

Numbers work as adjectives and are composed from left to right:

nulo - 0.
uno - 1.
duo - 2.
san - 3.
fo - 4.
penta - 5.
sita - 6.
seven - 7.
ba - 8.
nin - 9.
ten - 10.
ten nin poma - 19 apples.
senfo - 100.
kilo - 1.000.
duo-ten-san-ranko - 23rd.

You can create new words by composing them:

di-dia - today.

dimenti-neso - forgiveness.

duo-ranko-go-fini - Second to last.

ale all, everything
nulo nothing, zero
ma more
mu very, many, much, a lot
su too, too much
uno one
duo two
san three
fo four

ale all, everything
nulo nothing, zero
ma more
mu very, many, much, a lot
su too, too much
uno one
duo two
san three
fo four

ale all, everything

nulo nothing, zero

ma more
mu very, many, much, a lot
su too, too much

uno one
duo two
san three
fo four

Mini Name Seri

mi first person
tu second person
si third person

da that, there, would
di this, here

ke what, that

an and, also
pero but, except
u or, either

de from, of, about, by
en in, at, on
go to, go, towards, for
kon with
sama like, as, than, same
ja yes, definitely, certainly
no no, not

ale all, everything
nulo nothing, zero
ma more
mu very, many, much, a lot
su too, too much
uno one
duo two
san three
fo four

ale all, everything

nulo nothing, zero

ma more
mu very, many, much, a lot
su too, too much

uno one
duo two
san three
fo four

For an adjective precede a noun with a word.
 For an adverb follow a verb with o and a word:

mi i manja o rapi a oranje poma - I eat quickly an orange apple (the apple has the colour orange).

Possessives are just pronouns and subjects used as adjectives:

tu i manja a mi poma - You eat my apple.

The conjunctions are **an**, **u**:

mi i manja a poma an oranje - I eat an apple and an orange.

mi i go manja a poma u oranje - I will eat an apple or an orange.

kipa keep, stay, remain, remainder
kolo color, colorful
kore heart
kosa thing, stuff
kula cool, cold
lado side, adjacent
leva level, elevate, rise
line line
loke location, locate, place
ludi game, play
luna moon
luse light
make make, do, create
mala bad
man person, human
manja food, eat
mano hand
mehi maybe, possibility
mega big, great, large
mesa table
mhi small, little
mira see, look, watch, sight
more money
name name, word
note write, a writing
nu new
numa number
ota other, different
pale talk, speech, discussion
pan bread
pasa pass, happen, past

pensa think, thought
peso piece, part, component
poten power, force, strong
rapi fast, speed, quickly
raro rare, weird, strange
rason reason, cause, explanation
resi rest, sleep
roka rock
rondo circle, round, around
ropa clothing, wear
santi holy, spiritual
savi know, understand, knowledge
selo sky
sentia center
sole sun
sono sound
suga sugar, sweet
supa above, over, up
tempo time
tera earth
toma take
unda under, below, down
uti use, tool
vasa water
veji plant, vegetable
veni come, become
vere true, truth, really
via through, across, trans-
viro man, male
viva life, live
vole want, desire

Tense and verb aspect is unspecified, but if needed it is built in combination with the i particle and another word:

mi i de manja a oranje - I ate an orange.
mi i manja a oranje - I eat an orange.
mi i go manja a oranje - I will eat an orange.
mi i en manja a oranje - I am eating an orange.
mi i ave manja a oranje - I have eaten an orange.
mi i de ave manja a oranje - I had eaten an orange.
mi i go ave manja a oranje - I will have eaten an orange.

i manja a oranje! - Eat an orange!
go-i manja a oranje - To eat an orange.
mi i da manja a oranje - I would eat an orange.
mi i pasa manja a oranje - I used to eat oranges.
mi i debe manja a oranje - I should eat an orange.
en-i manja a oranje e bon - Eating oranges is good.
Di oranje e de-i manja de mi - This orange is eaten by me.

Pronunciation

It uses the letters **a, b, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v**. Pronunciation of consonants is the same as in English, vowels sound a bit more like in Spanish. Stress of a word always falls on the second to last syllable.

- “**a**” as in map.
- “**e**” as in level.
- “**i**” as in meet.
- “**o**” as in more.
- “**u**” as in balloon.
- “**g**” as gift.

mini: Overview



Mini is a constructed language created by S. C. Grugel. It has 1000 words and a simple but useful grammar. Mini's sentences are structured in the subject, verb, object manner:

mi i manja a poma - I eat an apple.

Given that words can function like any other words (that is, a verb also works as noun, for example), Mini uses particles to mark the role of a word in a sentence:

- i**: introduces the verb.
- a**: introduces direct object and noun complement.
- e**: introduces adjective complement.

So:

mi i manja a manja - I eat food.
tu e rapi - You are fast.