

# ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

by Seda Sürel

## INTRODUCTION

These derivational suffixes attach to nouns to form adjectives indicating possession, absence, or association. Each suffix follows vowel harmony and integrates directly with the noun stem.

### 1. -lı (with, having)

Forms adjectives meaning "with," "having," or "characterized by" the noun.

#### Form

a / ı → -lı  
e / i → -li  
o / u → -lu  
ö / ü → -lü

#### Examples

su → sulu  
tuz → tuzlu  
yağ → yağlı  
renk → renkli  
kedi → kedili

### 2. -sız (without, lacking)

Forms adjectives indicating absence or lack.

#### Form

a / ı → -SIZ  
e / i → -siz  
o / u → -suz  
ö / ü → -süz

#### Examples

tuz → tuzsuz  
su → susuz  
ışık → ışıksız  
şeker → şekersiz  
renk → renksiz

### 3. -çi (agent, affiliation, occupation)

Forms adjectives or nouns denoting professional role, habitual activity, or association.

#### Form

ci / ci / cu / cü  
çi / çi / çu / çü

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## Examples

balık → balıkçı  
kahve → kahveci  
masa → masacı  
oyun → oyuncu

## Examples

- Tuzlu çorba geldi. — A salty soup arrived.
- Şekersiz kahve istiyorum. — I want sugar-free coffee.
- Balıkçı limanda. — The fisherman is at the port.
- Kahveci açıldı. — The coffee seller/shop opened.
- Sulu boyalı aldım. — I bought watercolor paint.
- Masacı geldi. — The furniture worker/seller arrived.

## Notes

- All suffixes follow four-way vowel harmony.
- -CI appears in two consonant series according to stem-final assimilation.
- These suffixes derive adjectives directly from nouns.