Thorsutë (Thorsutian) Mos

Introduction | Prezantin

Thorsutian, a constructed language, contains an Indo-European influence. It's grammatical influences stem from many European languages including Czech and Armenian. It's orthography influences come from Czech, Albanian and other European languages (mostly Slavic). This being the third conlang I've made, I personally strived to make a conlang not have a very complicated grammatical structure so it would be easier to use and learn. In a way Thorsutian is connected to my previous conlang, Musmeh. However, there are many differences and revisions enough to classify it as a different language. Thorsutian is the official language of the Republic of Thorsutia.

Orthography | Othrografe

Letter	Ipa	Example
A(a)	/ɑ/	**fa**ther
B(b)	/b/	**b**oat
C(c)	/k'/	ti**c**
Ç(ç)	/tʃ/	**ch**urch
D(d)	/d/	**d**oor
E(e)	/ɛ/	b**e**d
Ë(ë)	/ə/	**a**bove
F(f)	/f/	**f**en
G(g)	/g/	**g**oat
H(h)	/h/	**h**ouse
I(i)	/i/	m**ea**l
J(j)	/j/	**y**es
K(k)	/k/	**k**ick
L(l)	/l/	**l**eaf
M(m)	/m/	**m**ouse
N(n)	/n/	**n**ose
O(o)	/ɔ/	m**o**le
P(p)	/p/	**p**ost
R(r)	/ɾ/	-------
Rr(rr)	/ʁ/	like "Pa**r**is" in French
S(s)	/s/	**s**low
Sh(sh)	/ʃ/	**sh**ow
T(t)	/tʰ/	**t**ip
Ṭ(ṭ)	/ts/	ca**ts**
U(u)	/u/	l**u**ne
V(v)	/v/	**v**ote
X(x)	/dz/	a**dz**e
Z(z)	/z/	**z**one
Zs(zs)	/ʒ/	vi**si**on

Combinations :

ljë -- /ʎ/ -- miillion
një -- /ɲ/ -- onion
dzs -- / d͡ʒ/ -- judge
th --/θ/ -- thin
t + ṭ (tṭ) (ṭt) = /ṭ/
Basically, if a ṭ and t are next to each other the t is silent so you only pronounce the ṭ

Constants
Stops: / p b t g k m n /
Fricative: / f h sh d v z s zs rr /
Approximant: / j r l /
Affricate: / ṭ ç x /
Ejectives: / c /

Vowels
/ a, e, ë, i, o, u,/

Consonant Clustering
Consonant clustering in Thorsutian is frequent. For example ("mhlbacur" "to keep") has four consonants in a row that are still feasible to pronounce. (The "h" is emphasized) However, some consonant clustering is broken up frequently by (ë).

More Notes
- If a word ends with (ë) , it is usually pronounced with the least stress. However, it is still important for it to be pronounced.
- The (r) is rolled more profoundly in the beginning especially after a consonant. For example, (st**r**…), (t**r**...), (**r**e…).

Morphology | Gramaxika

Nouns | Ëmatës

Definite and Indefinite articles
Definite and Indefinite articles are inferred from the subject. Therefore no such articles are necessary.

Nouns have two genders, masculine and feminine. There is a certain pattern in recognizing those words.

The cases are:

Nominative
        Subject
                The *boy* is happy.
Genitive

Possession

  The *boy's* toy.

Accusative

 Direct Object

  The boy hit the *girl.*

Ablative

 Accompaniment

  The boy walks with the *girl.*

 Instrumental

  The boy writes with the *pen.*

 Degree

  The boy is bigger than the *girl.*

 Motion Away

  The boy comes from the *city.*

Vocative is always the same as nominative so I will omit that. To express words in the Locative case prepositions are used.

Masculine nouns will always end in consonants. Most of the time they will end in the consonants: (d, ç, s, t, r, n, k).

Our example word will be (marod – man)

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom.	marod	Nom.	marod**ës**
Gen.	marod**i**	Gen.	marod**iv**
Acc.	marod**en**	Acc.	marod**ëk**
Abl.	marod**u**	Abl.	marod**uţ**

Feminine nouns will always end in vowels (a, e, ë, u)

Our example word will be (dicinë – woman)

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom.	dicinë	Nom.	dicin**ësh**
Gen.	dicin**je**	Gen.	dicin**ëţje**
Acc.	dicinë	Acc.	dicin**ësh**
Abl.	dicin**ud**	Abl.	dicin**ëţu**

Pretty straight forward, there are some pattern and correlations between the declining sequence that might help you remember. An important thing to remember is that in the Feminine accusative is always the same as its nominative respectively. There are a few exceptions for masculine and feminine endings.

Adjectives | Shpedës

Adjectives conform to the nouns they modify.

<u>Useful Rule to Remember:</u>

If masculine ends in -s or -d than feminine version ends in –të (without the –s or -d)
If masculine ends in ç than feminine version ends in –a (added on)
If masculine ends in n than feminine version ends in –e (added on)

(barbabis, barbabitë – equal)
(drajtun, drajtune – right)
(ṭanaç, ṭanaça – dry)
barbabisu marodu – with the equal man
barbabitud dicinud – with the equal women

<u>Degrees</u>
There are three adjectival degrees in Thorsutian:
Positive: falin – easy
Compartive: te falin – easier, more easy
Superlative: lërr falin – easiest

<u>Adverbs</u>

Adverbs are indeclinable and therefore straightforward.

To make an adverb take the masculine form of the adjective (singular and nominative of course) and add –oçu to make it an adverb. Therefore:

Luved -- happy
Luvedoçu -- happily

<u>Demonstrative Adjectives | Demosdrĕdĕs Shpedĕs</u>

Demonstrative adjectives act as regular adjectives.

Ked/ketë – This
Çad/çatë -- That

Prepositions | Narṭvelish

Some cases not used include the locative and dative. In order to express words in that manner you have to use certain prepositions.

ĕn – on (locative) – noun after is *nominative*
zgo – at (locative) - noun after is *nominative*
per – for - noun after is *nominative*
në – in - noun after is *nominative*

However, some prepositions modify the noun after it differently
produm – after **-** noun after is *accusative*
dzsena – about – noun after is *ablative*

Personal Pronouns| Veçvudës Pirmarës

The declining is irregular, but it retains a certain pattern.

1st Person Singular

I	je
my	jen
me (acc)	jeṭ
with me	jil

2nd Person Singular

you	ti
your	tin
you(acc.)	tiṭ
with you	til

3rd Person Singular (Masculine)

he	en
his	enan
him	enu
with him	enë

3rd Person Singular (Feminine)

she	ëna
her	ënan
her (acc.)	ënu
with her	ën

3rd Person Singular (Neuter/Reference to objects)

it	an
it's	anun
it (acc.)	anu
with it	anë

1st Person Plural

we	maţ
our	man
us	maţu
with us	manu

2nd Person Plural (formal)

you	xje
your	xjen
you (acc.)	xjeţ
with you	xjil

3rd Person Plural

they	esh
their	eshan
them	eshu
with them	eshë

Conjunctions | Lihdjotash

Here are some essential conjunctions:
e – and
zdi – but
sëpcu – because
rri – or

Verbs | Façirës

The infinitive form of verbs is always written with a –ur prefix. For example, jatur is equivalent to (to give).

Present

Singular	Plural
je jat**ëm**	maţ jat**ëmi**
ti jat**is**	xje jat**isu**
en/ena/an jat	esh jat**iç**

Perfect

Singular	Plural
je jat**om**	maţ jat**omi**
ti jat**os**	xje jat**osu**

en/ena/an jat**ën**	esh jat**oç**

Plu-perfect
add rri before the past verb so – je rri jatom – I had gave

Future

Singular	Plural
je **cu**jatëm	maţ **cu**jatëmi
ti **cu**jatis	xje **cu**jatisu
en/ena/an **cu**jat	esh **cu**jatiç

Note if the verb starts with a vowel you drop the "u" so the prefix is only –c.

In the future form, there is a slight pause between the "cu" and the verb. When pronouncing emphasis is put in the "u" in "cu".

<u>Passive voice</u>
To form construct an idea into passive voice you have to add –iz to the end of the verb that you want to express the passive voice.

Marod jat – The man gives (active)
Marod jatiz – The man is given (passive)

<u>Conditional Mood</u>
The conditional mood is used when an event's realization depends on a certain condition. For example:
I would buy the toy if I had money.

To express the conditional mood in Thorsutian, you must provide the specific conditional inflexion. In order to do that you have to add: ojl to the end of the verb expressing the condition and it is important to insert "xirr" in the place of "if."
Therefore:
Je arrilëm**ojl** dada **xirr** camom**ojl** pithre – I would buy the toy if I had money

<u>Verb "to be" "ëdur"</u>
The only irregular verb:

Present

Singular	Plural
je ëm	maţ ëdi
ti ës	xje ëdu
en/ena/an ëd	esh ël

Perfect

Singular	Plural
je ëma	maṭ ëdish
ti ësa	xje ëdush
en/ena/an ëda	esh ëla

Future

Singular	Plural
je zsëm	maṭ zsëdi
ti zsës	xje zsëdu
en/ena/an zsëd	esh zsël

<u>Participles</u>
Remember that participles act just like adjectives!

To form a present active participle:

Take the root of the verb (jat), then add –unaṭ (m) or –una (f)
Jatunaṭ marod – The giving man
Jatuna dicinë – the giving woman

To for a perfect participle:
Take the root of the verb (jat), then add -ozid(m) or -ozi (f)
mibozid deç - the closed door
mibozi cingarta -- the closed book

<u>Imperatives</u>
Take the root of the verb (jat) and add –ul if singular or –ule if plural.
jatul, marod ! – give, man
jatule, marodës! – give, men

Style | Stil

<u>Word-Order</u>
The word order is Subject – Verb – Object, however this order is flexible during speech.
Writing is usually done in the SVO format.

Sentences tend to be a little loner than English sentences.

<u>Sentence Construction</u>
Sentence construction is pretty straight-forward since it follows the SVO format.
However, there are differences here and there including this example:
English: the children of the school
Thorsutian: the school's children
Here the Thorsutian literal translation makes sense, sometimes it won't. But basically
the Thorsutian genitive corresponds to both English 's possession and "of" possession.

<u>Negation</u>

It' s pretty simple:

Marod jat – the man gives

Marod ër jat – the man does not give

"ër" negates the verb, it is always before the verb it negates

<u>Reading</u>

Texts are usually read with a rather passive voice putting an emphasis on vowels especially vowels in the beginning of the word.

<u>Question Words</u>

How? – Cac?

What? – Shte?

Why? – Ṭëse?

When? – Kur?

Where? – Ki

Who? – Cus?

Sample Text | Pithorre Tekst

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

(Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

Gilma nijedzsa cestedës ël tëliç liredës e barbabisës në dignosa e drjatunës. Esh ël pavancoçiz aresjetënu e vednjëtu e dahiç veprjour zdi në shpirtud vëlazmje.

-