SOME COMMONLY USED AFFIXES

-a/-ä-
Forms verbs from nominals.
  san number, sana- to count; ot grass, ota- to pull weeds.

-a/-ä/-y
Forms gerunds from verbs.
  yaz- to write, yaza-yaza writing; kötä- to lift, kötä-kötä lifting.

-ar/-är/-r
Forms future participle.
  käl- to come, kelär will come.

-ar/-är-
Forms verbs from adjectives.
  aq white, aqar- to become white; kök blue, kökär- to turn blue.

-aw
Forms collective numerals.
  bir one, biraw one piece.

-aq/-uq/-q
Forms adjectives from verbs.
  çañilda- to be resounding, çañildaq resounding; qal- to stay, qalaq backward; sun- to be broken, sunuq broken.

-ay/-äy/-y
Expresses the optative-imperative mood for first person singular.
  oyna- to play, oynay let me play a bit; kör- to see, köräy let me see.

-ay/-äy/-y-
Forms intransitive verbs from nouns and adjectives. Followed by personal suffix.
  çoñ big, çoñay- to grow up; kûç strength, kûçay- to become strong; qara black, qaray- to be dark.

-ayt/-äyt/-yt-
Forms transitive verbs from nouns and adjectives. Followed by personal suffix.
  çoñ large, çoñayt- to enlarge; qara black, qarayt- to blacken; kûñ wide, kûñayt- to widen.

-ayli/-äyli
Expresses the optative-imperative mood for first person plural.
  kû- to laugh, kûldyli let's laugh; yaz- to write, yazayli let's write.

-ala/-älä-
Expresses ability or possibility of verbs when added to stem and followed by personal suffix.
  bar- to go, baralaymän I will be able to go; bär- to give, beräläydu he will be able to give; oqu- to read, oquyalaysiz you can read.

-am/-äm/-m-
Forms the interrogative when added to verb stems ending in consonants. Followed by
Some Commonly Used Affixes

personal suffix.

dzę- to come, kelđđdu will he come?; yaz- to write, yazamdu will he write? oyna- to play, oynamsiz do you play?

-ană
Forms adjectives and adverbs from Arab and Farsi nouns.
apmăq fool, apmieqană foolish; qâhriman hero, qâhrimanańă heroic.

-p
Forms gerunds when added to verbal stems ending in vowels.
oyna- to play, oynap playing; sōzlă- to speak, sōzlăp speaking.

-pärăs
Changes meaning of same nouns from a concrete object to sby or sth that loves (often to excess) that object.
aptăp sunshine, aptăppărăs sunflower; xotun woman, xotunpărăs skirtchaser; uruș war, urușpărăs warmonger.

-părŭw
Changes meaning of same nouns from an abstract object to sby who loves that object.
tecliq peace, tecliqpărŭwar peacelover; wârdăn one’s own country, wârdăn părŭwar patriot.

-păč
Changes meaning of same nominals denoting persons with related characters or occupations.
ăș food, ășăpăč cook; manta dumpling, mantipăč dumpling maker; saxta false, saxtipăč hypocrite.

-puruș
Expresses meaning of trader of objects denoted by the nominal stem.
alma apple, almipuruș apple trader; șay tea, șaypuruș tea trader.

-t- I
Forms causative when added to multisyllable verbal stems ending in vowels and the consonants r and y.

-t- II
Forms causative when added to verbalized adjectives. Followed by personal suffix.
cohăyătim I made (sby) enlarge; qarăyătim I caused (sth) to turn black.

-ta/-tă
Forms locative case.
biș yataqta kitap korduq we saw the book in the dormitory; u üginisită alğa basni he made progress in his studies.

-tăk/-dăk
Expresses similarity.
tas stone, tasătăk stone-like; tögă camel, tögădăk camel-like.

-tur/-tür-
Forms the causative when added to verbal stems ending in unvoiced consonants (except most monosyllabic verbs ending in ç and ş).
čăk- to smoke, čăktur- to make (sby) smoke; qop- to get up, qoptur- to make (sby) get up; baq- to raise, baqtur- to make (sby) raise.

-tiki/-diki
Forms adjectives denoting location when added to nouns, numerals and pronouns.
qap sack, qaptiki in the sack; koça street, koçidioki in the street; măn I, màniki at my place.
Some Commonly Used Affixes

-tin/-din I
Forms the ablative case.
čiray face, čiraydin from the face; yataq dormitory, yataqtin from the dormitory.

-tin/-din II
Expresses idea of each.
adəm beşığa bəstin alma təgdi each person received five apples; òy besip birdin seçin kala bar there is one cow for each family.

-tin/-din III
Forms a fraction when added to a number word.
on ten, bəış ondin five-tenths; tət four, birini təttin one-fourth.

-da/-dä I
Forms locative case.
bəş head, bəsta at the head, in the beginning; yər ground, yərda on the ground.

-da/-dä II
Expresses immediacy of action in past and future tenses. Follows personal suffix.
mən poyizdin çıstümdə as soon as I got off the train.

-da/-/-dä-
Forms verbs from nominals.
eriğ clean, eriğda- to clean; iż trace, izda- to trace; qara black, qarida- to become black.

-daş
Changes meaning of some nouns from an object to the person who shares it with others.
sawaq class, sawaqdas classmate; yol road, yoldas travel companion (now comrade).

dar
Changes meaning of some nouns from an object to a related person, subject or character.
pərhiz diet, pərhizdar dieter; zimin land, zimindar landowner; rən color, rəndar colorful.

dan
Changes meaning of some nouns from an object to the container for or the character of such object.
öt fire, ötdan firepan; su water, sudan canteen; kitap book, kitapdan bookcase; qadir value, qədirdan valuable.

-dur/-/-dür-
Forms causative when added to verb stems ending in voiced consonants.
bər- to give, bərdürən please make (sby) give; mañ- to walk, mañdurdum I made (sby) walk.

-diki
See -tiki/-diki.

diğan
Forms future participle.
yaz- to write, yazdiğan due to be written; yağ- to rain, yağidiğan about to rain.

-din I
See -tin/-din I.

-din II
See -tin/-din II.

-din III
See -tin/-din III.

-din IV
Some Commonly Used Affixes

Forms comparative.

\textit{bu öý u öýdin çöñ} this room is larger than that one.

\textbf{-din} V

Expresses idea of more than. Followed by \textit{artuq}.

\textit{mäktäpä miñdin artuq xizmäçi bar} there are more than 1,000 staff members at the school.

\textbf{-äylän-}

Forms an assembled number when added to a number word ending in a consonant. Followed by case ending or personal suffix.

\textit{bäs} five, \textit{bäsäylän} the five together.

\textbf{-än}

Forms adverbs from Arab nouns.

\textit{asas} basis, \textit{asasän} basically; \textit{häqiqät} truth, \textit{häqiqätän} truly, in fact.

\textbf{-çä I}

Expresses approximate number.

\textit{miñ} thousand, \textit{miñçä} about one thousand.

\textbf{-çä II}

Denotes diminutive form or related character of nominals and verbs.

\textit{uzun} long, \textit{uzuncä} longish, somewhat long; \textit{kitap} book, \textit{kitapçä} booklet; \textit{çüsän-} to understand, \textit{çüsänçä} understanding.

\textbf{-çä III}

Forms adverbs of comparison or similarity.

\textit{uyğur} Uyghur, \textit{uyğurçä} Uyghur-like; \textit{loyilar} bureaucrats, \textit{loyilarçä} bureaucratic.

\textbf{-çi}

Forms nouns from nominals denoting persons with related profession or character.

\textit{etiqa} belief, \textit{etiqaçi} believer; \textit{elan} announcement, \textit{elançi} announcer; \textit{yalgan} false, \textit{yalgançi} liar.

\textbf{-çil}

Changes meaning of some nouns, denoting a preference or inclination toward the object expressed in the stem.

\textit{xâlq} people, \textit{xâlçil} populist.

\textbf{-çilik/-çilik}

Forms nouns with abstract meanings from some nouns and adjectives.

\textit{bağwän} gardener, \textit{bağwänçiliq} horticulture; \textit{dixan} farmer, \textit{dixançiliq} agriculture; \textit{köp} many, \textit{köpcilik} majority.

\textbf{-xana}

Changes the meaning of some nouns from object of person to the building in which the object is found or the person works.

\textit{dârs} lesson, \textit{dârsxana} classroom; \textit{satraç} barber, \textit{satraçxana} barbershop.

\textbf{-xor}

Changes the meaning of some nouns from an object to sby who uses that object.

\textit{haraq} liquor, \textit{haraqxor} drunkard; \textit{süt} loan, \textit{sütxor} loan shark; \textit{qan} blood, \textit{qanxor} blood-sucker.

\textbf{-sa/-sä I}

Forms verbal condition for third person.

\textit{oqu-} to study, \textit{oqusa} if he studies, if they study; \textit{käl-} to come, \textit{kälşä} if he comes, if they come.

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Some Commonly Used Affixes

Followed by personal suffix for first and second persons.

bar- to go, barsam if I go; qara- to look, qarasaň if you look; kâl- to come, kâlsâk if we come.

-sal/-sâ II
Expresses time.
biz unîň āyîgâ barsaq, u āyîdâ yøq ikân when we went to his room, he was not in.

-saz
Denotes the maker or repairer of an object expressed in the stem.

sa'ât watch, sa'âtsaz watchmaker or repairer.

-sun
Forms third person singular and plural of the imperative mood of verbs.
yaşâ- to live, yâşisun xxx long live XXX; yaz- to write, yazsun let him write.

-sîra
Changes nouns into verbs expressing a wish or a weakened degree of an action or state expressed in the stem.
uyqu sleep, uyqisira- to doze off; qan blood, qansira- to thirst for blood.

-sîz
Forms adjectives denoting the absence of an object expressed in the stem.
toluq complete, toluqsiz incomplete; sân you, sânsiz without you.

-s
Forms nouns from verbs ending in vowels.
oyna- to play, oynas playing; sâzlâ- to speak, sâzlâs speaking.

-s-
Forms mutual voice when added to verb stems ending in vowels. Followed by personal suffix.
oyna- to play, oynasâtuq we played together.

-şunas
Forms nouns denoting specialists in fields expressed in the stem.
tarîx history, tarîxsunas historian; til language, tilsunas linguist; sârq Orient, sârqsunas orientalist.

-raq/-râk
Forms the comparative degree of participles and adjectives.
çoň strong, çoňraq stronger; kiçïk small, kiçïkrâk smaller; külüp laughing, külüprâk smiling.

-zar
Changes the meaning of some nouns from object (usually plants) to an aggregate of that object.
dârâx tree, dârâxzar forest; üzüm grape, üzümzar vinyard; gûl flower, gûlzâr flower-bed.

-watqan/-uwatqan/-üwatqan/-iwatqan
Forms present progressive participles from verbs.
urus- to war, urusuwatqan warring; qayna- to boil, qayniwatqan boiling; kût- to go, ketiwatqan going; kül- to laugh, külüwatqan laughing.

-wân
Changes the meaning of some nouns from a place to the manager of that place.
bağ garden, bağwân gardener; saray inn, saraywân innkeeper.

-up/-üp/-ip
Some Commonly Used Affixes

Forms adverbial verbs. Added to verb stems ending in consonants.

-al- to bring, eli̇p bringing; ur- to beat, urup beating; kör- to look, körüp looking.

-üş/-ış/-ıs
Forms gerunds from verbs ending in consonants.

oolur- to sit, ollurus sitting; kör- to see, körüs sight; yaz- to write, yeziş writing.

-üş/-ış/-ıs
Forms mutual voice. Followed by personal suffix.

ur- to beat, uruştuq we beat each other up; kör- to see, körüştuq we saw each other, we met; bär- to give, yardäm beriştuq we cooperated.

-ur-/ür-
Forms causative when added to monosyllabic verbal stems ending in t, ç, ş or q. Followed by personal suffix.

pişirdüm I caused (sth) to cook, I cooked; uçurdum (uçardım) I made (sth) fly.

-uwatqan
See -watqan/-uwatqan/-üwatqan/-ıwatqan.

-uq/-ük/-ıq/-ık
Forms verbs from nouns, adjectives, and numerals.

bir one, birc- to join, bind, tie; jim calm, jimiq- to calm down.

-ün/-üñ
Forms polite command for second person singular. Added to stems ending in consonants and having o/ö or u/ü.

tur- to stand, turuñ please stand up.

-ünlar/-ünlar/-ıñlar/-ıñlar
Forms polite command for second person plural. Added to stems ending in consonants and having o/ö or u/ü.

kör- to see, körünlar please look.

-ul/-ül/-il/-ı-
Forms passive voice when added to verbal stems ending in most consonants and having o/ö or u/ü. Followed by personal suffix.

ogri tutuldu the thief was nabbed; mehman obdan kütüldi the guest was well received.

-un/-ün/-in/-ın-
Forms retroactive and passive voice when added to verbal stems ending in consonants and having o/ö or u/ü. Followed by personal suffix.

böl- to divide, bölün- to be divided; yuy- to wash, yuyun- to be washed; közümğa ot kö-ründi a fire manifested itself to my eyes.

-iş/-iš
Forms decreasing degree of a few adjectives denoting color.

aq white, eqiş off-white; kök green, köküş pale green.

-üwatqan
See -watqan/-uwatqan/-üwatqan/-ıwatqan.

-q
See -aq.

-qa/-kä/-ğa/-gâ
Forms directional case of nominals.

siz you, sizgâ to you; doska blackboard, doskiğa to the blackboard; mäktap school, mäktâpka to the school; yataq dormitory, yataqqa to the dormitory.

-qaç/-käç/-ğaç/-gâç
Some Commonly Used Affixes

Forms adverbial verb expressing the action followed immediately or at the time as another action.
*al-* to bring, buy, *alğaç kâl -* bring sth back.

-qaq/-kâk/-ğaq/-ğâk
Changes verbs to adjectives.
*tiris-* to try, tirisqaq diligent; *öň-* to fade, *öňgâk* faded.

-qay/-kây/-ğay/-ğây
Expresses command, request, or hope for third person.
*bar-* to go, *barğay* let him go; *qatnas-* to attend, *qatnasqay* let them attend.

-qan/-kân/-ğan/-ğân
Forms past participles from verbs.
*xaraplas-* to be desolate, xaraplaqân desolate; *qadal-* to prick, qadalgân pricked; *köy-* to scald, köygân scalded; *kür-* to wait, expect, kürkân expected.

-qu/-ğu
Emphasizes a word or expresses some doubt. Always forms last syllable of a word which, unlike *-g-*, can be a subject or predicate.
*bu uyğurça kitapqu* this is an Uyghur book? *mângu kâldim* I came (not anybody else).

-qu/-kâ-/-ğu-/-ğû-
Expresses wish or desire. Followed by personal suffix and the postpositional word *bar* or *kâldi* for positive and *yoq* or *kâlmdi* for negative verbs.
*qaytqum bar (kâldi)* I want to return; *qaytqum yoq (kâlmdi)* I do not want to return; *oququm bar (kâldi)* I want to read; *oququm yoq (kâlmdi)* I do not want to read; *körgûm bar (kâldi)* I want to see; *körgûm yoq (kâlmdi)* I do not want to see; *îçkum bar (kâldi)* I want to drink; *îçkum yoq (kâlmdi)* I do not want to drink.

-quz-
Forms causative when added to verbal stems ending in unvoiced consonants (except ç, ş, and q) and having back vowels. Followed by personal suffix.
*qotquzdi* he made (sby) get up.
Interchangeable with *-tur-*. 

-quç/-kûç/-ğuç/-ğûç
Changes verbs into nouns denoting instruments.
*süz-* to filter, süzgüç filter; *siz-* to draw, sızgûç ruler; *kösürt-* to indicate, *kösütkûç* indicator.

-qî/-kî/-ği/-ği
Forms adjectives from temporal adverbs and certain nouns.
*bügün* today, *bügün ki* today's; *hâzir* now, *hâzîrqi* contemporary; *küz* autumn, *kûzgi* autumnal.

-qîli/-kîli/-ğîli/-gîli I
When followed by bol-, it expresses the possibility of an action.
*bu xil dorini içkîli bolmaydu* this kind of medicine cannot be taken.

-qîli/-kîli/-ğîli/-gîli II
Expresses aim or purpose of another action when followed by another verb.
*ôtîkân yâksânba kâni bir qâncimizulanbayqa toşqan tuqîli bârdûq* last Sunday several of us went to Ulanbay to catch rabbits; *sûn çay içkîli kâldînmu* won't you come and have some tea; *u kino körgîli kâtti* he went to see a movie; *mân beyjiîga oqûgîli barimân* I will go to Beijing to study.

-qîli/-kîli/-ğîli/-gîli III

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Some Commonly Used Affixes

Expresses time limit.

dadam ʿūrumqīgā kātkīli ʿū c hāptā boldī my father went to Urumqi for three weeks; uyauqīli yerim sāʿat boldī he rested for half an hour; mān ʿinjān dasūedā oqūgīli bīryīl boldī I studied at Xinjiang University for one year.

-qīn/-kīn/-gīn/-gīn I
Forms verbal nouns.
jan- to burn, jangīn fire; sūr- to drag, sūrgīn exile.

-qīn/-kīn/-gīn/-gīn II
Forms second person singular imperative, expressing polite request.
al- to take, algīn please take; kōr- to look, kōrgīn please look.

-qīn/-kīn/-gīn/-gīn
Forms endearing voice of adjectives, used mostly for women and children.
az few, azgīnā tamaq choice morsels; omaq lovable, omaqqīnā qīz lovely girl; kičik small, kičikkīnā bāla a cute little child.

-kār
Changes the meaning of some nouns from object to the maker of that object.
bīna building, binakār construction worker; pāxta cotton, pāxtīkār cotton grower; mīs copper, mīskār coppersmith.
-kā
See -qa/-kā/-gā/-gā.

-kā/-gā
Forms nouns from some verbs.
kōydūr- to frame sby, kōydūrgā sby who frames others; kūl- to laugh, kūlkā laughter.

-kāč
See -qač/-kāč/-gāč/-gāč.

-kāš
Changes the meaning of some nouns from an object to the user or manager of that object.
haraq liquor, haraqkāš drunkard; harwa cart, harwikāš cart driver.

-kāy
See -qa-y/-kāy/-gāy/-gāy.

-kān
See -qa-n/-kān/-gān/-gān.

-kū-
See -qu-/-kū-/-gū-/-gū-.

-kūz
Forms the causative when added to verb stem ending in unvoiced consonants (except ç, ş, and q) and having front vowels. Followed by personal suffix.
tamakā çakkūzdūm I caused (sby) to smoke.
Interchangeable with -tūr-.

-kīlī
See -qīlī/-kīlī/-gīlī/-gīlī.

-nī
Forms polite command for second person singular. Added to stems ending in vowels.
oqu- to read, oquň please read.

-nīlār
Forms polite command for second person plural. Added to stems ending in vowels.

-ip
Some Commonly Used Affixes

- **See** -up/-üp/-ip.

- **-ist**
  Changes meaning of a few loan nouns from object to the operator of that object.
  *məşina* machine, *məşinist* typist.

- **-iş**
  - **See** -üş/-iş.
  - **See** -uş/-üş/-iş.

- **-iß**
  See -uş/-üş/-iş - ist

- **-watqan**
  See -watqan/-uwatqan/-üwatqan/-iwatqan.

- **-i̇q**
  See -uq/-iq/-ik.

- **-i̇n**
  Forms polite command for second person singular. Added to verbal stems ending in consonants and having a, ä, e or i.
  *bar-* to go, *beriň* please go; *kāl-* to come, *keliň* please come.

- **-iňlar**
  Forms polite command for second person plural. Added to stems ending in consonants and having a, ä, e or i.

- **-in-**
  Forms passive voice when added to verb stem ending in l.
  *til-* to carve, *gōğun tilindi* the melon was carved up.

- **-inçî**
  Forms ordinalizing numbers.
  *bir* one, *birinçî* first.

- **-y**
  Expresses entreaty or suggestion for first person singular. Added to stems ending in vowels.
  *oyna-* to play, *oynay* how about letting me play.

- **-yala/-yâlâ-**
  Expresses ability of verbs ending in vowels. Added to verb stem and followed by personal suffix.
  *tüniyâlâmiz* we will be able to stay up all night; *oyniyalamiz* we will be able to play.

- **-yt-**
  See -ayt/-äyt/-yt-.

- **-yläň-**
  Forms assembled number when added to a number word ending in a vowel. Followed by case ending or personal suffix.
  *ikki* two, * iliyländâ* at the two’s.
  When personal suffix is added, the final n is dropped: *ikkiylûmiz* we two.

- **-yli**
  Expresses suggestion for first person plural. Added to stem ending in vowels.
  *oyna-* to play, *oynayli* let’s play.

- **-ga**
  See -qa/-kâ/-gâ/-gâ.
Some Commonly Used Affixes

-ğaç
  See -qać/-kać/-ğaç/-ğaç.

-ğaq
  See -qaq/-ğaq.

-gay
  See -qay/-kay/-gay/-gay.

-ğan
  See -qan/-kän/-ğan/-ğan.

ğu
  See --qu/-ğu.

-ğu-
  See -qu/-kü/-ğu/-ğu-.

-ğuz-
  Forms causative when added to verb stem ending in voiced consonant and having back vowels. Followed by personal suffix.

  mañ- to walk, mañğuzdum I made (sby) walk.
  Interchangable with -dur-.

-ğicä
  Expresses idea of until.

  axir last, axirğicä toward the end; toy- to fill oneself, toyğicä to satiation.

-ğili
  See -qili/-kili/-ğili/-ğili.

-ğä I
  See -qa/-kä/-ğa/-gä.

-ğä II
  See -kä/-gä.

-ğać
  See -qaç/-kać/-ğaç/-ğaç.

-ğär
  Changes meaning of some nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant from object to processor of that object.

  soda trade, sodigar merchant; zär jewelry, zärgär jeweler.

-ğäy
  See -qay/-käy/-ğäy/-ğäy.

-ğän
  See -qan/-kän/-ğan/-ğän.

-ğü-
  See -qu/-kü/-ğu/-ğu-.

-ğuç
  See -quç/-küç/-ğuç/-ğuç.

-ğüz-
  Forms causative when added to verb stems ending in voiced consonant and having front vowels. Followed by personal suffix.

  bär- to give, bärğüzün please make (sby) give.
  Except kâl- which takes -küz- or -tüt-. Interchangable with -dür-.

-ği
  See -qi/-ki/-ği/-ği.
Some Commonly Used Affixes

-gili I
See -qili/-kili/-gili/-gili I.

-gili II
See -qili/-kili/-gili/-gili II.

-gili III
See -qili/-kili/-gili/-gili III.

-ginä
See -qina/-kinä/-ginä/-ginä.

-1-  Forms the passive voice when added to verbal stems ending in a vowel.
    yasa- to repair, yasal- to be repaired.

-la I
Expresses immediacy of action in past and future tenses. Added to auxiliary verb form.
    u meni körüplä as soon as he saw me. Cf. -da II.

-la II
Provides emphasis.
    bu tamaqni mänld yidim I ate [not anyone else]; män uyğur tilinila màsq qildim I practiced
    Uyghur [not any other language].

-la/-lää-
Changes nouns and adjectives to verbs.
    igiz high, igizlä- to rise; imza signature, imzala- to sign.

-lap
Forms adverbs.
    harwa cart, harwilap in carts; qiś winter, qiślap in winter; yaxsi good, yaxsilap in a friendly
    way.

-lap/-läp
Expresses approximate number.
    on ten, onlap tens; yigirmä twenty, yigirmiläp twenties.

-laş/-läş-
Forms mutual and retroactive voices from nouns, numerals, and adjectives.
    bir one, birläss- to unite; dost friend, dosiläs- to befriend.

-lar/-lär I
Forms plural.

-lar/-lär II
Expresses approximate age or time when added to number words.
    bås five, båslär about five; ottuz thirty, ottuzlar about thirty.

-larca
Forms adverbs from nouns and adjectives.
    qähriman hero, qährimanlarca heroically; galjir frenzied, galjirlarca frenziedly.

-laq
Expresses the locality of an abundance of sth indicated by the stem.
    taś rock, taślaq rocky place; ot grass, otilaq pasture.

-lan/-län-
Derives intransitive and reflexive verbs from nouns and numerals.
    dost friend, dostlan- to become friends; sühä doubt, sühilän- to doubt; ikki two, illilän-
    to waver.

-luq/-lük/-liq/-lik
Some Commonly Used Affixes

Forms adjectives from nouns and numerals and expresses possession of an object, quality or feature denoted by the stem.
- **on** ten, **onluq** decimal; **küç** strength, **küçlük** strong; **illär** defect, **illätlik** defective; **imtiyaz** privilege, **imtiyazlıq** privileged.

- **-liq/-lik I**
  Forms the name of an inhabitant of a location denoted by the stem.
  - **sähär** city, **sähärlik** urbanite, urban dweller; **qäsqär** Kashgar, **qäsqärlik** a Kashgarite.

- **-liq/-lik II**
  Forms abstract nouns from adjectives.
  - **qızıl** red, **qızıllıq** redness; **ikkinçi** second, **ikkinçilik** second place; **yaxși** good, **yaxşılıq** goodness.

- **-lıq/-lıgân**
  Expresses approximate number.
  - **on miň** ten thousand, **on miňlıqan** about ten thousand.

- **-m**
  Forms first person singular possessive of nouns ending in a vowel.
  - **ata** father, **atam** my father.

- **-m-**
  Forms interrogatives for future tense when added to stems ending in vowels and followed by personal suffix.

- **-ma/-ma**
  Forms nouns and adjectives from verbs.
  - **dślä-** to remember, **dślimä** memoir; **gōsul-** to join, converge; **gōsulma** mixture.

- **-ma/-mä**
  Forms negative of verbs. Followed by other suffixes, such as personal suffixes.

- **-maslıq/-mäslik**
  Forms negative nouns from verbs.
  - **oqu-** to read, **oqumaslıq** not reading; **kâl-** to come, **kâlmäslik** not coming.

- **-maqta/-makta-**
  Expresses present-continuous tense in verbs. Followed by personal suffix for first and second persons only.
  - **üğän-** to study, **üğänmäktimiz** we are studying; **oqu-** to read, **oqumaqta** you are reading; **yaz-** to write, **yazmaqta** he is writing a letter.

- **-maqçı/-mäkçı-**
  Expresses goal or objective in verbs. Followed by personal suffix.
  - **u būğän kâçtā kino kırmakçı** he intends to see a movie tonight; **män yurtümğa qaytmaqçıman** I plan to return home.

- **-mu**
  Modal particle indicating interrogative for verbs in past tense and nominal predicates. Added to personal suffix. **bardimu** did he go? **dawummu** is that Dawut?

- **-miş I**
  Expresses uncertainty.
  - **sinjaň dəşteda oquğanımış** he is said to study at Xinjiang University; he might be studying at Xinjiang University.

- **-miş II**
  Expresses a negative or derogatory meaning when suffixed to nouns or verbs.
  - **qil-** to do, act, **qilmis** conduct, as in **jinayi qilmis** criminal conduct.
Some Commonly Used Affixes

-n-
Forms retroactive voice when added to verb stems ending in vowels and followed by personal suffixes.
*u taza çirayliq yasandu* she gussied herself up very prettily.

-ni
Forms accusative case.
*u tamaqnï yidi* he ate the food.

-niñ
Forms genitive case.
*kitapniñ* of the book.