

An Etymological
Dictionary of
Pre-Thirteenth-Century
Turkish

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INDEX

PREFACE	v
ABBKEVIATIONS, SHORT TITLES, ETC.	xxxii
SUFFIXES	xl
Mon. A Ä E I O Ö U Ü	1
INITIAL LABIAL PLOSIVES B P V F W	291
INITIAL DENTIPALATAL AFFRICATE C Č J	393
INITIAL DENTAL PLOSIVES D T	433
INITIAL VELAR PLOSIVE Ğ K X	578
INITIAL VELAR POST-PALATAL PLOSIVES G K H	686
L	763
M	765
N D Ñ	774
R	780
S	781
Š Š	866
Y	869
Z	982

SUFFIXES

THE importance of Suffixes in the formation of the Turkish vocabulary needs no explanation, and nearly every Turkish grammar contains lists of the Suffs. (excluding declensional and conjugational Suffs.) used to form derived words. There are, for example, extensive lists in *v. G.*, *ATG*, paras. 44 to 167 and *Brockelmann*, paras. 20 to 121 and 148 to 176. I included such a list in *Studies*, pp. 143 ff. and made some corrections and additions to it in *Three Notes on Early Turkish*, *Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı*, 1966, pp. 1 ff. The following is a more complete list of the Suffs. identified in this dictionary. It is divided into five parts, each arranged in a reversed alphabetical order from the last letter backwards. The first two parts contain the Suffs. attached to Nouns (including under this heading all words which are not Verbs) and Verbs respectively to form derived Nouns, and the next two parts the Suffs. attached to Nouns and Verbs respectively to form derived Verbs. The fifth is a list of Noun endings, which are not technically Suffs., since if they are removed what is left is not a recognizable Turkish word, but are found at the end of a sufficient number of Nouns with similar meanings to suggest that they form a class of some sort. Two of these endings are known Iranian Suffs., and the words to which they are attached must be Iranian loan-words. Some other endings are not recognizably, or even probably, foreign and seem to go back to a period far beyond our ken, when the Turkish vocabulary was being built up by methods which have long since been forgotten. Between these two classes are some endings which might be, but are not necessarily, foreign. It is noticeable that there is a high proportion of names of animals, insects, and plants in words with these endings.

It should be noted that, although there is commonly supposed to be a clear distinction between Denominal and Deverbal Suffs., the division is not at all clear cut; several Suffs. which might be regarded as properly Den., like *-çı:*, *-duruk*, also occasionally occur as Dev. Suffs., and the Dev. Suff. *-ma:k* occasionally as a Den. Suff.

Scattered through *Kaş.* are several remarks on the functions of some of these Suffs.; the relevant references are given in the lists below.

The concept of Active, Passive, Transitive, and Intransitive Verbs is a familiar one in all grammars; in Turkish the same terms must necessarily also be applied to N.s and N./A.s, since, for example, Dev. N.A.s like *sınu:k* (*sın- -uk*) 'broken', *köçürme:* (*köçür- -me:*) 'travelling (stove)', and *êşidüt* (*êşid- -üt*) 'hearing' can be translated only by Participles.

The word 'dominant' applied to a Suff. beginning with a vowel means that this vowel is an integral part of the Suff. and if the word to which it is attached ends in a vowel it is the latter that is elided, e.g. *tarmut* (*tarm(a:-) -ut*).

When a Suff. consisting of, or beginning with, a vowel is attached to a Dis. or Dis.V. ending in a consonant the second vowel of the V. is usually, but not always, elided, e.g. *adri:* (*ad(i)r-i:*), but *biriki:* (*birik-i:*).

It should be noted that when a Suff. beginning with **-ğ/-g-** is attached to a word ending with **-n** the two sounds are combined as **-ŋ-**, e.g. **yaŋak** (*yan-ğak*) and that when such a Suff. is attached to a word ending in **-ğ/-g** or **-k** in both cases the two sounds are combined as **-kk-**, which became in practice **-k-**, e.g. **baku:** (*bak-ğu:*), **tiken** (*tik-gen*), **yaku:** (*yağ-ğu:*).

I. NOMINAL SUFFIXES

(a) DENOMINAL (Den. N.)

- ça:** about half a dozen words carry this Suff., which is more in the nature of an Equative Case-ending than a Suff. Most are Advs., like **aŋça:**, but at least one, **barça:** is used as a N./A. The Dim. Suff. **-ça:/-çe:**, which did not appear till the medieval period, was borrowed from Pe.
- ke:** Dim. Suff., only(?) in **siŋirke:**, **yipke:**, perhaps a crasis of **-kiñe:**.
- la:-le:** very rare; forms Advs. in **ayla:**, **tünle:**, and perhaps **birle:**, and Adjs. in **körkle:/körtle:** if these are not l.-w.s.
- kıña:/kiñe:** Dim. Suff.; very rare.
- ra:/-re:** forms Loc. Advs., e.g. **ıçre:** 'inside, within'; very rare.
- ya:/ye:** only in **bérye:**, **yırya:**, prob. Sec. f. of **-ra:/-re:**.
- çı:/-çi:** forms N.Ag.s; see *Kaş. II* 48; very common.
- nçı:/-nçi:** See **-nç**.
- tı:/-ti:** forms Advs. from Adjs., e.g. **eđgü:ti:**; very rare; ? also a Dev. Suff.
- nti:** forms an Ordinal, only in **ékkinti:** 'second'; perhaps an earlier form of **-nç**.
- tı:/-türti:**, etc. forms Loc. Advs., e.g. **ıçtirti:** which is practically syn. w. **ıçre:**; very rare.
- kı:/-ki:** forms N./A.s describing position in time or space, e.g. **aşnu:ki:** 'former'; **üze:ki:** 'situated on or above'; fairly common in the early period; later the practice grew up of attaching this Suff. only to words in the Loc., e.g. **evdeki:** 'in the house'.
- du:** dubious; only(?) in **kardu:** which might be a Dev. N.
- ğu:/-gü** very rare as a Den. Suff.; forms A.N.s like **eñçgü:**, Conc. N.s like **tuzğü:**, and Adj.s like **buğra:ğu:**; also a Dev. Suff.
- a:ğu:/-e:gü:** dominant; forms Collectives, usually fr. Numerals e.g. **üçe:gü:** 'three together', but see also **ıçe:gü:**, **yüze:gü:**.
- ñü:** only(?) in **esriñü:** syn. w. **esri:** 'dappled'; also a Dev. Suff., but this word can hardly be a Dev. N./A.
- ru:/-rü:** Directive Suff. meaning 'towards'; very rare; syn. w. **-ğaru:/-gerü:**.
- ğaru:/-gerü:** Directive Suff. like **-ru:/-rü:**; hardly to be explained as that Suff. attached to the Dat., since it is attested in dialects earlier than those in which the Dat. Suff. **-ka:/-ke:** became **-ğa:/-ge:**; rather rare.
- layu:/-leyü:** meaning 'like', e.g. **börileyü:** 'like a wolf'; properly Ger. in **-u:/-ü:** fr. a Den. V. in **-la:-/le:-**, but usually the only recorded form of the V. concerned.

- ç (after vowels) /-aç/-eç/-ıç/-iç (after consonants) Dim. Suff.; very rare, esp. the last two.
- ğaç, etc. function obscure; only(?) in *odğuç*, *kuşğaç*, and perhaps *süglç*; also a Dev. Suff.
- leç certainly Turkish in *üçleç*; otherwise see List III.
- nç/-inç/-inç/-unç/-ünç the ordinary early Suff. of Ordinals; replaced in the medieval period by *-nçi/-nçi*; etc.; see also *-nti*.
- (F) -t a Sogdian Plur. Suff. found in *tégit*, *tarxat* Plurs. of *tégin*, *tarka:n* which are prob. very old l.-w.s.
- (-ta:ğ/-teg in words like *antağ* 'thus' is not a Suff. but the Postposition *te:ğ* fused w. the stem of *ol*.)
- liğ/-lig/-luğ/-lüğ forms Poss. N./A.s, see *Kaş. I* 500; very common.
- siğ/-sig forms N./A.s meaning 'resembling (something)' and the like; properly Dev. N./A.s in *-ğ/-g* fr. Simulative Den. V.s in *-sı:-/si:-*, but the actual V.s are seldom recorded; rare.
- k/ (after vowels and -r) *-ak/-ek* (the normal forms) / *-ık/-ik/-uk/-ük* (all rare) usually forms Dim. N.s, but also less restricted words like *ortuk*; fairly common.
- çak/-çek forms Conc. N.s, usually N.I.s, e.g. *ağırçak* 'spindle-whorl'; rare.
- çuk/-çük as correctly stated in *Kaş. III* 226 forms Dim. N.s, but generally w. a metaph. sense; e.g. *baka*: 'frog', *baka:çuk* 'muscle'; very rare in the early period, later became the commonest Dim. Suff.
- dak/-dek and also(?) *-duk/-dük* both very rare w. uncertain functions, see *bağırdağ*, *beliñdek*, *burunduk*; in the last perhaps a crasis of *-duruk*; *beliñdek* might be a Dev. N./A. in *-k* fr. a Den. V. in *-de:-* fr. *beliñ*.
- ğa:k/-ge:k usually forms Conc. N.s, e.g. *epek*, *kidizge:k*, *müñüzge:k*, *yañak*; very rare, but a common Dev. Suff.
- ğuk dubious, only(?) in *çamğuk*; commoner as a Dev. Suff.
- lık/-lik/-luk/-lük usually forms A.N.s, but quite often Conc. N.s; its various usages are analysed in *Kaş. I* 505; 510-11.
- mak/-mek forms Conc. N.s, e.g. *kögüzmek*, but the connection w. the basic N. is sometimes tenuous; very rare, but common as a Dev. Suff.
- muk/-a:muk forms N.s some of which seem to be pejorative, e.g. *kara:muk*, *sola:muk*; very rare.
- ñak perhaps Dim.; only(?) in *baka:ñak* 'the frog in a horse's hoof'.
- rak/-rek forms Comparative Adjs.; common.
- duruk/-dürük usually forms N.s describing pieces of equipment, e.g. *boyunduruk* 'yoke'; rather rare; also a Dev. Suff.
- sa:k/-se:k properly Dev. N./A. fr. a Den. V. in *-sa:-/se:-* but the V. itself is sometimes not recorded; very rare attached to basic N.s, e.g. *tavarsa:k*, less rare attached to Dev. N.s in *-ğ*, etc., e.g. *barığsa:k*; see *Kaş. I* 24; *II* 55-6.
- suk/-sük function obscure; forms Conc. N.s, e.g. *ilersük*, *bağırsuk*, *sınarsuk* and N.I.s, e.g. *tañsuk*; perhaps Dev. Suff. in *-uk/-ük* fr. Simulative Den. V.s in *-sı:-/si:-*.

- çıl/-çil** forms N./A.s of addiction, e.g. **igçil** 'sickly' fr. **i:ğ** 'disease'; rare.
- ğil/-ğil** (a) attached to Numerals, e.g. **üçgil** 'triangular'; (b) otherwise forms N./A.s relating to colour or shape, e.g. **başgil**, **targil**, **kırğil**, **yipgil**, **yalğil**; rare; also Dev. Suff.
- sıl** in **arsıl**, syn. w. **a:r**, 'auburn'; prob. a Dev. N./A. in **-ıl** fr. a Simulative Den. V. in **-sı:-**; the alternative spelling *arsal* is improbable; both words are Hap. leg.
- ım/-im** forms Conc. N.s, only(?) in **eđrim**, **barım**; a common Dev. Suff.
- dam/-dem** forms N./A.s meaning 'resembling (something)', e.g. **teđridem** 'god-like'; rare.
- a:n/-e:n/-un** an obsolete Plur. Suff. (see *Kaş. I 76*); only(?) in **ođla:n**, **ere:n**, **bođun**, and perhaps **öze:n**.
- çın/-çin** function obscure; only(?) in **balıkçın**, **kökçin/kökşin**.
- tın/-tun/-dın/-dun**, etc. a Loc. Suff., e.g. **taştın** 'outside'; to be distinguished fr. the partially homophonous Abl. Suff.
- ğa:n/-ge:n** forms Conc. N.s w. a more restricted meaning than the basic N.; e.g. **arpağa:n**, **temürge:n**; very rare; also a Dev. Suff. and an Ending.
- ğun/-a:ğun** etc. (also **-ge:n** in **yettiđe:n**) forms Collectives, e.g. **alkuğun**, **kadna:ğun**, **kelipün**; very rare; cf. **-a:ğu:-/e:ğü:**.
- ka:n/ke:n** forms an Adj. in **teđri:ken** 'devout', and Temporal Advs. in **amtıkan**, **ançağınçakan**; very rare; also an Ending.
- (-**man**)/-**men** function obscure in (PU) **kükmen**, **közmen**; in **Türkmen** prob. a corruption of Pe. Suff. **-mand** 'resembling'; also a Dev. Suff.
- şin**. See **-çin**.
- ıñ/-üñ** Adj. Suff. in **yélin** 'windy'; Dim. Suff. in **kölün** 'puddle'; also a Dev. Suff.
- dañ/-duñ**, etc. forms Conc. N.s only(?) in **otuñ**, **uldañ**, and perhaps **izdeñ**.
- ar/-er** (also **-rer** in **ikkirer**)/-**şar/-şer** (after vowels) forms Distributives after Numerals, e.g. **birer** 'one each', and Adjs of quantity, e.g. **azar** 'a few each'; very rare; also a Dev. and Conjugational Suff.
- ş/-iş/-uş**, etc. function obscure; see **öđüş**, **bağış**, **2 ba:ş**, **kökış**; very rare; also a Dev. Suff.
- da:ş/-de:ş** forms N.s of Association indicating that two persons have a common possession of some kind, e.g. **kada:ş** 'kinsman', **yérde:ş** 'compatriot'; see *Kaş. I 406*. It has been plausibly suggested that this Suff. is a crasis of the Loc. Suff. **-da:-/de:** and **é:ş** 'companion'. Rather rare.
- miş/-miş** only in **altmış**, **yétmış** 'sixty, seventy', a common Conjugational Suff.
- gey** only(?) in **küçgey** 'violent' fr. **kü:ç** 'violence'.
- z** demonstrably a Den. N. Suff. only in **ékkiz** 'twin' fr. **ékki**; also a Dev. Suff. and an Ending.
- (-**tüz** in **küntüz**, q.v., is prob. a separate word not a Suff., cf. **-ta:ğ**.)
- sız/-siz/-suz/-süz** forms Priv. N./A.s connoting the non-possession of a thing, quality, etc.; the opposite of **-lığ**, etc.; cognate to the Den. V. Suff. **-sıra:-**, etc.; very common.

(b) DEVERBAL (Dev. N.s)

- a:/-e:/-ı:/-i:/-u:/-ü taken together fairly common; there is no discoverable rule prescribing which Suff. should be attached to any given V., all being attached to V.s with unrounded and with rounded vowels; when one is attached to a V. ending in a vowel a euphonic -y- is inserted, e.g. **ula:yu:**. Usually forms Adv.s, less often Conjunctions, like **ötrü:**, Postposns. like **tapa:**, Conc. N.s like **oprı:**, **ađrı:**, A.N.s like **3 kéce:** or Adjs. like **egri:**, **köni:**.
- ğa:/-ge: forms Adjs., e.g. **kısğa:**; N./A.s, usually Active, e.g. **öge:**, **bilge:**; and N.s either Intrans., e.g. **köli:ge:** or Pass., e.g. **tilge:**; rare and obsolescent; also an Ending.
- ma:/-me: forms Pass. N.s and N./A.s; fairly common; its use as an ordinary Dev. N., N.Ac., etc., prevalent in Osm., did not develop till the medieval period.
- ğma:/-gme: properly a Conjugational Suff.; occasionally forms N.s like **tanığma:** 'riddle'.
- cı:/-çi: forms N.Ag.s, e.g. **ota:cı:**, **okı:cı:**; common Den. Suff., very rare as a Dev. Suff.
- ğucı:/-gü:çi: properly a Conjugational Suff., see *Kaç. II* 49, but occasionally forms N.Ag.s, e.g. **ayğucı:**, **bitiğucı:**.
- dı:/-di:, etc. a common Conjugational Suff., sometimes used to form Pass. N./A.s, usually attached to Refl. V.s, e.g. **üđründi:**, occasionally to basic V.s, e.g. **ögdi:**, **alka:dı:**, **sökti:**.
- tı:/-ti: different fr. the foregoing; used to form Adv.s., e.g. **arıtı:**, **uza:tı:**, **tüke:ti:**; very rare; also a Den. Suff.
- çu:/-çü: forms Pass. N./As; attached only to Refl. f.s; syn. w. -dı:, etc.; rare.
- du:, etc. in **egdü:**, **umdu:**, **süktü:** seems to be a Sec. f. of **dı:**.
- ğü:/-gü: properly a Conjugational Suff. but forms a good many N.s and N./As; rather more than half are N.I.s, e.g. **bile:gü:** 'whetstone'; most of the remainder are Conc. N.s, e.g. **kedğü:** 'clothing'; the rest are miscellaneous, e.g. **oğla:ğü:** 'gently nurtured'; it appears in crasis in words like **ertiñü:** and **yaku:**.
- (-yu:, etc.; see -a:, etc.)
- ç forms ordinary N.Ac.s, N./A.S.s, etc.; attached only to Refl. f.s (and **tin-**); prob. a crasis of **-iş** etc. which seems not to be attached to Refl. f.s in the early period; common.
- ğa:ç/-geç only(?) in **bösgeç**, a Conc. N., and **kısğaç**, a N.I. in the early period but commoner later; perhaps merely a Sec. f. of **-ğuç**.
- ğuç/-güç normally forms N.I.s, e.g. **bıçğuç**; rare; also a Den. Suff.
- maç/-meç forms names of foodstuffs, e.g. **tutmaç**; rare.
- t (only after -r-)/-ut/-üt dominant; forms N.Ac.s, A.N.s, and Conc. N.s which are usually Active; rare.
- ğut/-güt usually describes persons, e.g. **alpa:gut**, **urunut**, **baya:gut**, and (etymologically obscure) **ura:gut**; also forms A.N.s, etc. in **ögüt**, **çapğut**, **kızğut**, etc.; very rare and obsolescent.

- ğ/-ığ/-ig/-uğ/-üğ the commonest Dev. Suff.; forms a wide range of Dev. N.s and N./A.s, N.Ac.s, etc.; see *Kaş. I* 26-7.
- çığ/-çig forms Intrans. and Pass. N./A.s; attached only to Refl. f.s; perhaps a crasis of -çsiğ/-çsig, in which case the words concerned are N./A.s in -ğ fr. Simulative V.s in -sı:-/si:- fr. Dev. N.s in -ç.
- k (after vowels and -r-)/-ak/-ek/-ık/-ik of these -k is rather common, the rest rather rare. Practically syn. w. -ğ; there does not seem any discoverable rule for deciding which Suff. should be used, but on the whole most words ending in -ğ, etc. are N.s and most words ending in -k, etc. are N./A.s, but it also forms A.N.s, e.g. *emge:k*, *kılık*; Conc. N.s, e.g. *kesek*, and N.I.s, e.g. *bıçak*. See *Kaş. I* 27.
- uk/-ük (-ok/-ök) dominant (e.g. in *ağruk*, *esrük*); usually forms Intr. or Pass. N./A.s; also a few Pass. N.s, e.g. *buyruk*, *köpük*, *kölük*. Common.
- çak/-çek and -çuk/-çük not direct variants since the first is also attached to V.s containing rounded vowels and the second to V.s containing unrounded vowels; the semantic difference may be the same as that between -ak and -uk. Both form Conc. N.s and N.I.s; rare. Also a Den. Suff.
- dak/-dek it is doubtful whether this is a Dev. as well as a Den. Suff., but *ördek* looks more like a Dev. N. than a Den. N.
- duk, etc. properly a Conjugational form (Perfect Participle, etc.) but *Kaş. I* 65 may well be right in defining *ağduk* as a Dev. N./A. w. this Suff.
- ğa:k/-ge:k usually forms N./A.s connoting habitual or repeated action; also a few Conc. N.s, e.g. *içgek*, *kuđurğa:k*, and N.I.s, e.g. *bıçğa:k*, *targğa:k* w. the same connotation implied; cf. -ğa:n/-ge:n.
- ğuk/-gük forms Conc. N.s and some N.I.s; rare.
- ma:k/-me:k properly the Infinitive Suff., but also used to form a few Conc. N.s, e.g. *çakma:k*, and, with vocalic assimilation, *ügrümük*.
- duruk/-dürük forms N.s describing pieces of equipment, e.g. *tizildürük*; very rare; also a Den. Suff.
- sık/-sik forms N.Ac.s, usually Intrans.; properly the Suff. -k attached to a Simulative V. in -sı:-/sl:-, but the V.s themselves are not noted; rare.
- yuk/-yük properly a Conjugational Suff., see v. G. *ATG*, para. 218, but forms some Intrans. N./A.s; note the -n-y- crasis in *bulğañuk*, etc.; rare.
- l (after vowels)/-il/-il forms N./A.s usually Intrans. or Pass.; rare.
- ğıl/-ğil in *kızğıl* relates, like the Den. Suff., to colour; in *bıçğıl* forms a N.I.; very rare.
- m/-im/-im/-um/-üm properly describes a single action, e.g. *ölüm* 'death' (you can only die once) or *içim* 'a single drink', but sometimes used less precisely as a N.Ac. or Conc. N.; common.
- n/-en-(?only in *evren*, *tevren*) /-ın/-in/-un/-ün partially dominant, see, e.g. *uzun*, *tütün* fr. *uza:-*, *tüte:-*, but after vowels -n is more usual; forms N./A.s and Conc. N.s, usually Intrans.; not very common.
- ğa:n/-ge:n properly a Conjugational form, Present Participle, but, at any rate in *Kaş.*, connoting repeated or habitual action, see *Kaş. I* 24; *II* 53; fairly common; cf. -ğa:k/-ge:k; also a Den. Suff. and Ending.

- ğın/-ğın** (after unrounded vowels) /-**ğun/-ğün** (after rounded vowels) forms N.s and N./A.s, usually Intrans. or Pass.; not very common; -**ğın/-ğün** also a Den. Suff.
- ma:n/-me:n** forms N.I.s; very rare; also a Den. Suff.
- ıj/-aıj** (in **çalanıj**)/-**üıj** (in **bürüıj**) very rare; the full phonetic range is prob. wider; forms N.s and N./A.s, exact function obscure.
- çaıj** only(?) in **ayançaıj**; perhaps connotes habitual action.
- ar/-er/-ır/-ir/-ur/-ür** properly an Aor. Participial Suff.; forms a few N.s and N./A.s.
- mur** only(?) in **yağmur** and perhaps **çağmur**.
- s** only(?) in **öles**; ? Sec. f. of -z.
- ğas** only(?) in **bıçğas**; perhaps Sec. f. of -**ğaç**.
- ş/-ıj/-ıj/-ıj/-uıj/-üıj** there are perhaps two different series here, cf. -**k**, etc. and -**uk/-ük**; in some cases a vowel is followed by -**ş** but in others the -**ıj**, etc. are dominant, e.g. **alkıj**, **ülüj**, **arvıj**, **busıj**, fr. **alka:-**, **üle:-**, **arva:-**, **busa:-**, and, although these words are N.Ac.s, in some cases, e.g. **uruıj** 'hitting one another', the action is reciprocal, in others, e.g. **ağıj** 'rising' it is neutral or at most co-operative; cf. the Dev. V. Suff. -**ş-**, etc. The connotation of 'a way of (doing something)', prevalent in Osm., is unknown in the early period. Common.
- z/-ız/-ız/-uz/-üz** forms N.s and N./A.s, usually Intrans. or Pass., but precise function obscure; it is doubtful whether **ıöz** and **uz** should be regarded as Dev. N.s fr. **ö:-** and **u:-** as Bang suggested; very rare and obsolescent.
- duz** forms an Intrans. N./A.; only(?) in **munduz**.

II. VERBAL SUFFIXES

(a) DENOMINAL (Den. V.s)

- a:-/e:-/ı:-/ı:-/u:-/ü:-** the first two fairly common, the rest rare; attached only to consonants; prob. the oldest Den. V. Suff., forms Intrans. and less often Trans. V.s; see *Kağ. I* 20.
- da:-/de:-/ta:-/te:-** rare and attached only to a limited range of consonants, forms only(?) Trans. V.s.
- ka:-/ke:-** very rare; only(?) in **ırınçke:-** and **yarlıka:-**, and, in the Refl. f., **ağırkan-**; in the last two the -**k-** is a crasis of -**ğk-**.
- ırka:-/ırka:-**, etc. function obscure, very rare; see **taırırka:-**, **tsoyorka:-**, and, in the Refl. f., **alpırkan-**, **özırken-**; see the Dev. Suff. -**ırkan-**.
- la:-/le:-** attached to all vowels and consonants; forms Trans. and Intrans. V.s; when attached to the names of parts of the body means 'to strike-on the . . .'; see *Kağ. I* 22; much the commonest Den. Suff.
- ra:-/re:-** a very rare Sec. f. of -**la:-/le:-**, e.g. **kekre:-**, **kökre:-**.
- sıra:-/sire:-** forms Priv. Den. V.s meaning 'to be without, or deprived of, something', e.g. **öğsire:-**; cognate to the Den. N. Suff. -**sız**, etc.; rare and obsolescent.

- sa-/-se:-** forms Desid. Den. V.s; fairly common; these V.s form two classes: (1) those derived fr. basic N.s, e.g. **evse:-** 'to long for home'; (2) those derived fr. N.Ac.s, e.g. **barığsa:-** 'to wish to go'. Also a Dev. Suff., equally common; in *Kaş. I 281*, 11 it is said that **barsa:-** is permissible, but **barığsa:-** the more usual form. See also *I 279 ff.*
- lı:- (-li:-)** very rare Sec. f. of **-la-/-le:-**, e.g. **tumlu:-**.
- sı-/-si:-** forms Simulative Den. V.s, e.g. **açığsı:-**; very rare in the basic f. but see **-sın-/-sın-**; see *Kaş. I 282*; also a Dev. Suff.
- d-** (after vowels)/**a:d-/-e:d-** (after consonants) these V.s are usually Intrans. and mean 'to be, or become (something)', but occasionally Trans., e.g. **köze:d-**; as in the Perf. the **-d-** merged with the Suff. **-tı-/-ti-** and became **-ttı-/-tti-**; *Kaş.* erroneously indexed some of these V.s w. final **-t-** but it is unlikely that this was the pronunciation except in the Perf.
- it- (? -id-)** the nature of this Suff. in **töñit-** and **terit-** is obscure.
- k-** (only after vowels)/**-ık-/-ik-/-uk-/-ük-** forms Intrans., and occasionally Pass., V.s; see *Kaş. I 20*; *II 118*, 165; rather common.
- ı-** forms Intrans. V.s, e.g. **tusul-**; very rare; also a Dev. Suff.
- sın-/-sın-** the Refl. f. of **-sı-/-si-** forming Intrans. Simulative V.s; rare when attached to basic N.s, e.g. **uluğsın-**, but fairly common when attached to N.S.A.s in **-m**, etc., e.g. **alımsın-** translated in *Kaş. I 20* 'to pretend to take, without actually taking'; see also *II 202*, 259; there are several hybrid forms like **begimsın-** in which **-im-** is inserted between the basic N. and the Suff.
- r-** (after vowels) **/-ar-/-er-** (the ordinary form after consonants) **/-ır-/-ir-** (very rare, after Dis. N.s in which the second vowel, **-ı-/-i-**, is elided, e.g. **kurğır-** fr. **kurığ**) forms Intrans. V.s; see *Kaş. II 163*; fairly common.
- ğar-/-ger-/-kar-** (after -)/**(-ker-η)** normally forms Trans. V.s, occasionally Intrans.; fairly common.
- ğır-/-gır-** forms Inchoative V.s meaning 'almost to do (something); to be on the point of doing (something)', (see *Kaş. II 200*, which relates to Dev. V.s); e.g. **tazğır-**, **tozğır-**; very rare; also a Dev. Suff.
- ş-** identical w. the Dev. Suff. **-ş-**, etc.; noted only in **arkaş-**.

(b) DEVERBAL (Dev. V.s)

- sa-/-se:-** forms Desid. V.s; see *Kaş. I 21*; also a Den. Suff.; fairly common.
- sı-/-si:-** forms Simulative V.s, e.g. **emsi:-**; very rare; also a Den. Suff.
- d-** Trans. and prob. Emphatic in **to:d-**, **ko:d-**, **yo:d-**, **yü:d-**.
- t-** (after vowels and **-r-**) **/-ıt-/-it-/-ut-/-üt-** the only common Suff. of Caus. V.s fr. basic V.s ending in vowels; the other forms are rather rare. See *Kaş. I 20*.
- k-** (after vowels and **-r-**) **/-ık-/-ik-/-uk-/-ük-** when attached to Intrans. V.s intensifies the meaning, e.g. **a:ç-** 'to be hungry'; **açık-** 'to be famished', see *Kaş. I 20*; when attached to Trans. V.s forms either Pass. V.s, e.g. **sañç-** 'to rout'; **sañçık-** 'to be routed'; or Intrans. V.s, e.g. **böl-** 'to divide, separate' (Trans.); **bölük-** 'to separate, part' (Intrans.); rather rare.
- tık-/-duk-** forms Emphatic Pass. V.s, only(?) in **bulduk-**, **bastık-**.

- sık-/-sik-/-suk-/-sük-** forms Emphatic Pass. V.s, e.g. **bil-** 'to know'; **bilsik-** 'to be well known, notorious'; see *Kaş. I 21; II 138, 237*; rare.
- l-/-il-/-il-/-ul-/-ül-** the normal Suff. for Pass. V.s; see *Kaş. I 21; II 138, 237*; very common.
- n-/-in-/-in-/-un-/-ün-** forms Refl. V.s, which acc. to *Kaş.* had four shades of meaning 'to do something to oneself, for oneself, or by oneself; or pretend to do something but not actually do it' (the last practically unknown elsewhere); it was also used to form Intrans. and sometime Pass. V.s fr. Trans.; see *Kaş. I 21, II 168, 254*; very common.
- ırkan-/-irken-** in **isirken-**, **kısırkan-**; function obscure; see Den. V.Suff. **-ırka:-**.
- r-** (in one or two V.s, **ürper-**, **kurır**, **yélpir-**, etc.)/**-çır-/-çir-** (in **tamçır-külçir-**)/**-ğır-/-gir-** (perhaps occasionally **-ğur-/-gür-**; rare) **/-sir-** (in **külsir-**) all form Inchoative V.s; see the Den. Suff. **-ğır-/-gir-**.
- (**ar-**)/**-er-/-ur-/-ür-**, attached only to consonants, the first two very rare, the second two fairly common, form Caus. V.s, see *Kaş. II 87, 199*.
- dur-/-dür-/-tur-/-tür-**, attached only to consonants, the commonest Suff. for forming Caus. V.s; see *Kaş. I 20; II 197*.
- ğur-/-gür-** attached only to a limited range of consonants, forms Caus. V.s; see *Kaş. II 198*; rather rare.
- şur-/-şür-** (occasionally in the Sec. f. **-çur-/-çür-**) is not a primary Suff. but a combination of **-ş-** and **-ur-**, the preceding vowel often being elided, e.g. **tap-**, **tapış-**, **tapşur-**.
- ş-** (only after vowels)/**-ış-/-iş-/-uş-/-üş-** forms Co-operative and Reciprocal V.s which, according to *Kaş.*, meant 'to do (something) together (with a Plur. Subject); to do (something) in every part (with a Sing. Subject); to do (something) to one another (with a Plur. Subject); to help (someone *Dat.*) to do (something *Acc.*); to compete with (**birle:**, someone) in doing (something *Acc.*). N. See *Kaş. I 20; II 113 ff., 225*; common.
- uz-/-üz-** (dominant, e.g. **tüte:-**, **tütüz-**)/**-duz-/-düz-/-ğuz-/-güz-** form Caus. V.s; obviously cognate to **-ur-**, etc. (cf. **-sız-**, **-sıra:-**); acc. to *Kaş. II 87* **-duz-** was an Oğuz Suff.; see also *II 164*; all rare in the early period; became commoner, and in some languages almost standard, in the later period.

ENDINGS

- ğa-/-ge**, which was a rare and obsolescent Dev. N. suffix, also appears at the end of a larger number of words which cannot be so explained. Some are pretty certainly not l.-w.s, others, like **sırıçğa:** 'crystal, glass' prob. are. The list includes one, perhaps significant, pair. **avıçğa:** 'old man', **kurtğa:** 'old woman', and several names of animals and insects **çekürge:**, (PU) **çınçırğa:**, **torığa:**, **kumursğa:**, **karğa:**, **karınçğa:**, **kaşğa:**, **sarıçğa:**, etc.
- va:ç/-wa:ç** in **sanduwa:ç**, **yala:vaç** is the Iranian word (and Suff.) *wāç* 'voice'.

- dîç occurs in *tardıç*, *savdıç*, *sağdıç*.
- la:ç/-lıç in *ıkrı:la:ç*, *ıplıç*, *tođlıç*, *karğıla:ç*, *sokarlaç*, *sondıla:ç*, three of them names of birds, is prob., but not demonstrably, foreign.
- ğa:n/-ge:n (also Den. and Dev. Suffs.)/-ka:n/-ke:n occurs at the end of several names of animals: *tavışğa:n* (a very old word), *tayğa:n*, *sıçğa:n*, *sağızğa:n*, *sıkırkan*, etc., and of plants: *çıbıka:n*, *tuturka:n*, *kara:kan*, *kövürgen*, etc.
- la:n occurs at the end of the names of several animals *arsla:n*, *bakla:n*, *bula:n*, *bursla:n*, *kapla:n*, *kula:n*, *sırtla:n* ('hyaena', first noted in the medieval period), *yıla:n*, and one title *çoğla:n*.
- va:r in *çığılva:r*, *yala:var* is an Iranian Suff. meaning 'carrying'.
- z occurs at the end of three numerals: *ottuz*, *tokkuz*, *sekkiz*; several names of parts of the human or animal body: *ağız*, *boğuz*, *büñüz*, *tız*, *köküz*, *köz*; and several names of animals and insects: *uyaz*, *toğuz*, *kunduz*, etc., as well as miscellaneous words like *yıltız* and *yultuz*. None of these are likely to be l.-w.s.