# Phonemes of the Albanian Language

#### (DRAFT)

This short paper presents a comparative phonetic analysis of the Albanian and English phonemic inventories, focusing specifically on the vowel and consonant systems of both languages. The analysis begins by detailing the complete inventory of Albanian vowels and consonants. Subsequently, we map the phonetic proximity of these Albanian phonemes to their closest English counterparts, utilizing a comprehensive chart for visualization. The findings reveal a gradient of correspondence: while some Albanian phonemes exhibit close articulatory and acoustic similarity to English sounds, others demonstrate significant phonetic divergence. Importantly, the analysis identifies several Albanian phonemes without direct equivalents in the English inventory, highlighting areas of phonological contrasts and language acquisition difficulties for new learners.

## 1. The Albanian Alphabet

In addition to the nasalized vowels, here I have also added the /ng/ sound used by Sough Gheg speakers:

	Description	Sounds							
	Obstruent Consonants								
Nonvocal	• voiceless	p, t, q, k, c, ç, s, sh, f, th, h 11							
	• voiced	b, d gj, g, x, xh, z, zh, v, dh 10							
	Sonorant Consonants	m, n, nj, ng, j, l, ll, r, rr 9							
Vocal	Vowels								
	Non-nasalized	a e ë i o u y 7							
	Nasalized	ã <b>ẽ</b> ĩ ũ <b>ỹ</b> 5							
	Total	42							

### Voicing

Laringal noise (pa dridhje)							
voiceless p, t, q, k, c, ç, s, sh, f, th, h							
Laringal Tone (Me Dridhje )							
voiced b, d gj, g, x, xh, z, zh, v, dh,?							

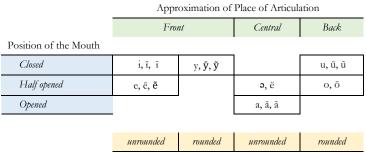
sonorants	m, n, nj, j, l, ll, r, rr
vowels	a e ë i o u y; ã <b>ẽ</b> ĩ ũ <b>ỹ</b>

#### Nasalization

Consonants								
non-nasalized	p t q k c ç s sh f th h; b d gj g x xh z zh v dh; j l ll r rr							
nasal	m n nj							
Vowels								
non-nasalized	a e i o u y							
nasalized	ã <b>ẽ</b> ĩ ũ ỹ							

#### Current Albanian Vowels

The /a, e, i, o, u/ vowels are close to Latin ones. However, the /a/ and the /e/ vowels in LG are slightly more closed than LT ones. The /y/ vowels resembles german /ü/ whereas the /ë/ comes in two kinds, the /ë/ phoneme used in LT, and the schwa used by all Albanian spakers. Like French, Polish, and Portugese, Albanian has nasalized vowels. Usually, linguists recognize only five of them,  $\tilde{a}$   $\tilde{e}$   $\tilde{i}$   $\tilde{u}$   $\tilde{y}$ .



Participation of Lips

Often, linguists present albanian vowels in the shape of a triangle, where /a/ indicates the lowering of the jaw at the lowest point, which linguistically is called an 'open' vowel because, at that position, the tongue is the farthest from the roof of the mouth. In contrast /i, y, u/ are called closed vowels because at that position, the tongue is the closest to the roof of the mouth. Horizontally, /i, y, e/ are articulated near the exit of the mouth, /e, ə, a/ at the center, and /u, o/ closer to the larygus. It should be noted that non Tosk articulation is more closed. Hence, it can be argued that for Central and Northern Albanians, vowels /a, o, e, i, u/ are

pronounced a bit higher than those of ST.

### **Current Albanian Consonants**

In 1932, Lowman claimed that he could hear a slight aspiration, Matasović, and other linguists, claim that Albanian consonants have lost their apsiration. Other things to know about the Albanian sounds is that /2/ is in fact an Albanian sound, as Lowman points out, found in words like 'ç'?sht!?'. In addittion, as Camaj points out, the sounds 'q, gj', are pronounced differently by Southerners vs. non-Southerners. I would go as far as to say that the /q, gj/ distinction in pronunciation between speakers of ST and the rest, along with nazalization, rhotacism, vowel length, and the frequency of schwa use, makes up the main distinction between those who speak the standard and those who are still learning it.

/j/ correspods with an /y/ in english words like 'Yes'; and it is sometimes called a semivowel. Some consonants, like /c, ç, x, xh/, are single sounds ones; not t-c, t-sh, d-x, d-zh. Among the phonemes present in Alanian, but in english, are /c, x /.

In the following table, the Albanian letters are given to the left, whereas the IPA symbols are put between forward slashes. The table, also gives the paring of voiced/voiceless and palatal/non-palatal cognates. It also describes in detalis the labels that correspond to each sound.

# The IPA Chart and the Albanian Consonant Phonemes

In the following chart, taken from IPA website, circles, rectangles, and triangles, are used to border the Albanian consonant phonemes. Not all of them are in the current Tosk-based standard, and some of them might be controversial.

# Comparing Albanian and English Phonemes

In the following examples I have tried to match Albanian sounds with English sounds. However, someone with sharper hearing might do a better job.

Graphemes	IPA	Albanian Word	~ English or Other Languages			
a	a	afër (close)	afar			
	ã	ãsht (is)	~ éléph <b>ant</b> (fr.)			
	u	asiit (15)	- no English Equivalent			
b	b	bukë (bread)	bread			
С	ts	cak (goal)	~ zeitgeist ('tsaIt,gaIst); de. Zeit - no English equivalent - unlike 'ts' in 'hats - unlike the two sounds /ts/ - Paired with its voiced counterpart /x/			
ç	tĴ	me çā (to cut)	to chop - unlike the two sounds /tsh, tç/			
d	d	derë (door)	door			
dh	ð	dhantizë (gift, tip)	then			
e	ε	vetje (self)	self			
ẽ	ĩ	me endë (to weave)	~ pain (bread) (fr.) - no English equivalent			
ë	Э	me rrëgjua (to shrink)	bird; about			
f	f	fier (fern)	fern			

g	g	gur (rock)	get			
gj (LG)	d⊋	gjuhë (tongue)	~ job - no English equivalent - unlike the two sounds / dj/			
gj (LT)	J	gjuhë (tongue)	~ paѓање ' <i>rajane</i> (birth) (mc.) - no English equivalent			
h	h	me hapë (to open)	hay			
i	i	tri (three)	three			
ĩ		dimën (winter)	~ winter			
j	j	jashtë (out)	yelp			
k	k	kollë (cough)	cough - very little or no aspiration			
1	1	lejo (let)	let			
11	ł	kumbull (plum)	tell			
m	m	amë (taste)	mother			
n	n	nanë (mother)	need			
ng	ŋ	i ngadalët (slow)	~ goi <b>ng</b>			
nj	n	njerí (man, human)	mi <b>ni</b> on			
O	o (g)	motër (sister)	~ yawn; ~ lore			
	o (t)	dorë (hand)	~ not			
p	p	punë (work)	pin - very little or no aspiration			
q (LG)	t͡ɕ	shqiponjë (eagle)	~ лећа /lět͡ca/ (falcon) (srp) - no English equivalent			
q (LT)	С	shqiponjë (eagle)	~ вреќа / 'vrεca/ (bag) (mc) - no English equivalent			
r	t	~ trí (three)	~ three - no rounded lips; no retroflexing			
rr	r	rreth (circle)	~ perro (dog) (es) - no English equivalent			
S	S	sa? (how many)	sap			
sh	ſ	shum (many)	shield			
t	t	trim (brave)	trim			
th	θ	i thatë (dry)	thin			
u	u	mushkë (mule)	mule			
ũ		shkumë (foam)	- no English equivalent			
V	v	venë (wine)	volt			
X	$d\widehat{z}$	xixë (sparkle)	- no English equivalent - unlike /ds/ in 'Goods'			

			<ul> <li>- it is the <u>voiced sound</u> of the c/x pair</li> <li>- If you can say /tc/ in Zeit, then make the /tc/ voiced /dz/.</li> <li>- However, both of them are only one sound.</li> </ul>
xh	d3	xhubletë (type of dress)	~ job - <i>unlike</i> the two sounds / <i>dj</i> /
у	у	hyllë (star)	~ German /ü/ Müller - no English equivalent
	ỹ	e shtyme (push)	- no English equivalent
z	Z	Zanë (Fairy)	zealot
zh	3	zhig (passion, etc)	vision

Albanian language has some diphthongs, but only in recently borrowed words. The so-called 'diphthongs' in Albanian are in fact vowel clusters. Typically, their pattern is a long wovel followed by a short one, as in: *shkrua, grua, mua, thye, krye, zie, diell, roe.* 

## Correlation of Albanian Consonants

There are many ways to co-relate the sounds of a language. A few correlation of the albanian consonants follow:

#### voiced vs. voiceless

p	t	С	ç	q	k	f	th	S	sh
b	d	X	xh	g.	g	V	dh	Z	zh

a correlation or contrasting of squares: obstruents vs. fricatives + nasals

1	m n					nj					
										/	
p	b	t	d	С	X	ç	xh	q	gj	k	g
f	V	th	dh	S	Z	sh	zh			h	0