

Turkish consonants, IPA

	Bilabial		Labio-dental		Denti-alveolar		Post-alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Uvular		Glottal	
Plosive		b				ɖ				ɟ		g	[q]			
Aspirated plosive	p ^h					t ^h				c ^h		k ^h				
Affricate							tʃ	dʒ								
Fricative	[ɸ]	[β]	f	v	s	z	ʃ	ʒ	[ç]		[x]	[χ]			h	
Nasal		m				n										
Tap						r										
Approximant		β̞								j		[ɰ]				
Lateral approximant						l				ʎ						

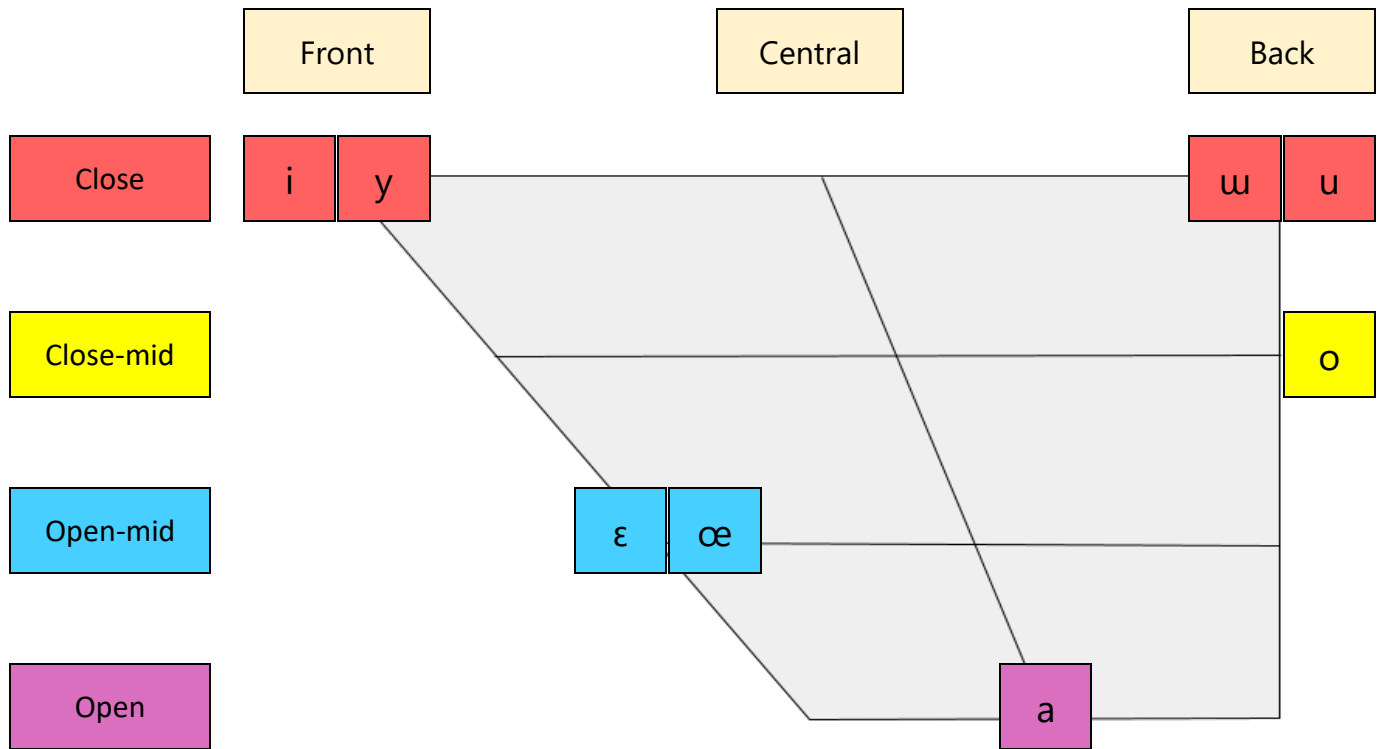
- Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant.
- Where symbols appear singly, they are placed to the left within their column if they represent a voiceless consonant, and to the right if they represent voiced.
- Symbols enclosed in brackets represent non-phonemic consonants.
- Black-out cells indicate phones judged to be impossible.
- One phone in the denti-alveolar column is purely alveolar: the tap [ɾ]. The /s/ and /z/ phonemes are laminar alveolar fricatives: tongue tip behind the bottom front teeth, tongue blade at alveolar ridge.
- Note that the alveolar lateral approximant is also velarized (i.e. “dark L”).
- The voiced bilabial approximant is represented as [β̞], a “lowered” bilabial fricative, instead of [w], because this phoneme is pronounced without lip rounding.

Turkish consonants, Turkish alphabet

	Bilabial		Labio-dental		Denti-alveolar		Post-alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Uvular		Glottal	
Plosive		<i>b</i>				<i>d</i>				<i>g</i>		<i>g</i>	(<i>k</i>)			
Aspirated plosive	<i>p</i>					<i>t</i>				<i>k</i>		<i>k</i>				
Affricate							<i>ç</i>	<i>c</i>								
Fricative	(<i>f</i>)	(<i>v</i>)	<i>f</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>ş</i>	<i>j</i>	(<i>h</i>)		(<i>h</i>)	(<i>ğ</i>)			<i>h</i>	
Nasal		<i>m</i>				<i>n</i>										
Tap						<i>r</i>										
Approximant		(<i>v</i>)								<i>y</i>		(<i>ğ</i>)				
Lateral approximant						<i>l</i>				<i>l</i>						

- Symbols enclosed in parentheses represent non-phonemic consonants.

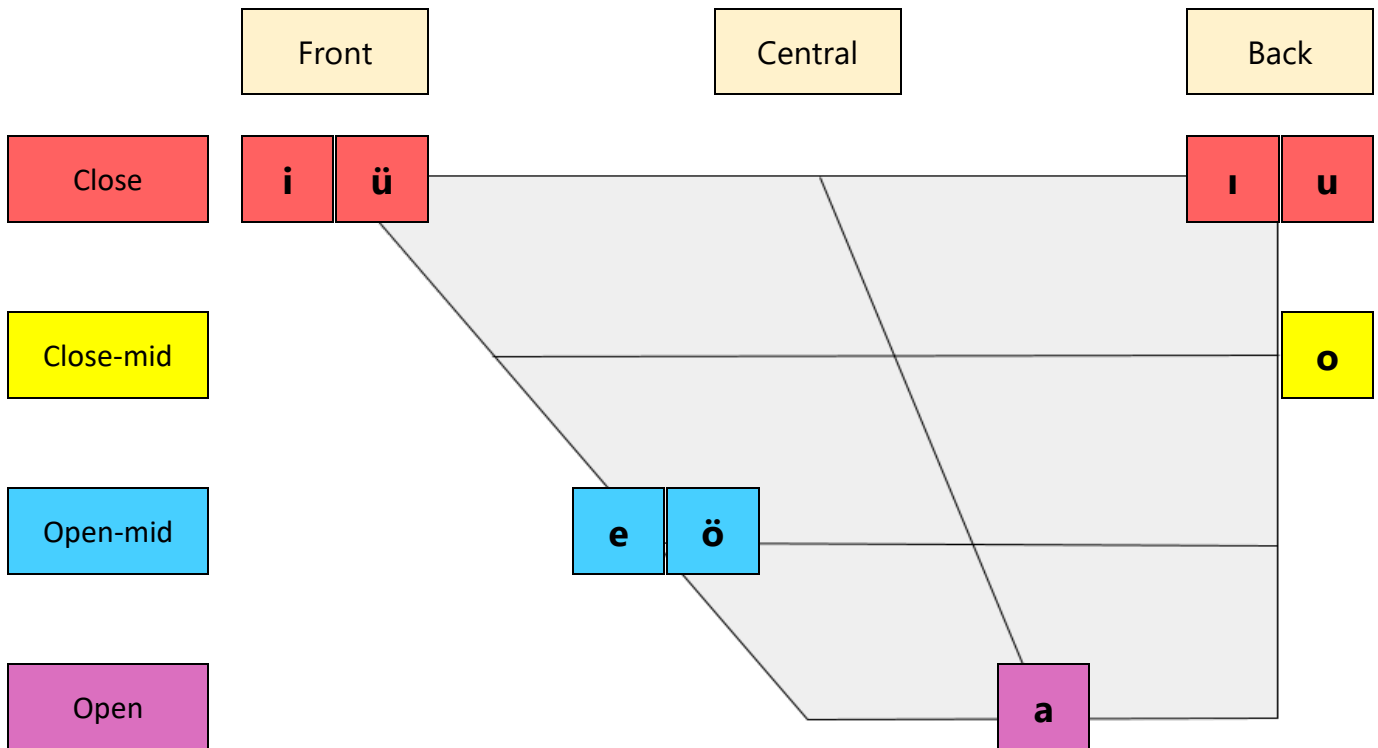
Turkish vowels, IPA



- Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.
- Of the symbols appearing singly, the back vowel /o/ is rounded; /a/ is unrounded.
- Though phonetically, /a/ is more of a central vowel, it patterns with the back vowels in vowel harmony.



Turkish vowels, Turkish alphabet



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- Of the symbols appearing singly, the back vowel /o/ is rounded; /a/ is unrounded.
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References

- Canalis, Stefano, and Furkan Dikmen. "Turkish Palatalized Consonants." *Proceedings of the Workshop on Turkic and Languages in Contact with Turkic*, vol. 5, no. 1, Dec. 2020, p. 41. DOI.org (Crossref), <https://doi.org/10.3765/ptu.v5i1.4781>.
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