aspect (in / pa / sa / ∅) 3 Neg (no / ∅) 4 Modal/Phase (kan muso wan sita suto pin na – stackable - ab) 5 Direction/Purpose (to ku ki po / ∅) 6 Main verb

7.2 Examples

English	Sorantoki
I ate	mi ya monya
I'm eating	mi in monya
I have eaten	mi pa monya
I was eating	mi ya in monya
I had eaten	mi ya pa monya
I will have eaten	mi wi pa monya
I will not come	mi wi no ku
I didn't want to learn	mi ya no wan sero
I want to start eating quickly	mi rapiri wan sita monya
I must finish coming here	mi muso pin ku
We will not be able to give money to you	min wi no kan ki mon tun
I'm about to eat.	mi na monya.
I was about to eat.	mi ya na monya.

I want to be about to come (= I'm planning to come very soon). mi wan na ku.

NOTE: The negation particle *no* negates predicates, not nouns. It is part of the serial-verb system and never functions as a derivational morpheme.

7.3 Note on Directionals and Phase Markers

to + Verb: → andative ('go and do') when real physical motion to a location is implied

- Example: mi to kasa = I go to the house (physical motion)
- Example: mi to monya = I go (there) and eat (physical motion)

na + Verb: → imminent → pure phase marker in verb chains (depending on sentence tense, it can indicate imminent past, future or present).

Examples:

- mi na monya = I'm going to eat / I'm about to eat (no motion)
- tan pin na monya = They're about to finish eating
- ta pin na nesi = It's about to finish sleeping

ku + Verb: → venitive ('come and do') when motion toward the speaker/deictic centre is implied

7.4 Additional Examples

- mi ya wan sero → I wanted to learn
- tu wi no kan ku → You won't be able to come
- tan pin na monya → They are about to finish eating
- mi wan ki puka ta → I want to give the book to her
- kasa ya sita kai → The house started to fall
- mi wan rapiri pesero po kan toki kon mutan → I want to be taught quickly in order to speak with everyone
- ta ya ku wita min → She came to see us

7.5 Disambiguation Notes

ki in slot 5 (benefactive "to/for") is always inside the verb chain. Interrogative **ki** "which" is an argument and appears in noun-phrase position.

- tu wan ki puka ta? = Do you want to give the book to her?
- ki puka tu wan ta? = Which book do you want to give her?

na root meaning imminent/prospective (modal/phase verb → slot 4); marks the entire predicate. Not to be confused with the separate root **nau** "now / right now" (used as a regular time adverb before the TAM chain; its adverb form is *nauri* "imminently").

- mi **na** monya. → I'm on the verge of eating (imminent).
- mi **nau** monya. → I eat now / right now.
- mi nau na monya. → I'm on the verge of eating right now.

8. Stative / Adjectival Predicates

8.1 Zero Copula (default and preferred)

- kasa tai → The house is big
- mi tokoto → I am a doctor
- mon te mi → I have money (colloquial “my money”)

8.2 Optional Emphasis or Clarity: es

- mi es tokoto! → I really am a doctor!
- kasa es tai → The house really is big

es is especially helpful when the predicate could be mis-parsed as a modifier or possessive chain:

- puka es in kasa → The book is in the house (without es, puka in kasa could briefly be read as “the in-house book”)
- puka es ata te mesa → The book is on top of the table (without es, it might feel like “the on-top-of-table book”)
- mon es te mi → I have money (without es, mon te mi is the normal colloquial possessive “my money”)

In everyday speech most people simply omit **es** and rely on context or word order, but adding **es** never sounds wrong and is warmly welcomed when clarity matters.

8.3 Becoming / Turning X

sita + stative/adjective = “become X, get X”

- kasa sita tai → The house becomes/becomes big
- ta sita kouren → She gets angry

8A. Possession, Existence, and the Verb “Have”

Sorantoki has no dedicated verb meaning “have”. Possession and existence are expressed with the same structures that are used for location and simple predication.

1. Simple possessive (most common in everyday speech – identical to current rules)

[possessed] te [possessor]

- mon te mi → my money
- kasa te tu → your house

2. Clear existential / possessive “have” (recommended whenever context could be ambiguous)

[thing] es te [possessor]

- mon es te mi → I have money (lit. “money exists of me”)
- puka es te ta → She has a book

3. Negative possession

[thing] no es te [possessor] or simply no [thing] te [possessor]

- mon no es te mi / no mon te mi → I have no money

4. Locative and general existential (always uses es for maximum clarity)

[thing] es [location]

- puka es in kasa → There is a book in the house / The book is in the house
- yan es we? → Where is the person?
- mutan es piko → There are people here

Key learner rule (added for compassion and predictability)

- When you are talking about possession, existence, or location (i.e., when you would use “have”, “there is”, or “be located” in English), **always add es**.

Adding es is never wrong and is the safest, most understandable choice for learners and for anyone who wants to avoid even momentary confusion.

Summary table

Meaning	Colloquial / short form	Clear / recommended form
my X	X te mi	X es te mi
I have X	—	X es te mi
I don't have X	no X te mi	X no es te mi
There is X in Y	X in Y	X es in Y
X is (located) in Y	X in Y	X es in Y

9. Passive / Resultative

9.1 Prefix pe- on Main Verb

- puka pewita → The book was seen
- mon peki ki min → Money was given to us
- ta peturan pon → It was made good / repaired

9.2 Passive Agent Marking

Passive agents are marked by **kon**:

- puka pewita kon mi = the book was seen by me
- mon peki kon ta = money was given by her
- kasa peturan kon seroru = the house was built by the teacher

The particle kon, already used for instrument/comitative, extends naturally to passive agents.

Examples:

- puka pewita kon mi → the book was seen by me
- mon pewita kon mi → money was seen by me
- mon peki kon mi → money was given by me
- kasa peturan kon tan → the house was made by them

10. Questions

10.1 Yes/No

Sentence-final **ka?**

Yes/No answers normally repeat the verb: Pon ka? – Pon. / No pon.

10.2 Wh-words (in situ)

Function	Word
what	ke
which	ki
who	ye
where	we
when	wen
why	waya
how	moto
how many/much	kanto

11. Comparison

11.1 More Than

maso ... pase ...

- ta maso pon pase mi (She is more good than me)

11.2 Most

se moso

- ta se moso pon (She is the most good / the best)

Note: The particle se (the) optionally precedes superlatives for naturalness

11.3 As ... as ...

sama ... sama

- ta pon sama mi sama (She is as good as I am)
- ko kasa tai sama so kasa sama → This house is as big as that house

12. Relative Clauses

12.1 Marker: su

(with optional resumptive pronoun for clarity in complex clauses)

- yan su ya wita ko puka → The person who saw this book
- yan su mi toki kon → The person I speak with

12.2 Use of Resumptive Pronouns (optional)

Zero-resumptive relatives (without a resumptive pronoun) are fully native and preferred in everyday speech. Resumptive pronouns may optionally be included for clarity in long or complex clauses:

Subject relative (zero-resumptive is standard):

- yan su wita puka → the person who saw the book

Direct-object relative (zero-resumptive is standard):

- puka su mi wita → the book that I saw

Oblique / possessor relative (resumptive optional for clarity):

- yan su mi toki kon → the person I'm speaking with (standard)
- yan su mi toki kon ta → the person I'm speaking with him/her (optional resumptive for clarity)
- kasa su min wita → the house we saw (standard)
- kasa su min wita te ta → the house whose roof we saw (optional resumptive; lit. the house we saw of it)

The resumptive may be added when the relative clause is particularly long or complex, or when disambiguation is needed.

13. Prepositions

Only five true prepositions exist (everything else is done by serial verbs, adverbs, or zero):

Preposition	Meaning
in	in / at / on (static location or time)
kon	with (comitative) / by (instrument or passive agent)
te	of / from / possessive / material / partitive
kausa	because of / due to
karo	if (conditional clause introducer)

14. Additional Particles

Particle	Meaning S use	Placement	Examples
se	optional definite article; most common before superlatives	immediately before the noun or adjective phrase	ta se moso pon yan = she is the best person ko kasa se moso tai = this is the biggest house
es	optional emphatic/existential copula ("really is", "there is")	after the subject, before the predicate	mi es tokoto! = I really am a doctor puka es in kasa = there is a book in the house
e	and (coordinates nouns, noun phrases, adjectives, or whole clauses)	medial conjunction (placed between the	mi peron puka e mon = I like books and money ta monya e nesi = she eats and sleeps mi ya wita ta e tu ya ku = I saw her

		items/clauses it connects)	and you came
o	or (coordinates nouns, noun phrases, adjectives, or whole clauses)	medial conjunction (placed between the items/clauses it connects)	tu wan monya o nesi? = do you want to eat or sleep? mi wita mirou o nopai = I saw a cat or a dog ta wi ku o ta wi teron in kasa = she will come or she will stay at home

Notes on e and o:

- They are simple coordinating conjunctions, exactly like English “and” and “or”.
- They are never sentence-initial (except in poetic style).
- No comma is required before them, though a comma may be used for extra clarity in long sentences.
- They can coordinate full clauses without any additional marking.

15. Derivational Morphology

All roots remain phonologically legal (CV(N) syllables, no clusters, max 2 consecutive vowels)

15.1 Noi- Prefix (Opposite / Absence / Privative)

noi- (becomes **noin-** before vowel-initial roots) is a productive derivational prefix that forms the logical opposite, absence, or privative form of any root.

It applies to:

- adjectives / statives
- nouns
- verbs (privative or reversative meaning: “un-do / lose”)

Functions:

- Creates the logical opposite (“un-X”, “non-X”, “opposite of X”)
- Indicates absence (“without X”)
- Creates privative or reversative verbs (“un-do X”, “lose X”)
- Does not express clausal negation (that function belongs to no)

Examples:

- pon → noipon (good → un-good / badish)
- tai → noitai (big → un-big / smallish, not big)
- sama → noisama (same → not-same / different-ish)
- itam → noin-itam (alive → un-alive / lifeless, “dead inside”)
- es → noin-es (exist → not-exist / nonexistent)
- otem → noin-otem (find → un-find / lose)
- moron → noin-moron (love → un-love / loveless / lacking affection)

- kasa → noikasa (house → un-house / structure that is not a house)

Notes:

- noi- creates logical opposites, not necessarily the natural antonym (Example: noirapi = “un-fast,” but “slow” has its own root)
- Learners should treat noi- as a regular, universal opposite prefix that can attach to any root without exceptions
- noi- is derivational, never part of the serial-verb negation system

15.2 Derivational Suffixes

Roots lack inherent syntactic categories; position determines function (predicate, modifier, adverbial). Suffixes serve two purposes:

- Lexical creation: -ta, -pa, -ru, -ti, -ka build new vocabulary that position cannot express (e.g., seroru "teacher" from sero "learn")
- Stylistic clarity: -ri creates explicit manner adverbs for emphasis or fluency; bare roots remain grammatical (e.g., rapi or rapiri "quickly")

Use suffixes from group 1 when you need the specific concept. Use -ri from group 2 when clarity or naturalness is desired (optional).

Suffix	Function	Example
-ri	adverb of manner	pon → ponri; rapi → rapiri
-ta	abstract noun	pon → ponta
-pa	action noun	toki → tokipa
-ru	agent / professional	sero → seroru
-ti	patient / result noun	sero → seroti
-ka	instrument	toki → tokika

△Clarity Rule: Roots should not end with derivational suffixes (-ri, -ta, -pa, -ru, -ti, -ka) or begin with noi-/noin- to avoid morphological ambiguity.

16A. Reflexives (self-action)

Sorantoki uses a single invariant particle **si** to mark that the object (direct or indirect) is the same as the subject.

- Position: **si** immediately follows the main verb (slot 6) and precedes any overt object or prepositional phrase.
- It never goes inside the TAM chain.
- It can refer to any subject (singular or plural, any person).

Word-order summary: Subject → (adverbs) → TAM chain → Main verb → **si** → (benefactive phrase, locative, etc.)

Examples:

- mi wita **si** → I see myself
- tu moron **si** → You love yourself
- ta puku **si** → He hit himself
- min kui **si** → We wash ourselves
- mi ya ki mon **si** → I gave myself money / I helped myself to money
- tu wi no wan wita **si** → You will not want to look at yourself
- ta ya turan **si** pon → She made herself (become) good again (= She improved herself)

Notes:

- **si** is obligatory for true reflexives; simply omitting the object means normal transitive use or impersonal/indefinite object.
- Body parts and clothing are normally expressed with colloquial te-drop possession, not **si**: mi kui moran (= I wash my mouth/face), tu pake puka (= You put on your clothes). Use **si** only when the action is emphatically directed back at oneself.

16B. Reciprocals (each other)

Sorantoki uses the invariant particle **kuno** (“one another”) in exactly the same position as the reflexive **si**.

- Position: immediately after the main verb, before any other object or phrase.
- The subject must be plural or conjoined (min, tun, tan, or “mi e tu”, etc.).

Examples:

- min wita **kuno** → We see each other
- tun moron **kuno** → You (pl.) love one another
- tan ya toki **kuno** → They spoke to each other
- mi e tu wi pokan **kuno** → You and I will help each other
- min ya ki puka **kuno** → We gave books to each other
- ta e ye peron **kuno** → She and who like each other?

Notes:

- **kuno** implies mutual action; the verb is still grammatically singular in form because Sorantoki has no verb agreement.
- If both reflexive and reciprocal readings are possible, context decides; **si** forces reflexive only, **kuno** forces reciprocal only.
- To emphasise “each one did it to the other individually”, add **uno uno** or **yan yan**: tan puku **kuno** yan yan → They (each person) hit the others one by one.

Quick reference table added to the grammar:

Meaning	Particle	Position after main verb	Example
Reflexive	si	immediately after verb	mi wita si = I see myself
Reciprocal	kuno	immediately after verb	min wita kuno = We see each other

17. Numbers

17.1 Cardinal Numbers

0 oru, 1 uno, 2 tau, 3 sai, 4 pei, 5 niro, 6 kima, 7 tepu, 8 naso, 9 reko, 10 senu

11–19: senu [1–9] (e.g. senu uno, senu tau, senu sai ... senu reko)

20–90: [2–9] + senu (e.g. tau senu, sai senu, pei senu ... reko senu)

21, 32, 45 ...: [2–9] senu [1–9] (e.g. tau senu uno, sai senu niro, etc.)

100 = pasan, 1000 = miran

101–999: [1–9] pasan [rest] (e.g. uno pasan, tau pasan sai senu pei)

1000+: [1–9] miran [rest] (e.g. uno miran, sai miran tau pasan niro senu tau)

Larger numbers follow the same pattern and can be extended indefinitely.

17.2 Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are formed with the suffix **-ma** attached only to the last element of the number. Stress falls on the final syllable of that element.

1st uno-ma, 2nd tau-ma, 3rd sai-ma, 10th senu-ma, 11th senu uno-ma, 20th tau senu-ma, 100th pasan-ma, 1000th miran-ma, 21st tau senu uno-ma, 357th sai pasan niro senu tepu-ma

Examples in sentences:

- ta ku tau-ma = She came second
- ko tai kasa ta sai pasan-ma = This big house is the third most expensive (lit. third-hundredth)
- mi pin na sero reko-ma tem = I'm about to finish the ninth lesson

17.3 Zero

oru is used exactly like other numbers:

- oru yan = zero people
- oru-ma = zeroth (rare, but grammatical)

The entire system obeys all existing phonological rules (no clusters, only allowed codas, max two vowels in roots, etc.) and feels completely natural to native Sorantoki morphology.

18. Punctuation & Capitalisation

(Everything is optional except when it removes real ambiguity)

18.1 Capital Letters

- All words are written lowercase.

- Exception: Capitalise only proper names of specific people, places, cities, countries, or when a common noun is used as a personal name or direct address.

Examples:

- Maria ku. – Maria is coming.
- Tokio es tai. – Tokyo is big.
- Seroru ku! – Teacher is coming! (“Teacher” used as the person’s name)
- mi seroru es Maria. – My teacher is Maria (lowercase, because it’s a normal noun here)

18.2 Allowed Punctuation Marks (only five – nothing else exists)

- . full stop (end of sentence)
- , comma (short pause, lists, non-restrictive clauses, vocatives)
- ! exclamation mark
- ? question mark
- “ ” quotation marks (for direct speech or titles)

That’s all. No semicolons, no colons, no dashes, no apostrophes, no ellipses.

18.3 How to Write Direct Speech (quotations)

Use normal quotation marks. The sentence inside the quotes follows normal word order.

- ta toki “mi moron tu” → She said “I love you”
- mi wita puka “Sorantoki v5.1” → I saw the book “Sorantoki v5.1”

18.4 Commas – When They Are Useful (never required)

- After vocatives: Maria, ku ko!
- In lists: mi peron puka, mon, e kasa.
- Before/after extra information: ko kasa, su ya peturan kon mi tata, es tai.
- To avoid confusion in long sentences.

18.5 Everything Is Optional

If the sentence is clear without punctuation or capitals, omit them. Correct and equally native:

- mi moron tu
- mi moron tu.
- “mi moron tu” ta toki
- mi moron tu! ta toki

The language is designed to be spoken first. Writing is only a helper.

19. Imperatives

Drop the subject pronoun (2nd person is understood):

- rapiri monya! = Eat quickly!
- no kai! = Don't fall!
- to kasa! = Go home!

For politeness, add the particle **ko** after the verb:

- monya ko = Please eat.

20. Existential / Locative Patterns

For stating that something exists or is located somewhere, the pattern **es + location** is commonly used:

- puka es in kasa – There is a book in the house. / The book is in the house.
- yan es we? – Where is the person?
- mon no es te mi – I have no money. (lit. Money does not exist of me.)

For more on when to use *es* for clarity, see section 8A.

21. Full Example Paragraph

ko tai kasa te min es se moso pon.

so yan su ya ku ki mon tun,

maso tan in no kan ku kausa ruwa.

ye su tun na wita wen kanto ka?

mi wan rapiri pesero po kan toki kon mutan.

Translation: This big house of ours is really the best. That person who came wanted to give money to you all, but they could not come because of rain. Who are you all going to see when [the time falls]? I want to be taught quickly in order to speak with everyone.

Dictionary: English to Sorantoki

English	Sorantoki
above/on top	ata
after	tapan
again	raki
air	awani
all	toun
already	supa
also/too	yuka
although	wara
angry	kouren
animal	nirau
arrive	sampe
before	yapan
behind	peraka
between	antara
big	tai
bird	weron
black	nokum
blue	norei
book	puka
break	karan
build/health	poran
buy	orei
carry/bring/take	orau
cat	mirou
catch	neran
change	royan
choose	oso
cloud	nesun
cold	niran
color	koyeo
come	ku
cook	masa
cow	rauki
cut	poto
dark	nuko
day/sun	soran
death	motun
destroy	noren
different	repa
doctor	tokoto

dog	nopai
door	potan
down	sopan
dry	sepam
ear	mefon
early	mairu
earth/soil	noman
eat	monya
eight	naso
empty	notin
enter	enyaro
evening	somei
everyone	mutan
exit	oturan
eye	siran
fall	kai
family	peman
fast	rapi
fear	sere
female	pino
few/little	sepi
find	otem
finish	pin
fire	pana
fish	mesun
five	niro
follow	repan
forest	pomen
forget	norem
four	pei
front	pemo
full	kopin
get/take	ami
go	to
good	pon
green	wirun
grow	kouran
hand	manau
happy	ponau
hard	komau
hate	noran
head	toman
heal	toran

health	opora
hear	miron
heart	korem
heavy	kosum
help	pokan
here	piko
hit/beat	puku
hold	toron
hot	rauka
hour	suron
house	kasa
how	moto
how much/many	kanto
in front	oepa
insect	pišen
inside	para
jump	sapan
know	nora
lake	norau
late	retan
lead	tauran
learn	sero
left	kiran
leg	rewan
life	piwa
light	ranyo
light (weight)	pire
like	peron
alive (verb for alive)	itam
live/reside	tinka
long/tall	panya
love	moron
make/create	turan
male	mano
many/much	onaya
meet	meran
metal	tarem
money	mon
month	muron
moon	nuron
more/but	maso
morning	nepai
mountain	koupan

mouth	moran
move	royin
need	nesan
new	oaru
night	nupan
nine	reko
none	nowan
nose	nerau
now	nau
of/from/by	te
old (thing)	rama
one	uno
only/just	saya
open	paku
outside	rua
outside	uton
pain	nepan
part	paru
pay	paya
person/human	yan
place/location	sen
plant	piran
play	perau
pull	tari
push	tora
put/place	tara
rain	ruwa
red	roya
release	resan
rest	resun
return (home/back)	puri
right	nerai
river	reman
room	roman
run	korai
sad	noron
same/as	sama
sea/ocean	maron
see	wita
sell	yua
seven	tepu
share	seworan
sick	nosan

sit	soiran
six	kima
sky	wayon
sleep	nesi
small	kesi
smell	seran
snow	penom
so that/therefore	maka
soft	peyon
some	senpa
soon	suno
speak	toki
stand	touran
start	sita
stay	teron
still/yet	masi
stone/rock	rokom
ten	senu
than	pase
there	weyo
thing/object	tin
think	oseran
this	ko
three	sai
throw	rema
time	tem
tool	toren
two	tau
under	pawa
understand	neiran
up	terai
wake/decide	tesan
walk	wekan
wash	kui
water/drink/birth	meyo
wear/put on	pake
week	nairu
wet	merau
when	wen
where	we
benefactive verb ("for / to give to", slot 5)	
/ interrogative which	ki

white	pairu
who	ye
whole	koro
why	waya
wind	wakan
wood/tree	ponam
word	token
work	wokan
world	teara
universe	kaun
year/star	reira
yellow	yero
young	pero
zero (number)	oru

Serotoki Atlas (Standardized Names)

Continents

- Afirika
- Europa
- Asiya
- Osenia
- Amerika
- Suta Amerika
- Anitarika

Major Regions

- Mediterana
- Balakana
- Arapia
- Nora Asiya
- Suta Asiya
- Karipia
- Pasifika

Selected Countries

Afirika:

Esipita – Kenia – Tanasania – Suta Afrika – Niseria – Etiyopia – Somaria

Eropa:

Faransia – Yerimania – Esipania – Italia – Polania – Uikiraina – Rusia – Uke

Asia:

Saina – Nipona – Korea – Intia – Pakisana – Indonesia – Tailania – Wiyetinama

Amerika:

Unita Sitatena – Kanata – Mekisiko – Parasila – Arisientia – Kolompia – Peru – Kupa

Osenia

Ausitaralia – Nusa Selana – Papua

Oceans:

Pasifiko Maron – Atilanitiko Maron – Initika Maron – Suta Maron – Aritika Maron

Notable Seas:

Mediterana Maron – Karipia Maron – Palitika Maron – Eseyia Maron

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