(F) Türkış Delıt (1/1)

The two suffixes in the problem have the following meaning:

consonant (ç or c) + vowel is "-er" in English and means "maker of something"

s + vowel + z is "-less" in English and means "without"

Whether the first consonant of the first suffix ("-er") is **ç or c** depends on the previous sound:

if the last sound of the stem is a voiced consonant or a vowel, the first consonant of the suffix is **c** (also voiced)

if the last sound of the stem is voiceless consonant, the first consonant of the suffix is **ç** (also voiceless)

The vowel depends on the last vowel in the stem:

if last vowel in the stem is a front, unrounded vowel (**e, i**), the suffix vowel is **-i**

if last vowel in the stem is a front, rounded vowel (**ö, ü**), the suffix vowel is **-ü**

if last vowel in the stem is a back, unrounded vowel (**a, ı**), the suffix vowel is **-ı**

if last vowel in the stem is a back, rounded vowel (**o, u**), the suffix vowel is **-u**

To summarize – the vowel in the suffix is the narrow vowel of the same type as the vowel preceding it. This is called *vowel harmony*

F1.

ikbalsiz, takatsiz – the vowels in the suffixes of these two words do not conform to the rules of vocal harmony and we can assume they are not of Turkish origin.

F2.

milkman - sütçü

speechless – sözsüz

F3.

linguist – dilci

mute - dilsiz

molder – kalıpçı

loose - kalıpsız

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