Turkish Syllable-related Rules

UR	nominative	accusative -/i/	ablative /-ten/	gloss
/hiss/	his	hissi	histen	'feeling'
/hakk/	hak	hakkɨ	haktan	'right'
/zamm/	zam	zammɨ	zamdan	'price increase'
/devr/	devir	devri	devirden	'transfer'
/koyn/	koyun	koynu	koyundan	'bosom'
/karn/	karɨn	karnɨ	karɨndan	'abdomen'
/zamaːn/	zaman	zamaːnɨ	zamandan	'time'
/iːkaːz/	iːkaz	iːkaːzɨ	iːkazdan	'warning'
/ispaːt/	ispat	ispaːtɨ	ispattan	'proof'
/haraːb/	harap	haraːbɨ	haraptan	'ruined'
/ahmed/	ahmet	ahmedi	ahmetten	'Ahmed'
/reng/	renk	rengi	renkten	'color'
/inek/	inek	inei	inekten	'cow'
/mantɨk/	mantɨk	mantɨɨ	mantɨktan	'logic'
/ayak/	ayak	ayaɨ	ayaktan	'foot'

Try using Clements and Keyser's theory of syllable structure to explain the vowel and consonant length alternations, additions, and deletions (other than the [k] deletion in 'cow', 'logic', and 'foot') seen in the data.

• Ignore alternations between [i]~[ɨ] and [e]~[a]; these are due to vowel harmony.
• Ignore voicing alternations; these are due to rules of voicing assimilation and final devoicing.
• There is a special rule deleting [k] between vowels.