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Quiz 8

8.5 / 10

Examine the consonant chart for Turkish below, and answer the questions.

	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				r				
Approximant						j		
Lateral Approximant					l			

1. Provide two sounds (other than /ŋ/ and /w/) that are phonemes in English but not in Turkish.

*/θ/ - /ð/ ← voiced
voiced interdental fricatives ✓*

2. Provide (at least) three sounds that are phonemes in Turkish but not in English.

/ɔ/ /ʃ/ /ɟ/ ✓

3. Turkish has the following phonological restrictions (i)-(iii). For each restriction, explain how it creates problems when native Turkish speakers learn English. You have to provide at least one example word, and predict how Turkish speakers pronounce the word.

(i) Only voiceless members of stops and affricates are allowed in word-final position.

*for instance, Turkish speakers might pronounce /sed/ → [sɛt]
banana } Turkish speaker will find it difficult to produce voiced
/banæna/ } stops and affricates or vowels in word-final position.
or /banænas/ }*

(ii) [ŋ] appears only before velar stops (i.e., /k/ and /g/).

*young + yʌŋ
potential deletion for English [ɪŋ] ending*

-0.5 kiding /kɪdɪŋ/ for Turkish speaker will be /kɪdɪs/

(iii) [w] appears only between vowels as an allophone of /v/ [ɰ] → [ɰjɰg]

Why [ɰjɰg] should be [ɰ]

Turkish speakers will find it difficult to pronounce welcome, they might say welcume instead. ✓