

Thorsutë (Thorsutian)

Orthography | Othrografe

A(a) -- /ɑ/ -- father

B(b) -- /b/ -- boat

C(c) -- /k'/ -- tic

Ç(ç) -- /tʃ/ -- church

D(d) -- /d/ -- door

E(e) -- /e/ -- bed

Ē(ē) -- /ə/ -- above

F(f) -- /f/ -- fen

G(g) -- /g/ -- goat

H(h) -- /h/ -- house

I(i) -- /i/ -- meal

J(j) -- /j/ -- yes

K(k) -- /k/ -- kick

L(l) -- /l/ -- leaf

M(m) -- /m/ -- mouse

N(n) -- /n/ -- nose

O(o) -- /ɔ/ -- mole

P(p) -- /p/ -- post

R(r) -- /r/

Rr(rr) -- /ʁ/ -- like “Paris” in French

S(s) -- /s/ -- slow

Sh(sh) -- /ʃ/ -- show

T(t) -- /tʰ/ -- toll

Th(th) -- /θ/ -- then

Ț(ț) -- /ts/ -- cats

U(u) -- /u/ -- lune

V(v) -- /v/ -- vote

X(x) -- /dz/ -- adze

Xh(xh) -- /dʒ/ -- judge

Z(z) -- /z/ -- zen

Zs(zs) -- /ʒ/ -- vision

Combinations:

Ljĕ -- /ʎ/ -- million

Njĕ -- /ɲ/ -- onion

t + ț = /tʃ/

Constants

Stops: / p b t d g k m n /

Fricative: / f h sh v z s th zs /

Approximant: / j r l /

Affricate: / ʈ ɕ x xh /
Ejectives: / c /

Vowels
/ a, e, ě, i, o, u, /

Morphology | Gramaxika

Nouns | Ěmatēs

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

The cases are:
Nominative
Genitive
Accusative
Ablative

Vocative is always the same as nominative so I will pardon it. For expressing words in a locative or dative manner you use prepositions which I will provide for you later in the text.

Masculine nouns will always end in consonants (d, ɕ, s, t, r, n, k)

Our example word will be (marod – man)

Singular
Nominative: marod
Genitive: marod**i**
Accusative: marod**ěn**
Ablative: marod**u**

Plural
Nominative: marod**ēs**
Genitive: marod**iv**
Accusative: marod**ěk**
Ablative: marod**uʈ**

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

Our example word will be (dicině – woman)

Singular
Nominative: dicině
Genitive: dicin**je**
Accusative: dicině

Ablative: dicin**ud**

Plural

Nominative: dicin**ësh**

Genitive: dicin**ëtje**

Accusative: dicin**ësh**

Ablative: dicin**ët**

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 acusative is always the same as its nominative respectively. There are a few exceptions for masculine and feminine endings.

The ablative case expresses

“with the boy”

“by the boy”

“out of the city” – use “el” before the word

Adjectives | Shpedës

Adjectives conform to the nouns they modify. Adjectives either end in “d, s, ç n” (if conforming masculine nouns) or “të, ta, tu, te” (conforming to feminine nouns). Additionally they conform to the case and number of the noun they modify. Here is an example:

(luved, luvetë – happy)

Luved marod – happy man

Luvetë dicinë – happy woman

Luveduț maroduț – with the happy men

Luvetët dicinë – with the happy women

Luvediv marodiv – of the happy men

Luvetëtje dicinë – of the happy men

Just to straighten things out, adjectives always have two forms their masculine and their feminine form. These endings do not change however the stem used depends on the gender of the noun it is modifying. Here is another example:

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, barbitë – equal)

(drajtun, drajtune – right)

(țanaç, țanaça – dry)

Barbabisu marodu – with the equal man
Barbabitud dicinud – with the equal women

Adverbs

Adverbs are undeclinable 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 Shpedës

Demonstrative adjectives act as regular adjectives.

Ked/ketë – This
Çad/çatë – That

Prepositions | Narçvelish

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

Ën – on (locative)
Zgo – at (locative)
Per – for (ablative)

Personal Pronouns | Veçvudës Pirmarës

Pronouns are not widely used like in English or French since you can infer it from the verb, but are still sometimes used for emphasis or style. Here are some:

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

Je – I
Jen – my
Jeṭ – me (accusative)
Jil – with me

Ti – you
Tin – your
Tiṭ – you (accusative)
Til – with you

En – he

Enan – his
Enu – him (accusative)
Enë – with him

Ëna – she
Ënan – her
Ënu – her (accusative)
Ën – with her

An – it
Anun – it's
Anu – it (accusative)
Anë – with it

Maṭ – we
Man – our
Maṭu – us (accusative)
Manu – with us

Xje – you (formal)
Xjen – your
Xjeṭ – you (accusative)
Xjil – with you

Esh – they
Eshan – their
Eshu – them (accusative)
Eshë – with them

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 (to give).

Present

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. je jatë m | 1. maṭ jatë m |
| 2. ti jati s | 2. xje jati su |
| 3. en/ena/an jat | 3. esh jati ç |

Perfect

1. je **jatom** 1. maṭ **jatomi**
2. ti **jatos** 2. xje **jatosu**
3. en/ena/an **jatën** 3. esh **jatoç**

Plu-perfect

add **ëm** to the beginning of the past verb so – je **ëmjatom** – I had gave

Future

1. je **cu**jatëm 1. maṭ **cu**jatëmi
2. ti **cu**jatis 2. xje **cu**jatisu
3. en/ena/an **cu**jat 3. esh **cu**jatiç

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

Note in the future there is a slight pause between the “cu” and the verb. However, because of the sound shift the pause comes naturally in some people.

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.

Ex.

Marod jat – The man gives (active)

Marod jatiz – The man is given (passive)

Verb “to be” “ëdur”

The only irregular verb:

Present

1. je **ëm** 1. maṭ **ëdi**
2. ti **ës** 2. xje **ëdu**
3. en/ena/an **ëd** 3. esh **ël**

Perfect

1. je **ëma** 1. maṭ **ëdish**
2. ti **ësa** 2. xje **ëdush**
3. en/ena/an **ëda** 3. esh **ëla**

Future

1. je **zsëm** 1. maṭ **zsëdi**
2. ti **zsës** 2. xje **zsëdu**
3. en/ena/an **zsëd** 3. esh **zsël**

Participles

Remember that participles act just like adjectives!

To form a present active participle:

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

Jatunaŋ marod – The giving man

Jatuna dicinë – the giving woman

Imperatives

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

jatul! – Give boy

jatule! – Give boys

Style | Stil

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.

Negation: 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

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? – Cac?

What? – Shto?

Why? – Tëse?

When? – Kur?

Where? – Ki

Who? – Cus?

Phrases

Hello – Saljo

How are you – Cac ël xje

What is your name – Shto ëd tin zavke?

Who are you? – Cus ël xje?

What are you doing? – Shto ël xje novisunaŋ?

Yes – Da

No – Ne

I am speaking Thorsutian – Je ëm flasunaŋ Thorsutë

Good-bye -- Mërcaviŋa

Texts

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 nijexha cestedës ël tëliç liredës e barbatisës në dignosa e drjatunës. Esh ël pavançoçiz aresjetënu e vednjëtu e dahiç veprjour zdi ola shpirtud vëlazmje.

Our Father, who art in heaven,
Hallowed be thy Name.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done,
On earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
As we forgive those who trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil.

Man baset, cus ëd tho parasjud,
ësmarxhën ëdur xjen zavke.
Xjen mëbratje rikas.
Xjen zsëdu çozid,
ën toke siç ëd tho parasjud.
Jat maçu ked ord man vorje bucje.
E çalis maçu man funëbartiv,
siç maç çalëmi çadëk cus funëbart kurda maçu
E pron maçu nok tho ënarzsud,
pas shonah maçu el necud.

Atreti Dinoga

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 Albanian and other European languages (mostly Slavic). This being the third conlang, I personally strived to make a conlang not have a very complicated grammatical structure so it would be easier to use and learn, but still retain that kind of structure. 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.

Thorsutë, nedojnozi lazgu, ënaçil Indo-Jevropa nidkisën. Anun grammasidës nidkisës ciliç el shumetëtu Jevropaçu lazguçu penjeshunaç Çectë e Ermenjetë. Anun othrografe nidkisës rikasiç el Albenitë e olma Jevropaçu lazguçu. Ked ëdunaç trist conlange, je perxhisoçu përcinom xojcur conlange nok cam ëshmi zëdcunavozidën grammasidën

structure  a an z  d xa falin p rdur e m sojur pas  zsa mather  ad n melojt n strukturje. Inima, Thorsut   d lj t n nek jen uzsjot  conlange, Musmeh . Minjava, andej  l shumet sh difin tash e thjexhash tojce xacezsonur anu si  difinit  lazgu. Thorsut   d Thorsutije Respublicje off tane lazgu.

Thorsut sh Respublice

Uzsmert e M rca ena