

Ewa Siemienieć-Golaś

Jagiellonian University
in Krakow

FORMS WITH THE SUFFIX
-CIK IN SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY OTTOMAN
TURKISH

In the Turkish language the suffix *-cik* is, as Lewis (1975: 57) says “the most widely used diminutive suffix”. This very productive suffix is used also to express irony or figurative meaning (Stachowski 2009: 101). It can appear in the forms: *-çik, -çik, -çük, -çuk* and *-cik, -cik, -cuk, -cük* which are added to the formative basis according to the rules of vowel harmony. As with other diminutive suffixes it forms nominal derivatives (nouns, adjectives) from nominal bases (Lewis 1975: 57).

In the seventeenth century the suffix was also productive, something that is confirmed, among other things, in various European works concerning the Turkish language. It also appeared in the forms indicated above, however its most common forms, which is noticeable in the material presented below, were *-cik, -cik* and *-cuk, -cük*. In most of the presented derivatives with this suffix the rules of vowel harmony were complied to, but not in regard to the labial one¹.

The present Turkish material (224 derivatives) comprising forms with the suffix *-cik* was excerpted from various seventeenth century European dictionaries, grammars and other sources containing Turkish vocabulary².

The most numerous is the group of substantival derivatives with *-cik* derived from nominal bases and conveying diminutive meaning.

adamcuk, ademcik – 1641: *adamcuk* (adamgiuk) ‘huomicciuolo’ (Mol. 177); 1680: *ademcik* (ademgik¹) ‘homuncio, homunculus’ (Men. I 116) < *adam, adem* ‘man’;

ağacık – 1680: *ağacık* (aghagik¹) ‘Dominulus, parvus Dominus’ (Men. I 296) < *ağa* ‘lord, master’;

ağaççık – 1680: *ağaççık* (aghaććik) ‘arbusculum’ (Men. I 296) < *ağaç* ‘tree’;

alevcük – 1677: *alevcük* (aleuigiuch) ‘fiammetta, fuoco piccolo’ (Masc. 49 b) < *alev* ‘flame’;

aslançık – 1641: *aslançık* (aslangik) ‘leonoino’ (Mol. 231) < *aslan* ‘lion’;

ateşçük – 1641: *ateşçük* (atesc-giuk) ‘fuocarello’ (Mol. 157) < *ateş* ‘flame’;

ayıcık – 1677: *ayıcık* (aigich) ‘orsetto, orso piccolo’ (Masc. 114 a) < *ayı* ‘bear’;

azacık – 1680: *azacık* (azağik¹) ‘paululum’ (Men. I 156) < *az* ‘a few, little’;

¹ This feature was typical for a certain stage of the development of Ottoman-Turkish which, among other things, comprised the seventeenth century.

² The list of the sources used for the purpose of this work is included in *Bibliography*.

- babuçcik** – 1677: *babuçcik* (babucgich) ‘scarpa piccola’ (Masc. 184 b) < *babuç* < *pabuç* ‘shoe’;
- bademcik** – 1641: *bademgik* (bademgich) ‘mandorlino’ (Mol. 243); 1677: *bademcik* (bademgich) ‘mandorlino, cioè mandorla piccola’ (Masc. 88a) < *badem* ‘almond’;
- bakçacık, bakçacuk** – 1641: *bakçacuk* (bakgiagiuk) ‘giardinetto’ (Mol. 163), *bakçacık*, (bakgiagik) ‘horticello’ (ibid. 176), *bakçacık* (bakgiagik) ‘orticello’ (ibid. 285) < *bakça* < *bahçe* ‘garden’;
- baklacık** – 1677: *baklacık* (bachlagich) ‘fauetta’ (Masc. 48b) < *bakla* ‘horse bean’;
- balukcik** – 1677: *balukcik* (baluchgich) ‘pesciolino’ (Masc. 125b) < *baluk* ‘fish’;
- bardakcik** – 1677: *bardakcik* (bardachgich) ‘uasetto’ (Masc. 262b) < *bardak* ‘glass’;
- ba(y)ırcık** – 1680: *ba(y)ırcık* (bajrġik³) ‘colliculus, clivus’ (Men. III 5911) < *bayır* ‘slope’;
- beytcık** – 1677: *beytcık* (beitgich) ‘uersetto’ (Masc. 267 a) < *beyt* ‘distich’;
- Boşnakcik** – 1677: *Boşnakcik* (Boscinachgich) ‘schiauonetto’ (Masc. 187a) < *Boşnak* ‘Bosnian’;
- budacık**³ – 1680: *budacık* (budagik) ‘ramulus’ (Men. I 911) < *budak* ‘twig, branch’;
- bulutcuk** – 1641: *bulutcuk* (bulutgiuk) ‘nuuola picciola’ (Mol. 274), *bulutcuk* (bulutgiuk) ‘nuuoletta’ (ibid. 275) < *bulut* ‘cloud’;
- bülbülcık** – 1677: *bülbülcık* (bulbulgich) ‘rosignuolo piccolo’ (Masc. 169b) < *bülbül* ‘nightingale’;
- canevercik** – 1680: *canevercik* (ġiānewerġik³) ‘animalculum’ (Men. I 1568) < *canever*, *canavar* ‘wild beast, rapacious animal’;
- çanakcik** – 1677: *çanakcik* (cianachgich) ‘scudellina’ (Masc. 194a) < *çanak* ‘earthenware pot’;
- çatalcik** – 1680: *çatalcik* (cıatalġik) ‘fusicinula’ (Men. I 1582) < *çatal* ‘fork’;
- çayircık** – 1641: *çayircık* (ciairgik) ‘pratello, praticello’ (Mol. 314); *çayircık* (ciairgich) ‘pratello, praticello, prato piccolo’ (Masc. 134 a) < *çayır* ‘meadow’;
- çehrecük** – 1641: *çehrecük* (cehregiuk) ‘visetto’ (Mol. 482) < *çehre* ‘face’;
- çeküçcük** – 1677: *çeküçcük* (cecuc-giuch) ‘martellino’ (Masc. 90 b) < *çeküç* ‘hammer’;
- çeşmecik, çeşmecük** – 1641: *çeşmecük* (cesc-megiuk) ‘fontanella’ (Mol. 151); 1677: *çeşmecik* (cescimegich) ‘fontanella’ < *çeşme* ‘well’;
- çıvalcık** – 1677: *çıvalcık* (civalgich) ‘sacchetto, piccolo sacco’ (Masc. 173 a) < *çıval* ‘sack’;
- çiçekcik, çiçekcük** – 1641: *çiçekcük* (cicekgiuk) ‘fiore picciolo’ (Mol. 149); 1670: *çiçekcik* (cicegic) ‘flosculus’ (Mg. 57) < *çiçek* ‘flower’;
- çölmekcik, çömləkcik** – 1641: *çölmekcik* (ciolmekgik) ‘pignatella’ (Mol. 306); *çömləkcik* (ciomilech-gich) ‘pignatella, o pentolina’ (Masc. 128 b) < *çömlək* = *çölmək* ‘earthen pot’;
- çubukcik, çubukcuk** – 1641: *çubukcuk* (ciubukgiuk) ‘verghetta’ (Mol. 477); *çubukcik* (cibuch-gich) ‘uerghetta’ (Masc. 266 b); 1680: *çubukcik* (ciubukcik) ‘virgula, bacillus’ (Men. I 1579) < *çubuk* ‘rod, bar’;
- çukurcik** – 1680: *çukurcik* (ciukurġik) ‘scrobiculus’ (Men. I 1628), *çukurcik* (ciukurġik) ‘foveola, scrobiculus’ (ibid. III 4789) < *çukur* ‘pit, cavity’;
- dağcık** – 1677: *dağcık* (daghgich) ‘monticello, cioè piccolo monte’ (Masc. 99 a) < *dağ* ‘mountain’;
- dalgacık, dalgacuk** – 1641: *dalgacuk* (dalhagiuk) ‘onda picciola’ (Mol. 281); 1677: *dalgacık* (dalgagich) ‘onda piccola’ (Masc. 112 a) < *dalgā* ‘wave’;
- damlacık, damlacuk** – 1641: *damlacuk* (damlagiuk) ‘gocciola’ (Mol. 167); 1680: *damlacık* (damlaġik) ‘guttula’ (Men. II 2011) < *damla* ‘drop’;

³ Some nouns ending with -g/-k lose the final consonants when the suffix -cik/ -çık is attached. Cf. Gencan (1971: 132).

- degenecik, degenecik** – 1641: *degenecik* (deghenekgik) ‘bastoncello’ (Mol. 69); 1680: *degenecik* (deg¹ eneḡik¹) ‘baculus parvus, bacillus’ (Men. II 2113) < *degenek* < *degnek* ‘stick, bar’;
- delicik** – 1680: *delicik* (deliḡik¹) ‘stultulus & stultescens, mentis inops & petulans’ (Men. II 2132) < *deli* ‘insane, idiot’;
- delükcik** – 1677: *delükcik* ‘bucucciola’ (Masc. 23 a) < *delük* ‘pit, hole’;
- demetcik** – 1680: *demetcik* (demetḡik¹) ‘fasciculus’ (Men. II 2137) < *demet* ‘bunch, bouquet’;
- dericik** – 1680: *dericik* (deriḡik¹) ‘cuticula, pellicula’ (Men. II 2070) < *deri* ‘skin’;
- desticik** – 1680: *desticik* (destiḡik¹) ‘vasculum argillaceum’ (Men. III 6063) < *desti* ‘earthenware jug’;
- divarcık** – 1677: *divarcık* (diuargich) ‘muretto’ (Masc. 102 a) < *divar* < *duvar* ‘wall’
- dilcük, dilcük** – 1641: *dilcük* (dilgiuk) ‘lenguetta’ (Mol. 231); 1680: *dilçik, dilcük* (dilçik¹, dilḡik¹) ‘lingula vulvae’ (Men. III 6064) < *dil* ‘language’;
- direkcik** – 1677: *direkcik* (direhgich) ‘traucello’ (Masc. 254 b) < *direk* ‘pillar’;
- domuzcık** – 1677: *domuzcık* (domus-gich) ‘porchetto’ (Masc. 132 b), *yaban domuzcık* (iaban dumus-gich) ‘cinghialino’ (ibid. 28 b) < *domuz* ‘pig’;
- dudakcık** – 1641: *dudakcık* (dudakgik) ‘labretto’ (Mol. 225); 1677: *dudacık* (dudagich) ‘labretto’ (Masc. 77 a) < *dudak* ‘lip’;
- duducık** – 1677: *duducık* (dudugich) ‘pappagalletto piccolo’ (Masc. 118 a) < *dudu* ‘parrot’;
- durbuncık** – 1677: *durbuncık* (durbungich) ‘occhialetto’ (Masc. 109 a) < *durbun* ‘fieldglass, telescope’;
- dügümcık, dügümcük** – 1641: *dügümcık* (dughiumgik) ‘gropetto’ (Mol. 171), *dügümcük* (dughiumgiuk) ‘nodetto, modo picciolo’ (ibid. 271) < *dügüm* ‘knot’;
- dükâncık** – 1680: *dükâncık* (dükânḡik¹) ‘taberna parva; scamnum mercatorum ante officinam exponi solita’ (Men. II 2105) < *dükân* ‘shop’;
- efendicik** – 1680: *efendicik*: *benüm efendicigüm* (benüm efendiḡig¹ üm) ‘Mi Dominule’ (Men. I 325) < *effendi* ‘master, lord’;
- egecik** – 1677: *egecik* (eghieḡich) ‘limetta’ (Masc. 82 b) < *ege* ‘file’;
- emekcük** – 1641: *emekcük* (emekgiuk) ‘operetta’ (Mol. 282) < *emek* ‘work, labor’;
- enicik** – 1680: *enicik* (eniḡik¹) ‘catulus’ (Men. I 446) < *enik* ‘pup’;
- eşecik, eşekcük** – 1641: *eşekcük* (esc-ekgiuk) ‘asinello’ (Mol. 62); 1677: *yeşekcık* (iescek-gich) ‘asinello’ (Masc. 17 b); 1680: *eşecik* (eşeḡik¹) ‘asellus’ (Men. I 1884) < *eşek* ‘donkey’;
- evcik** – 1670: *evcik* (eugic) ‘domuncula’ (Mg. 57) < *ev* ‘home’;
- fakircık** – 1641: *fakircık* (fakirgik) ‘pouerello, e poueretto’ (Mol. 313) < *fakir* ‘poor’;
- ficıcık** – 1677: *ficıcık* (figigich) ‘boticella’ (Masc. 22 b) < *fiçı* ‘barrel’;
- fidancık** – 1641: *fidancık* (fidangik) ‘alborsello’ (Mol. 30); 1677: *fidancık* (fidangich) ‘albuscello’ (Masc. 10 a), *fidancık* (fidangich) ‘pianticella, o pianta piccola’ (ibid. 127 a) < *fidan* ‘sapling’;
- gemicik, gemicük** – 1641: *gemicük* (giemigiuk) ‘nauicella’ (Mol. 268); 1677: *gemicik* (ghiemigich) ‘nauetta’ (Masc. 103 b) < *gemi* ‘ship’;
- gölcik** – 1680: *gölcik* (gölḡik¹) ‘piscina parva aut lacuna’ (Men. I 29) < *göl* ‘lake’;
- gövercincık** – 1677: *gövercincık* (ghiouergingich) ‘palombetta’ (Masc. 117 b) < *gövercin* < *güvercin* ‘pidgeon’;
- handekcük** – 1641: *handekcük* (chandekgiuk) ‘fosetta’ (Mol. 153) < *handek* ‘moat’;
- harifçık** – 1680: *harifçık* (haerifçik) ‘homunculus’ (Men. I 1752) < *harif* ‘fellow’;
- hatuncık** – 1680: *hatuncık* (chātünḡik) ‘dominula, sue nobilior Domina’ (Men. I 1830) < *hatun* ‘lady’;
- hayvancık** – 1641: *hayvancık* (haiuangik) ‘animaletto’ (Mol. 49); 1670: *hayvancık* (hyvanjuk) ‘animalculum, bestiola’ (S 13) < *hayvan* ‘animal’;

- h(i)rsızcik** – 1641: *h(i)rsızcik* (chrsisgik) ‘ladroncello’ (Mol. 226) < *hırsız* ‘thief’;
- hokkacık** – 1680: *hokkacık* (hokkaġik) ‘pyxys parva, alabastrum’ (Men. I 1787) < *hokka* ‘pot’;
- hoşamedcük** – 1641: *hoşamedcük* (chosc-amedgiuk) ‘adulationcina’ (Mol. 21) < *hoşamed* ‘1. welcomer. 2. flatterer’;
- hoyratcuk** – 1641: *hoyratcuk* (choiratgiuk) ‘rustichetto’ (Mol. 366) < *hoyrat* ‘coarse and clumsy person’;
- hürmetçik** – 1680: *hürmetçik* (hürmetçik) ‘corollariolum’ (Men. I 1751) < *hürmet* ‘1. respect. 2. honor’;
- irmacık** – 1641: *irmacık* (irmagik) ‘rusello’ (Mol. 365) < *irmak* ‘river’;
- ignecik** – 1680: *ignecik* (ig¹neġik¹) ‘acicula’ (Men. I 361) < *igne* ‘needle’;
- inekcük** – 1641: *inekcük* (inekgiuk) ‘vacchetta’ (Mol. 471) < *inek* ‘cow’;
- işaretcik** – 1680: *işaretcik* (isciaretgich) ‘mottetto’ (Masc. 101 a) < *işaret* ‘sign’;
- kabakcık** – 1677: *kabakcık* (cabach-gich) ‘zucchetta piccola’ (Masc. 280 b) < *kabak* ‘pumpkin’;
- kaftancık** – 1677: *kaftancık* (caftangich) ‘tocchetta, vesticciuola’ (Masc. 248 a) < *kaftan* ‘outer gown or robe’;
- kâġıtçuk** – 1641: *kâġıtçuk* (kiaghitiuk) ‘letterine’ (Mol. 232); 1677: *ġâġetçuk* (ġhiaghetiuch) ‘letterina, ouero viglietto, che si manda’ (Masc. 81 a) < *kâġıt* ‘paper, letter’;
- kalemçik** – 1677: *kalemçik* (calemgich) ‘penna piccolo’ (Masc. 122 a); 1680: *kalemçik* (kaelemgik) ‘exiguus calamus’ (Men. II 3752) < *kalem* ‘pen’;
- kalibcık** – 1641: *kalibcık* (kalibgik) ‘formetta’ (Mol. 152) < *kalib* ‘form, mold’;
- kalkancuk** – 1641: *kalkancuk* (kalkangiuk) ‘rodella, stromento defensiuo da combattere’ (Mol. 361) < *kalkan* ‘shield’;
- kamışçık** – 1680: *kamışçık* (kamyšćyk¹) ‘exigua arundo, exiguus calamus’ (Men. III 5301) < *kamış* ‘reed’;
- kaplancık** – 1677: *kaplancık* (caplangich) ‘leopardino, cioè leopardo piccolo’ (Masc. 80 b) < *kaplan* ‘tiger’;
- kapıcık, kapucık** – 1641: *kapucık* (kapugik) ‘portella, portetta, porticella’ (Mol. 312); 1677: *kapucık* (cappugich) ‘portella, ponticella, portetta’ (Masc. 133 a); 1680: *kapıcık, kapucık* (kapyġik, kapuġik) ‘ostiolum, parva janua’ (Men. II 3621) < *kapı, kapu* ‘door’;
- kardaşcık** – 1677: *kardaşcık* (cardasc-gich) ‘fratellino’ (Masc. 53 a) < *kardaş* = *kardeş* ‘brother’;
- karıcık, karıcuk** – 1641: *karıcuk* (karigiuk) ‘vecchiarella’ (Mol. 474); 1680: *karıcık* (karyġik) ‘muliercula, vetula’ (Men. II 3664) < *karı* ‘1. old woman. 2. spouse’;
- karıncecik** – 1680: *karıncecik* (kaerinġeġik¹) ‘formicula, formica’ (Men. III 5019) < *karınce* ‘ant’;
- karındaşcık** – 1641: *karındaşcık* (karindascgik) ‘fratellino’ (Mol. 154) < *karındaş* ‘brother’;
- karlankuşcık** – 1677: *karlankuşcık* (carlan-cusc-gich) ‘rondinello piccolo’ (Masc. 169 a) < *karlankuş* ‘swallow’ – Cf: *kırlangıç* ‘id.’;
- kâsecik** – 1677: *kâsecik* (chiassegich) ‘tazzetta’ (Masc. 242 a) < *kâse* ‘bowl’;
- kaşığıcuk, kaşakcık** – 1641: *kaşığıcuk* (chasaghigiuk) ‘streglia picciola’ (Mol. 436); 1677: *kaşakcık* (casciach-gich) ‘striglia piccola’ (Masc. 233 b) < *kaşığı* ‘curry comb’;
- katılcuk** – 1641: *katılcuk* (katilgiuk) ‘traucello’ (Mol. 466) < *katıl* ‘traue’ (Mol. 465);
- katırcık** – 1677: *katırcık* (catir-gich) ‘muletto’ (Masc. 102 a) < *katır* ‘mule’;
- kazancık** – 1680: *kazancık* (kazanġik) ‘ahenum’ (Men. II 3688) < *kazan* ‘cauldron’;
- kazelcık, kazelcük** – 1641: *kazelcük* (kaselgiuk) ‘versetto’ (Mol. 478); 1677: *kazelcık* (caselgich) ‘uersetto’ (Masc. 267 a) < *kazel* = *gazel* ‘lyric poem’;
- kececik** – 1677: *yaban kececik* (iabanchiegiuch) ‘capriolo’ (Masc. 25 a) < *keçi* ‘goat’;

- kıssacık** – 1680: *kıssacık* (kyssaeğik) ‘recula’ (Men. II 3712) < *kısa* ‘short, brief’;
- kılıçcık** – 1677: *kılıçcık* (chilicgich) ‘spadetta’ (Masc. 217 b) < *kılıç* ‘sword’;
- kitabcık, kitabçık** – 1641: *kitabcık* (kitabgik) ‘libretto’ (Mol. 234); 1680: *kitabçık* (k¹tābcık) ‘libellus’ (Men. II 3868) < *kitap* ‘book’;
- kitabanecek** – 1677: *kitabanecek* (chitab anegich) ‘studiolo armadio de libri’ (Masc. 235 a) < *kitaphane* ‘bookstore’;
- kocacık, kocacuk** – 1641: *kocacuk* (kogiaguk) ‘vecchiarello’ (Mol. 474); 1680: *kocacık* (kog¹ağik) ‘seniculus’ (Men. II 3784) < *koca* ‘old’;
- koyuncık, koyuncık, koyuncuk** – 1641: *koyuncuk* (koiungiuk) ‘pecorina’ (Mol. 296); 1677: *koyuncık* (coingich) ‘pecoralla, pecorina’ (Masc. 121 a); 1680: *koyuncık* (kojunğik) ‘ovicula’ (Men. II 3812) < *koyun* ‘sheep’;
- köpecik** – 1670: *küpecik* (chiupegic) ‘catellus’ (Mg. 57); *küpecük* (kupejuk) ‘canicula’ (S 13); 1680: *köpecik* (kiöpeğik¹) ‘catulus’ (Men. I 231), *köpecik* (k¹öpeğik¹) ‘caniculus’ (ibid. II 4050) < *köpek* ‘dog’;
- köpricik** – 1641: *köpricik* (kioprıgik) ‘pöticello’ (Mol. 311) < *köpri* ‘bridge’;
- köylücük** – 1641: *köylücük* (kioilugiuk) ‘vilanello’ (Mol. 481) < *köylü* ‘villager’;
- kurbacık** – 1677: *kurbacık* (curbagich) ‘ranina, rospo piccolo’ (Masc. 149 b) < * *kurba* < *kurbağa* ‘frog’;
- kurtcık** – 1677: *kurtcık* (curtgich) ‘lupetto piccolo’ (Masc. 85 a) < *kurt* ‘wolf’;
- kuyrucık** – 1680: *kuyrucık* (kujruğik) ‘cauda parva, cauda avium’ (Men. II 2137) < *kuyruk* ‘tail’;
- kuzıcık** – 1680: *kuzıcık* (kuzyğik) ‘agniculus, agnellus’ (Men. II 3793) < *kuzu* ‘lamb’;
- küpçik** – 1680: *köpçik* (k¹öpçik¹) ‘olla aenea minor’ (Men. I 1948), *küpçik* (k¹üpçik¹) ‘seria parva, in qua quid reconditur’ (ibid. I 1942) < *küp* ‘earthenware jar’;
- lakırdıcık** – 1677: *lakırdıcık* (lachirdigich) ‘ragioncella’ (Masc. 148 a) < *lakırdı* ‘word’;
- lokmacık** – 1677: *lokmacık* (loch-magich) ‘morsello, bocconcello’ (Masc. 100 a) < *lokma* ‘morsel’;
- makasçık, makascık** – 1641: *makascık* (makasgik) ‘forbicino’ (Mol. 152); 1677: *makascık* (macasgich) ‘forbicina’ (Masc. 52 ab); 1680: *makasçık* (makasçık) ‘forficulus’ (Men. II 4837) < *makas* ‘scissors’;
- mankalcık** – 1680: *mankalcık* (mankalğik) ‘ignitabulum’ (Men. III 4978) < *mankal* < *mangal* ‘the portable inner pan of a brazier’;
- marolcık** – 1680: *marolcık* (marolğik) ‘lactucula, cuspidate tenui, & supra exigua folia fructus rubros habens: item hedera, hederave similis, f. helleborus albus’ (Men. III 6051) < * *marol* ‘lettuce’;
- masacık** – 1677: *masacık* (mascia-gich) ‘moletta’ (Masc. 98 a) < *masa* ‘pincers’;
- masalcık** – 1677: *masalcık* (massalgich) ‘nouelletta, fauoletta’ (Masc. 107 a) < *masal* ‘tale’;
- maslahatçık, maslahatcuk** – 1641: *maslahatcuk* (maslahatgiuk) ‘negotio picciolo’ (Mol. 269); 1677: *maslhatçık* (maslihat-gich) ‘negozzio piccolo’ (Masc. 105 a); 1680: *maslahatçık* (maeslahaetçık) ‘negotiolium occupatiuncula’ (Men. III 4705) < *maslahat* ‘business’;
- masticık** – 1680: *masticık* (mastiğik¹) ‘catellus &c.’ (Men. III 4237) < *masu* ‘turnspit (dog)’;
- maymuncuk** – 1641: *maymuncuk* (maimungiuk) ‘scimietta’ (Mol. 384) < *maymun* ‘monkey’;
- mekâncık** – 1677: *mekâncık* (mechiangich) ‘luoghetto’ (Masc. 84 b) < *mekân* ‘place, site’;
- mektubcık** – 1677: *mektubcık* (mechtub-gich) ‘letterina, ouero viglietto, che si manda’ (Masc. 81 a) < *mektup* ‘letter’;
- memecük** – 1641: *memecük* (memegiuk) ‘tettina’ (Mol. 455) < *meme* ‘nipple’;
- merdivencık** – 1677: *merdivencık* (merdiuengich) ‘scaletta piccolo’ (Masc. 182 a) < *merdiven* ‘stairs’;

- mikrazçık** – 1680: *mikrazçık* (mikrazçık) ‘forficulus’ (Men. III 4837) < *mikraz* ‘scissors’;
- nalcık** – 1677: *nalcık* (nalingich) ‘pianelletta’ (Masc. 126 b) < *nalm* ‘clog’;
- naycık** – 1677: *naycık* (naigich) ‘zufolo piccolo’ (Masc. 280 b) < *nay* = *ney* ‘1. reed. 2. a reed flute’;
- odacık** – 1680: *odacık* (odağık) ‘camerula, domuncula’ (Men. I 495) < *oda* ‘room’;
- oğlancık** – 1603: *oğlanşük* (oğlanschük) ‘puer’ (Meg. II 357); 1641: *oğlancuk* (oghlangiuk) ‘fanciullino’ (Mol. 141); 1670: *oğlancık* (oghlangic) ‘puerulus’ (Mg. 57); 1670: *oğlancuk* (oglanjuk) ‘puerulus’ (S 13); 1680: *oğlancık* (oghlanğık) ‘puerulus’ (Men. I 525) < *oğlan* ‘boy’;
- oğulcuk** – 1677: *oğulcuk* (ogulgiuch) ‘figliolino’ (Masc. 50 a) < *oğul* ‘son’;
- ormancık** – 1641: *ormancık* (ormangik) ‘alboretto, boscaglia’ (Mol. 31) < *orman* ‘forest’;
- oyuncık** – 1680: *oyuncık* (ojuñgik) ‘ludus, ludulus’ (Men. I 654) < *oyun* ‘game’;
- öksürükçük** – 1641: *öksürükçük* (oksurukgiuk) ‘tosetta’ (Mol. 461) < *öksürük* ‘a coughing’;
- örümcekcik** – 1641: *örüncacık* (oruncacik) ‘ragnetto’ (Mol. 336) ; 1677: *örümcekcik* (orumgiech-gich) ‘ragno animaletto’ (Masc. 148 b) < *örümcek* ‘spider’;
- pabuccuk** – 1641: *pabuccuk* (pabugžgiuk) ‘scarpa picciola’ (Mol. 379) < *pabuç* ‘shoe’;
- paracuk** – 1641: *paracuk* (paragiuk) ‘pezzetto picciolo’ (Mol. 303) < *para* ‘money’;
- peksimetcik** – 1677: *peksimetcik* (pech-simetgich) ‘biscottello’ (Masc. 22 a) < *peksimet* ‘hard biscuit’;
- peşkircik** – 1677: *peşkircik* (pesc-chirgich) ‘touaglietta, saluietta’ (Masc. 251 a) < *peşkir* ‘table napkin’;
- peydahcuk** – 1641: *peydahcuk* (peidahgiuk) ‘fauoletta’ (Mol. 143). – Cf.: *peydah* ‘bugia, menzogna’ (Mol. 75);
- piçakcık** – 1677: *piçakcık* (piciachgich) ‘coltellino’ (Masc. 30 b) < *piçak* < *bıçak* ‘knife’;
- pilicik** – 1641: *pilicik* (pilikgik) ‘pollastrella’ (Mol. 309), *erkek pilicik* (erkiek piligik) ‘pollastrello’ (ibid. 309); 1677: *pil(i)ccik* (pilg-gich) ‘pollastrella’ (Masc. 131 a) < *piliç* ‘chicken’;
- pözevenkcik** – 1677: *pözevenkcik* (pioseuenchigich) ‘ruffianello’ (Masc. 171 a) < *pözevenk* < *pezevenk* ‘procurer’;
- püsürenkcük** – 1641: *püsürenkcük* (pusurenkiuk) ‘ruffianello’ (Mol. 365). – Cf.: *püsürenk* ‘ruffiana’ (Mol. 365);
- rüzgârcık** – 1680: *rüzgârcık* (rüzgâⁱ arğik) ‘ventulus, exilis ventus, aura’ (Men. II 2381) < *rüzgâr* ‘wind’;
- sahancık** – 1641: *sahancık* (piatticello) (Mol. 304) < *sahan* ‘copper food dish’;
- sandukcık** – 1641: *sandukcık* (sandukgik) ‘cassetta’ (Mol. 82) < *sanduk* ‘chest, coffer’;
- santurcık** – 1641: *santurcık* (santurgik) ‘spinetta da sonare’ (Masc. 223 b) < *santur* ‘musical instrument’;
- sayacık** – 1641: *sayacık* (saiagich) ‘saietto, panno’ (Masc. 174 b) < *saya* ‘embroidered waistcoat’;
- sepedçik** – 1680: *sepedçik* (sepedçikⁱ) ‘canistellum, cophinus, qualus’ (Men. II 2537) < *sepet* ‘basket’;
- serçecik** – 1641: *serçecik* (serciegik) ‘passatino picciolo’ (Mol. 293); 1677: *serçecik* (sercegich) ‘passerino piccolo’ (Masc. 110 a), *serçecik* (sercegich) ‘scricciolo, uccellino’ (ibid. 193 a) < *serçe* ‘sparrow’;
- sescik** – 1677: *sescik* (sesgich) ‘uocina, cioè voce piccola’ (Masc. 274 b) < *ses* ‘voice’;
- sıçancık** – 1641: *sıçancık* (siciangik) ‘topolino, topino’ (Mol. 458); 1677: *sıçancık* (siciangich) ‘sorretto, cioè topo piccolo, topolino, topino’ (Masc. 214 a, 249 a) < *sıçan* ‘rat, mouse’;
- sinekcik** – 1677: *sinekcik* (sinech-gich) ‘moscherino’ (Masc. 100 b) < *sinek* ‘fly’;
- sofracık** – 1677: *sofracık* (sofragich) ‘tauola piccola’ (Masc. 241 b) < *sofra* ‘dining table’;

- soğancuk** – 1641: *soğancuk* (soğangiuk) ‘cipoletta’ (Mol. 92) < *soğan* ‘onion’;
- sözcük** – 1680: *sözcük* (sozğik¹) ‘vocula, verbulum’ (Men. II 2709) < *söz* ‘word’;
- sucukcık** – 1641: *sucukcık* (sugiukgik) ‘salciuccio’ (Mol. 370); 1677: *sucukcık* (sugiuchgich) ‘salciuccio’ (Masc. 176 a) < *sucuk* ‘sausage’;
- şehercik** – 1680: *şehercik* (şehergik¹) ‘oppidulum’ (Men. II 2887) < *şeh* < *şehir* ‘town’;
- şişcük** – 1641: *şişcük* (sc-isc-giuk) ‘spedino, spedo piccolo’ (Mol. 419) < *şiş* ‘1. spit. 2. knitting needle. 3. rapier’;
- şişecik, şişecük** – 1641: *şişecük* (sc-isc-giuk) ‘impolla’ (Mol. 196), *sepetli şişecik* (sepetli sc-i-sc-egik) ‘fiaschetto’ (ibid. 146); 1677: *şişecik* (scisciegich) ‘impolla’ (Masc. 65 a), *sepetli şişecik* (sepetli scisciegich) ‘fiaschetto’ (ibid. 50 b); 1680: *şişecik* (şiseğik¹) ‘lagenula, laguncula, ampull’ (Men. II 2900) < *şişe* ‘bottle’;
- tahtacuk** – 1641: *tahtacuk* (tachtagiuk) ‘tauoletta’ (Mol. 447) < *tahta* ‘board’;
- tahterevancık** – 1677: *tahterevancık* (tahtereuan-gich) ‘lettighetta, cioè piccola’ (Masc. 81 b) < *tahterevan* ‘litter, palanquin’;
- tampurcık** – 1677: *tampurcık* (tampurgich) ‘mandolino o chitarrino’ (Masc. 88 a) < *tampur* = *tambur* ‘an ancient form of lute’;
- tarlacık** – 1677: *tarlacık* (tarlagich) ‘poderetto, possessione piccola’ (Masc. 131 a) < *tarla* ‘field’;
- tascuk** – 1641: *tascuk* (tas}giuk) ‘tazzetta’ (Mol. 447) < *tas* ‘bowl’;
- taşcık** – 1641: *taşcık* (tasc-gik) ‘pietra picciola’ (Mol. 305) < *taş* ‘stone’;
- tavşancık** – 1641: *tavşancık* (tausc-angik) ‘leprettino’ (Mol. 232) < *tavşan* ‘hare’;
- taycık** – 1677: *taycık* (taigich) ‘caualletto’ (Masc. 25 a) < *tay* ‘colt’;
- tepecik** – 1680: *tepecik* (tepeğik¹) ‘colliculus, cumulus, grumus’ (Men. II 2027) < *tepe* ‘hill’;
- tilkicik, tilkicük** – 1641: *tilkicük* (tilkigiuk) ‘volpetta’ (Mol. 487); 1680: *tilkicik* (tilk¹iğik¹) ‘vulpecula’ (Men. II 2127) < *tilki* ‘fox’;
- tokmakcık** – 1677: *tokmakcık* (toch-machgich) ‘mazzetta’ (Masc. 92 a) < *tokmak* ‘mallet’;
- topcık** – 1677: *topcık* (topgich) ‘palletta’ (Masc. 116 b) < *top* ‘ball’;
- torcuk** – 1641: *torcuk* (torgiuk) ‘reticello’ (Mol. 343) < *tor* ‘net’;
- toruncık, toruncuk** – 1670: *toruncık, toruncuk* (torunjig-, torunjug-) ‘little grandchild’ (K 190) < *torun* ‘grandchild’;
- tuhumcık** – 1680: *tuhumcık* (tuchumğik) ‘seminulum, semen lini’ (Men. I 808). – Cf. *tohum* ‘seed, grain’;
- tutıcık** – 1680: *tutıcık* (tutyğik¹) ‘psittaculus’ (Men. II 3145) < *tuti* ‘parrot’;
- tüfekcık, tifenkcük** – 1641: *tifenkcük* (tifenkgiuch) ‘schioppo, schioppetto’ (Mol. 383); 1677: *tüfekcık* (tuffech-gich) ‘schioppetto piccolo, o vero archibuso piccolo’ (Masc. 187 b) < *tüfek* ‘rifle’;
- umuzcık** – 1677: *umuzcık* (umusgich) ‘spaletta’ (Masc. 218 a) < *umuz* < *omuz* ‘shoulder’;
- ümidcık** – 1677: *ümidcık* (vmidgich) ‘speranzetta’ (Masc. 221 b) < *ümit* ‘hope’;
- varilcık** – 1680: *varilcık* (waryğik) ‘doliolum exiguum’ (Men. III 5316) < *varil* ‘barrel’;
- voltacuk** – 1641: *voltacuk* (voltagiuk) ‘hametto’ (Mol. 174) < *volta* ‘tack’;
- yapıcık, yapıcuk** – 1641: *yapıcuk* (iapigiuk) ‘edifitietto, fabbrichetta’ (Mol. 131); 1677: *yapıcık* (iappigich) ‘edifitietto’ (Masc. 43 b) < *yapı* ‘building’;
- yapracık** – 1680: *yapracık* (japrağik) ‘foliolum, & c.’ (Men. III 5559) < *yaprak* ‘leaf’;
- yarıkcık** – 1641: *yarıkcık* (iarikgiuk) ‘fessureta’ (Mol. 145) < *yarık* ‘crack, fissure’;
- yastukcık** – 1677: *yastukcık* (iastuch gich) ‘guancialino’ (Masc. 60 a) < *yastuk* ‘pillow’;
- yavrucık** – 1670: *yavrucık* (yavrujig-) ‘beloved child’ (K 193) < *yavru* ‘the young’;
- yecik** – 1677: *yecik* (iergich) ‘luoghetto’ (Masc. 84 b) < *yer* ‘place’;
- yılancık** – 1677: *yılancık* (ilangich) ‘serpe piccola’ (Masc. 200 b); 1680: *yılancık* (jıfanğik) ‘anguiculus, parvus serpens, seps’ (Men. III 5599) < *yılan* ‘snake’;
- yuvacık** – 1641: *yuvacık* (iuuagik) ‘nidetto’ (Mol. 270) < *yuva* ‘nest’;

zağarcık – 1677: *zagarçık* (szagargich) ‘cagnudo o cagnuolino’ (Masc. 23 b); 1680: *zağarcık* (zagharğik) ‘parvus canis sagax’ (Men. II 2450) < *zağar* ‘hound’;
zelzelecik – 1680: *zelzelecik* (zelzeleğik⁴) ‘levis terrae motus’ (Men. II 2459) < *zelzele* ‘earthquake’;
zembilcik, zembilcük – 1641: *zembilcük* (szembilgiuk) ‘sportella’ (Mol. 425); 1677: *zembilcik* (szembilgich) ‘sportella, cestella’ (Masc. 225 b) < *zembil* ‘basket’;
zencircik – 1641: *zencircik* (szengirgik) ‘catenella’ (Mol. 84) < *zencir* ‘chain’.

Apart from the above presented derivatives denoting diminutives there is a group of words with the suffix *-cık* which do not express diminutiveness. In some cases denotation of these derivatives is not semantically related with the alleged formative bases. In some other cases the semantic relation of some derivatives with the formative basis is vague. Nevertheless, in the case of all the presented words their formative structure is very clear.

Taking into consideration what they denote some of these words can be classified to the following semantic groups:

1. Names of diseases:

arpacık – 1680: *arpacık* (arpağik) ‘morbus Gallicus’ (Men. I 31), *arpacık* (arpağik) ‘crithe, hordeolum, oculi in angulo tuberculum’ (ibid. I 130). – Cf.: *arpa* ‘barley’;
gelincik – 1677: *gelincik* (ghielingich) ‘petecchia’ (Masc. 126 a). – Cf.: ? *gelin* ‘bride’;
kabarcık⁴ – 1680: *kabarcık* (kabarğik) ‘furunculus, pustula’ (Men. I 31), *kabarcık* (kabarğik) ‘hydroa similesve pustulae quae ab opere in manibus nascuntur’ (ibid. III 5127). Cf.: *kabarcık* ‘small bubble’. – Cf.: *kabar-* ‘to be puffed up’;
şişcik – 1677: *şişcik* (sciscigich) ‘scrofetta’ (Masc. 193 b). – Cf.: *şiş* ‘a swelling’;

2. Names of plants:

altuncık – 1680: *altuncık* (altunğik) ‘caltha’ (Men. I 382). – Cf.: *altun* ‘gold’;
çancık – 1680: *çancık* (çianğik) ‘bistorta herba’ (Men. I 1697). – Cf.: *çan* ‘bell’;
horosçık – 1680: *horosçık* (chorosçik) ‘lepidium’ (Men. I 1888). – Cf.: ? *horoz* ‘rooster’;
ketancık, ketencik – 1680: *ketancık, ketencik* (k¹etanğik, k¹etenğik¹) ‘alga’ (Men. II 3869). – Cf.: *keten* ‘flax’;
kızılçık – 1680: *kızılçık* (kyzylğik) ‘cornus & corna’ (Men. II 3691, III 5790). – Cf.: *kızıl* ‘red’;
sermaşçuk – 1677: *sermaşçuk* (sermasciuch) ‘ellera’ (Masc. 44 b). – Cf.: *sarmaş-* ‘to embrace’;

3. Names of birds:

sığircık – 1680: *sığircık* (syghyrğik) ‘sturnus’ (Men. I 215, III 5358). – Cf.: *sığır* ‘ox’.

As for the derivatives presented below, establishing their division according to a semantic criterion is more difficult since these words in representing various semantic groups are more differentiated:

⁴ This word is one of a few derivatives with the suffix *-cık* which presumably come from verbal stems.

- buruncık** – 1680: *buruncık* (burunġik) ‘calantica’ (Men. I 787). – Cf.: *burun* ‘nose’;
- hayvancık** – 1641: *hayvancık* (haiuangik) ‘ignorante’ (Mol. 189). – Cf.: *hayvan* ‘animal’;
- kadıncık, kaduncık, kaduncuk** – 1611: *katıncık* (katinschik) ‘dama’ (MN 204); 1641: *kaduncuk* (kadungiuk) ‘signora, padrona’ (Mol. 404); *kadıncık, kaduncık* (cadingich, cadungich) ‘signora, Padrona, madonna’ (Masc. 205 b, 86 a); 1680: *kadıncık* (kādınġik) ‘dominula, seu nobilior Domina’ (Men. I 1830), *kadıncık, kaduncık* (kādınġik, kadünġik) ‘matrona, domina, mater familias’ (ibid. II 3577). – Cf.: *kadın* ‘lady’;
- kancık** – 1641: *kancık* (kangik) ‘cagna’ (Mol. 76); 1670: *kancık* (kangik) ‘canis femina’ (S 16); 1680: *kancık* (kangik) ‘canis foemella, catula’ (Men. II 3599), *kancık* (kangik) ‘canis foemina’ (ibid. II 3767). – Cf.: *kan* ‘1. blood. 2. descent, lineale, family’;
- karalıncık** – 1680: *karalıncık* (karalıġik, karalyġik) ‘obscuritas modica’ (Men. II 3674). – Cf.: *karala-* ‘to blacken’;
- kerrecik** – 1680: *kerrecik* (kerreġik¹) ‘una parvula vel unica tantum vice’ (Men. II 3933). – Cf.: *kerre* = *kere* ‘time, times’;
- kılıncık, kılçık** – 1680: *kılıncık* (kylġik) ‘arista’ (Men. II 2003), *kılçık* (kylçik) ‘spina, vel pili ut in pisce vel aristis’ (ibid. II 2002). – Cf.: *kıl* ‘hair’;
- tepecik** – 1680: *tepecik* (tepeġik¹) ‘vertex, cacumen, apex’ (Men. I 1036) < *tepe* ‘hill’;
- yamcık** – 1680: *yamcık* (jamġik¹) ‘veredus & cursor item dominus & heros’ (Men. III 5551). – Cf.: *yam* ‘post-horse; post driver’;
- yancık** – 1680: *yancık* (ianġik) ‘crumena seu marsupiolum coriaceum, quod a latere dependens Religiosi gestare solent’ (Men. I 1886), *yancık* (ianġik) ‘loculus, qui a latere gestatur; combustibilis, ac occulti quid’ (ibid. III 5833), *yancuk* (janġiuk) ‘hippopera’ (ibid. III 5553). – Cf.: *yan* ‘flank, side’;
- yüksecik, yüksecük** – 1641: *yüksecük* (iuksegiuk) ‘tumulo, luogo alquanto soleuato’ (Mol. 469). – Cf. *yüksek* ‘high’.

The suffix *-cık* can be also attached to adjectives in order to intensify the degree of diminutiveness they express (Göksel, Kerlake 2005: 60). Among the presented adjectival derivatives with *-cık* most cases confirm this rule, however with the single exception of the adjective: *kıvrıcık, kıvrıcık*, whose meaning does not indicate the intensification of diminutiveness:

- biricik** – 1680: *biricik* (birġik¹, biriġik¹) ‘unicus’ (Men. I 756) < *bir* ‘1. one of them. 2. someone’;
- incecük** – 1641: *incecük* (ingegiuk) ‘sottiletto’ (Mol. 415) < *ince* ‘thin, subtle’;
- kıvrıcık, kıvrıcık** – 1680: *kıvrıcık, kıvrıcık* (kywyrġik, kywyrġik) ‘crispus’ (Men. II 3787) < *kıvrır-* ‘to curl’;
- küçüçük** – 1670: *küçüçük* (kuchuchuc) ‘perparvulus’ (S 13) < *küçük* ‘small’;
- tazecük** – 1641: *tazecük* (tasegiuk) ‘giouanetto’ (Mol. 164), *tazecük* (tasegiuk) ‘tenerello’ (ibid. 452) < *taze* ‘fresh’;
- ufacık, uvacık** – 1680: *ufacık, uvacık* (ufagik, uwagik) ‘minutulus, exilis’ (Men. I 477) < *ufak* ‘small’;
- uzuncuk** – 1641: *uzuncuk* (usungiuk) ‘lunghetto’ (Mol. 238) < *uzun* ‘long’;
- yavaşık** – 1641: *yavaşık* (iauascgik) ‘piaceuole’ (Mol. 303) < *yavaş* ‘1. slow. 2. gentle’;
- yüksecik** – 1680: *yüksecik* (jük¹seġik¹) ‘subaltus, paulo elevatus’ (Men. III 5629) < *yüksek* ‘high’;
- yumuşuk** – 1641: *yumuşuk* (iumusc-giuk) ‘tenerello’ (Mol. 542) < **yumuş* < *yumuşak* ‘soft’.

Among seventeenth century derivatives with *-cık* one can also find two examples of adverbs as derivatives with this suffix:

şimdıcık – 1680: *şimdıcık* (şimdiğik¹) ‘jamjam, modo primum & statim, mox’ (Men. II 2858) < *şimdi* ‘now’;

yapcacak – 1641: *yapcacak* (iapgiagik) ‘pianamente’ (Mol. 214) < *yapça* ‘softly and slowly’.

As for a conclusion we should pay attention to the question of the existence of the analyzed derivatives in the modern Turkish language. An investigation of some contemporary dictionaries of the Turkish language shows that the analyzed seventeenth century derivatives are still present in the modern language what confirms the activity and productivity of the suffix *-cık* both in the historic Ottoman Turkish and in the modern Turkish language.

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Abstract

Forms with the suffix -cık in seventeenth century Ottoman Turkish

The suffix *-cık* is one of the most productive suffixes in the Turkish language. It forms from nominal bases substantives with diminutive meaning. However, there are also some derivatives whose semantic relation with the basis they are derived from is vague and they do not convey diminutive meaning. Apart from substantival derivatives there are also adjectives with this suffix derived from adjectival bases. Their meaning indicates the degree of diminutiveness they express.

In seventeenth century Ottoman Turkish the suffix *-cik* was very productive what is confirmed by numerous derivatives (224 words) registered in various dictionaries, grammars and other seventeenth century sources. In Ottoman Turkish the suffix *-cik* also formed substantival and adjectival derivatives conveying diminutive meaning. However, there is also a group of words with the suffix *-cik* which do not express diminutiveness.

Among the analyzed material one can also find two adverbs with *-cik* and several nouns formed, as their structure shows, from verbal bases.

Streszczenie

Formy z sufiksem -cik w siedemnastowiecznym języku osmańsko-tureckim

Sufiks *-cik* jest jednym z najbardziej produktywnych sufiksów w języku tureckim. Tworzy od podstaw nominalnych rzeczowniki będące najczęściej deminutywami. Niektóre z form utworzonych z udziałem tego sufiksu nie wyrażają jednak deminutywności, a raczej oznaczają pojęcia abstrakcyjne, przedmioty, choroby, a nawet nazwy roślin. Choć budowa słowotwórcza tych derywatów jest bardzo przejrzysta, to związek semantyczny z rzekomą podstawą słowotwórczą jest niejasny. Sufiks ten może tworzyć od podstaw przymiotnikowych również przymiotniki, które wyrażają stopień intensywności cechy nazwanej przez przymiotnik.

W XVII wieku w języku osmańsko-tureckim sufiks ten był już bardzo produktywny, czego dowodem są liczne derywaty (224 wyrazy) zaświadczone w słownikach, gramatykach oraz innych źródłach pochodzących z tamtego okresu. Podobnie jak w dzisiejszym języku tureckim sufiks ten tworzył formy deminutywne oraz inne nominalne od podstaw rzeczownikowych i przymiotnikowych. W siedemnastowiecznym materiale spotyka się również derywaty przymiotnikowe wyrażające intensywność cechy, a także przykłady przysłówków. Wśród zebranego materiału spotyka się też kilka derywatów, które zostały utworzone, jak wskazuje ich budowa, od podstaw czasownikowych.