An Etymological
Dictionary of
Pre-Thirteenth-Century
Turkish

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The importance of Suffixes in the formation of the Turkish vocabulary needs no explanation, and nearly every Turkish grammar contains lists of the Suff.s. (excluding declensional and conjugational Suff.s.) used to form derived words. There are, for example, extensive lists in v. G., ATG, paras. 44 to 167 and Brochelmann, 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 Yılığı, 1966, pp. 1 ff. The following is a more complete list of the Suff.s. 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 Suff.s. 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 Suff.s. attached to Nouns and Verbs respectively to form derived Verbs. The fifth is a list of Noun endings, which are not technically Suff.s., 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 Suff.s., 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 Suff.s., the division is not at all clear cut; several Suff.s. which might be regarded as properly Den., like -ći:, -duruk, also occasionally occur as Dev. Suff.s., and the Dev. Suff. -ma:k occasionally as a Den. Suff.

Scattered through Kâş. are several remarks on the functions of some of these Suff.s.; 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 sinük (sn- -uk) 'broken', köçürme: (köçür- -me:) 'travelling (stove)', and eşidüt (êşid- -üüt) '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. adrî: (adr(t)r-ı:), but biriki: (birik-i:).
It should be noted that when a Suff. beginning with \(-\tilde{g}/-\tilde{g}\) is attached to a word ending with \(-n\) the two sounds are combined as \(-\eta-,\ e.g. ya\=n\=ak\ (yan-\tilde{g}ak)\) and that when such a Suff. is attached to a word ending in \(-\tilde{g}/-\tilde{g}\) or \(-k\) in both cases the two sounds are combined as \(-kk-,\ which became in practice \(-k-,\ e.g. baku: (bak-\tilde{g}u.), tiken (tik-gen), yaku: (ya\=g-\tilde{g}u:).\)

I. NOMINAL SUFFIXES

(a) DENOMINAL (Den. N.)
-çä: about half a dozen words carry this Suff., which is more in the nature of an Equative Case-ending than a Suff. Most are Adv.s., like ançä; but at least one, barçä: is used as a N./A. The Dim. Suff. \(-ça/-çé:,:\ which did not appear till the medieval period, was borrowed from Pe.

-ke: Dim. Suff., only(?) in siñirke:, yipke:, perhaps a crasis of \(-kiñe:,:\)

-la:-le: very rare; forms Adv.s in ayla:, tünle:, and perhaps birle:, and Adv.s.

in körkle:/körtle: if these are not l.-w.s.

-kiña:/kiñe: Dim. Suff.; very rare.

-ra/-re: forms Loc. Adv.s., e.g. içre: 'inside, within'; very rare.

-ya:/ye: only in bérye:, yîrya:, prob. Sec. f. of \(-ra/-re:::\)

-çî/-çî: forms N.Ag.s; see Kaş. II 48; very common.

-nç:/-nç: See -nç.

-ti/-tî: forms Adv.s from Adv.s., e.g. edğü:ti::; very rare; ? also a Dev. Suff.

-ntî: forms an Ordinal, only in ěkkîntî: 'second'; perhaps an earlier form of \(-nç..\)

-tîrtî:/-tûrtî: etc. forms Loc. Adv.s., e.g. içtîrtî: which is practically syn. w. içcre:; very rare.

-kî:/-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.

-ğü:/-gû very rare as a Den. Suff.; forms A.N.s like ěnçgü:, Conc. N.s like tuzgü:, and Adv.s like buğra:ğü:; also a Dev. Suff.

-a:ğü:/-e:ğü: dominant; forms Collectives, usually fr. Numerals e.g. üçe:ğü: 'three together', but see also içe:ğü:, yüze:ğü:.

-şü: only(?) in esşinü: syn. w. esri: 'dappled'; also a Dev. Suff., but this word can hardly be a Dev. N./A.

-ru/-rû: Directive Suff. meaning 'towards'; very rare; syn. w. -ğaru:/-gerü:.

-ğaru:/-gerü: Directive Suff. like \(-ru/-rû::,:\) 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/-iç/-iç (after consonants) Dim. Suff.; very rare, esp. the last two.

-ğaç, etc. function obscure; only (?) in odğuç, kuşgaç, and perhaps sügliç; also a Dev. Suff.

-leç certainly Turkish in uçleç; otherwise see List III.

-nc/-inç/-inc/-unc/-ünc the ordinary early Suff. of Ordinals; replaced in the medieval period by -nci/-nci:, etc.; see also -nti:

(F) -t a Sogdian Plur. Suff. found in tégît, tarxat Plurs. of tégin, tarka:n which are prob. very old l.w.s.

(-ta:ğ/-teğ in words like antağ ‘thus’ is not a Suff. but the Postposition te:ğ fused w. the stem of ol.)

-liğ/-liğ/-luğ/-lüğ forms Poss. N./A.s, see Kaş. I 500; very common.

-sığ/-sig forms N./A.s meaning ‘resembling (something)’ and the like; properly Dev. N./A.s in -ği/-ği fr. Simulative Den. V.s in -si:/-/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/-cek 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 metaphor. sense; e.g. baka: ‘frog’, baka:çuk ‘muscle’; very rare in the early period, later became the commonest Dim. Suff.

-dak/-dek and also (?) -dük/-dük both very rare w. uncertain functions, see bağır dak; beli:ndek, burunduk; in the last perhaps a crasis of -duruk; beli:ndek might be a Dev. N./A. in -k fr. a Den. V. in -de:- fr. beli:ñ.

-ğa:k/-ge:k usually forms Conc. N.s, e.g. epek, ki:dzge:k, mı:nu:zge:k, ya:nap; very rare, but a common Dev. Suff.

-ğuk dubious, only (?) in çamğuk; commoner as a Dev. Suff.

-lik/-lik/-lük/-lüük 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. kögü:znek, 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.

-ña:k perhaps Dim.; only (?) in baka:ña:k ‘the frog in a horse’s hoof’.

-rak/-rek forms Comparative Adj.s; 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, si:garsuk and N.I.s, e.g. ta:nsuk; perhaps Dev. Suff. in -uk/-ük fr. Simulative Den. V.s in -si:/-/si:-.
-çil/-çil forms N./A.s of addiction, e.g. ıççil 'sickly' fr. i:ç 'disease'; rare.
-ğil/-gil (a) attached to Numerals, e.g. üçğil 'triangular'; (b) otherwise forms N./A.s relating to colour or shape, e.g. başğil, targağil, kırğil, yipğil, yalğıl; 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 -si:-; the alternative spelling arsal is improbable; both words are Hap. leg.
-im/-im forms Conc. N.s, only(?) in edrim, barıım; a common Dev. Suff.
-dam/-dem forms N./A.s meaning 'resembling (something)', e.g. teşridem 'god-like'; rare.
-a:n/-e:n/-un an obsolete Plur. Suff. (see Kaş I 76); only(?) in oğla:n, ere:n, bodun, and perhaps öze:n.
-çın/-çin function obscure; only(?) in balıkçın, köçek/kökşın.
-tım/-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. arpağan, temürğen; very rare; also a Dev. Suff. and an Ending.
-ğun/-a:ğun etc. (also -ge:n in yettige:n) forms Collectives, e.g. alkuğun, kadağun, kelifin; very rare; cf. -a:ğu/-e:ğü:
-ka:n/ke:n forms an Adj. in teşri:ken 'devout', and Temporal Advs. in amtikan, ançağıncakan; very rare; also an Ending.
(-man)/-men function obscure in (PU) yükmen, közmen; in Türkmen prob. a corruption of Pe. Suff. -mand 'resembling'; also a Dev. Suff.
-sın. See -çin.
-iñ/-üñ Adj. Suff. in yéliñ 'windy'; Dim. Suff. in kölüñ 'puddle'; also a Dev. Suff.
-dañ/-duñ, etc. forms Conc. N.s only(?) in otuñ, uldañ, and perhaps izdeç.
-ar/-er (also -rer in ikkirer)/-sar/-sær (after vowels) forms Distributives after Numerals, e.g. birer 'one each', and Adj.s of quantity, e.g. azar 'a few each'; very rare; also a Dev. and Conjugational Suff.
-ş/-iş/-uş, etc. function obscure; see ödüş, bağiş, 2 ba:ş, kökiş; 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. kadaş 'kinsman', yerdeş 'compatriot'; see Kaş I 406. It has been plausibly suggested that this Suff. is a crasis of the Loc. Suff. -da:/-de: and éş 'companion'. Rather rare.
-muş/-miş only in altmış, yêtmiş 'sixty, seventy', a common Conjugational Suff.
-gey only(?) in küçgey 'violent' fr. küç 'violence'.
-ız demonstrably a Den. N. Suff. only in ekkiiz 'twin' fr. ekki:; also a Dev. Suff. and an Ending.
(-tüz in künztüz, q.v., is prob. a separate word not a Suff., cf. -ta:ğ.)
-sız/-siz/-süz/-süz forms Priv. N./A.s connoting the non-possession of a thing, quality, etc.; the opposite of -ığ, etc.; cognate to the Den. V. Suff.
-sıra:-, etc.; very common.
(b) DEVERBAL (Dev. N.s)

-a/-e/-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 Advs., less often Conjunctions, like ötrü:, Postposns. like tapa:, Conc. N.s like opr:; a:dri:, A.N.s like 3 kéce: or Adjs. like egri:, köni:

-ğa/-ge: forms Adjs., e.g. kısga:; 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/-ğme: properly a Conjugational Suff.; occasionally forms N.s like tanıguna: ‘riddle’.

-çı/-çı: forms N.Ag.s, e.g. ota:çı:, okı:çı:; common Den. Suff., very rare as a Dev. Suff.

-ğu:çı/-ğü:çı: properly a Conjugational Suff., see Kaş. II 49, but occasionally forms N.Ag.s, e.g. ayğu:çı, bitiğü:çı.

-di/-di:, etc. a common Conjugational Suff., sometimes used to form Pass. N./A.s, usually attached to Refl. V.s, e.g. üdründi; occasionally to basic V.s, e.g. ögidi:, alka:di:, sökti:.

-tr/-tl: different fr. the foregoing; used to form Advs., e.g. arıtr:, uza:tr:, tüke:ti:; very rare; also a Den. Suff.

-çu/-çü: forms Pass. N./As; attached only to Refl. f.s; syn. w. -di:, etc.; rare.

-du:, etc. in egdü:, umdu:, süktü: seems to be a Sec. f. of di:.

-ğu/-ğü: 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:ğü: ‘whetstone’; most of the remainder are Conc. N.s, e.g. kegdü: ‘clothing’; the rest are miscellaneous, e.g. oğla:ğü: ‘gently nurtured’; it appears in crasis in words like ertiğü: 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 crisis of -iş etc. which seems not to be attached to Refl. f.s in the early period; common.

-ğaç/-getc only(?) in bösgeç, a Conc. N., and kısغاç, 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. brçgüç; 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/-ğııt usually describes persons, e.g. alpa:ğut, uruğut, baya:ğut, and (etymologically obscure) ura:ğut; also forms A.N.s, etc. in ögüt, çapğut, kızğut, etc.; very rare and obsolescent.
-ğ/-ığ/-iğ/-uğ/-üg 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.

-çilg/-çilg forms Intrans. and Pass. N./A.s; attached only to Refl. f.s; perhaps a crasis of -çsiğ/-çsiğ, in which case the words concerned are N./A.s in -ğ fr. Simulative V.s in -sr/-si- fr. Dev. N.s in -ç.

-k (after vowels and -r-)/-ak/-ek/-ik/-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. eemge:k, kılık; Conc. N.s, e.g. kesek, and N.I.s, e.g. biçak. See Kaş. I 27.

-uk/-ük (ok/-ök) dominant (e.g. in ağrük, esrük); usually forms Intr. or Pass. N./A.s; also a few Pass. N.s, e.g. buyruk, köpük, kılık. Common.

-çak/-cek 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 ördęk looks more like a Dev. N. than a Den. N.

-dük, etc. properly a Conjugational form (Perfect Participle, etc.) but Kaş. I 65 may well be right in defining asdük as a Dev. N./A. w. this Suff.

-qua: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. biçğa:k, targa:k w. the same connotation implied; cf. -ga: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, uğrümük.

-duruk/-dürük forms N.s describing pieces of equipment, e.g. tizildürük; very rare; also a Den. Suff.

-sik/-sik forms N.Ac.s, usually Intrans.; properly the Suff. -k attached to a Simulative V. in -sr/-si-: but the V.s themselves are not noted; rare.

-yük/-yüük properly a Conjugational Suff., see v. G. ATG, para. 218, but forms some Intrans. N./A.s; note the -n-y- crasis in bulğaňük, etc.; rare.

-l (after vowels)/-il/-il forms N./A.s usually Intrans. or Pass.; rare.

-gıl/-gil in kğıl relates, like the Den. Suff., to colour; in biçgil forms a N.I.; very rare.

-m/-im/-im/-üm/-üm proper 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) /-in/-in/-un/-ün partially dominant, see, e.g. uzun, tütün fr. uzan$, tüt$: but after vowels -n is more usual; forms N./A.s and Conc. N.s, usually Intrans.; not very common.

-ğan/-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.
-ğin/-gin (after unrounded vowels) /-gün/-gün (after rounded vowels) forms
N.s and N./A.s, usually Intrans. or Pass.; not very common; -gün/-gün also
a Den. Suff.
-ma:n/-me:n forms N.I.s; very rare; also a Den. Suff.
-ȵ/-aŋ (in çalaŋ)/-ûn (in bûrûŋ) very rare; the full phonetic range is prob.
wider; forms N.s and N./A.s, exact function obscure.
-çâŋ only(?) in ayançâŋ; perhaps connotes habitual action.
-ar/-er/-ir/-ur/-ûr/-ûr 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 biçğas; perhaps Sec. f. of -ğac.
-š/-ış/-uş/-ûş there are perhaps two different series here, cf. -k, etc. and
-uk/-ûk; in some cases a vowel is followed by -š but in others the -ıș, etc.
are dominant, e.g. alkiş, ülüş, arviş, busuş, fr. alka:-, üle:-, arva:-, busa:-,
and, although these words are N.Ac.s, in some cases, e.g. uruş ‘hitting one
another’, the action is reciprocal, in others, e.g. ağış ‘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/-iz/-uz/-üz forms N.s and N./A.s, usually Intrans. or Pass., but precise
function obscure; it is doubtful whether ı ôz and uz should be regarded as
Dev. N.s fr. ô: 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:-/-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 irinçke:- and yarlıka:-, and, in the Refl. f.,
ağrikăn-; in the last two the -k- is a crasis of -ğk-.
-ırka:-/urka:-, etc. function obscure, very rare; see taşrıkâ:-, tsoyorka:-,
and, in the Refl. f., alpîrkan-, özirken-; see the Dev. Suff. -ırkân-.
-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. ögsire:-; cognate to the Den. N. Suff. -siz, 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. barışsa:- ‘to wish to go’. Also a Dev. Suff., equally common; 
in Kaş. I 281, it is said that barsa:- is permissible, but barışsa:- the more usual form. See also I 279 ff.

-li:- (-li:-) very rare Sec. f. of -la:-/-le:-, e.g. tumli:-.

-si:-/-si:- forms Simulative Den. V.s, e.g. açığsi:-; very rare in the basic f., 
but see -sin/-sin-; 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. -ti:/-ti: and became 
-tti:/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 töjit- and terit- is obscure.

-k- (only after vowels)-ik/-ik/-uk/-ük- forms Intrans., and occasionally 
Pass., V.s; see Kaş. I 20; II 118, 165; rather common.

-la:-/-le:- very rare Sec. f. of -la:-/-le:-, e.g. tumli:-.

-sin/-sin- the Refl. f. of -si:-/-si:- forming Intrans. Simulative V.s; rare when 
attached to basic N.s, e.g. uluşsin-, but fairly common when attached to 
N.S.A.s in -m, etc., e.g. alimsin- translated in Kaş. I 20 ‘to pretend to take’, 
without actually taking’; see also II 202, 259; there are several hybrid forms 
like beginmiş- in which -im- is inserted between the basic N. and the Suff.

-r- (after vowels) /ar/-er- (the ordinary form after consonants) /-ir/-ir- 
(very rare, after Dis. N.s in which the second vowel, -i/-i-, is elided, e.g. 
kurğir- fr. kurğ) forms Intrans. V.s; see Kaş. II 163; fairly common.

-ğar/-ger/-kar- (after -)/(-ker-ן) normally forms Trans. V.s, occasionally 
Intrans.; fairly common.

-ğir/-gir- 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. tazgir-, tozgir-; 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.

-si:-/-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-, yüd-.

-t- (after vowels and -r-) /-it/-/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-) /-ik/-ik/-uk/-ük- when attached to Intrans. V.s 
influences 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. sanç- ‘to 
rout’; sançık- ‘to be routed’; or Intrans. V.s, e.g. böl- ‘to divide, separate’ 
(Trans.); bölük- ‘to separate, part’ (Intrans.); rather rare.

-tik/-duk- forms Emphatic Pass. V.s, only (?) in bulduk-, bastık-.
-sik/-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-/-tl/-jil/-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.
-ırkən/-ırken- in ısırken-, kısırkan-; function obscure; see Den. V.Suff.
-ırka-.
-r- (in one or two V.s, ürper-, kurır, yëlpir-, etc.)/-çir/-çir- (in tamçır-
külçır-)/-gir/-gir- (perhaps occasionally -ğur/-ğur-; rare) /-sır- (in 
külsır-) all form Inchoative V.s; see the Den. Suff. -ğir/-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-/tür-/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.
-üz-/üz- (dominant, e.g. tütè:-, tütüz-)/-düz-/düz-/ğuz-/güz- form
Caus. V.s; obviously cognate to -ur-, etc. (cf. -siz, -sira:-); acc. to Kaş. II
87-ruz- was an Oğuz Suff.; see also II 164; all rare in the early period;
became common, 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. avışğa: ‘old man’, kurtğğa: ‘old
woman’, and several names of animals and insects çekürge:]. (PU) çınçırğğa:,
торıği:, kemurşğa:, karğa:, karınçğa:, kaşğa:, sariçğa:, etc.
-vaçi/-vaç in sanduwaçi, yala:vaç is the Iranian word (and Suff.) vaç
‘voice’.
-diç occurs in tardıc, savdíç, sağdíç.

-laçi/-lıç in ıkılaçi, ıpılıç, toğlıç, karğılaçi, sokarlaç, sondılaçi, three of them names of birds, is prob., but not demonstrably, foreign.

-ğa:n/-ğe:n (also Den. and Dev. Suff.s) -ka:n/-ke:n occurs at the end of several names of animals: tavışğa:n (a very old word), tayıga:n, sıçğa:n, sağızğa:n, sıkırkan, etc., and of plants: çibıkıa: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), yila:n, and one title çoğla:n.

-var in çığlıva:r, yala:var is an Iranian Suff. meaning 'carrying'.

-z occurs at the end of three numerals: ottuz, tokkuz, sekkız; several names of parts of the human or animal body: ağiz, boğuz, büñüz, tız, köküz, köz; and several names of animals and insects: uyaz, tüpuz, kunduz, etc., as well as miscellaneous words like yıltız and yultuz. None of these are likely to be l.-w.s.