

lawa toki

by jan Ansi



Version 1.0

July 6th, 2014

This creative work by jan Ansi (andybolg [at] hotmail [dot] com) is based on the official Toki Pona book and the website <http://tokipona.org>. The Official Toki Pona Dictionary is in the public domain. If you find any mistakes, please e-mail them to me, and they will be amended in the next version.

1. Official Toki Pona Dictionary

a or *kin*

PARTICLE (emphasis, emotion or confirmation)

akesi

NOUN non-cute animal; reptile, amphibian

ala

ADJECTIVE no, not, zero

NUMBER 0

alasa

VERB to hunt, forage

ale or *ali*

ADJECTIVE all; abundant, countless, bountiful, every, plentiful

NOUN all; abundance, everything, life, universe

NUMBER 100

anpa

ADJECTIVE bowing down, downward, humble, lowly, dependent

ante

ADJECTIVE different, altered, changed, other

anu

PARTICLE OR

awen

ADJECTIVE enduring, kept, protected, safe, waiting, staying

PRE-VERB to continue to

e

PARTICLE (before the direct object)

en

PARTICLE (between multiple subjects)

esun

NOUN market, shop, fair, bazaar, business transaction

ijo

NOUN thing, phenomenon, object, matter

ike

ADJECTIVE bad, negative; non-essential, irrelevant

ilo

NOUN tool, implement, machine, device

insa

NOUN centre, content, inside, between; internal organ, stomach

jaki

ADJECTIVE disgusting, obscene, sickly, toxic, unclean, unsanitary

jan

NOUN human being, person, somebody

jelo

ADJECTIVE yellow, yellowish

jo

VERB to have, carry, contain, hold

kala

NOUN fish, marine animal, sea creature

kalama

VERB to produce a sound; recite, utter aloud

kama

ADJECTIVE arriving, coming, future, summoned

PRE-VERB to become, manage to, succeed in

kasi

NOUN plant, vegetation; herb, leaf

ken

PRE-VERB to be able to, be allowed to, can, may

ADJECTIVE possible

kepeken

PREPOSITION to use, with, by means of

kili

NOUN fruit, vegetable, mushroom

kiwen

NOUN hard object, metal, rock, stone

ko

NOUN clay, clinging form, dough, semi-solid, paste, powder

kon

NOUN air, breath; essence, spirit; hidden reality, unseen agent

kule

ADJECTIVE colorful, pigmented, painted

kulupu

NOUN community, company, group, nation, society, tribe

kute

NOUN ear

VERB to hear, listen; pay attention to, obey

la

PARTICLE (between the context phrase and the main sentence)

lape

ADJECTIVE sleeping, resting

laso

ADJECTIVE blue, green

lawa

NOUN head, main

VERB to control, direct, guide, lead, own, plan, regulate, rule

len

NOUN cloth, clothing, fabric, textile; cover, layer of privacy

lete

ADJECTIVE cold, cool; uncooked, raw

li

PARTICLE (between any subject except *mi* alone or *sina* alone and its verb; also to introduce a new verb for the same subject)

lili

ADJECTIVE little, small, short; few; a bit; young

linja

NOUN long and flexible thing; cord, hair, rope, thread, yarn

lipu

NOUN flat object; book, document, card, paper, record, website

loje

ADJECTIVE red, reddish

lon

PREPOSITION located at, present at, real, true, existing

luka

NOUN arm, hand, tactile organ

NUMBER five

lukin or *oko*

NOUN eye

VERB to look at, see, examine, observe, read, watch

PRE-VERB to seek, look for, try to

lupa

NOUN door, hole, orifice, window

ma

NOUN earth, land; outdoors, world; country, territory; soil

mama

NOUN parent, ancestor; creator, originator; caretaker, sustainer

mani

NOUN money, cash, savings, wealth; large domesticated animal

meli

NOUN woman, female, feminine person; wife

mi

NOUN I, me, we, us

mije

NOUN man, male, masculine person; husband

moku

VERB to eat, drink, consume, swallow, ingest

moli

ADJECTIVE dead, dying

monsi

NOUN back, behind, rear

mu

PARTICLE (animal noise or communication)

mun

NOUN moon, night sky object, star

musi

ADJECTIVE artistic, entertaining, frivolous, playful, recreational

mute

ADJECTIVE many, a lot, more, much, several, very

NOUN quantity

NUMBER 20

nanpa

PARTICLE -th (ordinal number)

NOUN numbers

nasa

ADJECTIVE unusual, strange; foolish, crazy; drunk, intoxicated

nasin

NOUN way, custom, doctrine, method, path, road

nená

NOUN bump, button, hill, mountain, nose, protuberance

ni

ADJECTIVE that, this

nimi

NOUN name, word

noka

NOUN foot, leg, organ of locomotion; bottom, lower part

o

PARTICLE hey! O! (vocative or imperative)

olin

VERB to love, have compassion for, respect, show affection to

ona

NOUN he, she, it, they

open

VERB to begin, start; open; turn on

pakala

ADJECTIVE botched, broken, damaged, harmed, messed up

pali

VERB to do, take action on, work on; build, make, prepare

palisa

NOUN long hard thing; branch, rod, stick

pan

NOUN cereal, grain; barley, corn, oat, rice, wheat; bread, pasta

pana

VERB to give, send, emit, provide, put, release

pi

PARTICLE of

pilin

NOUN heart (physical or emotional)

ADJECTIVE feeling (an emotion, a direct experience)

pimeja

ADJECTIVE black, dark, unlit

pini

ADJECTIVE ago, completed, ended, finished, past

pipi

NOUN bug, insect, ant, spider

poka

NOUN hip, side; next to, nearby, vicinity

poki

NOUN container, bag, bowl, box, cup, cupboard, drawer, vessel

pona

ADJECTIVE good, positive, useful; friendly, peaceful; simple

pu

ADJECTIVE interacting with the official Toki Pona book

sama

ADJECTIVE same, similar; each other; sibling, peer, fellow

PREPOSITION as, like

seli

ADJECTIVE fire; cooking element, chemical reaction, heat source

selo

NOUN outer form, outer layer; bark, peel, shell, skin; boundary

seme

PARTICLE what? which?

sewi

NOUN area above, highest part, something elevated

ADJECTIVE awe-inspiring, divine, sacred, supernatural

sijelo

NOUN body (of person or animal), physical state, torso

sike

NOUN round or circular thing; ball, circle, cycle, sphere, wheel

ADJECTIVE of one year

sin or *namako*

ADJECTIVE new, fresh; additional, another, extra

sina

NOUN you

sinpin

NOUN face, foremost, front, wall

sitelen

NOUN image, picture, representation, symbol, mark, writing

sona

VERB to know, to be skilled in, be wise about, have information on

PRE-VERB to know how to

soweli

NOUN animal, beast, land mammal

suli

ADJECTIVE big, heavy, large, long tall; important; adult

suno

NOUN sun; light, brightness, glow, radiance, shine; light source

supa

NOUN horizontal surface, thing to put or rest something on

suwi

ADJECTIVE sweet, fragrant; cute, innocent, adorable

tan

PREPOSITION by, from, because of

taso

PARTICLE but, however

ADJECTIVE only

tawa

PREPOSITION going to, toward; for; from the perspective of

ADJECTIVE moving

telo

NOUN water, liquid, fluid, wet substance; beverage

tenpo

NOUN time, duration, moment, occasion, period, situation

toki

VERB to communicate, say, speak, talk, use language, think

tomo

NOUN indoor space; building, home, house, room

tu

NUMBER two

unpa

VERB to have sexual or marital relations with

uta

NOUN mouth, lips, oral cavity, jaw

utala

VERB to battle, challenge, compete against, struggle against

walo

ADJECTIVE white, whitish; light-coloured, pale

wan

ADJECTIVE unique, united

NUMBER one

waso

NOUN bird, flying creature, winged animal

wawa

ADJECTIVE strong, powerful; confident, sure; energetic, intense

weka

ADJECTIVE absent, away, ignored

wile

PRE-VERB must, need, require, should, want, wish

1.1 Notes on Parts of Speech (POS)

The reader should already be familiar with **nouns**, **verbs** and **adjectives**. These POS work more or less as they always have. **Verbs** and **adjectives** can be said to be “open” or “fuzzy” word classes, in that they borrow from each other and change POS frequently. Thus:

- Any **verb** can be used as a **noun** or an **adjective**
- Any **adjective** can be used as a **noun** or **verb**

A **pre-verb** is what used to be called a **modal** or **auxiliary verb**. They modify an entire verb phrase. Any **pre-verb** can also be used as a regular **verb**.

Prepositions, **numbers** and **particles** should also be familiar terms. Just keep in mind that these POS do *not* change classes, i.e. you cannot say *mi kepeken e ilo* (instead: *mi kepeken ilo*). Also note that a **noun** may only be modified by another **noun** or an **adjective**. Thus, although widely used within the community, the noun phrase *jan (pi) lon tomo* is ungrammatical by the official rules.

1.2. Important differences from Vernacular Toki Pona

- *anpa* is no longer a preposition. Use *lon noka* instead
- *ala*, *mute* and *ale* can now be used as numbers
- *kepeken* and *lon* are no longer verbs (which means they cannot take objects; you can still say e.g. *mi lon*)
- *lukin* and *sona* are now pre-verbs
- To say that you speak “in” a language you now use *lon* (not *kepeken*), thus: *mi toki lon toki Inli*
- No *pi* with numbers: *toki pi nanpa wan* (“first language”)
- *ali*, *kin*, *oko* and *namako* are now simply synonyms of (the preferred) *ale*, *a*, *lukin* and *sin*, respectively
- *kipisi* and *monsuta* are unofficial