

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.

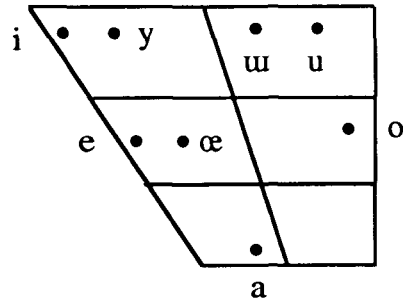
**Consonants**

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

p	puʈ	'stamp'	t	tel	'wire'	c	car	'profit'
b	buʈ	'find'	d	del	'pierce'	ɟ	jem	'bit (for a horse)'
						k	kar	'snow'
						g	gam	'grief'
m	maʈ	'property'	n	naʈ	'horseshoe'			
			r	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'
			ɫ	ɫa'ɫa	'servant'			
			l	la'le	'tulip'			

## Vowels

i	kil	'clay'
y	kyl	'ashes'
e	kel	'bald'
œ	goel	'lake'
a	kał	'stay'
u	kuł	'hair'
u	kuł	'slave'
o	koł	'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, 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, /ʎ/ a velarized dental lateral; /ʎ/ 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, t, 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'razta ʒy'neʃ birbirlerin'den da'ha kuvvet'li ođduktaru'nu ile'ri sy'rerec iddia:ta'ʃuʒořarduu. 'dercen ka'tun bir 'pařto ʒij'miʃ bir jođ'dzu joerdy'ler. 'bu joldzu'ja 'pařtosu'nu tʃu,kartturabile'nin da'ha kuvvet'li ođduyu'nu ka'bu:l etmi'je ka'rar verdi'ler. poj'raz 'var ʒy'dzyle esmi'je bařta'duu. 'andzak jođ'dzu 'pařtosu,na ʒitjide da'ha sur'ku saru'nujordu.

'sonunda poj'raz uyras'maktan 'vazjet]ti. 'bu se'fer ]yne] at]tuw orta'tuk usur'nuundza jo'dzu 'paltosunu he'men t]wuka'r'du. 'boejledze poj'raz ]yne]'jin ,kendisinden da'ha kuvvet'li oldu]u'nu ka'bu:l etmi]e medz'bur ka'du.

### Orthographic version

Poyrazla güneş, birbirlerinden daha kuvvetli olduklarını ileri sürerek iddialaşıyorlardı. Derken, kalın bir palto giymiş bir yolcu gördüler. Bu yolcuya paltosunu çıkarttırabilenin daha kuvvetli olduğunu kabul etmeye karar verdiler. Poyraz, var gücüyle esmeye başladı. Ancak, yolcu paltosuna gitgide daha sıkı sarınıyordu. Sonunda poyraz uğraşmaktan vazgeçti. Bu sefer güneş açtı; ortalık ısınınca yolcu paltosunu hemen çıkardı. Böylece poyraz, güneşin kendisinden daha kuvvetli olduğunu 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		(?)
Nasal	m		n (ɲ)				ŋ		
Fricative		f v		s z	(ʃ) (ʒ)			χ	h
Tap			r						
Approximant		ʋ				j			
Lateral Approx.			l						

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