

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.