# Armenian
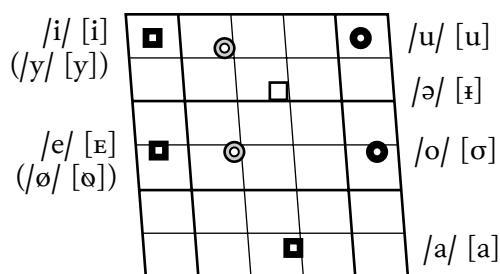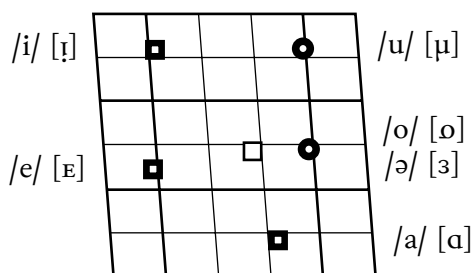## (concise phonotonetics)

Luciano Canepari (2024²)

*'Eastern'* (or true) *Armenian* is an Indo-European language. It has six short *V*, which are phonetically half-lengthened in stressed unchecked (or 'free') syllables, or in word-final syllables (possibly even if checked by a single *C*).
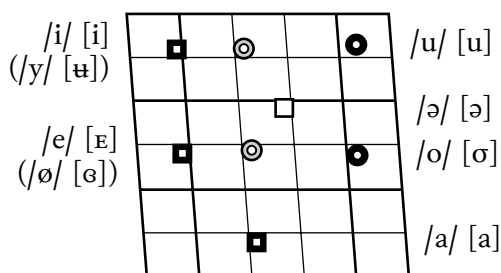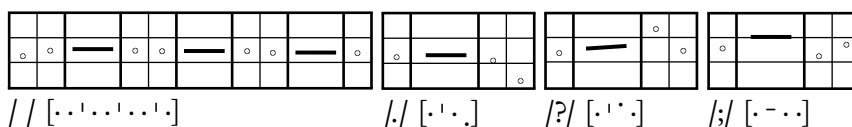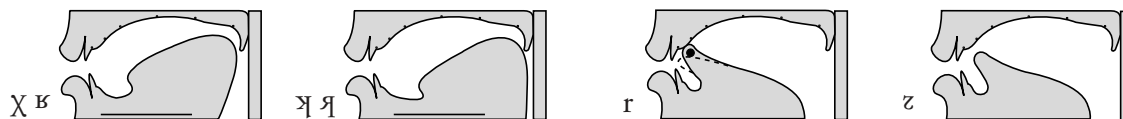
*International*

/i/ [i]    /u/ [u]
(/y/ [y])    /ə/ [ɨ]
/e/ [ɛ]    /o/ [ʊ]
(/ø/ [ɵ])    /a/ [a]

*Eastern*

/i/ [ɪ]    /u/ [ʉ]
   /o/ [ʊ]
/e/ [ɛ]    /ə/ [ɜ]
   /a/ [ɑ]

*Western*

/i/ [i]    /u/ [u]
(/y/ [ʉ])    /ə/ [ə]
/e/ [ɛ]    /o/ [ʊ]
(/ø/ [ɵ])    /a/ [a]

| m | n | | | [ɳ] | [ŋ] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p⁽ʰ⁾ b | t⁽ʰ⁾ d | | | [k̟⁽ʰ⁾ ɡ̟] k⁽ʰ⁾ ɡ | | [ʔ] |
| | ts⁽ʰ⁾ dz | | tʃ⁽ʰ⁾ dʒ | | | |
| | f v s z | | ʃ ʒ | [χ ʁ] k̟ ʁ | | |
| | | z | j | | | h |
| | | r | | | | |
| | | l | | | | |



χ ʁ     k̟ ʁ     r     z



/ / [··'··'··'·]     /·/ ['·.]    /?/ [·'·]    /;/ [·‒··]

It is important to notice that the phonemes are here transcribed with ᵘᶠᶠIPA symbols, whenever possible (without using cumbersome diacritics), reserving the task to clearly show natural phonetics to our ᶜᵃⁿIPA symbols.

The more typical true Armenian diphthongs are /ii, ei, ai, oi, ui/, together with the following /jV/ sequences (which are *not* diphthongs!) /ji, je, ja, jo, ju/. There is opposition between /p', t', k'; ts', tʃ'/ and /ph, th, kh; tsh, tʃh/. In word-final position, its obstruents (and the two *r*'s) are devoiced: [C̥]. Current predictable taxophones are indicated as well.

*Word-stress* is on final syllables. The *intonation* patterns shown in the tonograms are those of (eastern) Armenian. Inevitably, those of the international and western Armenian are affected by the bilingual situation of each speaker, together with possible peculiar articulations for both vowels and consonants.

*Western* ('European') and international Armenian, instead of ejective /p', t', k'; ts', tʃ'/, have /b, d, g; dz, dʒ/, while true /b, d, g; dz, dʒ/ merge into /ph, th, kh; tsh, tʃh/. This causes the elimination of any /C'/, traditionally difficult to utter for 'Western' speakers. In addition, /ɀ, r/ are merged into /ɀ/, as well; and there are (easier) uvular [χ, ʁ], instead of uvulo-pharyngeal [ҳ, я].

Obviously enough, we may find /y, ø/, as well, mainly in French and German loan-words.