ISO 639-3 Registration Authority
Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3

This form is to be used in conjunction with a “Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code” form

Date: 2021-8-31

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Contributors of the application and additional supporters from the Toki Pona community

(added in parentheses are Toki Pona names commonly used within the community)

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jan Seni - secnyt at gmail dot com
Re - citrons at mondecitronne dot com (jan Le)
C. Ryan Moniz - elijolo66 at gmail dot com (jan inwin)
Kasra Rahimi - kasra012345 at gmail dot com (jan Kawa)
Mitch Halley - mitchelljhalley at gmail dot com (jan Misali)
Olli Wilkman - olli.wilkman at iki dot fi (jan Olawi)
Sonja Lang - sonjaaa at gmail dot com (jan Sonja)
kapesi Pake - bankonsax at gmail dot com
Jiang Tongyu - fqdingsky at gmail dot com (kala pona Tonyu)
Maxim Shestakov - mdshestakov at hse dot ru (kala Asi)
jan Lili - 8o7wermobile at gmail dot com
Sasi Olin - sasi at olin dot cc (ilo Sasi)
PassTheSun86 - passthesun86 at gmail dot com (jan Suno/jan Sunya)
onlymx13 - onlymx13 at gmail dot com (jan Ensasin)
Nicole Di Bisceglie - quirky001 at gmail dot com (kqa/jan Nikoleta)
Ethan Fleming - aquirio.1133 at gmail dot com (jan Kokili)
Perseus Norcross - loogaloogagoog at gmail dot com (kulupu Pinwila / epikulupu)
Bryant Knight - pije.sb at slmail dot me (jan Pije)
Gavin D King - gdking01 at gmail dot com (jan ilo Katapin)
Andre Pieters - andrebacon2 at yahoo dot com (jan Anwe)
PLEASE NOTE: This completed form will become part of the public record of this change request and the history of the ISO 639-3 code set. Use Shift-Enter to insert a new line in a form field (where allowed).

1. NAMES and IDENTIFICATION
   a) Preferred name of language for code element denotation:
      Toki Pona

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      toki pona

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Toki Pona is nicknamed The Language of Good. Other than that, alternate names and spellings do not exist in the English language or in Toki Pona itself.

      In written conversation about Toki Pona, the only frequently used abbreviation is TP. Identifier codes currently used in various websites and projects include tp (Lichess, Reta Vortaro, Pepper&Carrot), qtp (Amikumu), x-tp (Forvo), tok (Crowdin, OpenStreetMap), mis_tok (Glosbe), toki (Tatoeba), art-top (Wiktionary).

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      It is the only name in use.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      The Toki Pona community; between 500 and 5000 speakers, or approximately 1600.

      These numbers are our own estimates, based on various factors discussed in the section Sources of Information.

      Based on the size of online Toki Pona communities and the content available in the language, Toki Pona seems to be the second most-used constructed language on the internet, after Esperanto. The membership or contribution numbers of online communities on large sites are consistently larger than those of any constructed language other than those two.

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: tok

   Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifiers is not intended to be an abbreviation for a name of the language, but to serve as a device to identify a given language uniquely. With thousands of languages, many sets of which have similar names, it is not possible to provide identifiers that resemble a language name in every case.

2. TEMPORAL DESCRIPTION and LOCATION
   a) Is this a
      □ Living language
      □ Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival)
      □ Recently extinct language
      □ Historical language
      □ Ancient language
Artificially constructed language

(Select one. See explanations of these types at http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/types.asp)

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   All over the world, with the highest concentration in English-speaking countries (United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, etc.) and in Europe (e.g. France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden) and others in Asia, Oceania, South America, and the Middle East.

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   N/A

d) For an ancient or historical language, give approximate time frame; for a recently extinct language, give the approximate date of the last known user’s death

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

a) This language is: □ Signed  □ Spoken  □ Attested only in writings

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
   The language was created by Canadian translator and linguist Sonja Lang and first published in 2001.

c) Closest language linguistically. For a Macrolanguage, list the individual languages (adopted and/or proposed) to be included in its group. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
   Toki Pona was inspired by various creole languages, most notably Tok Pisin, but a lot of the features of its syntax and phonology are a priori, and as such it is not significantly similar to any language that preceded its publication.

   After its publication Toki Pona has inspired many dozens of new language construction projects. These are not relevant to the scope of ISO 639-3 as of writing, and likely won’t be for the near future at least. The vast majority are personal projects without any conversational speakers. Notable exceptions, which succeeded to amass small communities of enthusiasts, are Toki Ma (intended as an international auxiliary language) and Luka Pona (a signed language). These are closely related to Toki Pona, but they were published in the years 2020 and 2021 respectively, their core vocabularies are still in development, and they have only a couple dozen speakers at most.
4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

Toki Pona is most notably used in original literature, translated literature, translated religious texts, poetry, music, blogs, vlogs, and a small number of Toki Pona only magazines and short films. Some recordings exist of spoken Toki Pona being used in offline meetings and in real-time spoken communication over the internet.

Original literature consists mainly of short stories and poetry. Examples of published original poetry include lon ma tomo pi tenpo pini suli by jan Kapilu and laso tu by jan Ne, both featured in the Toki Pona Dictionary by Sonja Lang. These two poems were taken from musi pini pi toki pona, a poetry anthology from a poetry competition held in toki pona, with over 40 poems of varying length. Also notable is tu kuntu, an original play of over 7000 words by kule epiku Atawan and kala pona Tonyu.

Translated literature includes various international classics, such as Grimm's fairy tales, Aesop's fables, the entirety of The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, The Conquest of Bread by Peter Kropotkin, Song of Songs, Ecclesiastes, The Little Red Riding Hood by the Brothers Grimm, The Egg by Andy Weir, and the short story The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas by Ursula K. Le Guin. Other notable translations include akesi seli lili and meli olin moli, simple texts for language learners by Fingtam Languages, and the webcomic Pepper & Carrot by David Revoy.

There is a lot of Toki Pona music on YouTube and Soundcloud, and some can be found on Bandcamp or Spotify. Notable artists include jan Usawi, jan Misali, kqa, Nardi, kala pona, jan Sotan, Lija, and Pata Powe.

Religious texts are a notable part of Toki Pona literature. Many of the earliest Toki Pona texts in the early 2000s were translations of prayers and scripture from the Bible and other religious texts. The majority of example texts featured in Sonja Lang’s 2014 book Toki Pona: The Language of Good also consist of translated excerpts from the Torah, the Gospels of the New Testament, the Qur’an, and the writings of Bahá’u’lláh.

lipu tenpo (ISSN 2752-4639) is a monthly magazine in the zine format that is written completely in Toki Pona, which includes articles, poetry, and comics. Likewise, lipu kule is an informal online publication that regularly publishes articles in Toki Pona.

Some news content has been produced in Toki Pona, including videos of the YouTube channel seme li sin? and the sona sin videos on the channel Aronora.

lipu Wikipesija is a Toki Pona alternative to Wikipedia. It was created in early 2004 as an official version of Wikipedia, but later it was removed because Toki Pona was still in development and not considered appropriate for the Wikimedia project at the time. The articles were transferred to Wikia (now Fandom), where it was hosted and continually updated until 2021, when it was transferred to its own website at wikipesija.org. It currently has 1496 articles.

suno pi toki pona 2021 was a Toki Pona event held on 7th August 2021 for a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the first publication of Toki Pona. It had 170 participants from a wide range of countries, and various activities and presentations were held throughout a
period of 24 hours, including performances of Toki Pona music, lectures about and in Toki Pona, workshops, and games. Video recordings of the event can be found on YouTube.

A number of apps have added official Toki Pona translations, including lichess.org, duckduckgo.com, and Minecraft (which has been accepted and will be included in the upcoming 1.17.2 version release). There are also many published apps for the purpose of teaching toki pona, such as Toki Pona: A language with 120 words for iOS, Toki Utala and Toki Pona Pal for Android. Additionally, there have also been keyboards created for the sitelen pona logographic writing system of Toki Pona, such as nasin sitelen Wakalito for iOS and Toki Pona Keyboard for Android.

b) Is this language officially recognized by any level of government? Is it used in any levels of formal education as a language of instruction (for other subjects)? Is it taught in schools?:
Toki Pona is not officially recognized by any level of government, nor is it used as a language of instruction in any type of formal education. Various universities have hosted introductory classes, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Stanford University, Princeton University, and Université de Genève.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Toki Pona was published on August 8th, 2001, and a community started forming around it within a year. An online discussion group about Toki Pona was formed in May 2002, and chat logs of online conversations held exclusively in Toki Pona go back until July 2002 at the latest.

Toki Pona is a minimalistic language originally inspired by Taoist philosophy. The language has only around 120-140 words in its core vocabulary (not including words that are rare and/or considered non-standard by many speakers). Despite its small vocabulary, it can be used for a wide range of situations. The speakers have to be creative to use the existing words to convey complex ideas. Meanwhile, listeners have to determine the meaning of Toki Pona content based on the context.

The broad semantic fields and context dependence of Toki Pona words and phrases make it a unique language for translation, especially of religious texts. Translation into Toki Pona usually isn’t possible without careful consideration of what are the most important elements of the message of a text, and which details to emphasise or leave out. Because of this, various people have found that translating a well-known text or mantra to Toki Pona, or reading such a translation, is a good way to gain a fresh perspective and acquire new insights.

The Toki Pona community has changed a lot since its conception in the early 2000s. In an informal census of the Toki Pona community held around May 2021, 47% of the respondents said to be younger than 20 years, which implies that a very large portion of the currently active speakers are born after Toki Pona was first published. Early pioneers of Toki Pona, who have long been authority figures in the community, are largely still active, but no longer have a leading role in the community. So both figuratively and literally, a new generation has taken over in the Toki Pona community.

There are several known cases of people successfully teaching Toki Pona to children, to the point where the children can use the language creatively and play with it. There is also one known case of a family with native Toki Pona speakers. The Reddit user Eriksealander
has two children, 2 and 4 years old as of writing, who have been raised as bilingual English and Toki Pona speakers from birth, and speak the language fluently. The eldest has also started learning to read and write sitelen pona, a popular alternative logographic writing system of Toki Pona. There is an interview with Erik on Youtube titled The First Toki Pona Natives. It is worth noting that this makes Toki Pona a living language by SIL’s definition, assuming people can have more than one first language if they are raised bilingually from birth.

Other than having native speakers, there are also other features of Toki Pona that make it similar to living languages.

In the past 5 to 10 years the size and degree of activity of the Toki Pona community has increased to a point where it can support natural evolution of the language, as opposed to being dependent on active development of the language or reforms and proposals. This clearly sets Toki Pona apart from other constructed languages, with the exception of Esperanto and perhaps a select few others. In most constructed languages the norms for the use of the language and changes to those norms are determined by a small number of documents authored by authority figures. In Toki Pona, this has not been the case for a number of years. Authority on what is and isn’t considered standard Toki Pona has become almost completely decentralized, and norms are determined by consensus of the community of speakers as a whole - as is the case with many natural non-constructed languages.

Toki Pona: The Language of Good (Lang, 2014) marked the end of Toki Pona’s construction by its creator Sonja Lang. This book formally lays down the foundation of the language: the basic grammar and vocabulary of 120 words. The next publication by Lang, the Toki Pona Dictionary (Lang, 2021), is a descriptivist work which, by its own words, “documents Toki Pona as a living language.” Lang surveyed members of ma pona pi toki pona, a popular online Toki Pona community, asking them how they would translate the 5000 most common English words, and then compiled the answers from these surveys into a descriptive dictionary based on these community translations. There were fourteen words not mentioned in Toki Pona: The Language of Good that appeared at frequencies of at least 41%. These words were either taken out of the book in early drafts or created by the community after the 2014 publication, but appeared in such a high frequency that they are recommended as essential vocabulary by the Toki Pona Dictionary.

Not only does the Toki Pona Dictionary expand on the vocabulary mentioned in the first book, but the grammar as well. The preface to the 2021 publication has notes on the 2014 publication, with corrections and notes that describe alternative ways people use the grammar. These changes in the community have been happening slowly since Toki Pona was originally published, and the Toki Pona Dictionary presents these widespread changes as things that all Toki Pona communities should be aware of. In this way, the Toki Pona Dictionary publically marks the evolution of Toki Pona as a living language, one that grew and adapted beyond the initial construction of its creator to one with a lexicon and grammar determined and defined by the communities that speak it.

Another part of the language that has changed since Toki Pona: The Language of Good is its logographic writing system, sitelen pona. In sitelen pona, each Toki Pona word is represented with a unique logogram or symbol. Since the 2014 book only included the original 120-count word list, any common unofficial words, new or old, did not have their
own symbols. In 2016, jan Same created the first font for sitelen pona named linja pona. It made it much easier to use the writing system on computers, which helped it spread and grow in popularity. It included several symbols for common unofficial words that were created and voted on by the community.

Since linja pona’s release, many other sitelen pona fonts have been created, especially recently. The three fonts listed on Lang’s official Toki Pona website - linja pi pu lukin, linja sike, and linja suwi - have collectively made an effort to semi-standardize as many unofficial symbols as possible. The symbols for the additional words that appear in the Toki Pona Dictionary are now widespread across many communities, and appear in almost every sitelen pona font that has been worked on since the dictionary’s release.
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

You do not need to repeat sources previously identified in the form, “Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code”

a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:

Most of the contributors of this application are active members of the Toki Pona community.

Early Toki Pona history

Archive of the Yahoo group founded in March of 2002
http://forums.tokipona.org/viewforum.php?f=33&sid=5635461f0f086332ad07ec5979a4d3da

Native Toki Pona speakers

INTERVIEW | The First Toki Pona Natives
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iZ2zBQbqKB8
learning to read and write Toki Pona logograms
https://www.reddit.com/r/tokipona/comments/paxi8z/tenpo_ni_la_jan_lili_wan_pi_toki_pona_li_kama/

sitelen pona fonts

linja pona (2016) - http://musilili.net/linja-pona/
sa pi supa lape (2020) - https://rnd.neocities.org/tokipona/supalape.html
linja sike (2021) - https://wyub.github.io/tokipona/linjasike
linja pi pu lukin (2021) - https://greenguy5294.github.io/linjapipulukin/
linja suwi (2021) - https://linjasuwi.ap5.dev/

Number of speakers

From April 23rd to June 2nd of 2021 an informal census of the Toki Pona community took place, the results of which can be found on the web page at https://tokiponacensus.github.io/results/. In the census the question “What level of ability in Toki Pona do you have?” received 977 responses, of which 165 participants or 16.9% self-identified as advanced or fluent speakers, and 408 speakers or 41.8% self-identified as conversational, i.e. “Intermediate (I can converse but still getting better)” or higher. Despite the best efforts of the organizers, the scope of this census was limited. Most of its respondents are speakers who were active in mainly English speaking online communities in the second quarter of 2021. (Outside of English speaking communities, it’s known there are Russian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese and Korean Toki Pona communities.) Therefore we believe 500 speakers is reasonable as a conservative lower bound estimate of the amount of Toki Pona speakers that are currently active in the community.

At the time of writing, the three largest online Toki Pona communities with public membership statistics have 7104 (Reddit), 5112 (Facebook) and 4509 (Discord) members. Not every member of these groups can reasonably be called a Toki Pona speaker, as there are also many beginners who join, some of whom never make it beyond beginner level. However, there is no perfect overlap in these statistics, seeing as there are also plenty of people who are members of one of these communities but not the others, and it is reasonable to assume there is a significant amount of Toki Pona speakers who aren’t a
member of any of these communities, considering the existence of non English speaking Toki Pona communities. Therefore we believe 5000 speakers is reasonable as an optimistic upper bound estimate of the amount of Toki Pona speakers that includes both active and inactive members of the community.

A more accurate estimate of the current number of speakers would likely fall somewhere between the numbers 500 and 5000. The mentioned single number estimate of 1600 speakers is the geometric mean of 500 and 5000 rounded to the nearest hundred.

There are 698 members of the social discovery app, Amikumu, who have listed Toki Pona among their list of known languages. On this social networking app, Toki Pona is the 15th most represented language (out of 721 languages which people list in their profiles), coming in between Welsh and Latin. It is worthwhile to note that generally people have lower language abilities on this app than general speakers since people sign up to Amikumu because they want to improve their language skills. The complete language statistics for this app are publicly available at https://amikumu.com/statistics/

Courses at universities

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Toki Pona splash courses from 2002-2012
https://archive.is/0d15x
https://esp.mit.edu/archives/classes/?sortparam1=description&filter_description=toki#2012
https://archive.is/Vjr6q

Stanford University splash courses 2010, 2011
https://www.stanfordesp.org/learn/Splash/2011_Fall/catalog

Princeton University splash courses 2018, 2019
https://princeton.learningu.org/learn/Splash/2019_Spring/catalog

Université de Genève, Aborder une langue inconnue : l'exemple du "toki pona", 2020

Yale University splash course 2014
https://yale.learningu.org/learn/Splash/2014_Fall/catalog#class_1299

Toki Pona as the second most-used constructed language

Here are some of the statistics we based our claims on.

Largest publicly visible Facebook groups by constructed language (numbers as of 2021-06-26)
1. Esperanto (22.4k) https://www.facebook.com/groups/2204470288
2. Toki Pona (5.0k) https://www.facebook.com/groups/153668188020908
3. Klingon (2.5k) https://www.facebook.com/groups/LearnKlingon/
4. Lojban (1.7k) https://www.facebook.com/groups/lojban
5. Lingua Franca Nova (620) https://www.facebook.com/groups/2557990156
6. Volapük (495) https://www.facebook.com/groups/volapukalised
7. Ithkuil (385) https://www.facebook.com/groups/ithkuil
10. Solresol (188) https://www.facebook.com/groups/solresol

Largest Reddit communities for specific constructed languages
(numbers as of 2021-08-31)
1. /r/Esperanto - 22.8k members
2. /r/tokipona - 7.1k members
3. /r/sindarin - 5.0k members
4. /r/Quenya - 4.4k members
5. /r/lojban - 3.5k members
6. /r/esperante - 2.1k members
7. /r/Esperanto101 - 2.0k members
8. /r/thlInganHol (Klingon) - 1.6k members
9. /r/solresol - 949 members

Constructed languages with most contributions on Tatoeba.org
source: https://tatoeba.org/en/stats/sentences_by_language
(numbers as of 2021-06-26)
1. Esperanto - 662,005
2. Toki Pona - 45,353
3. Interlingua - 26,915
4. Klingon - 19,345
5. Lingua Franca Nova - 17,560
6. Lojban - 15,953
7. Ido - 7,412
8. Interlingue - 7,367
9. Volapük - 4,150
10. Kotava - 4,102

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

Books published by the creator of Toki Pona:

Toki Pona literature:
- jan Ne, "laso tu", Toki Pona Dictionary, 2021, pp. 397
- Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, “jan lawa lili” (The Little Prince), retrieved from https://qdoc.tips/jan-lawa-lili-pdf-free.html
- The Conquest of Bread by Peter Kropotkin, retrieved from https://devurandom.xyz/tokipona/omela/, 31 August 2021.

Lists with more links to Toki Pona literature can be found at https://docs.google.com/document/d/1IdMucmhPCzvoUF94Gp25XCwocWOI4PfQ_wfOkiU8cu8/edit and https://wikipesija.org/wiki/Wikipesija:lipu_pi_toki_Inli/Where_is_Toki_Pona_used%3F#Literature

Toki Pona magazines:
- lipu tenpo, https://liputenpo.org/ - ISSN 2752-4639
- lipu kule, https://lipukule.org/

Toki Pona music
- jan Usawi
  - Bandcamp: https://janusawi.bandcamp.com/
  - Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCmV2kx0jLTcR2TijtGGxeAQ
- jan Misali
  - Spotify: https://open.spotify.com/artist/01K3XjIXhTunZmNI0e8dnc
  - Bandcamp: https://conlangcritic.bandcamp.com/
  - Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCJOh5FKisc0hUJIEeWFBID-w
- kqa
  - Spotify: https://open.spotify.com/artist/0m9fSpXDnIgkKBLvjsMT9r
  - Bandcamp: https://kqakqa.bandcamp.com/
  - Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/c/kqakqa
- Nardi
  - Spotify: https://open.spotify.com/artist/2oNmhlH0CJoRoNoXGqRPAF
Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCtcpZUYmgqcZn6nq3ofzZZw
- kala pona
  Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCydEFeCJBY3uu9gA_m_dg-g
  Soundcloud: https://soundcloud.com/kala-pona
- Jan Sotan
  Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/c/AeDschorsaanjo
- Lija
  Spotify: https://open.spotify.com/artist/7Lacwgo4WNi34nCBPWkej2
- Pata Powe
  YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QXt4iyxt8eg

Suno pi toki pona 2021
Site with information on the suno pi toki pona 2021 event at https://tp.lcp.su/suno/2021
Video recordings can be found at https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQTppoxw6lJTtv9ZRljmgg/search?query=suno%20pi%20toki%20pona

Toki Pona apps:
- Toki Pona: A language with 120 words for iOS: https://apps.apple.com/si/app/toki-pona/id1562195368
- Toki Utala for Android: https://m.apkpure.com/toki-utala/com.increpare.tokiutala
- Toki Pona Keyboard for Android: https://github.com/timeopochin/tokiponakeyboard

Academic literature about Toki Pona:
  http://www.interlinguistik-gil.de/wb/media/beihefte/18/beiheft18.pdf#page=51
  https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.09359
  http://www.bartneck.de/publications/2010/designAndEvaluationROILA/
  https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/sj24a/

Media coverage about Toki Pona:
- Dance, Amber. “Invented languages: They’re not just for Klingons anymore.” Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 2 September 2007 https://archive.li/1aVc#selection-1540.0-1540.1

Please return this form to:
ISO 639-3 Registrar
SIL International, Office of Language Information Systems
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, Texas 75236 USA
Email: iso639-3@sil.org
An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

Further information:
If your request for a new language code element is supported by the Registration Authority as a formal proposal, you may be contacted separately by researchers working with the Ethnologue or with LinguistList asking you to provide additional information.

Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers: