The chapter is: "Phonology in Turkish, a Case Study of Cross-linguistic Influence." The introduction discusses the phonetic and phonological features of Turkish, focusing on the influence of Greek on Turkish phonology. The chapter explores how Greek phonological patterns have been incorporated into Turkish phonology, particularly in terms of vowel harmony and nasal spirantization. The discussion is framed within the broader context of phonological contact and diachronic change, highlighting the dynamic interplay between sound systems in contact languages.
However, the data in (a) are comparable to the data in (b) if more attention is paid to the experiment by the guarantor, and other comparable data are obtained. The order in (c) would thus prove two factors that are significant in the sense that the differences are systematically caused by a factor that is known to be significant. The conclusion is that the results in (a) are consistent with the results in (b) in the univariate test, and that the results in (c) are consistent with the results in (d) in the multivariate test. These tests are similar in that they are descriptive models that are used to determine whether a certain factor influences the response variable. The test in (a) is based on the difference in the response variables, while the test in (b) is based on the difference in the model coefficients. The test in (c) is based on the difference in the model coefficients, while the test in (d) is based on the difference in the model coefficients.
Organizational Processes and Community Its heart lies in the process of organizing its own resources and those of others. We begin our analysis of the organization's role in the complex world of work and organizations with an introduction to the concept of the organization as a system. We then discuss the roles of the organization in facilitating and managing the work of its members. Finally, we examine the relationship between the organization and its environment.

1. The Organization as a System

The organization is a complex system that consists of various components interacting with each other. These components include individuals, departments, and external stakeholders. The organization's role is to coordinate these components to achieve its goals. We will examine the organization's role in coordinating and managing the work of its members, as well as its role in facilitating the interaction between various stakeholders.

2. The Organization and Its Environment

The organization interacts with its environment in various ways. Its environment includes the economic, social, and political forces that shape its operation. The organization's role is to adapt to these forces and to influence them to achieve its goals. We will examine the organization's role in adapting to and influencing its environment, as well as its role in responding to external challenges.

3. The Organization and Its Members

The organization is composed of individuals who perform various roles and functions. The organization's role is to facilitate the effective and efficient performance of these roles. We will examine the organization's role in facilitating the work of its members, as well as its role in managing the interaction between different groups of individuals.

4. The Organization and its Members

The organization is composed of individuals who perform various roles and functions. The organization's role is to facilitate the effective and efficient performance of these roles. We will examine the organization's role in facilitating the work of its members, as well as its role in managing the interaction between different groups of individuals.

5. The Organization and its Members

The organization is composed of individuals who perform various roles and functions. The organization's role is to facilitate the effective and efficient performance of these roles. We will examine the organization's role in facilitating the work of its members, as well as its role in managing the interaction between different groups of individuals.

6. The Organization and its Members

The organization is composed of individuals who perform various roles and functions. The organization's role is to facilitate the effective and efficient performance of these roles. We will examine the organization's role in facilitating the work of its members, as well as its role in managing the interaction between different groups of individuals.
### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>pǐ</td>
<td>pǐ*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- "pǐ" is pronounced as "i*" in Chinese.
- "i*" is pronounced as "pǐ*" in Chinese.

### Diagram

The diagram illustrates the pronunciation and sound distinction between "i*" and "pǐ*" in Chinese. The vertical axis represents different phonetic elements, and the horizontal axis shows the corresponding pinyin.

---

**Chinese:** 正确的发音应该是什么？

**English:** What is the correct pronunciation?
The table in (2) establishes the ranking of MD and VM. This is shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WV-PID</th>
<th>Free R. 3H</th>
<th>r/ i p 1/ 1 i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word in (3) is the right one. WV-PID, as defined by the equation in (2), is the correct one. However, the equation in (2) is incorrect. The correct equation is (2'), which is shown in (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WV-PID</th>
<th>[ \text{Position} ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The correct equation is (2'), which is shown in (4).

(4) Free R. 3H \[ \text{Position} \]
The comparison of candidates for (29) reveals this ranking:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This would be the strict monotonically chained shown in the ranking column of (29). This ranking would be the strict monotonically chained shown in the ranking column of (29). This ranking would be the strict monotonically chained shown in the ranking column of (29). This ranking would be the strict monotonically chained shown in the ranking column of (29). This ranking would be the strict monotonically chained shown in the ranking column of (29).
(32) Underlining Outline

(1989 and references cited therein)

(33) Underlining Outline

In section 10 we consider apparent exceptions and
failures of the theta rule. In section 11 we discuss
the model of the theta rule and discuss some
possible exceptions. In section 12 we extend the
model to a model of the theta rule and discuss
some possible exceptions.

Weighing-manipulating Phrases in Chinese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Manipulated</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final candidate in (36) appears all relevant constraints except free-

The final candidate in (36) appears all relevant constraints except free-

(36) Table of a case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Manipulated</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Case</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(37) Underlining Outline

(39) Underlining Outline

In (39) and references cited therein.

(40) Underlining Outline

In (40) and references cited therein.

The final candidate in (40) appears all relevant constraints except free-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insert</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The constraint that plays a role in this configuration is (39) which specifies the condition for an atom to be part of a constraint. This constraint states that for an atom to be inserted into a constraint, it must be in a specific state (marked by a star symbol). The removal of an atom from a constraint also follows a similar rule, requiring that the atom be in a particular state before it can be removed.

The constraint and its rules ensure that the system maintains consistency and integrity in its operations.
null
### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Paper]</th>
<th>[Free]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qual.</td>
<td>Qual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LID</td>
<td>LID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Free]</td>
<td>[Free]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Paper]</th>
<th>[Free]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qual.</td>
<td>Qual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LID</td>
<td>LID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Free]</td>
<td>[Free]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Example:**

- The correct answer for the item (49) in the chart above is **Qual.**
- The item in (49) shows how the correct answer for the item is determined. The correct answer is determined by the combination of the [Paper] and [Free] values. If both [Paper] and [Free] values are present in the same cell, the correct answer is the one that appears first in the cell.

---

**Diagram:**

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the [Paper] and [Free] values and the Qual. and LID values. The arrows show the direction of influence, with [Paper] affecting Qual. and LID, and [Free] affecting Qual. and LID as well. The correct answer is determined by following the path from [Paper] or [Free] to the Qual. and LID values.
Weight-optimizing Phono-Acoustic in Chinese...
Weighing-impairing phonology in Chinese

Weighing-impairing phonology in Chinese

Weighing-impairing phonology in Chinese

Weighing-impairing phonology in Chinese

Weighing-impairing phonology in Chinese

Weighing-impairing phonology in Chinese
The natural text could not be transcribed due to the image quality and content.


Admittedly, and pragmatically, potential limitations can be understood in different predictions between methodologies adopted. Each process, especially in light of work like that of Struminskaya (2004), shows how methodologies can work in tandem, thereby creating synergies where the information-multiplying principles engaged in this context are different. The information-multiplying process, however, is not simply a part of the information-multiplying process. Therefore, we must understand that the role of boundaries in the information-multiplying process is not simply a part of the information-multiplying process. Instead, it is the role of boundaries in the information-multiplying process, which is a key factor in the information-multiplying process.

The figure 2 illustrates the difference between the data (9) and the three models (27). It is a table and shows that there have been different predictions for handling values of the data in (9). The second issue is the critical question that requires a bearing on this critical-multiplying principles of the information-multiplying process.
References


