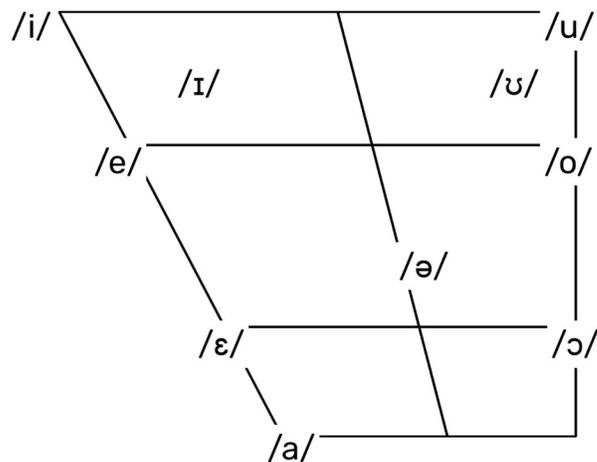


## Ámro Phonology - Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Stop	p b			t d		c ɟ	k g		
Nasal	m			n		ɲ	ŋ		
Flap				r					
Affricate				t͡s	t͡ʃ				
Fricative	ɸ	f v	θ	s z	ʃ ʒ			χ	h
Approximant	w					j			
Lateral Approximant				l			ʟ		

## Ámro Phonology - Vowels



# Ámro Alphabet - Cécamro & Ámro Standard Romanization (ASR)

Consonants			Vowels		
Cécamro Letter	ASR Latin Letter	Phoneme	Cécamro Letter	ASR Latin Letter	Phoneme
Ɔ	Pp	/p~ɸ/	Ɔ	Aa	/ə/
ʼ	Bb	/b~β/	ǂ	Áá	/a/
ʹ	Mm	/m/	ǃ	Ii	/ɪ/
ʻ	Tt	/t~t̪/	Ǆ	Íí	/i/
ʼ	Dd	/d~d̪/	ǅ	Ee	/ɛ/
ʼ	Nn	/n/	ǆ	Éé	/e/
ʼ	Kk	/k/	Ǉ	Oo	/ɔ/
ʼ	Gg	/g~ɣ/	ǈ	Óó	/o/
ʼ	Ŋŋ	/ŋ/	ǉ	Uu	/ʊ/
×	Cc	/t͡s/	Ǌ	Úú	/u/
♀	Čč	/t͡ʃ/			
○	Rr	/r/			
↳	Ll	/l/			
⚡	Ff	/f/			
⚡	Vv	/v/			
↗	Țț	/θ/			
Ɔ	Ss	/s/			
↙	Zz	/z/			
~	Šš	/ʃ/			
↑	Žž	/ʒ/			
┆	Hh	/h/			
	Ľľ	/l̥/			
Ɔ	Xx	/χ~x/			
∅	Ww	/w/			
ϕ	Yy	/j/			

## Additional Notes on Ámro Phonology & Orthography

While the Cécamro alphabet is a generally linear left-to-right writing system (the word *cécamro* literally means "line script"), writing conventions have stylistically evolved over time to incorporate ligatures for certain letter combinations. This is most clearly seen with vowels being written inside the preceding consonant Rr ○ (i.e., ⊖ *ra*, ⊕ *rí*, etc.); it is also seen with vowels (as well as approximants [w] and [j]) being written below the preceding consonant Kk ^ (i.e., ⊕ *ké*, ⊖ *ky*, etc.) and above the preceding consonant Gg < (⊖ *gw*, ⊕ *go*, etc). This practice appears more subtly with consonants Ll ↓ (⊕ *le*, ⊖ *ló*, etc.), Ss ∪ (⊕ *sú*, ⊖ *si*, etc.), and Zz < (⊕ *zé*, ⊖ *za*, etc).

As in many modern human languages, Ámro has certain phonemes that only occur as digraphs. You may have noticed how /c/ and /j/ are listed as distinct phonemes in the table but do not have their own letters; this is because /c/ results from the digraph *ky* ⊖, and /j/ results from the digraphs *gy* ⊖ and *dy* >⊖.

The phoneme /ϕ/ occurs under two circumstances: either in place of /p/ occurring before unstressed vowels or before /i/, or in place of /w/ occurring before stressed vowels, in this case pronounced as [ϕ̄]. While the phoneme was never distinguished from letters ∪ or ⊖ in Cécamro, ASR clarified these rules by introducing the digraph *ph*, used to denote /ϕ/ wherever it occurs.

The phoneme /χ/ is generally pronounced as the allophone /x/ before the phonemes /i/ or /i/.

All vowels become nasalized when they occur before a nasal consonant, and for syllables ending in /m/, the /m/ is not pronounced resulting in a pure nasal consonant - for example, "Kamám" is pronounced [kə'mã].

The phonemes /b/ and /g/ are sometimes pronounced as /β/ and /ɣ/ respectively when occurring between vowels. However, this is not a concrete pronunciation rule and the use of /b/ and /g/ exclusively can still be understood.