

# vocabulary

- ! **a** all, only, exist, true, ah
- X **ala** no, not, nothing; question marker
- **i** object reference
- **iku** thing, substance, object
- T **ilu** tool, use, method, way
- ☺ **ka** being, person, creature, alive
- Υ **kati** plant, non-moving creature, leaf, page
- ↯ **ki** possible, able, maybe, can
- ◇ **kiku** rock, hard, earth, ground, land, place
- SS **ku** air, gas, spirit, feeling, vibe, sound
- ] **la** context reference
- ↻ **lapi** calm, rest, fuzzy, dim, inactive, cold
- ← **li** third-person pronoun, demonstrative pronoun; subject reference
- ~ **lika** line, stick, limb
- **lili** little
- **lu** preposition, conjunction
- ⊔ **lupa** hole, box, room, mouth, inside
- ↓ **mi** first-person pronoun; subject reference
- ∪ **muku** eat, food, tasty, sweet, pleasant
- ☺ **muti** fun, play, culture, art
- X **paka** break, destroy, violence, conflict
- ∞ **pali** do, make, creation, structure
- H **puka** side, backside, vicinity
- ∪ **pula** good
- ↙ **taka** move, go, come, change, time
- = **tama** same, similar, also, stay the same
- ↻ **tiki** circle, cycle, repeat, pattern, again, time
- ⊔ **tiku** high, tall, big, important, top, head, sky
- ↑ **tila** second-person pronoun, subject reference
- ≈ **tilu** water, liquid
- ? **timi** question word
- ⊔ **tipi** front, face, vertical surface
- ≡ **titi** image, symbol, mean, represent
- || **tu** a lot, much, many, amount, group
- ☺ **tuki** language, make noise, talk, think
- ☺ **tula** know, feel, learn, knowledge, document
- ☼ **tulu** sun, light, warm, colour, energy
- ⚡ **uli** want, need, force, goal, direction
- ♫ **upi** new, fresh, begin, start, cause

# tuki tiki

*tuki tiki* is a cute minimalist conlang derived from toki pona, made by ka Tumu. it currently has only 39 words.

a more detailed grammar reference can be found [here](#)

## sounds

tuki tiki uses 8 letters:  
m l p t k a i u

tuki tiki's letters can be pronounced like in toki pona, but have many more possible pronunciations. for example, t can be pronounced like s, and l can be pronounced like r!

## titi pula ≡ ∪

titi pula is a logography, every tuki titi word has a symbol. in the vocab section, the titi pula symbol is shown next to each word.

## basic sentences

when the subject is just one of the subject references (*mi* ↓, *tila* ↑, *li* ←), a sentence is made by following it with a simple phrase which then acts as the predicate.

*mi tuki* ↓ ☺ – i'm talking

*li a* ← ! – that's right

*tila lili* ↑ ◦ – you're small

when the subject is something else, you use *li* ← to separate the subject and predicate.

*ka li lapi* ☺ ← ↻

– someone is sleeping

## modifiers

you modify words by putting the modifiers after the head

*kiku li* ◇ ← – this land

*ku pula* SS ∪ – good vibes

*tuki tila li tiku* ☺ ↑ ← ⊔

– what you said is important

when modifying *mi* or *tila*, repeat that word instead of *li*.

*mi tu mi muku* ↓ || ↓ ∪

– a lot of us are eating

*tila a tila pula* ↑ ! ↑ ∪

– all of you are good / only you are good

## broad meanings

all tuki tiki words have very broad semantic spaces, and tuki tiki tries to take each word's associations and metaphors as far as possible.

*muku* ∪ – food / tasty / sweet / cute

*lapi* ↻ – sleep / tired / comfortable / cold / inactive

*tula* ☺ – know / understand / feel / perceive / document

*ku* SS – air / spirit / feeling / vibe / sound

## objects

objects (what is being affected by the predicate) are introduced with *i* →.

*ka li paka i ilu mi* ☺ ← X → T ↓

– the person ruined my tool

## helping verbs

helping verbs go at the start of the predicate to modify its meaning.

*mi ki muku i kati* ↓ ☺ ∪ → Υ

– i can eat plants

some common helping verbs are *uli* ⚡, *ki* ☺, and *upi* ♫

## lu – & la ]

*lu* – is a catch-all preposition. it can mean things like *in*, *on*, *by*, *with*, and so on.

it goes at the end to modify the meaning of the whole sentence

*tila muku lu mi* ↑ ∪ – ↓

– i think you're cute / you're eating next to me

*ku mi li pula lu tila* SS ↓ ← ∪ – ↑

– i feel better around you

*la* ] is a context reference, and acts a lot like a reverse *lu*. what goes before *la* acts as context for what comes after. a whole sentence can be placed before *la*.

*ki la li lu lupa mi* ☺ ] ← – ⊔ ↓

– maybe they're at my place

## conjunctions

for multiple subjects, put *lu* between the subjects.

*mi lu tila mi muti* ↓ – ↑ ↓ ☺

– you and i are playing

for multiple predicates or objects, repeat the subject reference or the object reference.

*ka li uli pula li uli muti* ☺ ← ⚡ ∪ ← ⚡ ☺

– people try to be good and to have fun

*mi taka tiki mi tuki tiki* ↓ ↻ ↻ ↓ ☺ ∪

– i walk in circles and talk repetitively

*tila uli tula i tuki i titi* ↑ ⚡ ☺ → ☺ → ≡

– you want to learn speech and writing

## names

in tuki tiki you tukitikinize your name and use it as a modifier. to tukitikinize your name, convert your name into a name that uses only tuki tiki's letters and syllable structure. the first letter of the name is capitalized.

*ka Tika* – someone named *Tika*

in titi pula, you write names like in sitelen pona. you put words with lines over and under them, and read the name by the first letter of each word.

☺ ☺ → SS ! – ka Tika

## questions

yes/no questions are asked with the word *ala* word pattern, and answered by repeating the word or (word) *ala*.

*tila lapi ala lapi* ↑ ∪ X ∪ ↻

– are you resting?

*lapi* ↻ / *lapi ala* ↻ X / *ala* X

– yes / no / no

open-ended questions are asked by replacing the missing information with *timi*.

*li timi* ← ? – what is this?