

*Torsutë (Thorsutian)*  
*Mos*

## Introduction | Preezantin

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 | Alfëvit

Letter	Ipa	Example
A(a)	/a/	F <b>ather</b>
B(b)	/b/	<b>B</b> oat
C(c)	/ts/	ca <b>ts</b>
Ç(ç)	/tʃ/	<b>ch</b> urch
D(d)	/d/	<b>D</b> oor
Ð(đ)	/dz/	ad <b>ze</b>
E(e)	/ɛ/	Be <b>d</b>
Ĕ(ĕ)	/ə/	A <b>bove</b>
F(f)	/f/	<b>F</b> en
G(g)	/g/	<b>G</b> oat
H(h)	/h/	be <b>h</b> ind
Hh(hh)	/x/	Scottish lo <b>ch</b>
I(i)	/i/	Me <b>a</b> l
J(j)	/j/	<b>Y</b> es
K(k)	/k/	<b>K</b> ick
Ƙ(ƙ)	/kʰ/	ti <b>c</b>
L(l)	/l/	<b>L</b> eaf
M(m)	/m/	<b>m</b> ouse
N(n)	/n/	<b>N</b> ose
O(o)	/ɔ/	Mo <b>l</b> e
P(p)	/p/	<b>P</b> ost
R(r)	/r/	Rolled r
S(s)	/s/	<b>S</b> low
Ş(ş)	/ʃ/	<b>sh</b> ow
T(t)	/tʰ/	<b>T</b> ip
U(u)	/u/	<b>L</b> une
V(v)	/v/	<b>V</b> ote
Z(z)	/z/	<b>Z</b> one
Ž(ž)	/ʒ/	<b>V</b> ision

### Combinations :

ljë -- /ʎ/ -- million

dž -- / dʒ/ -- judge

t + ʈ (tʈ) (ʈt) = /ʈ/

*Basically, if a ʈ and t are next to each other the t is silent so you only pronounce the ʈ*

### Elongating Vowels

There are a few instances where the vowel is pronounced longer (emphasized more). If it's pronounced longer the vowel is written two times. Here are the rules:

- 1) If the vowel is after two consonants (combinations count as one letter) or more in the beginning of the word:
  - a. cvaark
- 2) If the vowel is the second to last letter and the letter after it is either k or r
  - a. Drudeek
- 3) Ę is never elongated
- 4) However, this does not apply to infinitive endings which end in –ur!

### Constants

Stops: / p b t g k m n /

Fricative: / f h ʃ hh d v z s ʒ /

Approximant: / j r l /

Affricate: / c ɟ ɗ /

Ejectives: / ɰ /

### Vowels

/ a, e, ě, i, o, u, /

### Consonant Clustering

Consonant clustering in Thorsutian is frequent. For example (“mhlbaacur” “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 (ě).

### More Notes

- If a word ends with (ě), 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, (str...), (tr...), (re...).

## **Morphology | Graamadika**

### Nouns | Ęmatës

### 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 <b>ēs</b>
Gen.	marod <b>i</b>	Gen.	marod <b>iv</b>
Acc.	marod <b>en</b>	Acc.	marod <b>ĕk</b>
Abl.	marod <b>u</b>	Abl.	marod <b>iz</b>

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

Our example word will be (dicinĕ – woman)

Case	Singular	Case	Plural
Nom.	dicinĕ	Nom.	dicinĕ <b>š</b>
Gen.	dicin <b>je</b>	Gen.	Dicinĕ <b>je</b>
Acc.	dicinĕ	Acc.	Dicinĕ <b>š</b>
Abl.	dicin <b>ud</b>	Abl.	dicinĕ <b>cu</b>

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 | Şpeedës**

Adjectives conform to the nouns they modify.

### Useful Rule to Remember:

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)

(draajtun, draajtune – right)

(canaç, canaça – dry)

barbabisu marodu – with the equal man

barbabitud dicinud – with the equal women

### Degrees

There are three adjectival degrees in Thorsutian:

Positive: falin – easy

Comparative: te falin – easier, more easy

Superlative: lëhh falin – easiest

### Adverbs

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

### Demonstrative Adjectives | Demosdrëdës Şpeedës

Demonstrative adjectives act as regular adjectives.

Ked/ketë – This

Çad/çatë -- That

## Prepositions | Narcveliṣ

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

ēn – on (locative) – noun after is *nominative*

zgo – at (locative) - noun after is *nominative*

per – for - noun after is *nominative*

nē – in - noun after is *nominative*

However, some prepositions modify the noun after it differently

proodum – after - noun after is *accusative*

džena – about – noun after is *ablative*

## Personal Pronouns | Veçvudēs Pirmarēs

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

1<sup>st</sup> Person Singular

I	je
my	jen
me (acc)	jec
with me	jil

2<sup>nd</sup> Person Singular

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

3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular (Masculine)

he	en
his	enan
him	enu
with him	enē

3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular (Feminine)

she	ēna
her	ēnan
her (acc.)	ēnu
with her	ēn

3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular (Neuter/Reference to objects)

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

1<sup>st</sup> Person Plural

we	mac
our	man
us	macu
with us	manu

2<sup>nd</sup> Person Plural (formal)

you	đje
your	đjen
you (acc.)	đjec
with you	đjil

3<sup>rd</sup> Person Plural

they	Eş
their	eşan
them	eşu
with them	eşë

## Conjunctions | Lihdjotaş

Here are some essential conjunctions:

e – and  
zdi – but  
sëpcu – because  
hhi – 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 <b>ëm</b>	mac jat <b>ëmi</b>
ti jatis	đje jatisu
en/ena/an jat	eş jatiç

Perfect

Singular	Plural
je jat <b>om</b>	mac jat <b>omi</b>
ti jatos	đje jatosu
en/ena/an jat <b>ën</b>	eş jatoç

Plu-perfect

add hhi before the past verb so – je hhi jatom – I had gave

Future

Singular	Plural
je <b>cu</b> jatëm	mac <b>cu</b> jatëmi
ti <b>cu</b> jatis	đje <b>cu</b> jatisu
en/ena/an <b>cu</b> jat	eş <b>cu</b> 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”.

#### Passive voice

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)

#### Conditional Mood

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 ahhil**ëmojl** dada **đihh** camo**mojl** pitre – I would buy the toy if I had money

#### Verb “to be” “ëdur”



The only irregular verb:

Present

Singular	Plural
je ěm	mac ědi
ti ěs	đje ědu
en/ena/an ěd	eş ěl

Perfect

Singular	Plural
je ěma	mac ědiş
ti ěsa	đje ěduş
en/ena/an ěda	eş ěla

Future

Singular	Plural
je źēm	mať źēdi
ti źsēs	đje źēdu
en/ena/an źēd	eş źēl

### Participles

Remember that participles act just like adjectives!

To form a present active participle:

Take the root of the verb (jat), then add –unac (m) or –una (f)

Jatunac marod – The giving man

Jatuna dicinē – the giving woman

To form 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

### Imperatives

Take the root of the verb (jat) and add –ul if singular or –ule if plural.

jatul, marod ! – give, man

jatule, marodēs! – give, men

### **Style | Stiil**

#### Word-Order

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.

### Sentence Construction

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.

### Negation

It's pretty simple:

Marod jat – the man gives

Marod ěr jat – the man does not give

“ěr” negates the verb, it is always before the verb it negates

### Reading

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

### Question Words

How? – ak?

What? – te?

Why? – cěse?

When? – Kur?

Where? – Ki

Who? – us?

### **Sample Text | Piore 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 nijedza esteděs ěl těli lireděs e barbabisěs ně dignosa e drjatuněs. E ěl pavanoiz areesjetěnu e vednjětu e dahhi veprjour zdi ně piirtud vělazmje.

