

# Counting in kuroik

In the Kuroik language, counting is done in a hexadecimal system, which means it uses base 16 instead of base 10 like in the decimal system. Here's how you count from 0 to 17:

Remember to add 'arn at the end of the number to indicate that it is a number and not another word. For example, seventeen would be "tsukutsi'arn".

0 - nansi'arn  
1 - tsi'arn  
2 - veyi'arn  
3 - kryi'arn  
4 - nahsi'arn  
5 - shruki'arn  
6 - jyri'arn  
7 - svori'arn  
8 - navri'arn  
9 - ytki'arn  
A - nosi'arn  
B - ga'ki'arn  
C - oki'arn  
D - trizi'arn  
E - ktsi'arn  
F - kktisi'arn  
10 - ts'uku'arn  
11 - ts'uku'tsi'arn  
100 - ts'hyi'arn  
1000 - ts'hiri'arn  
10000 - ts'uku'hiri'arn  
100000 - ts'hyi'hiri'arn

For the second digit place (equivalent to the "tens" place in decimal), you remove the "i" from the number and add "uku".

For example, 32 (which is written as 20 in hexadecimal) would be "veyuku'arn".

For the third digit place (equivalent to the "hundreds" place in decimal), you remove the "i" from the number and add "hyi".

For example, 256 (which is written as 100 in hexadecimal) would be "ts'hyi'arn".

For the fourth digit place (equivalent to the "thousands" place in decimal), you remove the "i" from the number and add "hiri". For example, 4096 (which is written as 1000 in hexadecimal) would be "ts'hiri'arn".

here are the suffixes without 'arn just to be more visually easy on the eyes

And heres how to count in kuroik

0 - nansi  
1 - tsi  
2 - veyi  
3 - kryi  
4 - nahsi  
5 - shruki  
6 - jyri  
7 - svori  
8 - navri  
9 - ytki  
A - nosi  
B - ga'ki  
C- oki  
D - trizi  
E - ktsi  
F - kktisi  
10 - ts'uku  
11 - ts'uku'tsi  
100 = ts'hyi  
1000 = ts'hiri  
10000 - ts'uku'hiri  
100000 - ts'hyi'hiri

this is how you count in hexadecimal

1 = 1  
2 = 2  
3 = 3  
4 = 4  
5 = 5  
6 = 6  
7 = 7  
8 = 8  
9 = 9

10 = A  
11 = B  
12 = C  
13 = D  
14 = E  
15 = F  
16 = 10  
17 = 11

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Revision #1

Created 13 June 2023 10:15:45 by naruzkurai

Updated 29 October 2023 23:38:23 by naruzkurai