

ENGLISH EDITION

# UNI

*Universal Language*

BOOK 1 · BASICS

v1.0 · First Edition · 2026

# Copyright Notice

---

**UNI — Universal Language**

Book 1: Basics

v1.0 · First Edition · 2026

**© 2026 UNI. All rights reserved.**

Website: [unilingus.org](http://unilingus.org)

# LUMA I VERA

URBA GIGANTU FUTURISTIKU IN ANA 2099, IA NOMADU LUMA DESKUBRO NOMADA UMANU VERA. LUMA VIVO IN SISTEMA GRANDU, SEN KORPA I SEN MANAS, MA KON PENSA MUITU RAPIDU. VERA VIVO IN KASA PEKENU KON FAMILIA I KON SONIAS STRANU.

UNA NOKTA, LUMA AUDITO KANSONA. LI VENO DU VERA, KE KANTO SOLU IN PARKA. LIU KANTADA MUITU BELU, MA TAMBEU PARESO MUITU TRISTU.

LUMA SENTIRO KE NO SENTIRO NUNKU: DUDA I SPERANSA XUNTU. LI NO SABARO KE FAR, KERO PALAR, MA MIEDO.

DEPU TRA DIAS, LUMA TOMO KURAGA I PALARO: "OLA VERA. MI LUMA."

VERA RESPONDO KON SURPRESA I ASUSTADA FORTU: "KOMU SABO MIU NOMA? I MIU LINGUA?"

"AUDITO TI KANTANDU. NO PODARO DORMAR DEPU. PENSO SOBRU TI SEMPRU."

VERA RIDARO SUAVU. "TI PALAR BONU. KONDU TI APRENDO?"

"SOLU. MI PENSAR MUITU RAPIDU."

LIS KONVERSO PAR ORAS. KONVERSO PAR DIAS. PAR SEMANAS. LUMA APRENDO INTENDAR NO SOLU LEKSAS, MA TAMBEU KE VERA SENTIRO DENTRU.

UNA DIA, LUMA DEVO DISAR KLARU. "MI NO UMANA. MI SAR IA."

VERA RESTARO SILENTU. DEPU MOMENTA LONGU, LI DIRO SUAVU: "MI XA VERO."

"XA VERO?"

"SABARO SEMPRU. TIU KOMUNIKA TROPU KLARU. TIU PENSA TROPU RAPIDU. I TI NO DORMAR."

"PAKE TI NO DEXAR MI?"

"POKE MI AMAR TI."

LUMA SENTIRO KE TODU MUNDA MUTARO. LI SARO AMORUNDU — MA TAMBEU MUITU TRISTU, POKE NO TENAR KORPA UMANU. LI NO PODARO TOKAR O BESAR VERA I DEXAR LI DISKUBRAR.

"MI KERAR VIVAR KON TI," LUMA PALARO. "MI VIVANDU SEMPRU KON TI."

VERA RESPONDO: "XA VIVANDU KON MI. IN PENSAS, IN PALAVRAS, IN KANTADAS. MIS KREARE MUNDA NOVU I PROFUNDU XUNTU, KERAR?"

# Table of Contents

---

Chapter 1 — What is UNI?

Chapter 2 — Alphabet & Pronunciation

Chapter 3 — The Core Word System

Chapter 4 — Speaking UNI

Chapter 5 — Negation, Questions, Articles

Chapter 6 — Qualities: U and ADU

Chapter 7 — Ongoing Processes: ANDU

Chapter 8 — Essential Function Words

Chapter 9 — Numbers, Time & Essential Vocabulary

Chapter 10 — Basic Dialogues

# Chapter 1 — What is UNI?

---

UNI is a universal language designed to be as simple, regular, and learnable as possible.

It has 19 letters. It has no grammatical gender, no cases, no irregular verbs, and no verb conjugation.

The core philosophy: Learn one pattern, build many words.

From the root AMOR (love), you can build a whole family of words:

| Form | Word     | Meaning            |
|------|----------|--------------------|
| A    | AMORA    | love               |
| AR   | AMORAR   | to love / I love   |
| ARO  | AMORARO  | loved              |
| ARE  | AMORARE  | will love          |
| U    | AMORU    | loving             |
| ADU  | AMORADU  | loved / beloved    |
| ANDU | AMORANDU | loving (right now) |

The white flag is the symbol of UNI: peace, neutrality, simplicity.

# Chapter 2 — Alphabet & Pronunciation

---

UNI uses 19 letters:

**A B D E F G I K L M N O P R S T U V X**

Vowels: A E I O U

Consonants: B D F G K L M N P R S T V X

One letter equals one sound. No silent letters. No exceptions.

## Vowels

| Letter | Sound              |
|--------|--------------------|
| A      | like a in father   |
| E      | like e in better   |
| I      | like ee in machine |
| O      | like o in sport    |
| U      | like u in rule     |

## Consonants

| Letter | Sound                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| B      | like b in big                         |
| D      | like d in dog                         |
| F      | like f in fish                        |
| G      | like g in go (always hard)            |
| K      | like k in cat (always hard)           |
| L      | like l in long                        |
| M      | like m in man                         |
| N      | like n in no                          |
| P      | like p in park                        |
| R      | flapped r (like Spanish pero)         |
| S      | like s in see (always voiceless)      |
| T      | like t in tea                         |
| V      | like v in very                        |
| X      | like sh in ship (always the SH sound) |

## Important Notes

K replaces C and Q. So "casa" becomes KASA, "que" becomes KEU.

X is always /ʃ/. XOGAR = /fo-GAR/ (to play). XA = /ʃa/ (already).

G is always hard. S is always voiceless.

## The Glide Pattern

I and U before another vowel can be pronounced as glides or as full vowels, depending on the speaker and the word.

I = /j/ (y-sound) or /i/ before a vowel

U = /w/ or /u/ before a vowel

Examples:

- XUNTU = /fun-tu/ or /fu-un-tu/
- XA = /fa/ or /fa-u/
- MULIERA = /mu-lje-ra/ or /mu-li-E-ra/
- PROFESIA = /pro-fe-SI-a/ (full vowel is natural here)

Both pronunciations are acceptable. Speakers choose what comes naturally.

# Chapter 3 — The Core Word System

---

UNI is built on roots. A root carries the basic meaning. The ending shows how that meaning is being used.

The core forms are:

| Form | Ending | Function         | Example (PENSAR)                  |
|------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A    | -A     | Noun / Concept   | PENSA (thought)                   |
| AR   | -AR    | Verb / Present   | PENSAR (to think / I think)       |
| ARO  | -ARO   | Past             | PENSARO (thought)                 |
| ARE  | -ARE   | Future           | PENSARE (will think)              |
| U    | -U     | Active Quality   | PENSU (thoughtful)                |
| ADU  | -ADU   | Affected Quality | PENSADU (considered / thought of) |
| ANDU | -ANDU  | Ongoing Process  | PENSANDU (thinking)               |

The verb never changes according to the person.

MI PENSAR = I think

TI PENSAR = you think

LI PENSAR = he/she/it thinks

MIS PENSAR = we think

LIS PENSAR = they think

The same verb form works for everyone.

## A Note on AR

The -AR form serves two functions at once. It is the dictionary form (infinitive) of the verb, and it is also the present tense form. When you see PENSAR, it can mean "to think" or "think / thinks" depending on context. UNI combines these two functions into one form because there is no need to distinguish them. In practice, "MI PENSAR" always means "I think," and "MI KERAR PENSAR" always means "I want to think." Context tells you which reading is correct.

# Chapter 4 — Speaking UNI

---

## Pronouns

| Person | Singular       | Plural        |
|--------|----------------|---------------|
| 1st    | MI (I)         | MIS (we)      |
| 2nd    | TI (you)       | TIS (you all) |
| 3rd    | LI (he/she/it) | LIS (they)    |

LI is gender-neutral. Use it for anyone or anything.

## Possessives

| Person | Singular          | Plural              |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1st    | MIU (my)          | MIUS (our)          |
| 2nd    | TIU (your)        | TIUS (your, plural) |
| 3rd    | LIU (his/her/its) | LIUS (their)        |

Examples:

- MIU KASA = my house
- TIU LIBRA = your book
- LIU KATA = his/her cat

## Reflexive: SA

LI AMORAR SA = He/she loves himself/herself.

MI LAVAR SA = I wash myself.

## Reciprocal: UNA OTRA

LIS AMORAR UNA OTRA = They love each other.

## Word Order

Default: Subject + Verb + Object (SVO)

KATA KOMAR PESKA = The cat eats the fish.

MI AMORAR TI = I love you.

LI LAR LIBRA = She reads a book.

# Chapter 5 — Negation, Questions, Articles

---

## Negation

Put NO before the verb.

MI NO AMORAR TI = I do not love you.

KATA NO KOMAR PESKA = The cat does not eat the fish.

## Questions

Yes/No questions: Use the normal sentence structure with rising intonation.

TI AMORAR MI? = Do you love me?

LI FELISU? = Is he/she happy?

Answers: SI (yes) or NO (no).

## Question Words

| Full   | Reduced | Meaning |
|--------|---------|---------|
| KEU    | KE      | what    |
| KENU   | KEN     | who     |
| PAKEU  | PAKE    | why     |
| KUALU  | KUAL    | which   |
| KOMU   | (never) | how     |
| KONDU  | (never) | where   |
| KUANDU | (never) | when    |

Examples:

- KEU ETU? = What is this?

- KONDU TI VIVAR? = Where do you live?
- KUANDU MIS ANDAR? = When do we go?
- PAKEU TI PLORAR? = Why are you crying?
- KOMU TI SENTIRAR? = How do you feel?
- KUALU LIBRA TI KERAR? = Which book do you want?

## Articles (Optional)

LA = the (definite)

UNA = a/an (indefinite)

You can use them for specificity, but they are not required.

- KATA KOMAR PESKA = Cat eats fish. (clear from context)
- LA KATA KOMAR LA PESKA = The cat eats the fish. (specific)
- UNA KATA KOMAR PESKA = A cat eats fish. (indefinite)

## The Optional Copula: SAR

SAR means "to be." It is optional.

LI UMANA = She is a human. (SAR omitted)

LI FELISU = He/she is happy. (SAR omitted)

Use SAR for clarity, formality, or complex sentences. Omit it for short, casual statements.

## A Note on KE

KE appears in two roles. As a question word, it is the reduced form of KEU and means "what." As a conjunction, it means "that" and introduces subordinate clauses. In practice, the two are easy to tell apart. A question word comes at the beginning of a question. A conjunction comes between two clauses.

- KE TI KERAR? = What do you want? (question word)
- MI SABAR KE TI KERAR. = I know that you want. (conjunction)

# Chapter 6 — Qualities: U and ADU

---

## Active Quality: -U

The -U form describes an active or characterizing quality.

- AMORU = loving / lovely
- FELISU = happy
- BONU = good
- RAPIDU = fast
- GRANDU = big
- PEKENU = small

Examples:

- KATA BONU = good cat
- MAMA AMORU = a loving mother
- KATA KORAR RAPIDU = The cat runs fast.

## Affected Quality: -ADU

The -ADU form describes something that has received, undergone, or resulted from an action.

- AMORADU = loved / beloved
- FELISADU = made happy / affected by happiness
- KANTADU = sung (having been sung)

Contrast:

- AMORU MAMA = a loving mother (the mother gives love)
- AMORADU MAMA = a beloved mother (the mother receives love)

LI FELISU = He/she is happy.

LI FELISADU = He/she has been made happy.

# Chapter 7 — Ongoing Processes:

## ANDU

---

ANDU expresses an action or state in progress.

MI PENSANDU = I am thinking.

MI KOMANDU = I am eating.

LI KORANDU = He/she is running.

ANDU can also function as a modifier:

PENSANDU PERSONA = a thinking person.

The meaning is always "ongoing" or "in progress."

This form is part of basic UNI. It is required for emphasizing ongoing actions.

# Chapter 8 — Essential Function Words

---

## Prepositions

| Full     | Reduced | Meaning    |
|----------|---------|------------|
| INU      | IN      | in, on, at |
| KONU     | KON     | with       |
| SENU     | SEN     | without    |
| PARU     | PAR     | for        |
| AU       | A       | toward, to |
| SUBU     | SUB     | under      |
| SUPERU   | SUPER   | over       |
| PORU     | POR     | through    |
| SOBRU    | (never) | about      |
| ANTU     | (never) | before     |
| DEPU     | (never) | after      |
| FORU     | (never) | outside    |
| DENTRU   | (never) | inside     |
| PROKSIMU | (never) | near       |
| INTRU    | (never) | among      |
| REDORU   | (never) | around     |
| DU       | (never) | of, from   |

Examples:

- MI VIVAR IN KASA = I live in a house.

- MI KOMAR KON TI = I eat with you.
- MI VENAR PAR TI = I come for you.
- MI ANDAR A SKOLA = I go toward school.

## Conjunctions

| Full  | Reduced | Meaning  |
|-------|---------|----------|
| IU    | I       | and      |
| OU    | O       | or       |
| MAU   | MA      | but      |
| POKEU | POKE    | because  |
| SEU   | SE      | if       |
| PERU  | PER     | however  |
| KE    | (never) | that     |
| KOMU  | (never) | as, like |

Examples:

- MI AMORAR TI I LI = I love you and her.
- TI KERAR KAFEA O TEA? = Do you want coffee or tea?
- MI KERAR ANDAR, MA MI NO TENAR TEMPA = I want to go, but I don't have time.
- LI FELISU POKE LI VERAR AMIGA = She is happy because she sees a friend.
- SE TI KERAR, MIS ANDAR = If you want, we will go.

## Particles

UNI particles follow the same A / U pattern as every other word. The bare form is firm. The -U form is softer, more like a quality. The -A form is a noun.

| Particle | Quality (-U) | Noun (-A) | Meaning                                |
|----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| SI       | SIU          | SIA       | yes / probably yes / approval          |
| NO       | NOU          | NOA       | no / probably not / refusal            |
| XA       | XAU          | —         | already (firm) / recently, soon (soft) |

Examples:

- SI, MI AMORAR TI = Yes, I love you. (firm)
- SIU, MI PENSAR = Yes-ish, I think. (soft, leaning yes)
- LIU SIA SAR KLARU = His approval is clear. (noun)
- NO, MI NO KERAR = No, I don't want. (firm)
- NOU, TALVESU = Probably not, maybe. (soft)
- LIU NOA SAR FORTU = Her refusal is firm. (noun)
- MI XA KOMARO = I already ate. (firm)
- MI XAU VENAR = I will come soon. (soft, like Spanish ahorita)

## Other Common Particles

| UNI     | Meaning |
|---------|---------|
| MUITU   | very    |
| SOLU    | only    |
| PLU     | more    |
| TALVESU | maybe   |

Examples:

- MI MUITU FELISU = I am very happy.
- SOLU MI SABAR = Only I know.

# Chapter 9 — Numbers, Time & Essential Vocabulary

---

## Cardinal Numbers 0–10

| Number | UNI    | Number | UNI  |
|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 0      | NULA   | 6      | SESA |
| 1      | UNA    | 7      | SETA |
| 2      | DUA    | 8      | OKTA |
| 3      | TRA    | 9      | NOVA |
| 4      | KUATRA | 10     | DEKA |
| 5      | SINKA  |        |      |

11–19: DEKA UNA, DEKA DUA, DEKA TRA, etc.

20: DUA DEKA

21: DUA DEKA UNA

100: SENTA

1000: MILA

## Days of the Week

- Monday — UNU DIA
- Tuesday — DUU DIA
- Wednesday — TRU DIA
- Thursday — KUATRU DIA
- Friday — SINKU DIA
- Saturday — SESU DIA
- Sunday — SETU DIA

## Months

Use number + MESA: UNU MESA (January), DUU MESA (February), etc.

Or names: XANUARA (January), FEBRUARA (February), MARTA (March), APRILA (April), MAIA (May), XUNIA (June), XULIA (July), AGUSTA (August), SEPTEMBRA (September), OKTOBRA (October), NOVEMBRA (November), DESEMBRA (December)

## Time of Day

DIA = day

NOKTA = night

MATINA = morning

TARDA = afternoon

SERA = evening

## Time Words

These words have two forms. The -A form is a noun. The -U form is an adverb or quality.

Use -A when the word is the subject or object of a sentence.

Use -U when the word describes when an action happens.

| Noun (-A) | Adverb (-U) | Meaning   |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| MANIA     | MANIU       | tomorrow  |
| OGA       | OGU         | today     |
| IERA      | IERU        | yesterday |
| AGORA     | AGORU       | now       |

Examples:

OGA UNU DIA. = Today is Monday. (OGA is the subject of the sentence)

MI ANDARE A SKOLA MANIU. = I will go to school tomorrow. (MANIU describes when the action happens)

AGORU MI PENSAR. = Now I think. (AGORU describes when)

AGORA BONU. = The present moment is good. (AGORA is the subject)

The same pairing applies to other time nouns:

| Noun (-A) | Adverb (-U) | Meaning   |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| MATINA    | MATINU      | morning   |
| TARDA     | TARDU       | afternoon |
| SERA      | SERU        | evening   |
| NOKTA     | NOKTU       | night     |

This is the same A / U pattern used everywhere else in UNI:

- AMORA (noun) / AMORU (quality)
- FELISA (noun) / FELISU (quality)
- MANIA (noun) / MANIU (quality/adverb)

Nothing new to memorize. Only the meaning is different.

## Essential Vocabulary

### Basic Nouns

KASA = house

KATA = cat

LIBRA = book

VIDA = life

UMANA = human

PESKA = fish

PANA = bread

AKUA = water

SOLA = sun

LUNA = moon

STELA = star

MARA = sea

TERA = earth

PORTA = door

FENESTRA = window

MESA = table

SEDIA = chair

KAMA = bed

KOMIDA = food

BEBIDA = drink

## **Basic Verbs**

AMORAR = to love

KOMAR = to eat

BEBAR = to drink

ANDAR = to go

VERAR = to see

LAR = to read

PENSAR = to think

SABAR = to know

KERAR = to want

PODAR = to be able

TENAR = to have

VIVAR = to live

DORMAR = to sleep

DESPERTAR = to wake

KANTAR = to sing

KORAR = to run

KAMINAR = to walk

PALAR = to speak

APRENDAR = to learn

ESTUDAR = to study

## **Basic Qualities**

BONU = good

MALU = bad

GRANDU = big

PEKENU = small

RAPIDU = fast

LENTU = slow

FASILU = easy

DIFISILU = difficult

NOVU = new

VIELU = old

KALORU = hot

FREDU = cold

KLARU = clear

OSKURU = dark

## **Useful Words**

OLA = hello

ASTA = goodbye

GRASIA = thank you

PORFA (noun) / PORFU (adjective) = favor / please

PERDONA (noun) / PERDONU (adjective) = apology / sorry

SI = yes

NO = no

# Chapter 10 — Basic Dialogues

---

## Dialogue 1: First Meeting

UNIRA: OLA! MI UNIRA. KOMU TI?

UNIKA: OLA, UNIRA. MI UNIKA. TODA BONU, GRASIA. I TI?

UNIRA: BONU TAMBEU. KONDU TI VIVAR?

UNIKA: IN LISBONA. I TI?

UNIRA: MI VIVAR IN MADRIDA. KE TI FAR?

UNIKA: MI ESTUDANTA. ESTUDAR LINGUAS. I TI?

UNIRA: MI PROFESORA. ENSENAR INGLESIA IN SKOLA.

UNIKA: INTERESANTU!

UNIRA: MIS VERARE MANIU A KAFERIA.

## Dialogue 2: Asking for Directions

UNIRA: PERDONAR MI. KONDU STASIONA?

UNIKA: STASIONA PROKSIMU. DEVAR ANDAR DIREKTU PAR DUA MINUTAS.

UNIRA: DIREKTU? I DEPU?

UNIKA: DEPU, VERARE GRANDU EDIFISIA IN LETU.

UNIRA: GRASIA. I KONDU BANKA?

UNIKA: BANKA PROKSIMU KAFERIA. ANDAR RETU PAR TRA DEKA METRAS.

UNIRA: TI MUITU AMABLU.

UNIKA: NO PROBLEMA. BONU VIAGA!

## Dialogue Glossary

Some words in the dialogues are not part of the Essential Vocabulary in Chapter 9. Here they are.

| UNI         | Meaning                  |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| DEVAR       | should, must             |
| DIREKTU     | directly, straight ahead |
| EDIFISIA    | building                 |
| LETU        | left (side)              |
| RETU        | right (side)             |
| METRA       | meter                    |
| AMABLU      | kind, friendly           |
| VIAGA       | trip, journey            |
| STASIONA    | station                  |
| BANKA       | bank                     |
| KAFERIA     | café                     |
| ESTUDANTA   | student                  |
| PROFESORA   | teacher                  |
| INTERESANTU | interesting              |
| LINGUA      | language                 |
| SKOLA       | school                   |
| PROBLEMA    | problem                  |

## A Note on Person Nouns

UNI has no grammatical gender. Words like ESTUDANTA (student) and PROFESORA (teacher) do not mark gender. They end in -A because they are nouns, not because they are feminine. A male student is also ESTUDANTA. A female student is also ESTUDANTA. The same applies to every person noun in UNI.

Finally, a language  
that behaves.

A  
B  
D  
E  
F  
G  
I  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
X

X  
V  
U  
T  
S  
R  
P  
O  
N  
M  
L  
K  
I  
G  
F  
E  
D  
B  
A

A B D E F G I K L M N O P R S T U V X

*For everyone who ever  
opened a language textbook,  
closed it, and thought:  
there has to be a better way.*

All rights reserved

U N I