THE ARMENIAN SOUNDS SYSTEM & VOCALIC ALTERNATION (notes on Thomson, R. W. (1989), "An Introduction to Classical Armenian")

- (p.14) <u>The preposition h</u> + acc./abl/.loc. will show as j= when followed by a word beginning with a vowel: h punupu, (to the city) but juunhnugu (from the stars); note, however, that both will happily occur together, as well: h jUunnionj (from God). Furthermore, h often combines with un without any significant change in meaning: un h punupu = h punupu
- (p.15) Word-finally and before vowel, <u>h</u> is indeed pronounced as suggested by Thomson, i.e. /iv/; in other cases, e.g. before consonant, the more common <u>pronunciation is /yu</u>/, for example in hմաստութիւն (wisdom) /imastut^hyun/ - this is reflected in Modern Eastern Armenian spelling, too: hմաստություն.
- (p.15) The triphthong hung should of course be pronounced /iay/.
- (p.16) Vocalic alternation
 - vocalic alternation is the result of a <u>shift in the stress pattern</u>; no change happens if this pattern does not change
 - with few exceptions (cf. p.15), Armenian has a constant stress on the <u>final</u> <u>full syllable</u> of a word
 - \circ h > Ø / μ (μ is used to preserve polysyllabic structure) if it occurs
 - word-internally before consonant
 - word-initially before more than one consonant (not consistent for nl)
 - word-finally after more than one consonant (not for nL)
 - \circ alternation is avoided to preserve full syllables, i.e. full vowel + consonant, or weak vowel (p) + more than once consonant
 - thus, hhuhu, hhuhunj, and not *hhuunj
 - alternation is further avoided when the accent shifts to a formerly weak syllable
 - thus, ինքն, ինքեան, and հիմն, հիման
 - finally, alternation as such only operates in inflectional, not in derivational formations
 - $\xi > h/t$, nj > ni and tw > t, ti > hi are as explained by Thomson
 - since you need not compose in Grabar, it is sufficient to be aware of these alternations, and have in mind the common rules listed above;
- (p.18) <u>Rhotic alternation</u>
 - the common rule is that p changes to p before u; there are, however, etymological and analogical p as well
 - where the form in n was particularly prominent, n may have been analogically adopted in places where p is expected.