

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
- ☼ **tolu** 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?