

# 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.

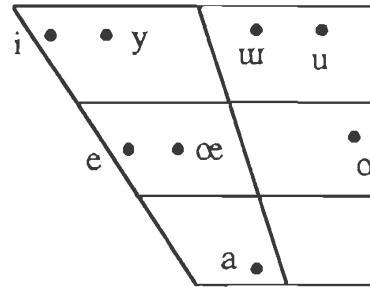
## Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive and Affricate	p b		t d		tʃ dʒ	c ɟ	k g	
Nasal	m		ɳ					
Fricative		f v	s z		ʃ ʒ		ɣ	h
Tap				ɾ				
Approximant						j		
Lateral Approximant			ʎ		l			

p	put	'stamp'	t	tel	'wire'	c	car	'profit'
b	buʎ	'find'	d	del	'pierce'	ɟ	ɟem	'bit (for a horse)'
			m	mat	'property'	k	kar	'snow'
			ɾ	rej	'vote'	g	gam	'grief'
f	far	'headlight'	s	sar	'wrap'	n	naʎ	'horseshoe'
v	var	'exists'	z	zar	'membrane'	ɣ	day [da:]	'mountain'
			tʃ	tʃam	'pine'	h	her	'every'
			dʒ	dʒam	'glass'			
			ʎ	ʎa'ʎa	'servant'	j	jer	'place'
			l	la:'le	'tulip'			

## Vowels

i	kil	'clay'
y	kyl	'ashes'
e	kel	'bald'
œ	goel	'lake'
a	kaɫ	'stay'
ɯ	kɯɫ	'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'ɯ] 's/he must have (it) done' vs. [jap-tur-ma-maɯ] '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, ʃ/ do not contrast with /k, g/ in the native vocabulary, where [c] and [ʃ] 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 [ʃ] 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. /ɾ/ is most commonly a single tap. /ɾ, ʈ, 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, e.g. [kel] 'bald' but [ka'le] 'castle'.

**Transcription of recorded passage**

poj'razla žy'nef birbirlerin'den da'ha kuvvetli o'duktaru'nu ile'ri sy'rerec iddia:ta'şu'jortardw. 'dercen ka'twın 'bir 'pałto žij'miř 'bir joł'dzu žoerdy'ler. 'bu joldzu'ja 'pałtosu'nu tşu,karttırabile'nin da'ha kuvvetli o'duđu'nu ka'bu:l etmi'je ka'rar verdiler. poj'raz 'var žy'džyle esmi'je bařta'dw. 'andzak joł'dzu 'pałtosu,na 'jitjide da'ha su'kw saru'nw'jordu. 'sonunda poj'raz uyras'mak'tan 'vazjetřti. 'bu se'fer žy'nef atřtuw orta'twuk usur'nu'ndža joł'dzu 'pałtosunu he'men tşu'kar'dw. 'boejledže poj'raz žyne'fin ,kendisin'den da'ha kuvvetli olduđu'nu ka'bu:l etmi'je medž'bur kał'dw.

**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 olduđunu 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 olduđunu kabul etmeye mecbur kaldı.