

Susoł

 [Lexicon](#)

[Changes](#)

Context

Susoł (“The Bright Sun”) is a mixed agglutinative–fusional language with core SOV word order. Grammatical roles are encoded primarily through a rich system of gendered case articles, while verbs mark tense–aspect and agreement with largely regular affixes. In connected speech, liaison and elision across word boundaries produce blended speech.

Susoł is spoken by a desert people who control passage and trade across the interior of the region. Their influence extends through the Egyptian desert and to a nearby coastline in what is now eastern coastal Egypt. Market life and checkpoint administration shaped the language’s public register: rapid negotiation favored smooth, continuous delivery.

“Market speech” began as a fast regional accent shaped by trade. As merchants and route-scribes gained prestige, their accent became the standard. Schools then codified where blending (elision, liaison) is allowed and where it is not.

To keep rapid speech clear, grammatical load shifted off content words. Articles took on functions once carried by affixes—especially case and gender—so nouns and adjectives could remain short and stable in fast delivery. Traces of the older affixal system remain: some high-frequency verbs show historical gemination (double consonants), and culturally “protected” nouns end in cedilla-marked consonants that resist reduction and block liaison. The result is a language optimized for speed without sacrificing key distinctions.

Phonology

Consonants

		Labial	Velar	Post Alveolar	Dental	Palatal
Nasal		m			n	
plosive	Voiceless	p	k		t	
	Voiced	b	g		d	
Flap				r		
Fricative	Voiceless	f			s	ʃ
	Voiced	v			z	ʒ

		Labial	Velar	Post Alveolar	Dental	Palatal
Approximant	Plain				l	j
	Labial		w			

Vowels

Oral	Front		Central	Back
	Unrounded	rounded		
Close	i	y		u
Close-mid	e		ə	o
open-mid				
open	a			

Orthography

Grapheme	Phoneme	audible
m	m	
n	n	ŋ
p	p	
t	t	t̪
k	k	k̪
b	b	
d	d	
g	g	
f	f	
s	s	ʂ
sch + V	ʃ	
v	v	
z	z	
ch	ʒ	
l	l	ɬ
j	j	
i	i	
u	u	
e	e	
C+`	Cə	

Syllable structure

V, CV, CVC, CCV

Phonological rules

- Historically elided words have implicit schwa at elision boundary.
 - Example: cr'm
xəm
- Vowels after /x/ extend to long vowels.
 - Example: cr'm → xə:m
j'cro → jəcro:
- Primary word stress falls on the rightmost closed syllable.
 - If there is no rightmost closed syllable, stress is put on the leftmost whose onset is a plosive (p t k b d g)
 - Syllables closed by word-final /h/ attract stress; the preceding vowel is realized with creaky phonation.
 - If all else is untrue, then stress the initial syllable.

Grapheme	Phoneme	audible
o	o	
a	a	
qu	kw	
r	r	
cr	x	

- Example:
 - tu.e.ro → tu takes stress
 - o.bi → bi takes stress
 - su.so.ł → su takes stress
 - i.mah → mah takes stress

- pre-code vowel to /h/ takes creaky tone.

- Example:
 - dah → dałh
 - imah → imałh

Liaison rule:

- Final consonants surface (are pronounced) before a following vowel.
- Double consonants (geminates like -nn) and cedilla consonants (ş, t, k, l) do not “link” across the boundary; they are pronounced as written without smoothing.
- Example: vironn (the -nn is pronounced) or joş (the /s/ is pronounced because it has cedilla)

Elision rule:

- Articles contract with starting vowels, removing final vowel from article.
 - Example: l’awa.
 - li - nominative feminine article
 - awa - “fish”

Registers

Susoł employs two vocal registers: mid, low (creaky).

Low (creaky) is predictable: pre-coda /h/ vowels.
Everything else mid by default.

Grammar

Word order

SOV

Interrogative order:

Gender

Male, female, neuter

VOS	ending in o, i - fem
	ending on, a - mal
	any other - neuter

Casing

Articles

(Brown fallen out of use)

	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter
Stem	qui	quon	que
Nominative (subject)	li	lon	le
Accusative (object)	chi	chon	che
Genitive (possessor)	l'chi	l'chon	l'che
Instrumental (tool)	ischi	ischon	ische
Comitative (together)	ti	to	te

- Instrumental case has fallen out of use. And comitative case takes usage.
- Articles do not indicate definiteness. They instead indicate the role and the case of the noun in the sentence.
- article agrees with noun it modifies
- Nouns take genitive case when used in prepositional phrase.
- Subject personal pronouns do not need articles.
 - Example: schi chon libron ames.
 - Nominative and Comitative case can be stacked
 - The nominative must be in phrase initial position to be stacked.
 - Valid example: Te joş schocho l'che labo obi koka.
translation: they often eat together after work.
te joş - comitative and nominative stacked noun phrase.
te - comitative case article
joş - plural 2nd person pronoun
joş receives nominative by its clause initial position.

If this subject was moved anywhere else that isn't clause initial then this would be incorrect. This is to keep the SOV order clear.

Pronouns

Gender	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	Plural

First person (subject)	schi	he	id	-
First Person (object/noun phrase)			mi	
Second person	scho	ho	od	-
Third person	schi	he	id	joş

- First person personal pronouns also work in the third person.
- joş is neuter.
- Example: He chi schi amenn.
He - first person masculine pronoun
chi - accusative feminine article
scho - 2nd person pronoun “you” but feminine
- Joş chon he ame.
joş - third person plural pronoun
chon - accusative masculine article
he - Because of context from article being accusative this is 3rd person masculine pronoun.
- Displaced subjects that aren't clause initial should (even pronouns) should use nominative article.
- Informally “od” can be used to refer to any “you”
 - Example: He ch'od amenn.

Negation

- append no before verb

Prepositions

- [Prep][Gen-article][NP]
NP - noun phrase
- Example: pod l'chon mexa moschenn.
pod - preposition “to, at”
l'chon - genitive case marking article
mexa - “market”
mosche - “to walk”

Adjectives or adverbs

- Adjectives go after the article and before the noun
NP order: [Article(case)] [Adjective(s)] [Noun]
- Adverbs come before verb.

Adjectival verbalization

add suffix:

	Suffix
Verbalizer	-k

Verbs

Gender Conjugation

	Suffix
Masculine	-nn
Feminine	-s
Neuter	

- Feminine is just appended on to last vowel or replaces last consonant
 - Example: miri ⇒ miris
- Masculine just adds on to last vowel or replaces last consonant
 - Example: miri ⇒ mirinn
- Verb agrees with subject
 - Example: Schi chon he miris.
 schi - first person feminine pronoun
 chon - accusative masculine article
 he
 - When subject is dropped, like in imperatives, the verb can be in any gender but informally neuter is commonly used.
 - Example: Mosche!
 Mosche - “to walk” neuter simple present tense
- Stem form replaces final consonant if any.

Tenses

- Use stem form of verb to conjugate for tense.
- Append on to stem for regular verbs ending with vowels

	Aspect	Suffix	Prefix
Future			za
Present	simple		
	ongoing	di	
	potential	do	

Past	perfect	lu	
	ongoing	li	
	potential	lo	

Converbs

	Prefix
when/once	ne
while/as	nage
after	pe

- Converbs are non-finite verbs that are subordinate to the main finite verb. They must precede the main clause verb.
- Converbs are conjugated all as neuter. And they inherit the tense of the clauses main finite verb.
- Subordinate clauses can subject drop if same subject as main clause. If subordinate clause takes a subject then hyphenate verb to nominative article.

Form: [CONV-Nom.Art][Subject]

- Subordinate clauses can drop objects.
- Mi nagelabro kokann.
I eat while I work.
- Subordinate verb constructions like with conversbs follow OVS pattern.

Example: Mi chi doski pekoka labronn.

Mi - "I"

chi - accusative feminine article

doski - animal fem

pekoka - converb "after" "to eat"

labronn - masculine conjugated "to work"

I work after I eat animal.

Example: When she walks she writes.

Schi nemosche-li schi skremos.

Relative clauses

- Follows SOV like main clause.
- RC is subject and object droppable.
- RC can be placed post nominal or pre-nominal.
- Verb is conjugated for relative.
- relativizer goes directly before the relative verb but verb is not conjugated for gender.

- Relative clauses and converses and prepositional phrases function the same inside RC.

	Auxiliary (relativizer)
Relative	ja

Passive constructions

- Passive constructions are always impersonal. This means these phrases have no subject and can be considered just OV (object verb). OV constructions use neuter conjugation on phrasal verb.
- Goal prepositional noun phrase must go in head position. This is then followed by the thematic noun phrase and optionally the agentic phrase. And the verb must be clause-final as per SOV.
- Examples:

◦ pod l'che mi che doṭ dahlu.

pod - “to”

l'che mi - genitive neuter first person singular noun phrase “me”

che doṭ - accusative neuter “gift”

dahlu - neuter past perfect “to gift” or “to given”

To me a gift was given.

pod l'che mi - goal prepositional noun phrase

che doṭ - thematic phrase

dahlu - past perfect neuter verb “to gift/to give”

◦ pod l'che mi che doṭ to paroṇ dahlu.

pod - “to”

l'che mi - genitive neuter first person singular noun phrase “me”

che doṭ - accusative neuter “gift”

to paroṇ - comitative neuter “by a man”

dahlu - neuter past perfect “to give (as a gift)”

To me a gift was given by a man.

pod l'che mi - goal prepositional noun phrase

che doṭ - thematic phrase

to paroṇ - agentic phrase

dahlu - past perfect neuter verb “to give (as a gift)”

Verb table RC

Tense	Aspect	Relativized

Future		ja zamiri
Present	simple	ja miri
	ongoing	ja miridi
	potential	ja mirido
Past	perfect	ja mirilu
	ongoing	ja mirili
	potential	ja mirilo

- Example: Mi so l'che domid ja domelu l'chon aga birulunn.

Mi - "I"

so - PP "in/at"

l'che - neuter genitive article

domid - neuter "house"

ja - relativizer auxiliary

domelu - past perfect genderless "to live"

l'chon - masculine accusative article

aga - masculine "water"

birulunn - masculine past perfect conjugated "to drink"

Verb table (Ex: Miri - to see)

Tense	Aspect	Feminine	Masculin	Neuter
Future		zamiris	zamirinn	zamiri
Present	simple	miris	mirinn	miri
	ongoing	miridis	miridinn	miridi
	potential	miridos	miridonn	mirido
Past	perfect	mirilus	mirilunn	mirilu
	ongoing	mirilis	mirilinn	mirili
	potential	mirilos	mirilonn	mirilo

Verb table (Ex: ben - to know)

Tense	Aspect	Feminine	Masculin	Neuter
Future		zabenes	zabenenn	zaben
Present	simple	benes	benenn	ben
	ongoing	benedis	benedinn	benedi
	potential	benedos	benedonn	benedo

Past	perfect	benelus	benelunn	benelu
	ongoing	benelis	benelinn	beneli
	potential	benelos	benelonn	benelo

Examples:

- I see a dog
he che sche mirinn.
- You are walking to the market.
Od pod l'chon mexa moschedi.
- They after work often eat together.
Te joş schocho l'chi labo obi koka.
- We will meet again when the sun rises.
mi en od nesuro geñ zapabonn.

mi en od - set phrase “we”

nesuro - converb “when” “to sun rise”

geñ - “again, another”

zapabonn - to meet future masculin “to meet”

- The man who lives next door gave me a strange gift.

paroñ nexpa ja viro pod l'chon mi che stran doł vexelunn.

Paroñ - “man” masc.

nexpa - “neighboring” adj

ja viro - RC to be

pod - to

l'chon mi - genitive 1sg (1st person singular) “me”

che stran doł - accusative neuter “gift”

vixelunn - masculine past perfect “to give”

- scha brok.
scha - temporal-adv “now”
brok - verbalized adjective “dark”
- bro virolu
bro - adjective “dark”
virolu - state of being/copular verb neuter past perfect
- id cr'mk.
id - 3sg.n (3 person singular neuter)
cr'mk - verbalized adjective “worth the price”

Conversation

Pod l'chon mexa.

P1: doṭ sole

P2: Sol,

P1: tap miridi?

P2: (pointing) id slek!

P1: id pod l'ch'od no vexedi.

P2: Bene.

P1: tap scha miridi?

P2: Bro

P1: Id cr'mk. ke paro ch'id ame.

P2: Bene. Do l'id kexek.

P1: Bene. Solso.

boschoh pabo

P1: doṭ sole. He che Ashtyn vironn.

P2: Sol. id che Bob viro.

P1: od kak idi?

P2: pod l'che mi dahdi.

P1: en he.

Explanation:

Phrases used:

“od kak idi” - “you how go?” meaning: How are you?

“pod l'che mi dahdi” - “to me gifting” meaning: I am well.

“en he” - “and I” meaning: same with me.