



intro a)

**toki pona** is a **minimalist** language that focuses on the good things of life.

It is designed to express a lot using few words..  
The entire language consists of only 120 words.

It's **objectives** are to break down complicated things into small parts, eliminate what is unnecessary, to be fun, to play nice, to live in the present, and to help people live simply and happily.

b)

author



**toki pona** was created by **Sonja Elen Kisa** and was published on the internet for the first time in 2001.

As a fan of languages, world traveling, intercultural communications, exploring spirituality and consciousness, a lesbian and a survivor of depression and anxiety, Sonja naturally felt inclined to pool her experience and unique perspective in a creative project that she could share.

Sonja was born in Canada in 1978, speaks fluent English, French, Esperanto and German, and has studied dozens of languages. Her other interests include taekwondo, role playing games, developing minority groups and communities and eating sushi.

c)

**toki pona?**

**toki pona** (in English, Esperanto and **toki pona**) the official page.

<http://www.tokipona.org>

**lipu pi jan Pije** (in English) an excellent site on **toki pona**

<http://toki.co.nr>

### **CURSOS:**

**toki pona lessons** (in English):

<http://tokipona.esperanto-jeunes.org/lesson/lesson0.html>

**Recursos en Catalá per a toki pona** (en Catalán):

<http://vicerveza.homeunix.net/~viric/tokipona/>

**Токи Пона** (in Russian):

[http://ixite.ru/toki\\_pona](http://ixite.ru/toki_pona)

**Leçons de toki pona** (in French):

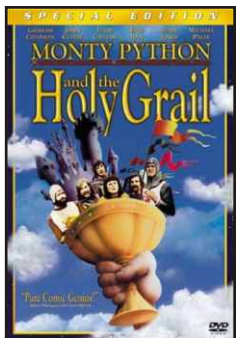
<http://lvoegel.free.fr/tokipona/>

**Was ist toki pona?** (in German):

<http://rowa.giso.de/languages/toki-pona/german/index.php>

**Baza lecionaro de tokipono** (in Esperanto):

<http://vicerveza.homeunix.net/~viric/tokipona/>



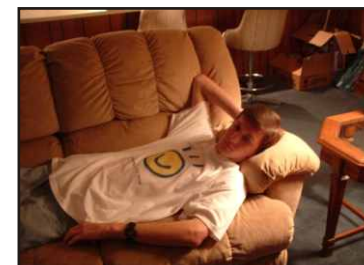
a full translation in **toki pona** of the dialogues of the British comedy *Monty Python and the Holy Grial* is available at:  
<http://tokipona.esperanto-jeunes.org/text/mphg.html>

classes in **toki pona** in Vermont, United States



**comunities of toki pona**  
 on **Yahoo!** (200+ members):  
<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/tokipona/>,  
 on **Livejournal** (100+ members):  
<http://www.livejournal.com/community/tokipona/>  
 and on **Wikicities**:  
<http://tokipona.wikicities.com/>

more classes of **toki pona**



several stories in **toki pona** with Daoist teachings, can be found at:  
<http://tokipona.esperanto-jeunes.org/text/nasin/nasin.html>

shirts with **toki pona** in Georgia, United States

## why learn?

d)

because it is fun, easy to learn and unlike any other language.

everything sounds more sincere.

for a hobby.

to teach your friends and use as a secret language.

to think in another language without having to spend years of studying.

to see all you can say with only 120 words.

because learning languages is a skill that improves the more you learn languages.

because it teaches you to see things differently.

for simple talking.

I think you can learn it on a rainy day or in a week if you take it easy

**why not give it a try?**

# index

0	pronunciation
1	first words
2	simple sentences
3	second part of simple sentences
4	direct object
5	more words
6	adjectives and adverbs
7	a poem
8	tense
9	possessives
10	more words
11	compound words
12	plurals
13	compound sentences # 1
14	examples
15	more words
16	meaning
17	compound sentences # 2
18	<i>wile</i>
19	more about adjectives and adverbs
20	more words
21	<i>lon</i>
22	<i>sama</i>
23	<i>ala</i>
24	<i>ali</i>
25	<i>sijelo</i> (body) #1
26	<i>sijelo</i> (body) #2
27	practice
28	simple questions
29	responding yes or no
30	colors

31	<i>kepeken</i>
32	more compound words
33	unofficial words
34	<i>kama</i>
35	more words
36	<i>tawa</i>
37	<i>like / dislike</i>
38	<i>pi</i>
39	examples of <i>pi</i>
40	living things
41	possessives with <i>pi</i>
42	<i>en</i>
43	<i>kan</i>
44	interjections
45	more words
46	<i>tan</i>
47	<i>o</i>
48	other uses for <i>o</i>
49	greetings / farewell / courtesy
50	numbers
51	more about numbers
52	comparisons
53	<i>weka</i>
54	<i>taso</i>
55	more words
56	<i>seme</i>
57	<i>seme in depth</i> #1
58	<i>seme in depth</i> #2
59	temperature
60	direction

- 61 examples
- 62 *ken*
- 63 *anu*
- 64 *kin*
- 65 more words
- 66 examples
- 67 *ante*
- 68 there is no "that"
- 69 *sin*
- 70 creativity
- 71 *la*
- 72 *la* with only 1 word before it
- 73 *time*
- 74 time and *la*
- 75 more *seme*
- 76 if...then with *la*

**Appendix**

- to convert to toki pona
- examples
- our father
- proverbs
- more proverbs

# O

## pronunciation

all the letters of toki pona:



with the exception of *j*, all the letters are pronounced the same as in Spanish.

The *j* is pronounced like *y*.

The first syllable is stressed when speaking.

# 1

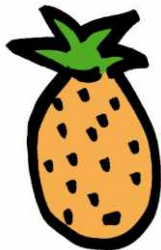
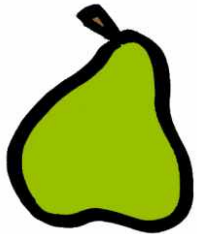
## first words



*mi* I  
*sina* you  
*ona* he, she, it



*pona* good, simple, to fix...  
*moku* eat, food  
*kili* fruit  
*pipi* insect



# 2 simple sentences

{mi, sina} + {word}

*mi pona!* I am good !  
*sina moku* you eat



*mi* = I | *pona* = good | *sina* = you | *moku* = eat

# 3

## second part of simple sentences

{subject other than mi or sina} + li + {something}

*ona li pona* she is good  
*kili li moku* fruit is food  
*pipi li pona* the insect is good



*ona* = she | *pona* = good | *kili* = fruit | *moku* = food | *pipi* = insect

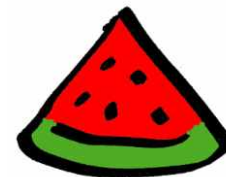
# 4

## direct object

that which receives the action is preceded by **e**.

{mi, sina} + {verb} + e + {direct object}  
{subject other than mi or sina} + li + {verb} + e + {direct object}

*mi moku e kili* I eat the fruit  
*pipi li moku e moku* the insect eats the food

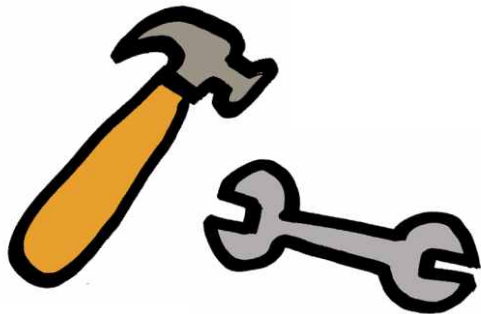


*mi* = I | *moku* = eat | *kili* = fruit | *pipi* = insect | *moku* = food



## more **5** words

<i>jo</i>	to have
<i>lili</i>	small, little, young...
<i>suli</i>	big, tall, long, important...
<i>jan</i>	person, someone, anyone...
<i>moli</i>	killing, dying, death
<i>ilo</i>	tool
<i>ijo</i>	thing, something

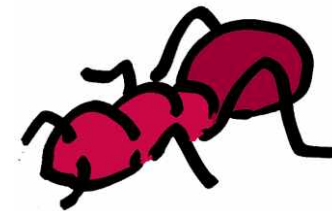


## **6** adjectives and adverbs

if you put 2 words together, the 2nd word describes the first word.

**mi, sina, li** y **e** are exceptions.

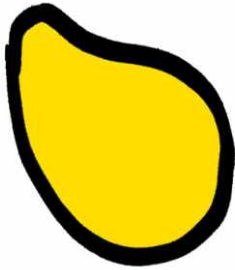
<i>moku pona</i>	good food
<i>jan lili</i>	small person
<i>jan suli</i>	big person
<i>kili lili</i>	little fruit
<i>ʻsina moli e pipi lili!</i>	you killed a little bug !
<i>pipi li moku e ijo.</i>	the insect is eating something



*sina* = you | *moli* = kill | *pipi* = insect | *moku* = eat  
*ijo* = something

# 7<sup>a</sup> poem

*mi jo e kili* I have a fruit.  
*ona li pona* it is good.  
*ona li lili* it is small.  
*mi moku lili e kili lili* I nibble on the little fruit.



*mi* = I | *jo* = have | *kili* = fruit | *ona* = it (the fruit) | *pona* = good  
*lili* = small | *moku* = eat | *lili* = little



in **toki pona** the verb 'to be' does not exist

**li** and **e** mean nothing by themselves but give structure to the sentence.

The principal function of **li**, for example, is to indicate that the words that come before **li** are the subject.

When the subject is **mi o sina**, the **li** is understood and not used.

**e**, on the other hand, usually indicates that what comes before the **e** is the verb and what comes after is what receives the action.

# 8

## tense

there are no tenses

*mi pona* I am good  
or I was good  
or I will be good

*sina moku* you eat  
or you have eaten  
or you will eat

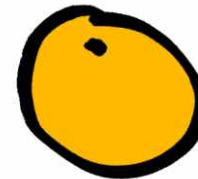
*pipi li moli* the bug is dead  
or the bug died  
or the bug will die

*mi* = I | *pona* = good | *sina* = you | *moku* = food  
*pipi* = insect, bug | *moli* = die

# 9

## possesives

*moku mi* my food  
*pipi sina* your bug  
*ilo jan* somebody's tool  
*kili ona* his fruit  
*mi jo e ilo sina.* I have your tool.



*moku* = food | *mi* = I | *pipi* = bug | *sina* = you | *ilo* = tool  
*jan* = somebody | *kili* = fruit | *ona* = his | *jo* = have

# more words 10

<i>telo</i>	water, liquid
<i>suno</i>	sun, light
<i>unpa</i>	sex, to have sex
<i>ike</i>	bad, evil, complicated
<i>utala</i>	war, to fight
<i>nasa</i>	crazy, weird, stupid
<i>olin</i>	to love (a person)
<i>mute</i>	much, many



*soweli* = mammal | *moku* = food

# compound words 11

many ideas that are expressed using one word in English, are expressed using multiple words in toki pona

<i>ilo moku</i>	fork, spoon...
<i>ilo utala</i>	gun
<i>jan pona</i>	friend
<i>jan utala</i>	soldier
<i>jan unpa</i>	prostitute, lover
<i>jan olin</i>	boy friend, girl friend
<i>jan suli</i>	adult
<i>jan lili</i>	child
<i>telo nasa</i>	alcoholic drink
<i>mi mute</i>	us
<i>ona mute</i>	they

*ilo* = tool | *moku* = food | *utala* = war | *jan* = person  
*pona* = good | *suli* = big | *lili* = small | *olin* = love | *telo* = water  
*nasa* = crazy | *mi* = I | *mute* = many | *ona* = he, she, it

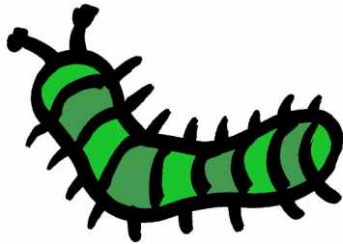
# 12

## plurals

there are no plurals

*pipi* insect or insects  
*ilo* tool or tools  
*jan* person or people

*kili* one or multiple fruit



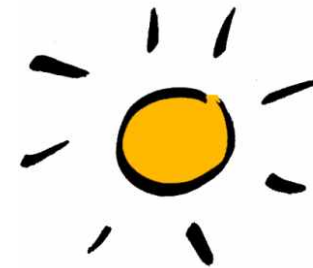
# 13

## compound sentences #1

one subject with multiple verbs

{mi, sina} + {word} + li + {word}  
{subject other than mi or sina} + li + {word} + li + {word}

*sina suli li ike.* you are big and bad  
*ona li pona li suli li nasa.* he is good, big and crazy  
*suno li suli li pona.* the sun is big and good  
*pipi li moku e kili li unpa.* the insect eats fruit  
and has sex  
*jan nasa li jo e ilo utala* the crazy person has a gun  
*li moli e jan lili .* and killed the child.



*sina* = tú | *suli* = grande | *ike* = malo | *ona* = él | *nasa* = loco  
*suno* = sol | *unpa* = tener sexo | *jo* = tener | *ilo utala* = arma  
*moli* = matar

# 14

## examples

we can say many things...

<i>imi nasa!</i>	I am crazy !
<i>mi olin e sina.</i>	I love you
<i>jan utala li utala e ona</i>	the soldier fought with her
<i>li moli e ona.</i>	and killed her
<i>isina jan lili!</i>	you are a child ???.
<i>jan suli li moku e telo nasa.</i>	the adults drink alcohol
<i>mi jo e jan olin.</i>	I have a girl friend.
<i>imi mute li moli!</i>	we kill or we die
<i>sina ike mute.</i>	you are very bad
<i>jike!</i>	that's wrong ! oh dear !
<i>jpona!</i>	great ! OK ! yay !

*nasa* = crazy | *olin* = love | *sina* = you | *jan utala* = soldier  
*utala* = fight | *ona* = she, her | *telo nasa* = alcohol | *moli* = kill  
*ike* = bad | *mute* = many

# more words 15

<i>lukin</i>	look
<i>wile</i>	want, need, have to, must
<i>jaki</i>	dirty, disgusting, garbage
<i>tomo</i>	house, building, indoors
<i>ko</i>	soft or squishy substance, paste
<i>ni</i>	this, that
<i>mun</i>	moon



# 16

## meaning

in **toki pona** the word meanings are quite broad

<i>mi telo e mi.</i>	I am washing myself
<i>mi pona e tomo mi.</i>	I fix my house.
<i>jan lili li wile e telo kili.</i>	the children want fruit juice
<i>pipi li moku e ona.</i>	the bug bit him
<i>jan ni li pona lukin.</i>	that person is pretty

<i>sina ike lukin.</i>	you are ugly.
<i>ko jaki</i>	feces
<i>ko moku</i>	baby food

*ijaki!* yuck !



*telo* = water | *tomo* = house | *wile* = want | *kili* = fruit | *pipi* = insect  
*ona* = she | *jan* = person | *ni* = this or that | *sina* = you  
*ko* = something soft and pasty | *jaki* = disgusting

# 17

## compound sentences #2

several direct objects

**{mi, sina} + {verb} + e + {object} + e + {object}**  
**{subject different from mi or sina} + li + {verb} + e + {object} + e + {object}**

<i>mi olin e sina e ona.</i>	I love you and her
<i>sina moku e kili ike</i>	you eat rotten fruit
<i>e telo jaki.</i>	and dirty water
<i>mi lukin e suno e mun.</i>	I look at the sun and the moon
<i>jan ni li lukin e mi e sina.</i>	that person is looking at you and me



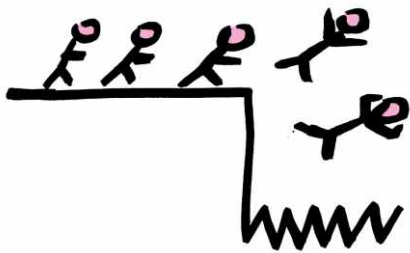
*olin* = love | *sina* = you | *ona* = she, her | *ike* = rotten, bad | *telo* = water  
*jaki* = dirty | *suno* = sun | *mun* = moon | *lukin* = look at, see  
*jan* = person | *ni* = that

# 18 *wile*

**wile** can be used as a verb or along with another verb

*mi wile moku* I wish to eat  
*mi wile e moku.* I want food  
*mi wile moku e telo.* I wish to drink water

*ona li wile mute e ni.* he wants that very much  
*ona li wile jo e tomo.* she wishes to have a house  
*mi wile mute lukin e sina.* I wish to see you very much  
*ijan nasa li wile moli!* crazy people wish to die !



*wile* = want | *telo* = water | *ona* = he, she | *mute* = much | *ni* = this  
*jo* = to have | *tomo* = house | *lukin* = see | *sina* = you

# 19 more about adjectives and adverbs

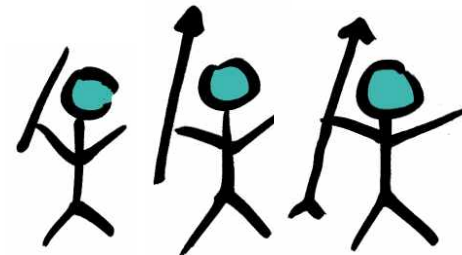
the meaning of compound words is obtained by grouping from left to right

the order is important

*jan utala* a soldier  
*(jan utala) pona* a good soldier  
*((jan utala) pona) mute* many good soldiers  
*((jan utala) pona) ni* this good soldier

*(jan pona) utala* a fighting friend

*mi ((lukin) pona)* I look good  
*mi ((pona) lukin)* I am good looking



*jan* = person | *utala* = war | *pona* = good | *mute* = many  
*ni* = this | *lukin* = see, look



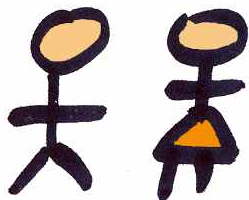
# 20 more words



*musi* fun, play, game, recreation, art  
*sona* knowledge, to know, to understand  
*toki* speak, read talk, language  
*ma* field, country, open space  
*sewi* high, holy, heaven, above  
*len* clothing



*meli* woman  
*mije* man



# 21 lon

**lon** as a verb means "to be present", "to be there"

*mi lon.* I am present, I exist, I am alive  
*jan mute li lon.* there are many people

as a preposition, lon means "in"

*suno li lon sewi.* the sun is in the sky  
*jan lili li lon tomo sona.* the children are in the school  
*ona li musi lon ma.* she plays in the field  
*mi wile moli lon telo suli.* I wish to die at sea



*jan* = people | *mute* = many | *suno* = sun | *sewi* = sky | *tomo* = house  
*sona* = knowledge | *ona* = she | *musi* = fun | *ma* = field  
*wile* = wish | *moli* = die | *telo suli* = sea

# 22

sama

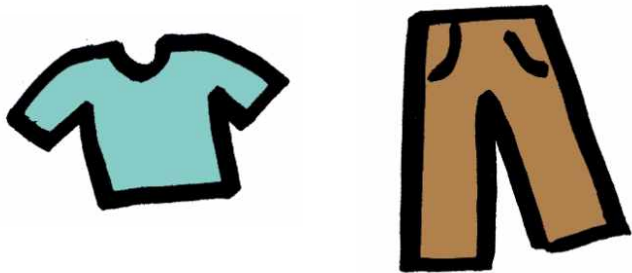
**sama** as a preposition means 'as' , 'like', 'seem'

*jan ni li sama mi.* that person is like me  
*len mi li sama len sina* my clothes are like your clothes

*mi lon tomo sewi.* I am in a tall building (skyscraper)  
*jan li lukin sama pipi.* the people look like ants

as a noun sama means 'equality' and as an adjective it means 'equal'

*meli li wile e sama.* women want equality



*jan* = person | *ni* = that | *len* = clothes | *lon* = in | *tomo* = building  
*sewi* = high | *lukin* = look | *pipi* = insect, ant | *meli* = woman | *wile* = want

# 23

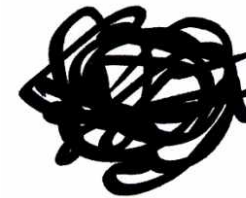
ala

**ala** negates the previous word

*mi musi ala.* I am not having fun  
*mi sona ala.* I am not smart  
*jan ala* nobody  
*jan ala li toki.* nobody is speaking  
*tomo sewi ala li lon ma.* there are no tall buildings in the fields  
*mi jo ala e len.* I have no clothes

**ala** by itself means 'nothing'

*ala li jaki.* nothing is dirty  
*ala li suli.* nothing is important  
*ala li sama.* nothing is equal



*musi* = fun | *sona* = knowledge | *jan* = person | *toki* = speak  
*tomo sewi* = skyscraper | *ma* = field | *jo* = have | *len* = clothes  
*jaki* = dirty | *sama* = equal

# ali 24

**ali** means 'all'  
ali can be an adjective or a noun

*jan ali.* all people, everyone  
*jan ali li moku.* everyone is eating  
*ma ali li pona.* all countries are good  
*mije ali li sama.* all me are the same

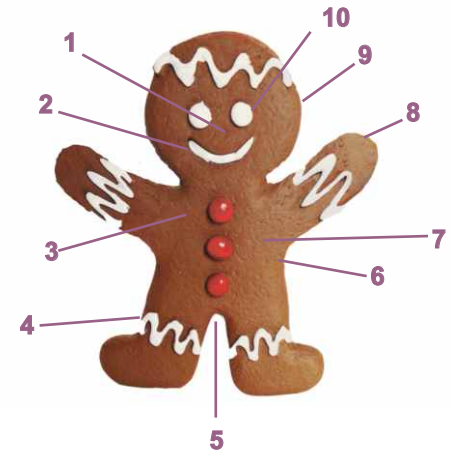
*ali li pona.* everything is fine  
*imi wile e ali!* I want everything !



*jan* = person | *moku* = eat | *ma* = country | *mije* = men  
*sama* = same | *wile* = want

# 25

**sijelo**  
(body)



- 1 *nena kon* = nose
- 2 *uta* = mouth  
*ijo uta walo* = teeth
- 3 *sinpin* = chest, abdomen  
*nena sike (meli)* = breasts
- 4 *noka* = leg, foot  
*len noka* = shoes, pants, etc.
- 5 *palisa mije* = penis | *lupa meli* = vagina
- 6 *poka* = hip
- 7 *insa* = stomach
- 8 *luka* = arm, hand  
*len luka* = gloves
- 9 *nena kute* = ear
- 10 *oko* = eye

*nena* = bump | *kon* = air, smell | *ijo* = thing | *walo* = white  
*sike* = spherical, round | *meli* = female | *len* = clothes | *palisa* = something  
long and cylindrical | *lupa* = hole | *kute* = hearing

# 26

## sijelo (body) #2



- 1 lawa = head
- 2 linja lawa = hair
- 3 monsi = back
- 4 selo = skin

some of the above words have additional meanings

- nen* bump, nose, hill, mountain, button
- kon* air, wind, smell, soul
- lupa* hole, orifice, window, door
- palisa* long cylindrical thing, rod, stick, branch
- lawa* main, leading, head, control, steer
- linja* string, rope, hair, cord
- selo* surface, skin, shell, outside, shape

## practice

# 27

- pipi li moku e noka mi.* the insect bit my foot
- oko li lukin.* the eyes see
- nen* *kute li kute.* the ears hear
- insa mi li ike.* my stomach is bad
- luka mi li pona lukin.* my arms are good looking
- lawa sina li suli mute.* your head is very big
- linja lawa mi li jo e telo.* my hair is wet
- mi jo ala e len luka.* I do not have gloves



*pipi* = insect | *noka* = foot, leg | *oko* = eye | *lukin* = to see | *nen kute* = ear  
*kute* = hear | *insa* = stomach | *luka* = hand, arm | *lawa* = face | *suli* = big  
*mute* = many | *linja lawa* = hair | *jo* = to have | *telo* = water | *len* = clothes

# 28 simple questions

questions you can answer with 'yes' or 'no' are formed as follows:

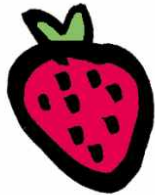
*moku li pona ala pona?* is this good food?  
(the food is good, not good?)

*sina pona ala pona?* are you good?

*suno li suli ala suli?* is the sun large?

*sina wile ala wile moku?* do you wish to eat?

*ona li olin ala olin e sina?* does he love you?



*suno* = sun | *suli* = big | *wile* = to want | *ona* = he, she, it | *olin* = to love

# 29

## responding yes or no

suppose someone asks you:

*sina musu ala musu?*  
(are you having fun?)

then the responses could be:

*musu*    yes, I am having fun  
*musu ala*    no, I am not having fun

another example:

*sina lukin ala lukin e soweli lili?*  
(have you seen the hamster?)

*lukin*    yes, I have seen it  
*lukin ala*    no, I have not seen it



*musu* = fun | *soweli lili* = little mammal (hamster)

# colors 30



walo  
pimeja

white  
black, dark  
shadows



laso  
loje  
jelo

blue  
red  
yellow



kule

color, painting

laso jelo  
laso loje  
loje jelo

green (blue yellow)  
purple (reddish blue)  
orange (reddish yellow)



laso walo  
loje pimeja

light blue  
dark red



jsina jelo!  
telo jelo  
telo loje  
mi jo e len noka  
laso.

you are yellow!  
urine  
blood  
I have blue  
shoes



telo = liquid | jo = to have | len = clothes | noka = foot

# kepeken

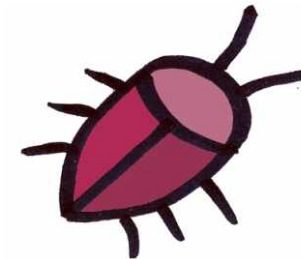
# 31

as a preposition **kepeken** is "with",  
is in the sense of "using"

*mi moku kepeken ilo moku.* I eat using a fork  
*jsina moli e pipi loje kepeken noka sina!* you killed the red bug using your shoe!

kepeken can be used as a verb

*ona kepeken e ilo mute.* she uses many tools  
*jsina kepeken ala e lawa!* you are not using your head!



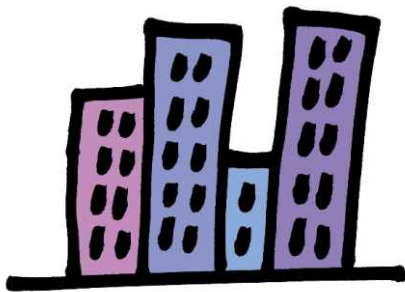
ilo = tool | ilo moku = fork | moli = kill | pipi = insect  
loje = red | noka = foot | mute = many | lawa = head

# 32 more compound words

*ilo suno* candle, lamp  
*jan sewi* saint, god  
*nasin sewi* religion  
*ma tomo* city  
*tomo telo* bathroom  
*jan lawa* leader

---

*jan sewi li olin.* god is love.  
*nasin sewi li mute.* there are many religions.  
*jan lawa li nasa.* the leader is crazy.



*ilo* = tool | *suno* = light | *jan* = person | *sewi* = sacred, superior  
*nasin* = way | *ma* = open space | *tomo* = house  
*tomo* = house | *telo* = water | *lawa* = main | *olin* = love  
*nasa* = crazy

# 33 unofficial words

proper names (names of persons, countries, languages, religions, cities, etc.) are called unofficial words in **toki pona** and are used with certain rules.

*mi olin e jan Pepe.* I love Pepe.  
*jan Bush li ike.* Bush is bad.  
*mi toki e toki Español.* I speak Spanish  
*mi mute li lon ma México.* we are in Mexico.  
*ma tomo Nueva York li pona.* New York City is good.  
*nasin sewi Budismo li pona.* Buddhism is good.

Unofficial words cannot be used alone. They are always treated as adjectives and must follow after a noun. Also, they are the only words in **toki pona** that start with a capital letter.

*olin* = to love | *jan* = person | *ike* = bad | *toki* = to speak  
*toki* = language | *mi mute* = we | *lon* = in | *ma* = country  
*ma tomo* = city | *nasin sewi* = religion

# 34

## kama



**kama** means "to come, to happen"

<i>jan lili li kama ala.</i>	the children are not coming.
<i>ijan laso jelo lili li kama!</i>	the little green people have arrived!

kama can be used with other verbs to make a progressive like effect.

<i>kama sona</i>	learn (to get knowledge)
<i>kama jo</i>	to take, to get, to obtain
<i>kama moli</i>	dying

for example "learning" is a process that ends in "knowing"

<i>mi wile kama sona e toki Francés.</i>	I wish to learn French.
--	-------------------------

*jan lili* = children | *ala* = no | *jan* = person | *laso jelo* = green | *lili* = little  
*sona* = to know | *jo* = to have | *moli* = to die | *toki* = language

more words

# 35

<i>mama</i>	father or mother
<i>mije sama, meli sama</i>	brother, sister

<i>kiwen</i>	stone
<i>nasin</i>	way, road
<i>lape</i>	to sleep
<i>pakala</i>	hurt, damage







# tawa 36

**tawa** represents the idea of "movement" or "direction"

as a verb, it means "going to" or "move"

*jan lili li tawa tomo sona.* the children are going to school.  
*mi wile tawa tomo telo.* I wish to go to the bathroom.  
*mi tawa ma tomo kepeken nasin ni.* I am going to the city using this road.  
*ona li tawa e kiwen ni.* she is moving the rock.

as a preposition it means "toward"

*mi toki tawa sina.* I am talking to you.  
*jan olin mi li kama tawa ma.* my girlfriend is coming to the country.

as an adjective it means "moving"

*tomo tawa* car (moving construction)  
*tomo tawa telo* boat  
*tomo tawa kon* airplane

as a noun it means "movement"

*tawa musi* dance, ballet (fun motion)

*tomo sona* = school | *tomo telo* = bathroom | *ma tomo* = city  
*kepeken* = using | *nasin* = way, road | *kiwen* = stone | *ni* = that | *toki* = to talk  
*jan olin* = girlfriend | *ma* = country | *tomo* = construction | *telo* = water  
*kon* = air | *musi* = fun



like /  
dislike

# 37

follow these examples to say that you like or dislike something.

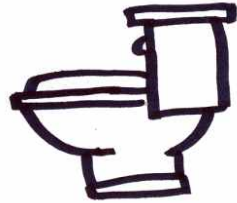
*kili li pona tawa mi.* I like fruit.  
 (fruit is good to me)  
*lape li pona tawa mi.* I like sleep.  
*mama sina li ike tawa mi.* I do not like your parents.  
 (your parents are bad to me)  
*sina pona tawa mi.* I like you.  
*meli sama mi li ike tawa sina.* you do not like my sister.

to say that you like to do something,  
you use 2 sentences.

*mi moku e pipi.* I like to eat bugs.  
*ni li pona tawa mi.* (I eat bugs.  
 this is good to me.)  
*mi lukin e ma.* I like to see the fields.  
*ni li pona tawa mi.*

*kili* = fruit | *tawa* = toward | *lape* = to sleep | *mama* = parents  
*meli* = woman | *moku* = to eat | *pipi* = bug | *ni* = this  
*sama* = same | *lukin* = to look | *ma* = field

38  
*pi*



suppose you want to say "bar" in **toki pona**  
and you decide to say this:

*tomo telo nasa*

thinking something like this instead of saying "alcoholic beverage".  
But the words are grouped from left to right:

*((tomo telo) nasa)* crazy bathroom.

To say instead "place of alcoholic beverages" it is necessary to use **pi**  
to group the words that follow.

*(tomo pi (telo nasa))* bar.

**pi** is very important to avoid such confusion

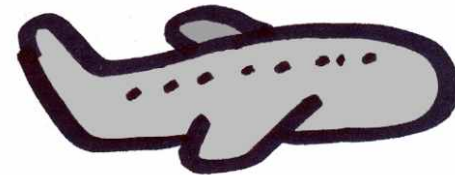
*tomo telo* = bathroom | *nasa* = crazy | *tomo* = place  
*telo nasa* = alcoholic beverage

39 examples  
of *pi*

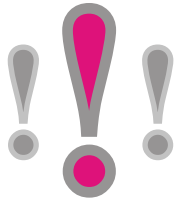
*jan pi ma tomo* citizen (person of the city)  
*jan lawa pi jan utala.* general (leader of soldiers)  
*jan lawa pi tomo tawa* pilot.  
*kon.*

*jan pi pona lukin* pretty person  
*tomo pi mi mute* our house  
*jan pakala pi utala* the wounded of the great war  
*suli*

*jan pi nasin sewi* a Buddhist  
*Budismo.*



*ma tomo* = city | *jan lawa* = leader | *jan utala* = soldiers  
*tomo tawa kon* = airplane | *pona lukin* = pretty | *tomo* = house  
*mi mute* = our | *jan pakala* = injured | *utala* = war  
*suli* = big | *nasin sewi* = religion



**pi** does not mean "of"

most times you can think of **pi** as "of"  
and there is no problem, but **pi** is only used as  
a parenthesis to avoid confusion.

a danger of thinking of **pi** as "of" is that  
you will want to use pi when it is not needed.  
As in:

~~jan pi ma~~

You probably mean to say here "man of the field"  
but it is not necessary to use **pi**  
because there is no confusion to be avoided. Just say:

*jan ma* man of the fields, peasant

Usually it is only necessary to use **pi**  
if there are 2 or more words after the initial noun.

if in doubt, review lessons 6 and 9.

*jan* = person | *ma* = field

## living things

# 40



*waso*  
*soweli*

bird, flying animal.  
land animal,  
cute animal.

*kala*  
*akesi*

fish, under water animal.  
reptile, anphibian, dinosaur  
ugly animal.

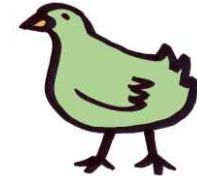
*pipi*  
*kasi*

insect, bug  
plant, trees, flower, fungus.



*kasi kule*  
*kasi suli*  
*akesi suli*  
*jan kala*

flower  
tree  
dinosaur  
mermaid



**soweli, waso y kala**

also mean the meat of the  
respective animals.

*mi wile moku e soweli.* I eat a steak.

*kule* = color | *suli* = large | *jan* = person | *wile* = to want  
*soweli* = mammal, steak

possessives  
with *pi*

# 41

the possessives of unofficial words require  
the use of **pi** to avoid confusion

*tomo pi jan Lisa*    the house of Lisa  
*kasi pi jan Jorge*    the plant of George  
*soweli pi jan Lisa*    the dog of Lisa  
*jan lawa pi nasin*    the pope  
*sewi Cristianismo*

Warning ! **tomo Lisa** does not mean Lisa's house



*tomo* = house | *jan* = person | *kasi* = plant | *soweli* = dog, mammal  
*jan lawa* = leader | *nasin sewi* = religion

# 42

**en** means "and", but is only used  
to link two subject nouns

*mi en sina li jan pona.*    you and I are friends.  
*lape en tawa musi li pona*    sleeping and dancing are good to me  
*tawa mi.*

you can also use with **pi**  
when 2 people have something

*akesi laso jelo pi*    Daniel and John's green lizard  
*jan Daniela en jan Juan.*

but remember when there are multiple direct objects  
to use **e not en**

*mi wile jo e kala e waso*    I wish to have an octopus  
*jelo.*    and a canary

It may be useful to  
review lessons  
**13 and 17.**



*lape* = to sleep | *tawa musi* = to dance | *akesi* = reptile  
*laso jelo* = green | *kala* = fish | *waso jelo* = canary

# 43

## *poka*

to say that you are doing something with someone  
you use **poka**

*mi lon poka jan pona mi.* I am with my friends.

*sina tawa tomo sona poka meli sama mi.* you go to school with my sister.

*mi wile tawa musi poka sina.* I wish to dance with you.  
*mama meli li tawa telo suli poka jan pona ona.* mother went to the ocean with her friends.

a verb must always come before  
**poka**

*tomo sona* = school | *meli sama* = sister | *wile* = to want  
*tawa musi* = to dance | *mama meli* = mother | *tawa* = to go  
*telo suli* = ocean

# 44

## interjections

<i>pona!</i>	great! thanks! OK!
<i>ike!</i>	oh no! that's wrong! that hurts!
<i>pakala!</i>	damn!
<i>mu</i>	moo, meow, wow, ruff, ...
<i>musi!</i>	cool!
<i>a</i>	ah! (surprise)
<i>a a a</i>	ha ha ha (laughter)



## more words

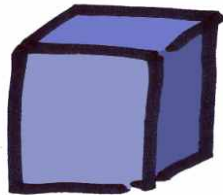
# 45

<i>pana</i>	give, send, put
<i>pali</i>	do, work
<i>pilin</i>	touch, feel, think
<i>ijo</i>	thing, something, object
<i>poki</i>	container, glass, box
<i>sike</i>	circle, sphere, ball...

---

<i>sike tu</i>	bicycle
<i>jan lili li pana e telo jelo.</i>	the child pees.
<i>mi pilin pona.</i>	I feel good.
<i>kili li lon poki.</i>	the fruit is in the basket.
<i>mi musu kepeken sike.</i>	I played with the ball.
<i>meli sama mi li jo e sike.</i>	my sister has a ball.

*ijo li lon oko mi.* something is in my eye.



*tu* = 2 | *telo jelo* = urine, pee | *musu* = play | *kepeken* = with  
*meli sama* = sister | *lon* = in, at, on | *oko* = eye

# 46 <sup>tan</sup>



**tan** represents the idea of "cause", "reason", "origin"

as a preposition "tan" means "because"

<i>mi pilin ike tan ni:</i>	I feel bad because of this:
<i>soweli mi li kama moli.</i>	my cat is dying.
<i>mi moku tan ni:</i>	I eat because of this: I am hungry.
<i>mi wile moku.</i>	

and sometimes it means "from" as in "origin"

<i>jan olin mi li kama tan</i>	my girlfriend is from Japan.
<i>ma Japón.</i>	
<i>telo loje li kama tan</i>	blood is coming from my ear!
<i>nena kute mi!</i>	

as a noun it means "cause" or "reason"

<i>mi sona ala e tan.</i>	I do not know the reason
<i>ali li jo e tan.</i>	everything has a reason

*pilin* = to feel | *ike* = bad | *soweli* = cat, mammal | *kama moli* = dying  
*kama* = to come | *ma* = country | *telo loje* = blood | *nena kute* = ear  
*sona* = to know | *ala* = no, not | *ali* = all | *jo* = to have

# 47.

use **o** to call someone or get their attention

*jan Bere o!* hey Bere!  
*jan Pedro o, pipi li lon len sina!* Pedro, there is a mosquito on your shirt!  
*jan Pepe o, mi olin e sina.* Pepe, I love you.  
*jan Bere o, sina pona tawa mi.* Bere, I like you.  
*mama meli o, sina pali mute mute!* mother, you work too much!



*pipi* = mosquito | *len* = clothing | *olin* = to love | *mama meli* = mother  
*pali* = work | *mute mute* = very much

# other 48 uses for o

**o** is used to give an order to another person

*o pali!* work!  
*o tawa!* go!  
*o olin e mi!* love me!  
*o pana e ni tawa mi!* give that to me!  
*o lukin e ni!* look at that!

to address someone and give them a command  
place 'o' between the person and the verb

*jan lili o toki!* child, speak!  
*sina mute o mus!* you, have fun!  
*soweli o kama!* dog, come!



*pali* = to work | *tawa* = go | *olin* = to love | *pana* = give | *ni* = this, that  
*tawa* = to | *jan lili* = child | *toki* = to speak | *sina mute* = you  
*musi* = have fun

# 49 greetings/ farewell/ courtesy

<i>toki!</i>	hello!
<i>sunno pona!</i>	good day!
<i>lape pona!</i>	sleep well!
	have a good night
<i>moku pona!</i>	eat well! (have a good meal)
<i>mi tawa</i>	goodbye! (I am going)
<i>tawa pona!</i>	goodbye! (go well)
<i>kama pona!</i>	welcome!
<i>musi pona!</i>	have fun!

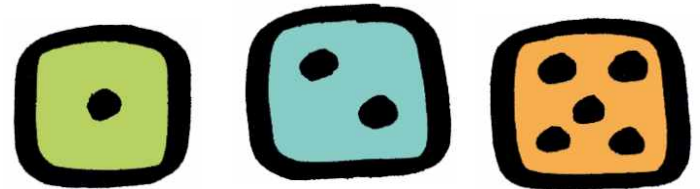


*sunno* = sun | *lape* = to sleep | *moku* = food | *tawa* = go  
*kama* = to come, arrive | *musi* = fun

# numbers 50

<i>wan</i>	1
<i>tu</i>	2
<i>luka</i>	5

*nanpa* number

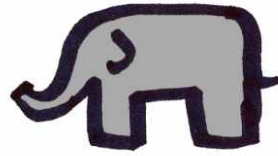


<i>tu wan</i>	3
<i>tu tu</i>	4
<i>luka wan</i>	6
<i>luka tu tu</i>	9
<i>luka luka</i>	10
<i>luka luka luka</i>	15



## more about numbers

# 51



*soweli suli wan*    one elephant  
*soweli suli tu*    2 elephants  
*soweli suli luka*    5 elephants

in general, avoid using numbers,  
it is better to use **mute**

*jan mute li kama.*    many people come  
*jan mute mute mute li kama.*    a lot of people come  
*jan mute lili li kama.*    few people come

ordinal numbers:

*mi nanpa wan!*    I am number one!  
*meli mi pi nanpa wan li nasa.*    my first girlfriend was mad.  
*jan Pepe li olin mi pi nanpa wan.*    Pepe was my first love.  
*ni li soweli lili ona pi nanpa tu.*    this is his 2nd hamster.

other uses for **wan** and **tu**

*mi mute o wan!*    unite!  
*mi en meli mi li wan.*    my girlfriend and I were married.  
*o tu e palisa ni.*    divide this branch into 2

*soweli suli* = elephant | *kama* = come | *nanpa* = number  
*meli mi* = my girlfriend | *olin* = to love | *soweli lili* = hamster  
*mi mute* = we | *palisa* = branch

# 52

## comparisons

for comparisons, you need to use 2 sentences

*mi pali mute. sina pali lili.*    I work more than you.

*jan Christina li pona lukin mute. jan Britney li pona lukin lili.*    Christina is prettier than Britney.

*jan Julia li moku lili. jan Martha li moku mute.*    Julia eats less than Martha.

*mi pana mute e olin. sina pana lili e olin.*    I give more love than you.

*kasi suli li pona mute tawa mi. kasi pi telo ala li pona lili tawa mi.*    I like pine trees more than cactus.



*mute* = much, a lot | *lili* = little | *pali* = work  
*pona lukin* = pretty | *moku* = eat | *pana* = give | *olin* = love  
*kasi* = plant | *suli* = big | *telo ala* = without water

# weka 53

as an adjective or adverb **weka** means "far"

<i>mi weka.</i>	I am away.
<i>tomo telo li weka.</i>	the bathroom is far away.
<i>mi wile tawa weka.</i>	I want to go away.
<i>ma México li weka tan</i>	Mexico is far from Japan.
<i>ma Japón.</i>	.
<i>ma México li weka ala tan</i>	Mexico is close to
<i>ma Canada.</i>	Canada.

as a verb it means "to remove" or "to go away"

<i>o weka e len sina!</i>	remove your clothes!
<i>o weka e jan lili tan ni!</i>	remove the children from here!
<i>jan sewi o weka e ike mi!</i>	God forgive my sins!
	God remove my bad!

*tomo telo* = bathroom | *tawa* = to go | *ma* = country | *tan* = from | *ala* = no  
*len* = clothing | *jan lili* = children | *ni* = this, that | *jan sewi* = god  
*ike* = bad, evil

# tasu 54

as a conjunction **tasu** means "but"

<i>mi pilin ike.</i>	I feel bad, but I have to
<i>tasu mi wile pali.</i>	work.
<i>mi wile moku.</i>	I wish to eat, but I have
<i>tasu mi jo ala e moku.</i>	no food.

remember you have to use 2 sentences.  
In English you can use a comma,  
but not in **toki pona**.

as an adjective or adverb **tasu** means 'only'

<i>mi musu tasu.</i>	I am only kidding.
<i>jan Pepe tasu li kama.</i>	Only Pepe is coming.
<i>mi wile tasu e telo.</i>	I only want water.
<i>mi wile ala e ijo.</i>	I do not want anything.
<i>mi lukin tasu.</i>	I am just looking.

*pilin* = to feel | *ike* = bad | *wile* = want | *pali* = to work  
*jo* = to have | *musu* = joke, fun | *kama* = to come | *telo* = water

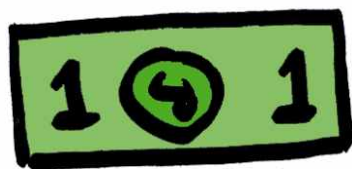
## more words

# 55

<i>suwi</i>	sweet, something sweet
<i>supa</i>	any furniture
<i>kalama</i>	noise, to make noise
<i>ante</i>	change, to change
<i>mani</i>	money, wealth
<i>lipu</i>	sheet, something flat and flexible

---

<i>kalama musi</i>	music
<i>o kalama ala!</i>	be quiet!
<i>supa lape</i>	bed
<i>mi jo ala e mani.</i>	I have no money.
<i>ali li ante.</i>	everything changes.
<i>lipu mute.</i>	book
<i>mi wile e suwi.</i>	I want a cookie.
<i>mi pilin ike. kalama</i>	I feel bad. There is a lot
<i>mute li lon.</i>	of noise.



*musi* = fun | *lape* = to sleep | *jo* = to have | *ala* = no  
*ali* = all | *mute* = many, much | *pilin* = to feel | *ike* = bad  
*lon* = to be present



**seme** is the question word of **toki pona**

it is used with other words to ask what, how, where, when and why.

it is a very versatile word and should be thought of as a question mark.

for example the following statement:

*ni li waso.* that is a bird.

becomes a question by replacing **waso** with **seme**

*ni li seme?* what is that? that is (?) ?

this idea of replacing **seme** for "what we are asking" is the key to making questions in **toki pona**.

*ni* = that | *waso* = bird

seme  
in depth  
#1 57

as 'what'

*sina pali e seme?* you do what? you do (?)?  
*seme li pakala e sina?* what hit you? (?) hit you?  
*seme li pona tawa sina?* what do you like (?) is good to you?  
*sina wile e seme?* what do you want? you want (?)?

as 'where' along with **lon** or **tawa**

*sina lon seme?* where are you? you are (?)?  
*sina tawa seme?* where are you going? you go to (?)?

as 'who' along with **jan**

*jan seme li lon?* who is there? person (?) is there?

*sina lukin e jan seme?* who are you looking for? you look for person (?)?

*pali* = to do | *pakala* = to hit | *tawa* = to, toward | *jan* = person  
*lon* = to be there | *lukin* = to look

seme  
in depth  
#2 58

as 'why' along with **tan**

*sina olin e mi tan seme?* why do you love me?  
you love me for (?) reason?  
*sina ike tan seme?* why are you bad?  
you are bad for (?) reason?

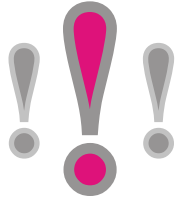
as 'what' but in the sense of 'which'

*sina kama tan ma seme?* where do you come from?  
you come from (?) country?  
*lipu ni li kule seme?* what color is that sheet?  
that sheet is (?) color?  
*nasin sewi seme li pona tawa sina?* what religion do you like?  
religion (?) is good to you?

together with **kepeken** means "how" or "with what"

*sina tawa kepeken seme?* how are you going?  
you are going to go in (?) ?  
*sina pali e ni kepeken seme?* how do you do that?  
you do that with (?) ?

*olin* = to love | *ike* = bad | *kama* = to come | *lipu* = sheet  
*kule* = color | *nasin sewi* = religion | *tawa* = to go | *kepeken* = with  
*pali* = to do | *ni* = this, that



maybe **seme** seems difficult because you are used to changing the order of words in the questions. The truth is that it is very easy and you just need to get accustomed to doing it.

one good trick to check if you made a good question is to replace **seme** with **ni** and think of the question as a statement.

if the statement does not make sense it is probably not a good question.

## temperature

# 59

*seli* heat, warm  
*lete* cold, freezing

---

*lete li lon.* it's cold. (the cold is present)  
*seli li lon.* it's hot.  
*ma Groenlandia li lete.* Greenland is cold.

*mi lete.* I am cold.  
*mi pilin lete.* I feel cold. (I feel cold)  
*moku li lete.* the food is cold.

*o seli e moku!* warm the food!  
*mi wile e telo suwi pi* I want a very cold Coke.  
*lete mute.*

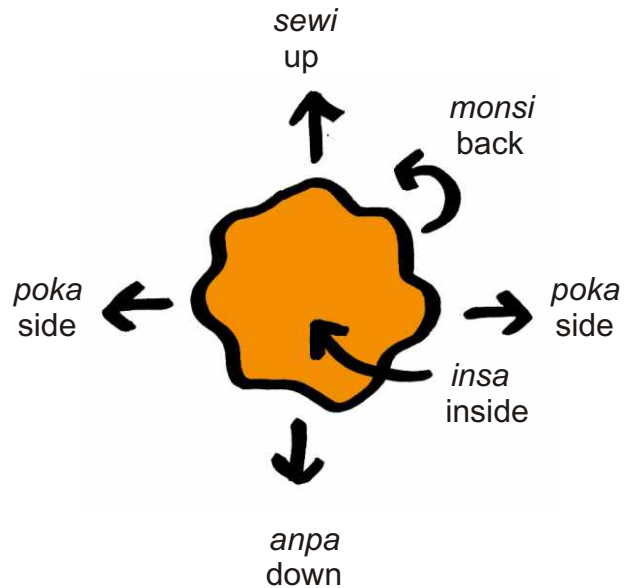
this is a good example of using **pi**.  
understand it well.



*pilin* = feel | *telo* = water | *suwi* = sweet | *mute* = very

## directions

# 60



# 61

## examples

all the direction words have other uses and they are always used as nouns (and not as prepositions) to avoid confusion.

*ona li lon sewi mi.* he is above me. (he is in my top)

*pipi li lon poka sina.* the fly is at your side.

*mi lon poka telo.* I am on the beach (I am by the sea)

*moku li lon insa mi.* the food is inside me.

*jan lili li lon insa tomo.* the children are indoors. (the children are inside the house).

*ilo moku li lon anpa sina.* the fork is beneath you. (the fork is at your down)

*tomo sona mi li lon monsi pi tomo sina.* my school is behind your house. (my school is at the back of your house)

*ona* = he | *pipi* = fly, bug | *telo* = sea | *jan lili* = children | *tomo* = house  
*ilo moku* = fork | *tomo sona* = school

# 62

## ken

**ken** means "can", "to be able to"

*sina ken!* you can!

*jan lili li ken ala moku e telo nasa.* children can not drink alcohol.

*sina ken tawa.* you can go.

*mi ken ala lape.* I can not sleep.

*mi ken ala moku e pipi loje! jaki!* I can not eat a cockroach! Disgusting!

*mi sona e ni: mi ken pali e ona.* I know I can do it.  
(I know this: I can do it.)



*jan lili* = children | *ala* = not | *telo nasa* = alcohol | *tawa* = to go  
*lape* = to sleep | *pipi loje* = cockroach | *jaki* = dirty | *sona* = to know  
*pali* = to work | *ona* = it



**anu** means "or"

*mi wile jo e mani anu moku.* I want to have money or food.

*sina ken moku e kili anu suwi. taso wan taso.* you can eat a trout or a cookie, but only one.

*sina olin e mi anu ona?* do you love me or him?  
*sina toki tawa mi anu tawa ona?* do you speak to me or to him?

*ni li waso anu tomo tawa kon?* Is that a bird or an airplane?  
*ala. ni li jan Superman!* No. This is Superman.

In English sometimes you ask questions like:  
"are you coming or what"? This can also be done in **toki pona**

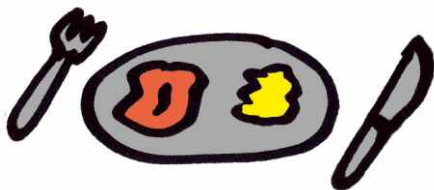
*sina kama anu seme?* are you coming or not?  
*sina wile e mani anu seme?* do you want money or not?

*wile* = to want | *jo* = to have | *mani* = money | *kili* = fruit  
*suwi* = cookie | *taso* = only | *wan* = one  
*olin* = to love | *toki* = to speak | *tawa* = toward | *waso* = bird  
*tomo tawa kon* = airplane | *kama* = to come

# kin 64

**kin** means "also", "still", "indeed"

- A:** *mi tawa ma Europa.* I went to Europe.  
**B:** *pona! mi kin tawa ma Europa.* Great! I also went to Europe.
- A:** *mi mute o tawa.* we are going.  
**B:** *mi ken ala.* I can not.  
*mi kin moku* I am still eating.
- A:** *a! sina lukin ala lukin e waso ni?* ah! do you see that bird?  
**B:** *mi kin lukin e ona.* Indeed I saw it.



*tawa* = to go | *ma* = continent | *mi mute* = we  
*ken* = can | *moku* = to eat | *lukin* = to see | *waso* = bird

# 65 more words

- wawa* power, strength, energy  
spirit  
*kulupu* group, community  
*awen* remain, stay  
*sitelen* image, drawing, writing  
*pini* finish, turn off  
*open* open, start, turn on  
*nimi* word, name





## examples

# 66

<i>mi wawa ala.</i>	I am weak.
<i>kon wawa</i>	soul, spirit
<i>wawa o lon with sina!</i>	the force be with you!
<i>telo wawa pi tomo tawa</i>	gasoline
<i>kulupu pi nasin sewi</i>	religious community
<i>mi awen.</i>	I remain.
<i>sitelen tawa</i>	movie (moving images)
<i>o pini e ilo pi sitelen tawa!</i>	turn off the television!
<i>sitelen ma</i>	map
<i>mi wile jo e sitelen ma pi</i>	I wish I had a map of
<i>ma México.</i>	Mexico.
<i>mi sitelen e sitelen.</i>	I am drawing a picture.
<i>o open e suno!</i>	turn on the light!
<i>nimi sina li pona tawa mi.</i>	I like your name.
<i>¿nimi sina li seme?</i>	what is your name?
<i>nimi mi li jan Eliazar.</i>	My name is Eliza.



*wawa* = strong | *ala* = not | *kon* = air | *lon* = to be present | *poka* = with  
*telo* = liquid | *tomo tawa* = car | *kulupu* = group | *nasin sewi* = religion  
*awen* = stay | *sitelen* = image | *tawa* = moving | *pini* = off  
*ilo* = tool | *ma* = country | *open* = turn of | *suno* = light | *nimi* = name

# ante 67

**ante** as a verb means "to change"

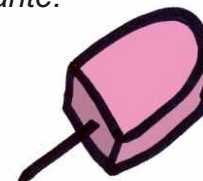
*o ante ala!* do not change!  
*ali li ante.* everything changes!

as a noun means "change"

*ante li pona.* change is good.  
*ante li kama.* change comes.

as an adjective means "other" or "different"

*jan ante* another person  
*sina anu jan ante li* were you or the other person  
*moku e suwi mi?* eating my cake?  
*mi wile lukin e ma* I want to see other countries.  
*ante.*



*ala* = not | *ali* = everything | *kama* = to come | *jan* = person  
*suwi* = sweets | *ma* = country

# 68

there is no "that"

the "that" we use in English to join sentences does not exist in **toki pona**

*mi sona e ni: sina olin e mi.* I know that you love me.  
(I know this: you love me.)

*mi wile e ni: sina olin e mi.* I want you to love me.  
(I want this: you love me.)

*sina pana e suwi tawa mi. mi moku e suwi sina.* I am eating the cookies that you gave me.  
(you gave me cookies. I am eating your cookies.)

*mije li tawa musu kan sina. ona li jan olin mi.* the boy who danced with you is my boyfriend.  
(a boy danced with you. he is my boyfriend)

It is necessary to separate the idea into 2 sentences using **e ni:** sometimes it works but sometimes it is necessary to rewrite everything.

*sona* = to know | *ni* = this, that | *olin* = to love | *pana* = to give  
*suwi* = cookies | *mije* = boy | *tawa musu* = to dance  
*ona* = he | *jan olin* = boyfriend

# 69 *sin*

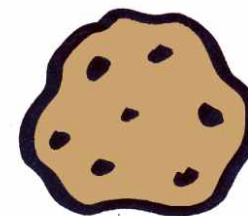
**sin** means "more" or "new"

*mi wile e suwi sin!* I want more cookies!

*jan sin li kama ala kama?* are more people coming?

*mi wile e tomo tawa sin!* I want a new car!

*kalama musu ni li sin ala!* this song is old!



*suwi* = cookie | *kama* = to come | *tomo tawa* = car  
*kalama musu* = song | *ala* = not

# 70 creativity



you need a lot of creativity and flexibility  
to say some things  
in **toki pona**

*o pilin e uta mi  
kepeken uta sina!*

kiss (touch my mouth with  
your mouth)

*selo mi li pana e telo.*

I am sweating (my skin  
emits water)

*o pana ala e telo oko!*

do not cry! (do not emit  
eye water)

*toki awen*

literature (speech that  
remains)

*toki musi*

sing (talk  
amusingly)

*sina pali e ni kepeken  
nasin seme?*

how did you do that?  
(you did that using  
what method?)

*pilin* = touch | *uta* = mouth | *kepeken* = with, using | *selo* = skin  
*pana* = emit, give | *telo* = water | *oko* = eye | *toki* = to speak  
*awen* = remain | *musi* = amusement | *pali* = to do  
*kepeken* = using | *nasin* = way, method

# 71 *la*

**la** is the last separator word along with **li**, **e** and **pi**  
that is used in **toki pona**. Like the other separator  
words, there is no literal translation in English but  
the separator words are very useful.

the **basic idea** of **la** is that it is used to join 2 sentences, so that  
the first sentence provides a context for the second  
sentence.

we will distinguish 3 uses for **la** and will  
explain each one but the basic idea  
remains the same.

# 72 *la* with only 1 word before it

<i>ken la ona li lape.</i>	maybe he is sleeping.
<i>ken la mi nasa.</i>	maybe I am crazy.
<i>ken la mi ken pali e ni.</i>	maybe I can do this.
<i>jan sewi o weka e ike mi.</i>	god, forgive my sins.
<i>sama la mi weka e ike</i>	likewise, I forgive
<i>ante.</i>	the sins of others.
<i>mama sina li moli.</i>	your parents died.
<i>sama la sina moli.</i>	similarly, you will die.
<i>ken la mi tawa tomo mi.</i>	maybe I will go to my house.
<i>ante la mi tawa tomo</i>	otherwise, I will go to school.
<i>sona.</i>	
<i>mi wile jo e mani.</i>	I want to have money.
<i>ante la mi ken ala moku.</i>	otherwise, I will not eat.

the trick is to be **flexible** and extend the meaning of **ken, sama** and **ante ken** (power to do, be able to, can) become: maybe, possibly, perhaps. **sama** (equal, similar) become: equally, likewise and **ante** (other, different) become: otherwise.

*lape* = to sleep | *nasa* = crazy | *pali* = to do | *jan sewi* = god  
*weka* = to remove | *ike* = bad | *mama* = parent | *moli* = to die  
*tawa* = to go | *tomo* = house | *tomo sona* = school | *jo* = to have  
*mani* = money

# *tenpo* 73



**tenpo** represents the idea of  
“time”, “moment” or “occasion”

<i>tenpo pini</i>	past (time finished)
<i>tenpo kama</i>	future (time to come)
<i>tenpo kama lili</i>	soon (little future)
<i>tenpo pini lili</i>	recently (little past)
<i>tenpo ni</i>	this moment, now
<i>tenpo suno</i>	day (sun time)
<i>tenpo pimeja</i>	night (dark time)
<i>tenpo suno ni</i>	today (this sun time)
<i>tenpo pimeja ni</i>	tonight
<i>tenpo suno kama</i>	morning (coming sun time)
<i>tenpo suno pini</i>	yesterday (past sun time)
<i>tenpo pimeja pini</i>	last night
<i>tenpo mute</i>	many times

<i>mi jo ala e tenpo.</i>	I have no time.
<i>jan ala li sona e</i>	no one knows the future.
<i>tenpo kama.</i>	
<i>tenpo pini li pini.</i>	let bygones be bygones (the past is finished)

*jo* = to have | *jan ala* = no one | *sona* = to know | *pini* = finished, done

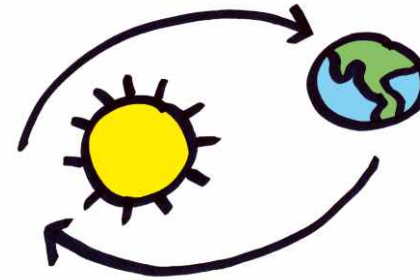
# time and **la** 74

using **la** is the only way in **toki pona** to express time.

<i>tenpo pini la mi jan lili.</i>	in the past, I was a child.
<i>tenpo ni la mi lon.</i>	at this time, I am here.
<i>tenpo kama mute la mi tawa ma Japón.</i>	in the future, I am going to Japan.
<i>tenpo suno ni la mi pilin pona.</i>	today, I feel good.
<i>tenpo pimeja pini la mi kama nasa.</i>	last night I got drunk. (I became crazy)
<i>tenpo kama lili la pimeja li kama.</i>	soon darkness is coming. (suddenly, the darkness will come)
<i>tenpo pini lili la jan Paulina li jo e jan lili.</i>	recently, Paulina had baby.

**la** separates the 2 clauses and indicates that the 1st clause provides the context for the 2nd.

*jan lili* = child | *lon* = to be present | *tawa* = to go | *ma* = country  
*pilin* = feel | *kama nasa* = drunk | *pimeja* = darkness



# more **seme** 75

together with **pilin, seme** acts a little weird

*sina pilin seme?* how do you feel?  
*sina pilin e seme?* what do you think?

together with **tenpo**, it means "when"

*tenpo seme la sina kama?* when are you coming?

together with **mute** it means "how much"

*sina jo e mani pi mute seme?* how much money do you have?  
*tenpo pi mute seme sina lon ma África.* How long were you in Africa?  
*tenpo pi mute seme la sina sike e suno?* how old are you?  
*tenpo tu tu la mi sike e suno.* how many times have you gone around the sun?  
 I am 4 years old.

*pilin* = to feel | *pilin* = to think | *tenpo* = time  
*kama* = to come | *mani* = money | *mute* = amount  
*sike* = to turn around | *suno* = sun | *tu tu* = 4

# 76 if...then with *la*

the 3rd and last use of **la**, returns to the basic idea that the first clause gives the context to the second clause.

*mi lape la ali li pona.* if I sleep, then everything is good.

*mama mi li moli la  
mi pilin ike.* if my parents died,  
then I would feel bad.

*sina wile open la  
tempo ali li pona.* if you wish to start,  
then any time is good.

*sina moku e telo nasa la  
sina kama nasa.* if you drink alcohol,  
then you get drunk.

*sina pali ala la sina jo ala  
e mani.* if you do not work, then  
you will not have money.

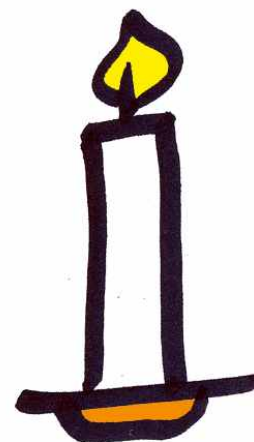
*jan ike li kama la o seli e  
lipu ni.* if the enemy comes,  
then burn this letter.

*sina sona e toki ni la sina sona e toki pona*

*lape* = to sleep | *mama* = parents | *moli* = to die | *pilin* = to feel  
*open* = to begin | *tempo ali* = any time | *kama nasa* =  
drunk | *pali* = to work | *ala* = no, not | *mani* = money  
*seli* = burn | *lipu* = letter | *toki* = talk, language

ilo suno wan li ken pana e suno tawa ilo suno mute mute.  
wawa pi ilo suno li kama ala lili.  
jan li pana e sona tawa jan mute la sona li kama ala lili.

-jan Buda





# appendix

# ap: a)

## to convert to toki pona

if you wish to say your name in **toki pona** you have to follow these rules:

■ use only the alphabet of **toki pona** ([lesson-1](#)).  
Generally the **b** translates as **p**, the **d** as **t**, the **g** as **k**, the **r** as **l** and the **z** as **s**.

■ use syllables in the pattern of **toki pona**:

**consonant + vowel + n (optional)**

for example **na-sin**, **pa-li**, **ke-pe-ken**.  
that is, you cannot have things like the following:

~~es-te-ban~~ o ~~pau-li-na~~.

■ the initial consonant may be omitted (as in **a-ke-si** or **a-li**).

■ you cannot use the optional **n** if the following consonant is a **m** or **n**. That is, there cannot be combinations such as ~~nm~~ or ~~nn~~.

## examples

<i>jan Joke</i>	George
<i>jan Malija</i>	María
<i>jan Mata</i>	Martha
<i>jan Puta</i>	Buda
<i>jan Peto</i>	Pedro
<i>jan Pije</i>	Peter
<i>jan Palina</i>	Paulina
<i>jan Alekanta</i>	Alexandra

<i>ma Apika</i>	Africa
<i>ma Amelika</i>	America
<i>ma Amelika lete</i>	North America
<i>ma Amelika seli</i>	South America
<i>ma Antasika</i>	Antartica
<i>ma Asija</i>	Asia
<i>ma Elopa</i>	Europe

There is much freedom in translating sounds so **toki pona** may have more than one correct translation.

*lete* = cold | *seli* = hot



# ap: b)

## our father

A more or less literal translation to show what can be done with **toki pona** and because it is a very well known text.

*mama mije pi mi mute o,* our father,  
*sina lon sewi kon,* you are in the sky,  
*nimi sina o sewi.* holy be your name.  
*ma sina o kama.* your kingdom come.  
*jan o pali e wile sina lon* your will be done in the  
*sewi kon en lon ma.* heaven and on earth.  
*sina o pana e moku pi* give us food  
*tempo suno ali tawa mi.* every day.  
*o weka e pali ike mi.* remove our bad works.  
*sama la mi weka e pali ike* as we pardon the bad deeds  
*pi jan ante.* of other people.

*o pana ala e wile ike* let us not fall into  
*tawa mi.* temptation.

*o awen e mi weka tan ike.* and deliver us from evil.  
*ni li nasin.* Amen.

*mama mije* = father | *mi mute* = we | *sina* = you | *sewi kon* = sky  
*nimi* = name | *sewi* = holy | *ma* = kingdom | *kama* = to come  
*jan* = people | *pali* = to do | *wile* = will | *pana* = to give | *moku* = food  
*tempo suno ali* = every day | *tawa* = toward | *weka* = remove  
*pali* = actions | *ike* = bad | *jan ante* = other people | *awen* = hold  
*weka* = far | *tan* = from | *ni* = this, that | *nasin* = way

# ap: c)

## proverbs

*ali li pona.* all is good. life is beautiful.  
 everything will be ok.

*ike li kama.* bad comes. bad stuff  
*happens.*

*ali li jo e tempo.* there is a time for everything.

*nasin ante li pona* different ways are good for  
*tawa jan ante.* different people.

*nasin li mute.* there are many ways.

*sina pana e ike la* if you give evil you will  
*sina kama jo e ike.* receive evil.

*suno li lon poka* light is beside darkness.  
*pimeja.* opposites are interconnected.  
*Ying Yang.*

*mi weka e ike jan la* when I forgive somebody's wrongdoings  
*mi weka e ike mi.* I cleanse myself of negativity.

*jan sona li jan nasa.* a wise man is a fool. a genius  
 thinks unconventionally.

*ali* = all | *pona* = good | *ike* = bad | *kama* = to come | *jo* = to have  
*tempo* = time | *nasin* = road | *ante* = different | *tawa* = toward  
*jan* = people | *mute* = much | *sina* = you | *pana* = to give | *kama jo* = receive  
*suno* = light | *pimeja* = darkness | *weka* = to remove | *sona* = wise | *nasa* = crazy

## more proverbs

*wile sona li mute e sona.* curiosity feeds wisdom. one learns from asking questions.

*o sona ala. o pali.* stop thinking. do stuff.

*tempo pini li pini.* the past is gone. let bygones be bygones.

*pali li pana e sona.* one learns by experience.

*sina wile open la tempo ali li pona.* if you wish to begin, any time is good.

*lape li pona.* sleep and rest are good.

*o sona e sina!* know thyself!

*toki pona li toki pona.* toki pona is a good language.

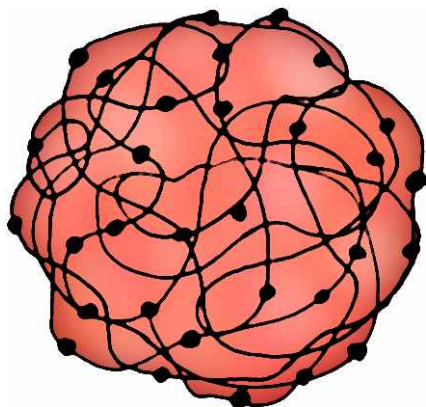
*wile* = to want | *sona* = to know | *mute* = to multiply | *ala* = no  
*pali* = to work | *tempo pini* = past | *pini* = finished, end  
*pali* = experience | *pana* = to give | *sina* = you | *open* = to begin  
*tempo ali* = any time | *pona* = good | *lape* = to sleep  
*toki* = language

## Dictionary

Toki Pona to English

<b>a</b>	<i>interj</i> ah, ha, uh, oh, ooh, aw, well (emotion word)	<b>kalama</b>	<i>vi</i> make noise <i>vt</i> sound, ring, play (an instrument)	<b>lili</b>	<i>mod</i> small, little, young, a bit, short, few, less <i>vt</i> reduce, shorten, shrink, lessen
<b>akesi</b>	<i>n</i> non-cute animal, reptile, amphibian	<b>kama</b>	<i>vi</i> come, become, arrive, happen, pursue actions to arrive to (a certain state), manage to, start to	<b>linja</b>	<i>n</i> long, very thin, floppy thing, e.g. string, rope, hair, thread, cord, chain
<b>ala</b>	<i>mod</i> no, not, none, un- <i>n</i> nothing, negation, zero <i>interj</i> no!	[ <i>come up</i> ]	<i>n</i> event, happening, chance, arrival, beginning <i>mod</i> coming, future <i>vt</i> bring about, summon	<b>lipu</b>	<i>n</i> flat and bendable thing, e.g. paper, card, ticket
<b>ale, ali</b>	( <i>both variants are correct</i> ) <i>n</i> everything, anything, life, the universe <i>mod</i> all, every, complete, whole	<b>kasi</b>	<i>n</i> plant, leaf, herb, tree, wood	<b>loje</b>	<i>mod</i> red
<b>anpa</b>	<i>n</i> bottom, lower part, under, below, floor, beneath <i>mod</i> low, lower, bottom, down	<b>ken</b>	<i>vi</i> can, is able to, is allowed to, may, is possible <i>n</i> possibility, ability, power to do things, permission <i>vt</i> make possible, enable, allow, permit <i>cont</i> it is possible that	<b>lon</b>	<i>prep</i> be (located) in/at/on <i>vi</i> be there, be present, be real/true, exist, be awake
<b>ante</b>	<i>n</i> difference <i>mod</i> different <i>cont</i> otherwise, or else <i>vt</i> change, alter, modify	<b>kepeken</b>	<i>vt</i> use <i>prep</i> with	<b>luka</b>	<i>n</i> hand, arm
<b>anu</b>	<i>conj</i> or	<b>kili</b>	<i>n</i> fruit, pulpy vegetable, mushroom	<b>lukin</b>	<i>vt</i> see, look at, watch, read <i>vi</i> look, watch out, pay attention <i>mod</i> visual(ly)
<b>awen</b>	<i>vi</i> stay, wait, remain <i>vt</i> keep <i>mod</i> remaining, stationary, permanent, sedentary	<b>kin</b>	<i>mod</i> also, too, even, indeed (emphasizes the word(s) before it)	[ <i>looking</i> ]	
<b>e</b>	<i>sep</i> (introduces a direct object)	<b>kiwen</b>	<i>mod</i> hard, solid, stone-like, made of stone or metal <i>n</i> hard thing, rock, stone, metal, mineral, clay	<b>lupa</b>	<i>n</i> hole, window, door
<b>en</b>	<i>conj</i> and (used to coordinate head nouns)	<b>ko</b>	<i>n</i> semi-solid or squishy substance, e.g. paste, powder, gum	[ <i>loop</i> ]	
<b>ijo</b>	<i>n</i> thing, something, stuff, anything, object <i>mod</i> of something <i>vt</i> objectify	<b>kon</b>	<i>n</i> air, wind, smell, soul <i>mod</i> air-like, ethereal, gaseous	<b>ma</b>	<i>n</i> land, earth, country, (outdoor) area
<b>ike</b>	<i>mod</i> bad, negative, wrong, evil, overly complex, (figuratively) unhealthy <i>interj</i> oh dear! woe! alas! <i>n</i> negativity, badness, evil <i>vt</i> to make bad, to worsen, to have a negative effect upon <i>vi</i> to be bad, to suck	<b>kule</b>	<i>n</i> colour, paint <i>mod</i> colourful <i>vt</i> colour, paint	<b>mama</b>	<i>n</i> parent, mother, father <i>mod</i> of the parent, parental, maternal, fatherly
[ <i>icky</i> ]		<b>kute</b>	<i>vt</i> listen, hear <i>mod</i> auditory, hearing	[ <i>momma</i> ]	<i>n</i> money, material wealth, currency, dollar, capital
<b>ilo</b>	<i>n</i> tool, device, machine, thing used for a specific purpose	<b>kulupu</b>	<i>n</i> group, community, society, company, people <i>mod</i> communal, shared, public, of the society	<b>mani</b>	<i>n</i> woman, female, girl, wife, girlfriend <i>mod</i> female, feminine, womanly
<b>insa</b>	<i>n</i> inside, inner world, centre, stomach <i>mod</i> inner, internal	<b>lape</b>	<i>n, vi</i> sleep, rest <i>mod</i> sleeping, of sleep	[ <i>money</i> ]	
[ <i>inside</i> ]		<b>laso</b>	<i>mod</i> blue, blue-green	<b>meli</b>	<i>n</i> I, we <i>mod</i> my, our
<b>jaki</b>	<i>mod</i> dirty, gross, filthy <i>n</i> dirt, pollution, garbage, filth <i>vt</i> pollute, dirty <i>interj</i> ew! yuck!	<b>lawa</b>	<i>n</i> head, mind <i>mod</i> main, leading, in charge <i>vt</i> lead, control, rule, steer	[ <i>Mary</i> ]	<i>n</i> man, male, husband, boyfriend <i>mod</i> male, masculine, manly
[ <i>yucky</i> ]		<b>len</b>	<i>n</i> clothing, cloth, fabric	<b>mije</b>	<i>n</i> food, meal <i>vt</i> eat, drink, swallow, ingest, consume
<b>jan</b>	<i>n</i> person, people, human, being, somebody, anybody <i>mod</i> human, somebody's, personal, of people <i>vt</i> personify, humanize, personalize	<b>lete</b>	<i>n</i> cold <i>mod</i> cold, uncooked <i>vt</i> cool down, chill	<b>moku</b>	<i>n</i> death <i>vi</i> die, be dead <i>vt</i> kill <i>mod</i> dead, deadly, fatal
<b>jelo</b>	<i>mod</i> yellow, light green	<b>li</b>	<i>sep</i> (between any subject except <b>mi</b> and <b>sina</b> and its verb; also used to introduce a new verb for the same subject)	<b>moli</b>	<i>n</i> back, rear end, butt, behind <i>mod</i> back, rear
[ <i>yellow</i> ]		<b>li</b>		<b>monsi</b>	<i>interj</i> woof! meow! moo! etc. (cute animal noise)
<b>jo</b>	<i>vt</i> have, contain <i>n</i> having <i>kama</i> receive, get, take, obtain			<b>mu</b>	<i>n</i> moon <i>mod</i> lunar
<b>kala</b>	<i>n</i> fish, sea creature			[ <i>moo</i> ]	
<b>kalama</b>	<i>n</i> sound, noise, voice			<b>mun</b>	<i>n</i> fun, playing, game, recreation, art, entertainment <i>mod</i> artful, fun, recreational <i>vi</i> play, have fun <i>vt</i> amuse, entertain
				[ <i>moon</i> ]	
				<b>musi</b>	<i>mod</i> many, very, much, several, a lot, abundant, numerous, more <i>n</i> amount, quantity <i>vt</i> make many or much
				[ <i>multi</i> ]	
				<b>mute</b>	<i>n</i> number <i>oth</i> -th (ordinal numbers)
				[ <i>number</i> ]	

<b>nasa</b>	<i>mod</i> silly, crazy, foolish, drunk, strange, stupid, weird <i>vt</i> drive crazy, make weird	<b>pona</b> [bonus]	<i>interj</i> great! good! thanks! OK! cool! yay! <i>vt</i> improve, fix, repair, make good	<b>tenpo</b> [tempo]	<i>n</i> time, period of time, moment, duration, situation
<b>nasin</b>	<i>n</i> way, manner, custom, road, path, doctrine, system, method	<b>sama</b>	<i>mod</i> same, similar, equal, of equal status or position <i>prep</i> like, as, seem	<b>toki</b> [talk]	<i>n</i> language, talking, speech, communication <i>mod</i> talking, verbal <i>vt</i> say <i>vi</i> talk, chat, communicate <i>interj</i> hello! hi!
<b>nenana</b>	<i>n</i> bump, nose, hill, mountain, button	<b>seli</b>	<i>n</i> fire, warmth, heat <i>mod</i> hot, warm, cooked <i>vt</i> heat, warm up, cook	<b>tomo</b>	<i>n</i> indoor constructed space, e.g. house, home, room, building <i>mod</i> urban, domestic, household
<b>ni</b>	<i>mod</i> this, that	<b>selo</b>	<i>n</i> outside, surface, skin, shell, bark, shape, peel	<b>tu</b> [two]	<i>mod</i> two <i>n</i> duo, pair <i>vt</i> double, separate/cut/divide in two
<b>nimi</b>	<i>n</i> word, name	<b>seme</b>	<i>oth</i> what, which, wh- (question word)	<b>unpa</b>	<i>n</i> sex, sexuality
<b>noka</b>	<i>n</i> leg, foot	<b>sewi</b>	<i>n</i> high, up, above, top, over, on <i>mod</i> superior, elevated, religious, formal	<b>uta</b>	<i>n</i> mouth <i>mod</i> oral
<b>o</b>	<i>sep</i> O (vocative or imperative) <i>interj</i> hey! (calling somebody's attention)	<b>sijelo</b>	<i>n</i> body, physical state	<b>utala</b>	<i>n</i> conflict, disharmony, competition, fight, war, battle, attack, blow, argument, physical or verbal violence <i>vt</i> hit, strike, attack, compete against
<b>oko</b> [oculist]	<i>n</i> eye	<b>sike</b>	<i>n</i> circle, wheel, sphere, ball, cycle <i>mod</i> round, cyclical	<b>walo</b> [wall]	<i>mod</i> white, light (colour) <i>n</i> white thing or part, whiteness, lightness
<b>olin</b>	<i>n</i> love <i>mod</i> love <i>vt</i> to love (a person)	<b>sin</b>	<i>mod</i> new, fresh, another, more <i>vt</i> renew, renovate, freshen	<b>wan</b> [one]	<i>mod</i> one, a <i>n</i> unit, element, particle, part, piece <i>vt</i> unite, make one
<b>ona</b>	<i>n</i> she, he, it, they <i>mod</i> her, his, its, their	<b>sina</b>	<i>n</i> you <i>mod</i> your	<b>waso</b>	<i>n</i> bird, winged animal
<b>open</b>	<i>vt</i> open, turn on	<b>sinpin</b>	<i>n</i> front, chest, torso, face, wall	<b>wawa</b>	<i>n</i> energy, strength, power <i>mod</i> energetic, strong, fierce, intense, sure, confident <i>vt</i> strengthen, energize, empower
<b>pakala</b>	<i>n</i> blunder, accident, mistake, destruction, damage, breaking <i>vt</i> screw up, botch, ruin, break, hurt, injure, damage, spoil, ruin <i>vi</i> screw up, fall apart, break <i>interj</i> damn!	<b>sitelen</b>	<i>n</i> picture, image <i>vt</i> draw, write	<b>weka</b>	<i>mod</i> away, absent, missing <i>n</i> absence <i>vt</i> throw away, remove, get rid of
<b>pali</b>	<i>n</i> activity, work, deed, project <i>mod</i> active, work-related, operating, working <i>vt</i> do, make, build, create <i>vi</i> act, work, function	<b>sona</b>	<i>n</i> knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding <i>vt</i> know, understand, know how to <i>vi</i> know, understand <i>kama</i> learn, study	<b>wile</b>	<i>vt</i> to want, need, wish, have to, must, will, should <i>n</i> desire, need, will <i>mod</i> necessary
<b>palisa</b>	<i>n</i> long, mostly hard object, e.g. rod, stick, branch	<b>soweli</b>	<i>n</i> animal, especially land mammal, lovable animal	<b>Parts of Speech</b>	
<b>pana</b>	<i>vt</i> give, put, send, place, release, emit, cause <i>n</i> giving, transfer, exchange	<b>suli</b>	<i>mod</i> big, tall, long, adult, important <i>vt</i> enlarge, lengthen <i>n</i> size	<i>n</i> head noun	<i>mod</i> modifier (adjective or adverb)
<b>pi</b>	<i>sep</i> of, belonging to	<b>suno</b>	<i>n</i> sun, light	<i>sep</i> separator	<i>vt</i> verb, transitive (normally used with <b>e</b> )
<b>pilin</b> [feeling]	<i>n</i> feelings, emotion, heart <i>vi</i> feel <i>vt</i> feel, think, sense, touch	<b>supa</b>	<i>n</i> horizontal surface, e.g. furniture, table, chair, pillow, floor	<i>vi</i> verb, intransitive	<i>interj</i> interjection
<b>pimeja</b>	<i>mod</i> black, dark <i>n</i> darkness, shadows <i>vt</i> darken	<b>suwi</b> [sweet]	<i>n</i> candy, sweet food <i>mod</i> sweet, cute <i>vt</i> sweeten	<i>prep</i> quasi-preposition	<i>conj</i> conjunction
<b>pini</b>	<i>n</i> end, tip <i>mod</i> completed, finished, past, done, ago <i>vt</i> finish, close, end, turn off	<b>tan</b>	<i>prep</i> from, by, because of, since <i>n</i> origin, cause	<i>kama</i> compound verb preceded by <b>kama</b>	<i>cont</i> context word used before <b>la</b>
<b>pipi</b>	<i>n</i> bug, insect, spider	<b>taso</b> [that's all]	<i>mod</i> only, sole <i>conj</i> but	<i>conj</i> conjunction	<i>oth</i> special, other word
<b>poka</b>	<i>n</i> side, hip, next to <i>prep</i> in the accompaniment of, with <i>mod</i> neighbouring	<b>tawa</b> [towards]	<i>prep</i> to, in order to, towards, for, until <i>vi</i> go to, walk, travel, move, leave <i>n</i> movement, transportation <i>mod</i> moving, mobile <i>vt</i> move, displace	<i>http://www.tokipona.org</i>	
<b>poki</b> [box]	<i>n</i> container, box, bowl, cup, glass	<b>telo</b>	<i>n</i> water, liquid, juice, sauce <i>vt</i> water, wash with water		
<b>pona</b> [bonus]	<i>n</i> good, simplicity, positivity <i>mod</i> good, simple, positive, nice, correct, right				



---

**eliazar parra cárdenas** hizo  
este manual a finales del 2004 en Zapopan, Jalisco, Mexico.  
English version August 2009

quejas, felicitaciones, pedidos,  
preguntas o respuestas a:  
**ely.parra@gmail.com**



#### Reconocimiento 2.5

##### Usted es libre de:

- copiar, distribuir y comunicar públicamente la obra
- hacer obras derivadas
- hacer un uso comercial de esta obra

##### Bajo las condiciones siguientes:



**Reconocimiento.** Debe reconocer los créditos de la obra de la manera especificada por el autor o el licenciadador.

- Al reutilizar o distribuir la obra, tiene que dejar bien claro los términos de la licencia de esta obra.
- Alguna de estas condiciones puede no aplicarse si se obtiene el permiso del titular de los derechos de autor

**Los derechos derivados de usos legítimos u otras limitaciones reconocidas por ley no se ven afectados por lo anterior.**

Esto es un resumen fácilmente legible del [texto legal](#) (la [licencia completa](#)).



#### Attribution 2.5

##### You are free:

- to copy, distribute, display, and perform the work
- to make derivative works
- to make commercial use of the work

##### Under the following conditions:



**Attribution.** You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor.

- For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work.
- Any of these conditions can be waived if you get permission from the copyright holder.

**Your fair use and other rights are in no way affected by the above.**

This is a human-readable summary of the [Legal Code](#) (the [full license](#)).

---

El texto legal completo esta disponible (solo en inglés) en:  
The full legal code is available at:  
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/legalcode>