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Armenian Language Competencies



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AUTHOR Vartanian, Vartan; Vartanian, Margaret

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ABSTRACT

The instructional materials for Armenian are designed for the language training of Peace Corps volunteers in Armenia. They use a competency-based approach focusing on content, cultural context, and communication purpose simultaneously. Some are closely tied to work tasks, others to daily communication needs. A brief introductory section gives an overview of the structure, form classes, and alphabet of the eastern dialect. A series of 38 topically grouped lessons follows. Within each topic area, several competencies are specified; for each competency, a brief situational dialogue in Armenian, vocabulary list, grammar and vocabulary notes, and in some cases, pronunciation notes and/or a proverb are included. English translations of the dialogues and an Armenia-to-English glossary are appended. (MSE)

Armenian

Language Competencies for Peace Corps Volunteers in Armenia



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by

Vartan Vartanian and Margaret Vartanian

1992



Dear Peace Corps Volunteer in Armenia:

This Armenia language text is a very important tool for properly preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for service in Armenia. Your time of service in Armenia will be of great benefit to the people of that vast and historic land.

Knowing the language is of course a key element in our programs everywhere and I hope that you keep this text with you for quick and easy reference at all times. This text is designed to put you at ease in the Armenia culture by making you as conversant as possible, as rapidly as possible, with the most immediate and day-to-day kinds of language situations you are apt to encounter in your tour in Armenia.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your service to Peace Corps, the people of Armenia and the people of the United States. Your gift of yourself is truly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Elaine L. Chao

Good Juck!



Acknowledgments

This book is one of five Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in mid-1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Armenia. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to serve in Armenia. It is the result of work not only by the author(s), but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially, Toni Borge and Janet Paz-Castillo, Training Officers for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

July 1992

Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of

techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

I. is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Table of Contents | |
|---|----|
| Brief Introduction to the Armenian Language | v |
| TOPIC 1: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION | 1 |
| Culture Note | 2 |
| 1. To greet and be greeted | 3 |
| 2. To introduce and identify self | 5 |
| 3. To exchange customary pleasantries | 7 |
| 4. To take leave/to say good-bye | 9 |
| TOPIC 2: CLASSROOM ORIENTATION | 11 |
| Culture Note | 12 |
| 1. To follow classroom directions and to respond | 13 |
| to instructions and questions | |
| 2. To express (lack of) understanding and to ask for | 15 |
| clarification/repetition | |
| 3. To ask for a specific word or expression | 17 |
| TOPIC 3: CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY | 21 |
| Culture note | 22 |
| 1. To ask/answer personal information questions | 23 |
| 2. To describe own family | 25 |
| 3. To ask about host/counterpart family | 27 |
| 4. To express gratitude | 30 |

| TOPIC 4: COMMUNICATION | 33 |
|---|----|
| Culture Note | 34 |
| 1. To order a long distance phone call | 35 |
| 2. To get one's party on the line | 37 |
| 3. To leave a message and hang up politely | 39 |
| TOPIC 5: FOOD | 41 |
| Culture Note | 42 |
| 1. To order food at a restaurant | 43 |
| 2. To ask for identity of food items | 45 |
| 3. To express food preferences (likes/dislikes) | 48 |
| TOPIC 6: TRANSPORTATION | 51 |
| Culture Note | 52 |
| 1. To locate means of transportation | 53 |
| 2. To ask for destination and distance of travel | 55 |
| 3. To purchase tickets | 57 |
| 4. To hire a taxi/private car and negotiate the fare | 59 |
| TOPIC 7: DIRECTIONS | 61 |
| Culture Note | 62 |
| 1. To ask for and give location of building | 63 |
| 2. To ask for and give direction to a place | 65 |
| TOPIC 8: SHOPPING | 67 |
| Culture Note | 68 |
| 1. To ask for sources/vendors of particular items | 69 |
| 2. To ask for items, prices and quantities | 71 |
| 3. To shop at the farmers' market, or at street vendors | 73 |

| TOPIC 9: SOCIAL SITUATIONS | 75 | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|
| Culture Note | 76 | | | |
| 1. To greet informally and make customary inquiries | 77 | | | |
| 2. To offer and accept food and drink | 79 | | | |
| 3. To invite and respond to invitations | 82 | | | |
| 4. To give and respond to compliments | 84 | | | |
| TOPIC 10: AT THE WORKPLACE | 87 | | | |
| Culture Note | 88 | | | |
| 1. To describe one's profession/function | 89 | | | |
| 2. To describe one's work | 91 | | | |
| 3. To inquire/report work progress | 93 | | | |
| 4. To converse socially with co-workers | 96 | | | |
| TOPIC 11: MEDICAL | 99 | | | |
| Culture Note | | | | |
| 1. To respond to questions about illness | | | | |
| 2. To purchase medicines | | | | |
| 3. To report an emergency | 107 | | | |
| APPENDICES | 111 | | | |
| Appendix 1: The Competencies in English | 111 | | | |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 123 | | | |
| Appendix 3: Recommended Literature | 157 | | | |
| Appendix 4: Bibliography | 158 | | | |

A Brief Introduction to the Armenian Language

The Armenian language belongs to the Indo-European language group and constitutes a unique language sub-group. It has two standard literary dialects - Eastern and Western - each with many regional variations.

In this manual you will be introduced to Eastern Armenian, which is used in Armenia and some parts of the diaspora. It is important to note that within the present Armenian borders, approximately the size of Rhode Island, there are about 40 dialects. Some of these dialects are so diverse that some may be incomprehensible to a native from another region only fifty or sixty miles away. However, it is also important to remember that no matter what the local dialect may be, almost everyone in Armenia will be able to understand and respond in the literary Eastern Armenian.

The alphabet was developed by Mesrop Mashtodz in 405 A.D. This event, which was followed by the translation of the Bible, brought about, in the fifth century, the first Armenian cultural renaissance of its post-Christian history.

Eastern Armenian, with relatively few exceptions, has a completely regular sound-letter correspondence - much more so than, (for example) the English or French languages. There are 39 letters in the Eastern Armenian alphabet, covering all the sounds used in the language, and more than 150,000 words.

Some of the characteristic features of the Armenian language are the accent on the last syllable and the lack of grammatical gender and articles.

- 5. Elative thought from the street (from whom/what? from where since when?)
- 6. Instrumental ψηηησηψ by the street (with whom/what?)
- 7. Prepositional the street (in whom/what?)

GENDERS:

There are no genders in Armenian. The pronoun was is equivalent to the English 'he' or 'she'.

ADJECTVES:

The Comparative Levels of The Qualitative Adjectives:

լավ - good (positive)

The comparative is formed by adding with (more), or www./phg (less) to the positive level.

ավելի լավ - better (comparative)

Introduction

The superlative is formed by the prefix wulklum, the suffix quuju or with the word wulklung (most).

ամենալավ - best (superlative)

յավագույն - "

ամենից լավ - "

PRONOUNS:

In Armenian there are eight types of pronouns: Personal, demonstrative, reflexive, interogative, relative, definite, indefinite and negative. The following are two of them:

Personal Pronouns:

ես, ինքս - I, myself մենք, ինքներս - we, ourselves

ηπι, ինքդ - you, yourself ηπις, ինքներդ - you, yourself

նա, ինքը - he/she, նրանք, ինքները, իրենք - they,

himself/herself themselves

Demonstrative Pronouns:

шju, uш this

ш_јп, пш that

upulp these

npulp those

There are other demonstrative pronouns.

xii

VERBS:

There are personal and impersonal verbs. The personal verbs express person (continence), number, tense and mood. For example, the word qpbgh (I wrote) expresses first person, singular, past perfect and indicative mood.

The personal verbs have

three main tenses: present, past and future

and

five moods:

indicative - (seven tenses, see bellow)

imperative - future - qppp ([you] write)

optative - future/past - qpbu/qpbh

(I [wish to] write/I [wish I] wrote)

conjectural - future/past - կգրեմ/կգրեի

(I will write/I would have written)

indicative - future/past - which applied which applied the state of th

(I am going to write/I was going to write)

Introduction

The indicative mood:

The indicative mood is too complex to explain in this work and will require many lessons and the help of a teacher. Suffice it to say, that the indicative mood has one simple (past perfect), three founder (main) compound tenses (present, past, future) and three relative compound tenses (past imperfect, past pluperfect and past futurective).

Impersonal Verbs (դերբայներ):

Impersonal verbs are a form of verbs specific to the Armenian language. They do not relate to person, but show the action in its state of completion - indefinite, in progress, completed, etc.

The impersonal verbs have eight forms: Infinitive, imperfective, effective, futurective, subjective, pluperfect, adverbial participle and negative. Most of these forms are discussed in the 'Grammar and Vocabulary' sections of the competencies that follow.

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verbs have two conjugations \mathbf{t} and \mathbf{u} , which are determined by the ending of the infinitive form \mathbf{t}_{\parallel} or \mathbf{u}_{\parallel} .

Example: aptr, furname to write, to read

xiv

1.

Verbs are conjugated in one of two ways:

1) The verb root plus conjugated ending. This form of conjugation is called simple form.

գրեմ, գրեի, գրեցի, կգրեմ, etc.

2) One of the eight forms of the impersonal verb and conjugataion of the verb bu. For this reason the verb bu, when conjugated, is called auxiliary verb. This form of conjugation is called compound.

For example:

apbi (to write) in the futerective form: apbinitd, apbinitu, apbinit, etc.

SENTENCES:

The basic order of words in a sentence is subject-predicateobject. However, subjects are often omitted. Adjectives relate to nouns and stand before the noun. Modifiers of the verb usually appear after the verb.

Example: Սպիտակ մեքենան գնում է Երևան։

The white car is going to Yerevan.

NOUNS:

Definite/Indefinite Forms:

The definite is formed by adding either the letter η or the letter u to the word ending. Words ending with a consonant receive the ending n; those ending on a vowel receive the u ending.

For example: a table - ubnul

the table - ubnuuln

a horse - Sh

the horse - Shu

The Plural:

In Armenian the plural is formed by adding the ending by to single syllable words and un to multi-syllable words.

ծառ - ծառեր

ուսանող - ուսանողներ

tree - trees

student - students

There are several exceptions to this rule:

For example: Yhu - Yuuluujo

մարդ – մարդիկ

woman - women man (human) - people

NOUN CASES: Declensions

The Armenian language has seven cases and eight forms of declension. Which declension is used depends on how the genetive case is formed. For example, the word through is said to be declined in declention he because in the genetive case it takes the ending h. The eight declentions are: w, n, h, nc, wt, ng, tw, g.

Instead of using prepositions, e.g. into, in, at, from, by, special case endings are added to the nominative case of a noun. For example: "in the street" can be formed by adding the prepositional ending "mrd" to the noun "thnnng" (street) in the nominative case.

Example: Declension of the noun hnnng, which declines in h.

- 1. Nominative though (the) street (who? what?)
- 2. Genitive \undersighn\text{nnnngh} \quad \text{of the street} \]
 (whose? of what?)
- 3. Dative to the street (to whom? to what?)
- 4. Accusative the thing (the street (to whom? what?)

THE ARMENIAN ALPHABET

| Upper/lower | English equivalent | Sounds like |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 U w | a | "a" in farm |
| 2 F F | ь | "b" in boy |
| 3 9 9 | g | "g" in gun |
| 4 | d | "d" in dog |
| 5 b b | у е | "ye" in yes |
| 6 9 q | z | "z" in zoo |
| 7 k k | е | "e" in election |
| g 2 8 | a | "a" in about |
| 9 (ð. þ. | t | "t" in ten |
| 10 д д | zh | "s" in pleasure |
| 11 ћ ђ | i . | "i" in internal |
| 12 Լ լ | 1 | "l" in line |
| 13 Խ խ | kh | "j" in junta |
| 14 ህ ን | ts | |
| 15 Կ կ | k | "k" short stop |
| 16 2 h | h | "h" in house |
| 17 2 & | dz | |
| 18 Λ, η | gh | "r" in pardon (French pronunciation) |
| 19 ප් ජ | tch | برتب |

| 20 | U | υ | m | "m" in man |
|----|----|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 21 | 8 | J | У | "y" in yard |
| 22 | Ն | u | n | "n" in noon |
| 23 | ۲ | 2 | sh | "sh" in she |
| 24 | U | n | vo | "vo" in voice |
| 25 | 9 | ٤ | ch | "ch" in chin |
| 26 | ጣ | щ | р | "p" pronounced short |
| 27 | ይ | 2 | j | "j" in joy |
| 28 | ቡ | n | r | "r" hard - Spanish "r" in ricotta |
| 29 | υ | u | s | "s" in sell |
| 30 | ય્ | પ | v | "v" in vessel |
| 31 | S | ın | t | "t" pronounced short |
| 32 | ቦ | η | r | "r" soft - English - "r" in rest |
| 33 | 8 | g | ds | "zz" in pizza |
| 34 | UL | nι | 00 | "oo" in tool |
| 35 | Ф | ф | p | "p" in put |
| 36 | ħ | ₽ | k | "k" in kind |
| 37 | ቴՎ | և | yev | "ye" in yes+"v" |
| 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | "a" in all |
| 39 | \$ | \$ | f | "f" fall |

The letters p, q, η , δ , ϱ are sometimes pronounced as ψ , p, p, g, ξ , respectively.

Topic 1

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

CULTURE NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To greet and be greeted
- 2. To introduce and identify self
- 3. To exchange customary pleasantries
- 4. To take leave/to say good-bye

Greetings

Armenians are warm and friendly people, who can easily start a friendship and will usually go out of their way to help a stranger. They love to welcome guests and show proper hospitality. Of course what is "proper" for most Armenians, the current economic crisis not withstanding, may seem excessive to others.

The usual greetings and introductions do not vary from the familiar handshake accompanied by declaration of one's name and one of the variations of the "pleased to meet you." One simple rule to remember is that women and seniors, by virtue of their age or position, have the privilege of deciding whether to offer their hand for a handshake or limit the greeting to just an oral one.

In addressing elders, seniors in rank or people with whom one is not on a first name basis, one should always use the plural "nmm" of the second person form for personal pronouns and auxiliary verbs. In other situations, with friends, children or colleagues, the singular "nmm" form is used.

COMPETENCY 1: To greet and be greeted

SITUATION:

Classroom

ROLES:

PCV & Teacher

PCV: Puph 2hq:

T: Բարև, ներս եկեք։ Խնդրեմ նստեք։

PCV: Շնորհակալություն։

VOCABULARY:

բարև

hello

δþq

to you (second person plural)

ներս

in

եկեք

come (plural)

նստեք

sit down (plural)

խնդրեմ

please

շնորիակալություն

thank you

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The greetings "pupl" can be used at any time of the day. Other greetings are:

ետևի ՄուՂո

good morning

Lmbp ob

good day

բարի բրբկո

good evening

եաևի ժիչբև

good night

Topic 1

guntunipjnih

good-bye

մրած ետևով

good-by**e**

The word "puph" usually means "kind", as in "He is a kind person." In greetings, however, it stands for the word good.

PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

The vowel "n" is pronounced "vo" at the beginning of a word and "o" in the middle.

COMPETENCY 2: To introduce and identify oneself

SITUATION:

Classroom

ROLES:

PCV & Teacher

T: Ես Արմեն Օհանյանն եմ։ Ի՞նչ է Ձեր անունը։

PCV: Իմ անունը Ջոն Էվանս է։

T: Սրիախ բղ:

VOCABULARY:

μu

I

Pι

am

haus

what

ኒ

is

Ձեր

your

անուն (ը)

(the) name

ከባ

my

ուրախ

glad

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The genitive (possessive) personal pronouns are:

իմ

my

תקַ

your (singular)

Topic 1

նրա his/her

υμρ our

Δμ your (plural)

upuug their

COMPETENCY 3: To exchange pleasantries

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Շատ հաձելի է։ Ինչպե՞ս եք։

T: Շատ լավ, շնորհակալ եմ, իսկ դուք։

PCV: Ոչինչ, լավ եմ։

VOCABULARY:

уши very, much, a lot

huốbị h pleasant

ինչպես how

bp (are) you

լшվ good

nnup you (plural)

nihus nothing (used as in okay or so-so)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The expression "2wun huấb $\frac{1}{2}$ h" is equivalent to "very pleased to meet you."

The question "huly nm.g" can be used as "how/what about you?" or "and you". The word "huly" can also be used as the question word in "what if or "huly hph".

"Nithus, jumy bu" literally means: Nothing, I am fine. The word nothing is often used to signify: normalcy: no change; okay. Thus one can use the word "nithus" to respond to questions like: -How are you?- or - What's up?- or -How is the business/life?

COMPETENCY 4: To take leave/say good-bye

SITUATION:

Classroom

ROLES:

PCV & Teacher

PCV: Subuntpjntu:

T: Առայժմ, կհանդիպենք վաղը ժամր իննին։

PCV: Tun jud:

VOCABULARY:

ցտեսություն

good-bye

առայժմ

so long; so far

կհանդիպենք

we will meet; see you

վաղը

tomorrow

ժամ (ը)

(the) time

ինն (ին)

(at) nine

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word guntumpjmulis made up of the prefix "g" (an archaic form of the word "Jhugh" - until) and the word "undumpjmuli" (meeting or to meet).

In Armenian sentences the subject is often omitted. For example, in dunn thunhuhup (we'll meet tomorrow) it is obvious from the ending bup (we are) that the subject is "we". Thus the word July (we) is omitted from the sentence.

PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

With few exceptions, whenever two consonants follow each other in the beginning of the word, such as in "gundumpjmul" and "huluphulup", they are pronounced with the vowel "p" between them. So the expressions "good-bye" and "we'll meet" are pronounced gp-udumpjmul and lp-huluphulup.

PROVERB

Ծուռ նստենք շիտակ, շիտակ խոսենք։

Let's talk turkey. Tell it like it is. Let's not beat around the bush.

Topic 2

CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

CULTURE NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To follow classroom directions and to respond to instructions and questions.
- 2. To express (lack of) understanding and to ask for clarification/repetition.
- 3. To ask for a specific word or expression.

Education

In most cases, a child's formal schooling begins at age six and continues for the next eleven years, usually at the same school. Thus, a student spends his or her elementary, middle and high school years with the same classmates. Students usually have little or no choice of electives and the classes are kept together from the first grade on. This period of education (elementary-middle- high school) is called Jhounghup inparism (secondary education).

Those who wish, after the eighth grade or after graduation, may attend a munufumpul (a two year college) or unbhuhimul (a trade school) in a particular field. This lasts two years for the high school graduates and four years for those who started after the 8th grade.

High school graduates or those graduating from two year colleges may continue their educations at higher educational establishments, the university (hudujuupuu) or one of the thirteen institutes (huunhunum).

Starting in the fourth grade, students take end-of-year examinations in core subjects. There are oral and written entrance examinations for the institutes and the university.

1. COMPETENCY 1: To follow classroom directions and to respond to directions and questions

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

Τ: Այս բառերը գրեք ձեր տետրերում։

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս է գրվում այդ բառը։

T: Գրվում է 'o' տառով:

T: Վերջացրեցիք:

PCV: Jun us:

VOCABULARY:

qpbp (you) write

шли this/these

punbpp words

Ship your

undumphment (in) notebooks

husuk ut and mu how is it written?/how do you write?

ш**л** that/those

վերջացրիք" are you finished?

ηbm yet

no (not)

rugumphi to explain

կարդալ to read

wnnwuwih to pronounce

պատմել to tell

uub to say

uujh to look

unduludij to see

phi unphi to dictate

quit to find

hada to spell

hmodia to form

Pmnp paper

գրիչ pen

մատիտ pencil

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

The Armenian language allows the classic subject-predicate (verb)-object order to be changed without changing the meaning of the sentence. For example, one can say (as above) "Uju punhpp aphp Ahp whunphmud:" (These words write in your notebooks.) or "Aphp wju punhpp Ahp whunphpnud:" (Write these words in your notebooks.).

The imperative mood expresses commands. The words apin, juhn, wubp (write, listen, say) are in the imperative mood of the second person (countenance) plural of the verb. It is formed by adding the ending hp to the root of the verb.

COMPETENCY 2: To express lack of understanding and ask for clarification or repetition.

SITUATION Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

T: Բացեք գրքի չորրորդ էջը։

PCV: Չհասկացա, խնդրում եմ կրկնեք ավելի դանդաղ։

т։ Չորրորդ էջը։

PCV: Շևորհակալություն։

VOCABULARY:

rughp (you pl.) open

٩pph (of the) book

¿nppnpn fourth

ኒያը (the) page

¿hwwiqwgw (I did not) understand

please (or I request)

կրկնե**ը** (you pl.) repeat

ավելի more

դանդաղ slow

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Often, as in this dialog, sentences are found without the subject. The subject is clear from the ending (i.e. tp [you]) or the auxiliary verb (e.g., tf [I am]).

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix bpnpn to the cardinal number. The exceptions are the 1st, which is a totally different word, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, which are formed by adding the suffix pnpn.

| 1st- | առաջին | 1 - | ղ բ ի |
|------|--------|-----|--------------|
| | | | |

PRONUNCIATION NOTE:

In some words the letter $\bf q$ (d) is pronounced as $\bf p$ (t). In some words the letter $\bf q$ (g as in good) is pronounced as $\bf p$ (k as in kind). For example:

| ط—اب | 4- 2 |
|------|-------------|

| Հուսևսև | fourth | <u> </u> | to translate/interpret |
|----------------|------------|----------|------------------------|
| րրդրե | to request | odinpi | to help |
| կարդալ | to read | հոգնել | to get tired |

COMPETENCY 3: To ask for a specific word or expression

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PSV & Teacher

PSV: huywhu bu wumu "congratulations":

T: Շնորհավոր կամ շնորհավորում եմ:

PSV: hul husubu "Happy Birthday":

T: Շնորհավորում եմ Ձեր (քո) ծննդյան օրը։

VOCABULARY:

huyuku how

bu are

wumuf say

շնորհավոր congratulation

hmn or

bឋ (I) am

huly and (how about); what (if/about); while

uub to say

Δbp/2bp your (plural/formal)

pn your (singular)

ծևևանդյան (of the) birth

տարեդարձ (ը) anniversary

op (\mathbf{p}) (the) day

GRAMMAR AND VOCABLARY EXPLANATION

The words hul and hul in the dialog are conjunctions. There are coordinating and subordinating conjugations.

The coordinating conjunctions tie together two equal members of the sentence or two coordinating sentences. Some of the coordinating conjunctions are:

L/mL and pug but

hul and/what/while

ប្រារា or ប្រារាធ also

The subordinating conjunctions tie the subordinate idea to the main one in a complex sentence. Some of the subordinating conjunctions are:

pb that (as in - he said that...)

bpb if

nnuhuqh in order to; so that

npndhaml because

մինջև until; up to; before

PROVERB

Աղվեսը չորս ոտքով է թակարդն ընկնում։

To outfox oneself

CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

CULTURE NOTE

COMPRTENCIES:

- 1. To ask/answer personal information questions
- 2. To describe own family
- 3. To ask about host/counterpart family
- 4. To express gratitude

With the host family

Most Armenians marry in their early twenties. Some because of traditions, most because of economic conditions live with their parents, who continue to support their children and their families until they can have their own apartment and become self-sufficient. The current economic changes may have turned the tables to some extent, by forcing the younger, more resourceful and more adaptable generation to take the lead. Grandparents look after their grandchildren as there are no baby-sitters as such.

During dinner parties a pudunu (toast master), selected from the most experienced guests, governs the table, regulating such things as who offers the next toast and in whose honor.

A host, especially in rural areas, will usually repeat his/her food or drink offer more than once, as the local traditions often dictate that the guest refuse the first couple of offers. In certain situations it may be rude to refuse a food offer. However, foreigners may be excused, depending on the situation (the visit was not pre-arranged, no time, etc.). You may come to dislike a particular dish, while your new host has gone to great lengths in preparing it and may even present it to you with a detailed description of how it is prepared. (This often happens with the kiufta, served with butter and black pepper.) Some sort of an excuse coupled with the fact that foreigners are allowed a certain amount of "eccentricity" will usually get you off the hook. However, you need to be firm and clear (not to be confused with rudeness, of course) when refusing food or drink offers, so that your refusal is not taken for politeness or shyness.

COMPETENCY 1: To ask/answer personal information, questions

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: Host family member & PCV

ням: Б°рр ад վերադառնալու Ամերիկա։

PCV: Երկու տարուց հետո։

HFM: Քանի՞ տարեկան ե<u>ր</u>։

PCV: Երևսունհինգ։

HFM: Ամուսնացա՞ծ հը։

PCV: Ujn / nį / nhn nį:

VOCABULARY:

שָׁחָם when

bp are

վերադառնալու return

երկու two

nunnig (after) years

hbun after

pulh how

տարեկան old

aphuncuhhuq thirty-five

พปากเป็นแ**ศนอ้** married

ш_Jn yes

ng no

ηtin yet

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the question mark (*) is placed on the last vowel of the word expressing the question. For example in the first sentence, the question mark is placed on the letter b, which happens to be the only vowel in the word type (when). In the third and fifth sentences, the question mark is on the last vowel h and w, respectively, of the last syllable:

Sentence 3 - pulh

Sentence 4 - winculugu &

COMPETENCY 2: To describe own family

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: PCV & Host family member

нғм: Երեխաներ ունեք:

PCV: Ես ունեմ երկու աղջիկ և մեկ տղա։

Նրանք սովորում են դպրոցում։

нғм: Ինչ՞ է անում Ձեր կինը։

PCV: Նա աշխատում է ծնողներիս հետ ընտանեկան բիզնեսում։

VOCABULARY:

bphlumuhn children

nulby have (you)

null have (I)

two two

unghy daughter/girl

li/ni and

ป์ bly one

ທາງພ son/boy

upuun they

uninpoint bu they study

ηψησητιύ (in the) school

ພ**່**ທເປ do(ing)

ձեր your

կինը (the) wife/woman

ևա he/she

ພາງໄປພາກາເປັ work(ing)

dunquaphu ham with my parents

ընտանեկան (of) family

pholibunts (in the) business

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The words numngmus, pholibumus are in the prepositional case. The prepositional case is formed with the must ending which shows location, place or elapsed time. It answers questions: where, in what, and in how much time. The names of people or animals are not used in prepositional case. These are expressed through the genitive case and with the help of the word sty (in). For example: Upush sty, bu whum how not oppositely. (I saw a sense of humor in Ara.)

COMPETENCY 3: To ask about host/counterpart family

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: PCV & Host family member

PCV: **Ձեր մայրը աշխատում ՞ է։**

нғм։ Пչ, մայրս տնային տնտեսուհի է,

բայց նա միջտ զբաղված է։

PCV: Որտե՞ղ է նա ապրում:

HFM: Մենք ապրում ենք միասին։

VOCABULARY:

δbp your

ரிய அற்ற (the) mother

work (does)

ng no

տևային տնտեսուհի housewife

pulg but

Jhou always

demusia pasa

npunbn where

lui she, he

uupnid live

ปัชน์<u>อ</u> we

միասին together

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

unnih bachelor

யறh widow

ամուսին, մարդ husband

կին woman, wife

pnljp sister

եղբայր brother

պապիկ grandfather

տատիկ grandmother

hwjp father

սկեսրայր father-in-law

ultunin mother-in-law (husband's mother)

qnpuly mother-in-law (wife's mother)

gunh uncle (mother's brother)

hnphnpmjp uncle (father's brother)

մորաբույր aunt (mother's sister)

hnpugntjp aunt (father's sister)

փឋយា son-in-law

hшpu bride; daughter-in-law

խորթ մայր step mother

խորթ հայր step father

կնքահայր godfather

սանիկ godchild

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word npunbn (where) is an interrogative pronoun, which does not have plural form. It uses the \hbar declension.

Nominative npudn
Genitive npudnh
Dative npudnh
Accusative npudn
Elative npudnhg
Instrumental npudnnu
Prepositional npudnnu

Adverbs define or modify the place, time, manner, measure and quantity of the verb. The word Uhuuhu is an adverbial modifier of manner. Other adverbial modifiers of manner are:

wηwq fast ηwůηwη slowly

hulpnju at once; immediately

hանկարց suddenly ջարունակ continuously hիմնովին fundamentally

pm2mtmb pravely

COMPETENCY 4: To express gratitude

SITUATION: Host family

ROLES: PCV & HFM

HFM: Համեցեք սեղակի մոտ։

PCV: Գեղեցիկ սեղան է։

HFM: Շևորհակալություն։

PCV: Այս բոլորը դու՞ք եք պատրաստել։

HFM: Այո, իհարկե։

(Later, as you take your leave.)

PCV: Շնորհակալություն ջերմ ընդունելության /

իյուրասիրության համար։

HFM: bunnbu:

VOCABULARY:

hulbgbp welcome

սեղանի table

ป๊ทหา near, close

ինչ how

qbqbghy nice

шju this(these)

בקתוחף all

щширшиию prepared

իհարկե

of course

5 րուկարիակար արև

thank you

<u>Տ</u>բևղ

warm

ընդունելություն

welcome/ reception

րևավ բևե

invitation

հյուրասիրություն

hospitality / reception

համար

for

չարժե

not at all (it's not worth it)

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

ubphghp - excuse me

ներեցեք անհանգստության համար - sorry to trouble you

hnuuud nnun nhu jhn - I hope you don't mind

hudnignd - with pleasure

համաձայն եմ - I agree

ես չեմ կարող - I can't

bppbp - never

կարելի՞ է ներս գալ - may I come in?

սստեցեք, խնդրեմ - please, have a seat

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION

The word hymnumumpmum is a generic word, which usually implies a reception at which food is served. It could be dinner supper or a picnic; at home or at a restaurant.

There are two kinds of adjectives - qualitative and correlative. The qualitative adjectives have three degrees of comparison: Positive, comparative and superlative. The words about and gapu are qualitative adjectives in the positive degree of comparison. The comparative is formed by the addition of the word ավելի (more) to the adjective and the superlative is formed with the word within (most), or the suffix manulu.

Comparative: with h atom tight

ավելի ջեմ

prettier, more beautiful

warmer

Superlative: withu about the

գեղեցկագույն

most beautiful,

prettiest

աղբրա ծբևղ

warmest

PROVERB

Քաղցր լեզուն օձև իր բևից կհանի։

You can catch more flies with honey than vinegar.

COMMUNICATIONS

CULTURE NOTE

COMPETENCIES

- 1. To order a long distance phone call
- 2. To get one's party on the line
- 3. To leave a message and hang up politely

The Telephone

Long-distance calls within Armenia and most major cities within the CIS can be made on a home telephone, or from post offices. If a particular town does not have an assigned code, or the local phone system does not allow direct dialing, one can dial 07 for the log distance operator and order a phone call.

Calls to foreign countries must be ordered through the international operator by dialing 05. It is a good idea to order your call in the morning (for a specific day and time) a couple of days in advance. Connections are usually made within the ordered hour, but may not materialize at all, too. "No line."

Incidentally, "I have ordered a call to America for (blank) hour and have to be at home.", is a good excuse to get out of a party that has dragged on for too long.

COMPETENCY 1: To order a long distance phone call

SITUATION: Home or hotel

ROLES: PCV & long distance telephone operator

PCV: Բարև ձեզ։ Զերո յո՞թն է։ Ամերիկա պատվեր կընդունե՞ք։ Համարն է՛ (202) 123-4567։

Հիմա բոլոր գծերը զբաղված են։ Կարող եք խոսել վեց ժամից
 հետո։ Ջեր պատվերը ընդունված է։

PCV: Լավ: Շնորհակալ եմ:

VOCABULARY:

pupli hello

numulum admit, accept

mmndp order

huvuput the number is

բոլոր all

qdbpp lines

yend push pash

thind cau

hundl speak

վեց ժամից հետո after 6 hours

lmή good, OK

Tiple 4

չնորհակալ եմ

thank you

ընդունված

accepted

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The verb numerical (to accept or to admit) is used in this dialog in two conjugations. In the first case ununnulum (will you accept or you will accept) is used in the future tense of the conjectural mood, second person, plural.

ես կընդունեմ մենք կընդունենք դու կընդունես դուք կընդունեք նա կընդունի նրանք կընդունեն

In the second case, this verb is used as an effective impersonal verb, third person, singular. Together with the auxiliary verb ξ (is) it expresses the present tense.

ընդունված ընդունված bи щ մենը gun դու ընդունված ճախմադոմը βÞ bu nnup ըկորական ծախմադոմը գմազմ են uш

The word qrundud bu is used in the same way, but in the third person, plural form.

COMPETENCY 2: To get one's party on the line

SITUATION: Hotel

ROLES: PCV & relative of the friend

R: Un:

PCV: Ample 2bq, um 56-34-12 hundungle t:

R: Ujn:

PCV: Պարոն Հակոբյանին կարել ի՞ է։

R: bu stq Luncu bul:

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս կարող եմ Ձեզ տեսնել։ Ես Միացյալ Նահանգներից

եմ և Մերիից լուր եմ բերել։

VOCABULARY:

Um yes

Luncil bil I hear you

uju this

hudunu (the) number

պարոն mister

Հակոբյան (to) Hakopian (last name)

ψωρθιή ξ may (I); Is it possible, could it be

ի**նչ**պես how

տեսնել see

Uhwgjwi United

նահանգներ

States

լուր

massage

երևրՐ

to bring

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The unhuniquephy (from the States), Uhphy (from Mary) are proper nouns in elative case. The elative case answers the questions from whom/what or from where or since when. It is formed by the addition of the ending by.

Zwinpjwihu is a proper noun in the dative case. The dative case provides answers to the questions to whom, to what, for what, when and where.

COMPETENCY 3: To leave a message and hang up politely

SITUATION: Home

ROLES: PCV & relative of the friend

PCV: Բարև Ձեզ։ Կարո՞ղ եմ խոսել պարոն Սարգսյանի հետ։

C: Նա տանը չէ։ Գնացել է Մևան։ Կվերադառնա վաղը։

PCV: Խնդրում եմ հայտնեք նրան, որ մեր ժողովը տեղի կունենա ուրբաթ օրը , ամսի տասին, ժամը մեկին։

R: Անպայման կհաղորդեմ։

PCV: Շևորհակալություն։

VOCABULARY:

կարող եմ can I; I can

brubi to speak

պարոն (^Պր.) Mr.

Սարգսյան Sarkissian (last name)

quugh went

Uluulu Sevan (lake)

կվերադառնա (will) return

վաղը tomorrow

hujnubp tell him

np that

dηηηίρ meeting

տեղի կունենա

will take place

ամսի տասին

on the 10-th of the month

սկսել ու Է

start

գաղը

(the) hour

մեկի**և**

(at) one

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the days of the week or the names of the month are not capitalized. The week <code>2wpwp</code> means both week & Saturday.

uppm bu literally means I can, or can I?, when used with a question mark. However, as in English, it is often used to express the question may I. The proper expression for this question (may I?) is μωραιρό ξ.

PROVERB

Ուրիշի տակ փոս փորողը ինքը մեջը կնկնի։

Hoisted on your own petard.

FOOD

CULTURAL NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To order food at a restaurant
- 2. To ask for identity of food items
- 3. To express food preferences

Food

In current times, the population mostly relies on the farmers' markets for most grocery items as the state owned stores are generally empty. When there are vegetables or fruit in the stores, during the summer months, people buy in large quantities to can or make preserves for the winter. The prices at the farmers' markets are usually 3-5 times higher during the winter months.

There are many family operated restaurants and street-side cafes in Yerevan, offering "home-made" dishes at prices comparable to state-owned restaurants. They differ only in decor and size. Since they are run by their operators for their own profit. Thus, when the state fails to supply the restaurant with food items, the management supples them from private market sources.

In restaurants the waiter may not always bring the bill. Instead, he/she may simply state the amount owed. A ten percent tip is usually expected..

COMPETENCY 1: To order food at a restaurant

SITUATION: Restaurant

ROLES: PCV & Waiter

PCV: Ի՞նչ կառաջարկեք ուտել ու:

W: Այսօր մենք ունենք սիգ և իշխան ձուկ, տապակած հավ

ու խորոված ։

PCV: Խնդրեմ բերեք իշխան ձուկը տապակած կարտոֆիլով։

w: Ի՞նչ կխմեք։

PCV: Գինի: Իսկ վերջում պաղպաղակ և սուրձ:

VOCABULARY:

unugunlyte to offer

ш**јиор** today

បីចាំរដ្ឋ we

nubling have

uha "sig" fish

hylmulu trout

muuqulud fried

hud chicken

խորոված shish kabob

phphp bring

կիսներ will (you) drink

and fish

կարտոֆիլ potato

qhuh wine

dmlpsurh peer

unupă coffee

պաղպաղակ ice cream

GRANMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The humugunhun and hubun verbs are conjugated in the conjectoral mood, future tense, second person plural.

In the second sentence the coordinative members upq and populu, hull and pumpulud are connected by conjunctions L and m. (both mean and).

When it is necessary to use the conjunctions m or L (and) more than once in the same sentence, both forms are used alternately to avoid repetition.

COMPETENCY 2: To ask for & identify food items.

SITUATION: Birthday party

ROLES: PCV & Host

PCV: Uju hu 1 h:

H: Սունկով հաճարի փլավ է։ Փորձեք։

PCV: huly um half &; t:

H: Բադրջանի խավիար է:

PCV: Twin huistin t:

VOCABULARY:

փլավ pilaf

uju, uu this

hшбшр rye

uncliq mushroom

runpgwu eggplant

փորձեք try

zww hwdby k it is very tasty

խավյար caviar

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

viug hot

umunn cold

լավ եփած well done

շատ է եփած it's over cooked

hmult raw/underdone

nunut it's bitter

ppn. t it's sour

Work it's spicy (hot)

աղի t it's salty

ախորժակ չունեմ I have no appetite

undud stu I am not hungry

տավարի միս beef

hnpph Jhu veal

ոչխարի միս lamb

bungh Thu pork

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the subject and the predicate may be expressed through a noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral or an impersonal verb. The words ψ_{μ} and ψ_{μ} in the second and fourth sentences, respectively, are compound predicates. Compound predicates are formed by the noun (ψ_{μ} , ψ_{μ}) and the auxiliary verb (ξ).

In the last sentence the compound predicate is formed by the adjective $hu \int h \eta$ (tasty) and the auxiliary verb ξ (is).

The subject and the predicate agree by person and number (plural or singular). hmpby is a sentence without a subject. The

predicate, a verb in this case, shows that the subject is in second person plural.

COMPETENCY 3: To express food preferences

(likes/dislikes)

SITUATION:

Restaurant

ROLES:

P(" & Waiter

W: Ին**՞չ կցանկանայիք** ուտել:

PCV: Որևէ ազգային կերակուր։

W: Կարծում եմ քյուֆթան Ձեզ դուր կգա։

PCV: Ոչ քյուփթան արդեն փորձել եմ։

VOCABULARY:

կցանկանայիք

would you like

ուտել

to eat

որևէ

something

ազգային

national

կերակուր

meal

րդ Նուծուդ

(I) think

քյուֆԹա

kyufta (meat dish)

արդեն փորձել եմ

I have already tried

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY:

шщпгр

soup

Մաով

(with) meat

nnip lau it will be liked

լшվ good

wwg hot

thumphe by danch I feel the need

δω₂ dinner

լավն էր was good

įk* isn't it

Ųbpш I ate

phphp bring

huizhile the bill

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The expression function of think it is going to rain. The proper word to describe the action of thinking as in "I think, therefore I am." is fundable (to think).

ψωρδω, ψωρδων bu to think/have an opinion; I think

hamped an opinion

ahuntum, (bu) ahuntu to know; I know

մտածել, մտածում եմ to think; I am thinking

PROVERB

Գնա մեռի, արի սիրեմ։

You will be appreciated when it's too late.

Literally: First you go die, then come back and then I'll love you. Often said in regards to people (artists, writers, etc.) who were not appreciated during their lifetime.

TRANSPORTATION

CULTURAL NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To locate means of transportation
- 2. To ask for destination and distance of travel
- 3. To purchase tickets
- 4. To hire a taxi/private car and negotiate the fare

Transportation

There are five kinds of public transportation: buses, trolleys, trams, metro and taxis. Due to fuel and electricity shortages, most or all of these modes of transportation may be affected to various degrees. Outside the capital, only bus and taxi services may be available, if at all.

In addition, many private car owners (depending on fuel availability) provide "taxi" services for a nominal fee. One needs only to raise his/her arm at the curb-side, in the manner of hailing a taxi, to stop a private car.

Trips within the city seem to have more or less established rates. It would be wise to find out from a local friend what the current rate is for trips in the city or to various sites on the outskirts, like the airport. If the driver agrees to take you to your destination, usually there is no need to bargain over the fare, just pay the accepted amount at the end.

There are also buses operating between many cities and towns, as well as taxis, which specialize on such long-distance trips. These can be rented at the inter-city bus station. The fare for a trip to another town should be negotiated in advance.

COMPETENCY 1: To locate means of transportation

SITUATION: In the street

ROLES: PCV & Passenger

PCV: Որտե՞ղ է Գառնիի ավտոբուսի կայանը։

P: Աբով յանի պուրակում:

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս գնամ այնտեղ։

P: Մետրոյով գնացեք մինչև Երիտասարդական կայան։

VOCABULARY:

ກຸກທ_ືກ where

Aunuh Garni

udunphiu bus

hujuh station

Աբովյանի պուրակ Abovian's square

huyuku quud how should I go there

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word unrpuly has two meanings: city square (like Dupont Circle in Washington DC) and forest grove.

In Armenian the nouns have seven cases and eight declensions (please see introduction). The noun declensions are determined by the construction of the noun in genitive case, singular form. Sunlyh, wdunpnuh, Upndjwlh are nouns in the genitive case. They take the h declension.

պուրակում - prepositional case, h declension մետրոյով - elative case h declension կայանը - accusative case h declension COMPETENCY 2: To ask for destination and distance of

travel.

SITUATION: Bus Station

ROLES: PCV & Ticket salesman

PCV: Էջմիածինը Երևանից ինչքա՞ն է հեռու։

TS: Երեսուն կիլոմետր է։

PCV: Ինչքա՞ն ժամանակում կիասնեմ։

TS: Մոտավորապես կես ժամում։

PCV: Ե՞րբ է վերադառնում վերջին ավտոբուսը։

TS: Երեկոյան ժամը տասին։

VOCABULARY:

եջմիածին Ejemiatzin (city)

bplui Yerevan (capital of Armenia)

្រាស្ត្រ how

hbnm. far

thirty thirty

կիլոմետր kilometer

dudululned time

yhuuuhdd (I) will get

մոտավորապես about

ybu half

the when

վերադառնում

leave

վերջի

last

шปุงการกานกู

bus

երեկոյան

evening

տասին

at ten

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The adverbial modifiers of place provide the answer to questions: Where, where to, where from, by what route? In the first sentence, bplumlyg is an adverbial modifiers of place for the predicate humm t (far).

Adverbial modifiers of measure answer to questions: How much, how many, by how much. In the third sentence, dudululmed is an adverbial modifier of measure. Adverbial modifiers of time answer to questions: When, since when, until when. In the sixth sentence, bpblpjul and dudp unuuhl are adverbial modifiers of time.

COMPETENCY 3: To purchase tickets

SITUATION: Tra

Train station

ROLES:

PCV & Cashier

PCV: Ին՞չ արժե Երևան-Թբիլիսի գնացքի տոմսը։

C: Երեք հարյուր ռուբլի։

PCV: Իսկ իև՞չ կարժենա երկկողմանի տոմսը։

C: Հինգ հարյուր հիսուն ռուբլի։ Քանի՞ տոմս եք ուզում։

PCV: խնդրում եմ տվեք մեկ տոմս։

C: Ստացեք Ձեր մանրը։

VOCABULARY:

шрф costs

Philisi (city)

quugg train

vnnJu ticket

bphunch thirty

nniple rubles

մի կողմը one way

hapahim will cost

երկկողմանի (round trip) two sided

bpbunchhluq thirty five

pulh how many

חנקחנש

want

տվեք

(you) give

Ղբի

one

ստացեք

get, receive

մանրը

change

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

how much/how many ...

ինչքան, որքան

how much

քանի, քանի հատ

how many

աւտ

each

ինչըա՞ն ժամանակ ունեը

how much time do you have?

քանի՞ տարեկան ես

how old are you?

ինչքա՞ն միս գնեմ

how much meat should I buy?

քանի՞ կիլոգրամ միս գնեմ

how many kilograms of meat should I

buy?

COMPETENCY 4: To hire a taxi/private car.

SITUATION: Street

ROLES: PCV & Taxi driver

TD: ווֹל מַ מְנַיתוּנוֹ:

PCV: Կենտրոնական փակ շուկա։

TD: Քսանհինգ ռուբլիով կտանեմ։

PCV: Շատ լավ։

VOCABULARY:

mun where?

qumul (are) going

կենտրոնական central

thut closed, shut

2mlyu market

gumuhhiq twenty five

միայն only

unulbu will take

լավ OK, good

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The first sentence has no subject. From the predicate (verb), which is in second person plural (qunull hp) it is clear that the subject is the pronoun nnup (you).

The second sentence is an impersonal sentence.

PROVERB

Երես տվինք, աստառ առավ։

If you give them an inch, they will take a mile.

Topic 7

DIRECTIONS

CULTURE NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To ask for and give location of buildings
- 2. To ask for and give directions to a place

On the street

In Armenia addresses are given in the following order: Street name - building number - entrance number (if appropriate) - apartment number.

The entrances to the buildings and the staircases are often dark and dirty. It would be a good idea to carry a pocket flashlight.

Crossing a street can be a dangerous affair. There seems to be an understanding between the drivers and pedestrians - the drivers will charge right on and the pedestrians will dodge the cars. Usually, the drivers will not slow down, or alter their directions as to not "confuse" the pedestrians, who seem to have a well developed skill of matching the speed of approaching cars.

One more word of caution, it's best to take care of your bathroom needs before leaving home and to carry an emergency supply of toilet paper. The restrooms in office buildings, restaurants and other public places are dirty, lack basic amenities, and are scarce.

COMPETENCY 1: To ask for and give location of building.

SITUATION: Street.

ROLES: RCV & Passenger.

PCV Ներեցեք, կաարող եք ասել որտե՞ղ է գտնվում Միացյալ
Նահանգների դեսպանատունը։

P1: Ճիշտը չգիտեմ։

P2: Դեսպանատունը "Հրազդան,, հյուրանոցի շենքում է ։

PCV: Ոտքով ինչպե՞ս գնամ այնտեղ։

P2: Ոտքով չեք կարող գնալ, ջատ հեռու է։ Ես կարող եմ՝ Ձեզ տանել։

VOCABULARY:

Ubphghp excuse me

կարո՞ղ եք can you?

wubl to say

quiliqued located

United States

n buuqu luunnulu embassy

ξμπ ήπηπη (you) can't

hbrnr far

Հրազդան Hrazdan

hjncpwling hotel

Topic 7

 Տբրեսող building

ոտքով

on foot

տանել

to carry, to take someone/something

somewhere

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Und and would are irregular verbs, used in the infinitive form.

Example:

Liuby (to say) in the past perfect conjugates as follows:

բո առաձի

մենք ասացինք

դու ասացիր

դուք ասացիք

նա ասաց

նրանք ասացին

COMPETENCY 2: To ask for and give directions to a place

SITUATION: Street

ROLES: PCV & Passenger

PCV: Ասացեք խնդրեմ, ինչպե՞ս գնամ մոտակա փոստը։

P: Գնացեք դեպի ձախ այս փողոցով մինչև առաջին

Լուսանշանը, հետո աջ դարձեք։ Հարյուր հիսուն մետրի վրա

կտեսնեք "Նաիրի,, կինոթատրոնի շենքը, որի դիմաց

գտնվում է փոստը։

PCV: Շատ շնորհակալ եմ։

VOCABULARY:

Volume nearest

thrum post office

sup left

ш**2** right

though (of the) street

Jhush until

intumulizmu traffic light

դարձեք turn

ปชิงกุ meter

Upinpumpni movie theater

7.pic 7

Տբրե

building

դիմաց

in front

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Πρωμ^{*}η է Մուտ**բը** (ելբը) Where is the entrance (exit)?

Ո՞ր կողմ պետը է գնանը: Which way do we go?

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian prepositions differ from nouns and other parts of speech (which show place, time, form, measure, etc.) in two ways. First, prepositions do not decline. Second, they do not take an article.

Մոտակա, ձախ, աջ, դիմաց are prepositions of place/location.

PROVERB

Տաշված քարը գետնին չի մնա։

The polished stone will not remain unused.

Topic 8

SHOPPING

CULTURAL NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To ask for sources/vendors of particular items
- 2. To ask for items, prices and quantities
- 3. To shop at the farmers' market or at street vendors

Shopping

What was once considered illegal, black-market activity is now perfectly legal entrepreneurship, and where the state stores have next to nothing to offer, the privately owned stores and cooperatives offer a wide variety of Western and domestic goods. The so-called "\nu\hu\hu\hu\nu\" stores (selling goods on consignment, for a commission) which can be found in many parts of the city, offer all kinds of Western goods.

Food stores are often specialized - dairy products in dairy stores (կաթևամթերըների խանութ), bread in bread stores (hugh խանութ), etc. The so-called "gastronom" (մթերային խանութ) combine the functions of several specialized stores.

There are also state-owned department stores which are now called "oonivermag" (hulpuhulunp) at various states of emptiness.

The availability and variety of the various goods and food items tends to drop dramatically as one travels away from the capital.

COMPETENCY 1: To ask for sources/vendors of

particular items.

SITUATION:

Host family.

ROLES:

PCV & Host family members.

PCV: Որտեղի՞ց կարելի է գևել հաց։

HFM: Սովորաբար, այս ժամին խանութներում հաց չի լինում,

բայց շուկայից կարող եք լավաշ առևել։

PCV: Nhph2 h " li funnny bu 2nchujhg q libi:

HFM: Uppg ne pulle upby ble:

VOCABULARY:

ununnupun usually

quby to buy/purchase

hug bread

ժամին (at) hour

humunipubnic in stores

in there is not (present continuos)

լավաշ lavash (Armenian bread)

unlike to buy

nuply else

Jhpq fruit

բանջա_լլեղեն vegetables

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

In Armenian the negative takes a different form depending whether the verb is used with or without an auxiliary verb. If the verb is compound (used with an auxiliary verb):

- A) The auxiliary verb is moved to the front of the verb and
- B) Takes the negative particle ¿.

For example: qunty bu - I am going

¿bu qunty - I am not going

If the auxiliary verb is t (present tense, third person, singular):

- A) It changes into h; B) it is moved to the front of the verb;
- C) Takes the negative particle ¿.

Example: Lhunuft - ihlhunuf (from the dialog)

If the verb is not a compound verb (is used without an auxiliary verb), the negative particle ¿ appears in front of the verb, or in front of the modal verb (whing tor which).

Example: quugh - I went

¿quugh - I did not go

bu which a limit - I am going to go.

bu suhuh quud - I am not going to go.

COMPETENCY 2: To ask for items, prices and quantities

SITUATION: Store.

ROLES: PCV & Salesman

PCV: Anilywhap mila p:

S: Ի՞նչ չափսի եք ուզում։

PCV : Քառասուներկու չափսի ոտքի համար:

S: Խնդրեմ, կարձերը արժեն քսանհինգ ռուբլի, երկարները

երեսուն։

PCV: Տվեք երկու զույգ, երկարներից։

VOCABULARY:

qm_uwubp socks

nເພື່ນ (you) have

չափսի size

ทะจุทะป์ want

nungh foot

huմup for

lμυρότρη (the) short ones

եկարները (the) long ones

updu costs

ហៀងp (you) give

Topic 3

qnujq

pair

գույնի

(of) color

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS:

The word hudup has two meanings - "for" (as in hugh hudupfor what?) and "number" (as in hudup hhuq-number five).

The word guth means measure. The same word with an "u" guthu means size.

The plural is formed by adding the ending by to the single syllable words and uby to the multisylable ones.

գուլպա - գուլպա<u>ներ</u>, բառ - բառ<u>եր</u>

There are some exceptions to this rule.

For example: մարդ - մարդիք man - men կին - կանայք woman - women COMPETENCY 3: To shop at the farmer's market.

ROLES:

PCV & Vendor.

PCV: Ի՞նչ արժե խնձորը։

V: կիլոն երեսունհինգ ռուբլի։

PCV: bphunchni hum p:

V։ Եթե շատ վերցնեք, կտամ։

PCV: Լավ, տվեք երեք կիլոգրամ:

VOCABULARY:

undi costs

խնձոր apple

կիլո, կիլոգրամ kilogram

bpbuncund thirty

lynug (you will) give

dungung you take

bpb if

ប្រាយបី (I will) give

ហ្ម៉ង់ថ្នា (you) give

bu hmud I will give

ηπι ψωι you will give

նա կտա he, she will give

July huming we will give

դուք կտաք

you will give

նրանք կտան

they will give

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word undup (in the dialog) is an irregular verb. (For more on irregular verbs see topic 7-1). It is in the imperative mood, second person, plural.

Infinitive - տալ to give
Subjective - տվող giver
Effective - տված given
Adverbial - տալիս giving

Imperfective - n/a

pluperfect - with gave

Futurective - ununc (will) give

Negative - www give

PROVERB

Երկաթը տաք-տաք են ծեծում։

Strike while the iron is hot.

Topic 9

SOCIAL SITUATION

CULTURE NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To greet informally and make customary inquiries
- 2. To offer and accept food and drink
- 3. To invite and respond to invitations
- 4. To give and respond to compliments

Social Situations

Armenians love to tell jokes and appreciate people with a sense of humor. Humor has often been the only means of expressing their protest, or coping with especially difficult times. As everywhere, much humor is an expression of individual or local views and attitudes and may not be understood by an outsider. A wide variety of jokes concern the idiosyncrasies of the Soviet regime or the regional politics. Once you understand the basic forces of local and regional politics and history, you will appreciate many of the jokes.

It goes without saying that the current virtual state of war with Azerbaijan is on everyone's mind and takes paramount importance, though your friends may not wish to discuss it. The current political situation - international, regional or local - and its relevance to Armenia may also be of utmost importance.

When a couple or a group goes out to a restaurant or cafe, the male members of the party do the ordering and pouring the drinks. A male member will also pay the bill, often away from the table. "Going Dutch" is not customary, unless it is a prearranged party for a large group. In such cases, the money will be collected in advance or afterwards. It is considered bad manners to start throwing money on the table from all sides or to break into calculations of who owes what. Usually everyone tries to pay for the group at a restaurant, for the taxi fare, or for the tickets at the movies. Usually, the quickest one wins. Buying only your own ticket at the movies or on the bus will make you an object of curiosity, as will always allowing others to do the paying.

COMPETENCY 1: To greet informally and make customary

inquiries.

SITUATION:

Conference.

ROLES:

PCV & Coworker.

PCV: Funt:

C: Բարի օր։ Ինչպե՞ս են դասերդ։

PCV: Lud են։ Շնորհակալություն։

C: Հարմարվեցի՞ր կյանքի պայմաններին։

PCV: Կամաց-կամաց հարմարվում եմ։

VOCABULARY:

հարմարվ եցի՞ք

did you adapt

կյանքի

(of) life

պայմաններին

(to) conditions

կամաց

slow, slowly

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS:

Ես նրան լավ գիտեմ

I know him very well

Ես նրան երբեք չեմ տեսել

I never seen him

Ես նրան չեմ ճանաչում

I don't know him

Շևորհակայ ություն օգնության համար

Thanks for help

Dipis 3

Շնորհակալություն հրավերքի համար

Կարծում եմ դուք դեմ չեք

Thanks for invitation

I hope you don't mind

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The indicative mood is the most versatile mood. It describes actions which have happened, are in progress at the present time, or will happen at some future time.

In this dialog the verb hundudugh (did you) adopt) is in the indicative mood.

COMPETENCY 2: To offer and accept food and drink

SITUATION: Reception

ROLES: PCV & C

C: Որև է բա և չե՞ք խմի։

PCV: Uning, hip h ymphil h t:

C: Իսկ ի՞նչ կուտեք։

PCV: Ոչինչ, ես ընթրեցի մեկ ժամ առաջ։

VOCABULARY:

rul something

կխմեք (will) drink

unipă coffee

hus ununun what will you eat

կարելի է if possible

nghus nothing

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The word rul (thing) is used in many expressions:

մեծ բան - big deal

pullby of humph-don't make up things

Abruphy pul ih quihu-he/she can't do anything right

Would you ... / I would...

All four sentences below say the same thing: Would you like something to drink?

Negative conjugation of the conjectural mood, <u>future tense</u>, second person, plural.

Nput put the puth-literally - Wouldn't you have drank something? Negative conjugation of the conjectural mood, past tense, second person, plural.

Πημι μων μου μου μου στικ something? Positive conjugation of the number one sentence.

Apul pul you have drank something? Positive: Conjugation of the number two sentence.

Conjectural mood, negative conjugation

Future tense:

| չես խմի | I won't drink | չբ րե | we won't drink |
|---------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| չես խմի | you won't drink | չբե խմի | you won't drink |
| չի խմի | he/she won't drink | չեն խմի | they won't drink |

Past tense:

| չէի խմի | I wouldn't have drunk |
|----------|----------------------------|
| չէիր խմի | you wouldn't have drunk |
| չէր խմի | he/she wouldn't have drunk |

չէինք խմի we wouldn't have drunk չէին խմի you wouldn't have drunk չէին խմի they wouldn't have drunk

Conjectural mood, positive conjugation

Future tense: Will drink

կխմեմ I will drink կխմենք We will drink կխմես You will drink կիմեն You will drink կիմեն They will drink

Past tense: Would have drunk

կխմեի I would have drunk կխմեինք We would have drunk
կխմեիր You would have drunk
կիմեր He/she would have drunk
կիմեր They would have
drunk

COMPETENCY 3: To invite and, respond to invitations.

SITUATION: Reception

ROLES: PCV & Friend

F: Չե՞ս գա վաղը գնանք օպերա ,,Սպարտակ,, բալ ետը նայել ու:

PCV: Հածույքով կգամ, ջենքն էլ չեմ տեսել։ Ասում են ջատ գեղեցիկ է։

F: Երեկոլյան ժամը վեցին պատրաստ եղիր, կգանք քեզ
կվերցնենք։
Ներկայացումից հետո էլ կմտնենք մեր տուն։

VOCABULARY:

¿bu qui isn't

Uwwnmuly Spartacus

pwlbn ballet

uujh m to see

hudnignd with pleasure

щширшии ready

պատրաստ եղիր be ready

Lyming (we will) come

hippubug (we will) take

gha hipping we'll pick you up

ներկայացում

performance

ប្រហារប្រា

we'll go by our house

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULAKY EXPLANATION:

չեմ, չես

I am not, you are not

pa spa dm

I will not come

the Spa da

you will not come

նա չի գա

he, she will not come

մենը չենը գա

we will not come

սուճ չբն ժա

you will not come

րուրք չեր ժու

you will not come

The Armenian language has two forms of conjugations - handw-based on the verb ending in the infinitive form. The verbs, which end on by in the infinitive form, get the b conjugation. For example, apply (to write) or the word but (to drink) in the previous competency. Those verbs which and on we in the infinitive form, get the w conjugation. For example, harvay (to hope), thuppy (to read) and awy (to come). In either case, whether the ending is by or we, during conjugation, the letter p is dropped.

For example: qui - qui - įbu qui

Topic 9

COMPRTENCY 4: To give and respond to compliments.

SITUATION: Theater.

ROLES: PCV & Co-worker.

C: Զարմանալի է, հայերենդ ջատ լավացել է։

PCV: Շնորհակալություն, բայց դուք չափազանցնում եք։

C: Անկեղծ եմ ասում։ Հայերենը դժվար լեզու է։ Դու էլ ջատ լավ ես խոսում։

VOCABULARY:

զարմանալի remarkable

hwjhphun (your) Armenian

that improved has improved

պատահի happen

uliψηδ to be honest

notion difficult

LbqnL language

bnuncu speak

¿whwqwuguntu bu you are exaggerating

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS:

Ant g zww uhpwilhe bg You are very kind

This who will be and would be You are commendable

Ինչ լավ միտք է

What a good idea

Ձեր տեսքը այսօր հիանալի է

You look great today

Դուք շատ ուշադիր եք

It's very considerate of you

հիանալ ի Է

it's wonderful

тпрр

good for you/ well done

լավ է ասված

well put

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The present/past imperfective (progressive) form.

The imperfect impersonal verb indicates action in progress. It always takes the ending mu during conjugation, irrespective of the impersonal verb ending. Thus, the imperfective form of the impersonal verb constitutes an exception to the rule described in Competency 3 of this topic.

Example: uninpbi - uninpnuu - to study - studying կարդալ - կարդում - to read - reading

AS all impersonal verbs, the imperfect impersonal verbs need an auxiliary verb to become personal verbs.

For example: ¿www.ugum.u - exaggerating

wuntu saying browned speaking

In the dialog these imperfective verbs take the auxiliary verbs $b\underline{p}$, $b\underline{J}$ and $b\underline{u}$, respectively, and assume the personal form in the present tense.

Copic 9

Exceptions: The verbs quil (to come), lul (to cry), ull (to give) do not take the ull ending.

PROVERB

Ինչ որ ցանես այն էլ կինձես։

As you sow, so shall you reap. He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

Topic 10

AT THE WORKPLACE

CULTURAL NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To describe ones profession/function
- 2. To describe ones work/project
- 3. To inquire/report work progress
- 4. To converse socially with coworkers

7.7

At the workplace

The attitude towards work varies greatly, from total apathy and disinterest to total dedication and creative hard work. It seems everything is directly related to the individual's interest in the results of his/her labor. Working for the good of the society has long lost its relevancy to the individual, if it ever existed.

What may be a worthwhile activity for one individual working for a private enterprise could be at best a nuisance to be avoided at any cost for another, working without an incentive at a state-owned factory. One needs only to compare the salespeople at the state-owned stores and the multitude of vendors on street corners.

Keeping this simple rule of capitalism in mind will help you understand many expressions of seemingly unbelievably lax attitude towards work, and avoid many disappointments.

COMPETENCY 1: To describe ones profession/function

SITUATION: Office

ROLES:

PTV & Co-worker

C: Ի՞նչ է ,,Խաղաղության կորպուսի,,

PCV: Խաղաղութ**յան կ**որպուսի անդամ ները կամավորներ են տնտեսական զարգացմանը:

C: Դուք աշխատավարձ ստանու՞մ եք։

PCV: Մենք ստանում ենք գրպանի ծախսի համար մի փոքր գումար։

VOCABULARY:

խաղաղության peace

Unpupru corps

bunish group (corps)

կամավորներ volunteers

phulyncp_mul population

unumunumunu economical

աշխատավարձ salary

qηψωίη (of the) pocket

ծախսերի (of) expenses

oncปันทุ sum

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Noun declension

The declension of the noun is determined by the form of the noun in the genitive case. In the genitive case, nouns take one of the following endings - h, n, u, n, u, n, u, u, n, or change the last vowel into u or n. Based on these endings or changes, all seven cases are declined.

Example: <u>hdeclension</u>:

| աՏխաևի | world (nominative) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| աՏխաևրի | worlds (genitive) |
| աշխ ար հին | to the world (dative) |
| ա Տխ ա և րև | the world (accusative) |
| աշխարհից | from the world (elative) |
| աՏխահրով | by the world (instrumental) |
| աՏխահրուղ | in the world (prepositional) |

www.declension:

| զարգացում | development |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>մ ահժաձդ ու բ</u> | of development |
| զա րգաց ման | to development |
| զա նգացու մ | development |
| զ արգացում ից | from development |
| զար գ ացում ով | by development |
| | no prepositional case |

COMPETENCY 2: To describe ones work/project

SITUATION: Factory

ROLES: PCV & Coworker

C: Ե՞րբ եք ավարտելու նախապատրաստական աշխատանքները։

PCV: Հաջորդ տարվա հունիսին։

C: Դուք ի՞նչ եք անում։

PCV: Աշխատում եմ միջազգային կապերի հաստատման վրա։

VOCABULARY:

ավարտելու finish

նախապատրաստական preparatory

աշխատանքները (the) work(s)

hnuhuhu in June

wints doing

միջազգային international

կապերի (of.) ties

հաստատման վրա on establishment

hpp hp wdwpuhlm. when will you finish

.4.20 17

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Սևտ**բ**ൂմ բե ուշխուսուղ

Where do you work?

րուդրանանան որ բուդրարուդ

I work in factory

Ես Լրիվ հաստիքով եմ բմ աշխատում

I've got a full-time job.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Futurective impersonal verb.

The futurective impersonal verb indicates action that has not yet started, but is in an executable state.

This type of verbs have type or wimendings.

The futurective impersonal verbs are formed by adding the particle nuto the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: undnphghht - undnphghhtnr

b pr bp wdwpubgnu - When are you going to finish?

COMPETENCY 3: To inquire/report work progress

SITUATION: Work

ROLES: PCV & Co-worker

PCV: Ներս եկեք և նստեք խնդրեմ:

C: Կնստեի, բայց ափսոս շատ ժամանակ չունեմ։

PCV: Ինչպե՞ս են գործերը։

C: Նախագիծը գրեթե ավարտվում է։ Ես սկսել եմ

հաշվետվությունը գրել։

PCV: Ogintp juli huphp nelib u:

C: Չեմ կարծում։ Շնորհակալություն։

VOCABULARY:

ubpu inside

this come

uund<u>n</u> sit down

Yuundh, pung I would have staid (sat), but

шфипи pity

ժամանակ չունեմ I don't have time

qnpdhpn how are things

udupmdnct is ending

uhubi to start

հաշվետվություն report

չեմ կարծում

I don't think so

օրժությոր քանին

need for help

կ ինի

will be

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Հիմա ես աշխատանք չունեմ

I'm out of work now.

ըս աշխատարք բղ փրաևուղ

I'm looking for job.

Ես փորձ չունեմ

I'm out of practice.

Նա ծույլ է

He is lazy

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

There are four types "nuances" of sentence based on the tone or shade of the meaning: Narrative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

The narrative tone is the basic tone and is not expressed through any specific punctuation. This does not mean, however, that the narrative tone may not convey emotions or expressiveness. The fourth and fifth sentences of the dialog are in the narrative tone.

The interrogative tone is marked by an interrogative and is punctuated by the question mark (*). The question mark is put on the last syllable of the interrogative pronoun (if one is present), or on the word which is logically stressed. For example, in the third sentence the question mark is on the interrogative pronoun. In the sixth, it is on the predicate (verb).

Imperative sentences may express an order, a call to do something, urging, direction, exaltation or request. The imperative sentence is punctuated by an accent, which is placed on the predicate. The first sentence is in the imperative tone.

Exclamatory sentences are punctuated by the exclamation mark, which is placed on the last syllable of the stressed word. The second sentence is an exclamatory sentence.

Topic 13

COMPETENCY 4: To converse socially with co-workers.

SITUATION: Workplace.

ROLES: PCV & Co-worker.

PCV: Հոգևել եմ, ես վերջացրեցի։

C: Սպասիր իրար հետ գնանք։

PCV: Մուտքի մոտ քեզ կսպասեմ։

C։ Շատ լավ։ Ճանապարհին կզրուցենք։ Նորություն ունեմ

ասել ու։

VOCABULARY:

hnqubl to get tired

վերջացրեցի finished

սպասիր wait

hpup hbm with each other, together

Unung entrance

ปกเก near

կսպասեմ (I will) wait

Ծանապարհին on the way

ψορπισμένο (we will talk)

นกุกเคา

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

բեր ես խոսարի կանիեն ժժող՝ ինկութո

If I need your advice, I'll ask for it

Մի շտապեք։

Take your time.

Դեռ տասնիինգ րոպե ունենք (մեր տրամադրության տակ)։

We still have 15 minutes (in our disposal).

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

There are eight types of pronouns in Armenian: Personal, demonstrative, reflexive, interrogative, relative, definite, indefinite and negative.

The following are the pronouns used in this dialog:

bu (I) - personal, nominative case.

hpшp (to each other) - reflective, does not have nominative and

prepositional cases, nor has the

singular form.

phq (to you) - personal, singular, the accusation case

of the nm (you) pronoun.

1.piz 10

PROVERB

Ջուրն ընկնողն անձրևից չի վախենա։

When in water, don't mind the rain.

When in you are in big trouble (or have major problem), minor problems don't matter.

Topic 11

MEDICAL

CULTURE NOTE

COMPETENCIES:

- 1. To respond to questions about illness
- 2. To purchase medicines
- 3. To report an emergency

Medical

Of course, it is best not to get ill anywhere, but this seems to apply especially well to the former Soviet Republics. Should you "choose" to try the fate, it is best to be supplied with your own medications and even disposable syringes, as much as possible. Local pharmacies (nhmunmu) cannot be relied on for even the simplest medications or supplies.

If the services of a non-American doctor or dentist are required, it is best to find one who has a private practice and has developed a reputation among the local population. Even then, there are no guarantees of getting services even approximating Western standards, but at least they will be better than chancing at the local polyclinic or hospital. The bottom line is to be ready to pay for everything, even for items or services which are supposedly free.

The number for calling an ambulance is 03.

COMPETENCY 1: To respond to questions about illness

SITUATION: Doctor's office.

ROLES: PCV & Doctor.

D: Ի՞նչից եք գանգատվում։

PCV: Կոկորդա է ցավում և ուժեղ հազում եմ։ Նայև, ինչ-որ ուտում եմ հետ եմ տալիս։

D: Խնդրում եմ հանվեք մինչև գոտկատեղը։ Խորը ջնչեք, Ձեր թոքերը մաքուր են :

PCV: bu hul pupan shound juch nebbi:

D: Դուք ունեք գրիպի բոլոր նախանջանները։ Ես Ձեզ դեղատոմս կգրեմ։

VOCABULARY:

hush'g by quilquindned what are you complaining of

կոկորդս (my) throat

guidned t aches

hughling I am coughing

hus-np whatever

numned bu I'm eating

have but mught I'm vomiting

Topic 11

nιστη strong

hwwidto strip

qπινημινή (the) waist

hunting deeply

ວູ່ນໍາປັກ breath

Populpo (the) lungs

բարձր high

ջերմություն fever

nulubu (I) have

4phu flu

նախանջաններ symptoms

ηbηwwndu prescription

lφηbu (I will) write

մաքուր են are clean

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY & EXPRESSIONS:

bu dumunnng bu I am not well/I am ill

This ability of the state of th

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

bush'g - Interogative pronoun, singular, elative case.

Ինչ-որ - A compound indefinite pronoun.

Compound pronouns consist of two pronouns or one pronoun and one other word.

Topic 11

COMPRTENCY 2: To purchase medicines.

SITUATION: Pharmacy.

ROLES: PCV & Pharmacist.

PCV: Ասացեք խնդրեմ, դեղերը ե՞րբ պատրաստ կլինեն։

P: Եկեք երկու ժամից։

PCV: Կարո՞ղ եմ ստանալ պատվիրված դեղերը։

P: Այո, պատրաստ ե**ն։** Այս դեղերը ընդունե**ք օրը երեք անգամ**

ուտելուց առաջ։ Ձմոռանաք շատ հեղուկ խմել։

VOCABULARY:

η bη bρρ the medications

щширшии ready

ыцы<u>р</u> come

punniubp accept (in this case used as in ingest)

munbumg whw2 before eating

wnwg before, forward

չմոռանա**ը** don't forget

hbnnul liquid

խմել to drink

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Սա ցավը մեղմացնելու եամար է

This is to relieve the pain.

Ցավ ն ա նցա՞վ

Has the pain gone?

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS:

Demonstrative Pronoun:

There are form types of demonstrative pronouns. Those that:

1. Point to the object

uw - this

ηш - that

uu - he/she

2. Point out the quality of the object

այսպիսի

this kind

այդպիսի

that kind

Միևնույն

same

մյուս

other

யுந

that

யிப

this

3. Point out the quantity of the object

யீயதுப்பூ

this many

யருநயப்

that many

այսչափ

this much

այնչափ

that much

նույնչափ

same quantity

4. Point out the manner of the action

տՂոպես

in this manner

այդպես

in that manner

այնպես

in that manner over there

նույնպես

in same manner

105

Topic 11

այդտեղ over there, in that place
այստեղ over here
այնտեղ over there, in the other place

COMPETENCY 3: To report an emergency.

SITUATION: Host Family

ROLES: PCV, HFM & Emergency telephone operator.

PCV: Խնդրում եմ Շտապ օգնություն կանչեք։

HFM: Ի՞նչ է պատահել:

PCV: Luin by dancy:

HFM: 03-և է (զրո երե՞քն է)։ Կանչ ընդունեք։

EO: Ասացեք ազգանունը, տարիքը, հասցեն և հիվանդության

նշանները։

HFM: Պարոն ՍՄիթ, քառասուն տարեկան։ Մաշտոցի պողոտա

42 (քառասուներկու)։ Ստամոքսի ուժեղ ցավեր։

EO: Հինգ րոպեից մեքենան դիմավորեք։

VOCABULARY:

2 num of int jmi ambulance

կանչեր call

պատահել to happen

ψωίς order, call

punnibg (you) accept

ազգանունը (the) last name

мшр**рр** (the) age

upunh (of) heart

ուսուղսերի

(of) stomach

ուժեղ

strong

գավեր

pains

Մաշտոցի

Mashtots

Իրդ ավ որել

to meet

մի քանի

a few

ளிப்மிய

there

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:

Հիվանդանոցային բուժում

hospital treatment

Տնային բուժում

home remedy

ըո իրջ Րում բղ ժժաւղ

I am feeling good

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS:

There are two types of link-words, prepositions and post-positions. The words Uhugh and hunum are prepositions and post-positions, respectively.

Other prepositions are:

առանց

- without

դեպի

- to, in the direction of

մազմամ

- before

6ய முழ்

- despite

Some post-position:

hամար - for մասին - about միջև - between մոտ - near, at

PROVERB

Դատարկ տակառը շատ ձայն է հանում։

The empty barrel (head) makes a lot of noise.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: THE COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

TOPIC 1

Competency 1: To great and be greated

PCV: Hello!

T: Hello, come in. Please take a seat.

PCV: Thank you.

Competency 2: To introduce and identify oneself

T: I am Armen Ohanian. What is your name?

PCV: My name is John Evans.

T: Glad to meet you.

Competency 3: To exchange pleasantries

PCV: Pleased to meet you. How are you?

T: Very well, thank you, and you?

PCV: I am fine.

Competency 4: To take leave/gay good-bye

PCV: Good-bye.

T: So long, we'll meet tomorrow at nine.

PCV: Very well (OK).

TOPIC 2

Competency 1: To follow classroom directions and to respond to directions and questions

T: Write these words in your notebooks.

PCV: How are these words written?

T: It is written with an "o".

T: Are you done?

PCV: Not yet.

Competency 2: To express lack of understanding & to ask for clarification/repetition.

T: Open the 4th page of the book.

PCV: I didn't understand, please repeat again.

T: The fourth page.

PCV: Thank you.

Competency 3: To ask for specific word or expression.

PCV: How do you say "congratulations"?

T: Congratulations or I congratulate you.

PCV: And how does one say "Happy Birthday"?

T: Happy Birthday!

TOPIC 3

Competency 1: To ask/ answer personl information questions.

HFM: How long are you going to stay?

PCV: Two years.

HFM: How old are you?

PCV: 35.

HFM: Are you married?

PCV: No, not yet.

Competency 2: To describe own family

HFM: Have you any children?

PCV: I have two daughters and one son. They are in high school.

HFM: What does your wife do?

PCV: She works with my parents in the family business.

Competency 3: To ask about host/counterpart family

PCV: Does you mother work?

HFM: No she doesn't. She is a housewife, but she is always busy.

PCV: Where does she live?

HFM: We live together.

Competency 4: To express gratitude

HFM: Welcome to the table.

PCV: It's a pretty table.

HFM: Thank you.

PCV: Did you prepare all of this yourself?

HFM: Of course.

Later, as you take your leave.

PCV: Thank you for the warm hospitality/reception.

HFM: You are welcome.

TOPIC 4

Competency 1: To order a long distance phone call

PCV: Hello! Is this 07? Would you take a call order to America?

The number is (202) 123-4567.

O: All lines are busy now, but you can speak after 6 hours.

PCV: OK, thank you.

O: Your order is accepted.

Competency 2: To get one's party on the line

R: Hello!

PCV: Hello, is this 56-34-23?

R: Yes, it is.

PCV: May I speak to Mr. Hakopian?

R: Speaking.

PCV: How can I see you? I am from the US and have a massage for you from Mary.

Competency 3: To leave a message and hung up politely

PCV: Hello! I 'd like to speak to Mr. Sarkissian

R: He is not at home. He went to Sevan and will return tomorrow.

PCV: Please tell him that the meeting will be on Friday, the 10th, at 1pm.

R: I'll relay the message, for sure.

PCV: Thank you.

TOPIC 5

Competency 1: To order food at a restaurant

PCV: What would you suggest for dinner?

W: Today we have fishes "sig" and "trout", fried chicken and shish kabob.

PCV: Please bring me the trout with potatoes.

W: What would you like to drink?

PCV: Wine, and at the end coffee and ice cream.

Competency 2: To ask for identify food items.

PCV: What is this?

H: It is rye pilaf with mushrooms. Try it.

PCV: And what is this?

H: It's eggplant caviar.

PCV: It's very tasty.

Competency 3: To express food preferences.

W: What would you like to eat?

PCV: Any ethnic dish.

W: I think you would like the kyufta.

PCV: No, I have already tried the kyufta.

TOPIC 6

Competency 1: To locate means of transportation.

PCV: Where is the bus station to Garni?

P: At the Abovian square.

PCV: How can I get there?

P: Take the metro to the Yertasardakan station.

Competency 2: To ask for destination & distance of travel

PCV: How far is Ejmiadzin?

TS: Thirty kilometers.

PCV: How long will it take me?

TS: About half an hour.

PCV: When does the last bus return?

TS: At 10 PM.

Competency 3: To purchase tickets

PCV: How much is a Yerevan-Tbilisi train ticket?

C: Three hundred rubles.

PCV: And how much would a round-trip ticket cost?

C: Five hundred fifty rubles. How many tickets do you need?

PCV: One ticket, please.

C: Here is your change.

Competency 4: To hire a taxi/private car

TD: Where are you going?

PCV: The central in-door market.

TD: I'll take you for 25 rubles.

PCV: Very well.

TOPIC 7

Competency 1: To ask for & give location of building.

PCV: Excuse me, could you tell me where the U.S. Embassy is?

P1: I don't know exactly where.

P2: The embassy is in the building of the hotel Hrazdan.

PCV: How can I get there on foot?

P2: It's too far to walk. I can take you there.

Compatency 2: To ask for and give directions to a place.

PCV: Tell me please, how can I get to the nearest post office?

P: Go left on this street until the first stop light, then turn right. About 150 meters on you'll see the "Nairi" movie theater. The post office is across from it.

PCV: Thank you very much.

TOPIC 8

Competency 1: To ask for sources/vendors of particular items.

PCV: Where can I buy some bread?

HFM: Usually, at this hour there is no bread at the stores, but you can buy lavash at the market.

PCV: What else can I buy at the market?

HFM: Fruit and vegetables.

Competency 2: To ask for items, prices and quantities.

PCV: Do you have (carry) socks?

S: What size would you like?

PCV: For shoe size 42.

S: Here you are. The short ones are 25 rubles, the long ones 30.

PCV: Please give me two pairs of the long ones.

Competency 3: To shop at the farmer's market.

PCV: How much are the apples?

V: 35 rubles per kilo.

PCV: Will you take 30?

V: If you buy a lot I will.

PCV: Fine. Give me 3 kilograms.

TOPIC 9

Competency 1: To greet informally & make customary inquires.

PCV: Hello!

C: Good day! How are the studies?

PCV: They are fine. Thanks.

C: Did you adapt to the living conditions?

PCV: Yes, I am gradually adapting.

Competency 2: To offer & accept food & drink.

C: Would you like to drink anything?

PCV: Coffee, if you please.

C: And what would you like to eat?

PCV: Nothing, I had dinner an hour ago.

Competency 3: To invite and respond to invitations.

F: Won't you come with us tomorrow to the opera house to see the ballet Spartacus?

PCV: With pleasure, especially since I haven't seen the building.

They say it's very pretty.

F: Be ready at 6 p.m. We will pick you up. And after the performance we'll go by our house.

Competency 4: To give & respond to compliments.

C: It's remarkable, your Armenian has improved a lot.

PCV: Thank you, but you are exaggerating.

C: Honest. Armenian is a difficult language, and you speak quite well.

TOPIC 10

Competency 1: To describe ones profession/function

C: Could you tell me what the role of the Peace Corps is?

PCV: The members of the Peace corps are volunteers, who serve in 60 countries. They help in the country's economic development.

C: Do you receive a salary?

PCV: We get a small sum as pocket money.

Competency 2: To describe ones work/ project

PCV: When are you going to finish the preparatory work?

C: In June of next year.

PCV: What are you working on?

C: I work on establishing international contacts.

Competency 3: To inquire/report work progress

PCV: Come in and take a seat, please.

C: I'd like to, but I'm sorry, I don't have much time.

PCV: How are things?

C: The project is almost over. I have started to write the report.

PCV: Do you need help?

C: I don't think so. Thanks.

Competency 4: To converse socially with coworkers

PCV: I am tired. I am done.

C: Wait, we'll go together.

PCV: I'll wait for you at the entrance.

C: O.K. We'll talk on the way. I've got news to tell.

TOPIC 11

Competency 1: To respond to questions about illness

D: What are you complaining of?

PCV: My throat aches, I have a strong cough, and I vomit everything I eat.

D: Please, strip down to your waist. Breath deeply.
Your lungs are clean.

PCV: I also have high fever.

D: You have all the symptoms of the flu. I'll write you a prescription.

Competency 2: To purchase medicine

PCV: Tell me please, when will the medications be ready?

P: In two hours.

PCV: Can I get the ordered drugs?

P: Yes, they are ready. Take these drugs 3 times a day before eating. Don't forget to drink a lot of liquids.

Competency 3: To report an emergency

PCV: Please call an ambulance.

HFM: What has happened?

PCV: I feel bad.

HFM: Is this 03? Please accept a call.

EO: What are last name, age, address and the symptoms?

HFM: Mr. Smith, 40 years old. Mashtodz Ave. 42.

EO: Meet the car in 5 minutes.

APPENDIX 2:

GLOSSARY

3UZUSUU4

FOOD

պանիր

cheese

կարագ

butter

բևջիկ

sausage

խավիար

caviar

սալաթ

salad

լոլիկ

tomato

կարտոֆիլ

potato

վարո**ւն**գ

cucumber

կաղամբ

cabbage

զեյ**թուն**

olive

hug

bread

աղ

salt

պղպեղ

pepper

խոզի միս

pork

ոչխարի միս

veal

տավարի <mark>Միս</mark>

beef

կոտլետ

cutlet

ծեծած միս

beef-steak

րևերևշիկ

sausages

Appendices

onun, hund chicken

uшq goose

ршŋ duck

lμp milk

ψωρίωιςnn cottage cheese

ppduubp sour cream

ձվածեղ fried eggs

δnL egg

թխվածը cake

պաղպաղակ ice-cream

կոնֆետ sweets

խน์ลักก apple

ហារារ៉ាស់ pear

խшηπη grapes

ηθηδ peach

սալոր plum

pwl cherry

dhnwh apricot

լիմո**ն, կիտրոն** lemon

umphug orange

pulul banana

ubb melon

ձմերուկ water melon թեյ tea սու**ր**Ծ coffee ժահբջուն beer գինի wine լիմոնադ lemonade oηh vodka կոնյակ brandy

ԿԱՀՈ**ՒՑՔ**

FURNITURE

ປົນເກ<mark>່ວັນເຖິນເ</mark> a bed

qqbunuuquhuquulu a wardrobe

ubnub a table

щш**hшpшl** a closet

աշխ**ատասեղան** a desk

խոհա**ևոցի գազօջախ** a kitchen range

վարարան a stove

uwnumpwu a refrigerator

rmq√ng a couch

բազկաթոռ an arm-chair

wpnn a chair

125

ՍՊԻՏՆԿԵՂԵՆ

LINEN

վերմակ

a blanket

дшдінд

a coverlet

սավան

a sheet

բարձ

a pillow

բարձի երես

a pillow case

ներքնակ

a mattress

սփռոց

a table-cloth

սրբիչ

a towel

վարագույր

a curtain

ԱՄԱՆԵՂԵՆ

DISHES

գուհի ուժում

dinner set

ափսե, պնակ

plate

 $\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}$

soup tureen

գավաթ

cup

հացաման

bread-plate

մա Նաղագան

sugar-basin

ջրաման

carafe

թեյնիկ

tea-kettle

որջաղար

coffee-pot

ការការការការការកា

fork

դա**նա**կ

knife

գդալ

spoon

աղաման

salt-shaker

TUPUPLU OPER

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

րերուշաբ**թ**ի

Monday

գոր**եշտել, ի**

Tuesday

չո**ևբեշտե**թ*ի*

Wednesday

հի**ն**գշա**բթ**ի

Thursday

ուրբաթ

Friday

Տաետև

Saturday

կիրակի

Sunday

UUPULEP MONTES

hnulujup January

ψρωρίπο Eepruary

մարտ March

muphe April

մայիս May

hn**thu** June

hnijhu July

oqnumu August

ubuunburbp September

hnlunbufphp October

unjaufah November

դեկտե**մ բեր** December

SUPUL BULLULUL SEASONS

&Jbm winter

quipnel spring

พปพท summer

พวก**เ**น็ fall

ՉԱՓ ԵՎ ՔԱՆԱԿ

MEASURE AND QUANTITY

| կի ւ ուղ գտ ի | kilometer |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Մետր | meter |
| <u>пт</u> г ир д ри р | centimeter |
| միլ <i>ի</i> մետր | millimeter |
| дршу | gram |
| կիլոգրամ | kilogram |
| լիտր | liter |
| դյուժին | dozen |

| ԹՎԱԿԱ ՆՆԵՐ | NUMBERS |
|-------------------|---------|
| մ եկ | 1 |
| երկու | 2 |
| երեք | 3 |
| չորս | 4 |
| հինգ | 5 |
| վեց | 6 |
| Julg | 7 |

| פן אח | 8 |
|------------------------|-----|
| ինը կամ ինն | 9 |
| мшип | 10 |
| տասնմեկ | 11 |
| տասն երկո ւ | 12 |
| տառ րբևբ | 13 |
| տասնչորոս | 14 |
| տասնիինգ | 15 |
| տաս նվեց | 16 |
| տասնյոթ | 17 |
| տասնութ | 18 |
| տասնինը կամ տասնինն | 19 |
| քսան | 20 |
| երեսուն | 30 |
| քառասուն | 40 |
| հիսուն | 50 |
| վա թսուն | 60 |
| արարուր | 70 |
| ก เค็มแกนท ์ | 80 |
| իննսուն | 90 |
| հարյուր | 100 |
| երկու հարյուր | 200 |

| ինը հարյուր | 900 |
|-----------------|---------------|
| hшզ шր | 1,000 |
| հինգ հազար | 5,000 |
| միլիոն | 1,000,000 |
| միլ <u>իարդ</u> | 1,000,000,000 |
| | |

| <u> </u> | FRACTIONS |
|------------------------|---------------|
| կոտորակ | fraction |
| կես | half |
| մեկ- երրորդ | one-third |
| մեկ-քառորդ | one-fourth |
| մեկ- իինգերորդ | one-fifth |
| մեկ-քս աներորդ | one-twentieth |
| մեկ-հարյուրերորդ | one-hundredth |
| տոկոս | percent |

ԹՎԱԲԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԳՈՐԾՈՂՈՒԹՑՈՒՆՆԵՐ ARITHMETICAL OPERATIONS

qncdupncd addition

hulmed subtraction

բազմապատկում multiplication

pudulunul division

UCHUNCH YNNUTHOL CARDINAL POINTS

hjnuhu north

հարավ south

արևելը west

արևմուտ**ը** east

ዓበኮያኒԵቦ colors

umphomuly white

ulı black

կարմիր red

Ymyntju blue

կանաչ green

դեղին yellow

մոխրագույն gray

նարնջագույն

orange

վարդագույն

pink

ARMENIAN-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

шаши

free

татитаррГ

to set free

шад

nation

ազևիվ

honest

nuelm

chair

ալ յուր

flour

ախորժակ

appetite

ա**կադեմիա**

academy

ակա**ն**ջ

ear

ակնոց

eye-glass

ന്നുന്നു

tooth

щη

salt

աղբ

trash

աղմուկ

alarm

աղջիկ

girl

шуши

summer

ளிழர் வ

every day

ամուսի**ն**

husband

ամ**ուսնանա**լ

to marry

133

առաջին

garden யிசிய that այն yes այր this, that шји шЛпор today unemployed வுர்மும் անել to do unknown, stranger விய்மைய் անկողին bed անձրև rain ເກເກົວມະວັດນ of course անուն name անպայման unconditional անփորձ inexperienced pupil (student) աշակերտ co-worker, colleague աշխա**տակից** աշխատանք work աշխարհ world ապրանք goods ապրիլ April ш۶ right

first

шпши

abundant

առողջ

healthy

ատամնաբույժ

dentist

шрша

fast

արև

sun

արբելք

East

արևմուտք

West

արթնանալ

to wake up

արկղ

kod

արձակուրդ

holiday

արտասահմաև

abroad

ուվուհութն

to finish

բազկաթոռ

armchair

ршоблд

couch

բաժակ

cup

բալ

cherry

բակ

yard

բաղնիք

bathroom

եաղետի

cotton

բանալի

key

բանջարեղեն

vegetables

ршп

word

գլուխ

friend ետևքիտղ tall բարձրահասակ to rise բարձրանալ doctor pdh24 երևրՐ to bring բնակարան residence treatment Ευτφυτη gas дша beer ժանբջուր գավաթ water beautiful գեղեցիկ $d\mu m$ river $d\mu h$ over line φρο գին price ժիՏբև night book ahpp գլխարկ hat

գլխացավ headache

quul to go

quugg train

head

sock գուլպա office գրասենյակ writing desk գրասեղան pen उनेपर this, that ŋш knife դանակ slow դանդաղ դաշնամուր piano lesson ŋшu teacher դասատու classroom դասարան empty դատարկ drug, medicine դեղ ambassador դեսպան դերասան actor ժբղՖ face դժվար hard to wach դիտել դնել to put you դու

դուռ

դուք

137

door

you (plural)

դպրոց school

ரிப்பு money

bpb if

ելակ strawberry

եկեղեցի church

եղանակ season

եղբայր brother

bu yes

hpudhan musician

hpp when

phd soud

hpahl to sing

երեխա child

bpbu face

bpbunch thirty

bpbp three

երիտասարդ young

երկար long

երկիր country

երկու two

bplunn a note

թևրևաջարժ

earthquake

գրկրորդ

second

երջանիկ

happy

բփել

to cook

L

and

զանգել

to call

զբաղված

busy

զգալ

to feel

ddurls

careful

qnd

cool

զրուցել

to talk

էջ

page

Էժան

chip

էլ եկտրականութ յուն

electricity

Էներգիա

energy

ընդհանուր

general, total

ընդմիջում

break

ընդունելություն

reception

विग्वागुत

dinner

ընկեր

friend

ընկույզ

walnut

ընտանիք

family

7; pendices

թատրոն theatre

թարգմանել to translate

թարգմանիչ translator

թեյ tea

Pnzw4 pension

paper paper

dwf hour

ժшմшգործ watch-maker

dudunpmup mul appointment

dusuluily time, period

ժամացույց watch, clock

dnnnd meeting

dupon smile

hư my, mine

ինև,ինը nine

իններորդ ninth

huluncu ninety

hais what?

h็นภูณ์ why?

ինչպե՞ս how?

hpup each other

իրավունք right

իրիկուն

evening

լավ

good, well

լավանալ

to grow better, to improve

լավաջ

Armenian bread

ſþδ

lake

լիտր

liter

լոլիկ

tomato

լողալ

to swim

լվացք

wash, laundry

Րուսամուտ

window

լուսանկար

photograph

լուսին

Moon

լուցկի

match

լոել

to be silent

լսել

to hear

Րևաժիև

newspaper

խшղ

game

խաղող

grapes

խանգարել

to disturb

խաՏբՐ

to boil

թելոք

wise, clever

խեղծ

poor

խմել to drink

խմորեղեն pastry

խնդրել to ask

խ**և**ձոր apple

hunhuing kitchen

խոհարար cook

խորոված shish-kebab

խոսել to speak

hunun word

ծախսել to spend

dunhy flower

ծա**կ**ր heavy

ծակրոց parcel

dulinp acquaintance, familiar

dupud thirsty

ծափահարել to clap

dhpwh apricot

ðinn parent

dunin birth

ðnų sea

дрш**р** packet

halk wilk

կաթնավածառ milkman

կաղամբ cabbage

կամուրջ bridge

կայան station

կանաչ green

կանգնել to stop

humunin place

կառավարություն government

hand parties

կարդալ to read

կարելի possible

կերակուր meal

Ųbu half

han

կի**ն** woman

lgnb_L to measure, to weigh

կոկորդ throat

ynuphi to break

կրակ fire

կրպակ shop

ynzhy shoes

huightum dress

huque to cough

hամով tasty

համալսարան university

hudup for

hujp father

hujphuhp homeland

huilghum rest

huinhuin to meet

huumumhi to affirm

hwugh address

hupuquu relative

huphuh neighbor

hupjnip hundred

հարսանիք wedding

hupg question

hwg bread

hud chicken

hb₂un easy

hbnuqhp telegram

hbnwhnu telephone

hhnuluul to go away

hbnnu far

հիանալի marvelously

hhuq five

hymrp juice

hnų cool

hpudbon farewell

հրապարակ square

hpudbp invitation

hnpugncyp aunt

հորեղբայր uncle

ծախ left

ծայն voice

String glove

Sp your

δbp oil

Snow snow

ည်း winter

ծմերուկ water-melon

δnι egg

Smrly fish

η bluulup leader

Ծակա**տ** forehead

զաղետև

Ծանապարհ

ртб

<u>գուհուդո</u>նուր

ՋաՏ<u>իբևա</u>Ր**Ո**Խ ՋաՏահա*ը*

பியிந

մայր

մանը

Ղառրագետ

ியம

Մա**տիտ**

մարդ

ղարզ**ար**ք

*ሊ*ያ

Մեկնել

ղ**բ**մի

դիաՂր

միանալ

միջին

միջև

միրգ

camp

road, way

dinner

dinner thle

restaurant

dinner-party

foot-way

mother

small

specialist

finger

pencil

man

exercise

great

to explain

honey

only

to join

between

middle

fruit

ปกป์ candle

ป์กกนในปุ to forget

մտածել to think

Jubph intimate

մորաքույր aunt

hաղթանակ victory

hwjnwqhp program

hwymin to declare

hulubudnnnd committee

hupfup convenient

hbun after

hhzbi remember

hmqldu to get tired

hnuju hope

hnijhu July

hnuhu June

hnululup January

່ນພ he, she

hampad progect

hwdwy letter

նիհար thin

SmEmls week

ΣΨM many

շաքար sugar

2 building

2h2 bottle

շնորհակալ thankful

շևորհավորել to congratulate

2ng hot

2np dress

2ml dog

շրջան circle

nղջույն salute

ης no

nų who

nung foot

npnh son, child

npmgby to decide

nunhn straight

nt2 late hour

nızwlwi to be late

กเบน**น์กกุ** student

nunling food

nup where

ուրախ

glad

ուրիչ

other

չար

naughty, bad

չարիք

evil, harm

չափ

measure, quantity

չԷ

no, not

չոր

dry, lean

չորս

four

պահանջ

claim

պահել

to keep

ப் நிரும்

to burst

պայման

condition

ուրուրուր

contract

պանիր

cheese

щшщ

grandfather

պառկել

to lie

պատառաքաղ

fork

պատասխան

answer

 η

war

պատժել

to punish

щшибшп

reason, motive

պատմել

to tell

149

мтичрГ

щшипшии ready

щшր dance

щшрq simple

պարոն Mister

պարտավորություն duty, obligation

to tear

щ**шриbq** garden

պարտություն defeat, subjection

wdu chief

www.plate

ψηηηνινω main street

guh light

phnnight , heating

ջերմաչափ thermometer

2nup water

nnohly wages, salary

nniplh rouble

nntu Russian

nnubphu Russian language

uw this

սակայն but, yet

uwnbl to freeze

սառնամանիք icy-cold

uwnn**.jg** ice

սարսափելի horrible

սավան sheet

սեղան table

ublijuli room

սեպտեմբեր September

ulı black

uhpun heart

uխwil mistake

un|u onion

und hunger

սովորություն habit

untuy mushroom

unipo coffee

uwwwb_ to wait

սպիտակ white

umuluul to receive

unnique to certify, to control

unph{ towel

iuqt to run

վшηը tomorrow

ψωδωπbμ to sell

dunble to light up, to fire

dan pag

վարագույր curtain

վարդ rose

վարդագույն pink

ψωρώτη to rent

վարսավիրակոց barber, hairdresser

dundan chief

dapunantui to return

վերարկու a coat

վերմակ a blanket

danguight to finish

dpg six

վեցերորդ sixth

ψήδα to argue

dhumening surgeon

վիրահ**ատե**լ surgery

ψδωρ**ί**η to pay

ψδη to decide

dummh sure

վստահելի confidant

վտանգ danger

ψηω on, over

nupun trousers

νως to give

տանել to carry

ທ**ພ**ໍ່ພໍ່ pear

мшщшц frying pan

տապակել to fry

νωυը ten

ທາມານ້ຳມາປົງພ of ten years old

տասներորդ tenth

ທயր**b** anniversary

мшрђ year

տաքություն heat

whn place

տեղափոխել to display, to transfer

whunnnip juil vision

mbupul note-book

ហ**bulែb**t to see

whple leaf

white the space

տխուր sad

ωήπ ρελ

whwψ cottage

տնկել to plant

uhumbub to economize, to save

ท**นอกูปน**์ manager

นกปืน ticket

uniquip penalty

uniu house

whatail disposition

pnud minute

guildului to wish

gunha to jump

gwų pain

gnigulų list

gnuguhuunbu exebition

gniguinphi to show

gniguinuhinuh showcase

hapaph to wrap

thulf close

hujn wood

փափուկ soft

ψιωψ pilaf

փնտրել

to seek

փոխադրել

to transport

փոխանակել

to exchange

փող

money

փոր

belly

փոքր

small

փրկել

to save, rescue

քավաք

city

φωηση

sweet

քամի

wind

քայլել

to walk

рш2

weight

քառասուն

forty

քար

stone

քահուբզ

map

քար**տուղար**

secretary

քետի

uncle

निष

nose

քնեղ

to sleep

քննություն

examination

քու Դի

sister

oglibe

to help

oquiului assistant

oqmuvinu August

on, air

onwhwd plane

onwint aviator

oðun soap

ощирш opera

owwp foreign

on day

opulpuli of day

op**hup** low

ophnpn Miss

ֆիլիարմոնիա philharmonic

ຈຳປ film, movie

ֆիրմա business firm

ង្ខារែក fund

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