

Turkish Vowel Harmony

- 1) a. ev-ler ‘house.PL’
b. dil-ler ‘language.PL’
c. t̢ɯl-ler ‘desert.PL’
d. gyn-ler ‘day.PL’
e. taf-lar ‘stone.PL’
f. kuuz-lar ‘spoon.PL’
g. jol-lar ‘road.PL’
h. kuɟ-lar ‘bird.PL’

1. Assuming the examples in (1a-h) are representative of all vowels in Turkish, describe the Turkish vowel system and fill out the table below.

	<i>front</i>		<i>back</i>	
	<i>unround</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>unround</i>	<i>round</i>
<i>high</i>				
<i>non-high</i>				

2. Based on (1a-h), identify the alternants of the plural morpheme
3. Write a linear rule to account for the alternation in the plural morpheme.

- 2) a. ev-ler-i ‘house.PL.ACC’
b. dil-ler-i ‘language.PL.ACC’
c. tʃø1-ler-i ‘desert.PL.ACC’
d. gyn-ler-i ‘day.PL.ACC’
e. taʃ-lar-u ‘stone.PL.ACC’
f. kwuz-lar-u ‘spoon.PL.ACC’
g. jol-lar-u ‘road.PL.ACC’
h. kuʃ-lar-u ‘birds.PL.ACC’

4. Identify the ACC morpheme and explain the alternation in this affix. How would vowel harmony apply to both PLURAL and ACC?

- 3) a. ev-i ‘house.ACC’
b. dil-i ‘language.ACC’
c. tʃø1-y ‘desert.ACC’
d. gyn-y ‘day.ACC’
e. taʃ-u ‘stone.ACC’
f. kwuz-u ‘spoon.ACC’
g. jol-u ‘road.ACC’
h. kuʃ-u ‘bird.ACC’

5. Revise your analysis for the ACC alternants based on the data in (3). Write a new rule.

Here are some additional data.

- 4) a. geldi ‘He/she/it arrived.’
 b. jazdu ‘He/she/it wrote.’
 c. dujdu ‘He/she/it heard.’
 d. gyldy ‘He/she/it smiled.’
- e. gelijor ‘He/she/it is coming.’
 f. jazujor ‘He/she/it is writing.’
 g. dujujor ‘He/she/it is hearing.’
 h. gylyjor ‘He/she/it is smiling.’
- i. gelijordu ‘He/she/it was coming.’
 j. jazujordu ‘He/she/it was writing.’
 k. dujujordu ‘He/she/it was hearing.’
 l. gylyjordu ‘He/she/it was smiling.’

6. Identify the past tense morpheme (4a-d) and the progressive morpheme 4(e-h), with their alternant forms.

7. How is the past progressive (4i-l) expressed in Turkish? Is there anything surprising here ?

8. Some noun (5) and verb (6) roots are provided below. Based on the backness and rounding harmony rules in Turkish, hypothesize forms for the words below.

		<i>Accusative</i>	<i>Plural + Accusative</i>
5) a.	gøz ‘eye’		
b.	tuz ‘salt’		
c.	gynef ‘sun’		
d.	domuz ‘pig’		

6) a.	gør ‘see’		‘He/she/it was seeing.’
b.	sor ‘ask’		‘He/she/it was asking.’