LING 50 – Assignment 2
Some Turkish Morphology

0. Recall what you know about Turkish vowels and consonants.

1. Now consider the following words, which reveal the existence of a morpheme that means something like “one who deals with X”:

- eksi ‘old’
- eskici ‘one who sells old things’
- çöp ‘garbage’
- çöpçü ‘garbage collector’
- araba ‘wagon’
- arabacı ‘wagonneer’
- köprü ‘bridge’
- köprücü ‘bridge-man’
- at ‘horse’
- atçı ‘horseman’
- kömür ‘coal’
- kömürçü ‘coaler’
- sabun ‘soap’
- sabuncu ‘soap-seller’
- tüfek ‘rifle’
- tüfekçi ‘gunsmith’

We’ll call this the -ER morpheme. Write the rules of allomorphy for the -ER morpheme.

Discuss this allomorphy in terms of assimilation.

2. The Turkish Passive

Remember that we did the allomorphy of the PAST suffix in class.

- gördü ‘he saw’
- görüldü ‘it was seen’
- attı ‘he threw’
- atıldı ‘it was thrown’
- isirdi ‘he bit’
- işirdi ‘it was bitten’
- bozdulu ‘he ruined it’
- bozuldu ‘it was ruined’
- seçti ‘he chose’
- seçildi ‘it was chosen’
- kırdı ‘he broke it’
- kırdı ‘it was broken’
- içti ‘he drank’
- içildi ‘it was drunk’
- gösterdi ‘he showed it’
- gösterildi ‘it was shown’

Based on these data, propose allomorphy rules for the passive morpheme.

The next set of data demonstrate an additional facet of the allomorphy of the passive morpheme:

- aldı ‘he took’
- alındı ‘it was taken’
- buldu ‘he found’
- bulundu ‘it was found’
- bildi ‘he knew’
- bilindi ‘it was known’

NOTE: * is a symbol that linguists use to denote a form that is ungrammatical.
What is the pattern?
What additional allomorphy rules do you need to propose?
And do you see the phonetic motivation?