

TURKISH FOLK MUSIC PHONETIC NOTATION SYSTEM/TFMPNS CHARACTERISTICS OF STANDARD/S-MUSICOLECT/S: THE URFA REGION SAMPLE

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Abstract

Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System/TFMPNS is a notation system example which aims to initiate a parallel application to the international linguistic/musicological application foundations of which were laid under the scope of Istanbul Technical University Institute of Social Sciences Turkish Music Program post graduation thesis, which will be developed under the scope of Istanbul Technical University Institute of Social Sciences Musicology and Music Theory Program doctorate thesis, which is configured in phonetics/morphology/lexicon axis of together with traditional/international attachments based on Standard Turkey Turkish/STT-Turkish Linguistic Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS-International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA sounds. Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Database/TFMPNS D consists of some databases these are; Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Alphabet Database/TFMPNS AD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Sound Database/TFMPNS SD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Dictionary Database/TFMPNS DD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Works Database/TFMPNS WD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetic Therapy Applications/TFMPNS PTA & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonotactical Awareness Skills Development Processes/TFMPNS PASDP & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonotactical Probability Calculator Database/THMFNS PPCD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Aural Distinction Test/TFMPNS ADT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Articulation Test/TFMPNS AT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Education Sessions/TFMPNS PACES & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Control Lists/TFMPNS PACCL & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological/Morphological/Lexicological Criteria Identification Test/TFMPNS PMLCIT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetic Analysis Test/TFMPNS PAT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Sound Vocabulary Analysis Tests/TFMPNS SVAT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetical Analysis Assessment Form/TFMPNS PAAF & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Assessment Group/TFMPNS PACAG ect.

As a result of the studies made in dialectology field (horizontal layering of language) it was explained by dialectologists who emphasize standard/s phrase (standard types: standard variation: standard language usage types and styles) that linguistics properties (linguistic performance) which exist depending on linguistic laws, as a result of the studies made in ethnomusicology field (communal/cultural layering of music) it was explained by ethnomusicologists who emphasize musicolect/s phrase (verbal/artistic types: standard variation: linguistic/phonologic/execution deictic usage types and styles) that musicolinguistics properties (musicolinguistic performance) which exist depending on musicolinguistic laws continue to exist in the public/executional infrastructure of folk music which are defined as a verbal/artistic performance type. By means of the proclamation that will be presented on the INTCESS15 - 2nd International Conference on Education and Social Sciences; transmission/adaptation process of standard/s-musicolect/s features structured in linguistic/musicological axis to Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System/TFMPNS will be carried out through sample of Urfa region.

Keywords: Lect/Way of Speaking, Dialectology/Standard Variation/Standard-s, Ethnomusicology/Standard Variation/Musicolect-s, Standard Variant/Standard Language/Standard Articulation, Standard Turkey Turkish STT, Turkish Linguistic Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS, International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA, Linguistics/Musicolinguistics, Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System/TFMPNS.

1. TURKISH FOLK MUSIC PHONETIC NOTATION SYSTEM/TFMPNS

Turkish folk music has a privileged place in music types due to regional dialect varieties. The future of Turkish folk music depends on protection of its attitude originating from dialect differences and its resistance against

change. Turkish folk music regional dialect properties are transcribed by Turkish Linguistic Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS depending on linguistic laws in axis of phonetics, morphology and parole existence. On the other hand, depending on musicological laws, regional dialect properties of Turkish folk music which is a verbal/artistic performance type structured in axis of linguistic approaches in ethnomusicology-performance/display theory are also transcribed by Turkish Linguistic Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS. It is determined and approved by linguistic/musicology source and authorities that this reality which is also present in other world languages can be transferred to notation and vocalized again and again in accordance with its original through International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA existence and usability of which have been registered by local and universal standards through the notification that will be submitted (Radhakrishnan, 2011: 422-463). Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System/TFMPNS is a notation system example which aims to initiate a parallel application to the international linguistic/musicological application foundations of which were laid under the scope of Istanbul Technical University Institute of Social Sciences Turkish Music Program post graduation thesis, which will be developed under the scope of Istanbul Technical University Institute of Social Sciences Musicology and Music Theory Program doctorate thesis, which is configured in phonetics/morphology/lexicon axis of together with traditional/international attachments based on Standard Turkey Turkish/STT (the standard language/standard variant which is recognized and adopted in a community as a means of agreements among the regions, gains dominant position by becoming widespread spoken dialects and has a large function among language types and usage areas is in a position of means of communication among speakers of different dialects: Demir, 2002/4, pp. 105-116), Turkish Linguistic Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS (transcription marks used to transcribe local oral features existing on the axis of phonetics/morphology/lexicon criteria and theoretical/performance infrastructure of local oral texts, which is collected through the comprehensive compilation work on Anatolian dialectology: TDK, 1945, pp. 4-16) and International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA (standard alphabet type consisting of signs and symbols which is developed with the aim of redacting sound values in international standards, encoding speech sounds of all languages in an exemplary manner, preventing confusion engendered with numerous transcription system by providing correct pronunciation of languages and developing a separate symbol for each sound: IPA, 1999) sounds (Demir, 2011). Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Database/TFMPNS D consists of some databases, these are; Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Alphabet Database/TFMPNS AD: transcription system of Turkish Language Institution/TLI dialect researches (Ercilasun, 1999: 43-48), transcript in dialect studies (Sagır, 1999, pp. 126-138), vowel and consonant changes of Anatolia dialects (Caferoglu, 1964-1965, pp. 1-33), Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/UKTD TLITS (Ozbek, 2010, pp. xviii, 11-19), IPA provisions of the words in Turkish alphabets and TDK-IPA provisions of voice descriptions-transcription signs (Pekacar & Guner Dilek, 2009, pp. 584-588), phonology ABCs of Turkey Turkish Pronunciation Dictionary/TTPD: IPA provisions of vowels and consonants (Ergenç, 2002, pp. 46-47), IPA tables (URL <<http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/ipachart.html>>), International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA Turkish vowel/consonant letter tables (IPA, 1999, pp. 154-156), extra-IPA symbols for irregular speaking (URL <<http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/extIPChart2008.pdf>>), IPA number table (URL <[http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_Number_chart_\(C\)2005.pdf](http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_Number_chart_(C)2005.pdf)>), IPA unicode character codes (URL <<http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/phonsymbol.pdf>>), IPA X-SAMPA equivalency table (URL <<http://www.kreativekorp.com/miscpages/ipa/ipa-x.html>>). Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Sound Database/TFMPNS SD: International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA sound records (URL <<http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/sounds.html>>), International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA Turkish vowel/consonants tables sound records (IPA, 1999, pp. 154-156), Turkish Language Institution Turkish Audio Dictionary/TLI TAD (URL <<http://www.tdk.gov.tr/>>), 128 pieces of Turkish folk music texts sound records transcribed with the Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/UKTD TLITS (URL <<https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/>>). Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Dictionary Database/TFMPNS DD: Turkish Language Institution Current Turkish Dictionary/TLI CTD (URL <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_gts&view=gts>), Turkish Language Institution Turkish Audio Dictionary/TLI TAD (URL <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_seslisozluk&view=seslisozluk>), Turkish Language Institution Big Turkish Dictionary/TLI BTDD (URL <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_bts&view=bts>), Turkish Language Institution Search Dictionary/TLI SD (URL <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_tarama&view=tarama>), Turkish Language Institution Turkey Turkish Dialects Dictionary/TLI TTDD (URL <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_ttas&view=ttas>), Turkish Language Institution Folk Dialects Compilation Dictionary in Turkey/TLI CDFDT (TDK, C. I-VI), Turkey Turkish Pronunciation Dictionary/TTPD (Ergenç, 2002, pp. 91-486), Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Index and Dictionary/UKTD ID (Ozbek, 2010, pp. 113-253). Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Works Database/TFMPNS WD; 128 pieces of Turkish folk music texts transcribed with the Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/UKTD TLITS (Ozbek, 2010, pp. 254-329), IPA Turca: Rule-Based Turkish Phonetic Converter

Program/RBTPCP (Bicil & Demir, 2012). Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonotactical Probability Calculator Database/THMFNS PPCD: IPA provisions and sound definitions of the letters in Turkish alphabets IPA provisions of transcript signs (Pekacar & Guner Dilek, 2009, pp. 584-588), Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Turkish Language Institution Transcript Signs/UKTD TLITS vowel/consonant distinctive signs (Ozbek, 2010, pp. xviii, 11-19), IPA Turca: Rule Based Turkish Phonetic Translator Program/RBTPTP character codes (Bicil & Demir, 2012), Turkey Turkish Pronunciation Dictionary/TTPD phonology ABCs: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT IPA provisions of vowels and consonants (Ergenç, 2002, pp. 46-47), UCLA phonetics lab archive/Turkish language section (URL <<http://archive.phonetics.ucla.edu>>). International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA (URL <[http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_chart_\(C\)2005.pdf](http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_chart_(C)2005.pdf)>), extra-IPA symbols for irregular speech (URL <<http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/extIPAChart2008.pdf>>), IPA number table (URL <[http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_Number_chart_\(C\)2005.pdf](http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_Number_chart_(C)2005.pdf)>), IPA X-SAMPA equivalency table (URL <<http://www.kreativekorp.com/miscpages/ipa/ipa-x.html>>), International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA Turkish vowel/consonant letter tables (IPA, 1999, pp. 154-156), IPA unicode character code charts (URL <<http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/phonsymbol.pdf>>), IPA fonts (SIL Encore IPA and SIL IPA93 fonts (doulos/sophia/manuscript fonts: base characters/diacritics/tone and punctuation)-phonetic fonts for macintosh/windows-adobe fonts for macintosh/windows-the four stone phonetic fonts in GIF form (stone sans/stone sans alternate/stone serif/stone serif alternate)-rogers fonts (IPAPhon) for macintosh/windows-phonetic fonts for TeX/LaTeX etc. (URL <<http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/ipafonts.html>>). Also, Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Database/TFMPNS D consists of some databases too, these are; Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Aural Distinction Test/TFMPNS ADT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Articulation Test/TFMPNS AT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Education Sessions/TFMPNS PACES & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Control Lists/TFMPNS PACCL & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological/Morphological/Lexicological Criteria Identification Test/TFMPNS PMLCIT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetic Analysis Test/TFMPNS PAT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Sound Vocabulary Analysis Tests/TFMPNS SVAT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetical Analysis Assessment Form/TFMPNS PAAF & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Assessment Group/TFMPNS PACAG ect. (Refer with Figure. 1).

Gele Gele Geldim Bir Kaya Daşa

Ge le ge le gel dım bir ka ra da şa
Ni ce Sü lüy man lar tab tan en dı rır

4 Ya zi lan lar ge lır sađ o lan ba şa a man
Nı ce sı nın gü l ben zi nı sol dı rır a man

7 e fen dım Bı zı has ret koy dı ka vim
e fen dım Nı ce sı nı dön mez é le

10 şer da şa Bı ray ır lı b bir yob sı l lı b bir rö
gon de rır

13 lüm a ma ne fen dım

Fig. 1. Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Works Database/TFMPNS WD: Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/UKTD TLITS & Standard Turkey Turkish/STT (text transcription: Ozbek, 2010, pp. 254-255 & musical notation: Demir, 2011, p. 250).

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF LINGUISTICS/STANDARD(S)/LINGUISTIC PERFORMANCE ORGANIZED WITH STANDARD VARIATION METHOD IN DIALECTOLOGY

The database filled with active conversations of community members in the axis of sociolinguistic approaches is composed of deliberately challenge brought socialized system of symbols, communicative space involving semantic content and phonological expression in changing forms according to the community, the sum of language variants defined as a social/cultural/social concept (standard/local/social/other variants) and types of use (standard/regional/social/functional types). The standard language (standard variant) which is recognized and adopted in a community as a means of agreements among the regions, gains dominant position by becoming widespread spoken dialects and has a large function among language types and usage areas in a position of means of communication among speakers of different dialects. Istanbul Dialect/ID is considered to be the standard phraseology for Turkey Turkish/TT. Standard Turkey Turkish/STT widely reflects the properties of Istanbul Dialect/ID in terms of phonology/morphology/lexicon criteria (Uçok, 1947, pp. 53-57) & Demir, 2002/4, pp. 105-116) & (Demir, 2009, p. 184) & (Demir, 2010, pp. 93-106) & (Demir, 2012, pp. 5-7) & (Aksan, 2000, pp. 80-93) & (Güven, 2012, pp. 55-65) & (İmer, Url <<http://dergiler.ankara.edu.tr/dergiler/26/1029/12452.pdf>>). As a result of researches in the field of dialectology (horizontal stratification of the language), dialectologists who draw attention to the term standard(s) (standard types: standard variations: standard language usage types and formats: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT) have emphasized that linguistics characteristics that continues its existence according to the the linguistic laws exist within the theoretical/performance infrastructure of Turkish folk music literary/musical texts on the axis of phonology/morphology/lexicon criteria with local/global relevance (Senel, 2011, c. I-II) & (Senel, 2007, pp. 66). The linguistics/standard(s)/linguistic performance characteristics of Urfa Turkish folk music literary/musical texts defined as a type of verbal/artistic performance; sound information criteria (ı, ü, ü and ô narrow, semi-narrow o, é close e and î long i sounds which are the narrow, flat, half-round and closed shapes of i, u, ü sounds close to e were determined in addition to a, e, ı, i, o, ö, u, ü sounds located in Standard Turkey Turkish/STT. In terms of continuity neither short nor the long vowels except the words ‘âşik and yâr are in the normal length. Vowels belong to the words which are entered to the language from Arabic-Persian are often normalized: such as Һammâm>Һemam “hamam” etc. With long i resulting from the reduction or adjustment of sound, long i in the taken words located in the poems written in divan poetry form retain their lengths during the usage. In Turkish all vowels except ı sound have normal lengths. This property of Turkish effects the taken words too. In Urfa’s dialects just like in all East Anatolian Dialects/EAD, long vowels from the taken words are shortened systematically and turned to the normal length vowels. For example maҺmûr>maҺmur “sleepy, silly” etc. As a result of the transformation of second singular person suffix n into y in Urfa dialect and sometimes completely removing even this y sound, it is seen that i sound at the end of a word is voiced in a long tone: For instance ettin>ettiy>ettî “ettin” etc. o, ö vowels in Urfa dialect are located only on the first syllable in accordance with the Turkish general rule. It is seen that -yor, continuous time suffix which is never be used in Urfa dialect, started to be used in both form by breaking the general rule: like gidiyor, gidiy “gidiyor” etc. In addition to the sounds b, c, ç, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, ş, t, v, y, z in Turkey Turkish/TT written language, ğ, Һ, Һ, k, ‘ ayın and ‘ hemze sounds were determined. There is no j sound in Urfa dialect. Just like in Old Anatolian Turkish/OAT, this sound is only seen in the taken words. Only the word vicdan>vijdan formed as a result of the change c>j in local folk music compilation is detected. Depending on the general sound rules of Turkish, c, ç, l, m, v sounds are located among the sounds which are not found in the beginning of the words and b, c, d, g, ğ at the end of a word or syllables. On the contrary to the general sound rules of Turkish, b, d, ğ sounds are seen in the foreign words like kebâb>kebab “kebab”, etc. c and ğ are seen at the end of both Turkish words like hem dağ>dağ “yara” etc. and taken words like Һarâc>Һerac “haraç” etc. Sound ğ has been used at the end of a word and syllables in old Turkish and it is a sound found today in some Turkish dialect except Western Turkish/WT. This situation is not a rule which has finalized and used widely in Urfa dialect. In the taken words which is ended with toned consonants, it is seen that these sounds are untuned, for example maқsûd>maқsut “maksat” etc. In the sound lyrics belong to Urfa region, Һ “nazal n” nasal consonant ve j sound are not found but Һ sound transform into ng, g, n, v, y sounds: as in yeҺi>yengî “yeni” etc), morphology criteria (vowel changes: thinning of thick vowels-thickening of thin vowels-rounding of flat vowels-flattening of round vowels-narrowing of wide vowels-widening of narrow vowels-transformation of narrow/round vowels into semi narrow/round vowels, consonant changes: toning/un-toning/continuing/discontinuing/some changes among continuous consonants/other changes, sound events: affinity/consonant formation/dropping/twinning/formation/falling/merging/bumping/narrowing of middle syllable/changing location/syllable fall/shortenings in the names, harmony: vowel harmony/consonant harmony-vowel/consonant harmony), lexicon criteria (Arabic-Persian translations, metaphorical meanings, shape and usage types of

local words located in 128 song text belong to Urfa region, even though they are removed from Turkey Turkish/TT written language, they are used in Urfa/Kerkuk/Talaffer Dialect/UKTD widely are given under the title index and dictionary, respectively) (Ozbek, 2010, pp. iii-iv, 5-10, 11-19, 34-41, 113-253). (Refer with Table 1-2-3).

Table 1. Urfa/Kerkuk/Talaffer Dialects/UKTD phonetics criterias: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT-International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA (Ozbek, 2010, pp. 11-19) & (Pekacar and Guner Dilek, 2009, p. 584) & (IPA, 1999, pp. 154-156).

Standard Turkey Turkish/STT Phone Descriptions	International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA Phone Descriptions
a - postoral, broad, thick kind, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal a sound in the words "adam", "zaman" etc.	ɑ - front, rear, postoral.
e - postoral, broad, thin, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal e sound in the words "ezme", "gezme" etc.	ɛ - semi-open, front, postoral.
ı - postoral, narrow, thick, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal "ı" sound in words "ılık", "bıçak".	ɯ - close, rear, postoral.
i postoral, narrow, thin, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal "i" sounds in words "ile", "bir", "bekçi".	i - close, front, postoral.
o - round, broad, thick, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal "o" sound in words "oya", "boya".	ɔ - semi-open, rear, rounded.
ö - round, broad, thin, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal "ö" sound in words "ördek", "göz" etc.	œ - semi-open, front, round.
u round, narrow, thick, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal "u" sound in words "uzun", "yuva" etc.	u - close, rear, round.
ü round, narrow, thin, located in Turkey Turkish/TT literary language, normal "ü" sound in words "üşümek", "gönül" etc.	y - close, front, round.
b - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	b - tone, double lip, bursty.
c - this sound was not observed at the beginning of words in the song texts except the proper noun Cabur.	ɕ -tone, front palate-gums half-closed.
ç - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	tʃ - no-tone, front palate-gums half-closed.
d - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	d - tone, gum, bursty.
f - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	f - no-tone, tooth-lip, fricative.
g - tone, front palate-middle tongue, bursty.	ɟ - tone, front palate, bursty.
ğ - a consonant not seen at the beginning of words and less common in the word.	ɣ - tone, back palate, fricative.
h - no tone, semi open-open, larynx, fricative.	h - no-tone, larynx, fricative.
j - this sound does not exist in Urfa dialect. Only word vicdan>vijdan due to change of c>j could be detected in compilations.	ʒ - tone, gum-palate, fricative.
k - no tone, front palate-middle tongue, bursty.	c - no-tone, front palate, bursty.
l - as in written language, this sound is not at the beginning of words in the Urfa dialect.	l - tone, gum, lateral fluent.
m - this sound is seen in Urfa dialect in words of imitation of sounds and nature except borrowed words as in Turkish.	m - tone, double lip, nasal initial.
n - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	n - tone, gum, nasal initial.
P - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	p - no-tone, double lip, bursty.
r - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	s - tone, gum, a single strike (light flickering).
s - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	s - no-tone, gum, fricative.
ş - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	ʃ - no-tone, gum-palate, fricative.
t - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	t - no-tone, gum, bursty.
v - This sound emerged as a result of b>v change.	v - tone, tooth-lip, fricative.
y - Standard Turkey Turkish/STT.	j - tone, front palate, smooth,

	semi-vowel.
z - no Turkish word has been found in the song texts starting with z.	z - tone, gum, fricative.
Note 1. Refer with (Kilic, 2000, Url < https://www.academia.edu/4241097/Konusma_ve_Dil_Bozukluklari >) & (Kilic, 2008, pp. 93-152) & (Coskun, Url: < http://turkoloji.cu.edu.tr/YENI%20TURK%20DILI/1999_4_Coskun.pdf >) & (Gemalmaz, 1997).	

Table 2. Urfa/Kerkuk/Talaffir Dialects/UKTD morphology criterias: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT-Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS (Ozbek, 2010, pp. 20-41).

Sound Change Events	Sound Changes
thinning of back vowels	a>e - a>é - ı>é - ı>i
thickening of front vowels	i>ĩ - ö>ô
toning	p>b - t > d
transiency	j>c - m>b - ş>c - n>k
narrowing of broad vowels	a>i - e>é - e>i, ĩ - o>ı - o>u
widening of narrow vowels	ı>a - ı>a - i>e, é - u>a - u>o - u>ö - ü>é - ü>ô
no-toning	g>k - g>ğ - b>p - d>t - z>s
some changes between continuants	r>l - n>l - m>n - v>m
the rounding of flat vowels	a>o - e>ö - ı>u - i>ü
flattening of round vowels	o>a - ö>é - u>ı, i - ü>i
permanency	k>ğ - ğ>v - ç>ş - c>j - b>m
other changes	d>z - ğ>g - ğ>y - ğ>ğ - h>ğ - n>m - ñ/n>ng - ñ/g>ğ>y - s>z - v>f - v>g - v>ğ - y>v
progressive assimilation	-nl->-nn- -l-r->-l-l
regressive assimilation	-zs->-ss- -rl->-ll- -nb->-mb -l-n->-n-n
pre-internal sound consonant derivation	h, y
vowel derivation at the end	n, d
Note 1. Detailed information refer with (Özbek, 2010, pp. 20-41)	

Table 3. Urfa/Kerkuk/Talaffir Dialects/UKTD lexicon criterias: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT-Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS-International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA (Url: <<http://www.tdk.gov.tr/>>) & (Ergenç, 2002, pp. 46-47) & (Özbek, 2010, pp. 113-253) & (IPA, 1999, pp. 154-156).

Turkish Language Institution Dictionary Database/TLI DD	Turkey Turkish Pronunciation Dictionary/TTPD	Urfa/Kerkuk/Talaffir Dialects Index and Dictionary/UKTD ID	Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Dictionary Database/TFMPNS DD
gele: gele (TLI TAD)-gele (TLI BTB)-gelsin (TLI CDFDT/TTDD)-gel, hele gel, haydi gel (TLI SD). geldik: geldi-k (TLI BTB). bir: bir (TLI STS)-bir (TLI CTD)-ber/bi (TLI TTDD)-bir (TLI SD). kara: kara (CTD)-kara (TLI TTDD)-kara (TLI SD). daşa: taş (TLI CTD)-taş (TLI TTDD)-daş (TLI SD).	je'le: gele > je'le je'ldlc: gel > je'l-dlc 'bly: bir > 'bly ka'ra: kara > ka'ra 'taja: taş-a > 'taja	gele: to come, reaching a place, to arrive. geldim: to come, reaching a place, to arrive bir: name of the number, the title of uncertainty. kara: black, dark, bad, distressed, mourning. daşa: stone.	gele/je'le/gele geldik/je'ldlc/geldim bir/bir/bir kara/ka'ra/çara daşa/'taja/daşa

Note 1. Word existence criteria existing in the theoretical and practical background of I. line of the Turkish folk music text: Turkish Language Institution Current Turkish Dictionary/TLI CTD (Url

<http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_gts&view=gts>), Turkish Language Institution Turkish Audio Dictionary/TLI TAD (Url <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_seslisozluk&view=seslisozluk>), Turkish Language Institution Big Turkish Dictionary/TLI BTD (Url <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_bts&view=bts>), Turkish Language Institution Scanning Dictionary/TLI SD (Url <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_tarama&view=tarama>), Turkish Language Institution Turkey Turkish Dialect Dictionary/TLI TTDD (Url <http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_ttas&view=ttas>), Turkish Language Institution Compilation Dictionary Folk Dialects in Turkey/TLI CDFDT (Url: <<http://www.tdk.gov.tr/>>), Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Index and Dictionary/UKTD ID (Ozbek, 2010, pp.113-253), Turkey Turkish Pronunciation Dictionary/TTPD (Ergenc, 2002, pp. 46-47), Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Dictionary Database/TFMPNS DD.

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSICOLINGUISTICS/MUSICOLECT(S)/ MUSICOLINGUISTIC PERFORMANCE ORGANIZED WITH STANDARD VARIATION METHOD IN ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

On the axis of interdisciplinary approaches, music defined as a kind of language of origin based on pre-rational/pre-linguistics pre-artistic values (Fubini, 2006, pp. 45-46) Turkish literary/vocal/verbal (Ucan, 2005, p. 11) cultural psycho-dynamics (Ong, 2007, p. 92) exists with a parallel progress to Standard Turkey Turkish/STT (Korkmaz, 2005, pp. 282-293). A stand-alone dialect usage/execution format that incorporates local language/music features (Senel, 1997-98, pp. 1-3), forms of communication based on oral transmission/regional ethnic basis (Titon, 1999, pp. 59-62), the language of folk/folk language (Ozbek, 2009, pp. 28-29) defined as folklore elements (Kaynar, 1996) due to association of folk poetry with the music/the usefulness of melodic structure reflect the properties of Istanbul Dialect/ID in terms of Standard Turkey Turkish/STT phonology/morphology/lexicon criteria (Gumuşkilic, 2008, pp. 388-401) & (Yalciner, 2002, pp. 712-723) & (Oral-Seyhan, 1994, pp. 243-246) & (Ayverdi, 1972, pp. 50-51) & (Bilgegil, 1972, pp. 62-63) & (Senel, 2011, c. I-II) & (Senel, 2007, pp. 66) & (Sazak, 2001). As a result of the researches in the field of ethnomusicology (social/cultural stratification of music) ethnomusicologists who draw attention to the term musicolect(s) (verbal/artistic types: standard variation: rhetorical/phonological/executive representational use types and formats: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT) emphasize that musicolinguistics characteristics depending on musicolinguistic laws exist within the theoretical/performance infrastructure of Turkish folk music literary/musical texts defined as a kind of verbal/artistic performance and on the axis of phonology/morphology/lexicon criteria with local/global correlation. (Stone, 2008) & (Merriam, 1960) & (Feld and Fox, 1994, pp. 25-53) & (Antović, 2005, pp. 243-257) & (Radhakrishnan, 2011, pp. 422-463) & (Brown, 2000). The musicolinguistics/musicolect(s)/musicolinguistic performance characteristics of Urfa Turkish folk music literary/musical texts defined as a type of verbal/artistic performance were evaluated under seven topics; formal characteristics (128 Turkish folk music literary/musical text, poetry and formats belonging to Urfa region transcribed on the axis of Standard Turkey Turkish/STT and the Urfa/Kerkuk/Talaffer Dialects Turkish Language Institution Transcription Sings/UKTD TLITS: mani/66, hoyrat/21, kosma/small number, folk song/51, gazel/makam, murabba/1 and muhammes/1), scalar specifications (Turkish folk music literary/musical texts measure/rhyme types and formats structured in the axis of rhythmic elements specific to divan/folk literature: as well as few divan style of poetry performed in prosody measure the numerous 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 syllabic patterns and rhyme of every kind as well as the numerous half-rhyme based on the 1/2 vowel match), contextual features (Turkish folk music, literary/musical texts language/stylistic genres and formats structured on the axis of the Urfa/Kerkuk/Talaffer Dialect/UKTA located in Iraqi Turkmen region and Sanliurfa city center dialect features located in Southeast Anatolia/SA: local pronunciation/regional oral features structuring on the axis of Old Anatolian Turkish/OAT and Oguz Azerbaijani Turkish/OAT southwestern branch phonetic/morphology/vocabulary-lexical extent), literary arts (Turkish folk music, literary/musical texts literary/musical genres and formats structured on the axis of verbal/artistic performance/execution display elements: teşhis, teşbih, cinas, telmih ve tecnis, mahmudiye, mesnevî, ibrahimî, beşirî, acem, elezber, divan), narrative/expressive features (Turkish folk music, literary/musical texts referred genres and forms structured on the axis of natural utterance elements matching colloquial: short/transpose/interrogative sentences, appeals/shouting words, words/meanings/sounds/size/rhyme repetition-word poetry to transform mastery, boyfriend/lover of nature, love, expression, proper names, historical/mythological figures, party/title/communities, when/venue, country/city/place name, melodic verse folk literature products incorporating expressive elements and material culture items such as marital life, aphorisms, judicial, idioms, local words, imitating words, interjections, etc.), play'n sing tradition (Turkish folk music, literary/musical texts/verbal enforcement types and formats structured on the axis of folklore analysis models of performance/execution representation theory: the traditional core/types/formats to the diversity of the original rhythm/bright expression/three-octave voice with a width of artisans/hafiz/mevlidhans/singers of the/Zakir

village of rooms/well at night/mountain yacht etc institution in the local authorities, school of/chapters arranged based on the systematic single-solo/double-choral musical performance/music realm), work interpretation criteria (the type and forms of Turkish folk music, literary/musical texts interpretation: artistic/artistic expression, moving/stationary-breaking-strain/sense of relief forms-questions/answers/uncertainty/insistence of expression, which feature simple/ornate nuances) (Ozbek, 2010, pp. iii-iv, 5-9, 97-112, 330-336). (Refer with Figure 2 and Table 4).

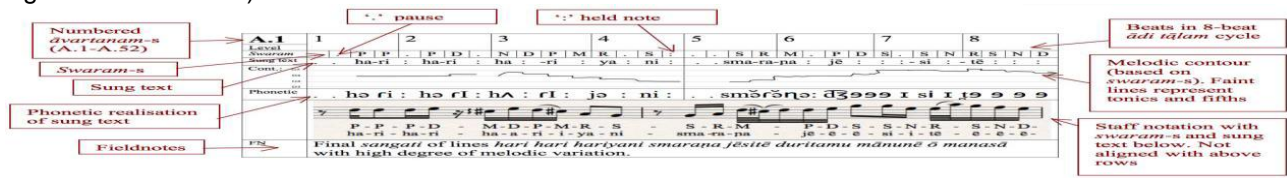


Fig 2. Musicolinguistic graphic sample (Radhakrishnan, 2011: 423-463).

Table 4. Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonotactical Awareness Skills Development Processes/TFMPNS PASDP developed in the axis of local/universal structural/generative/transformation linguistic theories, linguistic/written science/rhetorical/phonological approaches in ethnomusicology, phonetic/phonetic-morphological info/syntactic-sound assets/the lexical criteria.

<p style="text-align: center;">Gele gele geldik bir kara taşa/jele jele jeldic bir kara taşa Gele gele geldim bir kara daşa/Gelê gelê geldüm bir kara daşa</p>			
<p>Region: Urfa Taken From: Mukim Tahir Compiled & Noted: Muzaffer Sarisozen Reader: Tenekeci Mahmut Guzelgoz TRT TFM Repertoire Sequence Number: 701</p>			
Standard Turkey Turkish/STT	International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA	Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS	International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA
Gele gele geldik bir kara taşa	jele jele jeldic bir kara taşa	Gele gele geldim bir kara daşa	Gelê gelê geldüm bir kara daşa
Yazılanlar gelir sağ olan başa aman efendim	jazwılanlar jeler sa: olan başa aman efendim	Yazılanlar gelır sağ olan başa aman efendim	jazwılanlar gelür sag olan başa aman efendüm
Bizi hasret koyar kavim kardaşa	bizi hasret kojar kavim kardaşa	Bizi h̄esret koydı kavim kardaşa	Büzü h̄esret kojdu kavum kardaşa
Bir ayrılık bir yoksulluk bir ölüm aman efendim	bir ajruwuk bir joksuwuk bir ølym aman efendim	Bir ayrılıh bir yohsılıh bir ölüm aman efendim	Bir ajruwux bir joxswillux bir æljim aman efendüm
Nice sultanları tahttan indirir	nidze sułtanlaru tahttan indirir	Nice Süléymanları tahttan endirir	Nidze ş̄elejmanlaru tahttan endürür
Nicesinin gül benzini soldurur aman efendim	nidzesinin yul benzini soldurur aman efendim	Nicesinin gül benzini soldırır aman efendim	Nidzesünün gyl benzini soldurur aman efendüm
Niceleri dönmez yola gönderir	nidzeleri dönmez jola gönderir	Nicesini dönmez ele gönderir	Nidzesünü dænmez ele gænderür
Bir ayrılık bir yoksulluk bir ölüm aman efendim	bir ajruwuk bir joksuwuk bir ølym aman efendim	Bir ayrılıh bir yohsılıh bir ölüm aman efendim	Bir ajruwux bir joxswillux bir æljim aman efendüm
<p>Note 1. Transcription systems in Anatolia dialect researches: transcribed with Standard Turkey Turkish/STT in the axis of standard writing/transcription/variation method (Demir,</p>	<p>Note 2. IPA Turca: IPA provisions and sound description (Pekacar and Guner Dilek, 2009, pp. 575-589) of the letters in Turkish alphabet in Rule-Based Turkish Phonetic Converter Program/RBTPCP (Bicil</p>	<p>Note 3. Linguistic approaches in ethnomusicology (Stone, 2008, pp. 51-53): phonetic writing usage in data recording in musicology: necessity of dialect documentation in linguistic and</p>	<p>Note 4. International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA usage in dialect researches of Turkish language: written dialect texts in Turkey by using IPA (TDK-IPA) provisions of transcription signs are transcribed with Standard</p>

2010, pp. 93-106).	and Demir, 2012). Turkey Turkish Pronunciation Dictionary/TTPD phonology ABC's: transcribed with International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA (IPA, 1999) by the IPA correspondences of vowel and consonants (Ergenc, 2002, pp. 1-496).	musicological axis: Urfa/Kerkuk/Tallafer Dialects Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/UKTD TLITS in the axis of phonetic notation method [Demir, 2011] of local dialect features of Turkish folk music: transcribed with vowels-consonants-distinctive signs (Ozbek, 2010, pp. iii-338).	Turkey Turkish/STT-Turkish Language Institution Transcription Signs/TLITS- International Phonetic Alphabet/IPA (Pekacar & Guner Dilek, 2009, pp. 574-589).
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4 SUMMARY

Turkish folk music defined as a kind of verbal/artistic performance type and language of origin based on pre-rational/pre-linguistic/pre-artistic values (Fubuni, 2006, pp. 45-46) on the axis of folklore analysis models, performance/execution representation theory (Çobanoğlu, 1999, p. 258), ethnomusicology linguistic/rhetorical/phonological approaches (Stone, 2008, pp. 51-53) and transcription systems in Anatolia dialect researches transcribed with Standard Turkey Turkish/STT in the axis of standard writing/transcription/variation method (Demir, 2010, pp. 93-106) is literary/musical texts theoretical/performance infrastructure, local/global relevance information with phonetic/morphology/lexicon existed at the level of criteria; dialectology standard variational method with a structured linguistics/standard-s/linguistic performance characteristics (standard types: standard variants: the standard language usage types and forms: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT) and ethnomusicology standard variational method with a structured musicolinguistics/musicolect-s/musiclinguistic performance characteristics (verbal/artistic/functional types: standard variation: rhetorical/phonological/executive representational use types and formats: Standard Turkey Turkish/STT) Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Database/TFMPNS D (Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Alphabet Database/TFMPNS AD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Sound Database/TFMPNS SD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Dictionary Database/TFMPNS DD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Works Database/TFMPNS WD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetic Therapy Applications/TFMPNS PTA & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonotactical Awareness Skills Development Processes/TFMPNS PASDP & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonotactical Probability Calculator Database/THMFNS PPCD & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Aural Distinction Test/TFMPNS ADT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Articulation Test/TFMPNS AT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Education Sessions/TFMPNS PACES & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Control Lists/TFMPNS PACCL & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological/Morphological/Lexicological Criteria Identification Test/TFMPNS PMLCIT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetic Analysis Test/TFMPNS PAT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Sound Vocabulary Analysis Tests/TFMPNS SVAT & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonetical Analysis Assessment Form/TFMPNS PAAF & Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System Phonological Awareness Competencies Assessment Group/TFMPNS PACAG ect) to the transfer/adaptation process must be carried out.

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