

Turkish

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE IPA

Turkish

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The speech is that of a 25 year old native of Istanbul. This variety of the language is considered standard; most educated speakers of Turkish are familiar with this pronunciation as well as a regional variety.

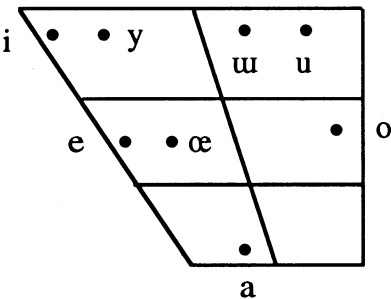
Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive and Affricate	p b		t d		tʃ dʒ	c ɟ	k ɡ	
Nasal	m		n					
Fricative		f v	s z		ʃ ʒ		ɣ	h
Tap				ɾ				
Approximant						j		
Lateral Approx.			ɬ		ɭ			

p	puɬ	‘stamp’	t	tel	‘wire’	c	car	‘profit’
b	buɬ	‘find’	d	del	‘pierce’	ɟ	jem	‘bit (for a horse)’
						k	kar	‘snow’
						ɡ	gam	‘grief’
m	maɬ	‘property’	n	naɬ	‘horseshoe’			
			ɾ	rej	‘vote’			
f	far	‘headlight’	s	sar	‘rap’	ɣ	day [da:]	‘mountain’
v	var	‘exists’	z	zar	‘membrane’	h	her	‘every’
			tʃ	tʃam	‘pine’			
			dʒ	dʒam	‘glass’	j	jer	‘place’
			ɬ	ɬaɬa	‘servant’			
			ɭ	ɭaɭle	‘tulip’			

Vowels

i	kil	‘clay’
y	kyl	‘ashes’
e	kel	‘bald’
œ	goel	‘lake’
a	kaɫ	‘stay’
u	kuɫ	‘hair’
u	kuɫ	‘slave’
o	koɫ	‘arm’



Long vowels are [i:], [e:], [u:] and [a:]. Diphthongs can be treated as sequences of vowel and /j/.

Stress

Word stress tends to be on the last syllable of the word. However, there are some unstressable suffixes which cause the main word stress to fall on the syllable preceding such a suffix, e.g. [jap-tur-ma'lu] ‘s/he must have (it) done’ vs. [jap-tur-ma-malu] ‘s/he must refrain from having (it) done,’ where the negative suffix [-ma] is an unstressable suffix. There are also some lexical exceptions to final stress, e.g. [masa] ‘table.’

Conventions

The voiceless stops are usually aspirated in syllable-initial position and are always released in codas unless followed by a homorganic consonant. /c, ɟ/ do not contrast with /k, g/ in the native vocabulary, where [c] and [ɟ] appear only in syllables with front vowels, while [k] and [g] appear only in syllables with back vowels. There are, however, some loanwords in which there are unpredictable occurrences of [c] and [ɟ] with back vowels, e.g. /car/ kâr ‘profit’ (cf. /kar/ kar ‘snow’). /l/ is a palatalized postalveolar lateral, /ɭ/ a velarized dental lateral; /ɭ/ does not occur after front vowels. /h/ in final position may be realized as a voiceless velar fricative. /r/ is most commonly a single tap. /r, ɽ, l/ are frequently devoiced in final position or when a voiceless consonant follows. [v] is frequently pronounced as a bilabial fricative or approximant when preceded by a vowel. /ɣ/ corresponds to the “soft g” (ğ) in Turkish orthography; its use finds its main justification in accounting for morphological alternations. /ɣ/ between front vowels is pronounced as a weak front-velar or palatal approximant. When the /ɣ/ is word-final or followed by a consonant it is realized phonetically as a lengthening of the preceding vowel; elsewhere when intervocalic, it is phonetically zero. All vowels except /a, o/ have a lower variant in the final open syllable of a phrase, eg. [kel] ‘bald’ but [ka'le] ‘castle’.

Transcription

poj'razɫa ɟy'neɟ birbirlerin'den da'ha kuvvet'li oɫduktaru'nnu ile'ri sy'rerec iddiarɫa'fɟuɟortardɟu. 'dercen kaɫu'n 'bir 'paɫto ɟij'miɟ 'bir joɟ'dɟu ɟoerdy'ler. 'bu joldɟu'ja 'paɫtosu'nɟu tɟuɟkartturabile'nin da'ha kuvvet'li oɫduyɟu'nɟu ka'bu:l etmi'je ka'rar verdi'ler. poj'raz 'var ɟy'dɟyle esmi'je baɟɫa'dɟu. 'andɟak joɟ'dɟu 'paɫtosu'na 'ɟitɟide da'ha suɾkuu saru'nɟuɟordu.

'sonunda poj'raz uyrařmak'tan 'vazjet'fti. 'bu se'fer řy'neř at'ftu orta'ruk
usur'nuundza jo'rdzu 'pałtosunu he'men třu'kar'du. 'bœjledze poj'raz
řy'ne'řin ,kendisin'den da'ha kuvvet'li olduřu'nu ka'bu:l etmi'je medz'bur
ka'řdu.

Orthographic version

Poyrazla güneř, birbirlerinden daha kuvvetli olduklarını ileri sürerek iddialařıyorlardı.
Derken, kalın bir palto giymiř bir yolcu gördüler. Bu yolcuya paltosunu çıkarttırabilenin
daha kuvvetli olduřunu kabul etmeye karar verdiler. Poyraz, var gücüyle esmeye bařladı.
Ancak, yolcu paltosuna gitgide daha sıkı sarınıyordu. Sonunda poyraz uğrařmaktan
vazgeçti. Bu sefer güneř açtı; ortalık ısınınca yolcu paltosunu hemen çıkardı. Böylece
poyraz, güneřin kendisinden daha kuvvetli olduřunu kabul etmeye mecbur kaldı.

Dutch

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The variety illustrated represents Western, educated, middle-generation speech, and a
careful colloquial style.

Consonants

	Bilabial	Lab-dent.	Dental	Alveolar	Post- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d (c)				k		(ʔ)
Nasal	m		n (ɲ)				ŋ		
Fricative		f v		s z	(ʃ) (ʒ)			χ	ħ
Tap			ɾ						
Approx- imant		ʋ				j			
Lateral Approx.			l						

p	pen	'pen'	t	tak	'bough'	k	kat	'cat'
b	ben	'(I) am'	d	dak	'roof'	χ	gar	'hole'
			([c]	ketjap	'soy sauce'			
m	mens	'human being'	n	nek	'neck'	ŋ	eng	'narrow'
			([ɲ]	oranje	'orange, adj')'			