

and *kaydırak* ‘slide’ are all derived from the verb *kay-*‘slide’, and although the suffixes themselves indicate that these words are nominals, they do not give an indication as to the exact meaning of the new words they form. Similarly, the particular suffix that a word can take is not predictable. For example, the suffixes *-LA*, *-LAŞ*, *-(A)l* and *-(A)r* can all change adjectives into verbs that express the process of changing state (i.e. become what the adjective denotes), but the adjectives they attach to are not chosen on the basis of a particular grammatical condition, as witnessed by the words *genişle-* ‘widen’, *kalınlaş-* ‘broaden’, *incel-* ‘become thin’ and *kabar-* ‘swell’.

The roots that derivational suffixes attach to may not always be identifiable words in modern Turkish. Some derivational processes took place a long time ago, and while the derived word is still in use the root may have become obsolete (e.g. *yayla* ‘plateau’). It may also be the case that the root of the word is still in use in some parts of Turkey but is no longer used in modern standard Turkish (e.g. *dilim* ‘slice’).

Productive derivational suffixes are those which regularly have particular meanings and can be used freely with a particular type of stem. For example, the suffix *-li*, in one of its meanings, can be used freely with almost all place names, to indicate that a person comes from, or is a native of, the place specified, as in *Londra’lı* ‘Londoner’, *Kuzey İrlanda’lı* ‘native of Northern Ireland’, *oralı* ‘(person) from there’. The majority of derivational suffixes, however, are unproductive. This means that although they may be present in a number of words that are still in use, they are no longer perceived by speakers as items usable in the production of new words (e.g. *utangaç* ‘shy’).

Derivational suffixes were widely used as a means of coining new words to replace their non-native counterparts during the language reform movement that was launched in the early 1930s. Words of mostly Arabic and Persian origin, but also some other loan words, were replaced by new words made up by adding derivational suffixes to Turkish or Turkic roots. While most of the derivational suffixes employed were Turkish, a few were borrowed from other Turkic languages (e.g. *-tay* in *kurultay* ‘conference’). Many of the new words thus formed have replaced their loan counterparts, or are in the process of doing so; others proved short-lived, and yet others co-exist with their synonyms or near-synonyms of foreign origin, e.g. *teklif* (Ar.) and *öneri* ‘proposal’, *mesela* (Ar.) and *örneğin* ‘for example’, *teorik* (Fr.) and *kuramsal* ‘theoretical’.

7.2.1 SUFFIXES THAT ATTACH TO VERBS

Suffixes that attach to verbs create new words which are either nominals (noun, adjective or adverb) or verbs.

7.2.1.1 Suffixes that attach to verbs to form nominals

Nominal-forming suffixes that combine with verbs mostly create words that function primarily as nouns. They may also create adjectives, and in rare instances adverbs. Most suffixes of this type are unproductive.

- A* Forms nouns: *süre* ‘time span’, *yara* ‘wound’. Less commonly it forms adverbs: *geçe* ‘past’ as in *ikiyi çeyrek geçe* ‘quarter past two’.
- (A)C* Forms nouns: *süreç* ‘process’, *kaldıraç* ‘pulley’, *bağlaç* ‘conjunction’.

- (A)cAn Forms adjectives: *sevecen* ‘loving’.
- AğAn/-AgAn Forms adjectives. The more frequently used form is the one containing ‘ğ’: *olağan* ‘usual’, *durağan* ‘still’, *gezegen* ‘planet’ (see also -GAn below).
- (A)K Forms (i) nouns, usually denoting concrete objects: *elek* ‘sieve’, *adak* ‘sacrifice’, *kayak* ‘ski’; (ii) adjectives: *ürkek* ‘timid’, *korkak* ‘cowardly’.
- (A)l Forms (i) nouns: *okul* ‘school’, *kural* ‘rule’; (ii) adjectives: *sanal* ‘virtual’.
- (A)m Forms nouns: *kuram* ‘theory’, *dönem* ‘period’, *anlam* ‘meaning’.
- (A)mAK Forms nouns: *basamak* ‘step’, *kaçamak* ‘evasion’.
- (A)nAK Forms nouns: *tutanak* ‘minutes’, *ödenek* ‘subsidy’, *görenek* ‘custom’.
- (A/I)r Forms:
- (i) nouns: *keser* ‘adze’, *yarar* ‘benefit’, ‘use’, *gelir* ‘income’
 - (ii) adjectives: *çalar saat* ‘alarm clock’, *okuryazar* ‘literate’
 - (iii) adjectival clauses: *uzaktan farkedilebilir bir renk* ‘a colour (which is) noticeable from far away’.
- (A)v Forms nouns: *sinav* ‘examination’, *görev* ‘duty’, *türev* ‘derived form’.
- (A)y Forms (i) nouns: *olay* ‘event’, *deney* ‘experiment’; (ii) adjectives: *yapay* ‘artificial’, *düşey* ‘vertical’.
- C/-InC This pair of suffixes (-ç is added to verbs ending in -n, otherwise -Inç is used) forms (i) nouns: *direnç* ‘resistance’, *basınç* ‘pressure’; (ii) adjectives: *iğrenç* ‘disgusting’, *gülünç* ‘ridiculous’.
- DI Forms nouns: *uydu* ‘satellite’, *alındı* ‘receipt’, *çıktı* ‘printout’.
- DIK Forms (i) nouns: *tanıdık* ‘acquaintance’; (ii) adjectives: *bildik* ‘familiar’, *tanıdık* ‘familiar’. See 25.1.1.2 (v) for a special adjectival usage.
- GA/-(A)lgA Forms nouns: *dizge* ‘system’, *süpürge* ‘broom’, *çizelge* ‘table’ (i.e. tabulated information).
- GAC Forms (i) nouns: *süzgeç* ‘sieve’, *kıskaç* ‘pincers’, *yüzgeç* ‘fin’; (ii) adjectives: *utangaç* ‘shy’.
- GAn Forms (i) nouns: *etken* ‘factor’, *sürüngen* ‘reptile’; (ii) adjectives: *konuşkan* ‘talkative’, *kaygan* ‘slippery’.
- GI Forms nouns, mostly denoting concrete objects: *silgi* ‘eraser’, *sürgü* ‘bolt’, but also abstract nouns such as *bilgi* ‘knowledge’, *sevgi* ‘love’.
- GIC Forms nouns: *dalgıç* ‘diver’, *başlangıç* ‘beginning’.
- GIn Forms (i) nouns: *baskın* ‘raid’, *sürgün* ‘exile’; (ii) adjectives: *etkin* ‘active’, *durgun* ‘calm’.
- I Forms (i) nouns: *yazı* ‘writing’, *güldürü* ‘comedy’, *batı* ‘west’; (ii) adjectives: *dolu* ‘full’, *duru* ‘clear’.
- (I)K Forms (i) nouns: *konuk* ‘guest’, *kayık* ‘boat’; (ii) adjectives: *soluk* ‘faded’, *kırık* ‘broken’.

- (I)lI** A compound of *-I* (above) and *-lI* (7.2.2.2). Forms adjectives and adjectival phrases: *yazılı* ‘written’, (*kağıda sarılı* ‘wrapped (in paper)’).
- (I)m/-(y)Im** Forms nouns from underived verb roots: *bölüm* ‘department’, ‘chapter’, ‘part’, *seçim* ‘choice’, ‘election’, *deneyim* ‘experience’, or from derived intransitives with *-(I)l/-n*: *gerilim* ‘tension’, *devinim* ‘movement’.
- (I)n** Forms nouns: *basın* ‘(the) press’, *yayın* ‘publication’, ‘broadcast’, *yığın* ‘heap’.
- (I)ntI** Forms nouns: *söylenti* ‘rumour’, *girinti* ‘indentation’, *alıntı* ‘quotation’.
- (I)t** Forms nouns: *geçit* ‘crossing’, ‘pass’, *yazıt* ‘inscription’, *umut* ‘hope’.
- mA** Forms (i) nouns: *başma* ‘printed cloth’, *kıyma* ‘minced meat’, *inme* ‘paralysis’, ‘stroke’; (ii) adjectives: *dökme* ‘(of metal) cast’.
- mAC** Forms nouns: *bulamaç* ‘thick soup’, *yırtmaç* ‘slit’.
- mAca** Forms nouns: *bulmaca* ‘puzzle’, *koşmaca* ‘tag (game)’, *çekmece* ‘drawer’. This is a complex suffix made up of *-mA* and *-CA* (7.2.2.2).
- mAdIK** Forms adjectives. The form *-mAdIK*, which contains the negative suffix, is a productive suffix, unlike its affirmative counterpart *-DIK* (see above). It can attach directly to verb stems or to their passive form: *kırmadık* ‘unbroken’, *görmedik* ‘unseen’, *görülmelik* ‘unseen’, ‘unprecedented’.
- mAK** Forms nouns: *ekmek* ‘bread’, *çakmak* ‘lighter’, *yemek* ‘food’, ‘meal’.
- mAn** Forms (i) nouns indicating a person’s occupation: *öğretmen* ‘teacher’, *danışman* ‘adviser’, *eleştirmen* ‘critic’; (ii) adjectives: *şişman* ‘fat’ (see also *-mAn*, 7.2.2.2).
- mAz** Forms:
- (i)** nouns: *açmaz* ‘impasse’, *tükenmez* ‘ball-point pen’
 - (ii)** adjectives: *bitmez* ‘endless’, *anlaşılmaz* ‘incomprehensible’
 - (iii)** adjectival clauses: *gözle görülemez (bir ayrıntı)* ‘(a detail) which is invisible to the [naked] eye’.
- mIK** Forms nouns: *kıymık* ‘splinter’, *kusmuk* ‘vomit’.
- mIş** Forms nouns from intransitive verb stems: *geçmiş* ‘(the) past’, *dolmuş* ‘car operating like a bus’, *ermiş* ‘saint’.
- sAK** Forms nouns: *tutsak* ‘prisoner’ (see also *-sAK*, 7.2.2.2).
- sAl** Forms adjectives: *görsel* ‘visual’, *işitsel* ‘aural’ (see also *-sAl*, 7.2.2.2).
- sI** Forms nouns: *tütsü* ‘incense’, *yatsı* ‘ritual worship performed by Muslims two hours after sunset’, *giysi* ‘garment’.
- tay** Forms nouns denoting an institution or organized meeting: *Danıştay* ‘Council of State’, *çalıştay* ‘(academic) workshop’ (see also *-tay*, 7.2.2.2).
- tI** Forms nouns from two-syllable stems ending in *-l* or *-r*: *doğrultu* ‘direction’, *bağırıtı* ‘shout’, *morartı* ‘bruise’.
- (y)AcAK** Forms nouns: *yiyecek* ‘food’, *içecek* ‘drink’, *gelecek* ‘future’. See 25.1.1.2 (v) for a special adjectival usage.

- (y)An Forms nouns: *sıçan* ‘rat’, *bakan* ‘minister’.
- (y)AsI, - (y)AsIcA, - (y)AsIyA - (y)AsI forms adjectives which mean ‘worthy of...’, but these forms are going out of usage: ▽ *görülesi* ‘worth seeing’. Both -(y)AsI and -(y)AsIcA form adjectives used in expressing ill-wishes: *kahrolası(ca)* ‘damned’, *lanet olası(ca)* ‘cursed’. -(y)AsIyA forms adverbs indicating the degree to which an action is performed, in terms of the imagined endpoint: *ölesiye* ‘to the point of dying’, *doyasıya* ‘to the point of fulfilment/satisfaction’.
- (y)IcI/-cI Probably the most productive suffix in this category, this forms:

- (i) nouns expressing:
- (a) a person practising a certain profession, or having a certain occupation: *koruyucu* ‘guardian’, *öğrenci* ‘student’, *dilenci* ‘beggar’.
- (b) a tool, machine or substance performing a particular function: *yazıcı* ‘printer’, *yatıştırıcı* ‘sedative’, *uyuşturucu* ‘narcotic’.
- (ii) adjectives denoting that the action of a verb is an inherent quality of the person or thing to which the adjective is applied: *yapıcı* ‘constructive’, *üzücü* ‘distressing’, *yorucu* ‘tiring’.
- (iii) adjectival clauses that mark an attribute which is regarded as an inherent property of the entity denoted by the noun that the adjectival construction qualifies. The noun which is qualified is always inanimate and is the subject of the root verb: *nezleyi önleyici (ilaçlar)* ‘(medicines) that prevent the common cold’, *endişelerimizi giderici (sözler)* ‘(words) that ease our worries’.

Note that the -cI form of this suffix occurs only after ‘-n’. See also -CI in 7.2.2.2, the counterpart of this suffix which is added to nominals.

- (y)Iş Forms nouns: *direnış* ‘resistance’, *giriş* ‘entrance’, *yürüyüş* ‘walk’, ‘march’.

7.2.1.2 Suffixes that attach to verbs to form verbs

- (A/I)kIA Indicates repetitive or intermittent action: *uyukla* ‘doze’, *dürtükle-* ‘prod continually’.
- AlA Indicates the suddenness of the onset of an action: *şaşala-* ‘be bewildered’, *durala-* ‘suddenly stop (to reflect)’.
- (I)n In the vast majority of cases this suffix, which is identical in form to the reflexive suffix (8.2.1.3), forms intransitive verbs: *sevin-* ‘be happy’, *görün-* ‘appear’, ‘seem’, *kaçın-* ‘avoid’, but it can also form transitive verbs: *edin-* ‘acquire’.
- (I)ş This suffix, which is identical in form to the reciprocal suffix (8.2.1.4), indicates one or other of the following:
- (i) that the action denoted by the root verb is performed in an unorganized manner: *koşuş-* ‘run back and forth’, *uçuş-* ‘fly about’
- (ii) a shared act: *bölüş-* ‘share’, *↓kırış-* ‘share’, *fısıldaş* ‘whisper among themselves’
- (iii) the intensity of a property of the root verb: *kokuş-* ‘give off a putrid smell’, ‘become rotten’ (from *kok* ‘smell’).

- (-*I*)*ş*+*-Dir* (reciprocal+causative, 8.2.1.4, 8.2.1.1)) Indicates intensive or repetitive action: (*I*)*ştır* *araştır*- ‘investigate’, *itiştir*- ‘push back and forth’.

7.2.2 SUFFIXES THAT ATTACH TO NOMINALS

Suffixes that attach to nominals create both verbs and other nominals (nouns, adjectives and adverbs).

7.2.2.1 Suffixes that attach to nominals to form verbs

- A* Added to nouns: *kana*- ‘bleed’, *türe*- ‘spring up’, ‘derive’ and adjectives: *boşa*- ‘divorce’.
- (*A*)*l* Added to adjectives of quality, to form intransitive verbs: *kısal*- ‘become short(er)’, *daral*- ‘become narrow(er)’, *incel*- ‘become thin(ner)’.
- (*A*)*r* Added to adjectives, particularly those denoting colour, to create verbs that indicate the process of acquiring that colour or state: *karar*- ‘turn black’, *ağar*- ‘turn white’, *delir*- ‘go mad’.
- (*A*)*ş* Added to nouns: *yanaş*- ‘approach’.
- (*A*)*t* Added to nouns: *gözet*- ‘safeguard’.
- Added mostly to onomatopoeic stems: *kıpırda(n)*- ‘move’, ‘fidget’, *çatırda*- ‘crack’, *şakırda*- ‘jingle’, *vızılda(n)*- ‘hum’, ‘buzz’, ‘whinge’. The ‘-*n*’ is added only where the subject is human.
- GIr* Occurs in words with onomatopoeic stems that do not stand independently: *fışkır*- ‘spurt out’, *püskür*- ‘spray’.
- (*I*)*K* Makes intransitive verbs from (i) adjectives: *acık*- ‘become hungry’, *gecik*- ‘be delayed’; (ii) nouns: *gözük*- ‘seem’, ‘appear’.
- Added to adjectives to form transitive verbs: *azımsa*- ‘underestimate’, *özümse*- ‘assimilate’, (*I*)*msA* ‘make one’s own’. Also used with the pronoun *ben* ‘I’: *benimse*- ‘consider [s.t.] one’s own’.
- lA* Added to:
 - (i) nouns: *tuzla*- ‘put salt on’, *avla*- ‘hunt’
 - (ii) adjectives: *akla*- ‘acquit’, *kurula*- ‘dry (transitive)’
 - (iii) onomatopoeic stems indicating the sound produced by animals: *gıdakla*- ‘crow’, *miyavla*- ‘miaow’, *havla*- ‘bark’
 - (iv) interjections: *ahla*- ‘(to) sigh’, *ofla*- ‘(to) huff’.

The result of (i) and (ii) is most often a transitive verb, but there are cases where *-lA* can also create intransitive verbs: *çabala*- ‘try hard’, *şişmanla*- ‘become fat’, *zayıfla*- ‘grow thin’.
- lAn* (*-lA*+*-n* (passive/reflexive, 8.2.1.2, 8.2.1.3)) Added to (i) adjectives: *kurulan*- ‘dry oneself’, ‘be dried’, *hazırlan*- ‘get ready’, (ii) nouns: *avlan*- ‘hunt’, *güneşlen*- ‘sun-bathe’, *hırslan*- ‘get angry’. All of these verbs are intransitive. Most of those which are derived from adjectives also have a transitive form (see *-lA* above) but the vast majority of those that