



glottothèque  
languages of Anatolia, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia



# Western Thrace Turkish

## Phonology – Phonetics

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## 2 Phonology and Phonetics

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Subphonemical differences with Standard Turkish (StT)

There are sounds that are not present in the standard language, e.g.,

- the close central vowels [ɨ] and [ʉ]
- the voiceless alveolodental affricate [tʃ]

Occurrence and frequency: Partially determined by social factors

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# Phonetic features

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## Fronting of /ɪ/ (full [i] or partial [i̟])

Next to consonants with fronting effect:

anɑ'dʒi:m for StT anɑ'dʒɪm 'my dear mother'

tʃɪr'pʰijm for StT tʃɪr'pʰijorɪm 'I whisk'

kɑ'tʃi:jsɪn for StT kʰɑ'tʃijorsun 'you go'

jaʃɪn'dɑ for StT jaʃɪn'dɑ 'in the age of'

In other environments:

jaʃ'li for StT jaʃ'h 'old'

bak'tʃɑ'di for StT bakʰɑ'dʒaktʰɪ  
'would have taken care'

## Backing of /ü/ (full [u] or partial [ʊ̟])

Next to a tautosyllabic alveodental /d/ or a nasal /n/:

gʲörü'nərdu for StT gʲörü'nürdü 'it looked'

gʲö'rürdɐm for StT gʲö'rürdüm 'I used to see'

tʰütʰü'nən for StT tʰütʰü'nün 'of the tobacco'

In other environments:

'onʌtʃ for StT 'onütʃ 'thirteen'

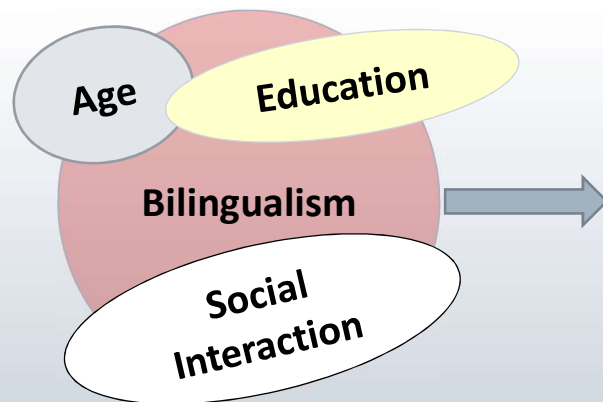
# Phonetic variation

**Word initial /g/ for StT /k/** - Regionally determined

Basilect – Acrolect + StT

gɪz ~ k<sup>h</sup>ɪz ‘girl’

gɑ'rɪm ~ k<sup>h</sup>ɑ'rɪm ‘my wife’



**“Greek” [ts] - “Turkish” [tʃ]** - Triggered by bilingualism

tsok	~	tʃok <sup>h</sup>	‘much, many, very’
kats	~	k <sup>h</sup> atʃ	‘how much/many’
çits	~	hitʃ	‘nothing’

❖ West Rumelian

- loanwords, e.g. *lonats* ‘cup’, *tsapo* ‘goat’
- suffix –itsa, e.g. *dayitsa* ‘aunt’ (< dayı ‘uncle’), *yogurcitsa* ‘female yoghurt-seller’ (< yoğurtçu ‘yoghurt-seller’)

# Lexical Doublets

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Basilect

—

Acrolect & StT

Rounding

bu<sup>h</sup>ba

~

ba<sup>h</sup>ba

‘father’

Monophongisation

k<sup>jh</sup>ü

~

k<sup>jh</sup>öj

‘village’

Raising

su<sup>h</sup>van

~

so<sup>h</sup>(w)an

‘onion’

k<sup>h</sup>i<sup>h</sup>za:n

~

tʃo<sup>h</sup>dʒuk<sup>h</sup>

‘child’

ve<sup>h</sup>ran

~

es<sup>h</sup>k<sup>jh</sup>i

‘old, ancient’

~

za<sup>h</sup>jɪf

‘thin’

# this lecture

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is part of the series *Glottothèque: Languages of the Anatolia, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia; grammatical snippets online*, ed. by. C. Bulut, A. Donabédian-Demopoulos, G. Haig, G. Khan, P. Samvelian, S. Skopeteas, N. Sumbatova. Bamberg/Cambridge/Göttingen/Moskow/Nicosia/Paris: LACIM network.

A banner for the Glottothèque project. It features a dark blue background with a faint image of the Earth. The word "glottothèque" is written in a large, white, serif font. Above it, the word "LACIM" is written in a large, blue, sans-serif font. To the left of the main title, there is a block of white text providing information about related lectures and the website. To the right, there is a block of white text listing the regions covered by the project.

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