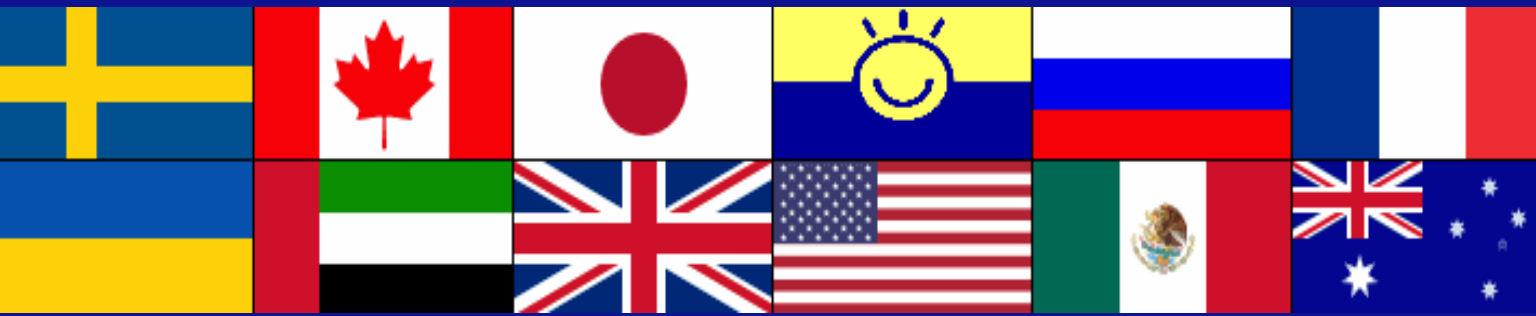


Learning Language

Toki Pona



By
Kurt Hinton



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from Amazon's website for a minimal cost.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
LESSON 1 - ALPHABET	5
Toki Pona Alphabet	5
Syllables	6
Pronunciation	8
Proper Names	8
Converting a name to Toki Pona	9
LESSON 2 – SIMPLE SENTENCES	13
Parts of speech	13
Essential Words to Remember	15
Verb Tenses	17
Punctuation	17
Sentence Structure	17
Noun Modifiers - Adjectives	18
Practice	21
Answers to the practice translations	24
LESSON 3 – MORE SENTENCES.....	25
Essential Words to Remember	25
Gender	27
Sentence Structure	27
Verb Modifiers - Adverbs	28
Practice	29

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Answers to the practice translations	32
LESSON 4 – DIRECT OBJECTS	33
Essential Words to Remember.....	33
Sentence Structure	35
Reading Toki Pona.....	35
Practice	37
Answers to the practice translations	40
QUIZ 1 - TRANSLATE.....	41
Answers to quiz	45
LESSON 5 – NUMBERS	47
Essential Words to Remember.....	47
Counting	49
Ordinals	50
Practice	50
Answers to the practice translations	54
LESSON 6 – COLORS.....	55
Essential Words to Remember.....	55
Colors (kule).....	56
Practice	57
Answers to the practice translations	60
LESSON 7 – COMPLEXITY	61
Essential Words to Remember.....	61
Plural Nouns.....	62
Regrouping Modifiers Using “pi”	63

Toki Pona

Multiple Subjects	65
Paired Words	65
Pre-verbs	66
Multiple Predicates	67
Multiple Direct Objects	67
Reading Toki Pona.....	68
Translation to English.....	69
Practice	70
Answers to the practice translations	72
LESSON 8- LIKE & DISLIKE.....	73
Essential Words to Remember	73
Like.....	74
Dislike.....	75
Reading Toki Pona.....	75
Translation to English.....	76
Practice	77
Answers to the practice translations	80
QUIZ 2 - TRANSLATE.....	81
Answers to quiz	85
LESSON 9 – QUESTIONS.....	87
Essential Words to Remember	87
Question Words.....	88
Question Word Examples.....	89
Sentence Structure	90

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Reading Toki Pona.....	93
Translation to English.....	94
Answer the questions about the messages	95
Answers	98
LESSON 10 – THIS AND THAT	99
Essential Words to Remember.....	99
Sentence Structure	100
Practice	102
Answers to the practice translations	104
LESSON 11 – ARMS & LEGS	105
Essential Words to Remember.....	105
Diagram	107
Practice	108
Answers to the practice translations	110
LESSON 12 – THE HEAD	111
Essential Words to Remember.....	111
Diagram	113
Practice	114
Answers to the practice translations	116
LESSON 13 – THE BODY	117
Essential Words to Remember.....	117
Diagram	119
Practice	120
Answers to the practice translations	122

Toki Pona

QUIZ 3 - TRANSLATE.....	123
Answers to quiz	129
LESSON 14 – TIME.....	133
Essential Words to Remember	133
Time Phrases.....	135
Practice	136
Answers to the practice translations	140
LESSON 15 – SENTENCE CONTEXT.....	141
Essential Words to Remember	141
With Time.....	142
With One Word	142
With Other Words	143
With Many words – If / Then, When.....	143
Sentence Structure	143
Practice	144
Answers to the practice translations	146
LESSON 16 – PREPOSITIONS.....	147
Prepositions	147
Spatial Nouns	148
Examples	149
In Context.....	149
With Spatial Nouns	150
As Both Verb and Preposition	150
Practice	151

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Answers	154
LESSON 17 – INTERJECTIONS	155
Essential Words to Remember.....	155
Particle “a”	156
Particle “o”	157
Practice	158
Answers	160
QUIZ 4 – TRANSLATE	161
Answers to quiz	166
LESSON 18 – LIVING THINGS.....	169
o kama sona e nimi – Learn the Words.....	169
ijo pi pana sona (Knowledge Giving Things) – Examples.....	172
o ante e toki – Translate	172
nimi pona (Correct Words) – Answers	176
LESSON 19 – COMPARISONS.....	177
o kama sona e nimi – Learn the Words.....	177
kepeken kulupu nimi tu – With Two Sentences.....	179
kepeken “la” – With “la”	180
o lukin o sona – Read and Understand	180
o ante e toki – Translate	182
nimi pona (Correct Words) – Answers	186
LESSON 20 – DIRECTIONS.....	187
nimi nasin – Direction Words	187
nimi nasin sin – Direction Words (continued)	188

Toki Pona

sitelen – Diagram	188
ijo pi pana sona – Examples	188
o lukin o sona – Read and Understand	190
o pali e ni (Do This) – Practice.....	191
nimi pona (Correct Words) – Answers	194
QUIZ 5 – TRANSLATE.....	195
nimi pona tawa lipu pi wile sona - Answers to quiz	199
LESSON 21 – COMMON PHRASES.....	201
kama pona – Greetings.....	201
jan pona - Friends	202
tenpo moku – Eating Time	204
ijo pi suli ale (Things of Great Importance) – Emergencies	206
LESSON 22 – SIMPLICITY.....	207
tenpo pali – Verb Tense.....	208
sama – Similarity	209
Smaller Sentences	210
o lukin – Read	211
o lukin e toki ante – Read the Translation	212
LESSON 23 – STORY TIME.....	213
musi pi tenpo seli lon tenpo sike.....	213
Summer Fun.....	216
LESSON 24 – STORY TIME.....	219
jan Ana en ma kasi pi wawa nasa.....	219
Hana and The Magical Forest.....	224

Learning Language: Toki Pona

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE	229
o alasa e toki ante pona – Find the correct translation	229
o lukin e lipu o pali e nimi pona tawa wile sona	244
– Read and Answer the Questions	244
nimi pona tawa lipu pi wile sona - Answers to quiz	249
ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY	259
Author	279
Kurt Hinton (jan Kato).....	279
Illustrator	280
Robert Hoffman.....	280
Translator/Proofreader.....	281
Abigail L (jan Apikela).....	281
Proofreader.....	282
jan Tepo.....	282



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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION



Toki Pona is a constructed language created by Sonja Lang. It was created to describe the meaning of life in as few words as possible. The original release of the language in 2001 consisted of only 120 essential words. In 2014, she released the first book teaching the language. Around 2019, the number of people learning Toki Pona drastically increased and a larger community formed. New words are added based in the community's acceptance. As of the writing of this book, there are 137 essential words known by all, and a few others used by some. Essential words can be used in different parts of speech and can be put together to form a description of what the speaker is talking about. This requires an understanding of what things really are and mean to people.

Sonja still plays an active role in the community and in 2021 compiled a dictionary called "Toki Pona Dictionary". It contains over 11,000 translations to and from English which are used within the community, along with their frequency of use to make it easy to see which words

Learning Language: Toki Pona

and word combinations are most frequently understood by others. It is an excellent resource.

This book aims to teach the language of Toki Pona through many exercises, quizzes, and lots of reading. The integrated workbook allows you to answer the exercises right inside this book. The lessons will gradually increase your knowledge of Toki Pona by teaching:

1. The alphabet
2. Syllables
3. Proper names
4. Essential root words
5. Sentence structure and grammar
6. Combination words and sentences
7. Daily use
8. Reading and writing
9. And many, many translations

Reading the examples and stories will help give a good understanding of how Toki Pona is used. The practice questions and quizzes will provide a lot of practice translating. These will also help in speech and listening as you get familiar with word combinations, sentences, and paragraphs. Therefore, you will learn to communicate effectively. Some words may be repeated in some lessons as they relate to the information being presented in that lesson.

This language is relatively new and therefore ever growing. Different cultures may see similar things differently, and therefore some meanings can be constructed differently. You may notice this when

INTRODUCTION

you listen to others. This is fine as you will become accustomed to understanding their perspective. Given context, you should be able to understand what they mean.

For example, how would you define a sneeze?

- Air exploding from the nose (and mouth)?
- Mucus leaking from the nose?
- Expelling snot?
- Intaking air into the lungs and then forcibly pushing out the nose?

Wikipedia defines a sneeze as:

“A sneeze (also known as sternutation) is a semi-autonomous, convulsive expulsion of air from the lungs through the nose and mouth, usually caused by foreign particles irritating the nasal mucosa. A sneeze expels air forcibly from the mouth and nose in an explosive, spasmodic involuntary action. This action allows for mucus to escape through the nasal cavity.”

Clearly, it is not a simple task as there are many parts. In English, one word can be very descriptive, but in Toki Pona one word is a simple idea. Therefore, in Toki Pona, we can simply say air comes out of the nose. But this is the same when you breathe normally. To try to distinguish between similar things is difficult but understanding between all becomes common over time. There are given rules to the language which should be followed, and therefore there is uniformity.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Just remember, this language isn't about being specific; it's about simplifying thought. Keep it simple. Choose as few words as possible to get your idea across and move on. If your listener understands, you are good. The goal is to have fun and to communicate.

LESSON 1 - ALPHABET

Any alphabet or writing system that can form the syllables of Toki Pona can be used to write Toki Pona. Toki Pona is already expressed using European letters, Asian characters, toki pona hieroglyphs (sitelen pona), toki pona images (sitelen sitelen), and sign language. Note that sitelen pona and sitelen sitelen use ideograms to represent one or more words. Latin script, used for English, will be used throughout this book.

Toki Pona Alphabet

The Toki Pona alphabet consists of 9 consonants (j, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, and w) and 5 vowels (a, e, i, o, and u). All syllables consist of a vowel or consonant/vowel combination except one, “n”, which does not require a vowel. The 14 letters produce 14 sounds which can be easily used by all speakers no matter their native language.

Consonants

	Labial	Coronal	Dorsal
Nasal	m	n	
Stop	p	t	k
Fricative		s	
Approximant	w	l	j

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	i	u
Mid	e	o
Open	a	

Syllables

	a	i	u	e	o	
j	ja		ju	je	jo	
k	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	
l	la	li	lu	le	lo	
m	ma	mi	mu	me	mo	
n	na	ni	nu	ne	no	n
p	pa	pi	pu	pe	po	
s	sa	si	su	se	so	
t	ta		tu	te	to	
w	wa	wi		we		
	a	i	u	e	o	

Rules

- Note that there are a few syllable combinations not allowed, as indicated by the empty cells in the chart above.
 - o The combinations **ji**, **ti**, **wu**, and **wo** are not allowed in Toki Pona
 - o **n** is the only consonant that does not need to be followed by a vowel

LESSON 1 - ALPHABET

- Two vowels are not allowed together. Therefore, only the first syllable in a word can start without a consonant.
- Syllables ending in “n” cannot be followed by another nasal consonant like “n” or “m”. These double consonants are not allowed.
- Stress is always on the first syllable of a word. Therefore, always pronounce each word starting with a stressed syllable.
- All Toki Pona words are in lowercase. It does not matter where or how they are used in the sentence.
- Foreign words are uppercased but also preferred to be converted to Toki Pona syllables.
- Any syllable can have the consonant “n” after it. For example, “lo” + “n” produces “lon”. This produces a total of 92 syllables consisting of 1, 2, or 3 letters (see the chart below).

92 Total Usable Syllables in Toki Pona

	a	an	i	in	u	un	e	en	o	on	
j	ja	jan			ju	jun	je	jen	jo	jon	
k	ka	kan	ki	kin	ku	kun	ke	ken	ko	kon	
l	la	lan	li	lin	lu	lun	le	len	lo	lon	
m	ma	man	mi	min	mu	mun	me	men	mo	mon	
n	na	nan	ni	nin	nu	nun	ne	nen	no	non	n
p	pa	pan	pi	pin	pu	pun	pe	pen	po	pon	
s	sa	san	si	sin	su	sun	se	sen	so	son	
t	ta	tan			tu	tun	te	ten	to	ton	
w	wa	wan	wi	win			we	wen			
	a	an	i	in	u	un	e	en	o	on	

Pronunciation

All letters are pronounced the same as in English except “j”, which produces a “y” sound. English also has multiple sounds for some letters; however, Toki Pona only has one sound for each letter.

Letter	Sound
a	/ah/ as in wall
i	/ee/ as in we
u	/oo/ as in food
e	/eh/ as in bed
o	/oh/ as in go
j	Like an English “Y” as in yellow
k	Like an English “K” as in kite
l	Like an English “L” as in lawn
m	Like an English “M” as in moon
n	Like an English “N” as in noon
p	Like an English “P” as in pool
s	Like an English “S” as in soup
t	Like an English “T” as in tool
w	Like an English “W” as in wool

Proper Names

Proper names are capitalized in Toki Pona. This indicates it is a foreign word. However, proper names are not nouns, but instead adjectives describing a noun. So, they must modify a Toki Pona noun

LESSON 1 - ALPHABET

like person (jan), place (ma), thing (ijo), animal (soweli), etc. For instance, people are described as jan {Name}. “jan” is a Toki Pona word meaning “person”. Therefore, if your name is Lisa, then your Toki Pona name could be jan Lisa. This would literally translate to “the Lisa person”. Of course, you can call yourself anything that conforms to the Toki Pona syllables and rules. When converting, staying closer to the sound is more important than the spelling. You can also pronounce your name using your own language, but keep in mind that some other foreign language speakers may have trouble pronouncing it; therefore, converting to Toki Pona may be the best option and is preferred.

Converting a name to Toki Pona

Since Toki Pona has fewer syllables, compromises will sometimes need to be made when translating names. Some names may need to drop letters, while others may change sound. It is common to stay closer to the sound than the spelling. Some common changes are:

b becomes p	d becomes t
g becomes k	z becomes s
j can become t or s	
r can become w or l , but can also be dropped	
Other consonants that do not have an easy translation can change to “s”, like “ch”, or can simply be dropped.	

The changes are up to the speaker. However, some common names, like the names of places and languages, are more widely used within the community. Personal names can be as unique as you like.

Examples

Jenny [jen-ee] → jan Jeni [yan yeh-nee]

Toki Pona will have a slight change in sounds and spelling.

1. double “n” is not allowed, so an “n” is removed
2. “y” changes to “i” to retain the sound
3. “j” is pronounced as “y”, as in “yeni”, but “s” or “t” can also be used
4. producing “Jeni”, “Seni”, or “Teni”. jan Jeni → the Jeni person

Lisa [lee-suh] → jan Lisa [yan lee-suh]

All the English syllables are both spelled and pronounced the same in Toki Pona; therefore, it retains both spelling and sound.

John [jon] → jan Jon [yan yon]

Toki Pona will have a slight change in sound and spelling.

1. “h” does not exist, so it is removed
2. “j” is pronounced as ‘y’, as in “yon”, but “s” or “t” can also be used
3. producing “Jon”, “Son”, or “Ton”. jan Jon → the Jon person

LESSON 1 - ALPHABET

Kurt [*kurt*] → jan Kato [*yan kah-to*]

1. Words cannot end with the consonant “t”, so a vowel must be added if it is retained.
 - a. “t” → “to”, or any other vowel preferred
2. There is no “er” sound, so it is dropped or changed. For example:
 - a. kuluto
 - b. kuwato
 - c. kuto
3. The closest sound would be “kato”, from dropping the “r” and slightly changing the spelling.

Japanese has the same problem with the name Kurt. From my experience, some change the spelling to “kuruto”, but most pronounce it as “ka-to”. Since Toki Pona does not have the elongated vowel, we drop it and shorten the sound to “Kato”.

Hawaii [*hah-vah-ee*] → ma Awawi [*ma ah-wa-wee*]

1. “ha” is not allowed, so the first syllable is changed to “wa” or “a”
2. “w” in Hawaiian is pronounced as “v”. Since there is no “v” in Toki Pona, we retain the English pronunciation.
3. Double “i” is not allowed. “ji” would be preferred, but it also does not exist, so we can change it to “wi”.
4. This retains the same number of syllables, resulting in:
 - a. Jawawi
 - b. Awawi

Learning Language: Toki Pona

“Awawi” is the most commonly name used for “Hawaii” in the Toki Pona community.

5. ma Awawi → the Awawi place

Japan [*juh-pan*] → ma Nijon [*ma nee-yon*]

1. Names of places are translated using the name used by the people of that country. The name “Japan” is not used by Japanese people; they use the names “Nihon” and “Nippon”.
2. Nihon → nijon [*nee-yon*]
3. Nippon → nipon [*nee-pon*]
4. ma Nijon → the Nijon place

English [*ing-lish*] → toki Inli [*to-ki in-li*]

1. The “g” is dropped rather than replaced by “k” because it would add another syllable when adding the accompanied vowel. It is also nice to try to maintain the same number of syllables if possible.
2. The ‘sh’ is dropped because it is not allowed in Toki Pona and it is also a part of the “li” syllable we are retaining.
3. So, with the same number of syllables we end up with “Inli”. “Inli” is the most common translation for the word “English”.
4. toki Inli → the Inli language

LESSON 2 – SIMPLE SENTENCES

Toki Pona words can be used in multiple parts of speech and have multiple meanings. However, all meanings will relate in some way. Therefore, think of each word as an idea that can be expressed in many ways.

Parts of speech

Part of Speech	Function	Examples
Noun	person, place, or thing	pirate, zombie, person
Pronoun	stands in for nouns	I, you, he, she, they, it, ours, us, them
Verb	action or state of being	eat, drink, be, became
Adjective	modifies a noun or pronoun	hot, lazy, bright, cute
Adverb	modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb	lazily, often, happily
Preposition	shows direction or relation	by, for, at, over, next to
Conjunction	joins words, phrases, or clauses	and, but, or, so, yet, with
Interjection	Expresses emotion on its own or in a sentence	ah, ouch, whoops, wow
Particle	function word that expresses grammatical relationships with other words	la, pi, li, e, en, anu, a, o
Punctuation	division of text into sentences, clauses, etc., by means of inserting points or other small marks into texts	spaces, commas, periods, etc. This is specific to the alphabet being used.

Learning Language: Toki Pona






Example

Below are ways to interpret the words “**sona**” using different parts of speech. Note that not all words will be this flexible and not all parts of speech are represented in this example.

sona	
Part of Speech	Example
Noun	knowledge, wisdom sona li pona. Knowledge is good.
Adjective	knowledgeable, wise, smart jan sona knowledgeable person = professor, expert, genius
Pre-verb	to know how to mi sona pali e ni. I know how to do that.
Transitive Verb	to know mi sona e ni. I know that.
Adverb	knowingly, deliberately, purposely, consciously, intentionally, willfully, wittingly sona la mi moku e moku ike. Purposely, I ate the spoiled food.

LESSON 2 – SIMPLE SENTENCES

Essential Words to Remember

ike	<p><i>noun</i> evil, problem, issue</p> <p><i>adjective</i> bad, negative, mean, harsh, horrible</p> <p><i>trans verb</i> to offend, violate</p> <p><i>adverb</i> badly, poorly</p>	
jan	<p><i>noun</i> human being, person, people, somebody, anybody</p>	
ma	<p><i>noun</i> earth, country, territory, outdoors, soil, land, ground, field, area, zone</p> <p><i>adjective</i> environmental, national, rural</p> <p><i>trans verb</i> to bury</p>	
meli	<p><i>noun</i> female, woman, lady, girl, wife, madam, ma'am</p> <p><i>adjective</i> feminine, female</p>	
mi	<p><i>noun</i> I, me, mine, myself, us, ours</p> <p><i>adjective</i> my, our</p>	
mije	<p><i>noun</i> male, man, husband, guy, boy, sir</p> <p><i>adjective</i> masculine, male</p>	
moku	<p><i>noun</i> food, meal, groceries, dining</p> <p><i>trans verb</i> to consume, eat, drink, swallow, ingest, absorb</p>	
pilin	<p><i>noun</i> heart, feeling, emotion, mood</p> <p><i>adjective</i> emotional, thinking, empathetic</p> <p><i>pre-verb</i> to feel like, seem like, think</p> <p><i>intrans verb</i> to feel, believe, think</p> <p><i>trans verb</i> to sense</p> <p><i>adverb</i> emotionally</p>	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

pona	<i>noun</i> quality, virtue, benefit, merit, grace <i>adjective</i> good, positive, useful, peaceful, nice, simple, helpful, fixed, pleasant <i>trans verb</i> to fix, repair, help <i>adverb</i> well, simply, successfully <i>exclamation</i> good, OK, thanks, alright
sina	<i>noun</i> you, yours, yourself <i>adjective</i> your
sona	<i>noun</i> knowledge, wisdom, information, understanding <i>adjective</i> knowledgeable, wise, informative, understanding, aware, known <i>pre-verb</i> know how to, understand how to <i>trans verb</i> to know, be skilled in, be wise about, have information on, understand <i>adverb</i> knowingly, deliberately, purposely, consciously, intentionally, willfully, wittingly, theoretically, surely
“to be”	<i>verb</i> (The verb “to be” is omitted in Toki Pona. However, it is implied when no other verb is used within the sentence)
toki	<i>noun</i> language, conversation, communication, story <i>intrans verb</i> to communicate, say, speak, talk, tell <i>trans verb</i> to communicate, discuss, tell <i>exclamation</i> hello, hi

LESSON 2 – SIMPLE SENTENCES

Verb Tenses

Verbs do not have tenses and are not conjugated. So how does the listener know which tense is being used? Tense can be implied or explicitly stated by the context. The speaker can add a general time frame at the beginning or end of the sentence. Time frames will be discussed in a later lesson. Examples:

moku: ate, have/has eaten, eat, am/are eating, will eat

sona: knew, have/has known, know, am/are knowing, will know

Punctuation

Since this book is using Latin script based on English, English punctuation will be used in the Toki Pona sentences where needed.

Sentence Structure

Toki Pona is a subject + verb + object (SVO) structured language that also uses particles. Like English, all sentence parts are not always required. So, it is possible to create a valid sentence without a subject or verb or object. Obviously, you cannot omit all three, so at least one subject or verb would be required. For now, we will start with a simple sentence structure with one subject and one verb using the vocabulary from this lesson.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

The most basic sentence structure requires the subject to be either “mi” or “sina”. Other subjects require a particle and will be discussed in the next lesson. Note that the verb “to be” is not stated but implied in the absence of another verb.

{subject} + {verb}

{mi or sina} + {moku, pona, sona, toki}

mi pona.

- I am good. {subject + “to be” + adjective} *more likely
- I fix. {subject + “verb”}

mi pilin pona.

- I feel good. {subject + verb + adjective}
- I am well. (paraphrased)
- I am happy (paraphrased)

sina moku.

- You eat. {subject + verb}
- You are eating. {subject + “to be” + verb} *more likely
- You are food. {subject + “to be” + object}

Noun Modifiers - Adjectives

Adjectives follow the nouns and other adjectives they modify. Since some nouns can be used as adjectives, they retain the same meaning

LESSON 2 – SIMPLE SENTENCES

while modifying the word or words proceeding them. Any word can be followed by one or more words to enhance its meaning.

{noun [+ adjective]}

toki pona

- simple language
- friendly language
- good language
- the language of good

pilin pona

- good feeling
- happy

Toki Pona's principle is to simplify speech and not be too specific; therefore, the essential words give an idea of what the speaker is trying to convey. However, adding adjectives can allow the speaker to give more detail to the listener. Once the context is set, then the specificity can be reduced and still understood.

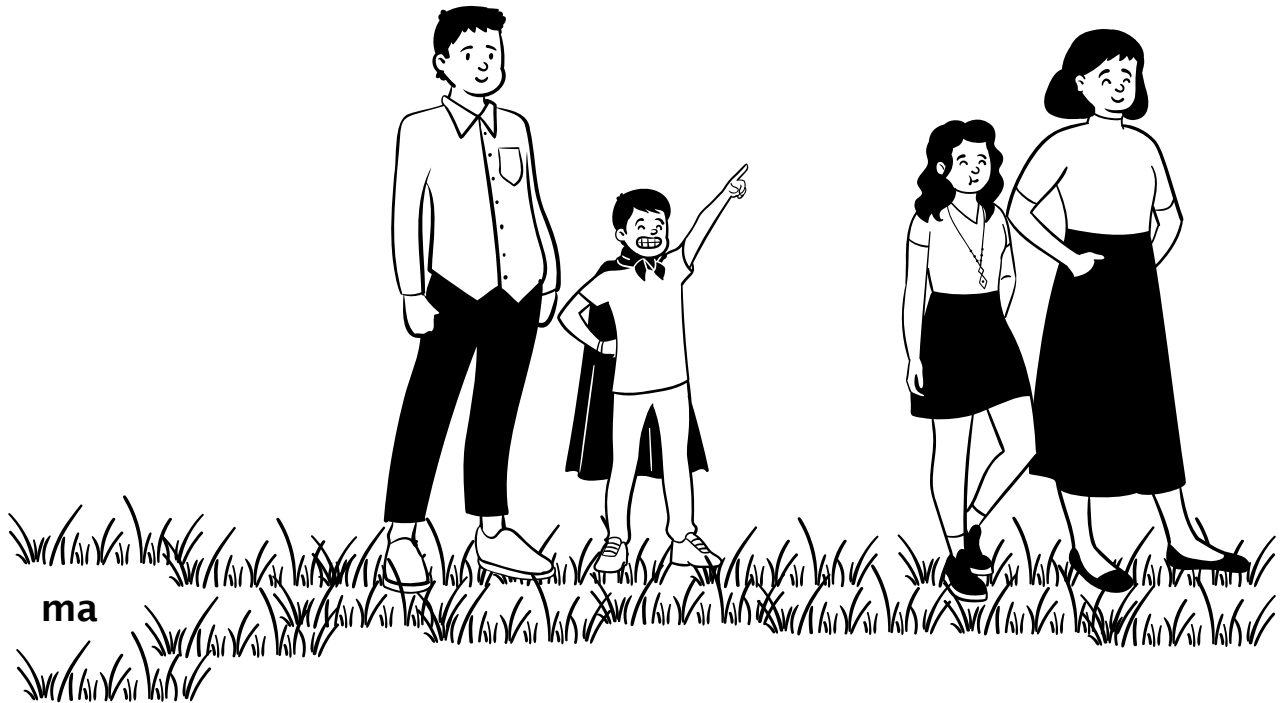
jan meli

- female/feminine person
- women

Learning Language: Toki Pona

jan mije

jan meli



The approximate age of the female can be known from the context or be implied. However, another adjective like big or little can be added to be more specific if desired.

jan pona

- good person
- friend

a friend is a good person to you

LESSON 2 – SIMPLE SENTENCES

Some word combinations can translate to a single paraphrased equivalent in other languages. By paraphrasing that a good person to me is my friend, when I mention a good person to a third party, they can infer I am talking about a friend; unless it is known that I do not personally know the person but still believe they are a good person. However, you can be more specific by saying “my friend”.

jan pona mi

- my good person
- my friend

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. jan mije
2. sina meli.
3. ma Awawi
4. ma Mewika / ma Amelika

Learning Language: Toki Pona

5. jan ike

6. mi ike

7. mi pilin ike.

8. toki Inli

9. mi toki.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. You are talking.

2. bad place

3. bad feeling

4. I am eating.

LESSON 2 – SIMPLE SENTENCES

5. woman/women

6. good food

7. I drink.

8. friend

9. You are good.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. man
2. You are female (a woman).
3. Hawaii
4. America
5. bad person / enemy
6. I am bad
7. I feel bad / unhappy / not well
8. English language
9. I am speaking.



English to Toki Pona

1. sina toki.
2. ma ike
3. pilin ike
4. mi moku.
5. jan meli
6. moku pona
7. mi moku.
8. jan pona
9. sina pona.





LESSON 3 – MORE SENTENCES

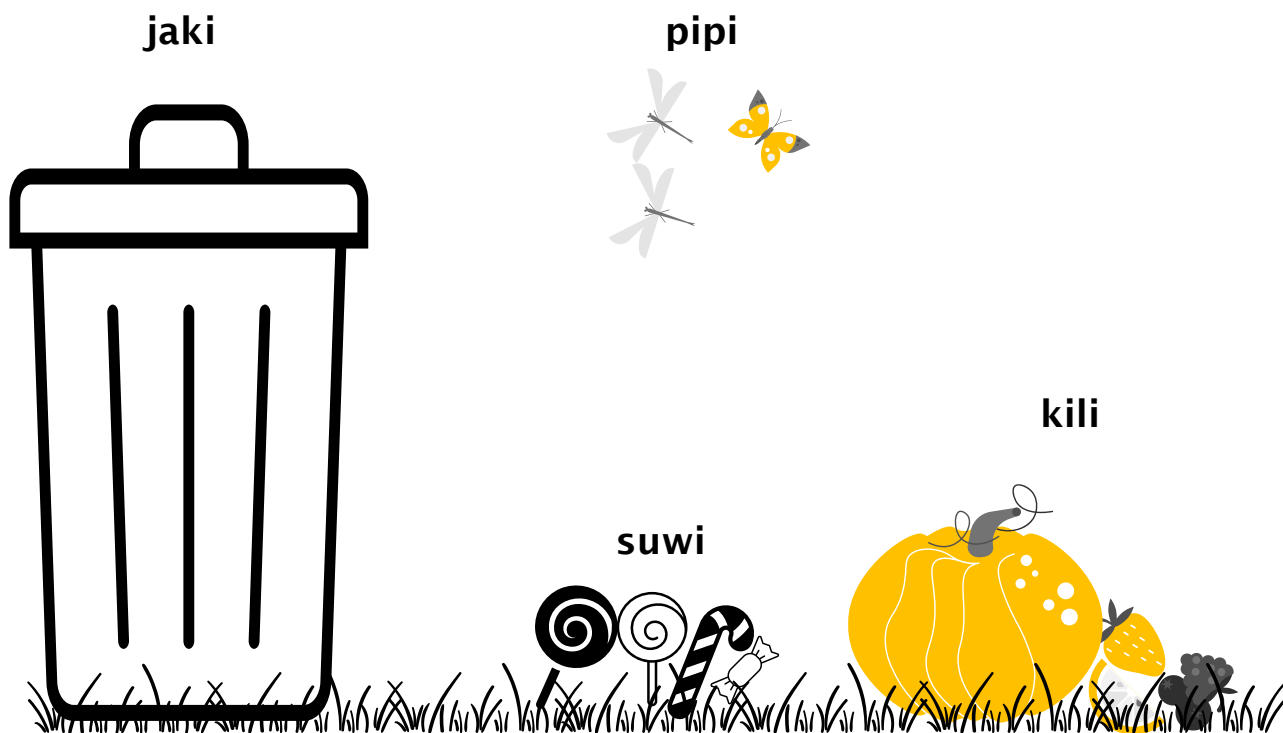
Separating the subject and verb requires the use of a particle “li” when the subject is not “mi” or “sina” (“I” or “you”) alone. However, if “mi” and “sina” are used as adjectives like “my” or “your”, the particle is required.

Essential Words to Remember

li	<i>particle</i>	(between any subject, except “mi” or “sina” alone, and its verb; also, to introduce a new verb/predicate for the same subject)	
ale or ali	<i>noun</i> <i>adjective</i> <i>number</i>	all, everything, total, universe all, every, countless, bountiful, plentiful, abundance, universal, hundred 100	
ijo	<i>noun</i>	thing, object, matter, item, something, anything	
ilo	<i>noun</i> <i>adjective</i>	tool, implement, machine, device, machine, hardware mechanical, technological, technical	
jaki	<i>noun</i> <i>adjective</i> <i>trans verb</i>	dirt, trash, garbage, waste, mess, junk dirty, disgusting, gross, nasty, sickly, toxic, unclean, unsanitary to dirty, waste	
kili	<i>noun</i>	fruit, vegetable	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

mute	<i>noun</i>	lots, more, much, several, quantity, plenty
	<i>adjective</i>	many, more, much, several, very, most, twenty
	<i>number</i>	20
	<i>adverb</i>	very, much, most
ona	<i>noun</i>	he, she, it, they, him, them, his, hers, theirs, his self, herself, themselves
	<i>adjective</i>	his, her, their, its
pipi	<i>noun</i>	bug, insect, spider   
suwi	<i>noun</i>	sweets, candy, sugar, dessert, treat
	<i>adjective</i>	sweet, candied, fragrant, cute, adorable
	<i>adverb</i>	gently 
tonsi	<i>adjective</i>	non-binary, gender-nonconforming, trans, non-cisgender



LESSON 3 – MORE SENTENCES

Gender

Gender may or may not be important. Most of the time, who someone is talking about is conveyed in the context of the discussion; however, sometimes you may need to be more specific.

ona – he, she, it, they, him, her, his, hers, theirs, its

ona meli – she, her, hers

ona mije – he, him, his

ona tonsi – non-binary

jan - human being, person, somebody, people

jan meli – female person – woman

jan mije – male person – man

jan tonsi – non-binary person

Sentence Structure

{subject} + li + {verb/noun/adjective}

{anything BUT mi or sina alone} + li + {moku, pona, sona, toki, etc.}

Learning Language: Toki Pona

pipi li moku.

→ The bug consumes
(eats/drinks).

jan pona mi li moku.

→ My friend eats.
→ My friends eat.

ale li pona.

→ All/everything is good.

meli mi li sona.

→ My wife (my female/woman) knows. (verb)
→ My wife is knowledgeable/wise. (adjective)

jan mije li toki.

→ The man is talking.
→ The men are talking.

Verb Modifiers - Adverbs

Adverbs directly follow the verb they modify.

{subject} + li + {verb} + {adverb}

mi moku pona.

→ I eat well.

LESSON 3 – MORE SENTENCES

mi toki ike.

→ I speak poorly/badly.

mi moku mute.

→ I eat often.

mi moku pilin.

→ I emotionally eat.

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. pipi ale li moku.

2. ilo moku li ilo ona.

3. pilin mi li pona.

4. sina jan pona mi.

5. ijo li pipi.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

6. jan meli ale li toki.

7. moku mi li pona.

8. kili suwi li pona.

9. jan ike mi li mije.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. Something is disgusting.

2. His fork is bad.

3. The fruit is sweet.

4. She is adorable.

5. Many bugs are cute.

LESSON 3 – MORE SENTENCES

6. The fruit is bad.

7. My bug is female.

8. My friend is a female.

9. They all are smart.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. All bugs eat.
2. The eating tool (fork/spoon/etc.) is his/hers/theirs.
3. My heart/mood is good.
4. You are my friend.
5. The thing is a bug.
6. All the women are talking.
7. My food is good.
8. Sweet fruit is good.
9. My enemy is male.



English to Toki Pona

1. ijo li jaki.
2. ilo moku ona li ike.
3. kili li suwi.
4. ona li suwi.
5. pipi mute li suwi.
6. kili li ike.
7. pipi mi li meli.
8. jan pona mi li meli.
9. ona ale li sona.


LESSON 4 – DIRECT OBJECTS

Transitive verbs carry their action to a direct object. In Toki Pona, the particle “e” is used to indicate this direct object.

Essential Words to Remember

e	<i>particle</i>	(before a direct object)	
jo	<i>noun</i>	possession, ownership	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to possess, have, carry, contain, hold, own	
kiwen	<i>noun</i>	hard object, rock, stone, concrete, metal	
	<i>adjective</i>	hard, solid, firm, stiff	
ko	<i>noun/adj</i>	semisolid, soft clay, mud, goo, putty, dough, paste, powder, sand, cream	
	<i>adjective</i>	semisolid, sandy, muddy, creamy	
lete	<i>adjective</i>	cold, cool, uncooked, raw	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to freeze, cool	
misikeke	<i>noun</i>	medicine, medication, cure, vaccine	
	<i>adjective</i>	medical	
pali	<i>noun</i>	work, job, action, task, function	
	<i>adjective</i>	working, functioning, operating	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to work, function	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to do, act on, work on, build, make, prepare, produce, construct, craft	
pan	<i>noun</i>	cereal, grain, barley, corn, oat, rice, wheat, bread, pasta	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

pana	<i>noun</i>	delivery, distribution, output, offering	
	<i>adjective</i>	given	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to give, send, emit, provide, put, release, deliver, grant, transfer	
seli	<i>noun</i>	fire, heat, heat source, flame	
	<i>adjective</i>	hot, warm, burning	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to heat, warm, burn, cook	
wile	<i>noun</i>	want, wish, intent, preference, necessity, will	
	<i>adjective</i>	wishful, preferred, necessary, willing	
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to want to, wish to, hope to, need to, desire to, require to, intend to, must, ought to	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to want, wish for, hope for, need, desire, require	

seli



kiwen



LESSON 4 – DIRECT OBJECTS

Sentence Structure

{subject} + li + {pre-verb} + {verb} + {adverb} + e + {direct object}

{mi or sina} + {wile} + {moku, pona} + {mute, pona} + e + {direct object}

{not mi or sina} + li + {wile} + {moku, pona} + {mute, pona} + e + {direct object}

pipi li moku mute e moku.

- Bugs eat food often.
- “e moku” not needed here

ma Mewika li jo e ko lete.

- America has snow.

jan Mewi li wile moku.

- Mary wants to eat.
- Mary is hungry.
- (paraphrased)

mi pana e moku mute.

- I gave a lot of food.

ona li pali e misikeke.

- He will prepare the medicine.

Reading Toki Pona

Keep in mind that Toki Pona can have multiple translations for the same sentence. Context of the discussion must be known, assumed, or not important. For instance, “pan” is a grain-like substance and anything that can be made from it.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

pan lete	cold or uncooked grain, cereal, corn, oat, uncooked pasta, dough, etc.
pan seli	hot/cooked grain, oatmeal, cooked pasta, bread, etc.

If eating “pan lete” in the morning, it can be assumed to be cereal of some type. If eating “pan seli” in the morning, then it is possibly oatmeal, cream of wheat, or grits. You can use more adjectives, but you must determine if it is even needed to be that specific. Does one really need to know what type or brand of hot or cold cereal someone else is eating? Or is it OK to just know that they ate something?

Conversation



toki.
Hello.

toki. mi pilin ike. mi wile e misikeke.
Hi. I am feeling bad. I want/need medicine.

mi sona. sina wile moku.
I understand. You need to eat.

mi wile ala e moku.
I am not hungry.
(lit. I do not want food.)

mi pana e misikeke. sina moku.
I will give medicine. You eat.



LESSON 4 – DIRECT OBJECTS



Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. ona li jo e kiwen mute.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

2. meli mi li pali e moku suwi.

3. mi mute li jo e ijo mute.

4. kiwen li pana e seli.

5. mi wile pana e misikeke.

6. pipi mute li moku e kili ale.

7. meli sina li toki e toki mute.

8. mi wile seli e kili.

9. ma ale li jo e moku pona.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. I want to eat cookies.

LESSON 4 – DIRECT OBJECTS

2. The bug eats raw food.

3. I will warm up the food.

4. I am cold.

5. Snow is cold.

6. The man eats bugs.

7. The man believes to know the world.

8. He has a phone.

9. I want to eat sweet fruit.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Note, ignore tense in the answers. Any tense is possible within this context.

Toki Pona to English

1. He/She/They has/have lots of rocks.
2. My wife made sweets/treats (cake, cookies, etc.)
3. We have many things.
4. The rock emits fire. / The rock is on fire.
Implies the rock is burning - "kiwen li seli".
5. I want to provide medicine.
6. Many bugs are eating all the vegetables.
7. Your wife speaks many languages.
(can also be) Your wife tells many stories.
(You will know based on the context of the discussion.)
8. I want to heat up (or cook) the vegetables (and/or fruit).
9. All places have good food.

English to Toki Pona

1. mi wile moku e moku suwi.
2. pipi li moku e moku lete.
3. mi seli e moku.
4. mi lete.
5. ko lete li lete.
6. jan mije li moku e pipi.
7. jan mije li pilin sona e ma.
8. ona li jo e ilo toki.
9. mi wile moku e kili suwi.

QUIZ 1 - TRANSLATE

QUIZ 1 - TRANSLATE

Answer the following questions about lessons 1 through 4.

Draw a line from the word to its translation.

ike	they
meli	cold
ijo	hard object
ilo	female
ona	bug
suwi	bad
kiwen	hot, heat
seli	tool
lete	something
pana	earth
pipi	to give
ma	sweet

Choose the correct translation

1. Toki Pona is good.

- 1) pona li toki pona.
- 2) toki pona li pona.
- 3) pona toki pona.
- 4) toki pona e pona.

2. You are fine.

- 1) ona pona.
- 2) ona li pona.
- 3) sina pona.
- 4) sina li pona.

3. I am taking medicine.

- 1) mi moku e misikeke.
- 2) mi pana e misikeke.
- 3) mi li moku e ko.
- 4) mi moku e ko.

4. I eat good food.

- 1) mi li moku e moku pona.
- 2) moku pona li mi.
- 3) mi moku e moku pona.
- 4) mi moku moku pona.

QUIZ 1 - TRANSLATE

5. I am not feeling well (feeling bad).

- 1) mi pilin pona ale.
- 2) mi pilin e ike.
- 3) mi pilin ale.
- 4) mi pilin ike.

6. I am telling a story.

- 1) mi toki e toki.
- 2) toki e toki mi.
- 3) mi pona e toki.
- 4) mi toki toki.

7. The fruit is disgusting.

- 1) kili mi ike.
- 2) suwi li jaki
- 3) suwi ike.
- 4) kili li jaki.

8. My insect has a lot of vegetables.

- 1) mi pipi li pana kili mute.
- 2) pipi mi li jo e kili mute.
- 3) pipi mi li pana e kili mute.
- 4) mi pipi li jo e mute kili.

9. I want to heat the pasta.

- 1) mi wile seli e pan.
- 2) mi seli wile e ko.
- 3) mi wile seli e ko.
- 4) mi seli wile e pan.

10. They have a computer.

- 1) sina li pana e sona ilo.
- 2) ona li jo e sona ilo.
- 3) ona li jo e ilo sona.
- 4) sina li jo e ilo sona.

11. We want snow.

- 1) mi wile e kiwen lete.
- 2) mi mute li wile e ko lete.
- 3) mi mute li jo e ko seli.
- 4) mi jo li ko lete.

12. He sent medicine.

- 1) ijo li pana e misikeke.
- 2) ona li pali e misikeke.
- 3) ona li pana e mute.
- 4) ona li pana e misikeke.

13. She has a telephone.

- 1) ona li jo e ilo toki.
- 2) ona li jo e ilo pali.
- 3) ijo li pana e ilo toki.
- 4) ona li jo e ijo toki.

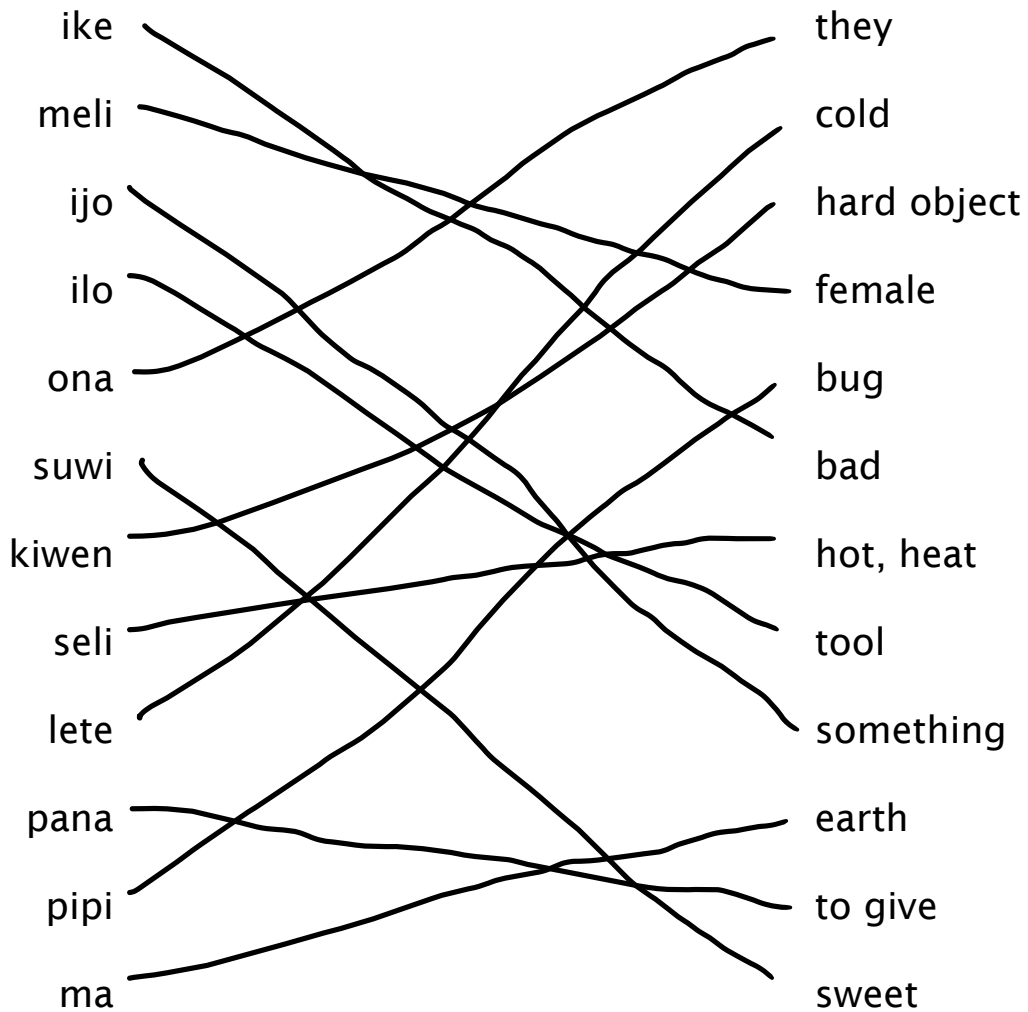
14. My wife made dinner.

- 1) meli mi li pali moku.
- 2) mi meli li pali e moku.
- 3) meli mi li pali e moku.
- 4) meli li moku e pali.

QUIZ 1 - TRANSLATE

Answers to quiz

Line draw



Translations

1. 2 - toki pona li pona.
2. 3 - sina pona.
3. 1 - mi moku e misikeke.
4. 3 - mi moku e moku pona.
5. 4 - mi pilin ike.
6. 1 - mi toki e toki.
7. 4 - kili li jaki.
8. 2 - pipi mi li jo e kili mute.
9. 1 - mi wile seli e pan.
10. 3 - ona li jo e ilo sona.
11. 2 - mi mute li wile e ko lete.
12. 4 - ona li pana e misikeke.
13. 1 - ona li jo e ilo toki.
14. 3 - meli mi li pali e moku.


LESSON 5 – NUMBERS

Toki Pona is not good for specifying large numbers. Since it is minimalistic, it uses generality. So, only translations for 1, 2, 5, 20+, and 100+ are available. Other numbers can be conveyed by adding these few translations together. Keep in mind that while you may understand quick math, many others may not.

Essential Words to Remember



nanpa	<i>particle</i> -th (ordinal number) <i>noun</i> number, score, rank, statistic <i>adjective</i> numerical, statistical <i>trans verb</i> to count, rank, calculate
ala	<i>noun</i> none, nothing <i>adjective</i> no, not, zero, incorrect, false <i>number</i> 0 <i>trans verb</i> to delete, remove, void
wan	<i>noun</i> unit, union, unity <i>adjective</i> unique, united, one, combined, single <i>number</i> 1 <i>trans verb</i> to unite, blend, combine, integrate

Learning Language: Toki Pona

tu	<i>noun</i> pair, couple <i>adjective</i> both, double <i>number</i> 2 <i>trans verb</i> to double <i>adverb</i> twice	
luka	<i>noun</i> hand, arm, wrist, touch, five <i>number</i> 5 <i>trans verb</i> to touch, grab, reach, tap	
mute	<i>noun</i> lots, more, much, several, quantity, plenty <i>adjective</i> many, more, much, several, very, most, twenty <i>number</i> 20 <i>adverb</i> very, much, most	
ale or ali	<i>noun</i> all, everything, total, universe <i>adjective</i> all, every, countless, bountiful, plentiful, abundance, universal, hundred <i>number</i> 100	
lili	<i>noun</i> bit, few, particle, reduction <i>adjective</i> little, small, short, young, fewer <i>trans verb</i> to decrease, reduce, minimize, diminish <i>adverb</i> a bit, slightly, barely, partially	
suli	<i>noun</i> weight, importance, size, significance <i>adjective</i> big, heavy, large, tall, important, significant, adult <i>intrans verb</i> to matter, grow <i>trans verb</i> to grow, extend, expand, emphasize, stretch <i>adverb</i> significantly, especially	

LESSON 5 – NUMBERS

Counting

0	ala	11	luka luka wan
1	wan	12	luka luka tu
2	tu	15	luka luka luka
3	tu wan	20	mute
4	tu tu	21	mute wan
5	luka 	100	ale
6	luka wan	128	ale mute luka tu wan
7	luka tu	200	ale ale
8	luka tu wan	256	ale ale mute mute luka
9	luka tu tu		luka luka wan
10	luka luka 		

999 ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale mute mute mute mute luka
luka luka tu tu

1,328 ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale ale mute luka tu
wan

As you can see, large numbers can become very cumbersome. Reading will definitely be easier than listening to these large numbers. But, as I said, Toki Pona is not meant to be exact. That is why “mute” means both 20 and many, so it can also imply more than twenty. “Ale” is the same. It means both 100 and all. It gives an idea of the amount without stating the exact total. Therefore, it is better to use non-specific amounts. Also, the exact amount might not be important.

Ordinals

first	nanpa wan
second	nanpa tu
third	nanpa tu wan
fourth	nanpa tu tu
fifth	nanpa luka
sixth	nanpa luka wan
seventh	nanpa luka tu
eighth	nanpa luka tu wan
nineth	nanpa luka tu tu
tenth	nanpa luka luka
twentieth+	nanpa mute
hundredth+	nanpa ale

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. mi nanpa wan.

2. mi moku e pipi wan.

3. mi jo e jan pona luka.

LESSON 5 – NUMBERS

4. jan pona mi li wile e kiwen mute.

5. mi mute li jo e ko lete lili.

6. ale mute mute luka tu wan

7. mute luka tu wan li nanpa suli.

8. tu tu li nanpa lili.

9. mi jo e kili ala.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. You were third.

2. 5 people are talking.

3. 15 people are talking.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

4. Lots of bugs are eating the one fruit.

5. I take 2 medicines.

6. the number five

7. The number is four.

8. sixth

9. 276

LESSON 5 – NUMBERS

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. I was first.
2. I ate one bug.
3. I have 5 friends.
4. My friend wants 20 rocks.
My friend wants many rocks. → “many” is more common
5. We have a little snow.
6. 148
7. 28 is a big number.
8. 4 is a small number.
9. I have no fruit or vegetables.

English to Toki Pona

1. sina nanpa tu wan.
2. jan luka li toki.
3. jan luka luka luka li toki.
jan mute li toki. → “many people” is preferred
4. pipi mute li moku e kili wan.
5. mi moku e misikeke tu.
6. luka nanpa
7. nanpa li tu tu.
8. nanpa luka wan
9. ale ale mute mute mute luka luka luka wan
mute → “many” is preferred


LESSON 6 – COLORS

Toki Pona defines the three base colors (red, yellow, and blue). These colors can be combined to make any desirable color. Light to dark shading is also available to denote white, black, or shades of any color. Note, the order of the words can imply the shading preference. For instance, “laso loje”, red-ish blue, can be interpreted as purple and “loje laso”, blue-ish red, might be seen to be a little redder and can be interpreted as violet.

Essential Words to Remember

jelo	<i>adjective</i>	yellow, yellowish	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cause to be yellower/yellow	
kule	<i>noun</i>	color, paint, spectrum, hue	
	<i>adjective</i>	colorful, pigmented, painted	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to color, paint, dye	
laso	<i>adjective</i>	blue, blueish, green	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cause to be bluer/blue	
len	<i>noun</i>	cloth, clothing, fabric, textile, cover, privacy	
	<i>adjective</i>	clothed, covered, hidden, private	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cover, clothe, dress, wear, wrap, hide	
linja	<i>noun</i>	long and flexible thing, string, cord, hair, rope, thread, yarn, line	
	<i>adjective</i>	straight, flexible, long	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to link, connect	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

loje	<i>adjective</i>	red, reddish	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cause to be redder/red	
musi	<i>noun</i>	entertainment, humor, fun	
	<i>adjective</i>	artistic, entertaining, playful, recreational, funny, fun, humorous	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to play	
pimeja	<i>noun</i>	darkness, shadow, shade	
	<i>adjective</i>	black, dark, unlit	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to blacken, cause to be darker/black	
sitelen	<i>noun</i>	image, picture, representation, symbol, mark, writing, drawing, painting, icon	
	<i>adjective</i>	graphic, written, scripted, drawn	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to draw, write, illustrate, photograph	
walo	<i>adjective</i>	white, whitish, light-colored, pale	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to lighten, cause to be lighter/white	

Colors (kule)

Primary

yellow jelo

red loje

blue laso

light/white walo

dark/black pimeja

Secondary

orange loje jelo

purple laso loje

green laso jelo (laso can also mean green)

LESSON 6 – COLORS

Secondary (continued)

brown	kule ma (dirt colored) loje jelo pimeja (dark orange)
gray	pimeja walo (dark gray) walo pimeja (light gray)

Shades

light yellow	jelo walo
dark yellow	jelo pimeja
light red / pink	loje walo
dark red / maroon	loje pimeja
light blue	laso walo
dark blue	laso pimeja
light orange	loje jelo walo
dark orange	loje jelo pimeja
light purple	laso loje walo
dark purple	laso loje pimeja
light green	laso jelo walo
dark green	laso jelo pimeja

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. sitelen li musi.

2. meli mi li jo e len pi loje jelo.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

3. linja kule li kule mute.

4. kiwen li pimeja walo.

5. sina jo e kili kule.

6. seli li loje.

7. mi moku e kili pi loje jelo.

8. ona li sona e kule nanpa wan sina.

9. pipi li kule ma.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. My clothes are brown.

2. The picture is colorful.

LESSON 6 – COLORS

3. I am painting a colorful picture.

4. I wear dark clothing.

5. The snow is yellow.

6. The medicine is white.

7. This food is the best.

8. We painted the thing blue.

9. My bug is orange.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. Drawing/Writing/Painting is fun.
2. My wife has orange clothes.
3. A rainbow (colored lines) has many colors.
4. The stone/rock is gray.
5. You have colorful fruit.
6. Fire is red.
7. I am eating an orange (orange fruit).
8. She knows your favorite color.
9. Bugs are brown.

English to Toki Pona

1. len mi li kule ma.
2. sitelen li kule.
3. mi kule e sitelen kule.
4. mi len e len pimeja.
5. ko lete li jelo.
6. misikeke li walo.
7. moku ni li pona mute.
moku ni li nanpa wan.
8. mi mute li kule laso e ijo.
9. pipi mi li loje jelo.

LESSON 7 – COMPLEXITY

While Toki Pona provides essential words and simple sentences, it also allows more complex thoughts and sentences to be constructed. Nouns allow multiple adjectives to adjust its meaning. Multiple subjects can be allowed in one sentence as well as multiple verbs and multiple direct objects per verb. All this allows for very complex sentences within this simple language.

Essential Words to Remember

en	<i>particle</i>	and (between multiple subjects), plus
pi	<i>particle</i>	(groups modifiers)
taso	<i>particle</i>	but, however, although, though
	<i>adjective</i>	only, exclusive
	<i>adverb</i>	only, solely, exclusively
ken	<i>noun</i>	ability, capability, potential, possibility, probability
	<i>adjective</i>	able, capable, potential, possible, probable
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to be able to, be allowed to, can, may, could
	<i>trans verb</i>	to allow, permit, let
	<i>adverb</i>	possibly, maybe
kulupu	<i>noun</i>	community, company, organization, group, nation, society, tribe, squad, league, association, collective
	<i>adjective</i>	collective, group, social
	<i>trans verb</i>	to group, arrange, include, classify
	<i>adverb</i>	socially, publicly



Learning Language: Toki Pona

lon	<i>noun</i> truth, existence, presence, reality, life <i>adjective</i> true, correct, existing, real, living <i>intrans verb</i> to exist, be present, live, attend <i>trans verb</i> to create <i>adverb</i> truly, of course, absolutely, exactly, certainly, indeed <i>preposition</i> to be located at, to be present at, at, in, on (in contact with) <i>exclamation</i> true, right, exactly, indeed
mama	<i>noun</i> parent, ancestor, creator, originator, caretaker, sustainer, father, mother <i>adjective</i> parental <i>verb</i> to raise (a life), foster
tawa	<i>noun</i> motion, movement, travel, journey, trip, walk <i>adjective</i> moving, traveling, walking <i>pre-verb</i> to go <i>intrans verb</i> to go, move, travel, walk <i>trans verb</i> to move, push <i>preposition</i> going to, toward, for, to, onto, from the perspective of
tomo	<i>noun</i> indoor space, structure, building, home, house, room, shelter <i>adjective</i> structural, residential



Plural Nouns

{noun} + tu/mute/ale/etc.

Nouns are both singular and plural; however, plural adjectives like “mute”, “ale”, etc. can be added to specify plurality.

LESSON 7 – COMPLEXITY

mi I, me, my, mine; but can also be plural we, us
mi tu the two of us, us two
mi mute we
mi ale all of us, we all

sina you, yours; but can also be plural
sina tu the two of you, you two
sina mute you (states multiple people)
sina ale all of you, you all, y'all

jan person, people
jan mute many people
jan ale all people

and so on ...

Regrouping Modifiers Using “pi”

We have already started using adjectives to modify nouns; however, the meaning can be hard to distinguish when multiple modifiers are used to modify one word. Words are grouped left to right. Parentheses will be used below to show the groupings when reading the modifiers.

{word} + {modifier} + {modifier}

kili kule mute

- kili kule = colored fruit
- (kili kule) mute = many colored fruits
- many fruits that are colored

Learning Language: Toki Pona

The particle “pi” can be used to change this grouping, which in turn changes the overall meaning.

{word} + pi + ({modifier} + {modifier})

kili pi kule mute

- kili = fruit
- pi = “of”
- (kule mute) = many colors
- fruit of many colors
- multi-colored fruit

wan taso

- but/only one
- alone, lonely

sitelen mute pi kule pimeja

- many dark colored pictures

jan wan taso

- only one person
- just one person

sitelen kule pi pimeja mute

- very dark colored picture

jan pi wan taso

- person of only one
- lonely person

sitelen pi kule pimeja mute

- picture of many dark colors

Where the modifier goes makes a big difference. For instance:

LESSON 7 – COMPLEXITY

jan mi pi pana sona

→ My teacher

jan pi pana sona mi

→ Person of my teaching

Multiple Subjects

Multiple subjects can be connected by the particle “en”. This is the same as using “and” in English but can only be used with subjects in Toki Pona.

{subject} + en + {subject}

ona en mi li tawa ma tomo.

→ She and I are going to the city.

jan mije en jan meli li moku e pipi.

→ The man and women ate the bugs.

mama meli mi en mi li tawa tomo tawa.

→ My mother and I are going to the car (moving structure).

Paired Words

Two or more words can be combined to paraphrase an English verb.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

{subject} + li + {verb} + {verb}

ona li tawa musi.

- She/He is fun moving.
- She/He is dancing.

mi toki musi.

- I am fun speaking.
- I am singing.

ona li pana sona tawa mi.

- She gives knowledge to me.
- She teaches me.

Pre-verbs

A verb can proceed another verb like want to ..., need to ..., can ..., know how to ..., etc.

{subject} + li + {pre-verb} + {verb}

mi ken pali e moku.

- I can make dinner.

mi pilin tawa.

- I feel like going.
- I think I will go.

mi wile tawa tomo sina.

- I want to go to your house.

mi sona pali e moku.

- I know how to make dinner.

Multiple Predicates

Multiple predicates can be attached to one subject by repeating the “li” particle when starting the next verb phrase.

{subject} + li + {verb} + li + {verb}

{subject} + li + {verb} + e + {object} + li + {verb} + e + {object}

ona li moku li toki.

→ They ate and talked.

jan Tesi li pali e moku li moku e ona.

→ Tracey made the food and ate it.

Multiple Direct Objects

Multiple direct objects can be attached to one verb by repeating the “e” particle.

{subject} + li + {verb} + e + {direct object} + e + {direct object}

jan Antoni li pali e moku e moku suwi.

→ Anthony made the food and the dessert.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

ona li moku e kili e moku suwi.

→ They ate fruit and treats.

mi mute li pana e moku tawa kulupu e musi tawa ale.

→ We gave food to the group and fun to all.

Reading Toki Pona

jan Sewi o, toki. mi mute li ken pali
e moku lon tomo mi.

mi pali e moku e moku suwi. mi
pana tawa tomo sina.

mama mi en jan lili mi li lon. mi
mute li wile e moku mute.

mi pali e mute. mi mute li pana.

pona mute.

mi pana e mute tawa sina. sina ale li
moku pona.

LESSON 7 - COMPLEXITY

pona mute!

Translation to English

Hi Cheryl. We can make food at my house.

I made food and dessert. I will send some to your house.

My parents and my children are here. We will need a lot of food.

I made a lot. We are good.

Thanks a lot.

I will give you a lot. All of you will eat well.

Excellent!

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. mama meli mi li tawa ma tomo.

2. mi mute li wan.

3. mi mute li tawa musi.

4. sina en mi li wile tawa ma ijo, taso mi jo ala e tomo tawa.

5. mi ken tawa tomo sina.

6. jan Wito li ken ala tawa musi. taso ona li tawa tenpo musi sina.

7. jan Jeni en mi li pali e moku tawa sina.

8. jan pona sina pi nanpa wan en mi li moku e moku li toki.

LESSON 7 - COMPLEXITY

Translate the following sentences to **Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. My father is in the car.
2. I am alone.
3. Our home is big and tan.
4. We went to Donnel's house for dinner.
5. You are here.
6. I will eat at your house.
7. I made oatmeal for Drew, but you ate it all.
8. My mother and you can go to the group and talk.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. My mother is going to the city
2. We are one (married).
3. We will dance.
4. You and I must go somewhere, but I do not have a car.
5. I can go to your house.
6. Victor cannot dance, but he will go to your party.
7. Jenny and I will make food for you.
8. Your best friend and I will eat the food and talk.


English to Toki Pona

1. mama mije mi li lon tomo tawa.
2. mi wan taso.
3. tomo mi li sulji li kule pi ma walo.
tomo pi mi mute li kule pi ma walo.
4. mi mute li tawa tomo pi jan Tanelo tawa moku.
5. sina lon.
6. mi moku lon tomo sina.
7. mi pali e pan tawa jan Telu, taso sina moku e ale.
8. mama meli mi en sina li ken tawa kulupu li toki.

LESSON 8- LIKE & DISLIKE


Liking and disliking things are not expressed the same way as it is in English. It is more about what is good or not good for you. People like things that are good for them and dislike things that are not. However, in English this implies good for the body. In Toki Pona, something that is good for you is something that makes you happy and something that is good for your body is healthy.

Essential Words to Remember

kepeken	<i>trans verb</i> to use <i>preposition</i> using, with, by means of	
lukin	<i>noun</i> sight, observation, gaze, vision, view, appearance <i>adjective</i> visual, perceived, apparent <i>pre-verb</i> to try to <i>trans verb</i> to look at, see, examine, observe, read, watch, notice, scan <i>adverb</i> apparently, clearly, seemingly	
moli	<i>noun</i> death, killing <i>adjective</i> dead, dying, deadly <i>intrans verb</i> to die <i>trans verb</i> to kill	
nimi	<i>noun</i> name, word, term, title <i>trans verb</i> to name, nominate, entitle	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

sama	<i>noun</i>	equality, sibling, relative, peer, fellow
	<i>adjective</i>	same, equal, similar, alike, related, equivalent, identical, fellow
	<i>adverb</i>	similarly, equally, likewise
	<i>preposition</i>	as, like
sijelo	<i>noun</i>	body, physical state, torso
utala	<i>noun</i>	battle, fight, conflict, assault, combat, competition, challenge
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to compete, struggle
	<i>trans verb</i>	to battle, fight, challenge, compete against, struggle with



Like

{the person/place/thing liked} + li + pona + tawa + mi

suwi li pona tawa mi.

- Sweets are good for me.
- I like sweets.

kili li pona tawa mi li pona tawa sijelo mi.

- Fruits are good for me and are good for my body.
- I like fruits and they are good for my body.

Sometimes “tawa mi” can be dropped in conversation. Therefore, if something is good then it is implied that you like it and vice versa. Shorter sentences are preferred in Toki Pona.

LESSON 8- LIKE & DISLIKE

Dislike

{the person/place/thing disliked} + li + ike + tawa + mi

moli li ike tawa mi.

→ Dying is bad for me.

→ I will not like dying.

kili li ike tawa mi, taso kili li pona tawa sijelo mi.

→ Vegetables are bad for me, but vegetables are good for my body.

→ I do not like vegetables, but they are good for me.

Reading Toki Pona

jan Jema o, toki. mi pana e kili tawa tomo sina.

pona! mi ken pali e moku suwi.

mi pali e moku suwi li pana tawa tomo sina.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

sina pona. moku suwi li pona tawa mi mute.

pona. mi pana e mute.

mi wile e lili taso.

mi pana e lili taso.

sina pona!

Translation to English

Hi Gemma. I will send some fruit to your house.

Thanks! I can make treats.

I will make some treats and send some to your house.

LESSON 8- LIKE & DISLIKE

Thank you. We like treats.

Good. I will send many.

We want only a few.

I will send only a few.

Thank you!

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. tomo tawa sina li pona tawa mi.

2. jan utala li pona tawa ma Mewika.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

3. jan sama meli sina li pona, taso jan sama mije sina li ike.

4. sina sama mama meli sina.

5. jan mute li utala tawa moli.

6. mi jo e jan meli. ona li pona tawa mi.

7. sijelo mi li ike tawa mi. mi wile ala moku e moku suwi.

8. nanpa li ike tawa mi, taso kule li pona tawa mi.

9. kili li ike tawa jan lili.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. I do not like fighting.

2. I like your family.

LESSON 8- LIKE & DISLIKE

3. Candy is unhealthy, but I like it.

4. I do not like insects.

5. I like walking.

6. Two people competed for the one dessert.

7. I like singing and dancing.

8. Gemma likes everyone.

9. No one likes medicine.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. I like your car.
2. America likes soldiers.
3. I like your sister, but I do not like your brother.
4. You are like your mother.
5. Many people fight to the death.
6. I have a woman (wife) and I like her.
7. I do not like my body. I do not want to eat dessert.
8. I do not like numbers, but I do like colors.
9. Children do not like vegetables

English to Toki Pona

1. utala li ike tawa mi.
2. kulupu mama li pona tawa mi.
3. suwi li ike tawa sijelo mi, taso ona li pona tawa mi.
4. pipi li ike tawa mi.
5. tawa li pona tawa mi.
6. jan tu li utala tawa moku suwi wan.
7. toki musi en tawa musi li pona tawa mi.
8. jan ale li pona tawa jan Jema.
9. misikeke li ike tawa jan ale.

QUIZ 2 - TRANSLATE

QUIZ 2 - TRANSLATE

Answer the following questions about lessons 5 through 8.

Draw a line from the word to its translation.

nimi	group
len	color
lili	number
nanpa	same
luka	5
sitelen	to use
kule	name, word
tawa	but
kulupu	cloth, clothing
taso	image, picture
sama	little, small
kepeken	move

Choose the correct translation

1. My favorite colors are maroon and black.

- 1) kule pona mi e loje pimeja pimeja.
- 2) kule nanpa wan mi li loje pimeja li pimeja.
- 3) mi nanpa wan kule li pimeja loje en pimeja.
- 4) kule nanpa wan mi li loje pimeja en pimeja.

2. You and I like eating and talking.

- 1) sina en mi li pona tawa moku e toki.
- 2) sina en mi li pona e moku en toki.
- 3) moku en toki li pona tawa sina tawa mi.
- 4) moku en toki li pona e sina e mi.

3. My clothes are green.

- 1) len mi li loje jelo.
- 2) lon mi li laso jelo.
- 3) lon mi li laso loje.
- 4) len mi li laso jelo.

4. Your car is purple and yellow.

- 1) tawa tomo sina e laso loje e jelo.
- 2) tomo tawa sina e laso loje e jelo.
- 3) tomo tawa sina li laso loje li jelo.
- 4) sina tawa tomo li laso loje e jelo.

QUIZ 2 - TRANSLATE

5. Your favorite color is blue.

- 1) kule nanpa wan sina li laso.
- 2) kule sina nanpa wan li laso.
- 3) sina nanpa wan jule li loje.
- 4) kule nanpa wan sina li loje.

6. Red and yellow becomes orange.

- 1) laso en loje li jo loje laso.
- 2) loje en jelo li jo e loje jelo
- 3) laso en loje li kama laso loje.
- 4) loje en jelo li kama loje jelo.

7. I can count to 100.

- 1) mi nanpa tawa ale.
- 2) mi ken nanpa tawa ale.
- 3) mi ken kute tawa ale.
- 4) mi ken nanpa e ale.

8. I am here but you do not see me.

- 1) mi tawa lon, taso sina lukin mi.
- 2) mi tawa, taso sina lukin e mi.
- 3) mi lon, taso sina lukin ala e mi.
- 4) mi lon, taso sina ala lukin mi.

9. I will fight and kill you.

- 1) mi moli en utala e sina.
- 2) mi en sina li utala li moli.
- 3) mi wile utala li moli e sina.
- 4) mi utala li moli e sina.

10. The enemy of my friend is my enemy.

- 1) jan ike pi jan pona mi li jan ike mi.
- 2) jan pona mi li jan ike mi.
- 3) jan pona pi jan ike mi li jan pona mi.
- 4) jan pona sina pi jan pona li jan ike mi.

11. I drove the car to the city.

- 1) mi pana tomo tawa lon ma tomo.
- 2) mi tawa ma tomo kepeken tomo tawa.
- 3) mi pana e ma tomo tawa tomo mi.
- 4) mi tawa tomo tawa kepeken ma tomo.

12. You are very pretty.

- 1) sina li pona lukin mute.
- 2) sina pona mute.
- 3) sina pona lukin mute.
- 4) sina mute suwi.

13. She is cute, but she has a husband.

- 1) ona li pona, taso ona li jo ala e mije.
- 2) ona li suwi, taso ona li jo e meli.
- 3) ona li suwi, taso ona li jo e mije.
- 4) ona li pona, taso ona li jo e meli.

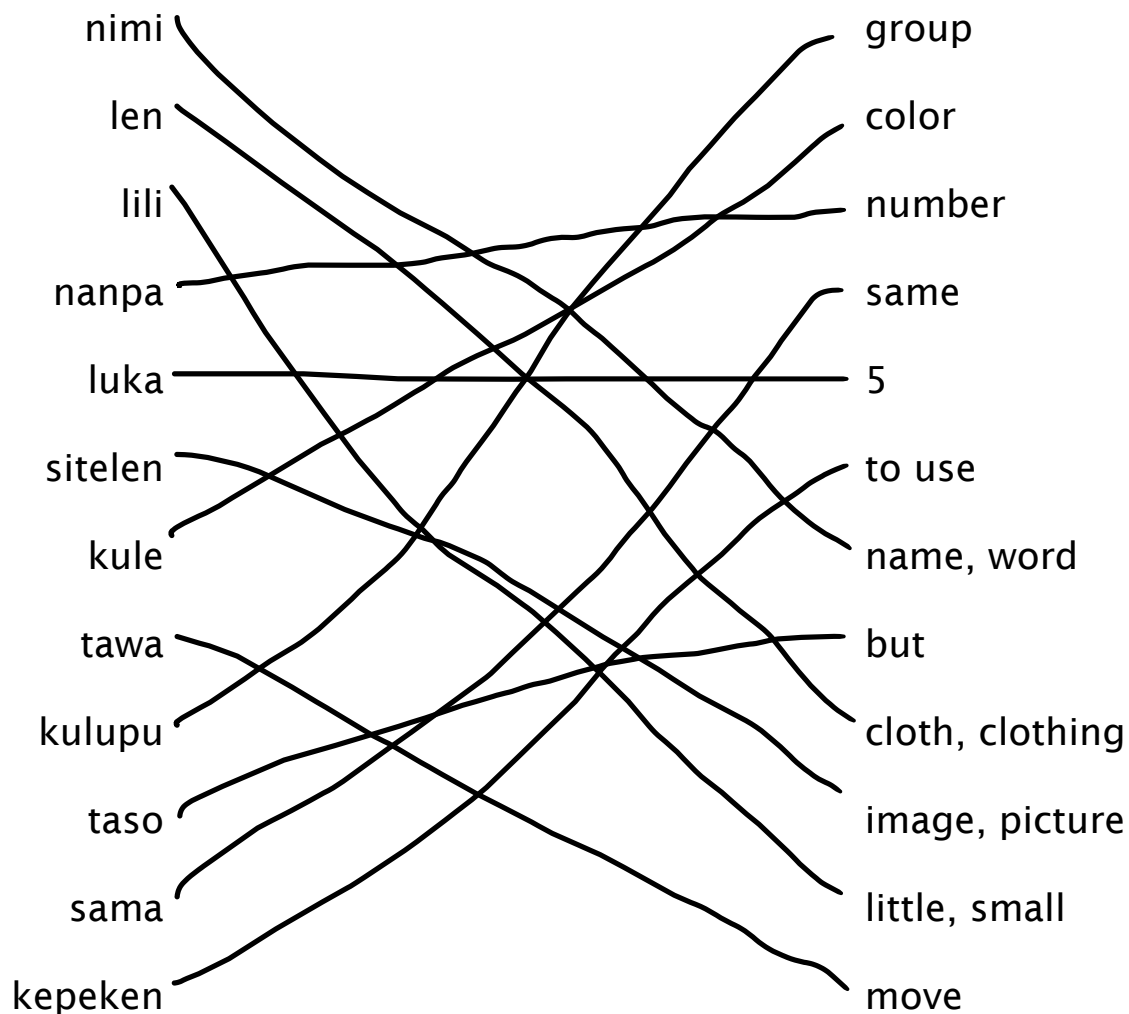
14. She is my friend, but she is not nice to everyone.

- 1) ona li jan pona mi, taso ona li pona ala tawa jan ale.
- 2) ona li jan ike mi, taso ona li ike ala tawa jan ale.
- 3) meli li jan pona mi, taso meli li pona ala tawa jan ale.
- 4) meli li jan pona mi, taso meli li ike ala tawa jan ale.

QUIZ 2 - TRANSLATE

Answers to quiz

Line draw



Learning Language: Toki Pona



Translations

1. 2 - kule nanpa wan mi li loje pimeja li pimeja.
2. 3 - moku en toki li pona tawa sina tawa mi.
3. 4 - len mi li laso jelo.
4. 3 - tomo tawa sina li laso loje li jelo.
5. 1 - kule nanpa wan sina li laso.
2 - kule sina nanpa wan li laso. (both answers are acceptable)
6. 4 - loje en jelo li kama loje jelo.
7. 2 - mi ken nanpa tawa ale.
8. 3 - mi lon, taso sina lukin ala e mi.
9. 4 - mi utala li moli e sina.
10. 1 - jan ike pi jan pona mi li jan ike mi.
11. 2 - mi tawa ma tomo kepeken tomo tawa.
12. 3 - sina pona lukin mute.
13. 3 - ona li suwi, taso ona li jo e mije.
14. 1 - ona li jan pona mi, taso ona li pona ala tawa jan ale.


LESSON 9 – QUESTIONS

Questions have the same structure as statements except they use the word “*seme*” or the positive and negative form of the verb. Many languages put a rising tone at the end of a question. Just remember to always stress the first syllable of each word in Toki Pona.

Essential Words to Remember

anu	<i>particle</i>	or, or else	
seme	<i>particle</i>	what, which	
ala	<i>noun</i>	none, nothing	
	<i>adjective</i>	no, not, zero	
	<i>number</i>	0	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to delete, remove, void	
esun	<i>noun</i>	market, shop, shopping, fair, bazaar, sale, trade, business transaction	
	<i>adjective</i>	business, shopping, week (<i>tenpo esun</i>)	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to shop	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to trade, purchase, buy	
mani	<i>noun</i>	money, cash, dollar, currency, wealth, worth, wage, fee, cost	
	<i>adjective</i>	monetary, financial, valuable	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

nasin	<i>noun</i>	way, custom, tradition, doctrine, method, path, road, street, norm	
	<i>adjective</i>	regular, normal, standard	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to standardize, normalize	
	<i>adverb</i>	usually, traditionally	
pakala	<i>noun</i>	damage, destruction, accident, harm	
	<i>adjective</i>	broken, damaged, botched, harmed, hurt, destructive	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to break, collapse, fail	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to break, damage, harm, hurt, destroy, injure	
tan	<i>noun</i>	reason, source	
	<i>preposition</i>	by, from, because of	
tenpo	<i>noun</i>	time, duration, moment, occasion, period, session, hour, phase, moment	

Question Words

seme	what, which
jan seme	who (what person)
tan seme	why (because of what)
[lon] tenpo seme	when ([at] what time)
lon seme	where (located at what, what location)
tan ma seme	from where (from what place)
nasin seme	how (what way)
pilin seme	how do you feel (feeling what)
mute seme	how much (what many)

LESSON 9 – QUESTIONS

Question Word Examples

what	nimi sina li seme? What is your name?
which	sina wile e kili seme? Which fruit do you want?
who	ni li jan seme? Who is this?
whose	ni li tomo tawa pi jan seme? Whose car is this?
why	sina pali e ni tan seme? Why did you do that?
when	mi mute li moku lon tenpo seme? When do we eat?
where	tomo tawa li lon seme? Where is the car?
from where	sina tan ma seme? Where are you from?
how	nasin seme la sina kama jan lawa? How did you become the leader?
how do you feel	sina pilin seme? How are you?
how much	sina jo e mani pi mute seme? How much money do you have?

Sentence Structure

True or False

True or false questions use the word “ala” between the same verb to state both the positive and negative of that verb. For instance, “moku ala moku” is to eat or not eat. True or false questions can also just end the sentence with “anu seme” (“or what”). This changes the statement to a question.

Answering true/false questions is as easy as restating the word being questioned in positive or negative form. An alternative to that would be to use “lon” for correct and “ala” for not correct. Optionally, the speaker can restate the correct form of the sentence after “lon” or “ala”; however, it is not required.

{subject} + li + {verb} + ala + {verb}?

{subject} + li + {verb} + anu + seme?

sina moku ala moku?

- You not ate / ate?
- Did you eat?
- Answer: moku ala
(did not eat)

sina moku anu seme?

- You ate, or what?
- Did you eat?
- Answer: moku
(I ate)

LESSON 9 – QUESTIONS

sina toki ala toki tawa meli sina?

- You not talked / talked to your wife?
- Did you talk to your wife?
- Answer: toki (I talked to my wife)
- Answer: toki ala (I did not talk to my wife)

sina toki tawa meli sina anu seme?

- You talked to your wife or what?
- Did you talk to your wife?
- Answer: Ion. (Yes, Correct)
- Answer: ala. (No/Incorrect)

Replacing “seme”

Non-true/false questions are formed as a statement, but the word in question is replaced by “seme”. The answer would be to state the replacement for the word “seme”. Optionally, you can repeat the sentence with the replacement.

{subject/seme} + li + {verb/seme} + e + {direct object/seme}?

sina wile e seme?

- You want what?
- What do you want?
- Answer: moku (*food*)

jan seme li wile e sina?

- What person wants you?
- Who wants you?
- Answer: jan ala (*no one*)

sina seme tawa ona?

- You did what to him/her/it?
- What did you do to him/her/it?
- Answer: mi toki tawa ona.
(*I talked to him/her/it*)

All other questions

Other questions can be asked in the normal way except the question word does not need to be at the beginning of the sentence as in English. All questions are still in the form of the statement and use “seme” in some way. See question words at the beginning of this lesson. Answering would of course be in a full sentence because it would require detail.

sina toki tawa meli mi tan seme?

- You talked to my wife because of what?
- Why did you talk to my wife?
- Answer: tan ni: ona li sona ala. (*Because she does not understand*)

sina tawa seme?

- You went to what?
- Where did you go?
- Answer: mi tawa ma Mewika. (*I went to America*)

sina seme tawa jan pona sina?

- You (did) what to your friend?
- What did you do to your friend?
- Answer: mi pana e moku tawa ona.
(*I gave food to him/her*)

LESSON 9 – QUESTIONS

Reading Toki Pona

jan Seje o, toki a! mi tawa esun.
sina wile ala wile tawa?

mi jo ala e mani. sina ken ala
ken pana e mani tawa mi?

sina wile e mani pi mute seme?

mi wile esun e moku e len.

sama meli sina li tawa anu seme?

ona li tawa. mi mute li pona.

mi pana e mani tawa sina. mi mute
li tawa.

pona!

Translation to English

Hello, Jeff! I am going to the store.
Do you want to go?

I do not have money. Can you
give some money to me?

How much money do you want?

I want to buy some food and clothes.

Is your sister going?

She will go. We are ready.

I will give you some money. Let's
go.

Thanks!

LESSON 9 – QUESTIONS

Answer the questions about the messages

1. jan seme li jo e sama meli?

- 1) jan Seje li jo e sama meli.
- 2) jan ala li jo e sama meli.
- 3) jan meli li jo e sama meli.
- 4) jan sitelen pi nanpa wan li jo e sama meli.

2. ona li wile tawa seme?

- 1) ona li wile tawa tomo.
- 2) esun li wile tawa ona.
- 3) ona li wile tawa esun.
- 4) ona li wile lon esun.

3. jan Seje li jo ala jo e mani?

- 1) jo
- 2) meli ona li jo e mani.
- 3) ona li wile ala e mani.
- 4) jo ala

4. jan Seje li wile e mani pi mute seme?

- 1) mi mute li sona ala e mani pi mute seme.
- 2) jan Seje li wile e mani lili.
- 3) ona li wile e mani tawa sama meli ona.
- 4) jan Seje li wile ala e mani.

5. jan Seje li wile esun e seme?

- 1) jan Seje li wile esun e mani.
- 2) jan Seje li wile esun e moku e len.
- 3) jan Seje li wile esun e tomo tawa.
- 4) sama meli ona li esun e ale.

6. sama meli pi jan Seje li tawa ala tawa?

- 1) tawa ala
- 2) tawa
- 3) jan Seje taso li tawa.
- 4) jan ala li tawa.

7. jan Seje li ken esun e ijo anu seme?

- 1) lon taso ona li ken ala tawa.
- 2) ken ala
- 3) ken
- 4) ala taso ona li ken tawa.

8. jan seme li pona?

- 1) ale li pona.
- 2) jan ala li pona.
- 3) sama pi jan Seje li pona ala.
- 4) jan Seje li ike.

9. ona li tawa esun anu seme?

- 1) lon. ona li tawa ala esun.
- 2) ala. ona li tawa esun.
- 3) ala. ona li tawa ala.
- 4) lon. ona li tawa.

LESSON 9 – QUESTIONS

Answers are on the next page.

Answers

1. Who has a sister?

1 - jan Seje li jo e sama meli.
Jeff has a sister.

2. Where do they want to go?

3 - ona li wile tawa esun.
They want to go to the store.

3. Does Jeff have money?

4 - jo ala
does not have

4. How much money does Jeff want?

1 - mi mute li sona ala e mani pi mute seme.
We don't know how much money.

5. What does Jeff want to buy?

2 - jan Seje li wile esun e moku e len.
Jeff wants to buy food and clothes.

6. Does Jeff's sister go?

2 - tawa
goes

7. Can Jeff purchase things?

3 - ken
can

8. Who is ready?

1 - ale li pona.
All are ready.



9. Do they go to the store?

4 - lon. ona li tawa.
Yes. They went.


LESSON 10 – THIS AND THAT

Sometimes the focus of the verb is another sentence. For instance, “I saw that you did something” can be expressed in two sentences in Toki pona and the direct object “ni” can be used to connect those two sentences.

Essential Words to Remember

kipisi	<i>noun</i>	a part, piece, slice, segment, portion, cut, section	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to split, sever, cut, slice, divide, chop	
kokosila	<i>intrans verb</i>	to speak a non-Toki Pona language in a Toki Pona only environment	
ku	<i>noun</i>	the toki pona dictionary	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to interact with the Toki Pona Dictionary	
lipu	<i>noun</i>	flat object, paper, page, sheet, document, essay, card, book, record, ticket, article, magazine, sheet, essay	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to crush, fold, flatten	
nasa	<i>noun</i>	nonsense	
	<i>adjective</i>	unusual, strange, weird, foolish, crazy, drunk, intoxicated, odd, silly	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to confuse, ridicule	
ni	<i>pronoun</i>	that, this, these, those	
	<i>adjective</i>	that, this, these, those	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

olin	<i>noun</i>	love, romance, attraction, compassion, respectful, passion
	<i>adjective</i>	loving, romantic
	<i>trans verb</i>	to love (romantically), have compassion for, respect, show affection to
poka	<i>noun</i>	hip, side, nearby, vicinity, area beside
pu	<i>adjective</i>	the official Toki Pona book
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to interact with the official Toki Pona book 
unpa	<i>noun</i>	sex
	<i>adjective</i>	sexual, sexy
	<i>trans verb</i>	to bang, to have sex with
	<i>adverb</i>	sexually

Sentence Structure

{subject} + li + {verb} + e + ni: {subject} + li + {verb} + e + {direct object}

mi sona e ni: mi olin e sina.

→ I know that I love you.

mi pilin e ni: mi olin e sina.

→ I think that I love you.

mi lukin e ni: sina kepeken tomo tawa.

→ I saw that you were using the car.

LESSON 10 – THIS AND THAT

Note that “kepeken” works here with and without “e”. “kepeken tomo tawa” = “using the car” vs “kepeken e tomo tawa” = “used the car”.

mi kute e ni: sina kokosila lon tomo mi.

→ I heard that you were speaking non-Toki Pona in my house.

mi pilin e ni: moku suwi li pona tawa sina.

→ I think that you like treats.

When “ni” cannot be used, it must be said in two sentences; however, things can be said in different ways. Sometimes there is a choice on how to convey thoughts. This is the same in any language. The first two examples show how to state it implying “that”. The third is more direct and uses only one sentence; however, the first two are a nicer way to state the information.

jan meli li tawa musu lon poka sina. ona li meli olin mi.

→ A woman danced with you. She is my girlfriend.

→ The woman that danced with you is my girlfriend.

sina tawa musu lon poka pi jan meli. ona li meli olin mi.

→ You danced with a woman. She is my girlfriend.

→ You danced with a woman that is my girlfriend.

sina tawa musu lon poka pi meli olin mi.

→ You danced with my girlfriend.

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. mi lukin e ni: sina pakala e luka sina.

2. meli mi li pilin e ni: sina lukin e lipu mi.

3. sina pilin ala pilin e ni: lipu mi li pona?

4. sina tawa lon poka mi. ni li pona tawa mi.

5. mi pilin e ni: meli sina li pona lukin.

6. mani li tawa ni: sina esun e len.

7. sina sona ala sona e ni: meli sina li nasa?

8. mi sona e ni: sina lukin e lipu pu.

9. mi sona e ni: ona meli li pona lukin.

LESSON 10 – THIS AND THAT

Translate the following sentences to **Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. Do you see that I am here?
2. I think that you like my book.
3. The food that you ate was mine.
4. I like that you gave me a piece of your pie.
5. Do you think that I am sexy?
6. I think that you should read the Toki Pona dictionary.
7. I know that you love me.
8. I know that you are sexy.
9. The woman that you saw is my girlfriend.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. I see that you hurt/broke/damaged your arm/hand.
2. My wife thinks that you read my book.
3. Do you think that my book is good?
4. I like that you went with me.
5. I think that your wife is good looking.
6. The money is for you to buy clothes.
7. Did you know that your wife is crazy/drunk/weird?
8. I know that you read the official Toki Pona book.
9. I know that she is beautiful.




English to Toki Pona

1. sina lukin ala lukin e ni: mi lon?
2. mi pilin e ni: lipu mi li pona tawa sina.
3. sina moku e moku. ni li moku mi.
4. sina pana e moku suwi kipisi. ni li pona tawa mi.
5. sina pilin ala pilin e ni: mi jan unpa?
6. mi pilin e ni: sina wile lukin e lipu ku.
7. mi sona e ni: sina olin e mi.
8. mi sona e ni: sina unpa lukin.
9. sina lukin e jan meli. ona li meli olin mi.

LESSON 11 – ARMS & LEGS

Body parts can be general as you can point to the specific part you are referring to. So, there are translations for the main parts of the body. However, sometimes you may need to be more specific with location. Therefore, there are position words for high, middle, and low for any given body part. This should be enough detail when talking.

Essential Words to Remember

luka	<i>noun</i>	hand, arm, wrist, touch, five	
	<i>number</i>	5	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to touch, grab, reach, tap	
meso	<i>noun</i>	midpoint, middle, neither	
	<i>adjective</i>	medium, average, mediocre, intermediate, middle	
Note that “meso” (lesson 13) is not really used. “insa” is used by speakers instead.			
nená	<i>noun</i>	bump, button, hill, mountain, nose, protuberance, ridge	
noka	<i>noun</i>	foot, leg, knee, ankle, bottom, base, lower part	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to kick, stomp	
open	<i>noun</i>	beginning, start, opening	
	<i>adjective</i>	open, starting	
	<i>pre-verb</i>	begin, start	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to begin, start, open, turn on, initiate	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

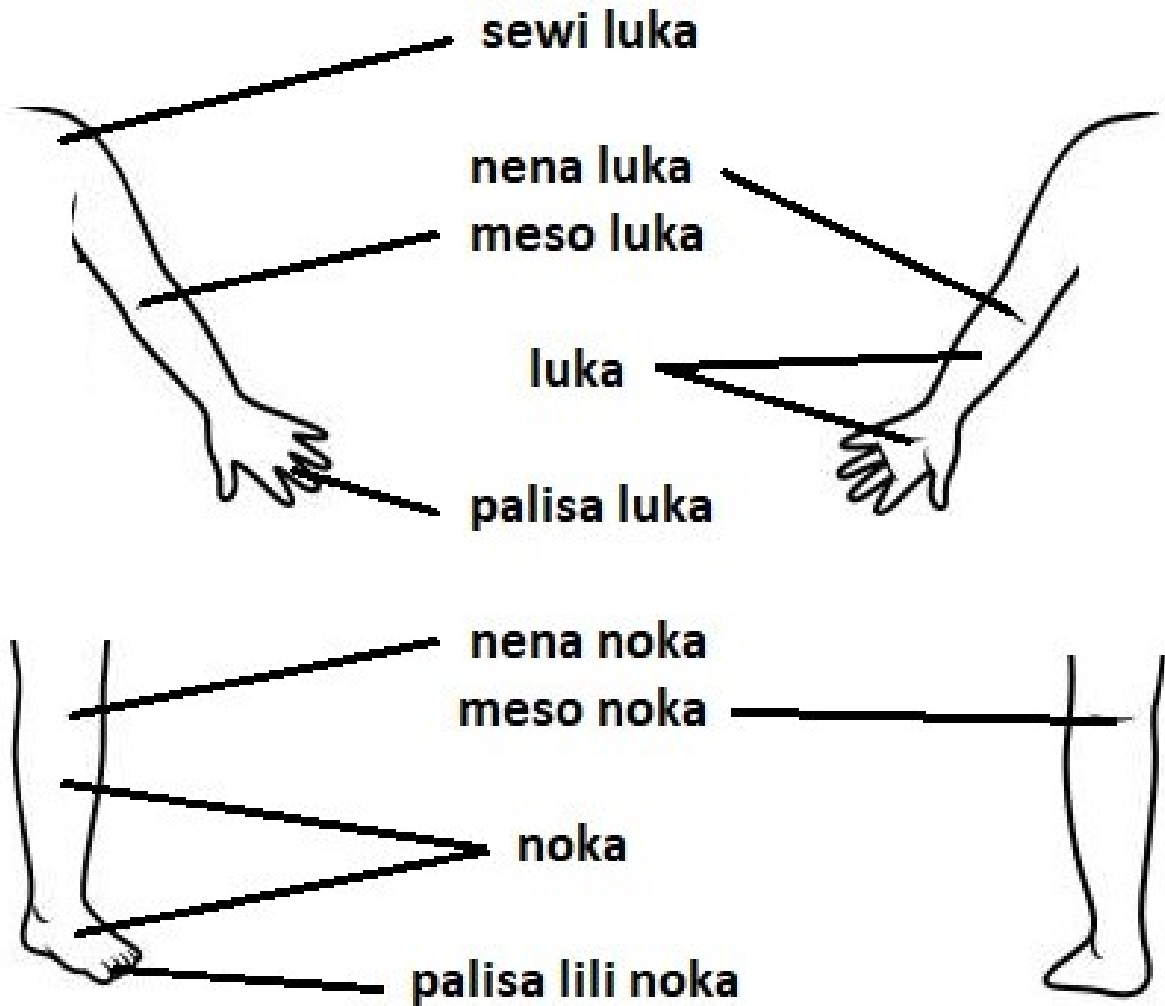
palisa	<i>noun</i>	long hard thing, branch, rod, stick, pole, staff, beam	↑
	<i>adjective</i>	straight	
sewi	<i>noun</i>	area above, highest part, sky, peak	
	<i>adjective</i>	awe-inspiring, divine, sacred, supernatural, upper, top, high	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to rise	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to raise	

Paraphrased Translations

English	Toki Pona	Toki Pona
ankle	noka lower part of the leg part of the leg/foot	
elbow	nenaluka arm bump	insaluka middle of the arm
finger	palisaluka hand stick	
knee	nenanoka leg bump	insanoka middle of the leg
shoulder	sewiluka the highest part of the arm	
toe	palisalilikoka foot little stick	palisakoka foot stick
wrist	luka part of the arm/hand area	

LESSON 11 - ARMS & LEGS

Diagram



Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. sewi luka mi li pakala.

2. noka sina li lon ijo kiwen tan seme?

3. mi pakala e nena luka mi.

4. sina pana lukin e palisa luka wan tawa mi.

5. ona li kipisi e noka mi lon insa.

6. sina seme tawa noka sina?

7. noka sina li kama pakala lon tenpo seme?

8. mi pana e palisa luka mi lon nena kon mi.

LESSON 11 – ARMS & LEGS

Translate the following sentences to **Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. I have a bruise on my arm.
2. I cut my finger.
3. I sprained my wrist.
4. You punched me in the nose.
5. I stubbed my toe.
6. I drew a picture of my hand.
7. My finger started to hurt.
8. My nose is running/leaking.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. My shoulder is hurting/damaged.
2. Your leg is in a hard thing because of what?
→ Why is your leg in a cast?
3. I hurt my elbow.
4. You showed me one finger.
5. He/She/It cut my leg in the middle.
6. What did you do to your leg?
7. When did your leg become damaged?
8. I put my finger in my nose.



English to Toki Pona

1. luka mi li pakala lili li laso.
2. mi kipisi e palisa luka mi.
3. mi pakala e luka mi.
4. sina utala e mi lon nena.
(or: sina utala e nena mi. = You hit my nose.)
5. mi pakala e palisa lili noka mi.
6. mi sitelen e sitelen pi luka mi.
7. palisa luka mi li open pilin ike.
8. nena mi li pana.





LESSON 12 – THE HEAD

The head is the control center where all the thought processing occurs. It is the leader of the body and also the entry point of all the tasty treats that we eat. 😊 moku suwi li pona tawa mi. (*I like treats.*)

Essential Words to Remember

anpa	<i>noun</i>	bottom, below, lower, down, humble, under, beneath, lowly	
	<i>adjective</i>	bottom, lower	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to bow, fail	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to lower, defeat, overcome	
	<i>adverb</i>	downward	↓
kute	<i>noun</i>	ear, hearing	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to hear, listen to, pay attention to, obey	
lawa	<i>noun</i>	head, lead, authority, manager, control, rule, mind, policy	
	<i>adjective</i>	leading, ruling, administrative, official	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to govern, control, command, direct, guide, lead, manage, own, regulate, rule, administer	
	<i>adverb</i>	legally, mentally	
linja	<i>noun</i>	long and flexible thing, string, cord, hair, rope, thread, yarn, line	
	<i>adjective</i>	straight, flexible, long	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to link, connect	

Learning Language: Toki Pona

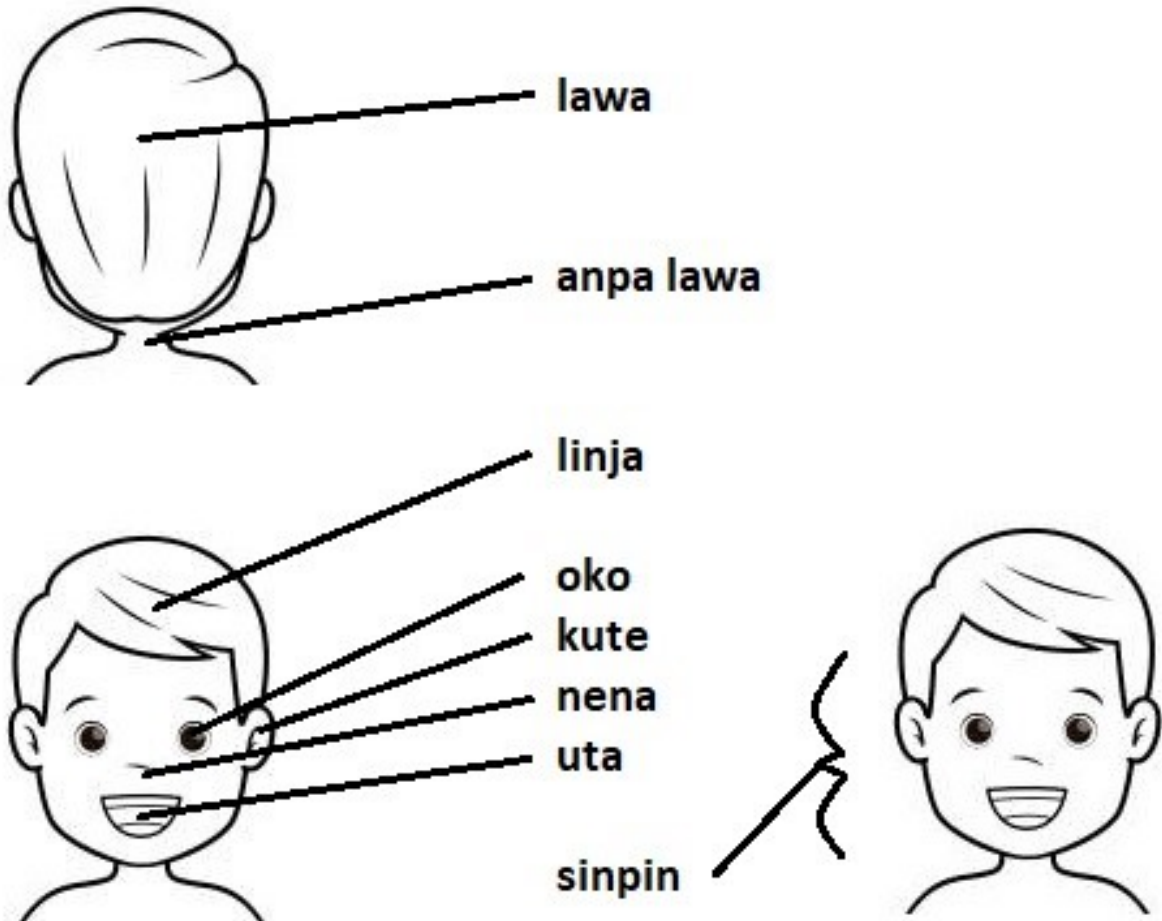
nen	<i>noun</i>	bump, button, hill, mountain, nose, protuberance, ridge	
oko	<i>noun</i>	eye	
sinpin	<i>noun</i>	face, foremost, front, wall, barrier	
	<i>adjective</i>	front	
	<i>adverb</i>	forward	
uta	<i>noun</i>	mouth, lips, oral cavity, jaw	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to kiss, bite, chew	

Paraphrased Translations

English	Toki Pona	Toki Pona
neck	anpa lawa beneath the head	palisa lawa head stick
tooth/teeth	kiwen uta mouth hard object	

LESSON 12 - THE HEAD

Diagram



Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. anpa lawa mi li pilin ike.

2. mi pakala e lawa mi.

3. mi mute li anpa e lawa sina.

4. oko mi li lon lawa mi.

5. ona li jo e linja sinpin.

6. ona li kipisi e kute mi ale.

7. sina uta e mi.

8. sina ken kute e mi anu seme?

9. sina anpa lon sinpin mi.

LESSON 12 – THE HEAD

Translate the following sentences to **Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. You have a black eye.
2. My tooth came out. (hint: My mouth emitted a tooth.)
3. I will smack your face.
4. Your hair is very long.
5. I hear with my ears.
6. Do you want to eat my eye?
7. My neck is stiff.
8. I can hear you talking.
9. I cannot eat with my mouth.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. My neck hurts.
2. I hurt my head.
3. We will defeat your leader.
4. My eyes are in my head.
5. He has facial hair.
6. He/She/It cut all my ear.
7. You kissed me.
8. Can you hear me?
9. You bow down before me.

English to Toki Pona

1. oko sina li pimeja.
2. uta mi li pana e ijo uta walo.
3. mi pakala e sinpin sina.
4. linja sina li suli mute.
5. mi kute kepeken kute mi.
6. sina wile moku e oko mi anu seme?
7. anpa lawa mi li kiwen.
8. mi ken kute e ni: sina toki.
9. mi ken ala moku kepeken uta mi.

LESSON 13 – THE BODY

Essential Words to Remember

insa	<i>noun</i>	inside, interior, center, content, between, middle, internal organ, stomach
	<i>adjective</i>	inner, internal, interior, central
	<i>trans verb</i>	to insert, integrate
kon	<i>noun</i>	air, breath, gas, essence, spirit, soul, unseen entity
	<i>adjective</i>	abstract, intangible, spiritual
lupa	<i>noun</i>	door, hole, pit, orifice, window, gate, entrance, opening
	<i>trans verb</i>	to dig
monsi	<i>noun</i>	back, behind, rear, butt
	<i>adjective</i>	back, rear
poka	<i>noun</i>	hip, side, nearby, vicinity, area beside
selo	<i>noun</i>	outer layer, bark, peel, shell, skin, boundary, surface
	<i>adjective</i>	outer
	<i>trans verb</i>	to wrap
sijelo	<i>noun</i>	body, physical state, torso

Learning Language: Toki Pona

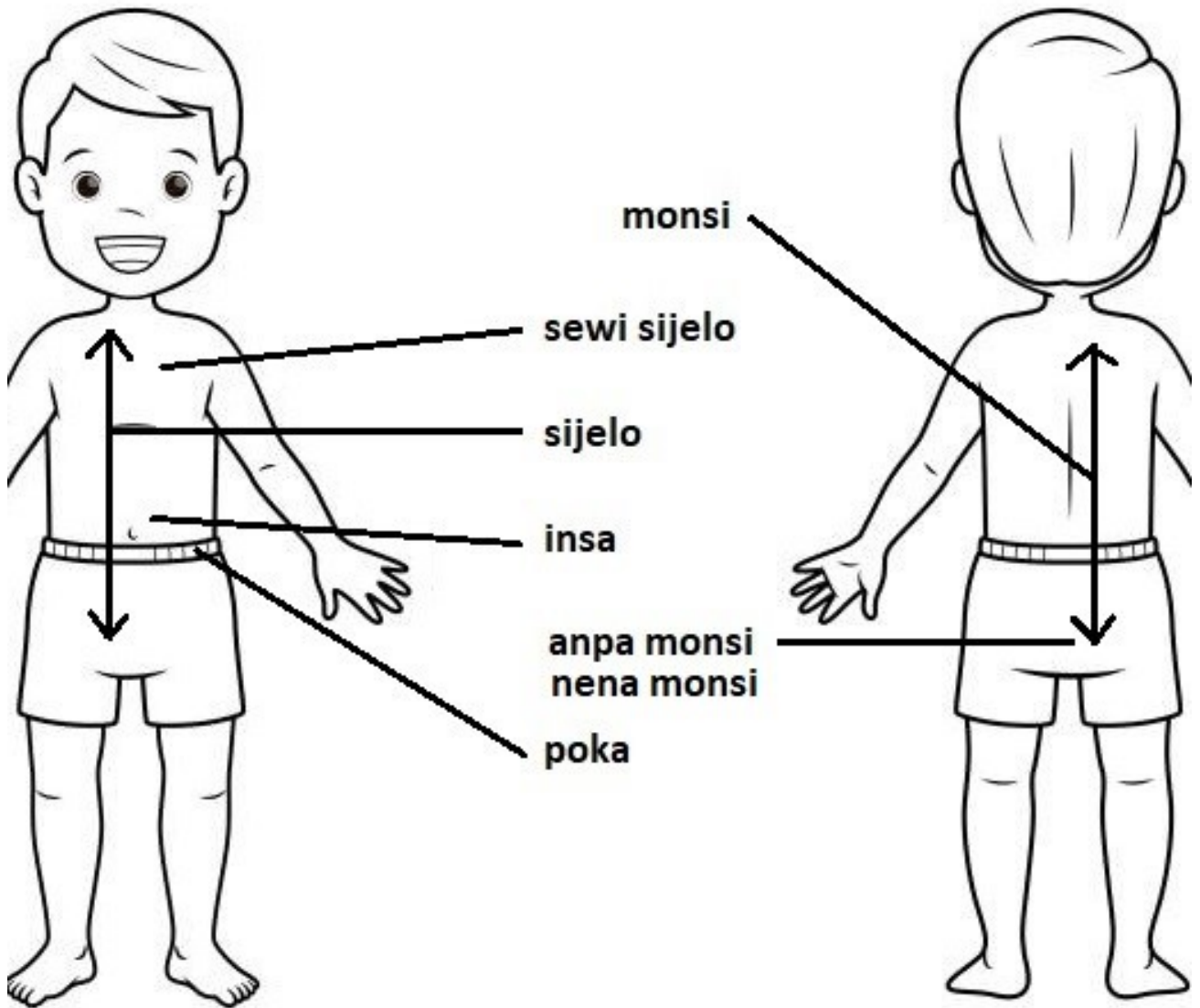
Paraphrased Translations

English	Toki Pona	Toki Pona
abdomen/belly	sinpin sijelo body front	sijelo body
anus	lupa monsi back hole	
breast (no official words)	nena unpa love bump(s)	nena mama mother bump(s)
butt	anpa monsi back, rear bottom	nena monsi back, rear bump
cavity (body)	lupa insa sijelo internal body hole	
cavity (tooth)	lupa pi kiwen uta tooth hole	
chest	sewi sijelo highest part of the body	
enters (goes inside)	tawa insa	
lower back	poka hip area/vicinity	monsi back
penis (no official words)	palisa unpa love long hard thing	palisa mama father long hard thing
upper back	sewi monsi back upper	monsi back
vagina (no official words)	lupa unpa love hole	lupa mama mother hole

Note that “male/mije” and “female/meli” are not preferred when referring to body parts. The terms used are not standard yet.

LESSON 13 - THE BODY

Diagram



Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. moku li tawa insa uta mi.

2. monsi mi li pana e pilin ike.

3. mi pakala e anpa monsi mi. mi ken ala anpa.

4. selo pi jan Lisa li loje.

5. sina pana e ko jaki tan nena sina tawa mi.

6. mi pana e moku tan uta mi.

7. ona li jo e sijelo pona.

8. sijelo mi li pilin pakala.

9. kon li tawa insa uta li pana tan lupa monsi.

LESSON 13 – THE BODY

Translate the following sentences to **Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. My stomach aches.
2. The body has many orifices.
3. I am wearing a back brace. (hint: hard thing on my back.)
4. I coughed on her.
5. He/She flatulated.
6. Is your stomach upset?
7. I breathe using my lungs.
8. My leg hurts.
9. Air enters the lungs.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. Food goes inside my mouth.
2. My back aches. (My back gives pain/a bad feeling.)
3. I hurt my butt, so I cannot sit.
4. Lisa's skin is red.
5. You sneezed on me.
6. I emitted food from my mouth.
I threw up.
7. She/He has a nice body.
8. My body/abdomen/stomach feels harm.
I have a stomachache. (feels harm = has pain)
9. Air goes into the mouth and emits from the back hole.
Air enters the mouth and expels out the anus.

English to Toki Pona

1. insa mi li pilin ike.
2. sijelo li jo e lupa mute.
3. mi len e ijo kiwen lon monsi mi.
4. mi pana e kon tan uta lon ona.
5. ona li pana e kon ike tan lupa monsi ona.
6. insa sina li pilin ala pilin ike?
insa sina li pilin ike anu seme?
7. mi kon kepeken insa kon mi.
8. noka mi li pilin pakala.
9. kon li tawa poki kon insa.

QUIZ 3 - TRANSLATE

QUIZ 3 - TRANSLATE

Answer the following questions about lessons 9 through 13.

Draw a line from the word to its translation.

nasin	midpoint
pakala	high, above
esun	outer layer, skin
lipu	crazy, strange
nasa	store, shop
meso	way, road
sewi	broken, damaged
anpa	book, paper
nená	door, window, hole
lupa	bump, nose
selo	face, front
sinpin	downward, under

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Draw a line from the word to its location on the body



kute
linja
oko
sinpin
lawa
nena
uta
monsi
sijelo
meso luka
sewi luka
palisa luka
luka
poka
palisa lili noka
meso noka
noka



QUIZ 3 - TRANSLATE

Choose the most correct translation

1. Is this the way home?

- 1) nasin tomo li ni?
- 2) ni li nasin tawa tomo anu seme?
- 3) ni li nasin tomo?
- 4) ni li nasin ala nasin tomo?

2. Which way is the store?

- 1) seme nasin li esun?
- 2) nasa seme li esun?
- 3) esun li nasa seme?
- 4) nasin seme li tawa esun?

3. Who is this?

- 1) seme li ni?
- 2) ni li jan seme?
- 3) ni li tan seme?
- 4) tan seme li ni?

4. How much money did you give?

- 1) sina pana e mani pi mute seme?
- 2) sina pali e mani pi mute seme?
- 3) mute seme li pana mani?
- 4) mani li mute seme li sina pana.

5. Where are you going?

- 1) lon seme li tawa?
- 2) sina tawa tan seme?
- 3) sina tawa seme?
- 4) lon seme li tawa sina?

6. Did you buy groceries?

- 1) moku li esun tawa sina anu seme?
- 2) moku li esun ala esun e sina?
- 3) sina esun ala esun e moku?
- 4) sina esun e moku anu seme?

7. How did you break your arm?

- 1) lon nasin seme sina pakala luka sina?
- 2) sina pakala e luka sina lon nasin seme?
- 3) sina palisa e luka sina lon nasin seme?
- 4) sina lon nasin seme li pakala e luka sina?

8. What time did you go home?

- 1) sina tawa tomo lon tenpo seme?
- 2) tenpo seme sina li tawa tomo?
- 3) lon tenpo seme li sina tawa tomo?
- 4) lon tenpo seme sina li tawa tomo

9. Why did you leave?

- 1) tan seme tawa sina?
- 2) tawa seme tawa sina?
- 3) sina tawa tan seme?
- 4) sina tawa seme?

QUIZ 3 - TRANSLATE

10. Frank is crazy.

- 1) nasa li jan Puwanku.
- 2) nasin li jan Puwanku.
- 3) jan Puwanku li nasin.
- 4) jan Puwanku li nasa.

11. What is your religion?

- 1) nasin sewi seme li sina?
- 2) nasin sewi sina li seme?
- 3) sina li nasin sewi seme?
- 4) sina li pana nasin sewi seme?

12. Tomoaki knows that you love him.

- 1) jan Tomowaki li sona ni sina olin e ona.
- 2) jan Tomowaki li sona e ni: sina olin e ona.
- 3) sina olin jan Tomowaki li sona.
- 4) jan Tomowaki sona e ni: sina olin e ona.

13. Did you know that the Toki Pona dictionary is good?

- 1) sina seme sona e ni: lipu ku li pona?
- 2) seme sina sona e ni: lipu ku li pona?
- 3) sina sona ala sona e ni: lipu ku li pona?
- 4) sina sona ni lipu ku li pona anu seme?

14. My leg hurts up to my hip.

- 1) noka mi li pakala tawa poka mi.
- 2) mi pakala e noka mi tawa poka mi.
- 3) noka mi li pana pakala tawa poka mi.
- 4) tawa poka mi li pakala e noka mi.

15. My head is bruised.

- 1) lawa mi li pakala pi laso loje.
- 2) selo mi li pana laso loje.
- 3) laso loje li pana tan selo lawa mi.
- 4) selo lawa mi li laso loje.

16. I wear gloves.

- 1) len luka li len e mi
- 2) mi luka len e len.
- 3) mi len e len luka.
- 4) meli li len e len luka.

17. I will give you a hat.

- 1) mi pana e len lawa.
- 2) mi pana e len lawa tawa sina.
- 3) len lawa li mi pana tawa sina.
- 4) len lawa li tawa sina.

18. I jammed my finger in the door.

- 1) mi pakala e palisa luka mi lon lupa.
- 2) mi palisa e pakala luka mi lon lupa.
- 3) lupa li pakala e palisa luka mi.
- 4) lon lupa li palisa e pakala luka mi.

19. The guard performed a cavity search on Hubert.

- 1) lupa insa sijelo li pana tawa jan Jupato tan jan utala.
- 2) jan utala li pana e lupa insa sijelo tawa jan Jupato.
- 3) jan utala li lukin e lupa insa sijelo pi jan Jupato.
- 4) jan utala li pana e lupa insa sijelo pi jan Jupato.

QUIZ 3 - TRANSLATE

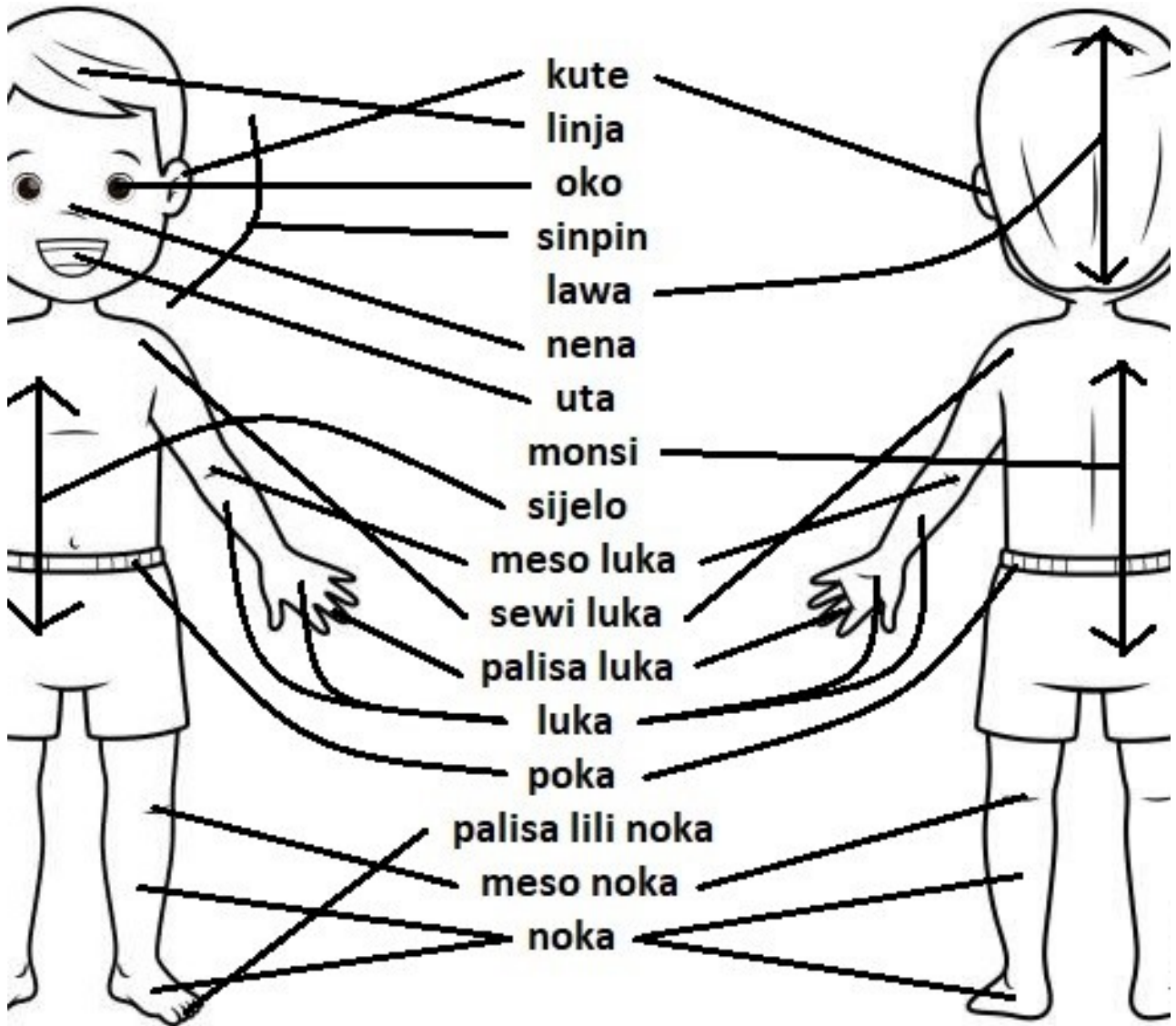
Answers to quiz

Line word draw

nasin	midpoint
pakala	high, above
esun	outer layer, skin
lipu	crazy, strange
nasa	store, shop
meso	way, road
sewi	broken, damaged
anpa	book, paper
nena	door, window, hole
lupa	bump, nose
selo	face, front
sinpin	downward, under

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Line body draw



QUIZ 3 - TRANSLATE

Translations

1. 2 - ni li nasin tawa tomo anu seme?
2. 4 - nasin seme li tawa esun?
3. 2 - ni li jan seme?
4. 1 - sina pana e mani pi mute seme?
5. 3 - sina tawa seme?
6. 3 - sina esun ala esun e moku? (both are correct)
4 - sina esun e moku anu seme?
7. 2 - sina pakala e luka sina lon nasin seme?
8. 1 - sina tawa tomo lon tenpo seme?
9. 3 - sina tawa tan seme?
10. 4 - jan Puwanku li nasa.
11. 2 - nasin sewi sina li seme?
12. 2 - jan Tomowaki li sona e ni: sina olin e ona.
13. 3 - sina sona ala sona e ni: lipu ku li pona?
14. 1 - noka mi li pakala tawa poka mi.
15. 4 - selo lawa mi li laso loje.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

16. 3 - mi len e len luka.

17. 2 - mi pana e len lawa tawa sina.

18. 1 - mi pakala e palisa luka mi lon lupa.

19. 3 - jan utala li lukin e lupa insa sijelo pi jan Jupato.





LESSON 14 – TIME

Time phrases start with the word “tenpo” which is a time related Toki Pona word. It specifically means “time”. It also sets the context of the sentence to the stated time area.

Essential Words to Remember

awen	<i>noun</i>	stay, wait, security, protection, stability, defense
	<i>adjective</i>	continued, enduring, kept, protected, safe, waiting, staying
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to continue (still doing ...), keep, protect, still
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to wait, remain, stay, endure, continue
	<i>trans verb</i>	to preserve, sustain, defend, secure, protect, retain, keep, maintain
kama	<i>noun</i>	arrival, coming, future
	<i>adjective</i>	arriving, coming, upcoming, future, next, summoned
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to become, come to, succeed in
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to arrive, come, become
	<i>trans verb</i>	to induce, trigger, cause, invite
lape	<i>adjective</i>	sleeping, resting
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to sleep, rest, relax

Learning Language: Toki Pona

mun	<i>noun</i>	moon, celestial body, star, planet, satellite	
	<i>adjective</i>	month (tenpo mun)	
ni	<i>pronoun</i>	that, this, these, those	
	<i>adjective</i>	that, this, these, those	
pini	<i>noun</i>	end, ago, ending, finish, past, stop, outcome, conclusion	
	<i>adjective</i>	end, completed, stopped, finished, past, shut, closed, concluded	
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to finish, cease, quit, close	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to end, finish, close, quit, stop	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to complete, finish, close	
sike	<i>noun</i>	round or circular thing, ball, circle, cycle, sphere, wheel	
	<i>adjective</i>	round, year (tenpo sike)	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to loop, circle, cycle, surround, twist, roll	
sin (namako)	<i>noun</i>	innovation	
	<i>adjective</i>	new, fresh, additional, another	
	<i>adverb</i>	newly, again, additionally	
suno	<i>noun</i>	sun, light, brightness, glow, radiance, shine, light source	
	<i>adjective</i>	solar, bright, shiny, day (tenpo suno)	
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to shine, bright, glow	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to brighten	
tenpo	<i>noun</i>	time, duration, moment, occasion, period, session, hour, phase, moment	

LESSON 14 – TIME

weka	<i>noun</i>	absence, missing, away, apart, distance, out, removal
	<i>adjective</i>	absent, missing, ignored, far, distant
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to go away, leave, vanish, escape, disappear
	<i>trans verb</i>	to remove, get rid of, miss, exclude, delete, omit, eliminate
	<i>adverb</i>	apart, far, out

Time Phrases

tenpo pini suli	long ago
tenpo pini	previous, past
tenpo pini lili	recently
tenpo ni, tenpo lon	now
tenpo kama	next, future
tenpo kama lili	soon
tenpo mute	many times
tenpo suli	a lot of time
tenpo lili	little time

tenpo suno	day
tenpo pimeja	night / evening
insa pi tenpo suno	noon / middle of the day
open pi tenpo suno	morning
tenpo esun	week
tenpo pi pali ala	weekend
tenpo mun	month
tenpo sike	year
tenpo jan	age

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Previous and Next

Append “pini” for previous or past; and “kama” for next or future.

tenpo suno	day
tenpo suno pini	yesterday, previous day
tenpo suno ni	today
tenpo suno kama	tomorrow, future day

tenpo esun	week
tenpo esun pini	last week, previous week
tenpo esun ni	this week
tenpo esun kama	next week, future week

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. mi tawa tomo pali lon tenpo suno kama.
2. tenpo suno mi pi sike sin li lon tenpo mun kama.
3. tenpo suno ni li suno sin.

LESSON 14 - TIME

4. sina wile pini e pali sina tan tenpo suno pini.

5. meli sina li awen pali e moku lon tenpo pimeja ni anu seme?

6. jan meli lili mi li wile lape lon tomo sina lon tenpo pimeja ni.

7. mi pilin e ni: mi weka e moku pi tenpo pimeja.

8. jan Amanta li lukin pali e moku.

9. jan mije lili pi mi mute li tawa lon tenpo pini suli.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. I leave for school soon.

2. I do not have time.

3. I slept all day.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

4. My birthday is next year.

5. Are you coming over tonight for dinner?

6. Do your children eat breakfast in the morning?

7. I tried to kill Mary many times, but I could not.

8. I do not think I will sleep tonight.

9. I think I will not sleep tomorrow night.

LESSON 14 – TIME

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. I will go to work tomorrow.
2. My birthday is next month.
3. Today is a new day.
4. You must finish your work by the end of the day.
5. Is your wife still making dinner tonight?
6. My daughter wants to sleep at your house tonight.
7. I think that I missed dinner.
8. Amanda will try to make food.
9. Our son left long ago.

English to Toki Pona

1. mi tawa tomo pi kama sona lon tenpo kama lili.
2. mi jo ala e tenpo.
3. mi lape lon tenpo suno ale.
4. tenpo suno pi kama lon mi li tenpo sike kama.
5. sina kama ala kama moku lon tenpo pimeja ni?
sina kama moku lon tenpo pimeja ni anu seme?
6. jan lili sina li moku ala moku lon (open pi) tenpo suno kama?
jan lili sina li moku lon (open pi) tenpo suno kama anu seme?
(“open pi” is optional but can be added for more clarity if desired)
7. mi lukin moli e jan Mewi lon tenpo mute taso mi ken ala.
8. mi pilin ala e ni: mi lape lon tenpo pimeja ni.
9. mi pilin e ni: mi lape ala lon tenpo pimeja kama.

LESSON 15 – SENTENCE CONTEXT

A “la” phrase is at the beginning of the sentence since it sets the context for the entire sentence. As we practiced in the last lesson, a preposition can be used to add context at the end of the sentence as well.

Essential Words to Remember

la	<i>particle</i>	(between the context phrase and the main sentence), if, when, while, regarding
ante	<i>noun</i>	difference, alteration, change, alternative, edit, distinction, transformation
	<i>adjective</i>	different, altered, changed, other, alternative, edit, transformed
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to vary, differ
	<i>trans verb</i>	to alter, modify, change, convert, edit, transform
kalama	<i>noun</i>	sound, noise, tone
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to produce a sound
	<i>trans verb</i>	to utter, recite

Paraphrased Translations

kama jo	to receive (come to have)
kama lon poka	to meet {someone} (come near/next to ...)
kama sona	to learn (come to know)
kama wan	to marry (become one)
kalama lape	snore (sleep sound)

Learning Language: Toki Pona

tawa anpa	descend (go down)
tawa sewi	climb (go up)

With Time

See the lesson on time for more examples.

tenpo ni la	now, currently
tenpo pini suli la	long ago
tenpo suno wan la	one day
tenpo suno ni la	today

With One Word

See the adverb definitions.

ante la	otherwise
kama la	next, coming up
ken la	maybe
kin la	additionally, furthermore
lukin la	apparently
mi la	as for me
nasin la	traditionally, customarily, regularly, usually
ni la	then, so, as for this
pini la	after, afterwards
sama la	similarly, equally, likewise
sona la	knowingly, deliberately, purposely, consciously, intentionally, willfully, wittingly
wile la	desirably

LESSON 15 – SENTENCE CONTEXT

With Other Words

tan ni la	because of this, therefore, thus, thusly
nimi ante la	in other words

With Many words – If / Then, When

tomo tawa mi la mi ken tawa tomo sina.

→ If/When using my car, I can drive to your house.

mi lili la moku mi li pona tawa sijelo mi.

→ When I was little, I ate healthy food (my food was good for my body).

Sentence Structure

{context} + la + {subject} + li + {verb} + e + {direct object}

Examples with context before and after sentences

Today, I will eat.

→ tenpo suno ni la mi moku.

I will eat today.

→ mi moku lon tenpo suno ni.

Because of you, I can eat.

→ tan sina la mi ken moku.

I can eat because of you.

→ mi ken moku tan sina.

Today, I can eat because of you.

→ tenpo suno ni la mi ken moku tan sina.

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. tenpo sike pini mute la mi pilin ike.

2. tenpo pini la mi jo e nimi ante.

3. tenpo suno kama la mi kama jo e ijo pana.

4. kama la, mi pana lukin e sitelen.

5. tan ni la mi tawa ala esun.

6. sama la, mi tu li tawa sewi lon nena.

7. tawa esun la mi lukin e jan pona mi.

8. sina lon la mi tawa ala esun.

LESSON 15 – SENTENCE CONTEXT

Translate the following sentences to **Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. Yesterday was a bad day.
2. Yesterday, I went to the store and made dinner.
3. Maybe, it is a girl.
4. You were able to go to the store last week.
5. Did you snore last night?
6. Descend the mountain tomorrow.
7. Then, I received many presents.
8. If you come, I will leave.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers to the practice translations

Toki Pona to English

1. Many years ago, I was feeling bad.
2. In the past, I had a different name.
3. I will receive a gift tomorrow.
4. Next, I will show drawings.
5. Therefore, I did not go to the store.
6. Similarly, we both climbed the mountain.
7. While going to the store, I saw my friend.
8. If/when you are here, I will not go to the store.

English to Toki Pona

1. tenpo suno pini li suno ike.
2. tenpo suno pini la mi tawa esun li pali e moku pi tenpo pimeja.
3. ken la, ona li meli.
4. tenpo esun pini la sina ken tawa esun.
5. tenpo pimeja pini la sina kalama lape anu seme?
6. tenpo suno kama la o anpa tan nena.
7. ni la mi kama jo e ijo pana mute.
8. sina kama la mi tawa.

LESSON 16 – PREPOSITIONS

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that modify a noun or a verb. The words below were already presented in previous lessons.

Prepositions

kepeken	<i>trans verb</i>	to use
	<i>preposition</i>	using, with, by means of
lon	<i>noun</i>	truth, existence, presence, reality
	<i>adjective</i>	true, correct, existing, real, living
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to exist, be present, live, attend
	<i>trans verb</i>	to create
	<i>adverb</i>	truly, of course, absolutely, exactly, certainly, indeed
	<i>preposition</i>	to be located at, to be present at, at, in, on (in contact with)
	<i>exclamation</i>	true, right, exactly, indeed
tan	<i>noun</i>	reason, source
	<i>preposition</i>	by, from, because of
tawa	<i>noun</i>	motion, movement, travel, journey, trip, walk
	<i>adjective</i>	moving, traveling, walking
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to go
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to go, move, travel, walk
	<i>trans verb</i>	to move, push
	<i>preposition</i>	going to, toward, for, to, onto, from the perspective of

Learning Language: Toki Pona

sama	<i>noun</i>	equality, sibling, relative, peer, fellow
	<i>adjective</i>	same, equal, similar, alike, related, equivalent, identical, fellow
	<i>adverb</i>	similarly, equally, likewise
	<i>preposition</i>	as, like

Spatial Nouns

anpa	<i>noun</i>	bottom, below, lower, down, humble, under, beneath, lowly
	<i>adjective</i>	bottom, lower
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to bow, fail
	<i>trans verb</i>	to lower, defeat, overcome
	<i>adverb</i>	downward
insa	<i>noun</i>	inside, interior, center, content, between, middle, internal organ, stomach
	<i>adjective</i>	inner, internal, interior, central
	<i>trans verb</i>	to insert, integrate
monsi	<i>noun</i>	back, behind, rear, butt
	<i>adjective</i>	back, rear
noka	<i>noun</i>	foot, leg, knee, ankle, bottom, base, lower part
	<i>trans verb</i>	to kick, stomp
poka	<i>noun</i>	hip, side, nearby, vicinity, area beside
sewi	<i>noun</i>	area above, highest part, sky, peak
	<i>adjective</i>	awe-inspiring, divine, sacred, supernatural, upper, top, high
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to rise
	<i>trans verb</i>	to raise

LESSON 16 – PREPOSITIONS

sinpin	<i>noun</i>	face, foremost, front, wall, barrier
	<i>adjective</i>	front
	<i>adverb</i>	forward

Examples

I drove to the store.

→ mi tawa esun kepeken tomo tawa.

We had fun in my house.

→ mi mute li musi lon tomo mi.

In Context

In English, a preposition can be used to start the context; however, the preposition is not needed in Toki Pona. The below examples are the same as the previous examples except re-written to use context.

Using the car, I went to the store.

→ tomo tawa la mi tawa esun.

“kepeken” is not needed in the context.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

In my house, we had fun.

→ tomo la mi mute li musi.

“lon” is not needed in the context.

With Spatial Nouns

Preceding spatial nouns with a preposition changes the meaning of the sentence. Without this understanding, a wrong interpretation could be made.

The food is inside me.

→ moku li lon insa mi.

The food is my insides.

→ moku li insa mi.

He is on top of the house.

→ ona li lon sewi tomo.

He is the roof of the house.

→ ona li sewi tomo.

They are in front of me.

→ ona li lon sinpin mi.

They are my front.

→ ona li sinpin mi.

As Both Verb and Preposition

Intransitive verbs can just continue from the verb.

LESSON 16 – PREPOSITIONS

mi tawa tomo.

→ I go to the house.

It is preferred for transitive verbs to separate the verb and the preposition.

mi tawa e sina tawa tomo.

→ I moved you to the house.

mi lon e tomo lon ma.

→ I created a house in the field.

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. mi tawa lon monsi sina.

2. mi tawa lon poka sina.

3. jan lili li lon noka mi.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

4. mi anpa tan pakala monsi mi.

5. mi kama e ni: sina kule e tomo.

6. mi kama e ni: sina tawa lon monsi mi.

7. sina kama e ni: mi tawa esun.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. I go to the store.

2. I went to the store with you.

3. The sky is above you.

4. The house is in front of you.

5. I went inside the car.

LESSON 16 – PREPOSITIONS

6. You took me to the store.

7. I caused you to leave here.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers

Toki Pona to English

1. I walk behind you. (or I follow you.)
2. I go with you.
3. The children are below me.
4. I sit down because my back hurts.
5. I caused you to paint the house.
6. I made you follow me.
7. You made me go to the store.

English to Toki Pona

1. mi tawa esun.
2. mi tawa esun lon poka sina.
3. sewi li lon sewi sina.
4. tomo li lon sinpin sina.
5. mi tawa insa pi tomo tawa.
6. sina tawa e mi tawa esun.
7. mi kama e ni: sina tawa tan lon ni.

LESSON 17 – INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are words used to express strong feelings or sudden emotion. They are usually used alone or at the start of a sentence to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.

“oke”, “wa”, and “epiku” are provided in case you hear it. They are somewhat common knowledge sounds; however, “pona”, “wawa”, and “a” are the official words to use in Toki Pona and are preferred.

Essential Words to Remember

a	<i>particle</i> (emphasis, emotion, confirmation, sudden burst of feelings) <i>exclamation</i> ah, oh, uh, wow
o	<i>particle</i> (vocative or imperative) <i>(with noun)</i> emphasis, hey! (noun o) <i>(with verb)</i> command, shall, should (o verb)
oke (non-pu)	<i>exclamation</i> OK, alright, fine (“oke” is not official; therefore, “pona” is more appropriate. However, OK is globally known by many countries and may be understood.)
wa (non-pu)	<i>exclamation</i> indicating awe or amazement, wow, whoa (“wa” is not official; therefore, “a” or “wawa” (lesson 19) are more appropriate)

LESSON 17 - INTERJECTIONS

end of a sentence

ni li musi a!

→ This was fun!

mi ken ala ken tawa a!?

→ Can I go!?

Particle “o”

after a noun

Emphasizes who is being addressed in the sentence.

jan Jen o!

→ Hey Jen!

sina o kama tawa mi!

→ Hey you, come to me!

before a verb

The verb is expressed as a command.

o toki lon tenpo ni!

→ Speak now!

o moku ala e ni!

→ Don't eat that!

Learning Language: Toki Pona

replacing “li”

Expresses a wish or desire.

jan Kato li pali e pali ale. → jan Kato o pali e pali ale!
Kurt will do all the work. Kurt should do all the work.

mi moku e moku ale. → mi o moku e moku ale!
I will eat all the food. I should eat all the food.

Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. epiku! mi ken lukin e toki pona!

2. mi pona mute a!

3. mi pakala e mi a! o pona e mi!

4. sina pakala kin anu seme?

5. jan Jema li pakala kin a!

LESSON 17 - INTERJECTIONS

6. toki ante li seme?

7. o ante toki e lipu ni!

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. Yay, I understand this!

2. Go to the store.

3. Um

4. Christopher!

5. Melanie, help your mother!

6. Ask me a question.

7. That was amazing.

Answers are on the next page.

Answers

Toki Pona to English

1. Awesome! I can read Toki Pona.
2. I am very happy!
3. I hurt myself! Help me!
4. Are you also hurt?
5. Gemma is really hurt!
6. What is the translation?
7. Translate this page!

English to Toki Pona

1. a, mi sona e ni!
2. o tawa esun.
3. n
4. jan Kitopa o!
5. jan Melani o pona e mama meli sina!
6. o toki e wile sona tawa mi.
7. ni li epiku.

QUIZ 4 – TRANSLATE

QUIZ 4 – TRANSLATE

Answer the following questions about lessons 14 through 17.

Draw a line from the word to its translation.

awen	circle, round
ni	this, that
weka	epic, cool, awesome
ante	sun, light, day
suno	finished, past
sin	sleep
pini	waiting, staying
lape	to come, become
kama	also, too
epiku	different, other
kin	absent, away
sike	new, another

Choose the correct translation

1. What time is it now?

- 1) seme tenpo li tenpo ni?
- 2) tenpo ni li tenpo seme?
- 3) ni li tenpo seme?
- 4) seme li ni?

2. You missed lunch time.

- 1) sina li weka e tenpo moku.
- 2) tenpo moku meso li weka.
- 3) tenpo moku li weka tan sina.
- 4) sina weka e tenpo moku.

3. What time are you coming to the party?

- 1) seme tenpo li sina kama tawa tenpo musi?
- 2) tenpo seme li sina kama tawa tenpo musi?
- 3) sina kama tawa tenpo musi lon tenpo seme?
- 4) seme tenpo la sina kama tawa musi tenpo?

4. The party is tomorrow night.

- 1) tenpo pimeja kama li lon tenpo musi.
- 2) tenpo musi li lon tenpo pimeja kama.
- 3) tenpo musi la tenpo pimeja kama.
- 4) pimeja li tenpo musi.

QUIZ 4 - TRANSLATE

5. The wedding is at 6 o'clock.

- 1) tenpo pi kama wan li lon tenpo pi luka wan.
- 2) pi tenpo kama wan li lon luka wan tenpo.
- 3) kama wan li tenpo pi luka wan.
- 4) tenpo pi luka wan li kama wan.

6. When Chizu comes to the party, I will dance with her.

- 1) jan Sisu lon tenpo musi la mi tawa musi lon poka ona.
- 2) mi tawa musi poka jan Sisu la ona kama tawa tenpo musi.
- 3) lon tenpo musi la mi tawa musi lon poka jan Sisu.
- 4) jan Sisu li kama tawa tenpo musi la mi tawa musi lon poka ona.

7. What will Lawon do at the party?

- 1) lon tenpo musi li pali seme?
- 2) jan Lawan li pali lon tenpo musi seme?
- 3) jan Lawan li seme lon tenpo musi?
- 4) lon jan Lawan la tenpo musi li seme?

8. Norman snored all night long.

- 1) ale pi tenpo pimeja la jan Noman li kalama lape.
- 2) jan Noman li kalama lape kepeken tenpo pimeja ale.
- 3) ale pi tenpo pimeja li lape mu tawa jan Noman.
- 4) tenpo pimeja ale la jan Noman li lape mu.

9. Come with me!

- 1) sina o tawa lon poka mi!
- 2) o kama lon poka mi!
- 3) o tawa kepeken mi!
- 4) o kama sina lon poka mi!

10. Wow! That is awesome.

- 1) a! ijo li epiku!
- 2) wa! mi li epiku!
- 3) o! epiku li ni!
- 4) a! ni li epiku!

11. Can I ask you a question?

- 1) mi ken toki e wile sona tawa sina?
- 2) ken la mi toki ala toki e wile sona tawa sina?
- 3) mi ken ala ken toki e wile sona tawa sina?
- 4) ken mi li toki ala toki e wile sona tawa sina?

12. Does Randy like her too?

- 1) ona li pona ala pona tawa jan Lansu kin?
- 2) jan Lansu li pona ala pona e ona?
- 3) jan Lansu li pona ala pona tawa ona?
- 4) ona li pona ala pona e jan Lansu?

13. Afterwards, Mooney will receive a gift.

- 1) jan Muni li kama jo e ijo pana pini.
- 2) pini la mi pana e ijo pana tawa jan Muni.
- 3) pini la jan Muni li kama jo e ijo pana.
- 4) ijo pana li kama jo tan jan Muni pini.

14. I cannot wait to see Patsy next year.

- 1) mi lukin e jan Pasi tenpo sike kama.
- 2) mi ken awen tawa lukin e jan Pasi lon tenpo sike kama.
- 3) mi ken ala awen tawa ni: mi lukin e jan Pasi lon tenpo sike kama.
- 4) jan Pasi li ken ala awen lukin lon mi tenpo sike kama.

QUIZ 4 – TRANSLATE

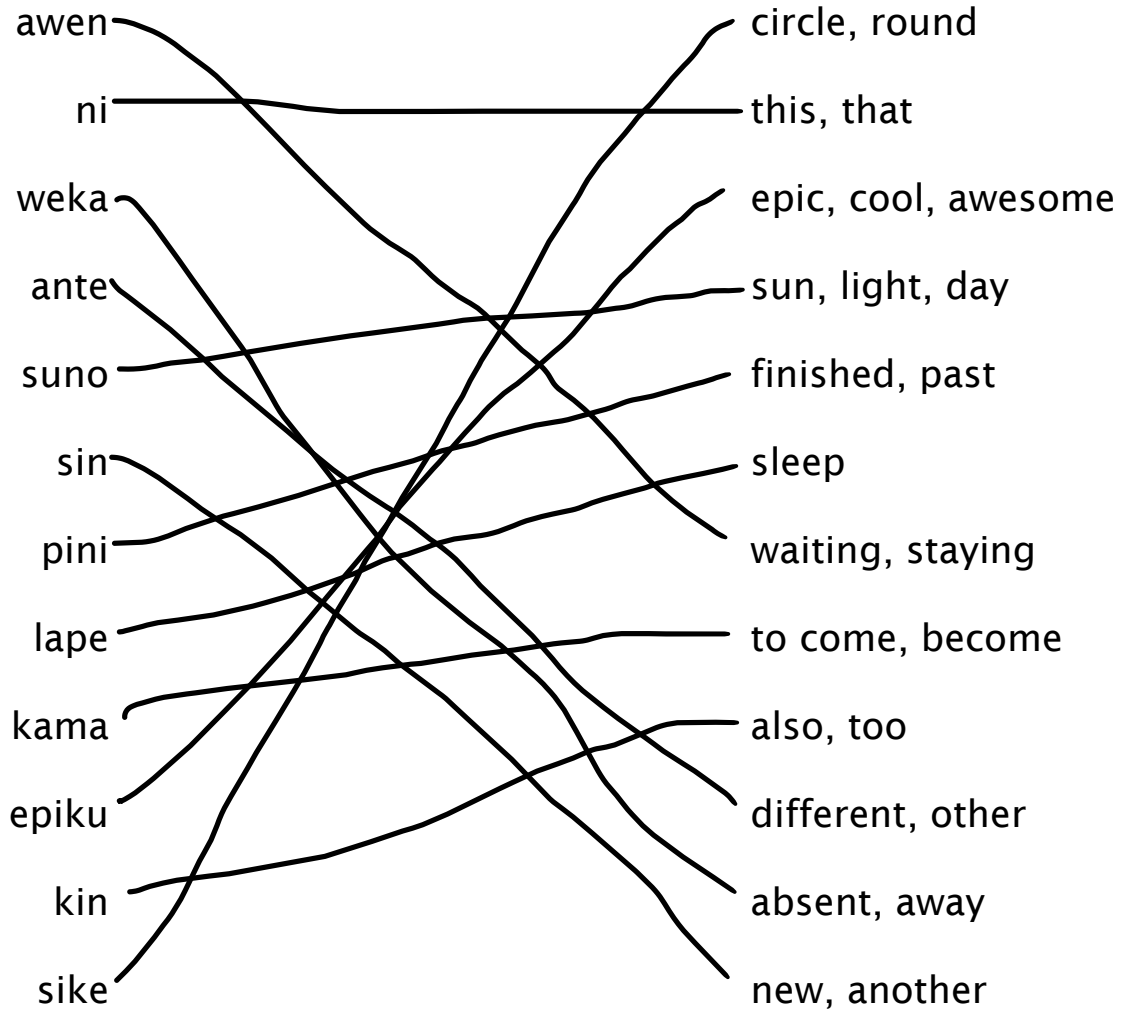
Read and Understand the Following Reading

tenpo suno wan la jan Ka li tawa esun. ona li wile e moku tawa pipi ona. ona li toki e wile sona ni tawa jan pali esun: “moku pipi li lon seme?”. jan pali esun li toki e ni: “pipi li moku e kili. sina tawa esun ni tan seme?”. “a!”, jan Ka li toki. “mi wile tawa esun ante”. tan ni la jan Ka li tawa esun moku. lon ni la ona li esun e kili. jan Ka li jo e ona tawa tomo ona. pipi ona li awen tawa moku. ona li pana tawa pipi e moku esun. pipi li moku pona.

tenpo ni la jan Ka li wile moku kin. ona li toki tawa meli olin ona lon ilo toki. ona li wile moku kin. jan Ka li toki e ni: “o kama tawa tomo mi. mi pali e moku tawa mi mute”. meli olin ona li kama li moku. ona li musi.

Answers to quiz

Line draw



QUIZ 4 - TRANSLATE

Questions Translation

1. 2 - tenpo ni li tenpo seme?
3 - ni li tenpo seme? (both are accepted)
2. 4 - sina weka e tenpo moku.
3. 3 - sina kama tawa tenpo musi lon tenpo seme?
4. 2 - tenpo musi li lon tenpo pimeja kama.
5. 1 - tenpo pi kama wan li lon tenpo pi luka wan.
6. 4 - jan Sisu kama tawa tenpo musi la mi tawa musi lon poka ona.
7. 3 - jan Lawan li seme lon tenpo musi?
8. 1 - ale pi tenpo pimeja la jan Noman li kalama lape.
9. 2 - o kama lon poka mi!
10. 4 - a! ni li epiku!
11. 3 - mi ken ala ken toki e wile sona tawa sina?
12. 1 - ona li pona ala pona tawa jan Lansu kin?
13. 3 - pini la jan Muni li kama jo e ijo pana.
14. 3 - mi ken ala awen tawa ni: mi lukin e jan Pasi lon tenpo sike kama.

Reading Translation

One day, Kai went to the store. He needed food for his bugs. He asked the store worker a question, "Where is the bug food?". The store worker replied, "Bugs eat vegetables. Why did you come here?". "OH", said Kai. "I need to go to the other store." So, Kai goes to the grocery store. There, he buys vegetables. Kai takes them home. His bugs are waiting for food. He gives the bugs the food that he purchased. The bugs eat happily.

Now, Kai is hungry too. He calls his girlfriend on the phone. She is hungry as well. Kai says, "Come to my house and I will make us some food". His girlfriend comes and eats. They have a good time.

LESSON 18 – LIVING THINGS

tenpo nanpa 18 pi kama sona – ijo pi moli ala

o kama sona e nimi – Learn the Words

akesi	<i>noun</i>	reptile, amphibian
alasa	<i>noun/adj</i> <i>pre-verb</i> <i>trans verb</i>	hunting, foraging, pursuit, chase attempt to, try to to hunt, search, forage, pursue, gather, chase, aim
kala	<i>noun</i> <i>adjective</i>	fish, marine animal, sea creature Fishy
kasi	<i>noun</i>	plant, vegetation, bush, herb, leaf
kijetesantakalu	<i>noun</i>	a procyonid (raccoon, coati, kinkajou, olingo, ringtail, or cacomistle) or resembles (lemur, raccoon dog), mustelid (ferret, weasel, otter, or red panda)
Note that this word was first created as an April Fool’s joke. Due to the word's length, it is often pronounced with secondary stress.		
lanpan	<i>noun</i> <i>adjective</i> <i>trans verb</i>	take, catch taken, seized, caught, stolen, captured to take, seize, catch, grab, steal, capture
mu	<i>noun</i>	an animal noise, meow, woof, howl, purr, neigh, ribbit
soko	<i>noun</i>	mushroom, fungus, fungi
soweli	<i>noun</i>	animal, beast, land mammal, creature

Learning Language: Toki Pona

telo	<i>noun</i> water, liquid, fluid, wet substance, beverage, pool, pond <i>adjective</i> water, liquid, fluid, wet <i>trans verb</i> to wash, wet, water, liquify
waso	<i>noun</i> bird, flying creature, winged animal

toki ante li kama e nimi ante – Paraphrased Translations

telo jelo	pee (yellow liquid)
ko jaki	poop
akesi seli	fire dragon
akesi lete	ice dragon
akesi suli	big lizard, dinosaur
akesi pi luka waso	winged lizard, dragon

jan alasa	hunter
jan kala	fisherman
jan kasi	farmer

tomo tawa kon	plane
jan lawa pi tomo tawa kon	pilot
tawa lon kon	to fly (move in the air)

jan pi tawa telo	swimmer
tawa lon telo	to swim (move in the water)

jan pi tawa wawa	runner
tawa kepeken tenpo lili	to move quickly (move using little time)
tawa wawa	to run (strong walking/moving)

LESSON 18 - LIVING THINGS

sewi

waso



soweli

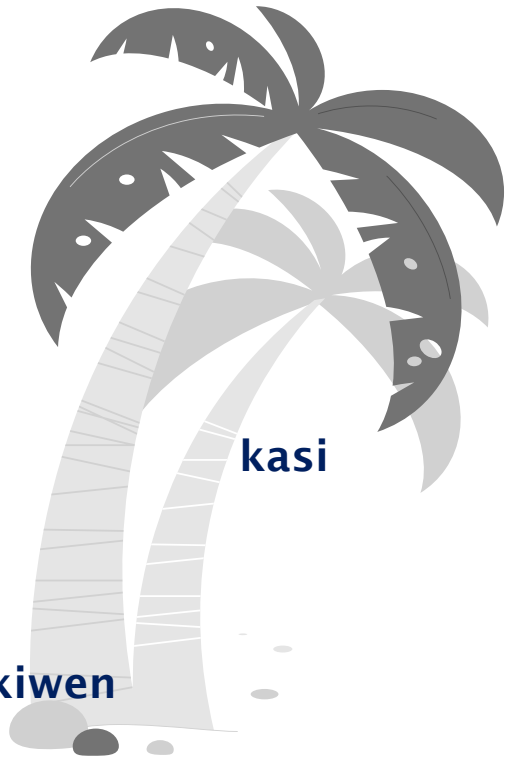


pipi



kasi

kiwen



akesi



kijetesantakalu

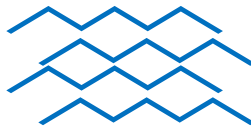
ma



telo



kala



telo



ijo pi pana sona (Knowledge Giving Things) – Examples

soweli suli li kalama suli.

- Big animals produce big sounds.
- Big animals make loud noises.

jan Wisato li moli tan akesi seli.

- Richard was killed by a fire lizard.
- Richard was killed by a dragon.

mi alasa e kala lon poka pi jan kala lon tomo tawa telo.

- I hunted fish with a fish person on the boat.
- I was fishing with a fisherman on the boat.

jan Kante li telo e soko. ni la ona li seli e ona.

- Candis washed the mushrooms. Then, she cooked them.

o ante e toki – Translate

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. soweli ale li moku e kon.

LESSON 18 - LIVING THINGS

2. kijetesantakalu li lon ma kasi mi.

3. akesi seli li pakala e tomo pi mi mute.

4. mama mi li tawa tomo mi kepeken tomo tawa linja.

5. o weka tan ko jaki waso pi tawa anpa.

6. tenpo pimeja pini la mi mute li moku e kala e pan walo.

7. meli mi li kama jo e moku tan esun moku.

8. jan Jen li kalama sama waso.

9. o kipisi e soweli o pali e moku.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. Plants need water to grow.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

2. I flew to my parent's house.

3. The farmer grows vegetables using water.

4. I like eating mushrooms.

5. My pet is at home.

6. Andrew bought a new car last month.

7. I hunted animals, but I did not find anything.

8. Animals communicate using animal sounds.

9. Kai's pet lizard bit me.

LESSON 18 - LIVING THINGS

Answers are on the next page.

nimi pona (Correct Words) – Answers

Toki Pona to English

1. All animals consume air.
2. A raccoon is in my yard.
A raccoon is on my lawn.
3. A dragon destroyed our house.
4. My parent took a train to my house.
5. Avoid falling bird poop.
6. Last night, we ate fish and rice.
7. My wife got the food from the grocery store.
8. Jen made a sound like a bird.
9. Separate the animal and make food.

English to Toki Pona

1. kasi li wile e telo tawa kama suli.
2. mi tawa lon kon tawa tomo mama mi.
3. jan kasi li suli e kasi kepeken telo.
4. ni li pona tawa mi: mi moku e soko.
5. soweli mi li lon tomo.
6. tenpo mun pini la jan Antu li esun jo e tomo tawa sin.
7. mi alasa e soweli taso mi lukin ala e ijo.
8. soweli li toki kepeken mu.
9. akesi pi jan Ka li uta e mi.



LESSION 19 – COMPARISONS

tenpo nanpa 19 pi kama sona - sama ala sama




There is no comparison connector word; therefore, comparisons must be structured in a different way in Toki Pona. This can be done by using two sentences or by using context. Using two sentences, one can state something positive and the other can state something negative. The two sentences together will imply better/worse, more/less, etc. Using context, the context can state the compared item while the sentence states the better/worse, more/less, etc.

o kama sona e nimi – Learn the Words

These are the remainder of the essential root words. After this lesson, you should know them all. The last test in this book has every essential word in a multiple-choice test. You may practice your memory there. There is also a dictionary at the end of this book.

jasima	<i>noun</i>	mirror, reflection, opposite, reverse	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to reflect, mirror, be on the opposite end of	
leko	<i>noun</i>	square, block, brick, cube, stair	
monsuta	<i>noun</i>	fear, monster, predator, threat, danger, horror, terror, afraid	
	<i>adjective</i>	scary, fearful, monstrous, predatory, threatening, dangerous, disturbing	
	<i>trans verb</i>	to scare, fear, terrorize, horrify	

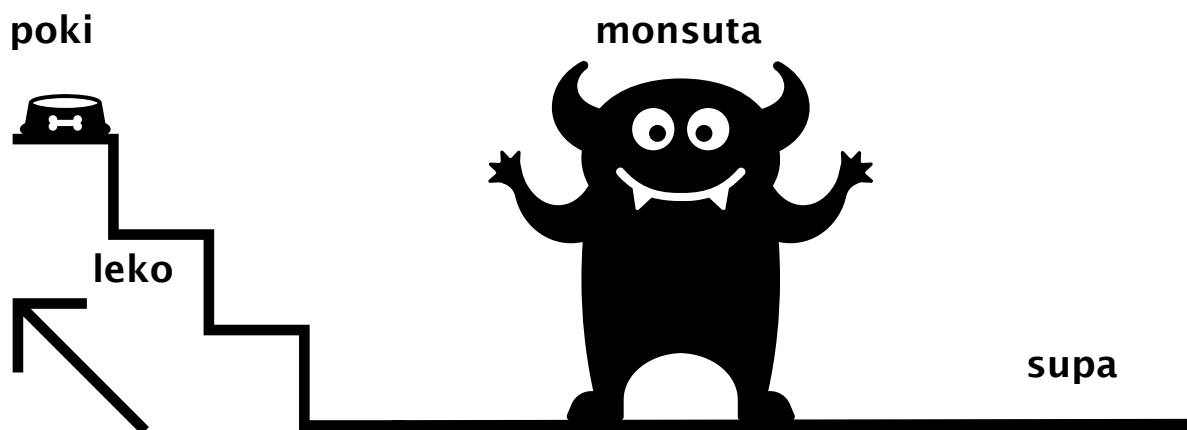
Learning Language: Toki Pona

namako (sin)	<i>noun</i>	embellishment, spice, garnish, adornment
	<i>adjective</i>	extra, additional
poki	<i>noun</i>	container, bag, bowl, box, jar, cup, bottle, pot, cupboard, cabinet, drawer
	<i>trans verb</i>	to classify, categorize   
supa	<i>noun</i>	horizontal surface, thing to put or rest something on, platform, table, shelf, board, plank
	<i>adjective</i>	lying, flat
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to lie (be in a flat, horizontal position), flat
	<i>trans verb</i>	to flatten
wawa	<i>noun</i>	strength, power, confidence, energy, force
	<i>adjective</i>	strong, powerful, confident, energetic, intense, brave
	<i>trans verb</i>	to force, reinforce, strengthen, charge
	<i>adverb</i>	strongly, firmly, confidently, energetically

toki ante li kama e nimi ante – Paraphrased Translations

wawa nasa (<i>strange power</i>)	<i>noun</i>	magic, sorcery, enchantment, spell, occult
	<i>adjective</i>	magical, supernatural, enchanted, incomprehensible
	<i>trans verb</i>	to enchant, cast

LESSION 19 – COMPARISONS



kepeken kulupu nimi tu – With Two Sentences

mi tawa tomo mute pi kama sona. sina tawa tomo lili pi kama sona.

- I went to many schools. You went to a few schools.
- I went to more schools than you.

tomo pi kama sona mi li suli. tomo pi kama sona sina li lili.

- My school is big. Your school is small.
- My school is bigger than yours.

sina ken moku mute. jan Jeni li ken moku lili.

- You can eat a lot. Jenny can eat a little.
- You can eat more than Jenny.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

mi pana e mani mute. sina pana e mani lili.

- I gave a lot of money. You gave little money.
- I gave more money than you.

kepeken “la” – With “la”

sina la mi wawa.

- I am stronger than you.

tomo sina pi kama sona la tomo mi pi kama sona li sulii.

- My school is bigger than yours.

sina pana e mani la mi pana e mani mute.

- I gave more money than you.

o lukin o sona – Read and Understand

jan Amanta li lon tomo lon supa sewi. ona li lili. taso ona li pana mute. ona li jo e leko mute. leko mute a! tomo li jo ala e ilo tomo pi tawa sewi. tenpo suno ale la ona li tawa sewi li tawa anpa lon leko. jan Amanta li lili li jo e sijelo pona. tan ni la ni li ike ala.

LESSION 19 – COMPARISONS

Amanda lives in an apartment on the top floor. It is small but very nice. It has a lot of stairs. A lot of stairs! The building does not have an elevator. Every day, she walks up and down the stairs. Amanda is young and healthy; therefore, this is not a problem.

tenpo suno wan la ona li jo e poki suli. ona li suli mute. poki mani ona li suli ala. ona li wile ala jo sewi e poki. taso jan ala li lon poka. ona li open e ni: ona li tawa sewi e leko. insa nasin la ona li monsuta li tawa anpa. poki li open. kala moli mute li kama weka. ona ale li supa lon ma. jan Amanta li pilin pona ala.

One day, she had a large container. It was much heavier than her purse. She did not want to carry the container up, but no one was around. So, she started up the stairs. About halfway, she became scared and fell. The box opened and many fish came out. They all were lying on the ground. She was not happy.

pona la, jan li kama poka li pana e pona. ona li kama jo e kala ale. jan li wawa. jan Amanta li wawa ala. ni la jan li jo sewi e kala. jan ni li pona. jan Amanta li kama jo e jan pona sin. ona li toki e ni: “o kama tawa tomo mi o moku”. jan li pilin sama. lon a, jan Amanta li seli e kala tawa moku. kala li pona mute.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Luckily, someone came by and helped to pick up all the fish. The person is stronger than Amanda. So, the person carried the fish up. This person is nice, and she made a new friend. She said, "Come to my apartment for dinner". The person accepted. Of course, Amanda made fish for dinner. It was delicious.

(Note that the English translation was paraphrased and not a word for word translation.)

o ante e toki – Translate

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. sina ken supa lon supa lape.

2. jan Amanta li jasima pi mama meli ona.

3. jasima li jasima e sitelen sina.

4. tenpo suno pini la monsuta li tawa sewi tan poki lete mi.

LESSION 19 – COMPARISONS

5. mi pilin lape li wile supa.

6. mi wawa tan ni: mi sona e nimi pona.

7. kon tawa wawa li anpa pakala e lipu.

8. jan pi wawa nasa en akesi seli li lon sitelen la sitelen li pona.

9. mi lon pini nasin. meli mi li lon pini ante nasin.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. The bed is not comfortable.

2. You scare me when you wear that mask.

3. Alvin can build a house using a stack of bricks.

4. Your food is too spicy.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

5. I am stronger than you.

6. I got three bags of groceries from the grocery store.

7. Cindy told a very embellished story.

8. I love horror movies.

9. Categorize those movies.

LESSION 19 - COMPARISONS

Answers are on the next page.

nimi pona (Correct Words) – Answers

Toki Pona to English

1. You can lie on the bed.
2. Amanda is a reflection of her mother.
3. A mirror reflects your image.
4. Yesterday, a monster jumped from my refrigerator.
5. I am tired and want to lie down.
6. I am confident that I know the answers.
7. The strong wind blew down the sign.
8. Sorcerer and dragon movies are cool.
9. My wife and I are at opposite ends of the block.

English to Toki Pona

1. supa lape li pona ala.
2. sina len kepeken len sinpin ni la sina monsuta e mi.
3. jan Awin li ken pali e tomo kepeken leko mute.
4. moku sina li namako mute.
5. mi wawa. sina wawa ala.
6. mi kama jo e moku lon poki tu wan tan esun moku.
7. jan Sinsi li toki e toki pi namako mute.
8. sitelen tawa monsuta li pona mute tawa mi.
9. o poki e sitelen tawa ni.

LESSON 20 – DIRECTIONS

tenpo nanpa 20 pi kama sona - nasin

Sometimes we need to provide a relative location or direction. Many words can be re-used for this purpose. The essential words below are for review and have been introduced in previous lessons; however, only the definition related to direction is given below. Each word will have more meanings which you should already know by now.

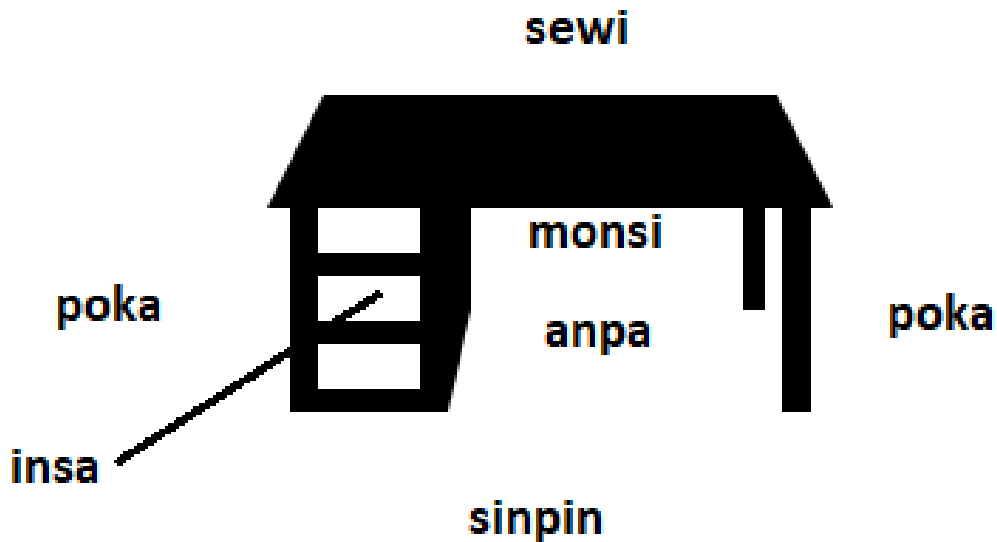
nimi nasin – Direction Words

English	Toki Pona
about / around / approximately	lon poka
above, up	sewi
behind, back	monsi
below / beneath / bottom / down / under	anpa
circle	sike
end of the street	pini nasin
curve	linja sike
direction / street	nasin
front	sinpin
Inside, between	insa
intersection	wan nasin
left and right	No specific translation. Indicate something specific about that side.

nimi nasin sin – Direction Words (continued)

out	weka
side / next to	poka
straight	palisa / linja
turn	tawa poka, mi ante e nasin mi
under	anpa

sitelen – Diagram



ijo pi pana sona – Examples

noka mi li lon anpa supa.

→ My feet are below the desk.

LESSON 20 – DIRECTIONS

suno li lon sewi supa.

→ The light is on (above) the desk.

jan pona mi li lon tomo poka.

→ My friend is in the house next door.

sina wile tawa esun la ona li lon wan nasin.

→ If you want to go to the store, it is at the end of the block.

tomo mi li lon pini pi nasin ni li lon poka pini.

→ My house is down the street and on the right.

sina ken ala ken pana e nasin tawa tomo sina?

→ Can you give directions to your house?

mi ken tawa esun lon nasin seme?

→ How can I get to the store?

nasin esun li ni: o weka tan lupa. o tawa sike tawa poka pini. o awen tawa lon nasin. o lukin tawa poka open.

→ The store directions are ... Go out the door, turn right, down the street, and then look to the left.

o lukin o sona – Read and Understand

jan pona mi li esun jo e tomo sin. mi wile lukin e ona, taso mi sona ala e nasin. mi toki e ni tawa ona: o kama o tawa e mi. taso pali la ona li ken ala. ni la ona li pana e nasin tawa mi. mi tawa tan tomo mi. tomo tawa la mi kama tawa poka open lon nasin mi. mi awen tawa lon wan nasin tu. nasin Jesason la mi tawa poka open. mi tawa lili lon nasin ni li tawa lon anpa pi nasin sewi. wan nasin tu li pini la mi tawa poka pini. nasin li pini li kama tawa kulupu tomo sike. mi tawa tomo nanpa tu wan. mi pini tan ni: mi ken ala tawa insa. mi lukin e tomo. ona li pona lukin ala.

My friend bought a new house. I wanted to see it, but I did not know how to get there. I asked him to take me, but he was busy. So, he gave me directions. I left my house and turned left onto my street. I drove two blocks and turned left at Jefferson. Then, I went down the street and under an overpass. I turned right after two more blocks. The street was a dead end. I went to the third house in the circle. I stopped and looked at the house since I could not go inside. It was not a pleasant sight.

LESSON 20 – DIRECTIONS

mi wile ala pana e pilin ike tawa ona. ni la mi toki ala e ni: tomo ona li pona ala tawa mi. taso tenpo suno kama la tenpo ona li open. ona li kama li tawa e mi tawa ni: mi lukin e insa. mi tu li tawa la nasin li sama tenpo pini, taso mi tawa ala lon nasin sewi li tawa poka. tenpo suno pini la mi tawa nasin pakala tawa tomo ona ala. nasin ni kin li pini lon kulupu tomo sike. taso tomo li pona mute. mi tu li awen lon tenpo lili. tomo sin ona la ale li pona tawa mi.

I did not want to hurt his feelings, so I did not mention that I did not like his house. However, the next day he was not busy. He picked me up and took me to see the inside. We went the same direction, but we turned before the overpass. Yesterday, I went to the wrong house. This street was also a dead end, but the houses were much nicer. We hung out for a while. I liked everything about his new house.

o pali e ni (Do This) – Practice

Translate the following sentences **to English**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. ma Mewika la o tawa lon poka pini kepeken tomo tawa.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

2. tomo tawa lon sinpin li tawa kepeken tenpo mute.

3. o awen ala lon poki monsi pi tomo tawa suli.

4. tenpo ala la mi lukin e insa tomo pi jan Alisa.

5. sina wile ala wile kama lon poka mi lon tomo pi telo nasa?

6. nasin tomo ale la tomo tawa li tawa lon monsi mi.

7. o tawa sike tawa poka pini.

8. mi tawa tomo pali kepeken tomo tawa linja.

9. jan meli lili pi mi mute li lon supa anpa.

Translate the following sentences **to Toki Pona**. The answers are at the end of this lesson.

1. The train goes fast.

LESSON 20 – DIRECTIONS

2. My new house is around the corner.

3. Drive once around the block.

4. My girlfriend lives on the corner of your street.

5. Leave my house now!

6. My child's school is next to the church.

7. We flew to the amusement park.

8. I live next door to my best friend.

9. Giving directions far away is fun.

Answers are on the next page.

nimi pona (Correct Words) – Answers

Toki Pona to English

1. When in America, drive on the right.
2. The car in front drives slow.
3. It is not safe to ride in the back of the truck.
4. I have never seen the inside of Alisa's house.
5. Do you want to meet at a bar?
6. A car followed me all the way home.
7. Go down the street and turn right.
8. I take the train to work. (I go to work using the train.)
9. Our daughter lives on the floor below.

English to Toki Pona

1. tomo tawa linja li tawa kepeken tenpo lili.
tomo tawa linja li tawa wawa.
2. o tawa poka lon wan nasin kama. tomo sin mi li lon.
3. tenpo wan la o tawa sike lon selo leko kepeken tomo tawa.
4. olin mi li lon pini pi nasin sina.
5. o tawa weka tan tomo mi lon tenpo ni a!
6. tomo pi kama sona pi jan lili mi li lon poka pi tomo sewi.
7. mi mute li tawa lon kon tawa ma musu.
8. mi lon poka tomo pi jan mi pi pona nanpa wan.
9. ni li musu: mi pana e nasin tawa weka.
ni li musu: mi toki e nasin tawa weka. (Is also correct)

QUIZ 5 – TRANSLATE

QUIZ 5 – TRANSLATE

lipu pi wile sona 5 – o ante e toki

Answer the following questions about lessons 18 through 20.

o sitelen e linja tan nimi tawa toki ante ona – Draw a line from the word to its translation.

mu	water, liquid, to wash
alasa	block, cube
kalama	table, desk
leko	land animal
akesi	bird, winged animal
poki	to take, receive
telo	animal noise
soweli	reptile, amphibian
lanpan	to hunt, forage
supa	to produce a sound
jasima	container, bag
waso	to reflect, mirror

o alasa e toki ante pona – Find the correct translation

(Note that there will be very similar answers, but not the correct wording. Choose the most correct wording.)

1. Andrew is his father's reflection.

- 1) mama mije pi jan Antu li jasima ona.
- 2) jan Antu li jasima pi mama mije ona.
- 3) jan Antu li jasima e mama mije ona.
- 4) jasima pi jan Antu li mama mije ona.

2. I like to lie on the couch and watch movies.

- 1) mi wile supa lon supa li lukin e sitelen tawa.
- 2) mi wile lukin sitelen tawa tan supa.
- 3) ni li pona tawa mi: mi lon supa li lukin e sitelen tawa.
- 4) lon supa la ni li pona tawa mi: mi lukin e sitelen tawa.

3. My daughter fears the dark.

- 1) jan meli lili mi li monsuta tan pimeja.
- 2) pimeja li monsuta e jan meli lili mi.
- 3) jan meli lili mi li monsuta e pimeja.
- 4) tan pimeja la jan meli lili mi li monsuta.

4. My girlfriend forced me to eat her food.

- 1) meli olin mi li wile e ni: mi moku e moku ona.
- 2) meli olin mi li kama e ni: mi moku e moku ona.
- 3) meli olin mi li wawa mi tawa moku e moku ona.
- 4) mi li kama tawa moku e moku olin mi.

QUIZ 5 – TRANSLATE

5. We watched a good horror movie last night.

- 1) mi mute li lukin e sitelen tawa monsuta pona.
- 2) mi mute li monsuta e sitelen tawa pona lukin.
- 3) mi mute li monsuta lon tenpo pimeja pini.
- 4) tenpo pimeja pini la mi mute li lukin e sitelen tawa monsuta pona.

6. Yesterday's lunch had a good amount of spice.

- 1) moku li moku lon tenpo suno pini jo e namako pona.
- 2) moku mi li jo e namako lon tenpo suno pini.
- 3) moku pi tenpo suno pini li jo e namako pi mute pona.
- 4) moku pi tenpo suno pini li jo e namako sin.

7. I saw a bear in front of our house.

- 1) mi lukin e soweli wawa lon sinpin tomo pi mi mute.
- 2) sinpin tomo pi mije mi la mi lukin e soweli wawa.
- 3) mi mute li lukin e soweli wawa lon sinpin tomo pi mi mute.
- 4) mi lukin e ni: soweli wawa li lon sinpin tomo.

8. The farmer gives water to the plants and animals.

- 1) jan kasi li pana e telo tawa kasi tawa soweli.
- 2) jan kasi li telo e kasi e soweli.
- 3) jan kasi li telo e kasi li pana e telo tawa soweli.
- 4) kasi en soweli li kama jo e telo tan jan kasi.

9. My father caught a racoon in the forest.

- 1) lon ma kasi la kijetesantakalu li lanpan mama mije mi.
- 2) mama mije mi li poki e kijetesantakalu lon ma kasi.
- 3) kijetesantakalu li utala e mama mije mi lon ma kasi.
- 4) mama mije mi li pana e kijetesantakalu lon ma kasi.

10. Ducks like to play in the water.

- 1) waso telo li musu lon telo.
- 2) waso telo li wile musu lon telo.
- 3) ni li pona tawa waso telo: o musu lon telo.
- 4) ni li pona tawa waso telo: ona li musu lon telo.

11. My favorite lesson is about living things.

- 1) ijo pi moli ala li kama sona mi.
- 2) ijo pi moli ala li pona nanpa wan mi.
- 3) kama sona mi pi pona nanpa wan li ijo pi moli ala.
- 4) mi kama sona e ijo pi moli ala.

12. How well do you understand my directions?

- 1) sina sona pi pona seme e nasin mi?
- 2) nasin mi pi mute seme li sona e sina?
- 3) sona mute seme li sona tan sina?
- 4) sina li sona pona e nasin mi anu seme?

13. Jen's house is down the street and on the right.

- 1) tomo pi jan Jen li tawa anpa nasin lon poka pini.
- 2) o tawa lon nasin li lon poka pini.
- 3) tomo pi jan Jen li lon poka pini e anpa nasin.
- 4) tomo pi jan Jen li lon nasin ni lon poka pini.

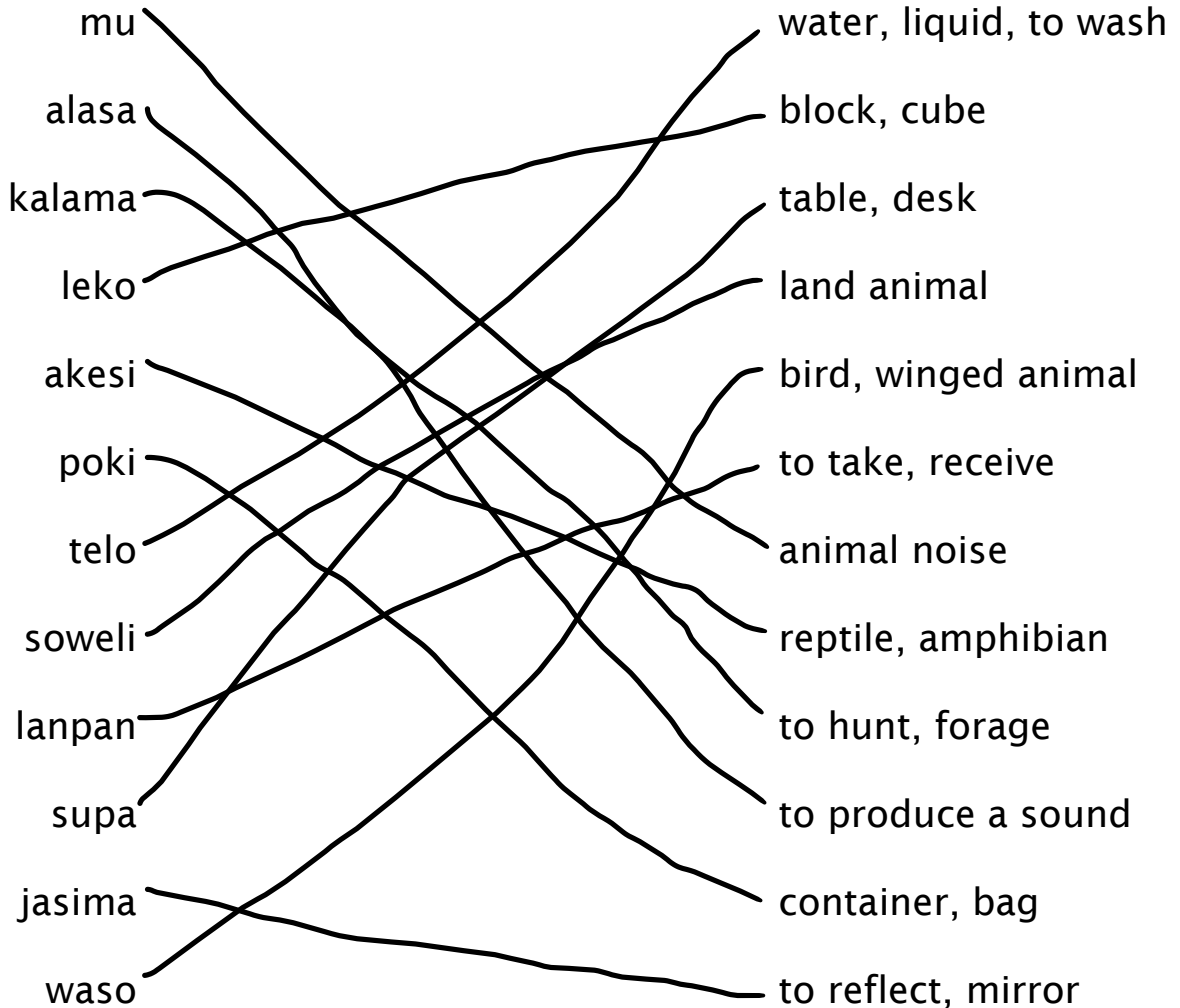
14. When I go to sleep tonight, I will lie on my new bed.

- 1) mi lape la mi supa lon supa lape sin mi.
- 2) mi lape lon tenpo pimeja ni la mi supa lon supa lape sin mi.
- 3) mi supa lon supa lape pi sin mi lon tenpo lape pi pimeja ni.
- 4) tenpo pimeja ni la mi supa lon supa lape pi sin mi.

QUIZ 5 - TRANSLATE

nimi pona tawa lipu pi wile sona - Answers to quiz

sitelen linja - Line draw



lipu pi toki ante - Translations

1. 2 - jan Antu li jasima pi mama mije ona,
2. 3 - ni li pona tawa mi: mi lon supa li lukin e sitelen tawa.
3. 1 - jan meli lili mi li monsuta tan pimeja.
4. 2 - meli olin mi li kama e ni: mi moku e moku ona.
5. 4 - tenpo pimeja pini la mi mute li lukin e sitelen tawa monsuta pona.
6. 3 - moku pi tenpo suno pini li jo e namako pi mute pona.
7. 1 - mi lukin e soweli wawa lon sinpin tomo pi mi mute.
8. 1 - jan kasi li pana e telo tawa kasi tawa soweli.
9. 2 - mama mije mi li poki e kijetesantakalu lon ma kasi.
10. 4 - ni li pona tawa waso telo: ona li musi lon telo.
11. 3 - kama sona mi pi pona nanpa wan li ijo pi moli ala.
“tenpo pi” in tenpo pi kama sona can be dropped to shorten.
12. 1 - sina sona pi pona seme e nasin mi?
13. 4 - tomo pi jan Jen li lon nasin ni lon poka pini.
14. 2 - mi lape lon tenpo pimeja ni la mi supa lon supa lape sin mi.

LESSON 21 – COMMON PHRASES

tenpo nanpa 21 pi kama sona – kulupu nimi pi tenpo mute

kama pona – Greetings



o kama pona!
Welcome!

nimi mi li Antu.
My name is Andrew.

tenpo suno ni la sina pilin seme?
How are you doing today?

toki!
Hello!

sina pona!
Thank you!

nimi sina li seme?
What is your name?!

mi jan Mewi.
I am Mary.

mi pilin pona tan ni: mi kama sona e sina.
I am pleased to meet you.

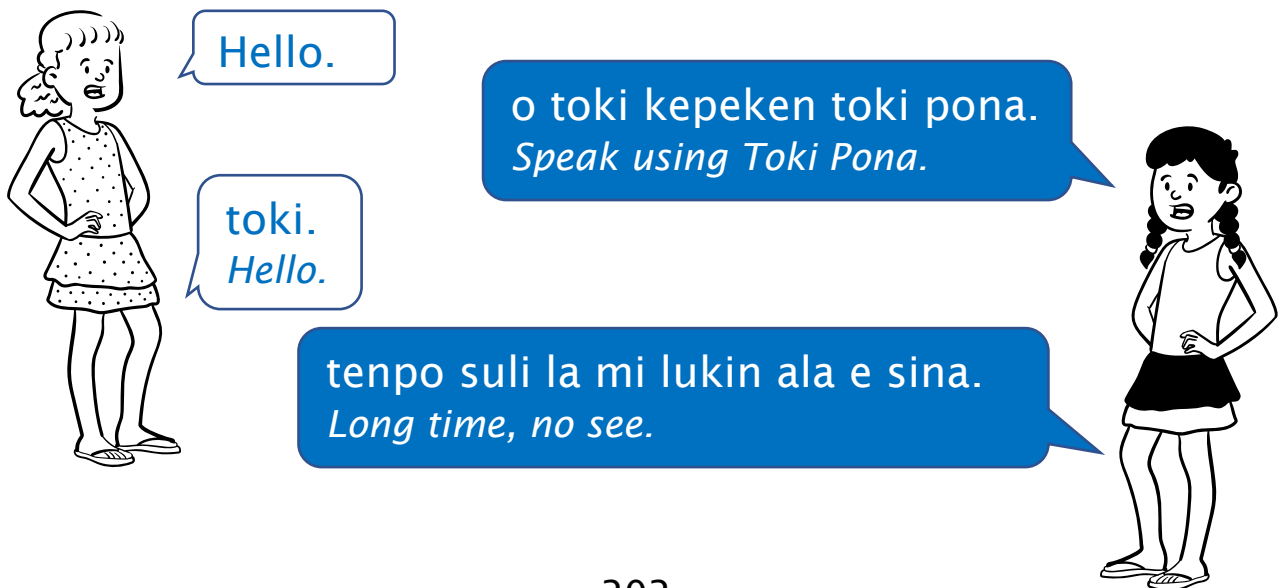
mi pilin pona.
I am well.



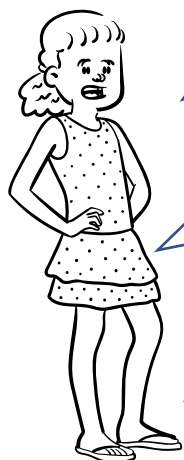
Learning Language: Toki Pona



jan pona - Friends



LESSON 21 – COMMON PHRASES



n n n n n
(thinking, pondering)

o toki kepeken tenpo suli.
Speak slowly.

o toki sin e ni.
Say that again.

tenpo pini suli la mi lukin ala e sina.
Long time, no see.

seme li sin?
What's new?

sina sona ala sona?
Do you understand?

mi sona.
I understand.

mute ala.
Not much.

kin la ala li sin tawa mi.
Nothing new for me also.

pimeja pona.
Good night.



Learning Language: Toki Pona



mi tawa.
Goodbye.
(I'm leaving)

o lape pona.
Sleep well.



o tawa pona.
Goodbye.
(Go well)

tenpo moku – Eating Time



tenpo ni li tenpo moku.
Time to eat.

mi wile e moku.
I am hungry.

o tawa ala!
Stop!
(don't move)

o pini e tawa!
Stop!
(end moving)



LESSON 21 – COMMON PHRASES



ijo pi suli ale (Things of Great Importance) – Emergencies



LESSON 22 – SIMPLICITY

tenpo nanpa 22 pi kama sona – pona

In Toki Pona, thoughts and communication are reduced to their simplest form. Each word is an idea rather than a specific thing or group of things. For this reason, each word can have multiple similar meanings and parts of speech. Using it in different ways only changes whether it is being a thing (noun), descriptive (adjective), action (verb), etc.; however, the meaning still relates no matter how it is used. There have been many examples throughout this book. Let’s take the word “len” as an example.

“len”, as a noun, is cloth, fabric, clothing, blanket, and anything like these. Actions can be performed with these nouns. Cloth or blankets can cover things, and clothing can be worn or dressed. We can also use these to add description to other nouns. Things can be covered, and people and things can be dressed or wear clothes. Things that are covered are hidden from sight which adds a layer of privacy. So, when understanding part of the definition of a word, one can get an understanding of how it can be used in all possible parts of speech.

len	<i>noun</i>	cloth, clothing, fabric, textile, cover, privacy
	<i>adjective</i>	clothed, covered, hidden, private
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cover, clothe, dress, wear, wrap, hide

When memorizing the essential words, keep this in mind. Understand the word instead of one set translation.

tenpo pali – Verb Tense

We already discussed tense of verbs by use of the context of time. Setting the scene tells us when someone is talking about the past, present, or future time.

I ate breakfast this morning.

open pi tenpo suno ni la mi moku.

(literally) This start of the daytime (morning), I ate.

“breakfast” is implied

You should eat food.

sina o moku.

(literally) You should eat.

“e moku” is redundant and will be implied when omitted

I am eating now.

tenpo ni la mi moku.

(literally) This time (now), I am eating.

I will eat this food tomorrow.

tenpo suno kama la mi moku e moku ni.

(literally) The coming day time (tomorrow), I will eat this food.

LESSON 22 – SIMPLICITY

I will eat breakfast tomorrow morning.

open pi tenpo suno kama la mi moku.

(literally) The beginning of the coming day time (tomorrow morning), I will eat.

“breakfast” is implied

sama – Similarity

Many specific phrases can be said pretty much the same way as they break down to the same simple words. In this instance, the difference is location. There is only one word difference in each of these sentences, so they convey the same thought but on different vehicles which run in different types of locations.

The engine caught fire, and the car was destroyed.

ilo tawa li kama seli. tomo tawa li pakala.

(literally) The moving tool began to burn. The moving indoor structure was destroyed.

The motor caught fire, and the boat was destroyed.

ilo tawa li kama seli. tomo tawa telo li pakala.

(literally) The moving tool began to burn. The water moving indoor structure was destroyed.

The warp core breached, and the starship was destroyed.

ilo tawa li kama seli. tomo tawa mun li pakala.

(literally) The moving tool began to burn. The star moving indoor structure was destroyed.

The motor (moving tool) is consistent in all the sentences; however, they are very different types of motors. Due to the context, the listener will understand. I'm pretty sure that spaceships will never have the same type of engine as a car or boat.

Smaller Sentences

Sentences can become quite long when adding many modifiers and clauses. This is done often in English; however, it can become cumbersome in Toki Pona. Toki Pona is expressed best in short and simple sentences. Your thought should be broken down into multiple short sentences which convey the same information.

jan mi pi pana sona pi tenpo pini li awen pana sona tawa jan lili lon tomo pi pana sona.

→ My previous teacher is still teaching children at the school.

tenpo pini la jan li pana sona tawa mi. tomo pi pana sona la ona li awen pana sona tawa jan lili.

→ Previously, a person taught me. In a school, they still teach children.

LESSON 22 – SIMPLICITY

jan li pana sona lon tomo. tenpo pini la ona li pana sona tawa mi. ona li awen pana sona tawa jan lili.

→ A person teaches in a building. Previously, they taught me. They still teach children.

To reduce the modifiers, “pi” can be split into multiple sentences.

mi tawa tomo suli pi pona sijelo.

→ I am going to a big body fixing building (hospital).

mi tawa tomo suli. tomo ni la jan li pona e sijelo.

→ I am going to a building. In this building, people fix bodies.

o lukin – Read

tawa mun li kama e pilin wawa. mi ale li ken sona e mun mute. tawa ni li awen ale li pini ala. tenpo suno wan kama la mi mute li pali e ni: tomo tawa li ken tawa mun weka. taso tenpo lon la mi ken sitelen insa taso. mi ale li wile e kon e telo e ijo ante mute. lon tawa suli mun la mi ken ala jo awen e ijo ni.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

taso tenpo ni la ma mute li lon. mi ale li ken tawa ona. awen la mi ken tawa weka suli. jan pi ma ante li toki e toki ante. ni la toki li kama pali suli. jan ale li kama sona e toki pona la pona mute li kama. ni la o pana sona e toki pona tawa jan pona o pana e pilin pona.

o lukin e toki ante – Read the Translation

Traveling the stars would be very exciting. There are so many planets to see. It would be an endless journey. One day, we will have ships that can go to distant stars. But for now, we can only imagine. We require air to breathe, water to drink, and many other things. We have no capability to carry these things on a long journey.

However, currently there are many countries that we can visit. Therefore, we can still travel great distances. People in different countries speak different languages. This makes interacting with them difficult. If everyone learned a simple language, that would be so wonderful. So, let's teach Toki Pona to friends and help it to spread the joy.

LESSON 23 – STORY TIME

tenpo nanpa 23 pi kama sona – tenpo toki

musi pi tenpo seli lon tenpo sike

jan Puwe li pini lape lon tenpo open suno pona. soweli ona li Laja Taja. ona li lon poka pi jan Puwe li open wawa. open suno ni li pona wawa a. ni li tenpo suno nanpa wan lon tenpo seli. sewi li laso. suno li suno. tenpo suno mute la jan Puwe li ken musi lon poka pi soweli ona. taso ona li ken pali e seme?

jan Puwe li sewi tan supa lape. ona li weka e jaki tan kiwen uta ona. ona li telo e sinpin ona. pini la ona li alasa e len li len. ona en soweli Laja li tawa tomo pi pali moku. ona tu li open e tenpo suno la ona tu li moku pona. jan Puwe li pana e moku soweli tawa soweli. mama ona li tawa tomo pali la ona li moku e pan lete. ona tu li pona li wile tawa tan tomo. taso jan Puwe li wile e tenpo lili. ona li toki insa e ni: ona tu li ken pali e seme? ona li anpa lon supa. ona li toki insa e ni: ona tu li tawa seme? soweli ona li anpa lon supa anpa li lukin e ona. soweli li wile ala anpa taso lon tomo.

jan Puwe li pilin e ni: ona tu li tawa tomo pi esun mute anu ma musi. tomo pi esun mute li pona li jo e esun mute. taso tomo esun li kama e ni: jan Puwe li wile esun jo e ijo sin. jan Puwe li pali ala. ona li jo ala e

Learning Language: Toki Pona

mani. taso ma musi li wile ala e mani. soweli li ken tawa. soweli ante mute li lon li musi. ken la soweli Loja li alasa e soweli pona sin. ni la ona tu li kama pona li tawa weka.

jan Puwe li len e soweli Laja kepeken linja awen. ona tu li tawa lupa li weka. ona tu li tawa leko tu wan. ma musi li weka ala. ona tu li kama lon ma musi la ona li lukin e ni: jan mute en soweli mute li musi. ni li tenpo suno pona la ale li wile tawa ma musi.

ona li tawa ma open. jan Puwe li weka e linja awen pi soweli Laja. ona li kama jo e sike musi tan poki ona. ona tu li open musi. jan Puwe li pana e sike musi lon kon. soweli Laja li kama jo e sike musi li pana tawa jan Puwe. tenpo lili la ona tu li musi. tenpo wan la jan Puwe li pana e sike musi lon kon. soweli Laja li tawa sike musi li awen tawa. jan Puwe li kalama tawa soweli Laja. taso soweli Laja li pini ala tawa. tan ni la jan Puwe li kama jo e poki ona li tawa soweli Laja kepeken wawa. pona la soweli Laja li weka ala. ona li pini e tawa lon poka jan. jan li jo e moku suwi. jan li pana e wan tawa soweli ona.

jan Puwe li tawa wawa ma ni li toki e ni tawa soweli Laja: sina ken ala jo e moku suwi. ni la jan Puwe li lukin e ni: jan li meli li suwi. ona li suli sama jan Puwe li jo e oko pona e linja suli. lukin nanpa wan la jan

LESSON 23 – STORY TIME

Puwe li kama olin. jan meli li toki la jan Puwe li kute ala. jan Puwe li awen lon ma lawa ona. jan meli li toki e ni: “toki. nimi mi li jan Jeni. mi ken ala ken pana e moku suwi tawa soweli sina?”. jan Puwe li toki e ni: “ken”. pini la soweli li supa li lape. ni la jan Puwe li anpa lon poka pi jan Jeni. ona tu li toki li musi. pini la jan Jeni li wile tawa. jan Puwe li toki e ni tawa jan Jeni: “sina kama sin lon tenpo seme”? jan Jeni li toki e ni: “mi tu li kama lon tenpo esun ale lon tenpo ni”. tenpo suno ni pini la jan Puwe li kama lukin e jan Jeni lon tenpo esun ale lon tenpo



ni. jan Jeni li pona mute tawa jan Puwe. ona tu li musi.

tenpo pini pi tenpo seli la jan Jeni li toki e ni: ona li tawa weka li kama ala tawa ma musi lon tenpo sin. jan

Puwe li pilin ike, taso ona li kama lon tenpo esun pini. pini la ona tu li toki e ni: o tawa pona.

~ pini

toki Inli - English

Summer Fun

Fred woke up one beautiful morning. His dog, Roger Dodger, was by his side and ready to start the day. This morning was especially good. It was the first day of summer. The sky was blue, and the sun was shining. Fred could spend many days playing with his dog. But what could they do?

Fred got up from bed. He brushed his teeth and washed his face. Then, he picked out some clothes and got dressed. He and Roger went to the kitchen to start the day with a nice breakfast. He gave the dog some dog food. But since his parents had already left for work, he had to eat cereal. They were both happy and ready to leave the house. But Fred needed a minute to think of what they could do. He sat on the couch and thought of where they could go. His dog sat on the floor and just stared at him. The dog was not interested in just sitting in the house.

Fred was thinking of going to the mall or to the park. The mall is nice and has lots of shops, but that would only make him want to buy things. Fred did not work, so he had no money. The park, however, is

LESSON 23 – STORY TIME

free and allows dogs. So, there would be many other dogs playing. Maybe, Roger Dodger could find a new friend. So, they got ready to leave.

Fred put the leash onto Roger, and they headed out the door. They walked about three blocks. The park was not far away. Once they arrived, they saw there were many people and dogs playing. Since it was such a nice day, everyone else must have had the same idea.

They walked over to an open area. Fred took off Roger's leash and pulled a ball from his bag. They started to have a good time. Fred would throw the ball, and Roger would get it and bring it back. They did this for a short while until one time when Fred threw the ball, Roger ran past the ball. Fred yelled for Roger, but he did not stop. So, Fred picked up his bag and ran after Roger. Luckily, Roger did not run far. He stopped where someone was holding treats and giving one to their dog.

Fred ran up and told Roger the treats were not for him. Then Fred noticed it was a girl holding the treats. She was around his age with pretty eyes and long hair. Fred was in love at first sight. When she spoke, Fred did not hear. He was in his own world. Luckily, reality

Learning Language: Toki Pona

kicked in. The girl said, "Hi, my name is Jenny. Is it OK if I give your dog a treat?". Fred replied, "Yes". Afterwards, the dogs lied down and rested, so Fred sat next to Jenny, and they talked. They enjoyed each other's company until it was time for Jenny to go. Fred asked Jenny when they would be back. She said that they come every week at this time. So, after that day, Fred met Jenny at the park every week during



the summer. Fred really liked Jenny and they all had a great time.

Toward the end of summer, Jenny said she was moving

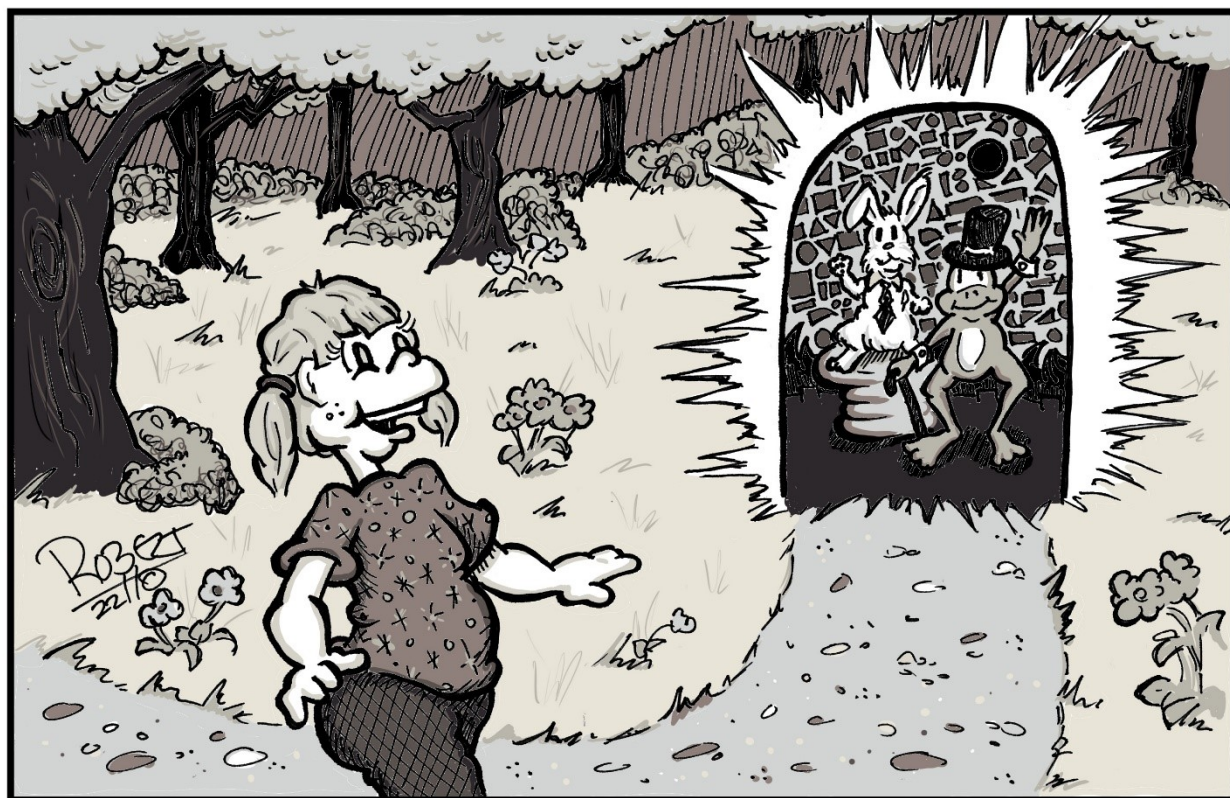
away and would not be coming back to the park any longer. Fred was sad, but he showed up to the last week until they said goodbye.

~ The End

LESSON 24 – STORY TIME

tenpo nanpa 24 pi kama sona – tenpo toki

jan Ana en ma kasi pi wawa nasa



tenpo pini wan la jan Ana li lon poka pi ma kasi suli. ona li jo ala e jan sama. jan lili ante li lon ala poka. jan Ana li wan taso la ona li tawa wawa lon ma kasi li toki tawa soweli ale. tan ni la ona li pona mute.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

tenpo suno wan lon tomo pi kama sona la, ona li toki tan ma kasi. jan ante pi kama sona li pana e toki pi ma soweli pi wawa nasa. nimi la ona li sitelen e ma kasi soweli pi wawa nasa. toki la jan Ana li kama pilin wawa. ona li wile sona e nasin tawa ma ni. tan ni la ona li toki e wile sona tawa jan ante. ona li wile tawa lupa pi ma kasi pi wawa nasa, la jan ante li pana e sitelen pi ijo mute lon nasin. taso jan ante li sona ala e ma open. ona li musi lon ma kasi lon tenpo mute ala. tan ni la ona li sona ala e ma kasi. taso ijo nasin ni li sama sona pi jan Ana. jan Ana li lukin e ijo sama lon tenpo musi ona.

tenpo kama pi pali ala la jan Ana li pini lape lon open open suno. ona li alasa e ma kasi pi wawa nasa. telo linja tan toki jan li sama ma pi sona Ana. ma ni la ona li toki tawa akesi pi noka wawa pi monsi kiwen. ni la jan Ana li open lon ma telo ni, li tawa. ona li kama tawa ma ni: tenpo pini ale la, nasin pi jan Ana li pini lon ni. taso tenpo ni la jan Ana li awen tawa. ona li kama tawa lupa suno. ona li pilin monsuta lili. taso lupa li suno li kule pona. monsuta li weka. jan li ken ala pilin monsuta tan ijo pi pona lukin a.

pini la jan Ana li tawa lon lupa. ona li lukin e ijo mute pi pona lukin. kule li sama ala ma kasi pi nasa ala. taso kule ni li pona lukin mute. soweli mute li tawa wawa li tawa lon kon. ona mute li lukin e jan Ana

LESSON 24 – STORY TIME

la lili li pini tawa li lukin. lili li tawa wawa li len. jan Ana li toki e ni: “mi pakala ala e sina ale. mi wile musi taso.” soweli li pali e uta musi li open musi sin. soweli li sama li ante tawa soweli pi ma kasi pi jan Ana. ona li lukin sama jan lili, taso ona li lukin sama soweli. soweli lili pi kute suli li len sama jan. akesi pi monsi kiwen li tawa lon noka tu. ona li tawa ala lon noka tu tu. akesi pi noka wawa li len e len lawa suli. ken la ona li wile tawa ma pi pona lukin. waso en kijetesantakalu en akesi pi luka waso li lon. akesi pi luka waso li lukin sama akesi seli pi lili lili. ona ale li suwi mute li musi sama wan. jan Ana la ni li kama e wile sona. ona li musi suli lon poka pi soweli ale.

tenpo lili li pini la jan Ana li lukin lon weka e soweli pi palisa lawa. sona pini pi jan Ana la soweli pi palisa lawa li lon ala. taso ona li lukin e ijo mute ni: ona li sona ala e lon ijo. ni la ona li tawa wawa tawa soweli. taso soweli li open tawa wawa weka. jan Ana li pini tawa la ona li weka lili tan ma open. tenpo li pini lili. ona li wile tawa tomo. ona li ken kama lon tenpo suno ante.

jan Ana li tawa lupa la ona li lukin e ni lon sewi: ijo li tawa lon kon tawa ona. lukin la jan Ana li ken ala sona e ijo. ijo li kama poka la ijo li suli li suli mute. ni la ona meli li ken lukin e ni: ijo li akesi seli suli. ona li sama ala akesi lili lili ni: jan Ana li lukin lon tenpo pini. akesi seli li suli

Learning Language: Toki Pona

li monsuta suli a! soweli ante li weka. jan Ana li wan taso. ona li monsuta. tan ni la ona li open tawa wawa. ona li lukin ala e nasin li kama weka. akesi suli li awen kama poka li kama lon poka pi jan Ana. akesi suli li uta musi pi monsuta ala. jan Ana li pilin pona tawa ona. akesi seli li toki e ni: “sina tawa lon nasin pakala. nasin sina li weka anu seme?” oko pi jan Ana la telo li lon. ona li toki e ni: “weka”. ni la akesi suli li luka jo e ona li tawa lon kon tawa lupa. jan Ana li pilin pona sin.

ni li tenpo suno pona. jan Ana en soweli pi wawa nasa li musi. jan Ana en akesi suli li tawa lon kon. tenpo ni la ona li ken tawa tomo li lape. ona li tawa lon insa lupa li tawa tomo. mama ona li monsuta tan ni: tenpo suli li pini. taso ona tu li pilin pona tan ni: jan Ana li pona. jan mama li luka e sijelo pi jan Ana li pana e moku. pini la ona tu li kama e ni: jan Ana li supa li lape.

suno kama pi pana sona la jan Ana li toki e ni tawa jan ale pi kama sona: ona li tawa ma kasi pi wawa nasa. ona li tawa lon tenpo kama la ona li wile e ni: ona mute li tawa lon poka. taso ona mute li pilin e ni: ma nasa li toki taso li lon ala. taso jan Ana li sona. ona li kama lukin e ma kasi ni li musi lon tenpo mute. ona li pilin pona mute.

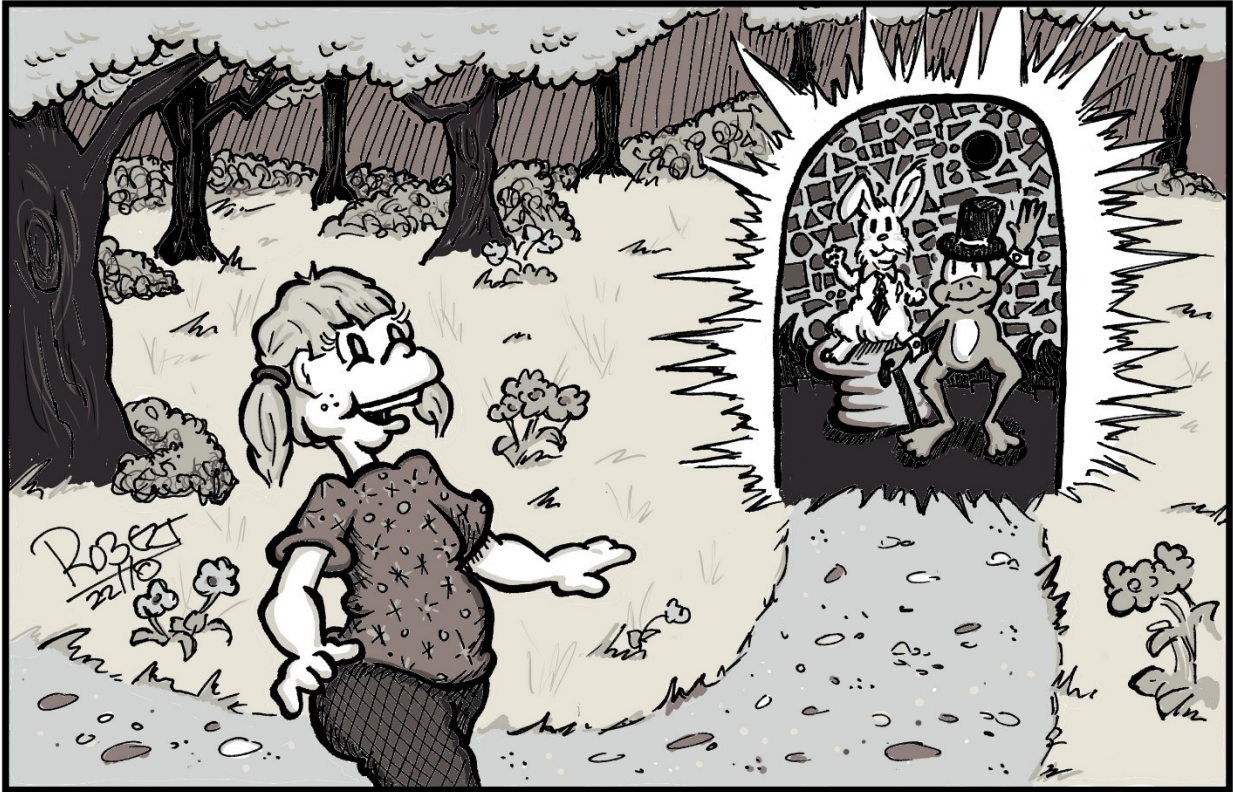
LESSON 24 – STORY TIME

jan Ana li suli la ona li tawa ala mute tawa ma kasi pi wawa nasa. tenpo kama la ona li pini tawa. ona li kama e jan lili la ona li toki e ni: ona mama li musi pona lon ma kasi pi wawa nasa. ken la ona lili kin li ken lukin e ma kasi lon tenpo suno kama.

~ pini

toki Inli - English

Hana and The Magical Forest



Once upon a time, Hana lived near a large forest. She had no siblings and there were no other kids in the area. Even though Hana was lonely, she would run through the forest and talk to all the animals. This made her very happy.

LESSON 24 – STORY TIME

One day at school she mentioned the forest. The other students told her a story about a place where there were magical animals. They described a magical forest and many magical beasts. The stories excited Hana. She wanted to know how to get there, so she asked them the way. They described many things along the path to find the doorway to the magical forest, but they did not know where to start. The others did not play in the forest much, so they were not very familiar with it. However, some of these things seemed familiar to Hana because she had seen some similar things while she was playing.

The following weekend, Hana got up early and decided to look for the magical forest. She went to where she saw some of the places that looked like what the other students described. They mentioned a creek which sounded like where she talked with the frogs and tortoises. So, she started there. She walked farther into the forest. Farther than she had ever gone. She started to see more familiar places that matched what her classmates had said. Then she came to a shining doorway. At first, she was a little scared, but the doorway shone in pretty colors. It was hard to fear something so beautiful.

She finally decided to walk through the doorway. When she did, she saw many beautiful things. The colors were different than the normal

Learning Language: Toki Pona

forest, but very beautiful. Many animals were running and flying about. After they saw her, some stopped to look, and some ran to hide. Hana said that she was not going to hurt them, but only wanted to play. The animals smiled and started playing again. The animals were similar but also different than the animals in Hana's Forest. They appeared like children that looked like animals. For instance, the rabbits wore clothes like a person and the tortoises walked on two legs instead of four. The frogs wore a top hat. Maybe they had somewhere fancy to go. There were birds, raccoons, and winged lizards which looked like baby dragons. They were all very cute and they all played together. This was very interesting to Hana. She played with all the animals and had a lot of fun.

After a little while, Hana saw a unicorn in the distance. She never thought they were real, but she had seen so many things she didn't believe existed. She ran to it, but it started to run away. When she stopped, she had gone a little far. It was also getting late. She was ready to go home. She could always come back another day.

As she was walking back to the doorway, she looked in the sky and saw something flying toward her. She could not see what it was at first. As it came closer and closer, it got bigger and bigger. Then she could

LESSON 24 – STORY TIME

see that it was a dragon. It was not a little baby one like she saw before. It was big and very scary! The other animals had already gone, and Hana was alone. She was frightened, so she began to run. She was not watching where she was going and became lost. The dragon continued to come closer. Then it landed right by her. The dragon was smiling, but not in a fearsome way. So, Hana thought it was friendly. It said she was going the wrong way and asked if she was lost. Hana had tears in her eyes and said, "Yes". The dragon picked her up and flew her to the doorway. Hana was happy again.

What a wonderful day. Hana played with magical animals and flew with a dragon. Now, she could go home and sleep. Hana walked through the doorway and all the way home. Her parents were very worried because it was late, but they were glad to see that she was ok. They gave Hana a big hug and some dinner. Then they put her to bed.

The next school day, Hana told all the students about her trip to the magical forest. She wanted them to join her the next time she went. But they did not believe her. They thought the magical forest was just a story and not real. However, Hana knew the truth. She found the magical forest and played in it many times. She was very happy.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

When she grew up, she did not visit the magical forest as much. She eventually stopped going completely. However, when she had children, she told them all about the wonderful time she spent in the magical forest and that maybe someday they could see it too.

~ The End

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

lipu pini pi wile sona pini – o ante e toki ante

o pana e nimi pona tawa wile sona anpa tan tenpo ale pi kama sona.
(Answer the below questions from all lessons.)

o alasa e toki ante pona – Find the correct translation

1. ike

- 1) good, simple
- 2) disgusting, toxic
- 3) bad, negative
- 4) male, masculine

4. nanpa

- 1) parent, ancestor
- 2) number, count
- 3) battle, conflict
- 4) bump, nose

2. ilo

- 1) thing, object
- 2) tool, device
- 3) all, everything
- 4) yellow, yellowish

5. len

- 1) particle “and” between multiple subjects
- 2) long hard thing, stick
- 3) cloth, fabric, clothing
- 4) line, hair, rope

3. ko

- 1) hard object, rock
- 2) enduring, continue
- 3) semi-solid, powder
- 4) to have, carry, hold

6. taso

- 1) by, from, because of
- 2) but, however, only
- 3) book, paper, record
- 4) round, loop, twist

Learning Language: Toki Pona

7. tan

- 1) brown, gray
- 2) foot, leg, under, below
- 3) but, however, only
- 4) by, from, because of

8. jan

- 1) human being, person
- 2) possible, able to
- 3) yellow, yellowish
- 4) thing, object

9. nena

- 1) mouth, jaw
- 2) arm, hand, five
- 3) bump, nose, hill
- 4) foot, leg, under, below

10. en

- 1) particle for context
- 2) cloth, fabric, clothing
- 3) center, inside
- 4) particle "and" between multiple subjects

11. ma

- 1) parent, ancestor
- 2) animal noise
- 3) earth, land, country
- 4) female, feminine

12. sike

- 1) round, loop, twist
- 2) disgusting, toxic
- 3) part, cut, split
- 4) medicine, medical

13. sijelo

- 1) yellow, yellowish
- 2) body, torso
- 3) eye
- 4) see, read, try to

14. lupa

- 1) land mammal, animal
- 2) arm, hand, five
- 3) door, hole, orifice
- 4) book, paper, record

15. jaki

- 1) disgusting, toxic
- 2) bad, negative
- 3) semi-solid, powder
- 4) cloth, fabric, clothing

16. lete

- 1) fruit, vegetable
- 2) building, house, room
- 3) red, reddish
- 4) cold, raw

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

17. kipisi

- 1) speak another lang in an env where Toki Pona is appropriate
- 2) take, seize, catch
- 3) part, cut, split
- 4) color, painted

18. mu

- 1) animal noise
- 2) the official Toki Pona book
- 3) particle "and" between multiple subjects
- 4) earth, land, country

19. loje

- 1) blue, blueish
- 2) red, reddish
- 3) disgusting, toxic
- 4) male, masculine

20. meli

- 1) fruit, vegetable
- 2) male, masculine
- 3) female, feminine
- 4) food, eat

21. akesi

- 1) reptile, amphibian
- 2) bug, insect, spider
- 3) plant, vegetation
- 4) back, behind, rear

22. ku

- 1) sweet, cute
- 2) interact with toki pona dictionary
- 3) interact with the official Toki Pona book
- 4) cold, raw

23. noka

- 1) round, loop, twist
- 2) bump, nose, hill
- 3) arm, hand, five
- 4) foot, leg, under, below

24. ken

- 1) possible, able to
- 2) air, breathe, gas
- 3) fun, playful, artistic
- 4) also, too, really

25. monsi

- 1) land mammal, animal
- 2) back, behind, rear
- 3) fear, dread, danger
- 4) black, dark, unlit

26. misikeke

- 1) medicine, medical
- 2) round, loop, twist
- 3) embellishment, spice
- 4) procyonid, mustelid

Learning Language: Toki Pona

27. o

- 1) to reflect, mirror
- 2) animal noise
- 3) epic, cool, awesome
- 4) emphasis, command

28. mi

- 1) male
- 2) I, me, my, mine
- 3) female, feminine
- 4) medicine, medical

29. kili

- 1) dead, die, kill
- 2) fruit, vegetable
- 3) red, reddish
- 4) plant, vegetation

30. lipu

- 1) book, paper, record
- 2) door, hole, orifice
- 3) mouth, jaw, lips
- 4) fish, marine animal

31. utala

- 1) book, paper, record
- 2) hunt, forage
- 3) dead, die, kill
- 4) battle, fight, compete

32. sin

- 1) I, me, my, mine
- 2) also, too, really
- 3) emphasis, command
- 4) new, fresh, additional

33. kulupu

- 1) different, alter, other
- 2) to reflect, mirror
- 3) community, group
- 4) medicine, medical

34. open

- 1) door, hole, orifice
- 2) become, come
- 3) air, breathe, gas
- 4) begin, start, turn on

35. mije

- 1) he, she, it, they
- 2) child
- 3) female, feminine
- 4) male, masculine

36. musu

- 1) fun, playful, artistic
- 2) food, eat
- 3) fish, marine animal
- 4) medicine, medical

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

37. poka

- 1) bread, grain, pasta
- 2) hip, side, next to
- 3) fun, playful, artistic
- 4) container, bag, bowl

38. kala

- 1) moon, star, planet
- 2) plant, vegetation
- 3) bird, winged animal
- 4) fish, marine animal

39. pan

- 1) eat, food
- 2) to give, send, emit
- 3) bread, grain, pasta
- 4) hip, side, next to

40. mute

- 1) he, she, it, they
- 2) hip, side, next to
- 3) fear, dread, danger
- 4) many, very

41. ala

- 1) all, 100
- 2) thing, object
- 3) no, not, zero
- 4) that, this

42. a

- 1) pondering, agreement
- 2) emphasis, emotion
- 3) epic, cool, awesome
- 4) particle for question

43. moku

- 1) food, eat
- 2) fun, playful, artistic
- 3) go, move, to, walk
- 4) know, skilled, wise

44. ona

- 1) he, she, it, they
- 2) know, skilled, wise
- 3) embellishment, spice
- 4) you, yours

45. pimeja

- 1) shell, skin, boundary
- 2) blue, blueish
- 3) black, dark, unlit
- 4) fun, playful, artistic

46. ni

- 1) particle for question
- 2) no, not, zero
- 3) emphasis, command
- 4) that, this

Learning Language: Toki Pona

47. palisa

- 1) line, hair, rope
- 2) long hard thing, stick
- 3) community, group
- 4) hip, side, next to

48. lon

- 1) he, she, it, they
- 2) land mammal, animal
- 3) one, unique, united
- 4) true, located at, in

49. suno

- 1) sun, light, shine
- 2) fire, hot, heat, burn
- 3) know, skilled, wise
- 4) shop, trade, purchase

50. kepeken

- 1) land mammal, animal
- 2) go, move, to, walk
- 3) use, with, using
- 4) you, yours

51. kijetasentakalu

- 1) fish, marine animal
- 2) procyonid, mustelid
- 3) speak another lang in
an env where Toki
Pona is appropriate
- 4) medicine, medical

52. pilin

- 1) know, skilled, wise
- 2) good, simple, to fix
- 3) see, read, try to
- 4) feel, think

53. selo

- 1) fire, hot, heat, burn
- 2) same, sibling, as, like
- 3) shell, skin, boundary
- 4) horizontal surface

54. olin

- 1) building, house, room
- 2) love, romance
- 3) midpoint, medium
- 4) use, with, using

55. seli

- 1) high, above, divine
- 2) big, heavy, large
- 3) fire, hot, heat, burn
- 4) sex, marital relations

56. soko

- 1) mushroom, fungus
- 2) eye
- 3) semi-solid, powder
- 4) shell, skin, boundary

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

57. sewi

- 1) fire, hot, heat, burn
- 2) part, cut, split
- 3) big, heavy, large
- 4) high, above, divine

58. mama

- 1) parent, ancestor
- 2) earth, land, country
- 3) high, above, divine
- 4) take, seize, catch, receive, get

59. wan

- 1) way, road, doctrine
- 2) produce a sound
- 3) one, unique, united
- 4) high, above, divine

60. pona

- 1) true, located at, in
- 2) emphasis, emotion
- 3) good, simple, to fix
- 4) feel, think

61. weka

- 1) dead, die, kill
- 2) leave, absent, miss
- 3) different, alter, other
- 4) white, light-colored

62. anpa

- 1) block, brick, cube
- 2) parent, ancestor
- 3) bug, insect, spider
- 4) lower, downward

63. anu

- 1) he, she, it, they
- 2) particle "or"
- 3) land mammal, animal
- 4) take, seize, catch, receive, get

64. la

- 1) particle for context
- 2) particle between subject and verb
- 3) I, me, my, mine
- 4) water, liquid, wash

65. jo

- 1) particle between subject and verb
- 2) to have, hold
- 3) embellishment, spice
- 4) parent, ancestor

66. pu

- 1) interact with the official Toki Pona book
- 2) interact with toki pona dictionary
- 3) produce a sound
- 4) good, simple, to fix

Learning Language: Toki Pona

67. soweli

- 1) head, mind, leader
- 2) bird, winged animal
- 3) body, torso
- 4) land mammal, animal

68. sina

- 1) back, behind, rear
- 2) also, too, really
- 3) same, sibling, as, like
- 4) you, yours

69. sitelen

- 1) take, seize, catch, receive, get
- 2) medicine, medical
- 3) image, draw, write
- 4) high, above, divine

70. telo

- 1) shell, skin, boundary
- 2) water, liquid, wash
- 3) bird, winged animal
- 4) to have, hold

71. tu

- 1) toki pona dictionary
- 2) the official Toki Pona book
- 3) two
- 4) particle for context

72. epiku

- 1) good, simple, to fix
- 2) high, above, divine
- 3) emphasis, emotion
- 4) epic, cool, awesome

73. tawa

- 1) building, house, room
- 2) water, liquid, wash
- 3) go, move, to, walk
- 4) begin, start, turn on

74. kute

- 1) color, painted
- 2) ear, hear, listen, obey
- 3) hard object, rock
- 4) image, draw, write

75. pipi

- 1) bug, insect, spider
- 2) land mammal, animal
- 3) fish, marine animal
- 4) good, simple, to fix

76. pali

- 1) true, located at, in
- 2) good, simple, to fix
- 3) see, read, try to
- 4) to do, make, prepare

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

77. awen

- 1) land mammal, animal
- 2) continue, wait, safe
- 3) bird, winged animal
- 4) high, above, divine

78. ante

- 1) new, fresh, additional
- 2) way, road, doctrine
- 3) long hard thing, stick
- 4) different, alter, other

79. nasin

- 1) long hard thing, stick
- 2) sleep, rest
- 3) way, road, doctrine
- 4) strange, drunk, crazy

80. lawa

- 1) head, mind, leader
- 2) food, eat
- 3) go, move, to, walk
- 4) to have, hold

81. waso

- 1) white, light-colored
- 2) bird, winged animal
- 3) way, road, doctrine
- 4) water, liquid, wash

82. kokosila

- 1) continue, wait, safe
- 2) community, group
- 3) produce a sound
- 4) speak another lang in an env where Toki Pona is appropriate

83. kin

- 1) new, fresh, additional
- 2) also, too, really
- 3) moon, star, planet
- 4) you, yours

84. kama

- 1) become, come
- 2) begin, start, turn on
- 3) shell, skin, boundary
- 4) to have, hold

85. luka

- 1) high, above, divine
- 2) see, read, try to
- 3) arm, hand, five
- 4) foot, leg, under, below

86. linja

- 1) high, above, divine
- 2) blue, blueish
- 3) long hard thing, stick
- 4) line, hair, rope

Learning Language: Toki Pona

87. alasa

- 1) hunt, forage
- 2) true, located at, in
- 3) money, wealth, worth
- 4) strange, drunk, crazy

88. sona

- 1) true, located at, in
- 2) know, skilled, wise
- 3) sun, light, shine
- 4) feel, think

89. kalama

- 1) dead, die, kill
- 2) battle, fight, compete
- 3) produce a sound
- 4) shop, trade, purchase

90. pana

- 1) to give, send, emit
- 2) bread, grain, pasta
- 3) shop, trade, purchase
- 4) see, read, try to

91. nasa

- 1) air, breathe, gas
- 2) strange, drunk, crazy
- 3) horizontal surface
- 4) way, road, doctrine

92. seme

- 1) same, sibling, as, like
- 2) sex, marital relations
- 3) big, heavy, large
- 4) what, which

93. leko

- 1) block, brick, cube
- 2) see, read, try to
- 3) arm, hand, five
- 4) line, hair, rope

94. tomo

- 1) container, bag, bowl
- 2) building, house, room
- 3) image, draw, write
- 4) sleep, rest

95. oko

- 1) mouth, jaw
- 2) body, torso
- 3) true, located at, in
- 4) eye

96. n

- 1) emphasis, command
- 2) emphasis, emotion
- 3) pondering, agreement
- 4) epic, cool, awesome

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

97. esun

- 1) shop, trade, purchase
- 2) know, skilled, wise
- 3) block, brick, cube
- 4) embellishment, spice

98. lape

- 1) take, seize, catch, receive, get
- 2) see, read, try to
- 3) arm, hand, five
- 4) sleep, rest

99. lukin

- 1) water, liquid, wash
- 2) arm, hand, five
- 3) see, read, try to
- 4) embellishment, spice

100. monsuta

- 1) dead, die, kill
- 2) fear, dread, danger
- 3) back, behind, rear
- 4) way, road, doctrine

101. suwi

- 1) same, sibling, as, like
- 2) toki pona dictionary
- 3) sweet, cute
- 4) animal noise

102. namako

- 1) arm, hand, five
- 2) sleep, rest
- 3) name, word
- 4) embellishment, spice

103. toki

- 1) time, duration, period
- 2) speak, language
- 3) way, road, doctrine
- 4) want, must, need

104. lanpan

- 1) land mammal, animal
- 2) image, draw, write
- 3) take, seize, catch, receive, get
- 4) sleep, rest

105. sinpin

- 1) face, front, wall
- 2) mouth, jaw
- 3) dead, die, kill
- 4) sleep, rest

106. wile

- 1) want, must, need
- 2) air, breathe, gas
- 3) white, light-colored
- 4) embellishment, spice

Learning Language: Toki Pona

107. poki

- 1) long hard thing, stick
- 2) container, bag, bowl
- 3) sex, marital relations
- 4) hip, side, next to

108. moli

- 1) food, eat
- 2) end, ago, closed
- 3) dead, die, kill
- 4) mouth, jaw

109. supa

- 1) strong, powerful
- 2) moon, star, planet
- 3) money, wealth, worth
- 4) horizontal surface

110. walo

- 1) white, light-colored
- 2) bird, winged animal
- 3) face, front, wall
- 4) leave, absent, miss

111. wawa

- 1) round, loop, twist
- 2) little, small, short
- 3) container, bag, bowl
- 4) strong, powerful

112. mani

- 1) fear, dread, monster
- 2) money, wealth, worth
- 3) land mammal, animal
- 4) horizontal surface

113. mun

- 1) moon, star, planet
- 2) horizontal surface
- 3) money, wealth, worth
- 4) sleep, rest

114. li

- 1) particle before the direct object
- 2) particle for context
- 3) container, bag, bowl
- 4) particle between subject and verb

115. uta

- 1) mouth, jaw
- 2) produce a sound
- 3) use, with, using
- 4) strange, drunk, crazy

116. jasima

- 1) community, group
- 2) to reflect, mirror
- 3) shell, skin, boundary
- 4) want, must, need

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

117. jelo

- 1) food, eat
- 2) body, torso
- 3) yellow, yellowish
- 4) true, located at, in

118. kasi

- 1) little, small, short
- 2) non-binary, trans
- 3) fish, marine animal
- 4) plant, vegetation

119. pi

- 1) two
- 2) particle for context
- 3) particle "of" (for adjectives only)
- 4) long hard thing, stick

120. e

- 1) particle before the direct object
- 2) pondering, agreement
- 3) particle between subject and verb
- 4) emphasis, emotion

121. pakala

- 1) hunt, forage
- 2) dead, die, kill
- 3) break, damage, harm
- 4) disgusting, toxic

122. tonsi

- 1) sex, marital relations
- 2) body, torso
- 3) mouth, jaw
- 4) non-binary, trans

123. nimi

- 1) embellishment, spice
- 2) I, me, my, mine
- 3) name, word
- 4) parent, ancestor

124. unpa

- 1) leave, absent, miss
- 2) sex, marital relations
- 3) non-binary, trans
- 4) parent, ancestor

125. insa

- 1) center, inside
- 2) air, breathe, gas
- 3) midpoint, medium
- 4) love, romance

126. ale/ali

- 1) air, breathe, gas
- 2) no, not, zero
- 3) all, 100
- 4) continue, wait, safe

Learning Language: Toki Pona

127. pini

- 1) name, word
- 2) end, ago, closed
- 3) non-binary, trans
- 4) hip, side, next to

128. tenpo

- 1) angry, bad, mean
- 2) fun, playful, artistic
- 3) speak, language
- 4) time, duration, period

129. lili

- 1) plant, vegetation
- 2) big, heavy, large
- 3) little, small, short
- 4) love, romance

130. ijo

- 1) he, she, it, they
- 2) male, masculine
- 3) body, torso
- 4) thing, object

131. kule

- 1) ear, hear, listen, obey
- 2) sun, light, shine
- 3) color, painted
- 4) image, draw, write

132. kon

- 1) face, front, wall
- 2) possible, able to
- 3) shop, trade, purchase
- 4) air, breathe, gas

133. sama

- 1) two
- 2) moon, star, planet
- 3) same, sibling, as, like
- 4) male, master

134. meso

- 1) love, romance
- 2) midpoint, medium
- 3) food, eat
- 4) plant, vegetation

135. kiwen

- 1) fruit, vegetable
- 2) black, dark, unlit
- 3) hard object, rock
- 4) fish, marine animal

136. laso

- 1) blue, blueish
- 2) red, reddish
- 3) line, hair, rope
- 4) cloth, clothes

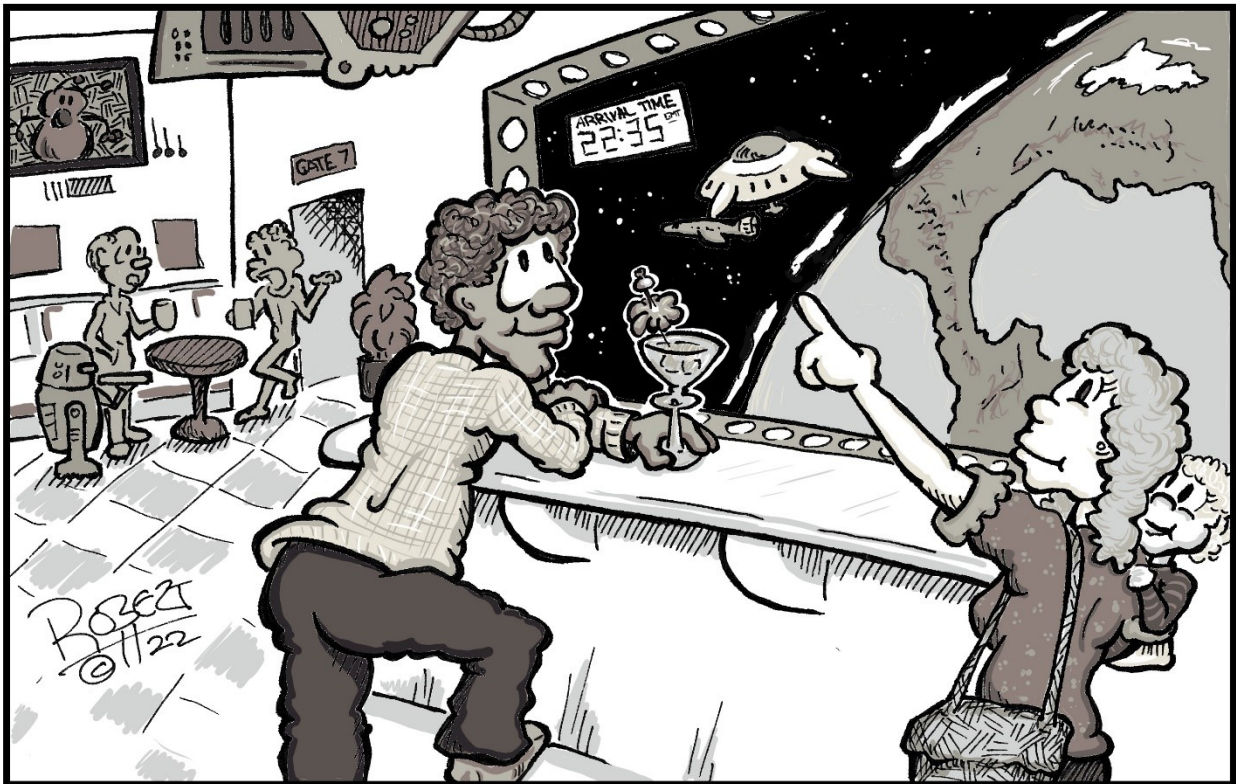
FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

137. **suli**

- 1) high, above, divine
- 2) fire, hot, heat, burn
- 3) big, heavy, large
- 4) disgusting, toxic

**o lukin e lipu o pali e nimi pona tawa wile sona
– Read and Answer the Questions**

sitelen tenpo pi tomo tawa mun



sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa wan:

tenpo suno ni la mi tawa lon insa pi tomo tawa mun. nasin suli mi li pini. mi ken tawa mun ante a! mi jo e lipu e tomo lape. ilo tawa sin la tawa ni li tenpo esun wan taso. mi pilin pona mute.

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa tu:

ni li pimeja mi pi nanpa wan lon insa pi tomo tawa. ale li pona. tawa li ike ala. moku li pona li mute. lukin li pona tan tomo suli. mi ken lukin e ale. mi wile e ni: tawa awen li pona.

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa tu wan:

suno pini la mi o toki ala e ni: ike ala li lon. mi pilin e ni: toki mi li kama e ike lon tawa. mi pini lape la mi kute e ni: ijo ike li kama lon pimeja. ilo tawa wan li pini pali. mi ale li awen tawa, taso tawa li kepeken tenpo suli. tawa ni li kama suli. taso jan li toki e ni: mi ale li awen tawa pini nasin.

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa tu tu:

ilo tawa li awen pali ala. jan pali li toki e ni: “ona li pona lon tenpo lili. o pilin ala ike”. mi pilin ala pona, taso mi pilin wawa.

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa luka:

ilo tawa pakala li pona lon tenpo ni. jan pali li pilin e ni: pini tawa li tenpo suno sin wan. ona li pilin pona li alasa weka e tenpo sin. wawa ale mi la mi alasa musi lon tawa. pona la moku en lukin li awen pona. musi li ike ala. taso sitelen musi ale li tan ilo musi. ilo musi li pana ala e musi pi tenpo lon. tomo tawa li lili la mi ken ala wile ante. lili en mani lili li pona tawa mani mi.

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa luka wan:

ijo sin li kama ala lon tenpo suno ni. mi en jan tu olin li toki pona. mi wile sona e ona.

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa luka tu:

tenpo pini la, tenpo ni li suno pi pini tawa mi. mi wile e ni: pini tawa mi li lon tenpo suno sin wan. mi awen lukin.

tenpo suno ni la mi mute li lukin e mun pona. kule mun li suno. tomo tawa li sike e ona. lukin ni la mi pilin e ni: pini tawa li poka.

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa luka tu wan:

mi pini lape la mi kute e ni: mi mute li awen lon weka mun. taso mi mute li ken lukin e mun. tenpo open suno kama li tenpo sin pi pini tawa. sona ni la mi musi lon tomo tawa mun lon tenpo suno ni.

sitelen tenpo – tenpo suno nanpa luka tu tu:

tenpo ni li tenpo tawa a! mi pini lape la mi pilin tawa. mi ale li kama tawa tomo mun lon tenpo ni. tan ni la ni li sitelen pi nanpa pini. mi tawa la mi lukin e tomo mun. ni la mi tawa supa mun kepeken tomo tawa lili. tenpo sin la mi pilin pona.

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

o pali e nimi pona – Answer

1. tawa li lawa tawa tenpo pi mute seme?

2. tawa li tenpo pi mute seme?

3. ijo ike li open lon tenpo suno seme?

4. ijo ike li open lon tenpo pimeja anu lon tenpo suno?

Learning Language: Toki Pona

5. jan tawa li lukin ala lukin e ijo pona seme?

6. ni li lon la jan tawa li lukin e ijo pona seme?

7. tawa li tenpo suno pi mute seme?

8. tomo tawa mun li kama lon tomo mun anu supa mun?

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

nimi pona tawa lipu pi wile sona - Answers to quiz

lipu pi toki ante – Translations

1. 3 - bad, negative
2. 2 - tool, device
3. 3 - semi-solid, powder
4. 2 - number, count
5. 3 - cloth, fabric, clothing
6. 2 - but, however, only
7. 4 - by, from, because of
8. 1 - human being, person
9. 3 - bump, nose, hill
10. 4 - particle “and” between multiple subjects
11. 3 - earth, land, country
12. 1 - round, loop, twist
13. 2 - body, torso
14. 3 - door, hole, orifice
15. 1 - disgusting, toxic
16. 4 - cold, raw
17. 3 - part, cut, split
18. 1 - animal noise
19. 2 - red, reddish
20. 3 - female, feminine
21. 1 - reptile, amphibian
22. 2 - interact with toki pona dictionary
23. 4 - foot, leg, under, below
24. 1 - possible, able to
25. 2 - back, behind, rear
26. 1 - medicine, medical
27. 4 - emphasis, command
28. 2 - I, me, my, mine
29. 2 - fruit, vegetable

Learning Language: Toki Pona

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 30. 1 - book, paper, record | 49. 1 - sun, light, shine |
| 31. 4 - battle, fight, compete | 50. 3 - use, with, using |
| 32. 4 - new, fresh, additional | 51. 2 - procyonid, mustelid |
| 33. 3 - community, group | 52. 4 - feel, think |
| 34. 4 - begin, start, turn on | 53. 3 - shell, skin, boundary |
| 35. 4 - male, masculine | 54. 2 - love, romance |
| 36. 1 - fun, playful, artistic | 55. 3 - fire, hot, heat, burn |
| 37. 2 - hip, side, next to | 56. 1 - mushroom, fungus |
| 38. 4 - fish, marine animal | 57. 4 - high, above, divine |
| 39. 3 - bread, grain, pasta | 58. 1 - parent, ancestor |
| 40. 4 - many, very | 59. 3 - one, unique, united |
| 41. 3 - no, not, zero | 60. 3 - good, simple, to fix |
| 42. 2 - emphasis, emotion | 61. 2 - leave, absent, miss |
| 43. 1 - food | 62. 4 - lower, downward |
| 44. 1 - he, she, it, they | 63. 2 - particle "or" |
| 45. 3 - black, dark, unlit | 64. 1 - particle for context |
| 46. 4 - that, this | 65. 2 - to have, hold |
| 47. 2 - long hard thing, stick | 66. 1 - interact with the
official Toki Pona
book |
| 48. 4 - true, located at, in | |

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

67. 4 - land mammal, animal
68. 4 - you, yours
69. 3 - image, draw, write
70. 2 - water, liquid, wash
71. 3 - two
72. 4 - epic, cool, awesome
73. 3 - go, move, to, walk
74. 2 - ear, hear, listen, obey
75. 1 - bug, insect, spider
76. 4 - to do, make, prepare
77. 2 - continue, wait, safe
78. 4 - different, alter, other
79. 3 - way, road, doctrine
80. 1 - head, mind, leader
81. 2 - bird, winged animal
82. 4 - speak another lang in
an env where Toki
Pona is appropriate
83. 2 - also, too, really
84. 1 - become, come
85. 3 - arm, hand, five
86. 4 - line, hair, rope
87. 1 - hunt, forage
88. 2 - know, skilled, wise
89. 3 - produce a sound
90. 1 - to give, send, emit
91. 2 - strange, drunk, crazy
92. 4 - what, which
93. 1 - block, brick, cube
94. 2 - building, house, room
95. 4 - eye
96. 3 - pondering, agreement
97. 1 - shop, trade, purchase
98. 4 - sleep, rest
99. 3 - see, read, try to
100. 2 - fear, dread, danger
101. 3 - sweet, cute
102. 4 - embellishment, spice
103. 2 - speak, language

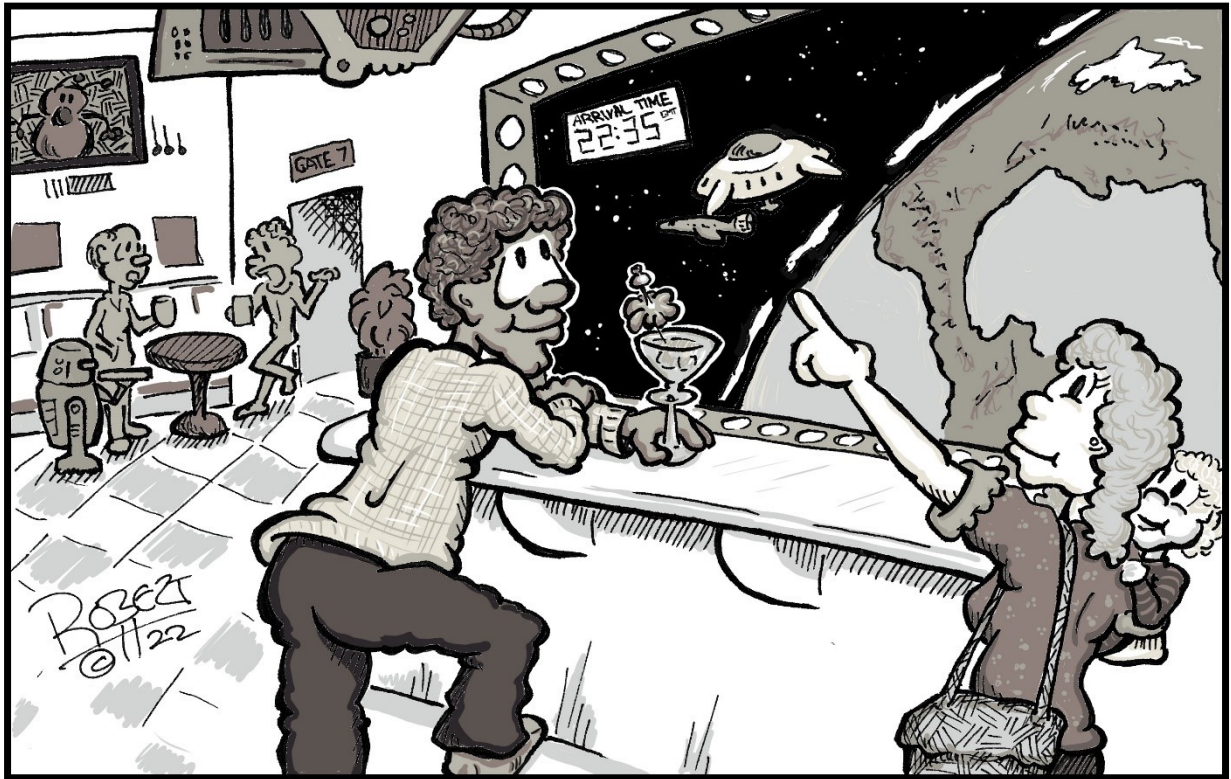
Learning Language: Toki Pona

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 104. 3 - take, seize, catch,
receive, get | direct object |
| 105. 1 - face, front, wall | 121. 3 - break, damage, harm |
| 106. 1 - want, must, need | 122. 4 - non-binary, trans |
| 107. 2 - container, bag, bowl | 123. 3 - name, word |
| 108. 3 - dead, die, kill | 124. 2 - sex, marital relations |
| 109. 4 - horizontal surface | 125. 1 - center, inside |
| 110. 1 - white, light-colored | 126. 3 - all, 100 |
| 111. 4 - strong, powerful | 127. 2 - end, ago, closed |
| 112. 2 - money, wealth, worth | 128. 4 - time, duration, period |
| 113. 1 - moon, star, planet | 129. 3 - little, small, short |
| 114. 4 - particle between
subject and verb | 130. 4 - thing, object |
| 115. 1 - mouth, jaw | 131. 3 - color, painted |
| 116. 2 - to reflect, mirror | 132. 4 - air, breathe, gas |
| 117. 3 - yellow, yellowish | 133. 3 - same, sibling, as, like |
| 118. 4 - plant, vegetation | 134. 2 - midpoint, medium |
| 119. 3 - particle "of" (for
adjectives only) | 135. 3 - hard object, rock |
| 120. 1 - particle before the | 136. 1 - blue, blueish |
| | 137. 3 - big, heavy, large |

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

toki ante pi lipu tenpo - Log Translation

Starship Log



Log entry - Day 1:

Today, I boarded the starship. It has been a long journey to this point. I am finally going to another planet! I have my ticket and my cabin. Using the new engines, this trip should only take a week. I am excited.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Log entry – Day 2:

My first night on the ship and all is well. The flight has had no issues thus far. The food is good and plentiful. The sight from the main deck is beautiful. I can see everything. I hope the rest of the trip goes as well.

Log entry – Day 3:

I think I jinxed the trip yesterday. I should not have said that there were no issues. Because when I awoke, I heard there were issues during the night. One of the engines shut down. We are still moving, but at a slower pace. This trip will be extended, but we will still get there...so they say.

Log entry – Day 4:

The engine is still not running. The crew says it will be fixed soon and there is nothing to worry about. I am not feeling good, but I am hopeful.

Log entry – Day 5:

The failed engine is up and running. The crew estimated about a one-day delay on our arrival. They sounded confident and they will try to make up a little lost time. I am trying to enjoy the trip as best I can. On the bright side, the food and the view are still good. The

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

entertainment is not bad, but it is all digital. Nothing live. But what would you expect when they keep these ships small? Smaller and cheaper is better for my money though.

Log entry – Day 6:

Nothing special happened today. I had a nice conversation with an interesting couple.

Log entry – Day 7:

My original arrival day. Hopefully only one more day to go. We shall see.

We passed an interesting planet today. It had bright colors and a few ships in orbit. I hope that means we are getting close.

Log entry – Day 8:

When I awoke, I heard that we were still outside the solar system. However, the system was in sight and our new arrival time was tomorrow morning. Knowing this, I enjoyed my last day on the ship.

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Log entry – Day 9

Departure time! I awoke ready to go. We are docking at the space station now, so this will be my last entry. Once I depart, I will see the station and then take a transport to the planet surface. I am excited once again.

FINAL QUIZ - TRANSLATE

wile sona en nimi pona – Questions and Answers

1. How long was the trip planned?

lawa la tawa li lon tenpo esun wan.
The trip was planned for one week.

2. How long did the trip take?

tenpo suno luka tu tu
9 days

3 On what day did the issues begin?

tenpo suno nanpa tu wan (tenpo pimeja nanpa tu)
Day 3 (Night 2)

The issues started the night of day 2, but the traveler did not know until the morning of day 3.

4. Did the issues start at night or during the day?

ijo ike li open lon tenpo pimeja.
The issues started at night.

5. Did the traveler see anything interesting?

lukin (lon)
saw (yes)

6. If so, what interesting thing did they see?

ona li lukin e mun pi wile sona.
They saw an interesting planet.

7. How many days was the trip?

tenpo suno luka tu tu
9 days

8. Did they dock at a space station or land on the planet?

ona li pini tawa lon tomo mun.
They finished the trip at the space station.

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

lipu pi nimi suli

a	<i>particle</i>	(emphasis, emotion, confirmation, sudden burst of feelings)
	<i>exclamation</i>	ah, oh, uh, wow
akesi	<i>noun</i>	reptile, amphibian
ala	<i>noun</i>	none, nothing
	<i>adjective</i>	no, not, zero
	<i>number</i>	0
	<i>trans verb</i>	to delete, remove, void
alasa	<i>noun/adj</i>	hunting, foraging, pursuit, chase
	<i>pre-verb</i>	attempt to, try to
	<i>trans verb</i>	to hunt, search, forage, pursue, gather, chase, aim
ale or ali	<i>noun</i>	all, everything, total, universe
	<i>adjective</i>	all, every, countless, bountiful, plentiful, abundance, universal, hundred
	<i>number</i>	100
anpa	<i>noun</i>	bottom, below, lower, down, humble, under, beneath, lowly
	<i>adjective</i>	bottom, lower
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to bow, fail
	<i>trans verb</i>	to lower, defeat, overcome
	<i>adverb</i>	downward

Learning Language: Toki Pona

ante	<i>noun</i> difference, alteration, change, alternative, edit, distinction, transformation <i>adjective</i> different, altered, changed, other, alternative, edit, transformed <i>intrans verb</i> to vary, differ <i>trans verb</i> to alter, modify, change, convert, edit, transform
anu	<i>particle</i> or, or else
awen	<i>noun</i> stay, wait, security, protection, stability, defense <i>adjective</i> continued, enduring, kept, protected, safe, waiting, staying <i>pre-verb</i> to continue (still doing ...), keep, protect, still <i>intrans verb</i> to wait, remain, stay, endure, continue <i>trans verb</i> to preserve, sustain, defend, secure, protect, retain, keep, maintain
e	<i>particle</i> (before a direct object)
en	<i>particle</i> and (between multiple subjects), plus
epiku	<i>adjective</i> epic, awesome, amazing, incredible <i>exclamation</i> epic, awesome, amazing, incredible
esun	<i>noun</i> market, shop, shopping, fair, bazaar, sale, trade, business transaction <i>adjective</i> business, shopping, week (tenpo esun) <i>intrans verb</i> to shop <i>trans verb</i> to trade, purchase, buy

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

ijo	<i>noun</i>	thing, object, matter, item, something, anything
ike	<i>noun</i>	evil, problem, issue
	<i>adjective</i>	bad, negative, mean, harsh, horrible
	<i>trans verb</i>	to offend, violate
	<i>adverb</i>	badly, poorly
ilo	<i>noun</i>	tool, implement, machine, device, machine, hardware
	<i>adjective</i>	mechanical, technological, technical
insa	<i>noun</i>	inside, interior, center, content, between, middle, internal organ, stomach
	<i>adjective</i>	inner, internal, interior, central
	<i>trans verb</i>	to insert, integrate
jaki	<i>noun</i>	dirt, trash, garbage, waste, mess, junk
	<i>adjective</i>	dirty, disgusting, gross, nasty, sickly, toxic, unclean, unsanitary
	<i>trans verb</i>	to dirty, waste
jan	<i>noun</i>	human being, person, people, somebody, anybody
jasima	<i>noun</i>	mirror, reflection, opposite, reverse
	<i>trans verb</i>	to reflect, mirror, be on the opposite end of
jelo	<i>adjective</i>	yellow, yellowish
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cause to be yellower/yellow
jo	<i>noun</i>	possession, ownership
	<i>trans verb</i>	to possess, have, carry, contain, hold, own

Learning Language: Toki Pona

kala	<i>noun</i>	fish, marine animal, sea creature
	<i>adjective</i>	fishy
<hr/>		
kalama	<i>noun</i>	sound, noise, tone
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to produce a sound
	<i>trans verb</i>	to utter, recite
<hr/>		
kama	<i>noun</i>	arrival, coming, future
	<i>adjective</i>	arriving, coming, upcoming, future, next, summoned
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to become, come to, succeed in
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to arrive, come, become
	<i>trans verb</i>	to induce, trigger, cause, invite
<hr/>		
kasi	<i>noun</i>	plant, vegetation, bush, herb, leaf
<hr/>		
ken	<i>noun</i>	ability, capability, potential, possibility, probability
	<i>adjective</i>	able, capable, potential, possible, probable
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to be able to, be allowed to, can, may, could
	<i>trans verb</i>	to allow, permit, let
	<i>adverb</i>	possibly, maybe
<hr/>		
kepeken	<i>trans verb</i>	to use
	<i>preposition</i>	using, with, by means of
<hr/>		
kijetesantakalu	<i>noun</i>	a procyonid (raccoon, coati, kinkajou, olingo, ringtail, or cacomistle) or resembles (lemur, raccoon dog), mustelid (ferret, weasel, otter, or red panda)

Note that this word was first created as an April Fool's joke. Due to the word's length, it is often pronounced with secondary stress.

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

kili	<i>noun</i>	fruit, vegetable
kin	<i>adjective</i>	also, too, as well, even, indeed, really
	<i>adverb</i>	additionally, furthermore, moreover
kipisi	<i>noun</i>	a part, piece, slice, segment, portion, cut, section
	<i>trans verb</i>	to split, sever, cut, slice, divide, chop
kiwen	<i>noun</i>	hard object, rock, stone, concrete, metal
	<i>adjective</i>	hard, solid, firm, stiff
ko	<i>noun/adj</i>	semisolid, soft clay, mud, goo, putty, dough, paste, powder, sand, cream
	<i>adjective</i>	semisolid, sandy, muddy, creamy
kokosila	<i>intrans verb</i>	to speak a non-Toki Pona language in a Toki Pona only environment
kon	<i>noun</i>	air, breath, gas, essence, spirit, soul, unseen entity
	<i>adjective</i>	abstract, intangible, spiritual
ku	<i>noun</i>	the toki pona dictionary
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to interact with the Toki Pona Dictionary
kule	<i>noun</i>	color, paint, spectrum, hue
	<i>adjective</i>	colorful, pigmented, painted
	<i>trans verb</i>	to color, paint, dye
kulupu	<i>noun</i>	community, company, organization, group, nation, society, tribe, squad, league, association, collective
	<i>adjective</i>	collective, group, social
	<i>trans verb</i>	to group, arrange, include, classify
	<i>adverb</i>	socially, publicly

Learning Language: Toki Pona

kute	<i>noun</i>	ear, hearing
	<i>trans verb</i>	to hear, listen to, pay attention to, obey
<hr/>		
la	<i>particle</i>	(between the context phrase and the main sentence), if, when, while, regarding
<hr/>		
lanpan	<i>noun</i>	take, catch
	<i>adjective</i>	taken, seized, caught, stolen, captured
	<i>trans verb</i>	to take, seize, catch, grab, steal, capture
<hr/>		
lape	<i>adjective</i>	sleeping, resting
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to sleep, rest, relax
<hr/>		
laso	<i>adjective</i>	blue, blueish, green
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cause to be bluer/blue
<hr/>		
lawa	<i>noun</i>	head, lead, authority, manager, control, rule, mind, policy
	<i>adjective</i>	leading, ruling, administrative, official
	<i>trans verb</i>	to govern, control, command, direct, guide, lead, manage, own, regulate, rule, administer
	<i>adverb</i>	legally, mentally
<hr/>		
leko	<i>noun</i>	square, block, brick, cube, stair
<hr/>		
len	<i>noun</i>	cloth, clothing, fabric, textile, cover, privacy
	<i>adjective</i>	clothed, covered, hidden, private
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cover, clothe, dress, wear, wrap, hide

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

lete	<i>adjective</i>	cold, cool, uncooked, raw
	<i>trans verb</i>	to freeze, cool
<hr/>		
li	<i>particle</i>	(between any subject, except “mi” or “sina” alone, and its verb; also, to introduce a new verb for the same subject)
<hr/>		
lili	<i>noun</i>	bit, few, particle, reduction
	<i>adjective</i>	little, small, short, young, fewer
	<i>trans verb</i>	to decrease, reduce, minimize, diminish
	<i>adverb</i>	a bit, slightly, barely, partially
<hr/>		
linja	<i>noun</i>	long and flexible thing, string, cord, hair, rope, thread, yarn, line
	<i>adjective</i>	straight, flexible, long
	<i>trans verb</i>	to link, connect
<hr/>		
lipu	<i>noun</i>	flat object, paper, page, sheet, document, essay, card, book, record, ticket, article, magazine, sheet, essay
	<i>trans verb</i>	to crush, fold, flatten
<hr/>		
loje	<i>adjective</i>	red, reddish
	<i>trans verb</i>	to cause to be redder/red

Learning Language: Toki Pona

lon	<i>noun</i>	truth, existence, presence, reality
	<i>adjective</i>	true, correct, existing, real, living
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to exist, be present, live, attend
	<i>trans verb</i>	to create
	<i>adverb</i>	truly, of course, absolutely, exactly, certainly, indeed
	<i>preposition</i>	to be located at, to be present at, at, in, on (in contact with)
	<i>exclamation</i>	true, right, exactly, indeed
luka	<i>noun</i>	hand, arm, wrist, touch, five
	<i>number</i>	5
	<i>trans verb</i>	to touch, grab, reach, tap
lukin	<i>noun</i>	sight, observation, gaze, vision, view, appearance
	<i>adjective</i>	visual, perceived, apparent
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to try to
	<i>trans verb</i>	to look at, see, examine, observe, read, watch, notice, scan
	<i>adverb</i>	apparently, clearly, seemingly
lupa	<i>noun</i>	door, hole, pit, orifice, window, gate, entrance, opening
	<i>trans verb</i>	to dig
ma	<i>noun</i>	earth, country, territory, outdoors, soil, land, ground, field, area, zone
	<i>adjective</i>	environmental, national, rural
	<i>trans verb</i>	to bury

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

mama	<i>noun</i>	parent, ancestor, creator, originator, caretaker, sustainer, father, mother
	<i>adjective</i>	parental
	<i>verb</i>	to raise (a life), foster
<hr/>		
mani	<i>noun</i>	money, cash, dollar, currency, wealth, worth, wage, fee, cost
	<i>adjective</i>	monetary, financial, valuable
<hr/>		
meli	<i>noun</i>	female, woman, lady, girl, wife, madam, ma'am
	<i>adjective</i>	feminine, female
<hr/>		
meso	<i>noun</i>	midpoint, middle, neither
	<i>adjective</i>	medium, average, mediocre, intermediate, middle
		Note that “meso” is not really used. “insa” is used by speakers instead.
<hr/>		
mi	<i>noun</i>	I, me, mine, myself, us, ours
	<i>adjective</i>	my, our
<hr/>		
mije	<i>noun</i>	male, man, husband, guy, boy, sir
	<i>adjective</i>	masculine, male
<hr/>		
misikeke	<i>noun</i>	medicine, medication, cure, vaccine
	<i>adjective</i>	medical
<hr/>		
moku	<i>noun</i>	food, meal, groceries, dining
	<i>trans verb</i>	to consume, eat, drink, swallow, ingest, absorb
<hr/>		
moli	<i>noun</i>	death, killing
	<i>adjective</i>	dead, dying, deadly
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to die
	<i>trans verb</i>	to kill

Learning Language: Toki Pona

monsi	<i>noun</i>	back, behind, rear, butt
	<i>adjective</i>	back, rear
monsuta	<i>noun</i>	fear, monster, predator, threat, danger, horror, terror, afraid
	<i>adjective</i>	scary, fearful, monstrous, predatory, threatening, dangerous, disturbing
	<i>trans verb</i>	to scare, fear, terrorize, horrify
mu	<i>noun</i>	an animal noise, meow, woof, howl, purr, neigh, ribbit
mun	<i>noun</i>	moon, celestial body, star, planet, satellite
	<i>adjective</i>	month (tenpo mun)
musi	<i>noun</i>	entertainment, humor, fun
	<i>adjective</i>	artistic, entertaining, playful, recreational, funny, fun, humorous
	<i>trans verb</i>	to play
mute	<i>noun</i>	lots, more, much, several, quantity, plenty
	<i>adjective</i>	many, more, much, several, very, most, twenty
	<i>number</i>	20
	<i>adverb</i>	very, much, most
n	<i>interjection</i>	indicates thinking, pondering, recognition, agreement, humming, um, hmm
namako (sin)	<i>noun</i>	embellishment, spice, garnish, adornment
	<i>adjective</i>	extra, additional

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

nanpa	<i>particle</i>	-th (ordinal number)
	<i>noun</i>	number, score, rank, statistic
	<i>adjective</i>	numerical, statistical
	<i>trans verb</i>	to count, rank, calculate
<hr/>		
nasa	<i>noun</i>	nonsense
	<i>adjective</i>	unusual, strange, weird, foolish, crazy, drunk, intoxicated, odd, silly
	<i>trans verb</i>	to confuse, ridicule
<hr/>		
nasin	<i>noun</i>	way, custom, tradition, doctrine, method, path, road, street, norm
	<i>adjective</i>	regular, normal, standard
	<i>trans verb</i>	to standardize, normalize
	<i>adverb</i>	usually, traditionally
<hr/>		
nená	<i>noun</i>	bump, button, hill, mountain, nose, protuberance, ridge
<hr/>		
ni	<i>pronoun</i>	that, this, these, those
	<i>adjective</i>	that, this, these, those
<hr/>		
nimi	<i>noun</i>	name, word, term, title
	<i>trans verb</i>	to name, nominate, entitle
<hr/>		
noka	<i>noun</i>	foot, leg, knee, ankle, bottom, base, lower part
	<i>trans verb</i>	to kick, stomp
<hr/>		
o	<i>particle</i>	(vocative or imperative)
	<i>(with noun)</i>	emphasis, hey! (noun o)
	<i>(with verb)</i>	command, shall, should (o verb)
<hr/>		
oko	<i>noun</i>	eye

Learning Language: Toki Pona

olin	<i>noun</i>	love, romance, attraction, compassion, respectful, passion
	<i>adjective</i>	loving, romantic
	<i>trans verb</i>	to love (romantically), have compassion for, respect, show affection to
ona	<i>noun</i>	he, she, it, they, him, them, his, hers, theirs, his self, herself, themselves
	<i>adjective</i>	his, her, their, its
open	<i>noun</i>	beginning, start, opening
	<i>adjective</i>	open, starting
	<i>pre-verb</i>	begin, start
	<i>trans verb</i>	to begin, start, open, turn on, initiate
pakala	<i>noun</i>	damage, destruction, accident, harm
	<i>adjective</i>	broken, damaged, botched, harmed, hurt, destructive
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to break, collapse, fail
	<i>trans verb</i>	to break, damage, harm, hurt, destroy, injure
	<i>exclamation</i>	damn, darn, heck (cursing)
pali	<i>noun</i>	work, job, action, task, function
	<i>adjective</i>	working, functioning, operating
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to work, function
	<i>trans verb</i>	to do, act on, work on, build, make, prepare, produce, construct, craft
palisa	<i>noun</i>	long hard thing, branch, rod, stick, pole, staff, beam
	<i>adjective</i>	straight

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

pan	<i>noun</i>	cereal, grain, barley, corn, oat, rice, wheat, bread, pasta
pana	<i>noun</i>	delivery, distribution, output, offering
	<i>adjective</i>	given
	<i>trans verb</i>	to give, send, emit, provide, put, release, deliver, grant, transfer
pi	<i>particle</i>	(groups modifiers)
pilin	<i>noun</i>	heart, feeling, emotion, mood
	<i>adjective</i>	emotional, thinking, empathetic
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to feel like, seem like, think
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to feel, believe, think
	<i>trans verb</i>	to sense
	<i>adverb</i>	emotionally
pimeja	<i>noun</i>	darkness, shadow, shade
	<i>adjective</i>	black, dark, unlit
	<i>trans verb</i>	to blacken, cause to be darker/black
pini	<i>noun</i>	end, ago, ending, finish, past, stop, outcome, conclusion
	<i>adjective</i>	end, completed, stopped, finished, past, shut, closed, concluded
	<i>pre-verb</i>	to finish, cease, quit, close
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to end, finish, close, quit, stop
	<i>trans verb</i>	to complete, finish, close
pipi	<i>noun</i>	bug, insect, spider
poka	<i>noun</i>	hip, side, nearby, vicinity, area beside
poki	<i>noun</i>	container, bag, bowl, box, jar, cup, bottle, pot, cupboard, cabinet, drawer
	<i>trans verb</i>	to classify, categorize

Learning Language: Toki Pona

pona	<i>noun</i>	quality, virtue, benefit, merit, grace
	<i>adjective</i>	good, positive, useful, peaceful, nice, simple, helpful, fixed, pleasant
	<i>trans verb</i>	to fix, repair, help
	<i>adverb</i>	well, simply, successfully
	<i>exclamation</i>	good, OK, thanks, alright
<hr/>		
pu	<i>adjective</i>	the official Toki Pona book
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to interact with the official Toki Pona book
<hr/>		
sama	<i>noun</i>	equality, sibling, relative, peer, fellow
	<i>adjective</i>	same, equal, similar, alike, related, equivalent, identical, fellow
	<i>adverb</i>	similarly, equally, likewise
	<i>preposition</i>	as, like
<hr/>		
seli	<i>noun</i>	fire, heat, heat source, flame
	<i>adjective</i>	hot, warm, burning
	<i>trans verb</i>	to heat, warm, burn, cook
<hr/>		
selo	<i>noun</i>	outer layer, bark, peel, shell, skin, boundary, surface
	<i>adjective</i>	outer
	<i>trans verb</i>	to wrap
<hr/>		
seme	<i>particle</i>	what, which
<hr/>		
sewi	<i>noun</i>	area above, highest part, sky, peak
	<i>adjective</i>	awe-inspiring, divine, sacred, supernatural, upper, top, high
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to rise
	<i>trans verb</i>	to raise
<hr/>		
sijelo	<i>noun</i>	body, physical state, torso

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

sike	<p><i>noun</i> round or circular thing, ball, circle, cycle, sphere, wheel</p> <p><i>adjective</i> round, year (tenpo sike)</p> <p><i>trans verb</i> to loop, circle, cycle, surround, twist, roll</p>
sin (namako)	<p><i>noun</i> innovation</p> <p><i>adjective</i> new, fresh, additional, another</p> <p><i>adverb</i> newly, again, additionally</p>
sina	<p><i>noun</i> you, yours, yourself</p> <p><i>adjective</i> your</p>
sinpin	<p><i>noun</i> face, foremost, front, wall, barrier</p> <p><i>adjective</i> front</p> <p><i>adverb</i> forward</p>
sitelen	<p><i>noun</i> image, picture, representation, symbol, mark, writing, drawing, painting, icon</p> <p><i>adjective</i> graphic, written, scripted, drawn</p> <p><i>trans verb</i> to draw, write, illustrate, photograph</p>
soko	<p><i>noun</i> mushroom, fungus, fungi</p>
sona	<p><i>noun</i> knowledge, wisdom, information, understanding</p> <p><i>adjective</i> knowledgeable, wise, informative, understanding, aware, known</p> <p><i>pre-verb</i> know how to, understand how to</p> <p><i>trans verb</i> to know, be skilled in, be wise about, have information on, understand</p> <p><i>adverb</i> knowingly, deliberately, purposely, consciously, intentionally, willfully, wittingly, theoretically, surely</p>

Learning Language: Toki Pona

soweli	<i>noun</i>	animal, beast, land mammal, creature
suli	<i>noun</i>	weight, importance, size, significance
	<i>adjective</i>	big, heavy, large, tall, important, significant, adult
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to matter, grow
	<i>trans verb</i>	to grow, extend, expand, emphasize, stretch
	<i>adverb</i>	significantly, especially
suno	<i>noun</i>	sun, light, brightness, glow, radiance, shine, light source
	<i>adjective</i>	solar, bright, shiny, day (tenpo suno)
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to shine, bright, glow
	<i>trans verb</i>	to brighten
supa	<i>noun</i>	horizontal surface, thing to put or rest something on, platform, table, shelf, board, plank
	<i>adjective</i>	lying, flat
	<i>intrans verb</i>	to lie (be in a flat, horizontal position), flat
	<i>trans verb</i>	to flatten
suwi	<i>noun</i>	sweets, candy, sugar, dessert, treat
	<i>adjective</i>	sweet, candied, fragrant, cute, adorable
	<i>adverb</i>	gently
tan	<i>noun</i>	reason, source
	<i>preposition</i>	by, from, because of
taso	<i>particle</i>	but, however, although, though
	<i>adjective</i>	only, exclusive
	<i>adverb</i>	only, solely, exclusively

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

tawa	<i>noun</i> motion, movement, travel, journey, trip, walk <i>adjective</i> moving, traveling, walking <i>pre-verb</i> to go <i>intrans verb</i> to go, move, travel, walk <i>trans verb</i> to move, push <i>preposition</i> going to, toward, for, to, onto, from the perspective of
telo	<i>noun</i> water, liquid, fluid, wet substance, beverage, pool, pond <i>adjective</i> water, liquid, fluid, wet <i>trans verb</i> to wash, wet, water, liquify
tenpo	<i>noun</i> time, duration, moment, occasion, period, session, hour, phase, moment
“to be”	<i>verb</i> (The verb “to be” is omitted in Toki Pona. However, it is implied when no other verb is used within the sentence)
toki	<i>noun</i> language, conversation, communication, story <i>intrans verb</i> to communicate, say, speak, talk, tell <i>trans verb</i> to communicate, discuss, tell <i>exclamation</i> hello, hi
tomo	<i>noun</i> indoor space, structure, building, home, house, room, shelter <i>adjective</i> structural, residential
tonsi	<i>adjective</i> non-binary, gender-nonconforming, trans, non-cisgender

Learning Language: Toki Pona

tu	<i>noun</i> pair, couple <i>adjective</i> both, double <i>number</i> 2 <i>trans verb</i> to double <i>adverb</i> twice
unpa	<i>noun</i> sex <i>adjective</i> sexual, sexy <i>trans verb</i> to bang, to have sex with <i>adverb</i> sexually
uta	<i>noun</i> mouth, lips, oral cavity, jaw <i>trans verb</i> to kiss, bite, chew
utala	<i>noun</i> battle, fight, conflict, assault, combat, competition, challenge <i>intrans verb</i> to compete, struggle <i>trans verb</i> to battle, fight, challenge, compete against, struggle with
walo	<i>adjective</i> white, whitish, light-colored, pale <i>trans verb</i> to lighten, cause to be lighter/white
wan	<i>noun</i> unit, union, unity <i>adjective</i> unique, united, one, combined, single <i>number</i> 1 <i>trans verb</i> to unite, blend, combine, integrate
waso	<i>noun</i> bird, flying creature, winged animal

ESSENTIAL WORD DICTIONARY

wawa *noun* strength, power, confidence, energy, force
 adjective strong, powerful, confident, energetic, intense, brave
 trans verb to force, reinforce, strengthen, charge
 adverb strongly, firmly, confidently. energetically

weka *noun* absence, missing, away, apart, distance, out, removal
 adjective absent, missing, ignored, far, distant
 intrans verb to go away, leave, vanish, escape, disappear
 trans verb to remove, get rid of, miss, exclude, delete, omit, eliminate
 adverb apart, far, out

wile *noun* want, wish, intent, preference, necessity, will
 adjective wishful, preferred, necessary, willing
 pre-verb to want to, wish to, hope to, need to, desire to, require to, intend to, must, ought to
 trans verb to want, wish for, hope for, need, desire, require

Learning Language: Toki Pona

Author



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Kurt Hinton (Jan Kato)

Kurt has had an interest in languages most of his life, whether they be spoken or computer. He also loves sharing this knowledge with others. Recently, he has begun writing books to bring that knowledge to the many.

mute pi tenpo lon pi jan Kato la, toki li pona tawa ona. ona la toki pi toki jan en ilo sona li pona sama. jan Kato li pana e sona tawa jan ante, la ni li pona mute tawa ona. tenpo pini lili la ona li open sitelen e lipu. ona li pana e sona tawa jan mute.

Learning Language: Toki Pona



Illustrator **Robert Hoffman**

Robert has been telling stories with both words and pictures since he was able to create stick figures. The goal is to share something meaningful and make people smile through any means possible. You can see examples of his creations at <https://survivalpackblog.medium.com/>.

tenpo mute la jan Lapato li toki kepeken nimi kepeken sitelen. ona li wile pana e pona suli. ona li wile e ni: nasin ken ale la jan li musi. sina ken lukin e pali ona lon <https://survivalpackblog.medium.com/>.

Translator/Proofreader



Translator/Proofreader

Abigail L (jan Apikela)

Abigail admires snails & raindrops, boulders, and weaves languages to capture this beautiful world in words. She loves working with Toki Pona and can be reached at abigail.sarah.phil4.8@gmail.com!

jan Apikela li lukin e pipi e telo sewi, li tawa sewi lon kiwen. ona li wan e toki mute tawa ni: ijo ale pona li kama nimi. ken la sina wile e ni: ona li pali kin e pali sina pi toki pona. sina wile toki tawa ona la o sitelen tawa nimi abigail.sarah.phil4.8@gmail.com!



Proofreader

jan Tepo

jan Tepo enjoys learning about how things are and why they are the way they are. Jargon often obscures explanations, making Toki Pona with its few words a good tool for understanding. Beyond Toki Pona, jan Tepo likes to make tools with computers, despite how much they fight back.

jan Tepo la sona mute ni li musi wawa nasa: ijo li seme tan seme? toki mute la nimi suli sin nasa li ken len e sona. toki pona li weka e ni la ona li ilo pona tawa alasa sona ni. toki pona ala la jan Tepo li pali musi mute e ilo kepeken ilo nanpa. ilo li ike la ni li utala.