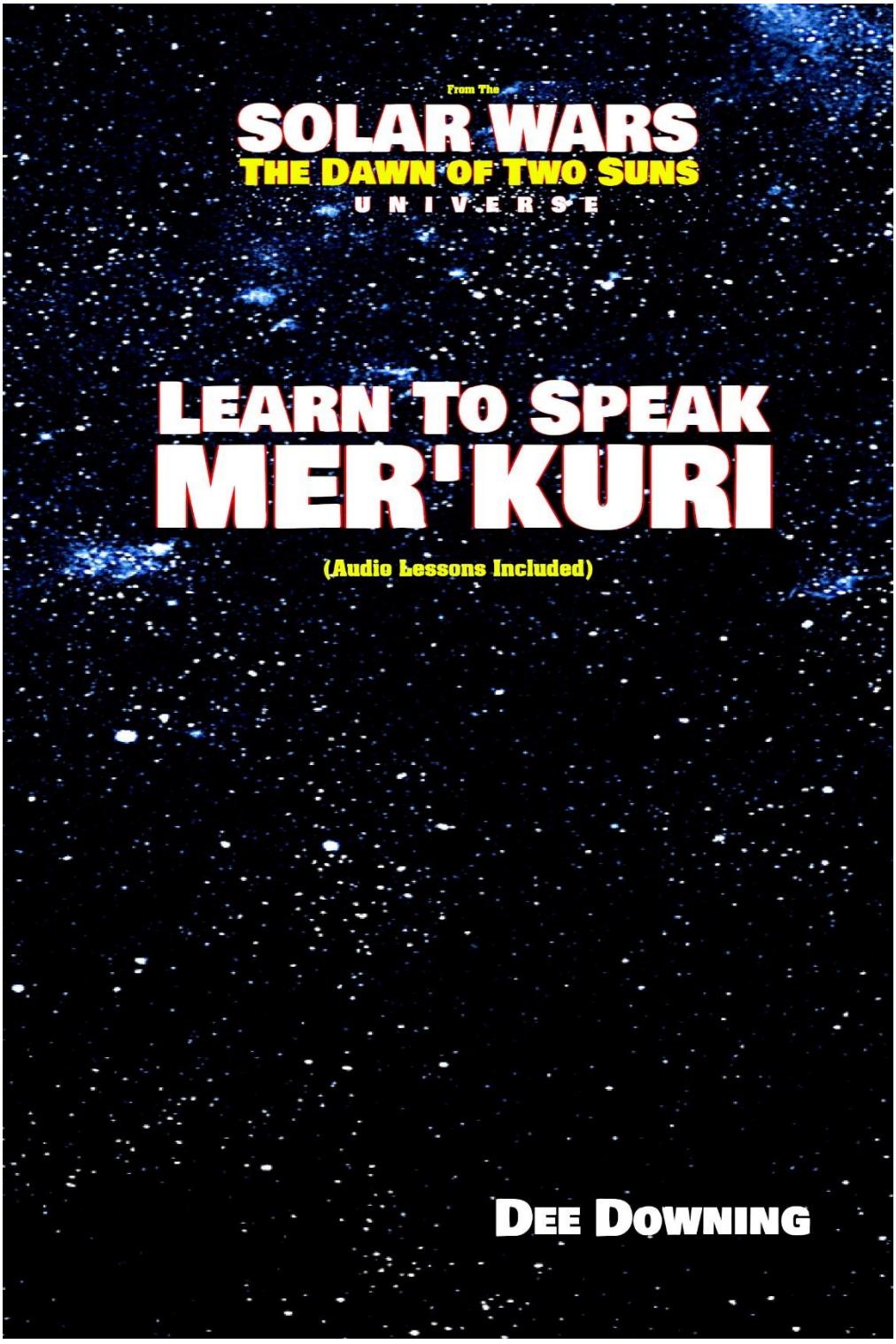

From The
SOLAR WARS
THE DAWN OF TWO SUNS
UNIVERSE
LEARN TO SPEAK
MER'KURI
(Audio Lessons Included)
DEE DOWNING

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Preface

Languages shape the way we experience stories, worlds, and each other. When Mer'Kuri was first imagined, it began as a handful of words and patterns created to give voice to a growing fictional world.

What started as a creative spark evolved into a fully realized language with structure, rhythm, and cultural depth. Over time, Mer'Kuri developed not only as a tool for storytelling but as a living system that readers and learners could engage with directly.

This book is the result of that evolution.

Every rule, every root word, every suffix has been shaped with purpose: to create a language that feels natural on the tongue while remaining clear and approachable for new learners. Mer'Kuri invites you to explore; not through memorization, but through understanding.

Each concept builds on the next, revealing a grammar that is both logical and expressive, flexible yet consistent.

As you read, you'll notice something else: Mer'Kuri is not just a collection of linguistic rules. It is a doorway. A doorway into the cultures, characters, and stories that speak it. A doorway into a creative space where language becomes part of world-building. And for many, a doorway into the joy of learning a constructed language designed to be learned.

This book is meant to guide you step by step, whether you are a writer seeking authenticity, a reader wanting deeper immersion, or a learner who simply loves languages. You'll find explanations, examples, dialogues, and exercises crafted to make your experience intuitive and rewarding.

Above all, this book is an invitation.

An invitation to explore.
An invitation to speak.
An invitation to create.

Welcome to Mer'Kuri.

May your journey through its words be as exciting and meaningful as the world it belongs to.

Introduction

Mer'Kuri is an elegantly constructed language created with clarity, rhythm, and simplicity in mind. Its structure reflects an intentional balance between expressive power and ease of learning, making it ideal for beginners, storytellers, and world-builders alike.

Whether you're approaching Mer'Kuri for the first time or expanding your skills through its deeper levels, this chapter will give you a strong foundation for speaking, understanding, and enjoying it.

🌟 What Makes Mer'Kuri Unique?

Mer'Kuri is built on several defining principles:

1. Simple, predictable grammar

- Verbs rely on clear, consistent suffixes.
- Tenses follow logical patterns.
- Word order stays intuitive and flexible, allowing learners to focus on meaning, not memorization.

2. A human-friendly sound system

Mer'Kuri uses smooth syllables, easy vowel transitions, and a musical cadence that makes words comfortable to pronounce and remember. This keeps spoken conversations fluid and natural.

3. Transparent relationships between words

- Roots form the heart of meaning.
- Suffixes supply tense, possession, plurality, and function.
- Learners quickly grasp how pieces connect, making new vocabulary easier to decode and create.

🗣️ Speaking Mer'Kuri: What You'll Learn

As you progress through this course, you will learn to:

• **Build everyday sentences**
From greeting someone to describing actions, places, and intentions.

• **Conjugate verbs across tenses**
Including present, past, future, past-perfect, participles, and now modal-perfect forms.

• **Form nouns and possession**
Understanding how nouns relate through simple markers like **-ta** (belongs to) and how plural meaning fits naturally into the language.

• **Communicate with clarity**
Mer'Kuri avoids unnecessary complexity; every word earns its place. You'll learn to speak in a style that is precise, expressive, and elegant.

• **Understand dialogue and short texts**
Gradually, you'll transition from isolated words to smooth conversational flow; the real heart of speaking any language.

🌎 Why Learn Mer'Kuri?

Mer'Kuri opens a doorway into creativity and communication. For readers, it enhances immersion into where the language lives.

For writers and creators, it becomes a tool for shaping culture, identity, and atmosphere.

For learners, it offers the joy of mastering a language designed to be learned - not endured.

Mer'Kuri rewards curiosity. Its patterns become familiar quickly, and each chapter builds on the last with steady, natural progression.

📖 How This Course Is Structured

Each section of this book focuses on a specific skill set:

- **Core Grammar**
  Foundational rules for speaking clearly and correctly.
- **Vocabulary Development**
  Nouns, verbs, descriptors, and functional words essential for communication.
- **Pronunciation Tips**
  Guidance on Mer'Kuri's distinct but accessible sound system.
- **Practice Sentences & Exercises**
  Because language is learned through use — not just reading.
- **Short Dialogues**
  To help learners practice real conversational rhythm.
- **Cultural Notes (Where Relevant)**
  Brief explanations that illuminate how Mer'Kuri reflects the world it belongs to.

By the end of this course, you will be able to **think, understand, translate**, and **speak** at a confident beginner-to-intermediate level of Mer'Kuri.

🌟 Your First Step

Every language journey begins with one sentence; one spark of understanding.

This introduction marks your first step into speaking Mer'Kuri with confidence and ease.

When you're ready, turn the page and begin learning the fundamental structure of the language.

The Boring Part

Terrestrial & Ancestral:

The Mer'Kurian language is ancient, earthy, and resonant. Think: roots in proto-languages. No fantastical vocal tools needed. In addition, it is a smooth, melodic consonant-vowel structure; nothing guttural or alien, but still distinct.

- **Precision** → Few homonyms, specific vocabulary, compound words used for clarity
- **Hierarchy** → Built-in honorifics, titles, or verb forms that signal rank/status
- **Beauty** → Euphonic, rhythmic patterns (repetition, vowel harmony)

Mer'Kuri Consonant Phonics Chart

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Example	Notes
b	/b/	*bat*	Voiced bilabial stop
d	/d/	*dog*	Voiced counterpart of /t/
k	/k/	*sky* (unaspirated *k*)	Keep it crisp and short
m	/m/	*man*	Bilabial nasal
n	/n/	*net*	Alveolar nasal
l	/l/	*light*	Lateral approximant
r	/r/ or /ɾ/	*ladder* (flap r) or rolled *r*	Slight trill or flap; varies by region/speaker
t	/t/	*top*	Unaspirated (like in many African languages)
g	/g/	*go*	Voiced velar stop
s	/s/	*sun*	Voiceless alveolar fricative
z	/z/	*zebra*	Voiced alveolar fricative
sh	/ʃ/	*shy*	Voiceless postalveolar fricative
ch	/tʃ/	*church*	Affricate consonant
ny	/ɲ/	*canyon* (like Spanish ñ)	Palatal nasal
ng	/ŋ/	*song*	Velar nasal; never starts a word in English, but can in Mer'Kuri

Notes:

- Mer'Kuri speakers **do not aspirate** stops like *t, k,* or *p* (this makes them sound smoother than in English).
- The **"r"** sound can be a soft **flap** or a **light trill** depending on context or regional flavor within Mer'Kuri culture.
- **"Ny"** and **"Ng"** can occur at the **start, middle, or end** of words.

- There are **no silent letters** in Mer'Kuri; every letter is spoken clearly and musically.

Letter	IPA	Example	Notes
h	/h/	**h**at	Breath-like; good for softening
y	/j/	**y**es	Approximant, glides into vowels
w	/w/	**w**e	Approximant, used in diphthongs
q	/ʔ/	Uh-**oh** (glottal stop)	Can mark separation or emphasis
x	/χ/ or /x/	Scottish lo**ch** or German **Bach**	Harsh fricative; optional for ritual/ancient words
ts	/ts/	ca**ts**	Voiceless alveolar affricate
dz	/dz/	**ds** in "kids"	Voiced affricate; uncommon in English

🌌 Style Notes:

- **Unaspirated stops** (p, t, k) make Mer'Kuri sound more fluid and less harsh than English.
- **No silent letters**: everything is clearly enunciated, giving it a rhythmic or chant-like quality.
- **Allowed word-initials**: Unlike English, **"ng"** and **"ny"** can **begin** words.
- **Flexibility in "r"** allows for expressive regional variation—some dialects flap it, others trill it melodically.

🗣️ Mer'Kuri Vowel Phonics Chart

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Example	Notes
a	/a/	**a**s in *father*	Open front vowel, never "ay"
e	/e/	**e**s in *they* (but shorter)	Close-mid front; no diphthong
i	/i/	**ee** as in *machine*	Close front, tense
o	/o/	**o** as in *go* (but pure, not diphthong)	Close-mid back vowel
u	/u/	**oo** as in *flute*	Close back vowel

🔔 **Optional Additions** (for flavor or expressiveness)**:**

Letter	IPA Symbol	Pronunciation Example	Use Case
ə	/ə/	**a** in *sofa*	Schwa; could be rare or stress-weak
ai	/ai/	**eye**	Diphthong; rising tone/emphasis
au	/au/	**ow** in *now*	Another musical diphthong
ei	/ei/	**ay** as in *say*	Optional melodic transition
oi	/oi/	**oy** in *boy*	Used in emotional or exclamatory words

📝 **Notes for Mer'Kuri Vowels:**

- **Every vowel is clearly pronounced**, even in sequences (like *a-i* is [a.i], not [ai]).
- No silent vowels.
- Diphthongs are intentional and melodious—not defaults.
- **Vowel harmony** may exist in ceremonial speech (e.g., certain vowels only occur with certain consonants for harmony).
- Vowels can **carry tone or stress** but we can decide later whether Mer'Kuri is tonal, pitch-accented, or stress-timed.

✨ Sample Mer'Kuri Words (with Meaning Suggestions)

Word	Pronunce	Meaning	Notes
teni	/te.ni/	sky	look up (outdoors)
fina	/ˈfi.ŋa/	star	heavenly body
darek	/ˈda.ɾek/	to rise	"r" is flapped; feels upward-moving
chalu	/ˈʧa.lu/	water	
shomi	/ˈʃo.mi/	moon	heavenly body
nyeka	/ˈɲye.ka/	child	"ny" is tender and nurturing
goruq	/ˈgo.ɾuk/	fire	
keli	/ˈke.li/	light	as in weight
merku	/ˈmer.ku/	home	could be derived from "Mer'Kuri"
tari	/'ta.ri/	friend	
Marshai	/'mar.shy/	Martian	Person from the planet Mars
sala	/'sha.la/	Thank you	

The Mach Conversation

Speaker 1: **Zhakai tari. To ka zuni?**
Excuse me friend. What is your name?
Speaker 2: **Na zuni Natalia**.
My name is Natalia
Speaker 1: **Sala Natalia. Na zuni Donte.**
Hello Natalia. My name is Donte.
Speaker 2: **Na lumi mariqen tari, Donte.**
I am pleased to meet a friend, Donte.
Speaker 1: **Na kira lumi mariqen tari, Natalia.**
I too am pleased to meet a friend, Natalia.
Speaker 2: **Shali tari, Donte.**
Thank you, friend. Donte
Speaker 1: **Ha Shali, Natalia.**
You're Welcome, Natalia.

The Breakdown

Zhakai - *Excuse me* / *Pardon me* / *May I have your attention?*
Tari - *Friend*
To - *What* (is)
Ka - *Your* (Pronoun You)
Zuni - *Name* (Verb: To Call, To Name)
Sala - *Hello*
Na - *My* (Pronoun I/Me)
Lumi - *Like* (Verb: To Love, To Care, To Like)
Mariqen - *To Meet* (To Get Acquainted)
Kira - *Too* (Also)
Shali - *Thank You*
Ka Lena - *Please* (Lit. You Understand)
Ha Shali - *You're Welcome*

Learn To Speak Mer'kuri Through Repetition

Lesson One: Present Tense

Mer'Kuri Conversation 1

Speaker 1: **Zhakai. Ka zala Mer'Kuri?**
Speaker 2: **Ha. Na zala Mer'Kuri.**
Speaker 1: **Na zala ki'len Mer'Kuri.**
Speaker 2: **Ka Marshai?**
Speaker 1: **Ha. Na Marshai.**
Speaker 2: **Ka lena Mer'Kuri?**
Speaker 1: **Ha. Na lena nali Mer'Kuri.**

Pronouns and Present Tense

Personal Pronouns

English	Mer'Kuri	Pronunciation	Notes
I / Me / My	**na**	/na/	Simple and centered
You / Your	**ka**	/ka/	Direct and open
He / She / It	**tu**	/tu/	Neutral third person
We / Us	**naka**	/ˈna.ka/	Compound of "na" + "ka"
They / Them	**tula**	/ˈtu.la/	Plural of "tu"

Conjugate Verb "**Zala**" for Each Pronoun - *"to talk, to speak"*

Subject	Phrase	Pronunciation
I talk	**na zala**	/na ˈza.la/
You talk	**ka zala**	/ka ˈza.la/
He/She talks	**tu zala**	/tu ˈza.la/
We talk	**naka zala**	/ˈna.ka ˈza.la/
They talk	**tula zala**	/ˈtu.la ˈza.la/

Conjugate Verb "**Zhakar**" for Each Pronoun - *"to excuse, to pardon"*

Subject	Phrase	Pronunciation
I excuse	**na zhakar**	/na ˈzha.kar/
You excuse	**ka zhakar**	/ka ˈzha.kar/
He/She excuse	**tu zhakar**	/tu ˈzha.kar/
We excuse	**naka zhakar**	/ˈna.ka ˈzha.kar/
They excuse	**tula zhakar**	/ˈtu.la ˈzha.kar/

ha - *yes*
no - *no*
ki'len - *a little* (used with verbs) [I speak a little]
nali - *a little* (used with nouns) [A little Mer'kuri]
Mer'Kuri - *Mer'Kuri* language

New Learning

temu – *time*
temu-na – *this time*
Na zala *ki'len* Mer'Kuri - I speak a *little* Mer'kuri

La sari temuri – That's Right!

"**La**" is a demonstrative pronoun – Refers to a previously mentioned noun..
"The correct answer" is the previously mentioned noun.

"**Sari**" is the Mer'kuri verb *"to be"* – In this case functions as "**is**".

"**temuri**" – correct; right

Kema sari selun? – How is the weather?

"**Kema**" - How

"**selun**" - weather

Selun sari temuri – The weather is fine

Shali shaya! – Thank you very much!

"**Shali**" – Thank you

"**shaya**" – very much; a lot

Ha Shali Shaya! – You're very welcome!

"**Ha**" – Standalone means "Yes".

"**Ha**" – Depending on context, "You're welcome".

"**Ha Shali**" – You're welcome, Thank you (in return).

Conjugate Verb **"*Lumi*"** (/ˈlu.mi/) - *"to love, to care, to like"*

Subject	Phrase	Pronunciation
I like	**na lumi**	/na ˈlu.mi/
You like	**ka lumi**	/ka ˈlu.mi/
He/She likes	**tu lumi**	/tu ˈlu.mi//
We like	**naka lumi**	/ˈna.ka ˈlu.mi/
They like	**tula lumi**	/ˈtu.la ˈlu.mi/

Mer'Kuri Conversation 3

Speaker 1: ***Zhakai. Ka lumi ruma?***
Speaker 2: ***Ha. Na lumi ruma nali.***
Speaker 1: ***Na lumi zura.***
Speaker **2:** ***Ka*** **lumi** ***ruma?***
Speaker **1:** ***Na lumi ruma nali.***
Speaker 2: **Na lumi samin.**

Nouns

ruma - music
zura – dance
samin - song

More New Learning

Conjugate Verb **"Lenek**" (/ˈle.na/) - *"to practice"*

Subject	Phrase	Pronunciation
I practice	**na lenek**	/na ˈle.nek/
You practice	**ka lenek**	/ka ˈle.nek/
He/She practice	**tu lenek**	/tu ˈle.nek/
We practice	**naka lenek**	/ˈna.ka ˈle.nek/
They practice	**tula lenek**	/ˈtu.la ˈle.nek/

"lurea" - Day
"zeni" - Each, Every

Na lenek Mer'kuri zeni lurea – I practice Mer'kuri every day.

"sami" – To Sing

Ka lenek sami zeni lurea? – Do you practice singing every day?

Donte lumi lenek Mer'kuri zeni lurea –
Donte likes to practice Mer'kuri every day.

"Tazun" – To improve

Naka lenek Mer'kuri zeni lurea ta tazun –
We practice Mer'kuri every day in order to improve.

"ta" – to, in order to

"sina" - with
"zenaka" – each other (**zeni** - each + **naka** – we)
"sina zenaka" – with each other

Tula lenek Mer'kuri sina zenaka zeni lurea ta tazun
They practice Mer'kuri with each other every day to improve.

Conjugate Verb **"Palu**" (/ˈpa.lu/) - *"to eat"*

Subject	Phrase	Pronunciation
I eat	**na palu**	/na ˈpa.lu/
You eat	**ka palu**	/ka ˈpa.lu/
He/She eat	**tu palu**	/tu ˈpa.lu/
We eat	**naka palu**	/ˈna.ka ˈpa.lu/
They eat	**tula palu**	/ˈtu.la ˈpa.lu/

Nouns

binu - fruit
mako - fish

Na palu binu zeni lurea – I eat fruit every day

Na sinu *sha* ka lumi palu mako – I see *that* you like to eat fish

"**Sha**" – The clause marker "**that**"

Donte an Natalia lumi palu sina zena –
Donte and Natalia like to eat with each other

"**an**" - and

"**zena**" – shortened for of "**zenaka**" – Each Other

Depending on the verb being used, "**sina**" is not required

Tula tazun zena – They improve each other (**Correct**)
Tula lenek zena – They practice each other (**Not Correct**)
Tula lenek *sina* zena – They practice *with* each other (**Correct**)

Extra New Learning

Conjugate Verb **"Sava**" (/sa.va/) - *"to drink"*

Subject	**Phrase**	**Pronunciation**
I drink	**na sava**	/na ˈsa.va/
You drink	**ka sava**	/ka ˈsa.va/
He/She drink	**tu sava**	/tu ˈsa.va/
We drink	**naka sava**	/ˈna.ka ˈsa.va/
They drink	**tula sava**	/ˈtu.la ˈsa.va/

Nouns

chalu - water
juni - juice
havi - tea
merku - home

Mer'Kuri Conversation 4

Speaker 2: **Ka sava chalu?**
Speaker 1: **Ha. Na sava chalu, juni, an havi.**
Speaker 2: **Ka palu mako?**
Speaker 1: **No. Na palu binu**.
Speaker 2: **Ka sava havi en merku?**
Speaker 1: **Ha. Na sava havi, juni, an chalu en merku**.

Ka sava chalu? – Do you drink water? (Are you drinking water?)

ka - you *(pronoun)*
...but in questions, it doubles as a marker for:
*"**Is it...?**"* (when it precedes a noun)
*"**Do you**...?"* or *"**Are you**...?"* (when it precedes a verb)

Ha. Na sava chalu, juni, an havi. – Yes. I drink water, juice, and tea.

Ka palu mako? – Do you eat fish? (Are you eating fish?)

No. Na palu binu. – No. I eat fruit. (No. I'm eating fruit.)

Ka sava havi ne merku? –
Do you drink tea at home? (Are you drinking tea at home?)

"**ne**" – in, at

Ha. Na sava havi, juni, an chalu ne merku. –
Yes. I drink tea, juice, and water at home.
(Yes. I'm drinking tea, juice, and water at home.)

Conjugate Verb **"Sinu**" (/si.nu/) - *"to see (perceive, look at, observe)"*

Subject	Phrase	Pronunciation	Meaning
I see	**na sinu**	/na ˈsi.nu/	I see
You see	**ka sinu**	/ka ˈsi.nu/	You see
He/She see	**tu sinu**	/tu ˈsi.nu/	He/She see
We see	**naka sinu**	/ˈna.ka ˈsi.nu/	We see
They see	**tula sinu**	/ˈtu.la ˈsi.nu/	They see

Conjugate Verb **"Kava**" (/sa.va/) - *"to walk"*

Subject	Phrase	Pronunciation
I walk	**na kava**	/na ˈka.va/
You walk	**ka kava**	/ka ˈka.va/
He/She walk	**tu kava**	/tu ˈka.va/
We walk	**naka kava**	/ˈna.ka ˈka.va/
They walk	**tula kava**	/ˈtu.la ˈka.va/

More Expressions and Present Tense

Mer'Kuri Conversation 5

Speaker 1: **Ka sinu teni?**
Speaker 2: **Ha. Teni maka. Na sinu noku, fina, an luma**.

teni - sky
maka - sun, bright
noku - cloud
fina - star
luma - light

Ka sinu teni? – Do you see the sky?
Ha. Teni maka. – Yes. The sky is bright.
Na sinu noku, fina, an luma. – I see clouds, stars, and light.

Speaker 1: **Ka lumi fina?**
Speaker 2: **Ha. Fina an luma, na lumi.**

Ka lumi fina? – Do you like stars?
Ha. Fina an luma, na lumi. – Yes. Stars and light, I like.

Speaker 1: **Ka ruma nala o taka?**
Speaker 2: **Ha. Ruma nala.**

nala - soft
o - or
taka - strong

Ka ruma nala o taka? – Is the music soft or strong?
Ha. Ruma nala. – Yes. The music is soft.

Conjugate Verb **"Kora**" (/ko.ra/) - *"to run"*

Subject	**Phrase**	**Pronunciation**
I run	**na kora**	/na ˈko.ra/
You run	**ka kora**	/ka ˈko.ra/
He/She run	**tu kora**	/tu ˈko.ra/
We run	**naka kora**	/ˈna.ka ˈko.ra/
They run	**tula kora**	/ˈtu.la ˈko.ra/

zana - fast

Tu kora zana – He/She runs fast

min - from
farin - danger

Ka kora min farin – You run from danger

merka - house

Na kora min merka – I run from house

Lamek – To Play

Tula kora an lamek – They run and play

Ka lumi kora? – Do you like to run?

tazura - school

Na kora ne tazura – I run at school

shavira - morning

Tu kora ne shavira – He/She runs in the morning

Present Tense Conjugations I

Zala (to Speak)
Na zala - I speak
Ka zala - You speak
Tu zala - He/She speak
Naka zala - We speak
Tula zala - They speak

Shavi (to be able to; can)
Na shavi - I can
Ka shavi - You can
Tu shavi - He/She can
Naka shavi - We can
Tula shavi - They can

Sami (to Sing)
Na sami - I sing
Ka sami - You sing
Tu sami - He/She sing
Naka sami - We sing
Tula sami - They sing

Tazun (to Improve)
Na tazun - I improve
Ka tazun - You improve
Tu tazun - He/She improve
Naka tazun - We improve
Tula tazun - They improve

Palu (to Eat)
Na palu - I eat
Ka palu - You eat
Tu palu - He/She eat
Naka palu - We eat
Tula palu - They eat

Sava (to Drink)
Na sava - I drink
Ka sava - You drink
Tu sava - He/She drink
Naka sava - We drink
Tula sava - They drink

Kava (to Walk)
Na kava - I walk
Ka kava- You walk
Tu kava- He/She walk
Naka kava- We walk
Tula kava- They walk

Present Tense Conjugations II

Sinu (to See, to Look)
Na sinu - I look
Ka sinu - You look
Tu sinu - He/She look
Naka sinu - We look
Tula sinu - They look

Lamek (to Play)
Na lamek - I play
Ka lamek - You play
Tu lamek - He/She play
Naka lamek - We play
Tula lamek - They play

Kora (to Run)
Na kora - I run
Ka kora - You run
Tu kora - He/She run
Naka kora - We run
Tula kora - They run

Zura (to Dance)
Na zura - I dance
Ka zura - You dance
Tu zura - He/She dance
Naka zura - We dance
Tula zura - They dance

Davi (to Give)
Na davi - I give
Ka davi - You give
Tu davi - He/She give
Naka davi - We give
Tula davi - They give

Huri (to Help)
Na huri - I help
Ka huri - You help
Tu huri - He/She help
Naka huri - We help
Tula huri - They help

Kuni (to Wait)
Na kuni - I wait
Ka kuni - You wait
Tu kuni - He/She wait
Naka kuni - We wait
Tula kuni - They wait

Daka (to Do)
Na daka - I do
Ka daka - You do
Tu daka - He/She do
Naka daka - We do
Tula daka - They do

Present Tense Conjugations III

Taren (to Follow)
Na taren - I follow
Ka taren - You follow
Tu taren - He/She follow
Naka taren - We follow
Tula taren - They follow

Zhera (to Think)
Na zhera - I think
Ka zhera - You think
Tu zhera - He/She think
Naka zhera - We think
Tula zhera - They think

Dali (to Write)
Na dali - I write
Ka dali - You write
Tu dali - He/She write
Naka dali - We write
Tula dali - They write

Fungi (to Dream)
Na fungi - I dream
Ka fungi - You dream
Tu fungi - He/She dream
Naka fungi - We dream
Tula fungi - They dream

Lanu (to Open)
Na lanu - I open
Ka lanu - You open
Tu lanu - He/She open
Naka lanu - We open
Tula lanu - They open

Voro (to Fly)
Na voro - I fly
Ka voro - You fly
Tu voro - He/She fly
Naka voro - We fly
Tula voro - They fly

Derak (to Argue)
Na derak - I argue
Ka derak - You argue
Tu derak - He/She argue
Naka derak - We argue
Tula derak - They argue

Kiren (to Question)
Na kiren - I question
Ka kiren - You question
Tu kiren - He/She question
Naka kiren - We question
Tula kiren - They question

Present Tense Conjugations IV

Romo (to Travel)
Na romo - I travel
Ka romo - You travel
Tu romo - He/She travel
Naka romo - We travel
Tula romo - They travel

Zuni (to Call, Name)
Na zuni - I call
Ka zuni - You call
Tu zuni - He/She call
Naka zuni - We call
Tula zuni - They call

Morin (to Assume; to Take For Granted)
Na morin - I assume
Ka morin - You assume
Tu morin - He/She assume
Naka morin - We assume
Tula morin - They assume

Navor (to Reveal, to Uncover)
Na navor - I reveal
Ka navor - You reveal
Tu navor - He/She reveal
Naka navor - We reveal
Tula navor - They reveal

Duben (to Doubt)
Na duben - I doubt
Ka duben - You doubt
Tu duben - He/She doubt
Naka duben - We doubt
Tula duben - They doubt

Soku (to Sleep)
Na soku - I sleep
Ka soku - You sleep
Tu soku - He/She sleep
Naka soku - We sleep
Tula soku - They sleep

Penu (to Enter)
Na penu - I enter
Ka penu - You enter
Tu penu - He/She enter
Naka penu - We enter
Tula penu - They enter

Present-Tense Demonstrative Copula

"**Le** …"

Mer'kuri treats "**le**" as a present-tense demonstrative copula. Roughly, it means *"this is / here is".* Depending on the context, it can even be used as the definite article *"the"*.

Le - Definite Article ("the")

Used directly before a noun.

- **le tazura** - the school
- **le merasha** - the lesson
- **le feran** - the decision

Le functions as a *definite article* when it precedes a noun inside a noun phrase.

Tu zala le merasha - He speaks the lesson
Na lena le feran zeni - I understand the decision fully

Le - **Present Identifying Marker** ("this is / here is")

Le functions as "this is" when it appears at the beginning of a sentence. Used sentence-initially to identify or present something.

- **Le tazura** - This is a school
- **Le merasha** - This is a lesson.

- **Le feran** - *This is a decision.*
- **Le tariq-ta** - *These are the students.*

Le merash zala le sarena – The teacher speaks at the park.

"**Le merash**" [noun phrase = The teacher]
"**zala**" [verb]
"**le sarena**" [noun phrase = the park]

In Mer'kuri, **location is implied by context** rather than a separate preposition like *at / in / to*.

La - that / that is

Used for something farther away, previously mentioned, or no longer present.

- **La merasha** - That is the lesson
- **La sarena** - That is the park
- **La feran** - That is the decision

Mer'kuri Daily Greetings

Sura Leya (light rises) - Good Morning
Sura Meran (light is high/full day) - Good Afternoon/Good Day
Sura Lina (light fades) - Good Evening
Sura Noka (light rests/sleeps) - Good night
Zhakai - Excuse Me
Sala – Hello
Luma'ka (Light to you) – Hello
Tama'nu - Goodbye
Ha – Yes
No - No
Shali Tari - Thank You Friend
Ha Shali - You're Welcome
Na Lumi Mariqen Tari – I'm Pleased To Meet You
Na lena nali – I understand a little

Getting Better At Mer'kuri

Articles ("a", "the")

le - "the" definite (specific thing)
sa - "a/an" indefinite (any one of a kind)

Na sinu le luna - I see the moon
Ka shoma sa samin - You listen to a song
Tu beka le merku - You build the home

shoma - to listen to

beka - to build

Possessives (my, your, their, etc.)

na'sa	my	**na'sa merku**	my home
ka'sa	your	**ka'sa zaka**	your ship
tu'sa	his/her	**tu'sa samin**	his/her song
naka'sa	our	**naka'sa keshara**	our team
tula'sa	their	**tula'sa keshara**	their team

Na'sa nemi - My name is …
Na vashar le sarena - I visit the park
Tula vashar naka'sa merku - They visit our home
Na'sa marapira vashar le tazura - My parents visit the school
Na'sa merka ka'sa merka - My house is your house

Nemi - name
vashar - to visit
mara - mother
pira - father
marapira – parents
merka - house
keshara - team

Mer'Kuri Time Markers – Future Focused

Mer'Kuri	Meaning	Notes
mora	tomorrow	literally: *the next sun*
shelo	later	general future, any time after now
fari'sa	soon	lit. *a short flow*
kuma	eventually	lit. *after a journey*
jala	one day	figurative or literal future
zari	in the future	timeless or cosmic future

Lesson Two: Present Participle

Every language has a way to show that something is happening right now. In English, we often do this with the "**-ing**" form of the verb: *I am speaking*, *She is running*, *They are singing*.

In Mer'Kuri, we use a simple suffix "**-a** (ah)" to do the same thing. This suffix attaches to any verb to show that the action is currently in progress.

For example:

- **Na zala-a Mer'Kuri**. → I am speaking Mer'Kuri.
- **Ka palu-a le mako**. → You are eating the fish.
- **Tu kora-a le tazura**. → He/She is running to the school.

le → definite article, *the* (specific thing)

Notice the pattern:

[Pronoun] + [Verb]-a + [Object/Complement]

This is called the *Present Participle* in English grammar, and it's your key to talking about actions as they happen in Mer'Kuri.

Zala (to Speak)
Na zala-a - I am speaking
Ka zala-a - You are speaking
Tu zala-a - He/She is speaking
Naka zala-a - We are speaking
Tula zala-a - They are speaking

Le merash zala-a ra tariq-ta.

The teacher is speaking to her students.

Le - The
merash - teacher
zala-a - (is) speaking
ra - to
tariq - student
-ta - plural possession – In this case, "**tariq-ta**" (her student**s**)
-es (ees) - singular possession – "tariq-es" (her student)

They (**-ta** and **-es)** work with any noun to mark plural and singular possession.

Tu zala-a ra kera-sharan-ta

He is speaking to his base of supporters

kera - base (foundation)
sharan - supporter

kera-sharan-ta - base of supporters

Sharik (to Support)
Na sharik - I support
Ka sharik - You support
Tu sharik - He/She supports
Naka sharik - We support
Tula sharik - They support

Tula sharik-es - They support him

Tula – They
sharik – support
-es - singular possession (him)

Tari-ta sharik-is tu – Her friends support her

Tari – friend(s)
-ta - plural possession (Her)
sharik – support
tu – singular third person pronoun

Sharik (to Support)
Na sharik-a - I am supporting
Ka sharik-a - You are supporting
Tu sharik-a - He/She is supporting
Naka sharik-a - We are supporting
Tula sharik-a - They are supporting

Tari-ta sharik-a tu zeni feran –
Her friends are supporting her every decision

feran – decision

More Present Participle Forms

In this chapter, we'll continue to explore how verbs in Mer'Kuri form their present participle. See how the marker that signals an ongoing action, attaches to different verb stems. In addition, how this form behaves with singular and plural subjects. By the end, you'll be able to read and build sentences that show action in progress, helping your Mer'Kuri dialogue feel natural, fluid, and alive.

Lena (to Understand)
Na lena-a - I am understanding
Ka lena-a - You are understanding
Tu lena-a - He/She is understanding
Naka lena-a - We are understanding
Tula lena-a - They are understanding

Zhakar (to Excuse)
Na zhakar-a - I am excusing
Ka zhakar-a - You are excusing
Tu zhakar-a - He/She is excusing
Naka zhakar-a - We are excusing
Tula zhakar-a - They are excusing

Lenek (to Practice)
Na lenek-a - I am practicing
Ka lenek-a - You are practicing
Tu lenek-a - He/She is practicing
Naka lenek-a - We are practicing
Tula lenek-a - They are practicing

Sami (to Sing)
Na sami-a - I am singing
Ka sami-a - You are singing
Tu sami-a - He/She is singing
Naka sami-a - We are singing
Tula sami-a - They are singing

Tazun (to Improve)
Na tazun-a - I am improving
Ka tazun-a - You are improving
Tu tazun-a - He/She is improving
Naka tazun-a - We are improving
Tula tazun-a - They are improving

Palu (to Eat)
Na palu-a - I am eating
Ka palu-a - You are eating
Tu palu-a - He/She is eating
Naka palu-a - We are eating
Tula palu-a - They are eating

Sava (to Drink)
Na sava-a - I am drinking
Ka sava-a - You are drinking
Tu sava-a - He/She is drinking
Naka sava-a - We are drinking
Tula sava-a - They are drinking

Kava (to Walk)
Na kava-a - I am walking
Ka kava-a - You are walking
Tu kava-a - He/She is walking
Naka kava-a - We are walking
Tula kava-a - They are walking

Present Participle Forms (Cont'd)

Sinu (to See, Look)
Na sinu-a - I am looking
Ka sinu-a - You are looking
Tu sinu-a - He/She is looking
Naka sinu-a - We are looking
Tula sinu-a - They are looking

Lamek (to Play)
Na lamek-a - I am playing
Ka lamek-a - You are playing
Tu lamek-a - He/She is playing
Naka lamek-a - We are playing
Tula lamek-a - They are playing

Kora (to Run)
Na kora-a - I am running
Ka kora-a - You are running
Tu kora-a - He/She is running
Naka kora-a - We are running
Tula kora-a - They are running

Zura (to Dance)
Na zura-a - I am dancing
Ka zura-a - You are dancing
Tu zura-a - He/She is dancing
Naka zura-a - We are dancing
Tula zura-a - They are dancing

Davi (to Give)
Na davi-a - I am giving
Ka davi-a - You are giving
Tu davi-a - He/She is giving
Naka davi-a - We are giving
Tula davi-a - They are giving

Huri (to Help)
Na huri-a - I am helping
Ka huri-a - You are helping
Tu huri-a - He/She is helping
Naka huri-a - We are helping
Tula huri-a - They are helping

Kuni (to Wait)
Na kuni-a - I am waiting
Ka kuni-a - You are waiting
Tu kuni-a - He/She is waiting
Naka kuni-a - We are waiting
Tula kuni-a - They are waiting

Daka (to Do)
Na daka-a - I am doing
Ka daka-a - You are doing
Tu daka-a - He/She is doing
Naka daka-a - We are doing
Tula daka-a - They are doing

Present Participle Forms (New I)

Taren (to Follow)
Na taren-a - I am following
Ka taren-a - You are following
Tu taren-a - He/She is following
Naka taren-a - We are following
Tula taren-a - They are following

Zhera (to Think)
Na zhera-a - I am thinking
Ka zhera-a - You are thinking
Tu zhera-a - He/She is thinking
Naka zhera-a - We are thinking
Tula zhera-a - They are thinking

Dali (to Write)
Na dali-a - I am writing
Ka dali-a - You are writing
Tu dali-a - He/She is writing
Naka dali-a - We are writing
Tula dali-a - They are writing

Fungi (to Dream)
Na fungi-a - I am dreaming
Ka fungi-a - You are dreaming
Tu fungi-a - He/She is dreaming
Naka fungi-a - We are dreaming
Tula fungi-a - They are dreaming

Lanu (to Open)
Na lanu-a - I am opening
Ka lanu-a - You are opening
Tu lanu-a - He/She is opening
Naka lanu-a - We are opening
Tula lanu-a - They are opening

Voro (to Fly)
Na voro-a - I am flying
Ka voro-a - You are flying
Tu voro-a - He/She is flying
Naka voro-a - We are flying
Tula voro-a - They are flying

Derak (to Argue)
Na derak-a - I am arguing
Ka derak-a - You are arguing
Tu derak-a - He/She is arguing
Naka derak-a - We are arguing
Tula derak-a - They are arguing

Kiren (to Question)
Na kiren-a - I am questioning
Ka kiren-a - You are questioning
Tu kiren-a - He/She is questioning
Naka kiren-a - We are questioning
Tula kiren-a - They are questioning

Present Participle Forms (New II)

Romo (to Travel)
Na romo-a - I am traveling
Ka romo-a - You are traveling
Tu romo-a - He/She is traveling
Naka romo-a - We are traveling
Tula romo-a - They are traveling

Zuni (to Call, Name)
Na zuni-a - I am calling
Ka zuni-a - You are calling
Tu zuni-a - He/She is calling
Naka zuni-a - We are calling
Tula zuni-a - They are calling

Morin (to Assume; to Take For Granted)
Na morin-a - I am assuming
Ka morin-a - You are assuming
Tu morin-a - He/She is assuming
Naka morin-a - We are assuming
Tula morin-a - They are traveling

Navor (to Reveal, to Uncover)
Na navor-a - I am revealing
Ka navor-a - You are revealing
Tu navor-a - He/She is revealing
Naka navor-a - We are revealing
Tula navor-a - They are revealing

Duben (to Doubt)
Na duben-a - I am doubting
Ka duben-a - You are doubting
Tu duben-a - He/She is doubting
Naka duben-a - We are doubting
Tula duben-a - They are doubting

Soku (to Sleep)
Na soku-a - I am sleeping
Ka soku-a - You are sleeping
Tu soku-a - He/She is sleeping
Naka soku-a - We are sleeping
Tula soku-a - They are sleeping

Penu (to Enter)
Na penu-a - I am entering
Ka penu-a - You are entering
Tu penu-a - He/She is entering
Naka penu-a - We are entering
Tula penu-a - They are entering

English	Mer'Kuri particle	Example
to the	**ra**	Tu kora-a ra tazura → He/She is running to the school
from the	**fa**	Na zala-a fa tazura → I am speaking from the school
with	**sina**	Ka davi-a sina tula → You are giving with them
His/Her	**-es** (ees)	Suffix

Na zala-a ra ka → I am speaking to you
Ka zala-a ra na → You are speaking to me
Tula zala-a ra naka → They are speaking to us

Ka zala-a Mer'Kuri? → Are you speaking Mer'kuri?
Na zala-a Mer'Kuri → I are speaking Mer'kuri.

Na sava-a chalu → I am drinking water
Ka sava-a juni? → Are you drinking juice?
Tula sava-a havi → They are drinking tea

Lesson Three: Past Tense

In Mer'Kuri, forming the past tense is straightforward and consistent. To show that an action has already happened, you simply add the suffix **-ta** to the end of the verb's base form. This single marker transforms any verb into its past version, without needing extra changes to the stem or additional particles.

Because of this simplicity, learners can quickly recognize past actions and apply the pattern across all verbs. In this chapter, we'll explore how **-ta** works, how it attaches to different verb types, and how to use past-tense verbs naturally in sentences.

Let's begin with the *present tense* for "to be able to (can)":

Shavi (to be able to; can)

Na shavi - I can
Ka shavi - You can
Tu shavi - He/She can
Naka shavi - We can
Tula shavi - They can

Na shavi lenek Mer'kuri zeni lurea ta tazun.

I can practice Mer'kuri every day to improve.

lenek - to practice; practice
zeni - each, every
lurea - day
ta - in order to; to
tazum - to improve

SWITCHEROO

Na shavi lenek Mer'kuri ta tazun zeni luera.

I can practice Mer'kuri to improve every day.

Zeni luera Na shavi lenek Mer'kuri ta tazun.

Every day I can practice Mer'kuri to improve.

Shavi (to be able to; can) – Past Tense
Na shavi-ta - I could
Ka shavi-ta - You could
Tu shavi-ta - He/She could
Naka shavi-ta - We could
Tula shavi-ta - They could

Lurien, na shavi-ta lenek Mer'kuri fen tasi esa mina.

lurien - yesterday
fen - for
tasi - only
esa - one
mina - hour

Yesterday, I could practice Mer'kuri for only one hour.

Zala (to Speak)
Na zala-ta - I spoke
Ka zala-ta - You spoke
Tu zala-ta - He/She spoke
Naka zala-ta - We spoke
Tula zala-ta - They spoke

Le merash zala-ta ra tariq-ta.

The teacher spoke to her students.

Le - The
merash - teacher
zala-ta - spoke
ra – to (the)
tariq - student
-ta - plural possession – In this case, "**tariq-ta**" (her student**s**)
-es (ees) - singular possession – "tariq-es" (her student)

Tu zala-ta ra kera-sharan-ta

He spoke to his base of supporters

kera - base (foundation)
sharan - supporter
kera-sharan-ta - base of supporters

Tula lenek-ta - They practiced

Past Tense Conjugations I (Cont'd)

Sami (to Sing)
Na sami-ta - I sang
Ka sami-ta - You sang
Tu sami-ta - He/She sang
Naka sami-ta - We sang
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Naka kuni-ta - We waited
Tula kuni-ta - They waited

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Na daka-ta - I did
Ka daka-ta - You did
Tu daka-ta - He/She did
Naka daka-ta - We did
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Past Tense Conjugations III

Taren (to Follow)
Na taren-ta - I followed
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Tu taren-ta - He/She followed
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Na fungi-ta - I dreamed
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Naka fungi-ta - We dreamed
Tula fungi-ta - They dreamed

Lanu (to Open)
Na lanu-ta - I opened
Ka lanu-ta - You opened
Tu lanu-ta - He/She opened
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Tula lanu-ta - They opened

Voro (to Fly)
Na voro-ta - I flew
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Tu voro-ta - He/She flew
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Na derak-ta - I argued
Ka derak-ta - You argued
Tu derak-ta - He/She argued
Naka derak-ta - We argued
Tula derak-ta - They argued

Kiren (to Question)
Na kiren-ta - I questioned
Ka kiren-ta - You questioned
Tu kiren-ta - He/She questioned
Naka kiren-ta - We questioned
Tula kiren-ta - They questioned

Past Tense Conjugations IV

Romo (to Travel)
Na romo-ta - I traveled
Ka romo-ta - You traveled
Tu romo-ta - He/She traveled
Naka romo-ta - We traveled
Tula romo-ta - They traveled

Zuni (to Call, Name)
Na zuni-ta - I called
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Na duben-ta - I doubted
Ka duben-ta - You doubted
Tu duben-ta - He/She doubted
Naka duben-ta - We doubted
Tula duben-ta - They doubted

Soku (to Sleep)
Na soku-ta - I slept
Ka soku-ta - You slept
Tu soku-ta - He/She slept
Naka soku-ta - We slept
Tula soku-ta - They slept

Penu (to Enter)
Na penu-ta - I entered
Ka penu-ta - You entered
Tu penu-ta - He/She entered
Naka penu-ta - We entered
Tula penu-ta - They entered

Lesson Four: Future Tense

The Future Tense in Mer'Kuri expresses actions that **have not yet occurred** but **are expected** or **intended to happen**. Forming the future tense is simple and highly consistent: add the suffix **-na** to the verb root. This single marker works for all subjects and all regular verbs, making future constructions straightforward and predictable.

Where English requires auxiliary verbs such as *will* or *shall*, Mer'Kuri conveys the same idea simply by modifying the verb itself. Once you add **-na**, the meaning becomes "will [verb]".

Let's begin with the *future tense* for "to be able to (can)":

Shavi (to be able to; can)

Na shavi-na - I will be able to
Ka shavi-na - You will be able to
Tu shavi-na - He/She will be able to
Naka shavi-na - We will be able to
Tula shavi-na - They will be able to

Na shavi-na lenek Mer'kuri zeni lurea ta tazun.
I will be able to practice Mer'kuri every day to improve.

Laruna, na shavi-na lenek Mer'kuri fen tasi esa mina.

Laruna - Tomorrow

Tomorrow, I will be able to practice Mer'kuri for only one hour.

Zala (to Speak)
Na zala-na - I will speak
Ka zala-na - You will speak
Tu zala-na - He/She will speak
Naka zala-na - We will speak
Tula zala-na - They will speak

Le merash zala-na ra tariq-ta.
The teacher will speak to her students.

Le - The
merash - teacher
zala-na - (will) speak
ra – to (the)
tariq - student
-ta - plural possession – In this case, "**tariq-ta**" (her student**s**)
-is (ees) - singular possession – "tariq-is" (her student)

Tu zala-na ra kera-sharan-ta
He will speak to his base of supporters

kera - base (foundation)
sharan - supporter
kera-sharan-ta - base of supporters

Tula lenek-na - They will practice

Future Tense Conjugations I

Sami (to Sing)
Na sami-na - I will sing
Ka sami-na - You will sing
Tu sami-na - He/She will sing
Naka sami-na - We will sing
Tula sami-na - They will sing

Tazun (to Improve)
Na tazun-na - I will improve
Ka tazun-na - You will improve
Tu tazun-na - He/She will improve
Naka tazun-na - We will improve
Tula tazun-na - They will improve

Palu (to Eat)
Na palu-na - I will eat
Ka palu-na - You will eat
Tu palu-na - He/She will eat
Naka palu-na - We will eat
Tula palu-na - They will eat

Sava (to Drink)
Na sava-na - I will drink
Ka sava-na - You will drink
Tu sava-na - He/She will drink
Naka sava-na - We will drink
Tula sava-na - They will drink

Kava (to Walk)
Na kava-na - I will walk
Ka kava-na - You will walk
Tu kava-na - He/She will walk
Naka kava-na - We will walk
Tula kava-na - They will walk

Sinu (to See, Look)
Na sinu-na - I will look
Ka sinu-na - You will look
Tu sinu-na - He/She will look
Naka sinu-na - We will look
Tula sinu-na - They will look

Lamek (to Play)
Na lamek-na - I will play
Ka lamek-na - You will play
Tu lamek-na - He/She will play
Naka lamek-na - We will play
Tula lamek-na - They will play

Future Tense Conjugations II

Kora (to Run)
Na kora-na - I will run
Ka kora-na - You will run
Tu kora-na - He/She will run
Naka kora-na - We will run
Tula kora-na - They will run

Zura (to Dance)
Na zura-na - I will dance
Ka zura-na - You will dance
Tu zura-na - He/She will dance
Naka zura-na - We will dance
Tula zura-na - They will dance

Davi (to Give)
Na davi-na - I will give
Ka davi-na - You will give
Tu davi-na - He/She will give
Naka davi-na - We will give
Tula davi-na - They will give

Huri (to Help)
Na huri-na - I will help
Ka huri-na - You will help
Tu huri-na - He/She will help
Naka huri-na - We will help
Tula huri-na - They will help

Kuni (to Wait)
Na kuni-na - I will wait
Ka kuni-na - You will wait
Tu kuni-na - He/She will wait
Naka kuni-na - We will wait
Tula kuni-na - They will wait

Daka (to Do)
Na daka-na - I will do
Ka daka-nta - You will do
Tu daka-na - He/She will do
Naka daka-na - We will do
Tula daka-na - They will do

Taren (to Follow)
Na taren-na - I will follow
Ka taren-na - You will follow
Tu taren-na - He/She will follow
Naka taren-na - We will follow
Tula taren-na - They will follow

Zhera (to Think)
Na zhera-na - I will think
Ka zhera-na - You will think
Tu zhera-na - He/She will think
Naka zhera-na - We will think
Tula zhera-na - They will think

Future Tense Conjugations III

Dali (to Write)
Na dali-na - I will write
Ka dali-na - You will write
Tu dali-na - He/She will write
Naka dali-na - We will write
Tula dali-na - They will write

Fungi (to Dream)
Na fungi-na - I will dream
Ka fungi-na - You will dream
Tu fungi-na - He/She will dream
Naka fungi-na - We will dream
Tula fungi-na - They will dream

Lanu (to Open)
Na lanu-na - I will open
Ka lanu-na - You will open
Tu lanu-na - He/She will open
Naka lanu-na - We will open
Tula lanu-na - They will open

Voro (to Fly)
Na voro-na - I will fly
Ka voro-na - You will fly
Tu voro-na - He/She will fly
Naka voro-na - We will fly
Tula voro-na - They will fly

Derak (to Argue)
Na derak-na - I will argue
Ka derak-na - You will argue
Tu derak-na - He/She will argue
Naka derak-na - We will argue
Tula derak-na - They will argue

Kiren (to Question)
Na kiren-na - I will question
Ka kiren-na - You will question
Tu kiren-na - He/She will question
Naka kiren-na - We will question
Tula kiren-na - They will question

Romo (to Travel)
Na romo-na - I will travel
Ka romo-na - You will travel
Tu romo-na - He/She will travel
Naka romo-na - We will travel
Tula romo-na - They will travel

Future Tense Conjugations IV

Zuni (to Call, Name)
Na zuni-na - I will call
Ka zuni-na - You will call
Tu zuni-na - He/She will call
Naka zuni-na - We will call
Tula zuni-na - They called

Morin (to Assume; to Take For Granted)
Na morin-na - I will assume
Ka morin-na - You will assume
Tu morin-na - He/She will assume
Naka morin-na - We will assume
Tula morin-na - They will assume

Navor (to Reveal, to Uncover)
Na navor-na - I will reveal
Ka navor-na - You will reveal
Tu navor-na - He/She will reveal
Naka navor-na - We will reveal
Tula navor-na - They will reveal

Duben (to Doubt)
Na duben-na - I will doubt
Ka duben-na - You will doubt
Tu duben-na - He/She will doubt
Naka duben-na - We will doubt
Tula duben-na - They will doubt

Soku (to Sleep)
Na soku-na - I will sleep
Ka soku-na - You will sleep
Tu soku-na - He/She will sleep
Naka soku-na - We will sleep
Tula soku-na - They will sleep

Penu (to Enter)
Na penu-na - I will enter
Ka penu-na - You will enter
Tu penu-na - He/She will enter
Naka penu-na - We will enter
Tula penu-na - They will enter

Lesson Five: Past Perfect Tense

You've spoken the present. You've envisioned the future. Now, we turn to what has already been; and been before.

This chapter will guide you into the **Past-Perfect Tense** of Mer'Kuri: the sacred tense of memory, of legacy, of moments that had already happened before something else occurred.

In Mer'Kuri, this tense is not merely grammatical; it is ritual. It honors completed actions, ancestral choices, and long-set energies that shaped what followed.

You'll learn how to:

- Build the **past-perfect form** with clear structure
- Combine it with **past-time markers** and sequencing
- Express ideas like *"I had spoken," "They had gone," "We had seen"*
- Use this tense in stories, songs, and cultural proverbs

In Mer'Kuri, time is a spiral; not a line.

To speak in the past-perfect is to touch the point where two spirals meet: the memory that shaped a moment... and the moment that shaped you.

By the end of this chapter, you'll be able to express that meeting; clearly, musically, and beautifully.

Na zala-ta ho le zemu ne goruq.

I had spoken the truth before the fire.

📜 **Rule:** Add the suffix **-ta** to the verb. Just like you did in the past tense. Then add the particle "**ho**".

This marks that the action had already happened before another moment in the past.

✅ **Past-Perfect Formula**

[**Pronoun**] + [**Verb + -ta**] + **ho**

- **-ta** = past-tense suffix
- **ho** = past-perfect marker (signals "had")

✨ This structure is rhythmic and ceremonial; it emphasizes a complete, prior action.

🔤 Example with "to speak, to talk" (**zala**)

Mer'Kuri	English
Na zala-ta ho	I had spoken
Ka zala-ta ho	You had spoken

Mer'Kuri	English
Tu zala-ta ho	He/She had spoken
Naka zala-ta ho	We had spoken
Tula zala-ta ho	They had spoken

🔄 Compare with Other Tenses

Tense	Structure	Meaning
Present	**Na zala**	I speak
Present Participle	**Na zala-a**	I am speaking
Past	**Na zala-ta**	I spoke
Future	**Na zala-na**	I will speak
Past-Perfect	**Na zala-ta ho**	I had spoken

Past Perfect Tense Conjugations I (a)

Let's continue with the *past perfect tense* for "to be able to (can)":

Shavi (to be able to; can)
Na shavi-ta ho - I had been able to
Ka shavi-ta ho - You had been able to
Tu shavi-ta ho - He/She had been able to
Naka shavi-ta ho - We had been able to
Tula shavi-ta ho - They had been able to

Na shavi-ta ho lenek Mer'kuri zeni lurea ho na tazun-ta.
I had been able to practice Mer'kuri every day before I improved.

Na shavi-ta ho - *I had been able to*
lenek Mer'Kuri zeni lurea - *practice Mer'Kuri every day*
ho - *before* (past-perfect temporal marker)
Na tazun-ta - *I improved*

Both **shavi-ta ho** and **tazun-ta** anchor the actions in the past:

- First action (I had been able): **na shavi-ta ho**
- Later past action (I improved): **na tazun-ta**

Lurien, le merash zala-ta ho ra tariq-ta ho le tazura fura-ta.

Yesterday, the teacher had spoken to her students before school ended.

Lurien - Yesterday
le merash – the teacher
zala-ta ho – had spoken to
ra – to (the)
tariq - student
-ta - plural possession – In this case, "**tariq-ta**" (her students)
ho - *before* (past-perfect temporal marker)
le tazura - the school
fura-ta - ended (fura – to end; finish; complete)

Tu zala-ta ho ra kera-sharan-ta
He had spoken to his base of supporters.

Tula lenek-ta ho - They had been able to practice

Past Perfect Tense Conjugations I (b)

Sami (to Sing)
Na sami-ta ho - I had sung
Ka sami-ta ho - You had sung
Tu sami-ta ho - He/She had sung
Naka sami-ta ho - We had sung
Tula sami-ta ho - They had sung

Tazun (to Improve)
Na tazun-ta ho - I had improved
Ka tazun-ta ho - You had improved
Tu tazun-ta ho - He/She had improved
Naka tazun-ta ho - We had improved
Tula tazun-ta ho - They had improved

Palu (to Eat)
Na palu-ta ho - I had eaten
Ka palu-ta ho - You had eaten
Tu palu-ta ho - He/She had eaten
Naka palu-ta ho - We had eaten
Tula palu-ta ho - They had eaten

Sava (to Drink)
Na sava-ta ho - I had drunk
Ka sava-ta ho - You had drunk
Tu sava-ta ho - He/She had drunk
Naka sava-ta ho - We had drunk
Tula sava-ta ho - They had drunk

Kava (to Walk)
Na kava-ta ho - I had walked
Ka kava-ta ho - You had walked
Tu kava-ta ho - He/She had walked
Naka kava-ta ho - We had walked
Tula kava-ta ho - They had walked

Sinu (to See, to Look)
Na sinu-ta ho - I had looked
Ka sinu-ta ho - You had looked
Tu sinu-ta ho - He/She had looked
Naka sinu-ta ho - We had looked
Tula sinu-ta ho - They had looked

Lamek (to Play)
Na lamek-ta ho - I had played
Ka lamek-ta ho - You had played
Tu lamek-ta ho - He/She had played
Naka lamek-ta ho - We had played
Tula lamek-ta ho - They had played

Past Perfect Tense Conjugations II

Kora (to Run)
Na kora-ta ho - I had run
Ka kora-ta ho - You I had run
Tu kora-ta ho - He/She I had run
Naka kora-ta ho - We I had run
Tula kora-ta ho - They I had run

Zura (to Dance)
Na zura-ta ho - I had danced
Ka zura-ta ho - You had danced
Tu zura-ta ho - He/She had danced
Naka zura-ta ho - We had danced
Tula zura-ta ho - They had danced

Davi (to Give)
Na davi-ta ho - I had given
Ka davi-ta ho - You had given
Tu davi-ta ho - He/She had given
Naka davi-ta ho - We had given
Tula davi-ta ho - They had given

Huri (to Help)
Na huri-ta ho - I had helped
Ka huri-ta ho - You had helped
Tu huri-ta ho - He/She had helped
Naka huri-ta ho - We had helped
Tula huri-ta ho - They had helped

Kuni (to Wait)
Na kuni-ta ho - I had waited
Ka kuni-ta ho - You had waited
Tu kuni-ta ho - He/She had waited
Naka kuni-ta ho - We had waited
Tula kuni-ta ho - They had waited

Daka (to Do)
Na daka-ta ho - I had done
Ka daka-ta ho - You had done
Tu daka-ta ho - He/She had done
Naka daka-ta ho - We had done
Tula daka-ta ho - They had done

Taren (to Follow)
Na taren-ta ho - I had followed
Ka taren-ta ho - You had followed
Tu taren-ta ho - He/She had followed
Naka taren-ta ho - We had followed
Tula taren- a ho - They had followed

Zhera (to Think)
Na zhera-ta ho - I had thought
Ka zhera-ta ho - You had thought
Tu zhera-ta ho - He/She had thought
Naka zhera-ta ho - We had thought
Tula zhera-ta ho - They had thought

Past Perfect Tense Conjugations III

Dali (to Write)
Na dali-ta ho - I had written
Ka dali-ta ho - You had written
Tu dali-ta ho - He/She had written
Naka dali-ta ho - We had written
Tula dali-ta ho - They had written

Fungi (to Dream)
Na fungi-ta ho - I had dreamt
Ka fungi-ta ho - You had dreamt
Tu fungi-ta ho - He/She had dreamt
Naka fungi-ta ho - We had dreamt
Tula fungi-ta ho - They had dreamt

Lanu (to Open)
Na lanu-ta ho - I had opened
Ka lanu-ta ho - You had opened
Tu lanu-ta ho - He/She had opened
Naka lanu-ta ho - We had opened
Tula lanu-ta ho - They had opened

Voro (to Fly)
Na voro-ta ho - I had flown
Ka voro-ta ho - You had flown
Tu voro-ta ho - He/She had flown
Naka voro-ta ho - We had flown
Tula voro-ta ho - They had flown

Derak (to Argue)
Na derak-ta ho - I had argued
Ka derak-ta ho - You had argued
Tu derak-ta ho - He/She had argued
Naka derak-ta ho - We had argued
Tula derak-ta ho - They had argued

Kiren (to Question)
Na kiren-ta ho - I had questioned
Ka kiren-ta ho - You questioned
Tu kiren-ta ho - He/She questioned
Naka kiren-ta ho - We questioned
Tula kiren-ta ho - They questioned

Romo (to Travel)
Na romo-ta ho - I had traveled
Ka romo-ta ho - You had traveled
Tu romo-ta ho - He/She had traveled
Naka romo-ta ho - We had traveled
Tula romo-ta ho - They had traveled

Past Perfect Tense Conjugations IV

Zuni (to Call; to Name)
Na zuni-ta ho - I had called
Ka zuni-ta ho - You had called
Tu zuni-ta ho - He/She had called
Naka zuni-ta ho - We had called
Tula zuni-ta ho - They had called

Morin (to Assume; to Take For Granted)
Na morin-ta ho - I had assumed
Ka morin-ta ho - You had assumed
Tu morin-ta ho - He/She had assumed
Naka morin-ta ho - We had assumed
Tula morin-ta ho - They had assumed

Navor (to Reveal, to Uncover)
Na navor-ta ho - I had revealed
Ka navor-ta ho - You had revealed
Tu navor-ta ho - He/She had revealed
Naka navor-ta ho - We had revealed
Tula navor-ta ho - They had revealed

Duben (to Doubt)
Na duben-ta ho - I had doubted
Ka duben-ta ho - You had doubted
Tu duben-ta ho - He/She had doubted
Naka duben-ta ho - We had doubted
Tula duben-ta ho - They had doubted

Soku (to Sleep)
Na soku-ta ho - I had slept
Ka soku-ta ho - You had slept
Tu soku-ta ho - He/She had slept
Naka soku-ta ho - We had slept
Tula soku-ta ho - They had slept

Penu (to Enter)
Na penu-ta ho - I had entered
Ka penu-ta ho - You had entered
Tu penu-ta ho - He/She had entered
Naka penu-ta ho - We had entered
Tula penu-ta ho - They had entered

Lesson Six: Conditional Perfect Tense

In English, the *Conditional Perfect* tense describes an action that could have happened, would have, or should have happened in the past; but didn't. It expresses an unreal or hypothetical past event, often depending on another condition.

Examples in English:

- *I would have spoken…*
- *You would have helped…*
- *She would have gone…*
- *They would have understood…*

This tense is built with *"would have" + the past participle of the verb*.

It answers questions like "*What might have happened if things had been different?"* or "*What action was intended but never completed?"*

The Conditional Perfect frequently appears with phrases beginning with if, because it relies on an imagined or unmet condition:

- *If I had known, I would have spoken.*
- *They would have finished if the time had not run out.*

Even when an if-clause isn't stated, it is usually implied:

- *He would have called. (…if something had allowed him to.)*

Because it deals with unreal past actions, this tense helps express regret, intention, possibility, opportunity, and imagined alternatives.

✅ Mer'Kuri Modal-Perfect System (Proposed)

English uses **modal verb** + **have** + **past participle**.

Modal Verb	Have	Past Participle
Would	Have	Spoken

Mer'Kuri can express the same idea by combining:

1. A modal marker (lu)
2. The verb root (zala)
3. The perfect aspect (-ta)

Let's build the modal:

⭐ **1. "Would have…"** → Conditional Perfect

Proposed marker: **lu**

Meaning: hypothetical, unreal past.

Structure:

Pronoun + **lu** + **verb-ta**

Example:

Na lu zala-ta.
I would have spoken

Conditional Perfect Tense Conjugations I

Zala (to Speak)
Na lu zala-ta - I would have spoken
Ka lu zala-ta - You would have spoken
Tu lu zala-ta - He/She would have spoken
Naka lu zala-ta - We would have spoken
Tula lu zala-ta - They would have spoken

Sami (to Sing)
Na lu sami-ta - I would have sung
Ka lu sami-ta - You would have sung
Tu lu sami-ta - He/She would have sung
Naka lu sami-ta - We would have sung
Tula lu sami-ta - They would have sung

Tazun (to Improve)
Na lu tazun-ta - I would have improved
Ka lu tazun-ta - You would have improved
Tu lu tazun-ta - He/She would have improved
Naka lu tazun-ta - We would have improved
Tula lu tazun-ta - They would have improved

Palu (to Eat)
Na lu palu-ta - I would have eaten
Ka lu palu-ta - You would have eaten
Tu lu palu-ta - He/She would have eaten
Naka lu palu-ta - We would have eaten
Tula lu palu-ta - They would have eaten

Sava (to Drink)
Na lu sava-ta - I would have drank
Ka lu sava-ta - You would have drank
Tu lu sava-ta - He/She would have drank
Naka lu sava-ta - We would have drank
Tula lu sava-ta - They would have drank

Kava (to Walk)
Na lu kava-ta - I would have walked
Ka lu kava-ta - You would have walked
Tu lu kava-ta - He/She would have walked
Naka lu kava-ta - We would have walked
Tula lu kava-ta - They would have walked

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Na lu sinu-ta - I would have looked
Ka lu sinu-ta - You would have looked
Tu lu sinu-ta - He/She would have looked
Naka lu sinu-ta - We would have looked
Tula lu sinu-ta - They would have looked

Conditional Perfect Tense Conjugations II

Lamek (to Play)
Na lu lamek-ta - I would have played
Ka lu lamek-ta - You would have played
Tu lu lamek-ta - He/She would have played
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Na lu kuni-ta - I would have waited
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Tu lu kuni-ta - He/She would have waited
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Daka (to Do)
Na lu daka-ta - I would have done
Ka lu daka-ta - You would have done
Tu lu daka-ta - He/She would have done
Naka lu daka-ta - We would have done
Tula lu daka-ta - They would have done

Conditional Perfect Tense Conjugations III

Taren (to Follow)
Na lu taren-ta - I would have followed
Ka lu taren-ta - You would have followed
Tu lu taren-ta - He/She would have followed
Naka lu taren-ta - We would have followed
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Zhera (to Think)
Na lu zhera-ta - I would have thought
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Na lu fungi-ta - I would have dreamt
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Tula lu derak-ta - They would have argued

Conditional Perfect Tense Conjugations IV

Kiren (to Question)
Na lu kiren-ta - I would have questioned
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Tu lu kiren-ta - He/She would have questioned
Naka lu kiren-ta - We would have questioned
Tula lu kiren-ta - They would have questioned

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Na lu romo-ta - I would have traveled
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Tula lu romo-ta - They would have traveled

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Na lu zuni-ta - I would have called
Ka lu zuni-ta - You would have called
Tu lu zuni-ta - He/She would have called
Naka lu zuni-ta - We would have called
Tula lu zuni-ta - They would have called

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Na lu morin-ta - I would have assumed
Ka lu morin-ta - You would have assumed
Tu lu morin-ta - He/She would have assumed
Naka lu morin-ta - We would have assumed
Tula lu morin-ta - They would have assumed

Navor (to Reveal, to Uncover)
Na lu navor-ta - I would have revealed
Ka lu navor-ta - You would have revealed
Tu lu navor-ta - He/She would have revealed
Naka lu navor-ta - We would have revealed
Tula lu navor-ta - They would have revealed

Duben (to Doubt)
Na lu duben-ta - I would have doubted
Ka lu duben-ta - You would have doubted
Tu lu duben-ta - He/She would have doubted
Naka lu duben-ta - We would have doubted
Tula lu duben-ta - They would have doubted

Soku (to Sleep)
Na lu soku-ta - I would have slept
Ka lu soku-ta - You would have slept
Tu lu soku-ta - He/She would have slept
Naka lu soku-ta - We would have slept
Tula lu soku-ta - They would have slept

Penu (to Enter)
Na lu penu-ta - I would have entered
Ka lu penu-ta - You would have entered
Tu lu penu-ta - He/She would have entered
Naka lu penu-ta - We would have entered
Tula lu penu-ta - They would have entered

Lesson Seven: Ability-Possibility Perfect Tense

The structure **could** + **have** + **past participle** is called the **Ability-Possibility Perfect** because it expresses:

1) **Past Ability** (but not used) - Someone *had the ability* to do something in the past, but didn't actually do it.
   - *I could have won the race (I had the ability, but I didn't win.)*
   - *She could have finished early (She had the ability, but she didn't.)*
2) **Past Possibility** - "Could have" can also show that something *was possibly true* in the past.
   - *They could have been lost.* (It is possible that they were lost.)
   - *He could have taken the wrong train.* (It's possible he took it.)
3) **Past Opportunity** - Sometimes "could have" expresses that the opportunity existed, but the action didn't happen.
   - You could have called me. *(You had the chance, but didn't.)*
   - We could have visited them. *(But we didn't.)*

We already have the verb **Shavi** - **to Be Able / Can**. The Conditional Perfect Tense Conjugation:

Na lu shavi-ta - I would have been able to
Ka lu shavi-ta - You would have been able to
Tu lu shavi-ta - He/She would have been able to
Naka lu shavi-ta - We would have been able to
Tula lu shavi-ta - They would have been able to

The structure of the Ability-Possibility Perfect:

Pronoun + **shavi-ta** + **verb** (root)

(The verb [action] stays in the *root* form because *ability* is the *perfect* aspect, not the verb action)

Shavi (to Be Able To; Can)
Na shavi-ta shavi - I could have been able to
Ka shavi-ta shavi - You could have been able to
Tu shavi-ta shavi - He/She could have been able to
Naka shavi-ta shavi - We could have been able to
Tula shavi-ta shavi - They could have been able to

Zala (to Speak)
Na shavi-ta zala - I could have spoken
Ka shavi-ta zala - You could have spoken
Tu shavi-ta zala - He/She could have spoken
Naka shavi-ta zala - We could have spoken
Tula shavi-ta zala - They could have spoken

Ability-Possibility Perfect Tense Conjugations I

Sami (to Sing)
Na shavi-ta sami - I could have sung
Ka shavi-ta sami - You could have sung
Tu shavi-ta sami - He/She could have sung
Naka shavi-ta sami - We could have sung
Tula shavi-ta sami - They could have sung

Tazun (to Improve)
Na shavi-ta tazun - I could have improved
Ka shavi-ta tazun - You could have improved
Tu shavi-ta tazun - He/She could have improved
Naka shavi-ta tazun - We could have improved
Tula shavi-ta tazun - They could have improved

Palu (to Eat)
Na shavi-ta palu - I could have eaten
Ka shavi-ta palu - You could have eaten
Tu shavi-ta palu - He/She could have eaten
Naka shavi-ta palu - We could have eaten
Tula shavi-ta palu - They could have eaten

Sava (to Drink)
Na shavi-ta sava - I could have drank
Ka shavi-ta sava - You could have drank
Tu shavi-ta sava - He/She could have drank
Naka shavi-ta sava - We could have drank
Tula shavi-ta sava - They could have drank

Kava (to Walk)
Na shavi-ta kava - I could have walked
Ka shavi-ta kava - You could have walked
Tu shavi-ta kava - He/She could have walked
Naka shavi-ta kava - We could have walked
Tula shavi-ta kava - They could have walked

Sinu (to See, to Look)
Na shavi-ta sinu - I could have looked
Ka shavi-ta sinu - You could have looked
Tu shavi-ta sinu - He/She could have looked
Naka shavi-ta sinu - We could have looked
Tula shavi-ta sinu - They could have looked

Lamek (to Play)
Na shavi-ta lamek - I could have played
Ka shavi-ta lamek - You could have played
Tu shavi-ta lamek - He/She could have played
Naka shavi-ta lamek - We could have played
Tula shavi-ta lamek - They could have played

Ability-Possibility Perfect Tense Conjugations II

Kora (to Run)
Na shavi-ta kora - I could have run
Ka shavi-ta kora - You could have run
Tu shavi-ta kora - He/She could have run
Naka shavi-ta kora - We could have run
Tula shavi-ta kora - They could have run

Zura (to Dance)
Na shavi-ta zura - I could have danced
Ka shavi-ta zura - You could have danced
Tu shavi-ta zura - He/She could have danced
Naka shavi-ta zura - We could have danced
Tula shavi-ta zura - They could have danced

Davi (to Give)
Na shavi-ta davi - I could have given
Ka shavi-ta davi - You could have given
Tu shavi-ta davi - He/She could have given
Naka shavi-ta davi - We could have given
Tula shavi-ta davi - They could have given

Huri (to Help)
Na shavi-ta huri - I could have helped
Ka shavi-ta huri - You could have helped
Tu shavi-ta huri - He/She could have helped
Naka shavi-ta huri - We could have helped
Tula shavi-ta huri - They could have helped

Kuni (to Wait)
Na shavi-ta kuni - I could have waited
Ka shavi-ta kuni - You could have waited
Tu shavi-ta kuni - He/She could have waited
Naka shavi-ta kuni - We could have waited
Tula shavi-ta kuni - They could have waited

Daka (to Do)
Na shavi-ta daka - I could have done
Ka shavi-ta daka - You could have done
Tu shavi-ta daka - He/She could have done
Naka shavi-ta daka - We could have done
Tula shavi-ta daka - They could have done

Taren (to Follow)
Na shavi-ta taren - I could have followed
Ka shavi-ta taren - You could have followed
Tu shavi-ta taren - He/She could have followed
Naka shavi-ta taren - We could have followed
Tula shavi-ta taren - They could have followed

Ability-Possibility Perfect Tense Conjugations III

Zhera (to Think)
Na shavi-ta zhera - I could have thought
Ka shavi-ta zhera - You could have thought
Tu shavi-ta zhera - He/She could have thought
Naka shavi-ta zhera - We could have thought
Tula shavi-ta zhera - They could have thought

Dali (to Write)
Na shavi-ta dali - I could have written
Ka shavi-ta dali - You could have written
Tu shavi-ta dali - He/She could have written
Naka shavi-ta dali - We could have written
Tula shavi-ta dali - They could have written

Fungi (to Dream)
Na shavi-ta fungi - I could have dreamt
Ka shavi-ta fungi - You could have dreamt
Tu shavi-ta fungi - He/She could have dreamt
Naka shavi-ta fungi - We could have dreamt
Tula shavi-ta fungi - They could have dreamt

Lanu (to Open)
Na shavi-ta lanu - I could have opened
Ka shavi-ta lanu - You could have opened
Tu shavi-ta lanu - He/She could have opened
Naka shavi-ta lanu - We could have opened
Tula shavi-ta lanu - They could have opened

Voro (to Fly)
Na shavi-ta voro - I could have flown
Ka shavi-ta voro - You could have flown
Tu shavi-ta voro - He/She could have flown
Naka shavi-ta voro - We could have flown
Tula shavi-ta voro - They could have flown

Derak (to Argue)
Na shavi-ta derak - I could have argued
Ka shavi-ta derak - You could have argued
Tu shavi-ta derak - He/She could have argued
Naka shavi-ta derak - We could have argued
Tula shavi-ta derak - They could have argued

Kiren (to Question)
Na shavi-ta kiren - I could have questioned
Ka shavi-ta kiren - You could have questioned
Tu shavi-ta kiren - He/She could have questioned
Naka shavi-ta kiren - We could have questioned
Tula shavi-ta kiren - They could have questioned

Ability-Possibility Perfect Tense Conjugations IV

Romo (to Travel)
Na shavi-ta romo - I could have traveled
Ka shavi-ta romo - You could have traveled
Tu shavi-ta romo - He/She could have traveled
Naka shavi-ta romo - We could have traveled
Tula shavi-ta romo - They could have traveled

Zuni (to Call, to Name)
Na shavi-ta zuni - I could have called
Ka shavi-ta zuni - You could have called
Tu shavi-ta zuni - He/She could have called
Naka shavi-ta zuni - We could have called
Tula shavi-ta zuni - They could have called

Morin (to Assume; to Take For Granted)
Na shavi-ta morin - I could have assumed
Ka shavi-ta morin - You could have assumed
Tu shavi-ta morin - He/She could have assumed
Naka shavi-ta morin - We could have assumed
Tula shavi-ta morin - They could have assumed

Navor (to Reveal, to Uncover)
Na shavi-ta navor - I could have revealed
Ka shavi-ta navor - You could have revealed
Tu shavi-ta navor - He/She could have revealed
Naka shavi-ta navor - We could have revealed
Tula shavi-ta navor - They could have revealed

Duben (to Doubt)
Na shavi-ta duben - I could have doubted
Ka shavi-ta duben - You could have doubted
Tu shavi-ta duben - He/She could have doubted
Naka shavi-ta duben - We could have doubted
Tula shavi-ta duben - They could have doubted

Soku (to Sleep)
Na shavi-ta soku - I could have slept
Ka shavi-ta soku - You could have slept
Tu shavi-ta soku - He/She could have slept
Naka shavi-ta soku - We could have slept
Tula shavi-ta soku - They could have slept

Penu (to Enter)
Na shavi-ta penu - I could have entered
Ka shavi-ta penu - You could have entered
Tu shavi-ta penu - He/She could have entered
Naka shavi-ta penu - We could have entered
Tula shavi-ta penu - They could have entered

Lesson Eight: Obligation Perfect Tense

The Obligation Perfect Tense is used to express an obligation, duty, or expectation that existed in the past, often with the sense that the action was expected or required, whether or not it was actually completed.

In English, this idea is commonly expressed with “should have” or “ought to have”:

- *She should have spoken to the students.*
- *They ought to have finished the lesson.*

Mer’Kuri conveys this meaning by combining an obligation marker with the perfect aspect, allowing the speaker to reflect on a past responsibility from the present point of view.

This tense is especially useful when:

- *commenting on missed duties*
- *expressing regret or criticism*
- *acknowledging what was expected to happen*

The focus is not simply on past time, but on the weight of responsibility attached to the action.

As with other perfect constructions in Mer’Kuri, the Obligation Perfect links a past situation to a present understanding or judgment, giving the speaker a precise way to express reflection, expectation, and accountability.

In the Obligation Perfect, the obligation marker “**nari**” precedes the verb, and the perfect suffix **-ta** attaches to the main verb.

This structure mirrors the English idea of “should have / ought to have”, but with Mer’Kuri’s own logic and flow.

nari - obligation, expectation, regret

Pronoun + **nari** + **verb + ta**

Zala (to Speak)
Na nari zala-ta - I should have spoken
Ka nari zala-ta - You should have spoken
Tu nari zala-ta - He/She should have spoken
Naka nari zala-ta - We should have spoken
Tula nari zala-ta - They should have spoken

Le merash nari zala-ta ra tariq-ta.
The teacher should have spoken to her students.

Na nari lena-ta le merasha.
I should have understood the lesson.

Negative Perfect

“Should not have…”

Pronoun + **nari** + **no** + **verb + ta**

Na nari no zala-ta.
I should not have spoken.

Tu nari no kava-ta.
He/She should not have walked.

Le merash nari no zala-ta ra tariq-ta.
The teacher should not have spoken to her students.

Na nari no lena-ta le merasha.
I should not have understood the lesson.

The same concept holds true with “would have” and “should have”.

“Would not have…”

Pronoun + **lu** + **no** + **verb-ta**

Na lu no zala-ta – I would not have spoken

“Could not have…”

Pronoun + **shavi-ta** + **no** + **verb** (root)

Na shavi-ta no zala - I could not have spoken

Conditional Extension

Na lu zala-ta la na lena-ta.

I would have spoken if I had understood.

The "**la**" in the middle of this sentence is the conditional connector :if". The sentence itself is a *counterfactual past conditional*. It describes:

- a **hypothetical result** (*I would have spoken*)
- dependent on an **unfulfilled past condition** (*if I had understood*)

Mer'Kuri handles this cleanly by using two perfect clauses, each with its own role.

"**Na lu zala-ta** (I would have spoken)", expresses the *imagined result* that did *not* occur.

"**la**" introduces the *dependent condition*.

"**na lena-ta** (I had understood)" is actually the past tense (I understood). Hence the sentence literally says, "*I would have spoken if I understood.*" But it functions as, "*I would have spoken if I* ***had*** *understood."*

Simply put, use "**would have**" + **la** + "**past tense**". Two adjacent perfect clauses are not needed.

Na lu zala-ta la na lena-ta.

I would have spoken if I had understood.

Na lu no zala-ta la na lena-ta.

I would not have spoken if I had understood.

Obligation Perfect Tense Conjugations I

Sami (to Sing)
Na nari sami-ta - I should have sung
Ka nari sami-ta - You should have sung
Tu nari sami-ta - He/She should have sung
Naka nari sami-ta - We should have sung
Tula nari sami-ta - They should have sung

Tazun (to Improve)
Na nari tazun-ta - I should have improved
Ka nari tazun-ta - You should have improved
Tu nari tazun-ta - He/She should have improved
Naka nari tazun-ta - We should have improved
Tula nari tazun-ta - They should have improved

Palu (to Eat)
Na nari palu-ta - I should have eaten
Ka nari palu-ta - You should have eaten
Tu nari palu-ta - He/She should have eaten
Naka nari palu-ta - We should have eaten
Tula nari palu-ta - They should have eaten

Sava (to Drink)
Na nari sava-ta - I should have drank
Ka nari sava-ta - You should have drank
Tu nari sava-ta - He/She should have drank
Naka nari sava-ta - We should have drank
Tula nari sava-ta - They should have drank

Kava (to Walk)
Na nari kava-ta - I should have walked
Ka nari kava-ta - You should have walked
Tu nari kava-ta - He/She should have walked
Naka nari kava-ta - We should have walked
Tula nari kava-ta - They should have walked

Sinu (to See, to Look)
Na nari sinu-ta - I should have looked
Ka nari sinu-ta - You should have looked
Tu nari sinu-ta - He/She should have looked
Naka nari sinu-ta - We should have looked
Tula nari sinu-ta - They should have looked

Lamek (to Play)
Na nari lamek-ta - I should have played
Ka nari lamek-ta - You should have played
Tu nari lamek-ta - He/She should have played
Naka nari lamek-ta - We should have played
Tula nari lamek-ta - They should have played

Obligation Perfect Tense Conjugations II

Kora (to Run)
Na nari kora-ta - I should have run
Ka nari kora-ta - You should have run
Tu nari kora-ta - He/She should have run
Naka nari kora-ta - We should have run
Tula nari kora-ta - They should have run

Zura (to Dance)
Na nari zura-ta - I should have danced
Ka nari zura-ta - You should have danced
Tu nari zura-ta - He/She should have danced
Naka nari zura-ta - We should have danced
Tula nari zura-ta - They should have danced

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Na nari davi-ta - I should have given
Ka nari davi-ta - You should have given
Tu nari davi-ta - He/She should have given
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Naka nari kuni-ta - We should have waited
Tula nari kuni-ta - They should have waited

Daka (to Do)
Na nari daka-ta - I should have done
Ka nari daka-ta - You should have done
Tu nari daka-ta - He/She should have done
Naka nari daka-ta - We should have done
Tula nari daka-ta - They should have done

Taren (to Follow)
Na nari taren-ta - I should have followed
Ka nari taren-ta - You should have followed
Tu nari taren-ta - He/She should have followed
Naka nari taren-ta - We should have followed
Tula nari taren-ta - They should have followed

Obligation Perfect Tense Conjugations III

Zhera (to Think)
Na nari zhera-ta - I should have thought
Ka nari zhera-ta - You should have thought
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Naka nari zhera-ta - We should have thought
Tula nari zhera-ta - They should have thought

Dali (to Write)
Na nari dali-ta - I should have written
Ka nari dali-ta - You should have written
Tu nari dali-ta - He/She should have written
Naka nari dali-ta - We should have written
Tula nari dali-ta - They should have written

Fungi (to Dream)
Na nari fungi-ta - I should have dreamt
Ka nari fungi-ta - You should have dreamt
Tu nari fungi-ta - He/She should have dreamt
Naka nari fungi-ta - We should have dreamt
Tula nari fungi-ta - They should have dreamt

Lanu (to Open)
Na nari lanu-ta - I should have opened
Ka nari lanu-ta - You should have opened
Tu nari lanu-ta - He/She should have opened
Naka nari lanu-ta - We should have opened
Tula nari lanu-ta - They should have opened

Voro (to Fly)
Na nari voro-ta - I should have flown
Ka nari voro-ta - You should have flown
Tu nari voro-ta - He/She should have flown
Naka nari voro-ta - We should have flown
Tula nari voro-ta - They should have flown

Derak (to Argue)
Na nari derak-ta - I should have argued
Ka nari derak-ta - You should have argued
Tu nari derak-ta - He/She should have argued
Naka nari derak-ta - We should have argued
Tula nari derak-ta - They should have argued

Kiren (to Question)
Na nari kiren-ta - I should have questioned
Ka nari kiren-ta - You should have questioned
Tu nari kiren-ta - He/She should have questioned
Naka nari kiren-ta - We should have questioned
Tula nari kiren-ta - They should have questioned

Obligation Perfect Tense Conjugations IV

Romo (to Travel)
Na nari romo-ta - I should have traveled
Ka nari romo-ta - You should have traveled
Tu nari romo-ta - He/She should have traveled
Naka nari romo-ta - We should have traveled
Tula nari romo-ta - They should have traveled

Zuni (to Call, to Name)
Na nari zuni-ta - I should have called
Ka nari zuni-ta - You should have called
Tu nari zuni-ta - He/She should have called
Naka nari zuni-ta - We should have called
Tula nari zuni-ta - They should have called

Morin (to Assume; to Take For Granted)
Na nari morin-ta - I should have assumed
Ka nari morin-ta - You should have assumed
Tu nari morin-ta - He/She should have assumed
Naka nari morin-ta - We should have assumed
Tula nari morin-ta - They should have assumed

Navor (to Reveal, to Uncover)
Na nari navor-ta - I should have revealed
Ka nari navor-ta - You should have revealed
Tu nari navor-ta - He/She should have revealed
Naka nari navor-ta - We should have revealed
Tula nari navor-ta - They should have revealed

Duben (to Doubt)
Na nari duben-ta - I should have doubted
Ka nari duben-ta - You should have doubted
Tu nari duben-ta - He/She should have doubted
Naka nari duben-ta - We should have doubted
Tula nari duben-ta - They should have doubted

Soku (to Sleep)
Na nari soku-ta - I should have slept
Ka nari soku-ta - You should have slept
Tu nari soku-ta - He/She should have slept
Naka nari soku-ta - We should have slept
Tula nari soku-ta - They should have slept

Penu (to Enter)
Na nari penu-ta - I should have entered
Ka nari penu-ta - You should have entered
Tu nari penu-ta - He/She should have entered
Naka nari penu-ta - We should have entered
Tula nari penu-ta - They should have entered

Numbers

🔢 Mer'Kuri Numbers: 1–10

Number	Mer'Kuri
1	**esa**
2	**doma**
3	**tere**
4	**karo**
5	**fina**
6	**sava**
7	**seku**
8	**noto**
9	**nera**
10	**dasha**

🔟 Counting by Tens (20–100)

Mer'Kuri uses a **modular base-10 system**. *tens place + -sha*

Number	Mer'Kuri	Breakdown
20	**domasha**	2-ten → doma + -sha
30	**teresha**	3-ten → tere + -sha
40	**karosha**	4-ten → karo + -sha
50	**finasha**	5-ten → fina + -sha
60	**savasha**	6-ten → sava + -sha
70	**sekusha**	7-ten → seku + -sha
80	**notosha**	8-ten → noto + -sha
90	**nerasha**	9-ten → nera + -sha
100	**kalesha**	*Root: kale = full set*

Want to count **21, 22, etc.?** Just add with a small particle:

e.g., *domasha ne esa* = 21 (twenty and one)
e.g., *karosha ne nera* = 49 (forty and nine)

Lesson Eight: Ordinal Numbers

🧭 Mer'Kuri Ordinal Numbers (1st to 10th)

Formed by adding **-rin** (order marker) to the number root.

English	Mer'Kuri	Notes
First	**esarin**	from *esa* + *-rin*
Second	**domarin**	

English	Mer'Kuri	Notes
Third	**tererin**	
Fourth	**karorin**	
Fifth	**finarin**	
Sixth	**savarin**	
Seventh	**sekurin**	
Eighth	**notorin**	
Ninth	**nerarin**	
Tenth	**dasharin**	

📌 *-rin* acts like "-th" or "-st" in English, turning a number into a position.

📝 Sample Sentences

Mer'Kuri	English
Tu lumita le **esarin** laka.	He/She saw the **first** path.
Ka shomata le **dasharin** sara.	You listened to the **tenth** song.
Na bekana le **tererin** ruma.	I will run to the **third** home.

🔢 Mer'Kuri Ordinal Numbers: 11th–20th

Combine the **number expression** + **-rin** suffix *(number + rin → "-th")*

English	Mer'Kuri	Breakdown
11th	**dashanerin**	10 and 1 → *dasha ne esa + rin*
12th	**dashandomarin**	10 and 2 → *dasha ne doma + rin*
13th	**dashantererin**	10 and 3 → *dasha ne tere + rin*
14th	**dashankarorin**	10 and 4 → *dasha ne karo + rin*
15th	**dashanfinarin**	10 and 5 → *dasha ne fina + rin*
16th	**dashansavarin**	10 and 6 → *dasha ne sava + rin*
17th	**dashansekurin**	10 and 7 → *dasha ne seku + rin*
18th	**dashannotorin**	10 and 8 → *dasha ne noto + rin*
19th	**dashannerarin**	10 and 9 → *dasha ne nera + rin*
20th	**domasharin**	20 → *domasha + rin*

🔹 As you go higher, the ordinal suffix attaches to the *whole phrase*, keeping Mer'Kuri's musical flow intact.

📘 Usage Examples

Mer'Kuri	English
Na kavata le **dashantererin** laka.	I walked the **13th** path.
Tu venita le **dashannerarin** sari.	He/She understood the **19th** word.
Ka lumina le **domasharin** yona.	You will see the **20th** vision.

Colors

shalin	/’sha.lin/	purple
mena	/’me.na/	gray
karula	/’ka.ru.la/	pink
zafana	/’za.fa.na/	gold
toro	/’to.ro/	black
karu	/’ka.ru/	red
zaru	/’za.ru/	white
shela	/’she.la/	blue
fanu	/’fa.nu/	yellow
navi	/’na.vi/	green
fakaru	/’fa.ka.ru/	orange
shamori	/’sha.mo.ri/	silver
laka	/’la.ka/	brown

Add More Nouns

Clothing

- **dresa** - dress
- **shira** - shirt
- **tien** - tie
- **panta** - pants
- **shura** - shoes
- **soka** - socks

Places & Locations

- **adresha** - address
- **sivar** - city
- **strena** - street
- **baldin** - building
- **stora** - store

Civic / Military

- **balen** - ballot
- **armin** - army
- **navar** - navy
- **aerun** - air force

Body Parts

- **kera** - head
- **nosa** - nose
- **mura** - mouth
- **hana** - hand
- **fira** - finger

Root Verbs

From this point on, you're well-versed enough to continue learning and improving Mer'kuri on your own. For instance, when you encounter a new verb, go through the eight tenses and their relative conjugations; from the present tense to the obligation perfect tense.

Darno - to Deliver **[Present Tense]**
Na darno - I deliver
Ka darno - You deliver
Tu darno - He/She deliver
Naka darno - We deliver
Tula darno - They deliver

Darno - to Deliver **[Present Participle Tense]**
Na darno-a - I am delivering
Ka darno-a - You are delivering
Tu darno-a - He/She is delivering
Naka darno-a - We are delivering
Tula darno-a - They are delivering

Darno - to Deliver **[Past Tense]**
Na darno -ta - I delivered
Ka darno-ta - You delivered
Tu darno-ta - He/She delivered
Naka darno-ta - We delivered
Tula darno-ta - They delivered

Darno - to Deliver **[Future Tense]**
Na darno-na - I will deliver
Ka darno-na - You will deliver
Tu darno-na - He/She will deliver
Naka darno-na - We will deliver
Tula darno-na - They will deliver

Darno - to Deliver **[Past Perfect Tense]**
Na darno-ta ho - I had delivered
Ka darno-ta ho - You had delivered
Tu darno-ta ho - He/She had delivered
Naka darno-ta ho - We had delivered
Tula darno-ta ho - They had delivered

Darno - to Deliver **[Conditional Perfect Tense]**
Na lu darno-ta - I would have delivered
Ka lu darno-ta - You would have delivered
Tu lu darno-ta - He/She would have delivered
Naka lu darno-ta - We would have delivered
Tula lu darno-ta - They would have delivered

Darno - to Deliver **[Ability-Possibility Tense]**
Na shavi-ta darno - I could have delivered
Ka shavi-ta darno - You could have delivered
Tu shavi-ta darno - He/She could have delivered
Naka shavi-ta darno - We could have delivered
Tula shavi-ta darno - They could have delivered

Darno - to Deliver **[Obligation Perfect Tense]**
Na nari darno-ta - I should have delivered
Ka nari darno-ta - You should have delivered
Tu nari darno-ta - He/She should have delivered
Naka nari darno-ta - We should have delivered
Tula nari darno-ta - They should have delivered

Jera - to Be Jealous **[Present Tense]**
Na jera - I am jealous
Ka jera - You are jealous
Tu jera - He/She is jealous
Naka jera - We are jealous
Tula jera - They are jealous

Jera - to Be Jealous **[Paet Tense]**
Na jera-ta - I was jealous
Ka jera-ta - You were jealous
Tu jera-ta - He/She was jealous
Naka jera-ta - We were jealous
Tula jera-ta - They were jealous

Jera-ra - to Become/Get Jealous **[Present Tense]**
Na jera-ra - ***I got jealous*** (because you won) [provide context]
Ka jera-ra - ***You got jealous*** (when she left) [provide context]
Tu jera-ra - ***He/She got jealous*** (after the breakup) [provide context]
Naka jera-ra - ***We got jealous*** (of the other team) [provide context]
Tula jera-ra - ***They got jealous*** (he lost the fight) [provide context]

Jera-ra - to Become/Get Jealous **[Past Tense]**
Na jera-ra-ta - ***I got jealous*** (explicitly in the past), ***yesterday***
Ka jera-ra-ta - ***You got jealous*** (explicitly in the past), ***yesterday***
Tu jera-ra-ta - ***He/She got jealous*** (explicitly in the past), ***yesterday***
Naka jera-ra-ta - ***We got jealous*** (explicitly in the past), ***yesterday***
Tula jera-ra-ta - ***They got jealous*** (explicitly in the past), ***yesterday***

Let's Play

Zarin sha, ne eon-a kera-lenash, no le galasha fera, zarin-zarin dur, ma le hara, ne le kosmika-sharan naka'sa, ne le solara-kera, Terra nu-varin!

A long time ago, in unmeasurable eons of time; not in some distant galaxy, far, far away; but right here, in our own comismic backyard; in our solar system… there was no earth!

Literal / Teaching Gloss

Zarin-sha
Long-ago time beyond memory
- **zarin** – time
- **-sha** – extended / deep (poetic intensifier)

ne eon-a kera-lenash
in unmeasurable ages
- **ne** - in; at
- **eon-a** - eons (borrowed/science-poetic term)
- **kera** - base / measure
- **lenash** - without limit / unmeasured / boundless

no le galasha fera, zarin-zarin dur
not in some distant galaxy, far, far away
- **no** - not
- **le** - this / that (contextual determiner)
- **galasha** – galaxy
- **fera** - distant
- **zarin-zarin** – far-far (intentional repetition for mythic rhythm)
- **dur** - away / removed

ma le hara
but here
- **ma** - but / instead
- **hara** - here

ne le kosmika-sharan naka'sa
in our own cosmic backyard
- **kosmika** - cosmic
- **sharan** - surrounding / support / neighborhood
- **nava** - our

ne le solara-kera…
in the foundation of the solar realm…
- **solara** – solar
- **kera** – base / system / foundation

Terra nu-varin.

Earth did not exist.

- **Terra** – Earth
- **nu** – negation
- **varin** – to exist / to be present

Study

Kuni. Zhera ne la.

Wait. Think about that.

- **Kuni** - to wait
- **Zhera** – to think (“think” imperative implied by context)
- **ne** - about / in / at
- **la** - that

Naka morin le Terra varin-ta zarin-sha-ta, ma le zemu…
Nu varin-ta.

We assume the earth was always here since the beginning of time, but the truth… It wasn’t.

- **naka** - we
- **morin** - assume
- **le Terra** - the Earth
- **varin** - to exist; to be present
- **varin-ta** - existed / was present (past)
- **zarin-sha-ta** - since the beginning of deep time
- **zarin** - time
- **-sha** - extended / deep
- **-ta** - past
- **ma** - but
- **le zemu** - the truth
- **nu** - not (absolute) / nonexistent
- **varin** - to exist / to be
- **-ta** – past tense

Form	Meaning	Part of Speech	Notes
sha	clause marker “that”	particle / conjunction	Used to introduce subordinate clauses
-sha	extended / deep	suffix / intensifier	Modifies nouns (e.g., zarin → zarin-sha) to mean “deep/long”

- **Pronunciation**: likely the same, but context distinguishes them
- **Position**:
  - clause marker **sha** usually appears **before the clause**
  - suffix **-sha** attaches directly to a noun

Sha zara le… zemu nu-dali-ta, zemu nu-talu-ta, ma herosh nu-loro-ta ne dur.

That means there are stories never written, stories never told, and heroes lost to the void.

Sha - That
zara - to indicate; to mean
le - the
zemu - truth / tale
nu - not
dali - to write
talu - to tell
ma – and / but
herosh - hero / warrior / champion
loro - to lose / to be lost
ne - in
dur - void / emptiness / gap

More Root Verbs

Verb Root	IPA	Meaning
balera	/ˈba.le.ra/	to vote
deshara	/de.sha.ra/	to be able to / can
meni	/ˈme.ni/	to feel, to sense, to touch
marcha	/mar.sha/	to march
prosha	/ˈpro.sha/	to propose
rekena	/ˈre.ke.na/	to attempt, to try
feka	/ˈfe.ka/	to fake
braka	/bra.ka/	to break
sela	/ˈse.la/	to sell
shoka	/ˈsho.ka/	to shock
revara	/ˈre.va.la/	to reconcile
avanta	/a.van.ta/	to take advantage of
refusa	/ˈre.fu.sa/	to refuse
beta	/ˈbe.ta/	to bet
voro	/ˈvo.ro/	to fly, to soar
reposha	/ˈre.po.sha/	to repossess
zhera	/ˈʒe.ra/	to think, to consider
fula	/ˈfu.la/	to fill, to make full
navor	/ˈna.vor/	to uncover, to reveal
graka	/ˈgra.ka/	to grasp, to seize
derak	/ˈde.rak/	to argue, to dispute
hesa	/ˈhe.sa/	to hesitate, to pause with uncertainty
etcha	/ˈet.ʃa/	to draw, to etch
duben	/ˈdu.ben/	to doubt, to mistrust
kiren	/ˈki.ren/	to question, to inquire
zura	/ˈzu.ra/	to dance, to sway
lenu	/ˈle.nu/	to learn
kolo	/ˈko.lo/	to fall, to descend
janu	/ˈdʒa.nu/	to begin, to start
romo	/ˈro.mo/	to travel
huna	/ˈhu.na/	to remember

More Root Verbs

Verb Root	IPA	Meaning
yeli	/ˈje.li/	to connect, to link
soku	/ˈso.ku/	to sleep, to rest
penu	/ˈpe.nu/	to enter
mari	/ˈma.ɾi/	to leave, to go out
mariq	/ˈma.ɾiʔ/	to die, to fade
tavi	/ˈta.vi/	to feel pain, to suffer
sali	/ˈsa.li/	to be alive, to exist
feki	/ˈfe.ki/	to illuminate
zemu	/ˈze.mu/	to speak truth, to reveal
loki	/ˈlo.ki/	to hide, to cover
naku	/ˈna.ku/	to call upon, to summon
hami	/ˈha.mi/	to sing with power, to invoke
jaka	/ˈdʒa.ka/	to break free, to escape
vani	/ˈva.ni/	to join, to unite
qeru	/ˈʔe.ru/	to divide, to separate
xalu	/ˈxa.lu/	to burn away, to purify
deru	/ˈde.ɾu/	to grow, to increase
meli	/ˈme.li/	to change, to transform
zako	/ˈza.ko/	to remember ancestrally, to honor past
thari	/ˈt̪a.ɾi/	to guard, to watch over
naru	/ˈna.ɾu/	to flow, to continue
xeniq	/ˈxe.niʔ/	to vanish, to disappear
kavi	/ˈka.vi/	to lift, to raise (physically or spiritually)
bora	/ˈbo.ɾa/	to return, to come back
mariqen	/ˈma.ɾi.kɛn/	to meet / get acquainted
fala	/ˈfa.la/	to allow, to let
zori	/ˈzo.ri/	to want
mavre	/ˈma.vɾe/	to expand
nexu	/ˈnɛk.su/	to change
traksa	/ˈtrak.sa/	to deploy
fedura	/ˈfe.du.ra/	to make federal
valtu	/ˈval.tu/	to face, to confront
kerin	/ˈke.ɾin/	to decide

More Root Verbs

Verb Root	IPA	Meaning
darno	/ˈdaɾ.no/	to deliver
azrek	/ˈaz.rek/	to claim, to demand
meluri	/ˈme.lu.ɾi/	to exaggerate
savra	/ˈsav.ɾa/	to save, to rescue
zanor	/ˈza.noɾ/	to analyze
treva	/ˈtre.va/	to cancel
virek	/ˈvi.rek/	to verify
dolmi	/ˈdol.mi/	to lower
lusem	/ˈlu.sem/	to clear
toma	/ˈto.ma/	to carry

In Conclusion

Mer'Kuri	IPA	English	Type
luma	/ˈlu.ma/	mind	noun
troven	/ˈtɾo.vɛn/	troops	noun
garnat	/ˈgaɾ.nat/	National Guard	noun
polren	/ˈpol.ɾɛn/	police	noun
kosevra	/ˈko.sɛv.ɾa/	consequences	noun
keriva	/ˈke.ɾi.va/	decision	noun
grana	/ˈgɾa.na/	big	adjective
minra	/ˈmin.ɾa/	small	adjective
kontar	/ˈkon.taɾ/	contract	noun
temko	/ˈtɛm.ko/	according to	phrase
savren	/ˈsav.ɾɛn/	savings	noun
zanorim	/ˈza.no.ɾim/	analysis	noun
delspai	/ˈdɛl.spai/	despite	preposition

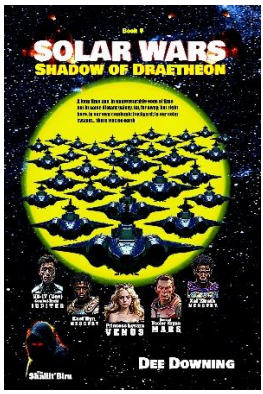
Mer’Kuri	IPA	English	Type
ovrik	/ˈov.ɾik/	instead	adverb
falsen	/ˈfal.sɛn/	false	adjective
lusera	/ˈlu.sɛ.ɾa/	clear	adjective
neva	/ˈne.va/	here	adverb
tova	/ˈto.va/	there	adverb
Soneva	/soˈne.va/	everywhere	adverb
Klok	/klok/	clock	noun
zoriak	/ˈzo.ri.ak/	Zodiac	noun
stavera	/ˈsta.ve.ra/	constellation	noun
kosmek	/ˈkos.mek/	cosmic	adjective
yura	/ˈju.ra/	year	noun
mona	/ˈmo.na/	month	noun
daru	/ˈda.ru/	god, deity	noun
mekra	/ˈme.kra/	machine	noun
senturi	/ˈsen.tu.ri/	century	noun
shalin	/’sha.lin/	purple	
mena	/’me.na/	gray	
karula	/’ka.ru.la/	pink	
zafana	/’za.fa.na/	gold	
shoru	/’sho.ru/	voice	
toro	/’to.ro/	black	
karu	/’ka.ru/	red	

Mer'Kuri	IPA	English	Type
doren	/'do.ren/	stone	
kire	/'ki.re/	circle	
zaru	/'za.ru/	white	
peli	/'pe.li/	bird	
shela	/'she.la/	blue	
fanu	/'fa.nu/	yellow	
navi	/'na.vi/	green	
fakaru	/'fa.ka.ru/	orange	
shamori	/'sha.mo.ri/	silver	
mori'sa	/'mo.ri.sa/	long ago	
nami	/'na.mi/	memory	
laka	/'la.ka/	brown	
esa	/'e.sa/	one	
dua	/'du.a/	two	
tere	/'te.re/	three	
kvar	/'kvar/	four	
penta	/'pen.ta/	five	
saka	/'sa.ka/	six	
okta	/'ok.ta/	eight	
nira	/'ni.ra/	nine	
seba	/'se.ba/	seven	
deka	/'de.ka/	ten	

Mer’Kuri	IPA	English	Type
zoni	/’zo.ni/	breeze	
lurien	/’li.ri.en/	yesterday	
mila	/’mi.la/	minute	
tasi	/ˈta.si/	only, just	(particle)









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