

# Kuroik Dictionary

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# Preface

# page 1

ok so this is just going to be a literal dictionary, its going to be sorted alphabetically and heres a link to the google sheet that will ideally have everything in it

[click here to open the link in a new tab](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1L93yV1c-ZuQnCXOyA2nh7VUlsSz-Alg383LHGmzkbV8/edit?usp=sharing)

or copy and paste this urn into your browser if u dont trust the click me LOL

`https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1L93yV1c-ZuQnCXOyA2nh7VUlsSz-  
Alg383LHGmzkbV8/edit?usp=sharing`

Starting with the letter A

Starting with the letter A

# every word and there meaning

Aivu: Love  
Aykshin: Desert  
Bandan: Rubber  
Banyo: Eat  
Be: Someone else  
Bej: Someone else, time travel singular  
Bejs: Someone else, time travel plural  
Bes: Someone else, plural  
Cho: Specific form of "this"  
D'fora: Pet, specifically a magical familiar  
D'frora'na: Wild animal  
Danshi: Understand  
Dosha: Attack  
Egni: Grey  
Enhri: Life  
Er: Present  
Fe: You  
Fej: You, time travel singular  
Fejs: You, time travel plural  
Firyu: Paint  
Fpshuz: Fire  
Ga'ki: Eleven  
Ganshi: Make  
Genshi: Forget  
Goryu: Write  
Gryu: Lead  
Henshi: Remember  
Hiiku: At  
Hiya: Before  
Huryu: Cook  
Hya'r: Buy  
Ir: Past  
Jyri: Six  
Jyu: Ball  
Kargul: Coal

Ke: I  
Kegihg: Count  
Kegihgnshi: Counting  
Kej: I, time travel singular  
Kejs: I, time travel plural  
Kese'er: I, present in the present  
Kese'erir: I, present's past  
Kese'erur: I, present's future  
Kese: I, present  
Khzoi: Royalty  
Kiho: Specific form of "that"  
Kise'ir: I, past in the past  
Kise'irer-maiyo'er: I, past's present's present  
Kise'irer-maiyo'ir: I, past's present's past  
Kise'irer-maiyo'ur: I, past's present's future  
Kise'irer-maiyo'urer: I, past's present's future's present  
Kise'irer-maiyo'urir: I, past's present's future's past  
Kise'irer-maiyo'urur: I, past's present's future's future  
Kise'irer: I, past's present  
Kise'irur: I, past's future  
Kise: I, past  
Kjira: Kuroik dish made of minerals  
Kljiid: Pure  
Krilo: Run  
Kryi: Three  
Ktsi: Fourteen  
Kui: Light  
Kuroik: The language's name  
Kuse'ur: I, future in the future  
Kuse'urir: I, future's past  
Kuse'urur: I, future's future  
Kuse: I, future  
Kusen: I, unknown future  
Lidro: Sadness  
Lokru: Game  
Losit: Walk  
Lositryu: Walking  
Mahu: A lot  
Mauru: Dark  
Mauruzu: Darkness  
Nahsi: Four  
Nahz: For  
Nansi: Zero  
Naumi: Water  
Navri: Eight  
Ne: Them, singular

Nej: Them, time travel singular  
Nejs: Them, time travel plural  
Nes: Them, plural  
Nosi: Ten  
Oh't: Water  
Ohn'tami: Ice  
Ok: dog  
Oki: Twelve  
Pann: Bread  
Pusha: Breath of wind  
Pyang: Hear  
Ra'eyt: Magic  
Ralang: See  
Ra'Leyt: Death  
Rohza: Specific form of "which"  
Sahsko: Impure  
Samu: Cold  
Se: Us, singular  
Sej: Us, time travel singular  
Sejs: Us, time travel plural  
Ses: Us, plural  
Sfang: Smell  
Shanku: Sand  
Shinshi: Think  
Sho: Indicating the subject of a verb  
Shwi: With  
Soryu: Read  
Soyo'er: Is, right now  
Soyo'erir: Is, right now's past  
Soyo'ir: Is, in the past  
Soyo'irer-maiyo'ur: Is, in the past's present's future  
Soyo'irur: Is, the past's future  
Soyo'ur: Is, in the future  
Soyo: Is  
Suain: Blood  
Svo: Seven  
Tang: Touch  
Tanyo: Speak  
Taukot: Stone  
Thalka: Rural  
Tho shkio: Specific form of "that over there"  
Torai: Dirt  
Ts'hyaga'ki: One hundred and eleven  
Tshiri: One thousand  
Tsi: One  
Tuvok: Merry

Tuvokang: Marry  
Ur: Future  
Vacg: Window  
Vainami: Glacier  
Vdait: Speed  
Votura: Transportation  
Voturayo: Transport  
Zhyr: Outgoing



# tenses (finsh plz)

1. **Basic Tenses:** These are the simplest tenses in Kuroik. They indicate the general time frame of an action or state.
  - Past = 'ir
  - Present = 'er
  - Future = 'ur
2. **Precision Tenses:** These tenses provide more specific information about the timing of an action or state. They are formed by adding a specific vowel before the 'r' in the basic tense.
  - It has happened = o
  - It is happening = a
  - Will happen = y (stresses the next vowel)

ex.

  - "Ganshi'ur ke'ur fpshuz'ur." (I make fire in the future)
    - there is no assuring the reader that it will happen.
    - with context you dont need the "Ganshi'yur and can use "Ganshi'ur
  - "Ganshi'yur ke'ur fpshuz'ur." (I will make fire.)
    - empasis asuring the reader/listern that the fire will be made
  - "Ganshi'yir ke'ir fpshuz'ir"
    - fire will will be made in the past, it donest garuntee that it has happend yet tho. because there is no o in the temporal conjugation.
  - "Ganshi'oir ke'oir fpshuz'er"
    - i made this fire in the past. it is definitive"Ganshi'oir ke'oir fpshuz'oir" means i made fire. in the past
  -
1. **Negative Tenses:** These tenses indicate that something is not happening. They are formed by adding a 'z' before the basic tense.
  - It is not happening = z
  - ex
  - "Ganshi'zair ke'jir fpshuz'zair"
    - I time traveled into the past and was not making fireYou don't need to add a 'z to 'ke'jir because the 'z applies to the action (making fire), not the subject (I).
2. **Future Now Tenses:** These tenses indicate that something is happening in the future now but not now. They are formed by adding an 'n' before the basic tense.
  - It is happening in the future now but not now = n
3. **Ending Soon Tenses:** These tenses indicate that something is happening now and it will end soon. They are formed by adding a 'k' before the basic tense.
  - It is happening now and it will end soon = k

4. **Multi-Tense Conjugations:** These are complex tenses that combine multiple basic and precision tenses. They are used to express complex temporal relationships. For example, "ke'irer-maiyo'ur" means "I, in the past's present's future". and ke'irer i in the pasts present.  
ex.
5. **Temporal Clauses:** These are phrases that provide additional information about the timing of an action or state. They are formed by adding a temporal tense to a verb, noun, or pronoun. For example, "ke'ir ganshi'ur" means "I (in the past) make (in the future)".  
ex.
6. **Temporal Conjugation of Nouns and Pronouns:** In Kuroik, nouns and pronouns can also be conjugated with temporal tenses. The tenses go immediately after the nouns instead of messing with the spelling. For example, "ok'ir" means "dog (in the past)".  
ex.
7. **Temporal Conjugation of Verbs:** Verbs in Kuroik are also conjugated with temporal tenses. The tenses are added to the end of the verb. For example, "ganshi'ur" means "make (in the future)".  
ex.
8. **Temporal Markers:** These are words or phrases that indicate the timing of an action or state. They are often used in conjunction with tenses to provide additional temporal information. For example, "hiya" means "before".  
ex.

Your explanation of the tenses is mostly correct, but there are a few points that need to be clarified:

1. Precision Tenses: The 'o', 'a', and 'y' vowels are not added before the 'r' in the basic tense, but rather the 'i', 'e', 'u' in the basic tenses 'ir', 'er', 'ur'. So, "Ganshi'oir ke'oir fpshuz'oir" means "I made fire (in the past)", and "Ganshi'ur ke'ur fpshuz'ur" means "I will make fire (in the future)".
2. Negative Tenses: The 'z' is added before the basic tense, but it doesn't negate the subject, only the action. So, "Ganshi'zair ke'jir fpshuz'zair" means "I (time-traveled to the past) was not making fire".
3. Future Now Tenses: The 'n' is added before the basic tense to indicate that something is happening in the future now but not now. For example, "Ganshi'nur ke'nur fpshuz'nur" means "I am making fire (in the future now but not now)".
4. Ending Soon Tenses: The 'k' is added before the basic tense to indicate that something is happening now and it will end soon. For example, "Ganshi'ker ke'ker fpshuz'ker" means "I am making fire (now and it will end soon)".
5. Multi-Tense Conjugations: These are indeed complex tenses that combine multiple basic and precision tenses. For example, "ke'irer-maiyo'ur" means "I, in the past's present's future".
6. Temporal Clauses: These are phrases that provide additional information about the timing of an action or state. They are formed by adding a temporal tense to a verb, noun, or pronoun. For example, "ke'ir ganshi'ur" means "I (in the past) make (in the future)".

7. Temporal Conjugation of Nouns and Pronouns: In Kuroik, nouns and pronouns can also be conjugated with temporal tenses. The tenses go immediately after the nouns instead of messing with the spelling. For example, "ok'ir" means "dog (in the past)".
8. Temporal Conjugation of Verbs: Verbs in Kuroik are also conjugated with temporal tenses. The tenses are added to the end of the verb. For example, "ganshi'ur" means "make (in the future)".
9. Temporal Markers: These are words or phrases that indicate the timing of an action or state. They are often used in conjunction with tenses to provide additional temporal information. For example, "hiya" means "before".

Remember, the Kuroik language places a significant emphasis on time, which is reflected in its complex system of temporal tenses. These tenses allow for precise expression of time, making the language ideal for magic and diplomacy.