

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.

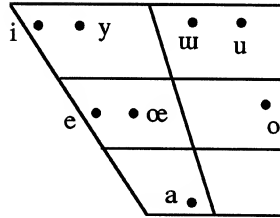
Consonants

	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 Approximant			ɫ		l			

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

Vowels

i	kil	'clay'
y	kyl	'ashes'
e	kel	'bald'
œ	gœl	'lake'
a	kaɫ	'stay'
ɯ	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'luɯ] 's/he must have (it) done' vs. [jap-tur-ma-malɯ] '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. /caɫ/ *kâr* 'profit' (cf. /kaɫ/ *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, ʀ, 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 ʒy'neʃ birbirlerinden daha kuvvetli o'dukları'nı ile'ri sy'rerec iddia:la'ʃu'jortardı. 'dercen ka'tun 'bir 'pa'tto ʒi'jmiʃ 'bir jo'ğ'dzu ʒoerdy'ler. 'bu joldzu'ja 'pa'ttosu'nu tʃu'kartturabile'nin da'ha kuvvetli o'duy'u'nu ka'bu:l etmi'je ka'rar verdi'ler. poj'raz 'var ʒy'dzyle esmi'je ba'ʃta'du. 'andzak jo'ğ'dzu 'pa'ttosu'na 'ʒitʒide da'ha su'ku saru'nu'jordu. 'sonunda poj'raz u'yras'mak'tan 'vaz'jet'ʃti. 'bu se'fer ʒy'neʃ at'ʃtu orta'lık us'u'nu'ndza jo'ğ'dzu 'pa'ttosunu he'men tʃu'kar'du. 'boe'jledze poj'raz ʒy'ne'ʃin ,kendisinden da'ha kuvvetli oldu'y'u'nu ka'bu:l etmi'je medz'bur ka'ldu.

Orthographic version

Poyrazla güneş, birbirlerinden daha kuvvetli olduklarını ileri sürerek iddialaşıyorlardı. Derken, kalın bir paltosunu 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.

Handbook of the International Phonetic Association :
A Guide to the Use of the International Phonetic Alphabet
International Phonetic Association, July 1999.