

2.11- Second Rule – Suffix mutation

Two conditions must be verified to apply the second consonant harmony rule.

- 1-) There must be a word that ends with one of the letters “Ç, F, H, K, P, S, Ş, T”.
- 2-) The word must take a suffix that starts with “C or D” .

In such cases the first letters of the suffixes “C, D” are changed with “Ç, T”.

For instance when we need to create an adverb from the adjective “dürüst” which means honest, by using one of the adverb making suffixes “-ce or -ca”, since the two conditions are satisfied we will use the adverb making suffix “-çe” instead of using “-ce” and the adverb will be “dürüstçe” which means honestly.

Let’s examine another example about “D- -T” mutation now. We must add “-de or -da” suffix to the end of the place name in order to say in somewhere. However we will have to change the letter “-d” when we need to use these suffixes on a word whose last consonant is one of the letters mentioned in the condition one above.

In order to say in the bookshelf (kitaplık) we are going to add one of the locative suffixes “-de or -da” to the end of the noun. Since the noun ends with the letter “-k” the letter “-d” in the suffix is changed with the letter “t” and the word becomes “kitaplıkta” which means in the library.

Now lets study the examples in table below and try to internalize this process filling in the blanks applying the rules that we have just learned.

CHANGING “CE or CA” WITH “ÇE or ÇA”

ADJECTIVES/SIFATLAR	ADVERBS/ZARFLAR	ADJECTIVES/SIFATLAR	ADVERBS/ZARFLAR
Dürüst	Dürüstçe	Açık	Açıkça
Rahat		Basit	
Zarif		Korkak	
Hafif		Küstaş	
Ahmak		Salak	

CHANGING “DE or DA” WITH “TE or TA”

İSİMLER/NOUNS	LOCATIVE CASE	İSİMLER/NOUNS	LOCATIVE CASE
Kitap	Kitapta	Servis	Serviste
Dolap		Ders	
Mutfak		Savaş	
Durak		Tarif	
Çiçek		Haliç	
Tuvalet		Raf	
Tarih		Paris	