

Tocharian as a Lost Turkic Language and the Construction of "Indo-European" Grammar Through Turkish Grammar

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Tuhka ecce w-i-nasi kamem – the Turks came hither to worship

Douglas Q. Adams

ABSTRACT

I had previously published an article explaining how so-called “Indo-European” grammar—specifically English and German grammar—was constructed on the basis of Turkish grammar. In that article, I argued that Latin functioned as an intermediate stage in the transformation of Turkish grammar into “Indo-European” grammar. In the present article, I address Tocharian as another such intermediate form.

Tocharian, which to this day has been mythologized as a lost “Indo-European” language through arrogant ignorance or racist insolence, is in fact a Turkic language. It is a “lost—or deliberately made to disappear—branch” of Turkish. I make this claim not only on the basis of its grammar, which displays clear intermediate-stage features, but also on the basis of its cultural and historical character. Moreover, I demonstrate this by identifying hundreds of Turkish roots in Tocharian vocabulary.

BACKGROUND

The article mentioned in the abstract above can be accessed in the “Further Readings” section at the end of this paper (1). In addition, my article that examines Laz—presented as an independent Caucasian language but in fact related to Turkish—as an original form of Turkish grammar alongside Celtic languages is also listed in the “further readings” section (2). In the near future, I will address Abkhazian within the same framework.

As for Tocharian: understanding its grammar will be demonstrative for understanding how Turkish grammar transformed into “Indo-European” grammar. Two years ago, my American Turkologist friend of Russia origin, **Norm Kisamov**, strongly urged me to examine this subject. He said, “Study Tocharian. I suspect you will find a dense presence of Turkish there.

Discovering and publishing this is something only you can do.” I was only recently able to take up that suggestion, and now I find myself having reached precisely this conclusion.

The observations of **Max Müller**—though not stated as explicitly as I do today, yet far from being obscure—remain valid. Agglutinative languages are older than inflectional languages. Not only that: agglutinative languages (Turanian, Turkic languages) are superior to inflectional languages in terms of expressive power and grammatical structure. Agglutinative languages are the ancestors of inflectional languages. This is not an insult but a linguistic fact: inflectional languages represent not progress but regression in linguistics. The reason is clear: the hybridization of peoples, and the hybridization of languages. As ethnic mixing and physical interbreeding increased, peoples speaking different languages and dialects simplified their languages and their grammar in order to communicate, gravitating toward cruder (more “Tarzan-like language - Pidgin”)

common modes of expression. This process unfolded over hundreds and thousands of years.

The rough historical summary of language is as follows: at one time, the most widespread and dominant peoples across the entire Asia-Europe continent were Turanian, Turkic tribes. These peoples continued to migrate everywhere. Wherever they went, they brought local populations under their domination. Through highly diverse forms of intermixture in different regions, distinct tribes and peoples emerged. Over historical time, these groups also mixed with one another, giving rise to new hybrid-of-hybrid groups. This reality was known and expressed by the most important Western scholars before the Indo-European nightmare descended upon linguistics, before copy-and-paste orthodox science despotically silenced every dissenting voice. Despite that nightmare, there are still many valuable Western researchers and writers who articulate the same truth today. A broad list of them, along with brief summaries of their views, is included in the “Further Readings” section (3).

Language, in parallel with tribal migrations and intermixing, also continuously hybridized. Turkic Turanian roots gave rise to different languages. Through the subsequent hybridization of those languages over history, still other languages emerged. At the root of all of them, the Turanian, Turkic element is clearly evident. All languages referred to as “Indo-European” are essentially Turkic. Even in Arabic and Semitic language, there exist dense Turkic roots. The historical narrative I have outlined here—concerning migrations and language—now also has a genetic foundation, available to us as a concrete chain of evidence. The article addressing this can likewise be found in the “Further Readings” section (4).

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND LATIN

Latin syntax is very similar to Turkish syntax. English is somewhat different, but it is by no means entirely unlike Turkish in terms of syntax. In English, it is possible to find strong remnants of Turkish syntax. Turkish, being a highly flexible language in terms of word order, displays characteristics that can readily accommodate English. It is entirely possible to construct sentences in Turkish that fully conform to English word order.

The real differences manifest themselves at two points:

1- Auxiliary verbs—these do not exist in Turkish.

2- Verb conjugation according to tense. More precisely, the verb root changes according to times.

Some other features found in “Indo-European” languages—for example, the gender-based variation of nouns, adjectives, or articles—are not particularly important from a grammatical standpoint. Frankly, they are impediments that complicate expression and create problems.

Auxiliary verbs are in fact a result of “Tarzanization - pidgin language.” I will not go into that subject here. Those who are interested can read the explanation in my previously mentioned article. As for the use of articles: all of these articles are of Turkish origin. However, they are not used as articles in Turkish. The use of articles should be regarded, from a linguistic perspective, as an unnecessary absurdity.

Verb conjugation by tense: this is the principal difference between Turkish and “Indo-European” languages. This can indeed be evaluated as an enrichment of the language and a strengthening of expression. That said, Turkish possesses

the same expressive power through suffixes added to the end of verbs without conjugating them by tense.

If we briefly look at a few examples of Turkish structural remnants in English and Latin from the relevant article:

The past tense suffix “-d, -ed” is a direct and unmistakable remnant of the Turkish past tense suffix “-dı, -di”. Likewise, “Did” is a direct remnant of “etti”.

In “I am”, the element “am” is a remnant of the Turkish first-person singular verbal suffix “-m, -am, -um”. In Latin, this suffix is attached directly to the verb stem, exactly as in Turkish... ‘-um’ ...

are < **lar**

-ing < **-ng** ... saying < **söylering** (in Old Turkish and current Turkish vernacular)

is < **uş, uşteg, işte** > est, esti (Latin)

Latin illi (they) = **onlar, ollar; el** (distant person, foreigner)

us (Latin) = **özümüz, biz** ... us (English) / **YUTarIZ, yeriz, EDerİZ** (Old Turkish) (we ate)= edo (Latin) (**Ed, yut: ate**) / **-iz, -uz** > us

Some Additional Explanations

The basic idea is that languages develop different strategies to express core grammatical information such as tense and person. Languages like Turkish typically express this information by adding suffixes directly to the verb itself

(the synthetic route), whereas English generally relies on auxiliary verbs and fixed word order (the analytic route).

Communicative Efficiency and Balance:

Every language establishes a balance in order to ensure the most efficient communication. English simplified the form of the verb by moving tense and person information outside the verb (to auxiliaries and the subject), but in return it rigidified word order. Turkish, by contrast, compressed this information into the verb itself, thereby gaining flexibility in word order. Both systems are internally consistent and effective.

Historical Change:

Languages change over time. **Old English (Anglo-Saxon), much like Turkish, was a far more synthetic language in terms of case marking and verb inflection.** However, over the course of history (through factors such as the Norman Conquest, language contact, and sound changes), it lost much of this suffixal system and evolved into an analytic structure.

On the Concept of “Need”:

A language does not “need” a particular feature in any deterministic sense. Rather, such features emerge as structural preferences or evolutionary paths shaped by historical contingencies, internal linguistic changes, and contact with other languages. English compensated for grammatical information it no longer expressed through suffixes by employing other mechanisms (auxiliary verbs, prepositions, and strict word order).

Old English (approximately 450–1150) **was a synthetic language like Turkish,** but at the same time it was far more “inflectional” than Modern English. This

language, the ancestor of Modern English, relied not on word order but on an extensive system of suffixes to establish grammatical relationships.

I will not go into examples or details here, but a few points must be noted.

Verbs were extensively inflected for person, number, tense, and mood. As in Turkish, it was possible to understand “who” and “when” solely from the verb form, without the use of a subject pronoun.

The main historical events that led to the disappearance of this complex inflectional system and the evolution of the language toward an analytic structure were the Viking Invasions (8th–11th centuries), the Norman Conquest (1066), and the subsequent developments during the Middle English period (1150–1500). For example, once certain suffixes used to distinguish grammatical persons became unusable, the language was forced to rely on subject pronouns (I, you, he...) to preserve meaning and to develop a fixed word order.

This process is the historical reason why English today expresses tense and person information mostly outside the verb, through auxiliary verbs (will, have, be) and rigid sentence structure.

(“A History of the English Language” — Albert C. Baugh and Thomas Cable / The Cambridge History of the English Language)

So why is it that some English verbs are inflected, while others form the past tense merely by taking the suffix “-d, -ed”—suffixes which are themselves Turkic remnants? Here we encounter a natural paradox connected to language evolution. It is commonly stated that older and “stronger verbs” are inflected, whereas newer and “weak verbs” tend to take the “-d” suffix.

Languages generally tend to regularize irregular forms. For example, the Old English verb *helpan* (“to help”) was a strong verb and was conjugated as *ic healp* (“I helped”). However, during the Middle English period it adopted the weak verb pattern and became *helped*. Similarly, many verbs such as *climb* and *step* were regularized.

Today, the approximately 150–200 verbs that remain irregular are generally the oldest, most frequent, and most basic verbs:

- **They are extremely frequent:** *be, have, do, go, come, say, see, take, make*. The brain memorizes their forms automatically.
- **They show etymological resistance:** vowel alternation patterns such as *sing/sang/sung* are strong and distinctive and do not easily flatten into regular forms.
- **Phonological reasons:** in verbs such as *keep/kept, sleep/slept, teach/taught*, the added *-t* sound is phonologically compatible with the root and has therefore been preserved.

(Steven Pinker, *Words and Rules: The Ingredients of Language*)

Interestingly, however, it can be observed that the vast majority of these irregular, strong, core English verbs are also of Turkish origin.

Latin, too, is an extremely synthetic (agglutinative) language with tense-based conjugation. In fact, its tense system is far more complex and detailed than that of most known languages. A single verb can carry information about tense, person, number, voice (active/passive), and mood (indicative / subjunctive / imperative).

Like Turkish, Latin relies on suffixes to express grammatical relations. Subject pronouns (I, you, he) are generally not required in the sentence, since the person is understood from the verbal ending: *amō* (“I love”), *amās* (“you love”), *amat* (“he/she loves”).

THE TOCHARIANS AND TOCHARIAN

It is claimed that Tocharian is an independent and lost branch of the “Indo-European” language family. Although some scholars attempt to relate it to certain living or ancient languages, the dominant view is that it constitutes a completely distinct “Indo-European” branch, unrelated to all other ancient and modern languages.

But why should it not be an independent, lost branch of Turkish rather than an independent, lost branch of “Indo-European”? All concrete evidence indicates that the latter possibility is far less probable than the former. So why is this reality not articulated?

The reason is extremely clear: the mediocre character of modern pulp linguistics—and underlying it, a fear of Turks and Turkish. Deep psychological, ideological, and political barriers.

Yet the region was formerly a Turkic region and remains so today. All place and person names evoke Turkic names. Some of them are already explicitly in Turkish. The society most closely associated with the Tocharians, the Kushans, were Turkic. The Uyghurs, who are the heirs and continuators of Tocharian culture, are Turkic. The vast majority of Buddhist monks were Turks. Buddha himself, **Sakyamuni** (of **Saka-Scythian** lineage), was a Turk. The meaning of *Buddha* derives from the Turkish concept **büt-bit** (completion, wholeness). All

arrows point in one direction, yet modern “science,” knowingly or unknowingly, points in the exact opposite direction.

They ask someone: "What's your name? Introduce yourself." The person gives their Turkish name. She/he defines themselves according to Turkish language and culture..." Scholars decide: "Yes, this is a lost 'Indo-European' person."

Where Does the Name “Tochar” Come From?

With very high probability, it derives from a different pronunciation of the name “Türk.” “**Tuhka ecce w-i-nasi kamem** – the Turks came hither to worship” (Douglas Q. Adams). In Old Turkic, Uyghur, and other sources, there exists a designation for this people in the form “**twry**” (or transcriptions such as “**toxri / toxri / toyri**”). In some early-period texts, this name is used in a way that appears to refer to the Tocharian people. However, this designation “twry / toxri / toyri” does not occur in Tocharian’s own written texts. In other words, it is an external designation (especially from Turkic–Uyghur sources); it does not appear as a self-ethnonym in Tocharian documents.

Studies on Tocharian texts also note the presence of forms such as **tārkhāne** (resembling the Turkish title **Tarkhan**), and that some words may clearly have been borrowed from Turkish or languages adjacent to Turkish. Such examples are bibliographically documented in Adams’s compilations. In addition, external sources (Khotanese, Manichaean, Chinese colophons, etc.) use designations such as **toxri / Twry / Tukhāra** for the Tocharian area; there are also expressions like “toxri tyly” (“the Togari language / language of the Togari”).

Another View: Tochar, Tocharians, a lost so-called Indo-European people.

According to one view, it really is: Buddhist monks were called 'Tohar' in the

5th-6th centuries AD. This means mountainous, not a tribal name... **Tohar** < **dağlı**, **tahlı**, **tahar** (mountaineer). These are the Uighur Turks of Xinjiang. They established the Turkish Kushan Empire. The Tohars, who are portrayed as the easternmost Indo-Europeans, are these people. Tohars and Khakassians... Both of them are Turkic and are descendants of the **Kyrgyz**. (The languages they speak, called Indo-European, are also Turkish.) / According to another view, the Tocharians are one of the Indo-Germanic peoples of East Asia. They are mentioned alongside the Yuezhi and Kushans. They are either the same lineage or a continuation of one another. Therefore, they all have strong Turkic ties. **A. J. Windekens** went even further and admitted that Tocharian was nothing more than a White Hun language (Ak Hun Turkish). (Nejdet Keleş)

According to the texts, the Tocharians in fact called themselves “ārśi.”

This designation is also Turkic. **ārśi** (A): name of the speakers of Tocharian. The name the Tochar people gave themselves. / Turkish ‘**arığ**, **arığ**’: pure, clean;

Aryan < **arı**, **arığ** ... **ārśi-käntu** (n.): Ārśi language, i.e., Tocharian A ...

Arsi-kantu < **arığ-konuş-ma** (pure speaking) / Some suggest that 'ark' means white, and that the root word is 'white' (meaning white face). Turkish white ‘**ak**,

arık’ > **ark** / Tocharian **yar**: pure (Copeland) ... **yar** < **arı**, **arığ** > **pure**

WHO WERE THE TOCHARIANS?

Sergei G. Klyāštorniy (Klyashtorny) examines Göktürk–Western Turkestan relations, Tokharistan, and periods of Turkic political dominance in the Sogdian sphere; his work focuses on Central Asia’s Turkic linguistic layer through runology and toponymy. Klyāštorniy emphasizes that Tokharistan entered the Turkic sphere of dominance after the Avar–Göktürk political expansion, particularly during the Western Göktürk Khaganate (approximately 560–650).

This dominance did not take the form of direct “Göktürk colonization,” but rather consisted of military garrisons, tributary relations, and the allegiance of local dynasties to the Göktürk khagans. In other words, political pressure and influence over the Tocharian ruling elites were stronger than any process of linguistic Turkification.

Lubotsky & Starostin (2003), in their work “Turkic and Chinese loanwords in Tocharian,” publish Turkic and Chinese elements that entered Tocharian.

However, the fundamental problem here is that the number of loanwords that passed from Turkish into Tocharian is limited—because Tocharian itself is a Turkic language. It can therefore be used to recover lost archaic Turkish words that have not survived into the present. Studying Tocharian is akin to studying unknown ancient forms of Turkish itself.

The fact that Göktürk dominance over Tokharistan remained limited does not prove otherwise. The Göktürks were not the only Turkic people inhabiting that vast geography. All of Eurasia is filled with Turkic tribes that were independent of one another, sometimes merging, sometimes fighting among themselves, and with Turkic, Turanian hybrid peoples. A large portion of world history consists of wars among Turkic and Turkic-derived tribes and nations across the globe.

As for the Kushans... S. Lévi, Friedrich Hirth, Hultsch, Konow, Kennedy, Chavannes, Kashmiri Kalhana, Poussin and El Biruni... They wrote that Kushans were Turkic. The Kushans were a Turkish dynasty known for their cultural and religious civilization that dominated India in the 2nd century BC. This information is important to prove that the racist Indo-European theory is a fabrication.

Edouard Chavennes (1865-1918) said that the “12-animal calendar” is Turkic and shows that Turks lived in certain regions of India.

Poussin / Lois De La Vallee Poussin (1869-1938): Yue-tchis are Turk, Kushans are Scyt ... “We used to think that the Yue-tchis belonged to the Turko-Mongol language family.” (Ind-Ant. 34, page 84; **Stein**, old Khotan, page 50, note) ...

Volume 17, page 162 (Accepting this means accepting that the Indo Kushans are also of Turkish origin, and the author puts forward views in this direction.):

“The Kushans' clothing contrasted with that of the Chinese, Persians and Indians, but was not very different from that used in Tibet and the mountains of Central Asia. This clothing did not have local characteristics. Their type was really similar to the Schytes, they made the Constantinople vases like the Greeks; they were shaved, dressed in wide-sleeved cloaks, and wore large felt boots, wearing high fur headdresses (börk - my note) or crowns resembling the papal tiara. If we assume that the Kouchans are definitely descended from the Kadphises and Kanishkas, they are therefore Schytes.” P. 163, 164; L'Inde au temps des Mauryas et des Barbares, Grecs, Scythes, Parthes et Yuetchi

Tibet / **Behr** (1994), **Bazin** and **Hamilton** (1991). These authors wrote in two separate sources that the country name "**Tibet**" comes from the Turkish "**tepe**" (hill, mountain). I would like to add to them that the English word "**top**" also comes from "**tepe**". In the Native American language it is "**tepek**".

THE STRUCTURE OF TOCHARIAN

Alfred Jean Van Windekens put forward views on the origin of Tocharian that were met with strong hostility in academic circles. He regarded Tocharian's position within Indo-European as “abnormal.” According to Windekens, Tocharian A and B possessed features so “deviant” that they could not be

explained within the classical Indo-European branches. For this reason, he developed alternative explanations regarding the origin of Tocharian.

He proposed that Tocharian might be a mixed language. In some of his studies, he suggested that while Tocharian had an Indo-European component, it may have been mixed with another non-Iranian, Central Asian element, possibly the **White Huns** (Hephthalites), **proto-Huns**. He wrote that certain features in Tocharian morphology and phonology could be explained by ancient non-Indo-Iranian substrate languages of Central Asia. Needless to say, this view was not accepted by the dominant pulp academia.

Tocharian Grammar

In Tocharian, verbs were conjugated quite systematically according to tense, person, number, voice, and mood. In both Tocharian A (Eastern) and Tocharian B (Western) dialects, verbs exhibited a rich inflectional system displaying typical characteristics of the “Indo-European language family.”

The Tocharian verbal system shows similarities to other classical Indo-European languages such as Latin or Old English, but it also possesses many distinctive features.

Root Alternation (Ablaut):

As in many Indo-European languages, in Tocharian the vowel within the verb root could change depending on tense or mood. This is analogous to the strong/weak verb distinction.

Synthetic and Analytic Structures:

Basic tenses were generally expressed in a single word (synthetic), much like

Turkish, whereas certain compound tenses or voices were formed with auxiliary verbs (analytic).

Innovative Features:

At the same time, Tocharian developed its own unique suffixes and structures. For example, the suffix “-ṣ-” used to form the future tense is a Tocharian-specific innovation.

Tocharian (A and B) sentence order is generally SOV (Subject–Object–Verb) - same in Turkish. This places them in the same typological group as Turkish, Japanese, and Sanskrit. In these languages, the verb appears at the end of the sentence, where the core meaning is finalized. Sanskrit contains a very high concentration of Turkic roots. I demonstrated this in another article and list.

For example, **āpaskem** (“I asked”): the suffix **-kem** simultaneously marks both past tense and first person singular.

In Turkish, we achieve the same result with similar suffixes: **sor-du-m** (I asked)

Note the shared first-person singular suffix (**-m, -em, -um**) in both cases (Turkish – Tocharian). The same phenomenon exists in Latin as well.

An example of a Tocharian B sentence:

Ñās cwi ysāre tsārwā. (I saw this blood.)

Ñās (I/S) + cwi (this) + ysāre (blood/O) + tsārwā (saw/V) → S O V

The Multifunctionality of the “-kem” Suffix: A Feature of Synthetic and Inflectional Language

This is excellent evidence that Tocharian is a synthetic and inflectional (fusional) language.

Syntheticity:

Grammatical information (tense and person) is compressed into a single word through suffixes. While an analytic language like English requires a subject pronoun and a separate verb (“I asked”), Tocharian packages everything into a single word (**āpaskem**).

Inflectionality (Fusional Character):

Here, the suffix **-kem** functions like a “bundle.” A single suffix expresses multiple grammatical categories (here, past tense + first person singular) simultaneously and inseparably. Unlike Turkish, where we have clearly separable suffixes such as **-di** (past tense) + **-m** (first person singular), Tocharian fuses these categories.

Thus, while Tocharian shows structural similarity to Turkish through its SOV sentence order, its highly synthetic and inflectional verb morphology aligns it more closely with Latin or Sanskrit.

In this sense, this grammar constitutes a substantial example that should be central to theses on the transition from Turkish grammar to “Indo-European” grammar, much like Latin.

Tocharian, like Latin, is one of the earliest Turkic languages within the so-called “Indo-European” group.

TURKISH ROOTS IN TOCHARIAN VOCABULARY

(Unfinished and Summary Mini-Dictionary)

In preparing this dictionary, I primarily used **Douglas Q. Adams's** "*A Dictionary of Tocharian B*" and **Gerd Carling's** "*Dictionary and Thesaurus of Tocharian A*", along with several other sources.

The suffixes **-ši, -işi, -i, -li**, which I frequently encountered in Tocharian words, strongly reminded me of Laz. Indeed, I also identified some words shared with Laz and Georgian. However, I postponed that line of investigation.

Below, in 273, you will find definite or possible Turkish roots for about 400 Tocharian words. Once a root was identified, I did not even bother listing all related Tocharian dictionary forms. This is an initial study. If time and opportunity permit, it will develop further and approach completion.

adhit (adv.) (A): bygone, passed away ... **atit** (B) / Turkish '**git**': go; Old Turkish '**id, it**': go, send

aik (B): know, recognise ... **aisi** (B): knowing ... **aisamne** (B): wisdom / Old Turkish '**ög, ök**': mind, **ego** < **ög** ... Turkish **öğren, öğret, öğüt**: learn, teach, advise ... Turkish Arabic '**akıl**': mind ... Turkish '**ayık**': awake, aware, vigilant / Turkish '**sak**': head, mind

aikare (B): empty / Turkish '**yok**': no, not, absent, empty

ak (A), **ek** (B): eye / **eye** (Eng.), **auge** (German): **Göz**. Sumerian '**igi**' (M. İ. Çığ) / Eye means "eye hollow, hole" as well, Turkish '**oyuk, çukur**'. Eye < **oyuk** (hollow) / **ouge** (German) > **oyuk** ... Laz eye: **çkuni** / Sanskrit '**aksa**',

'go' < **göz** / Okw "PIE root": see, look < **oku** (read, see) / **NAEGGE, GGEZ, GGAETS, GATS** (Native American) <> **göz** / In Old Western language 'eye': **igi, ege, augon, age, auga, öga, oghe, oie, oog, ouga...** Arabic '**ayn**' ... Turkish '**göz**' (auge), '**gör**': see, look / Greek **oftalmos, optikos** ... "**Oyuk, obruk, ob**" > **optik, oftalmos**' / Turkish '**ak**': white (may be related), Turkish '**ak, akar, akan**': flow, water, (tears) (may be related).

akappi (n.a.) (A-B): impurity / Turkish '**ak, akar, akan**': flow, water, white, clean etc.

akäts (adj.) (A): sharp, pointed / **acute, acutus** (Latin – Eng.), **acuity** (Eng.): Sharp, quick... It may be associated with '**agere**: act'. And also it is related to Turkish '**uç**': apex, peak... / Their "PIE root" is "**ak**"... Some examples: acid, **acne, acro...** < **acı, ekşi, uç** (bitter, sour, apex)

akl- (A-B): learn, teach ... **ākālyune** (A): learning, discipline, doctrine ... **aklyilñe** (B) / Old Turkish '**ög, ök**': mind, **ego** < **ög** ... Turkish **öğren, öğret, öğüt**: learn, teach, advise ... Turkish Arabic '**akıl**': mind

akmal (n.masc.) (A): face, facies', gesicht ... Compound containing: **ak** 'face' and **mal** 'nose'. **akri** (adj.) (A): shameless / May be related to Turkish '**ak**': white (whiteness of face) (?)

akruna (B), **ākär** (A.): 'tear(s)' / Allan Bomhard: Hittite 'iš-ḫa-aḫ-ru' 'tear(s)' ... Origin is: 'ahru'. Sanskrit **ásru-ḥ**, Avestan **asrū**, Tocharian **A ākär**, Greek **dakry**, Latin **lacrima**, Gallic **deigr**; Old Breton **dacr** 'tear'; Gothic **tagr** ... / I see the Turkish '**ak, akar**' root (flow, leak, liquid, water). / Latin '**lakrima**', Greek '**dakrima**' Turk. '**ak - akma**'

ālak (pron.) (A), **allek** (B): another / Turkish '**el**': beyond, distant, foreign, foreign person / **ālak-sam**: some other, **ālaśi** (adj.): alien, not related, indifferent ... **aletstse** (B)

alanne (n.) (B): idleness, sloth, want of energy / Turkish **il** > **illness** ... Old Turkish '**alnuk, alık**': unweary, unable, mentaly weak

alasma (adj.) (B): sick ... **alask** (vi) (B): be sick / Turkish **il** > **illness** ... Old Turkish '**sök**' > **sick**

āle (n.) (A), **alyiye** (B): palm (of hand) / Turkish '**el**': hand

ālpa (A-B): touch, grope about / Turkish '**elle**': by hand, touch, grope about; Turkish '**avuç**': handful

aṃśār (adj.) (A): stumbling, tripping, unsteady; falling, impeded, interrupted / Turkish Persian '**ser, sar**': head; Turkish '**sarhoş**': drunken, Old Turkish '**sak**': head, mind.

anapär, anaprä, anapraş (A): before, in the face of; in front of ... **enepre** (B): ante; in front / Turkish '**ön**': front, 'önde' (ante-, in front) ... Turkish '**burun**' (nose, protrude, prominence, peninsula ... **Burun** > **pro** ... **Pro, pre** < **bir, birinci** (one, first) ... **First** < **birinci**

āñcālyi (A): hands put together ... **añcāl, añcāli** (B) / Turkish '**kol**': arm, '**el**': hand

ane (adv.) (A): inside, into ... **enem** (B): into ... **anenci** (A): interior / **in** (Eng.); -**in, -en** (suffix) (Eng. – Latin, German, Fr.); **en** (Greek): **iç, içeri, içinde**. The known and used meaning of the Turkish word '**in**' today is 'to go down, to go in

hollow' and also 'hollow, cave'. However, in the past, it also meant "inside" in Eurasian Turkish dialects. **İn**: to go down, flow, to sink, to get stuck, to collapse, to get inside, shrink; **engiz**: to break in (Radloff). Thus, our claim that the root of the Turkish word 'in' is common with the English, Latin and IE 'in' has been proven. **Endir** (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, to take in (Radloff).

Inferior, interior, inferno, infra... They all have 'in' and 'iç' in Turkish, and 'iç-in-de' (in, inside). / Old Turkish 'in': cave, animal den / Proto-Türk 'in, ine': nesting, absorption (Kazım Mirşan) / **Yinç** (Old Turkish): shrink, thin out; **inmek**: shrink, shrivel up / So... **in > in**

äntā (A): where? / Turkish '**kankı, hankı, hanta**': what, which, when, where

äntā-ne (conj.) (A): when ... **ente** (B) / Turkish '**kankı, hankı, hanta**': what, which, when, where ... Turkish '**ne**': what, thing

ante (B): surface, forehead, front ... **ant** (A): front / Turkish '**ön**': front, '**önde**': in front ... **önde** > **ante-** (Latin, Eng. – Greek) prefix

äntsam (A): who?, what?' / Turkish '**kankı, hankı, hanta**': what, which, when, where ...

anu (B): rest, peace, cessation ... **añu** (A): break, silence, calmness / Turkish vernacular **an, anglan, anlan**: rest, cessation

āp (A-B): water, river, stream / Old Turkish '**ba, bu, ba-, bu-**': water, about water

appakke (B): dear father / Turkish '**baba**': father, Turkish '**ap, aba**': old man, respectable man, high position.

appo (B), **ap** (A): father / Turkish '**baba**': father, Turkish '**ap, aba**': old man, respectable man, high position.

ar- (B), **ara** (A): cease, stop, come to the end, leave behind, give up / Turkish '**ara**': pause, intermediate time, cease, gap, repeat etc.

arc- (B): be obliged to / Turkish '**erk**': power of work, authority ... **Ergo** (Greek) > **work** < **erk**

āre (A): plough ... **āreşi** (adj.): pertaining to the plough / Kipchak Turkish '**aravi**': to plow

āriñc (A), **arañce** (B): heart, cor ... **ākār** (?) / Old Turkish '**cörök**' > **cardia**, heart; Turkish '**ürek, yürek, cörök**' > **cor** (Latin)

ārki (adj.) (A): white / Turkish '**arığ, arıg**': pure, clean

ārkišoşi (A): the World / Turkish '**yer**' > **earth**

arkiye (adj.) (B): necessary, obligatory ... **ark-u-ye** (n.): necessity / Turkish '**erk**': power of work, authority ... **Ergo** (Greek) > **work** < **erk**

ārśi (A): name of the speakers of Tocharian. The name the Tochar people gave themselves. / Turkish '**arığ, arıg**': pure, clean; **Aryan** < **arı, arıg** ... **ārśi-käntu** (n.): Ārśi language, i.e., Tocharian A ... **Arsi-kantu** < **arığ-konuş-ma** (pure speaking) / Some suggest that 'ark' means white, and that the root word is 'white' (meaning white face). Turkish white '**ak, arık**' > **ark** / Tocharian **yar**: pure (Copeland) ... **yar** < **arı, arıg** > **pure** / **pure** (Eng.); **pura, purus** (Latin): **arı, pür. Arı** (Schor. Scythian, Ottoman, Uyghur): pure, clean; **arıt**: (Kom. Crimean, Uyghur): be pure, clear. The “**Aryan Race**” concept is about '**arya**'

and then is about Turkish 'arı' (pure). **Uruklu** (Uyghur): good root, good lineage, nobility / "**Ürdük** 'noble' (Yakut) (A. Atabek) / **Ariğ** (Orkhon); **arı**, **arığ**: pure, clean (DLT) / Sumerian 'ar, ara, ra': Old Turkish 'arıtmaq', cleaning (M. İ. Çiğ) / **Ari**, **arık** > **arya** (Sanskrit) > **pure** (B. Keresteciyan) / Basque **aratz**, **pur** (Fr.) < **arı** (H. R. Tankut) / **Parkui**, **prkunu**, **prkuali**, **prkui** (Hittite): pure, clear, clean, **arı**, **arınma**; **uarpiie-a** (Hittite): wash, to bathe.

Arin: to be clean, wash. / **Ari** > **pür** (pure, clean) (First sound blank 'P' rule)

Ārslān (A): Arslan, a male ... **Ārslām** (B) / Turkish '**arслан**, **aslan**': lion and also a male name.

artar, **ardra** (B): four / Old Turkish, current Turkish '**tört**, **dört**' >

tetra (Greek): four, **dört**, '**tört**' (DLT) / **Deurt** > **Quatre** (B. Keresteciyan) /

Dört > **quatre** > **tarto**, **tetartos** (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Kwetwares**, **cethair**,

ceithir, **kiare**, **kwetru** (Celtic) < **dört** > **four** / **Armta**, **ardra** (Sanskrit): **dört**,

dördüncü / **Quatro** (It.), **quattuor** (Latin) < **tetra** < **dört** > **kırk** (fourty) >

kerte (quarter) > **kiare**, **kwetwares** (Celtic) / Chuvash **twata**: **dört** > **tetra** >

quatra > **ardra** > **four** (Chuvash **twata** - Strahlenberg)

arte (B): aqueduct, feeder canal, river branch / **ur**, **we-r**: "PIE roots", roots of water and 'urine'. / **Irmak**: river; **ark**, **arık**: channel / **ır**, **ırmak** – **ark** >

irrigate, watering / Turk. – Arab. **idrar** > **ur**, **wer** (urine)

arth (A-B): sense; meaning, goal / Turkish '**erek**': goal; Turkish '**er**': arrive, be ripe

artsa (B): each / Turkish '**her**': each

aruci (B): lack of appetite / Turkish '**arık**': dry, weak (person or something)

ās- (A-B): dry up, become dry / It contains Turkish '**su**' (water) root ... Turkish '**as**': hang, hang to dry (?) ... Turkish '**susuz**': dry

aśai (A): asylum, retreat / Turkish '**sığın**': asylum < **sığın** > **asai**

asare (B): dry / Turkish both '**su**' water root, and '**arık, kuru**': dry root

asce: head / Old Turkish '**sak**' > **asce**

āśi (A), **aśiye** (B): goat / Turkish '**geçi, keçi**' > **aśi, aśiye** > goat, geiss (German) < **geçi** > ziege (German) / Turkish '**geç**': pass, pass over; Turkish '**aş**': pass over

askar (B): back, in the opposite direction, on the reverse / Turkish '**keri, geri**': back, backward

āštār (A): clear, pure, clean; **astare** (B) / It contains Turkish '**su**' (water) root, and Turkish '**arı**' (pure, clean) root. Sanskrit. '**accha**': not shaded, not dark, clear, transparent, Turkish '**açık**' (clear)

astare (B): pure / Turkish both '**su**' water root, and '**arığ, arı**': pure < **arı**

āsuk (A): past, over / Turkish '**aş, aş-mak**': pass over, surpass, pass beyond etc. ... Turkish '**aşıt**': mountain pass

aşuk, aśūk (A): wide, broad / Turkish '**aş, aşmak, aşım**': exceed, overrun, overlap, go beyond, pass over, pass, surpass

aśup (A), **asubh** (B): impurity / They are most probably related to Turkish '**su, sub**' (water) root. / **Supta** (Georgian): pure, clean

at, ate (B): away / Turkish '**öte**': beyond, away; Turkish '**it**': send, away / **atera**,
ate (Old Celtic - Basque): go out, exit (Nyland). Basq. '**ate**': out, '**atera**': door.
Old Turkish '**id, it**': send, leave, walk and go (Orkhon) / **Itinerary** < **id, it**

Ātäk: name of a Uighur donor / It may be related to Turkish '**ata**': father,
ancestor or Turkish '**atak**' > attacker, mettlesome

ātäl (A): man, male / Turkish '**ata**': father, grand father, ancestor

āti (A), **atıyali** (B): grass / Turkish '**ot**': grass, herb

ätsäts (A): thick, dense ... **ätstse** (B) / Turkish '**sık**': dense, thick

ätukek (A): suddenly / Turkish '**atak**': attacker, mettlesome; '**atik**': quick,
quick-acting person / Turkish '**at, atıl, atla, atsür**' movement root (throw,
attack, jump, ride) ... **athlete, athletics** < **at**

auk (B): grow, increase / Turkish '**yük, yüksel**': rise, arise, ascend; Old Turkish
'**ağ**': arise, askend to the skya, **augment** < **ağ**

āwās (A): residence / Turkish '**oba**': camp, nomad tent, village

bānte, bant: bond, bind / **bind, bound** (Eng.); **binde** (German); **binda**
(Icelandic): **bağ, bağla, ban**. Bandage, bag, pack < **bağ, bohça, ban...** /
***baHΛ** 'to tie to': Kartvelian ***b-** (Laz.) 'to tie to, to hang' ~ Altaic ***bā-** 'to tie
to' (Bomhard) / **Mahla** (Hittite): grapevine, branch (**bağ, bağla**). Turkish
'**bağ**': grape tree / **Foklo** (Celtic): **bağla**, bind

bark: high, above / Turkish '**berk**' > **pärk** > **berg** (German – mountain) / Turkish
'**berk, berkit**': strong, fortified position (a high place fortified in warfare),
reinforcement

bäts: pointed, pierce / Turkish '**bat, batır**': pierce, jab, stab, sting ... '**batar**':
pointed, pierce

cäntse: connective / Turkish '**kayna, kaynaşma**': join, joint, integration

carma, carme: skin / Turkish '**çarık**': primitive leather shoes

-ci (pron.) (A): you / Turkish **sen, siz** (you) ... '**-sin**' (second person singular
suffix)

ckacar, tkacar (Copeland): daughter, girl / Turkish '**kız**'

çakra, carke: wheel / Turkish '**çark**': wheel ... The root is Old Turkish '**çevir**':
turn, rotate

ek (A): fodder / Turkish '**ekin**' (crop)

ekro (A): poor / Turkish '**arık**': weak, dry, poor ... Turkish Arabic '**fakir**': poor

elauke (B): far, distant / Turkish '**el**': beyond, distant, foreign, foreign person

elune (A), **ailñe** (B): giving / Turkish '**el**': hand, '**elle, ellen**': with hand

encare (B): unfriendly, disagreeable / Turkish **karşı** > **cross**, against (?)

eşäk (A), **emşke** (B): over, above / Turkish '**üst**': over, above; Turkish '**ast**':
below; Turkish '**aş**': pass over / Turkish '**eşik**': treshold (?)

i- (vi.), **yai** (B): go, travel (**-yalne**) (B) going, journey / Turkish '**git**': go; Old

Turkish '**id, it**': go, send; Old Turkish '**yadağ, yaya**': walking / **eo, ivi** (Latin):
go, move, rush ... **iv, iv-mek** (İ. H. Danişmend) (go fast)

ikam (B): twenty ... **ikante** (B): twentieth / Old Turkish '**yigirmi, yirmi**':

twenty; '**iki**': two

ime (B): consciousness, awareness, thought / Old Turkish '**ang, angla, anla**':

mind, think, thought, understand / Old Turkish '**im**': sign, symbol, dream, **image**

< **im**

iya (B): go, travel, lead, cause to go / Turkish '**git, get**': **get, go**; Old Turkish

'**id, it**': go, send; Old Turkish '**yadağ, yaya**' > **iya** (walking)

kāccap (A-B). turtle, tortoise / Turkish '**kaplumbağa**' ... Turkish '**kap**': shell,

crust, cover, **kabuk** ... **Kap, kabuk** > **capsule, cap, cape, cappa, capulus,**

kapaki, çaput ... etc.

Kāḍike (A): name of a Śākya prince / Old Turkish '**kazı, kadiğ, kadı**': judge

kāka- (A-B): call / Turkish call '**cagır, çağır**' > **kaka** ... Also see "Klaw" item

kal (B): lead, bring / Turkish '**gel**': come (?)

kal (vi.) (B): endure, bear / Turkish '**kal**': stay, remain, stand (**kalk**), reside, keep

etc.

kal, cal: about hand / Turkish '**el**': hand, '**kol**': arm ... **kal** < **el, kol**

kalām (A): writing stylus / Turkish pen, pencil '**kalem**' > **kalam** /

calamo (Latin): **kalem**, pen, pencil. '**Kamış**' (almost in every dialects of

Turkish): reed, cane, pen and '**kalem**' is originated from this (Radloff).

käly- (vb.) (A-B): stand / Turkish '**kal**': stay, remain, keep, stand, reside ...

'**kalk**': stand up ... / **colony** (Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" is 'kwel'. **Kwel** < **kal**

(stay, stop, stand, residence ... Latin '**cola**' (inhabitant) (OED) / Native

American '**KALPULLI**': big houses ... (Brian Afgan, Nadia Durrani) = '**kal**':

stay + '**bol**' (many), **balig** (city) (?) / Sumer. **gal**: settlement, **kal, kalmak**

(Gerey) / Mayan, N. American **CAHAL**: **kal, kalmak**, stay, residence ...

(Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) ... **Qalu, kalu** (Akkad.): to stay, stop,

remain... / **Kalank, klank, kuwaliu** (Hittite): soothe.

kälyme (A) ... **kälymiye** (B): region, direction / It's root Turkish '**kal**'. See "Kaly"

item

kam (A), **keme** (B): tooth ... **kem** (mouth) / Old Turkish '**kemür, kemir**': gnaw

... Turkish '**kemik**': bone

käm- (A-B): come / **come** (Eng.): **gel**. Alleged "PIE root": 'gwa'. It's said that

Latin '**ven**' and 'come' were produced by 'gwa'. So, '**gel**' – 'gwa' (?) / Native

American **TAAL, KIL** <> **gel** / A Turkish vernacular from Sivas, Suşehri in

Türkiye '**kem**': come / Greek **ela, erto** < **gel, eriş** (come, reach)

kāmar (A): together / **ko-moin-i**: "PIE root" of '**common**', '**com**' etc.

Commonwealth, community, communism etc. '**Kamu, kamug**': common / "

... from Latin **communis** ... PIE ***ko-moin-i**- ... from ***ko-** 'together' + ***moi-n-**

" (OED) / **Qamay**: all, whole, all together; **qamuq** (Orkhon); **kamuğ: kamu:**

whole, every (DLT) / '**Kömek**': people, common; '**cumul**' (Kirghiz): meeting

(Radloff) / **Cumhur, cumhuriyet**, commun, **cem, cami, cemaat, küme,**

cümle, kamu... / **Kamasu** (Akkad.) > **common** < **kamu** / **Kombuti** (Celtic):
community < **kamig**

kānk (A): river; the river **Gāngā'** ... / **Ohio**: Oki-yo, Ok-iyo ... An American
state. River Good, Good River... **Ok, oki**: river and Turkish “**ak-akan**”
(flowing) roots. “**Yo, iyo**” < **iyi**, Turkish ‘**iyi**’: good, kind, beautiful. Other
words for river in Native American languages: SĪPU, HANNA, KĪTKWĪAN,
NAHĪ, CHUU, SU, **OKA, AKANG...**

kanti (A): gong, cymbal / **gong** (Eng. – Fr.): **gong** / Its original form: Old Turkish
kongray, kongra: bell, gong; **kongru**: shaman drum (Radloff)

kāntsās- (vb.) (A): acknowledge, confess, profess ... TEB II ‘**bekennen**’, Schmidt
(1974) ‘**anerkennen, bestätigen, bekennen**’. / **know** (Eng.): **gnoscere**,
cognosco (Latin); **gnosis** (Greek); **cognition** (Eng.), **kennen** (German). Alleged
“PIE root” ‘**gno**’, ‘**gn-kn**’ sound. Old Turkish ‘**kan, kani**’: believe, think, opinion,
know ... ‘**Ognan**’ (Scythian): to know, understand. **Kögüs** (Uyghur. Altai. Tel.
Scythian, Koib.): sense, mind, opinion, understanding. **Köngül** (Tar. Kirghiz,
Kom. Uyghur, AT): **gönül**, spirit, understanding. **Kön**: comprehension, approval
(Radloff). German ‘**kennen**’, ‘**novi**’ (Latin), **teneo** (Latin): **tani**, know / **Gönül**
(Kazakh, Uyghur, Cagatay, Türkmen, Crimea): mind, spirit, heart / Hittite ‘**kane-**
is, kne-is’: recognize, to know, acknowledge ... **kan, kanma, kani** > **kane-is**
(Hittite) / **Novi** (Latin), **teneo** (Latin) < **tanımak, bilmek**, know / **connaitre**
(Fr.) < **know, kennen** < **kan, kani**

kanweṃ (A), **kenine** (B): knees / **knee** (Eng.), **knie** (German); **Genu** (Greek); **gony**, **gonato** (Latin.); **geneu** (Fr.): Old Turkish **yincür** (joint), **incik** (knee, ankle and the part of between them) ... Turkish '**kayna**': join

kāpār (A-B): morsel, bite-size piece / Turkish '**kap**, **kap-mak**': bite

kāplune (A): boiling / Turkish '**köp**, **köpür**': bubble; Turkish '**kabar**': swell, rise / **cook** (Eng.); **kochen**, **koch** (German): **kayna-ma** (boiling).

kāpñune (A): love ... "L POU 'suavitas, amor', TEB II 'Liebe'". / Turkish '**kapılmak**': fall in love, be passionately attached ... **Love** (Eng.), **liebe** (German): **sev**, **sev-mek** ... / **Habu** (Akkad): love, like (Uzunbacak Adem), **habib** (Arab.): lover. Alleged "PIE" root '**leubh**'. / Icelandic **elska**, **ast** < **aşk** (love), **iste** (desire, wish) / Arabic **habib** (lover), Arabic **habbe** (bubble, **kabarcık** < **habbe**) ... Turkish **kap** < **have**, **capture** / N. American Ojibwe language 'ZAAGİGE': **sevmek**, like, love... Lakota language CHUWİLA – CHUWİCA < **sev**, **sevgi** ... SHİ CHİYAH < **seni seviyorum** (I love you) (Apache)

kappāñ, **kappas** (A): cotton plants (Uyhgur **kāpāz**)

kar (A): yet, really, for sure / Old Turkish '**kirtü**': true, truth, **gerçek** (true)

Kārā (A): **Kārā**, name of a Turkish donor

karak (A): wooden part of a bow / Turkish '**kıvrık**' > **curved**

karas (B): forest, wood / Turkish '**koru**': protected forest, **garden** < **koru**

karep (B): damage, harm / Old Turkish '**yağır**, **yara**' > **in-jury**

kark- (B): hack up / Turkish **kerp, kerk**: hack, hack up ... **carpenter** < **kerpitir**
... **carv, carving** etc.

karkkalle (B): swamp, marsh / Turkish '**kara**': black, '**köl, göl**': lake, puddle ...

Karagöl

kärme (A): straight; true, truth / Old Turkish '**kirtü**': true, truth, gerçek (true) ...

Kirtü, gerçek > **verus, verum, very**

kärpi (adj.) (A): common, vulgar, low ... **kärpiye** (B) ... / Old Turkish '**kara**':
common, vulgar, low

kärsk, kärs: dig / Turkish '**kaz**' > **kars**

karum (A-B): pity, compassion, mercy / Turkish '**kayra**': grace, goodness,
divine gifts; '**kayır**': be favor... Greek **kalo, kalos** < **kayra** ... **Kind, care** <
kayra, kayır, koru (save, protect)

karuți (A): a female mythical bird / Turkish '**kartal**': eagle

käry- (A): consider, decide / Turkish '**gör**': see, view, consider; Turkish '**göre**':
considering, according to ... **Kary** < **gör, göre** > **according**

karyan (B): hearts / Old Turkish '**cörök**' > **cardia, heart**; Turkish '**ürek, yürek,**
cörök' > **cor** (Latin)

kärye (A): concern, worry / Old Turkish '**kadgu, kaygı**': worry, care, concern

kaś (A), **kes** (B): count, number / Turkish '**kez**': times, how many times? ...

Turkish '**kaç**': how many?

kaş (A), **keşe** (B): fathom, arm span / Turkish '**karış**': span

kās (A): restraint, repression, punishment ... / The real root is Turkish '**kes**': cut, interrupt, break, hack, stop, punish ...

kāsu (A.): good, pleasant / Old Turkish '**xoş**' (Kaşgarlı, 1069); '**xos**' (Codex Cumanicus, 1303): good, pleasant ... current Turkish '**hoş**': good, pleasant

kāswe (A): good, good-looking / Old Turkish '**xoş**' (Kaşgarlı, 1069); '**xos**' (Codex Cumanicus, 1303): good, pleasant' ... current Turkish '**hoş**': good, pleasant

kaşaya, **kaşari**: Budist monks' robe ... The main root Sanskrit '**kaṣ**': wear out ... / Turkish '**eski**' > **kaş** > **kaşaya**

katim (A): material for making robes ... (From Skt. **kaṭhina**- 'the rough cloth from which monks' robes were made') / Turkish '**kat**': clothes, cloth ... Turkish '**keten**': linen

kātka- (A): rise, arise / Turkish '**kat**': layer, multiple ... '**kat kat**': high

kātkune (A): householdership ... **kātkuneşi-kānikāñc**: of a householdership / Turkish '**hatun**': land lady, noble woman (?)

Kāttuṃ (A): **Qatun**, name or part of the name of a Uighur lady. Turkish '**qatun**, **katun**, **hatun**': lady; '**kadın**': woman

kavvi (B): sage, poet / Turkish '**kam**, **kaman**': shaman, sage, poet

kawo (B): desire, craving / Old Turkish '**kiv**, **kivañç**': bless, gladness ... **Kiv**, **kivran**: writhe, craving (figuratively) (?)

kayurş (A), **kauurşe** (B): bull ... Uyghur **qoduz**

kem (A), **ankaim** (B): false, wrong, in vain / Old Turkish '**kem**': illness, badness, in vain ... **Kem göz**: evil eye

kem-pälk (A): false view (bad opinion) / **kem-palk** < **kem bak** (bad look, bad view) (?)

kesār (A): hair, filament / Turkish '**saç**': hair ... **Caesar**: ... from **caesaries** "head of hair," because the future dictator was born with a full one..." (OED) Caesar is known to be Trojan – Etrusk origin. When Caesar was born, he was with full 'hair': '**caesaries**'. Its name comes from the word 'hair': **caes** (**caes** < **saç** – Turkish). Another myth is that Caesar was given birth by cutting his mother's womb. The term cesarean section surgery (**caes** <> **kes** – cut) comes from there. The imperial names **kaiser** (German) and **char** (Rus.) also derive their origin from here (OED).

kest (B); **kassi, kaşt** (A): hunger / **fast** (Eng.): hunger, **oruç. Baaska** (Hakas), **buşuk** > fast (b > f + -k > -t); **baçağ** > fast (-ğ > -t); **basık** > fast (A. Atabek) ... Turkish '**aç**': hunger

keşti (A): heating, steam / Turkish '**ısı, ısıg, ısıt**': heat

ket, kete (B): whose, whom, for whom, to whom ... **kaiyye** (B): whose / Turkish question words root '**ki, ki**' ... Turkish '**kim**': who

kisore (B): youth, lad / Turkish '**kız**': girl, female child, young woman ... Turkish vernacular '**kızan**': youngs, mostly young men

klaw (B): be called, named / **call** (Eng.), **kalla** (Icelandic): **çağır, çağır-mak**.
 Old Turkish '**käl**': **gel, gelmek** (come) (Orkhon). **Gel, 'käl'**; **küle**: shout, call;
 '**kola**': shout, aloud, call (Radloff, 2-585) / Turkish '**kulak**' (ear): '**ku-uk**' (**ku**:
 sound, hear; **uk**: echo) (**Atatürk**) / **Qol, qool, liqero** (Hebrew): voice, sound,
call, kelam / **Galeo** > call < **gel**... '**Gaul, Gallic**' name comes from this root
 (OED), (Kisamov) / **Kalis, klis, kalleş, halzai** (Hittite): to call, **küle, kola, gel**
 (Altaic): loud voice, call / **SAA, XOOX** (N. American): call; **TZİE, TSATSİ**
 (N. Am.): call. **GUK** (N. Am.): ear, **kulak** / call: **SAA, XOOX, AAWA**
 (**seslen, çağır, avaz**) / call < **gel** (come); **kola, küle** (call) / '**Claim**' also has
 same root... Latin '**gallus**' (cock) may mean caller, make **kola** (?) / **clamo**
 (Latin): call ... Old Turkish '**ku**': voice, sound... Turkish Arabic '**kelam**':
 saying, word ... Turkish '**gel**': come, come here, call

klots, klautso (A-B): ear / Turkish '**kulak**' > **klautso ... klausta** (Celtic) / **kylev**:
 "PIE root", "**hear, hören** (German)" / "**Hiz**': (Baskurt) hear. **Hir**: hear " (A.
 Atabek) / PIE root '**Kylev**' (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) < Old Turkish '**ku**'
 (sound), **kulak** (ear) / '**Hish**' (Sumerian): ear (**işit**: hear) (Kurmaev) / Turkish
 '**kulak**' (ear): '**ku-uk**' (**ku**: sound, hear; **uk**: echo) (**Atatürk**) / **Qol, qool, liqero**
 (Hebrew): voice, sound, **call, kelam** / **Galeo** > call < **gel**... '**Gaul, Gallic**' name
 comes from this root (OED), (Kisamov) / **Kalis, klis, kalleş, halzai** (Hittite): to
 call, **küle, kola, gel** (Altaic): loud voice, call / **SAA, XOOX** (N. American):
 call; **TZİE, TSATSİ** (N. Am.): call. **GUK** (N. Am.): ear, **kulak** / **cluas, klousta,**
klausta (Celtic): **kulak**, ear. Laz '**quci**', Sanskrit '**kuhara**'.

klu (A-B): rice / Turkish '**çeltik**': rice

klyos- (A), **klyaus-** (B): hear ... **klyoşal:** hearing ... / Old Turkish '**ku**' root: sound, hearing ... '**kulak**': ear

knā- (A-B), **knanal:** know < **gno** < **kan** / **k'en, k'on:** "PIE root", "to know":
bilmek. "Proto-Nostratik '**k'any**' (Bomhard) / **know, gno** > **kennen** < **kan, kanmak, kanı** (know, think, believe)

knānmām (A): a wise person / **knānmune** (A): knowledge / **k'en, k'on:** "PIE root", "to know". "Proto-Nostratik '**k'any**' (Bomhard) / **know, gno** > **kennen** < **kan, kanmak, kanı** (know, think, believe)

kñāññ- (A): acknowledge, recognize / **k'en, k'on:** "PIE root", "to know":
bilmek. "Proto-Nostratik '**k'any**' (Bomhard) / **know, gno** > **kennen** < **kan, kanmak, kanı** (know, think, believe)

kok (B): a body part (?) / Turkish 'chest': **kögüs, göğüs** > cage. **KoGus** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Tob. Schor.): **göğüs, chest** (Radloff) / **Kikos, cich, cioch, keeagh** (Celtic): **göğüs, kögüs** / **Kuca** (Sanskrit.) <> **kucak, kögüs** > **hug** / Sumer. **gab, gaba: kaburga, göğüs kafesi, cage** (Gerey) / Chuvash **kokru: göğüs** (Strahlenberg) ... **Kokru** > **cage, chest** (Eng.): **göğüs.** / **kikos, keeagh** (Celtic) < **kögüs** / **cage** > **keeagh** < **göğüs** / **GUSHKA** (Tlingit, N. American) > **kuca** (Sanskrit.) < **kucak** (hug, bosom) > **kögüs** > **kikos** (Celtic) > **hug**

kok kom (A), **kaum** (B): day; sun ... Nom.Pl. **koñi**, Gen.Pl. **konäşsi** ... / Old Turkish '**kün, gün, güneş**': day, sun / **sun** (Eng.); **sonne** (German); **sol, solar** (Latin), **soleil** (Fr.): **güneş, küneş, kün, gün.** "Old English **sunne**, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **zon** and German **Sonne**, from an Indo-European root shared by

Greek **helios** and Latin **sol**." (Oxford D.) / Turkish '**solmak**': be **sallow**, whiten, whither, fade (generally under the influence of the sun) / **Gün** > **güneş** > **sol** relation (İ. H. Danişmend) / The '**solmak**' word and its relation with the Latin '**sol, soleil**' (Türk Dili - 19) / Sear (Eng.) < **sarı, sarıĝ** (yellow) > **sallow** (Eng.): **solgun, solgun sarı** (B. Keresteciyan) / N. American 'sun': **K'İİN, SAA – Tİ'Nİ'AN** (sunset), **SO, K'UN** <> **kün, güneş**

kolune (A): killing ... **kalk** (B) / **kill** (Eng.): **öl, öldür, öldür-mek** (die, kill, to kill) / **Oilu, okilu, oqvilu** (Laz) / **kilu** > **kill** < **öl, öldür, kıl** > **oilu** / Old Turkish 'kıl' root: **cut, kill, kill by behead** / **Skotono** (Greek.) **s-kot-ono** (cut: **kes, kat**) < **qutil, katl, katletmek** (kill, murder) (Arab. Turk.)

kona-kom (A): day by day / Turkish '**gün be gün**'

koro (B): herd animal, moveable chattle / **herd** (Eng.) die **Heerde** (German):: It's originated from Turkish '**ordu**' (army, herd, crowd) / **Üre** (Altaic, Tel.): herd (Radloff)

koşant (A), **kausenta** (B): killer, executioner / Turkish '**kes**': cut; Turkish '**kesen**': cutter (killer)

koşe (A): silk / Turkish Persian '**koza**': cocoon, silk cocoon, pod

kosi (B): cough < **öksürük** > **kosi**

koskiye (B): hut / **house** (Eng.), **casa** (Latin): **ev. Koş** (Old Turkish):

house. **Huca** (Chuvash): house, room. '**Kos**' (Kazakh, Nogay); house. '**Hos**' (Yakut): room. Turkish Arabic **hücre** (**oda, hücre**) (cell, cubicle) (Ü. Mutlu) /

Also these are related to **ısı** (heat, heiss); **od** (fire) / Western sources say that “house, casa” have “cut” root. Even here they can’t get rid of Turkish. **Casa** < **kes** (cut) ... Turkisk ‘**köşk**’ > **kiosk**

kos-ne (A), **kos** (B): how, how much, as much / Turkish ‘**kaç**’: how many ... **Kos** < **kaç**

koşt (A): cut, edge / Turkish ‘**kes**’: cut; Turkish ‘**köşe**’: corner; Turkish ‘**kenar**’: edge; Turkish ‘**uç**’: apex, point, end, acro ... **corner** (Eng.): **köşe**, **kenar**, **kır**.

Claimed “PIE root”: ‘**ker**’ (horn) / Old Turkish ‘**kır**’: corner, edge, side (in almost all old Turkish dialects - Radloff). Old Turkish ‘**kıran**’: edge / **Kurro**, **kurso** (Celtic) < **köşe**, **kenar**, corner, edge / edge, side: **K’AAN** (N. American) / **kante** (German), **konta** (Greek): edge, border, **kenar** (edge, side), **kanat** (wing, side), **yan** (side) / **kante** < **kenar**, **kanat**

kot (B): as many, much as / Turkish ‘**kat**’: times (five times bigger / larger, three times as much / as many” ... Turkish ‘**kaç**’: how many ... Turkish ‘**kez**’: times (how many times).

kotstse (B): a kind of bird. Owl (?) / Turkish ‘**kuş**’: bird

kowi (A), **kewiye** (B): of a cow / **cow** (Eng.); **kyr**, **ku** (Icelandic): Turkish **qoy**, **qoyn**, **qon** (Altaic): cow or sheep (Kisamov) / The words of sheep and cow are the same or interchangeable in some old Turkish dialects. (O. Süleymanov) / “Turkish **kap**: 'animal'" (A. Atabek) / Sanskrit ‘**gavi**, **go**’ / **Kevesh** (Hebrew.): sheep / **Kevesh** > **cow** < **koyun** (sheep) > **kap** (animal – Old Turkish) > **hawi**,

hawiasi (Hittite): sheep, sheeplike animal / **Kuau** (Hittite): cow. **Kov, gev**
(Turkmen): cow

krake (A-B): dirt, filth / Turkish '**kir**': dirt, filth

kramar (B): weight, heaviness / Turkish '**ağır**': heavy ... **gravity** < **ağır**

kras (B): torment / Turkish '**kır**': berak, '**kırış**': breaking

kri (A): choice, will / **ardent, ardour, ardor** (Eng.): **arzu**. '**Arzu**' is said to be Persian. But '**ar, ard**' here came from Turkish '**ört**': burn, fire. Like in '**arson**' / Also Turkish **irik** (wish) > **arzu** > **eros** > **irade** (A. Atabek) (-k > -s,z sound change rule)

krop-/kropa- (A.); **kraupa** (B): gather / **Crop, harvest** < Turkish '**körpe**' (crop, harvest) / **Crop** < **körpe** (**kırp**) (Kisamov)

kroriya (B): horn / **cornu** (Eng.); **corneus** (Latin); **kerato, korna** (Greek): horn, **boynuz**. **Corneus** > **cornu** > **horn** < **boynuz** < horek / Old Turkish **horek** > **keras, kerat** (Greek) (-k > -s, -t) > **horn: boynuz** (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): **horn**, head, skull, crown of head; ..." (A. Bomhard) / Turkish '**kurtak**': horn pipe, Kipchak '**kyrtyk**' (Rasanen)

kşur (A): cutting knife / Turkish '**keser**' (cutter) ... **kşur** < **keser**

ku, küvo, kuva (B): dog "PIE" **kuwo** / Turkish '**köpek**', Laz '**cogoy**'.

kuk (B): call out, shout / Old Turkish '**ku**' root: sound, hearing ... '**kulak**': ear

kuli (A), **klyiye**, **kuleñci**, **klaiññe** (B): woman, female, feminine: Laz. **kulani** (girl), Georgian '**kali**': woman / Turkish '**kul**': servant (?)

kump (A): pot / Old Turkish '**küp**': pot, earthenware jar, **cube** < **küp** > **kump**

kunti (A-B), **kuntiske** (B): pot, jug / **can** (Eng.): jug. **Kanata**, **kendük** (Kaşgarlı - DLT) (Kisamov)

kuraś (A), **krośce** (B): cold / **cryo** (Eng.), **kryos** (Greek): freeze, very cold.

Kriyotherapy: freezing therapy / Turkish **kır**, **kırağı**, **kar** (white, frost, snow)

the real root is this; **qar**: **kar**, snow (Orkhon) / **cold** (Eng.), **kalt** (German –

Icelandic): **soğuk** / **Xaltara** (Chuvash): cold (Kisamov). Chuvash '**hıl**' (**kış** –

winter) (O Karatay) / German '**kalt**', '**kühl**': **soğuk**, cold. Sanskrit **sola**, **solika**,

susika, **susima** ... are about cold. / Proto- Altaic '**kolyi**' to freeze / Laz **okoru** ...

Ouxto, **ougros** (Celtic) < **soğuk** > **ague** (Akkad.)

kursär (A): mile; vehicle / **car**, **carrier** (Eng.): **araba**. **Keriban**: caravan; **kang**:

car; **kanglı**: two wheeler car (Radloff). **Kağrı**: Türkiye Turkish ox car. **Char**,

carrus, **carruca** (Latin): car / Turkish '**karutsa**': car, horse car (M. C. Paşa) /

'**Chariot**': war car. "PIE root" is '**kers**' < **koş** (run), **kır**: escape, run away, **kut**:

run. **Küra**: run (Kisamov) / **Acarati** (Hittite.): **car**, **araba**

kus (pron.inter.) (A), **kuse** (B): who? what?' ... **kus-ne**: who, which / **kwo**, **kwi**:

"PIE root", the root of interrogative pronouns. Turkish '**kim**', '**kankı**', '**han-gi**,

han-ki'. Again, like those derived from other roots, some of them will seem

meaningless to you, but the sources say so. Focus on the question words

specifically: either; hidalgo; **how**; kickshaw; **neither**; neuter; **qua**; **quality**;

quandary; quantity; quasar; **quasi**; quasi-; query; quib; quiddity; quip; quodlibet;

quondam; quorum; **quote**; quotidian; quotient; ubi; ubiquity; **what**; **when**;
whence; **where**; **whether**; **which**; whither; **who**; **whoever**; **whom**; **whose**;
why... / **qui**, **quo**... etc. (Latin) / **Kui+a**, **kuis**, **kuis**, **kui**, **kui+ha** (Luvian), **kwi**
(Luvian), **kwi+ha** (Luvian), **kwis kwis/kwis**, **kwis/kwis**, **kwisha** (Hittite): who,
what, whoever, whatever, which etc. **Qui**, **quo** (Latin.) < **kim**, **kankı**, **hankı**
etc. (Copeland, O Sertkaya) / 'Ki' (Sumer.): **kim** (P. Kaya) > **kwo** > **who** / **KA**,
KEX, **KİNE** (Native American) <> **kim**, **hangi** / Turkish '**ne**': what

kuşal (A-B.): salutary, good / Turkish '**gözel**, **güzel**': beautiful, nice, pleasant,
good

Kutluk (A): name of an Uighur lady / **God** (Eng.), **Gott** (German): Old Turkish
'**kut**, **kutsal**': divine, holy, sacred. '**Kuday**, **Hoday**', '**Hodai**' (Old Turkish,
Hüda - Arabic): God / "... from PIE *ghut" (OED) / **Kut** > Got > God (İ. H.
Danişmend), (M. M. Dalkılıç), Gud – God - **Kut** (Ü. Mutlu) / N. American,
Mayan **KU**: **God**, **Kut**, **Kutay**, **Kuday**, **Huday**, **Hüda** = God (M. Brasseur
de Bourbourg)

Lāk-: leave, loose / **Loose** (Eng.), **lösen** (German), **lache** (Fr.), **solutam**
(Latin.): **çöz**, **çözül**, **sal** ... / Sumerian '**uş**': unbound, free. Yakut '**ösül**': untie
(M. İ. Çıg) / Also 'release' is about this / **İs** (Scor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.):
release, let out; **ös** (Scythian, Koib.): erlöschen, release (Radloff). / "**Qalenin**
dibinde üç ağaç incir. Elimde kelepçe boynumda zincir. Zinciri los
(loose) **bagla qollarım incir** (Tie the chain loose, otherwise my arms will hurt)'
Kirkuk Turkish folk song." (A. Atabek) / May be there is a a rule (I suggest) (**Ç**
> L): **çöz** > **loose**; **çim** > **lavabo**, **lauba** (Fr. – Latin) (wash); **çubuk** > tube;
çaba > **labor** ... / Turkish '**üz**': **loose** (Nasrettin Hoca, P. Boratav) / N.

American, Mayan **CHOCH**: **çöz, çözmek** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg).

Lāke: hole, pit / Turkish **oyuk**: hole, pit

Laks: fish / Turkish '**balık**' ... **Ba-lık** >< **laks** (?)

Lām: long / **Long** (Eng.), **Lange** (German), **Longue** (Fr.), **Langur** (Icelandic): **uzun. Ula** (to length) > **long** (A. Atabek) ... **Ulama**: adding

Lām: take / Turkish '**al, alma**' > **lam**

Lānte: land, region ... **Lanne**: area, land, place / Turkish '**alan**' > **land** < **lanne, lante**

Iwāša: hole, space, gap, cavity / Turkish '**boşluk**': cavity, gap

Iyuke: light / **Light** (Eng.), **licht** (German), **lux** (Latin): **ışık, yula** / Old Turkish "**tog-** 'to shine, sun rise'. **T** <> **L** changing rule... Like in **Taberna**-Laberna, **Töre**-lore, Tongue-langua(ge)" (A. Atabek) / **Īsana** (Sanskrit): **ışık. 'Yaşu, yaşuk'** Old Turkish **ışık** / **Lux** < **ışık, yışık** / **Luk-**, **lukkanu, luknu, lük, lüke, lukkai, laluke** (Hittite): light, **ışık, aydınlık** (Copeland, O. Sertkaya) ... **Light, lux** < **yula** (**Y** > **L law**)

-m, -am: first person singular suffix at the end of the verb. / In Turkish same: **-m, -um, -ım, -am** ... first person singular suffix at the end of the verb.

ma (Copeland): don't / Turkish '**-ma**' > **ma** (don't)

macar, macer: mother / **mama, mamy, mother** (Eng.); **mutter** (German): **anne, ana**. Turkish '**mama**': anne, grand mother, mother (Radloff). It's real turkish root that evident from "**meme**" (mamma) and "**emme**" in the root. '**Emme**' (suck) is existed only in Turkish. **Ana, hana, hanna** (Hittite): **ana**, mother, grandmother (Copeland, O. Sertkaya, A. Atabek) / **UMUE, NAA, ANAN, NANA** (N. American): **ana** / **AAN, İNE** (Sioux), **ANNA** (Indian Pennsylvania) <> **ana**

mäk- : make, do / Turkish '**-mek, -mak**': (infinitive) ... **Make** < **-mak** > **mäk**

mäntka: round thing / Turkish '**moncuk, boncuk**': round thing

mänts: afflicted / Turkish '**bung, mung**': angst, distress

me / mi: to me, me / Turkish '**men, ben, benim**': I, me, mine > **me** < **men, benim**

mene: moon / Old Turkish '**moncuk**', 'current Turkish '**boncuk**': round object

meñiya: claw, finger nail / Turkish '**pençe**' > **meniya**

muskāne: mist / Turkish '**pus, muz, mişk**' < **mist** > **muskane**

na: negativity marker, not, no / **ne-, no-** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes. '**Ne**' is existed in Turkish in same meaning. In negative meaning or in questions. / **Nec, nequeo** (Latin): negative prefixes... / Some examples for '**ne**' in Turkish: **Ne var ki** ... (but, newertheless, actually) ... **Ne o, ne bu** (none of them) ... **Neng** (Orkhon): not at all, never ... **Bana ne?!** (I am not interested)

nāk (adj.): near, close ... **nāk** (v.): close / Turkish '**yakın**', '**yakınlaş**' (Y > N rule)

närt (v.): narrow / Turkish '**dar**', '**daral**': narrow

nom, ñem: name / **name, nom** (Eng.); **nomen** (Latin); **onomo** (Greek): **ad, ün.**

Turkish '**nam**' (name) is said to be Persian rooted. There are also '**ün, an, san**'

(name) in Turkish. / Kazım Miršan: **fame** (Eng.) < **ün** > Sumerian **mu** (name) /

Anman, anw, ainmm, ainm (Celtic): **ad, ün, an, san, nam** / Urallic '**nimi**':

name (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov)

okāk (A): up to and including; into, up to / Turkish '**yük, yüksel, yüksek**': up, high, rice ... Turkish '**ek**': add, extra, additional

okät (A), **okt** (B): eight / Turkish '**sekkiz, sekiz**': eight < **sekkiz**

oko: stone / Turkish '**kaya**' > **oko**

onk (B) (Copeland): man, human / Turkish Arabic '**insan**': **onk, human**

onolme (B): creature, living being, person / Turkish '**ang, an**': living being, animal, also human ... Turkish '**ol, bol, olma**': **be, become, existence**

opäs (A), **okso** (B): ox / Turkish **öküz** > **ox**; Turkish '**buqa, boğa**' > **opas** ...

boarius, bovarius (Latin): '**boğa**' (bull), '**bozağu**' (calf), '**bozağula-mak**' (cow giving birth) (Orkhon). **Bogra**: bull (DLT). **Buka**: bull (Orkhon). **Bull, buffalo**

(Eng.): **boğa, buka** / **Boğa**: taureau (Fr.), bull (Eng.), **bock** (German) (B.

Keresteciyan). **Boğa**: **Bos** (Latin), **boeuf** (Fr.), **bucca** (It.) ibex (İ. H.

Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov) / **Bou, bousso** (Celtic): cow, cattle < **boğa,**

buzağı > **bovis** (Latin) / **Wawa** (Hittite): **boğa**

oppilon (B): threads, cords / Turkish '**ip**': threads, cords

or (B): wood / Turkish '**orman**': forest; Turkish '**koru**': protected forest, garden
< **koru; odun** > **wood**

ore (B): dust, dirt / Turkish '**kir**' > **dirt**

ort (A): friend ... **ortuneşi, ortum**: friendly / Turkish '**ortak**': partner, fellow, common, collective ... The root is Turkish '**orta**': middle, medium, public, center, midfield, fair, appropriate ... **Orta** > **orto, ortos** (Greek, Latin)

oşem (A): at night ... **oşeni**: by night, at night / Turkish '**akşam**': evening, night ... **O-şem** (no-şem-s-) ... Turkish Arabic '**şem**': sun, sun light / **sun** < **kin, kün, gün, güneş** > **şems** ... N: American '**kin**' < **kün** (sun)

oşke (A), **oskiye** (B): house, dwelling place / **house** (Eng.), **casa** (Latin): **ev**.

Koş (Old Turkish): house. **Huca** (Chuvash): house, room. '**Kos**' (Kazakh, Nogay); house. '**Hos**' (Yakut): room. Turkish Arabic **hücre** (cell) (Ü. Mutlu) / Also these are related to **ısı** (heat, heiss); **od** (fire) / Western sources say that "house, casa" have "cut" root. Even here they can't get rid of Turkish. **Casa** < **kes** (cut) ... Turkish '**köşk**' > **kiosk**

pacar, pacer: father / Turkish '**baba**'

pak: cook, bake / Turkish '**pek, mek** (**ek-mek, öt-mek**)': bake ... **pak** < **piş** (**bişi, bişi, bazlama, pide**) > **pizza**

paltso: leaf / **blatt** (Eng.), **fyllo** (Greek): leaf. **Palağ** > **blatt** (-g > -t rule – A. Atabek)

päñ, piś (A-B): five / Turkish '**beş**' > **pis** > **five** / **five** (Eng.), **penta** (Latin): **beş** (Orkhon). Alleged "PIE root" '**penkwe**': **pençe** (paw). Let's accept that Turkish took '**pençe** and **beş**' from Persian '**penç**' and '**pençe**'... What about the Turkish suffix '**nç**' ? Like in the words **ödünç, korkunç, utanç, sevinç**. (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov) / **Beş, beş parmak, pençe**... / **Khamesh** (Hebrew): **beş**. **Kha-mesh** < **beş** > **penta** > **penç** ... / **PIŞKA** (N. American): **beş**. Did they also take it from Persian? / Çuvash **pillik, beliş** (belich): **beş** (Strahlenberg)

par, pars (bār): carry, take away, bear ... / Old and current Turkish '**ver-ber**': give, deliver, transfer < **ver, ber** (deli-ver, trans-fer) > **par, bar**

pärk (B): **bright**, shining; bright colour / Turkish '**par, parla, parlak**' > **park** > **bright**

pärk: strong, get stronger / Turkish '**pek, berk**' > **pärk** > **berg** (German – mountain)

parsk: scare, fear / Turkish '**ürk, kork**': scare < **kork** > horror ... **Ürk, kork** > **parsk**

pärts: divide / Turkish '**parçala**'

pärtsene: part / **part, partial** (Eng.): **parça**. '**Parça**' is said to be Persian origin. No, in Old Turkish '**barça, parça**' mean both whole and part. '**Barça**': all, whole (Orkhon). Turkish '**parça**' (Teleud. Leb): all, whole; '**parça**' (Uyghur): all, ever; '**barça**' (Kas.): alle, alles / **Parsa** > **part, portion** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / "**Para**- 'divide, split' (Teleut), **bara**- 'split' (Yakut)" (A. Atabek)

/ Chuvash **parr**: **bir**, one, united (Strahlenberg) / **Part** < **barça, bir, para, bara, parsa** / **PAriş** (Altay, Tel. Uygur.): share, divide, give to each other ... (Radloff). / **Parça** < **part** < **partsene**

parwe: front, first / Turkish '**bir**': one, '**birinci**': first, '**fırlak**': protrude; '**burun**': nose, protrusion / **Bir, burun** > **pre-, pro-, first, parwe, front** ... etc.

päts, patsa: breast, chest / Turkish '**bağır**' > **pats** (?)

pats: press / Turkish '**bas**'

pə, paiyye: foot / Old Turkish '**but**': foot, upper part of leg / Turkish '**bas**': pace / **Pace** < **bas, but** > **paiyye** > **foot**

por, puwar: fire / **fire** (Eng.), **feuer** (German): '**bur, parla**' Turkish root.

Pahur, paḥḥur, pahwár, pahhuwar, pawari(a) (Hittite): fire, to light a fire, campfire, embers. Turkish '**parla**': blaze, **bur**: burn, bake, roast / Greek **pyre**,

pyrkagia < **bur** (Old Turkish) > **burn** ... The word "**börek**" (pastry) from Türkiye's current Turkish comes from this root.

pracar, procer: brother / **brother** (Eng.); **bruder** (German); **frere**,

fraternite: **birader**. Turkish '**birader**' is known as a Persian origin word. But here is another opinion: "**Birader**: Chuvash '**paldır**' means sister.

Paldır became '**bilader**', probably ***pardır** became 'birader'." (A. Atabek) /

'**Bradar**' (Codex Cumanicus - 1303): brother / '**Brother**' is called Persian,

Indo-European, but in Sumerian there is '**uru**': bruther, brother. Its root is also

Sumerian. '**ur**' is male, Turk... **Ur, er** < **er** (male). It seems to be based on the

concepts of Turkish '**uruk**' (lineage).

räw: flow ... räwne: river / Turkish 'ır' root: flow ... **Irmak**: river; **karık, arık**:
irrigate

rşi: buddhist monk ... In Indian tradition, it means "saint, wise man". / Turkish
'**eren, eriş, ermiş**': saint, be saint, wise man.

sac (A), ckācar (B): child / Turkish '**çocuk**' > ckacar, sac

sai: this / Turkish '**şu**': that

sale: salt / salt (Eng.): **tuz** / zout (Dutch): salt, **tuz** . An intermediate form
proving the **tuz** > salt transition. **Zout** < **tuz** > **salt** ... 'Salt' most likely
derives from the root '**su** - water', '**sal** - release', '**su sal** - water release': salt
water. This is linguistic historical logic.

salyne: year / Old Turkish '**yır, yıl**' > s-alyne > year ('S' sound changing law) /
Turkish Arabic year: '**sene**' > salyne

samana (B): shaman / Turkish '**kaman**' > shaman

särk: surround / Turkish '**sar, sarma, sarış**' > särk

särw: save, protect / Turkish '**sar, savun**' > särw

sas, şe: one / Turkish '**bir, tek**' > şe (?) ... '**kişi**': one person

sastne, sastar (B): sound / Turkish '**ses**' > sastne, sastar

sātkane: roof / Turkish '**çati**' > satkane

saul: life (Copeland): Turkish '**sağ**': live

solme: river / It is related to Turkish '**su**' (water) root.

sos, so: this, that / Turkish '**şu**': that

soy (B): son / Turkish '**soy**': progeny, lineage ... / **son** (Eng.), **sohn** (German): **er oğul** (male **oğul**), **oğlan, oğul** / Son (Eng.) < **ov** (Russian) < **oğul** (D.

Perinçek) / **Sohn** (German) > **uğul, oğul** (M. İ. Çığ) / Son > **gün oğul**

(A. Atabek) / Türkic **son** (song) "offspring", **sonşuz** (songsuz) "childless" (-**suz** is a negation suffix), ultimately fr. **son** (song) "end, after, then, trailing" (M. Kashgari). (Kisamov)

stäm / okso : tree / Turkish '**agaç**' > **okso** ... Sanskrit '**agachha**' < **ağaç**

ştām: die / Old Turkish '**tamu**': land of the dead

sū- , sūm / süne (B): to drink / Turkish '**su**': water

su: up, above / Turkish '**üst**' > **su** ... Turkish '**as**': above

suk, tsuk (A-B): suck / Turkish '**sağ**': milking, **suck**

şuwa: eat / Turkish '**ye**' / **eat** (Eng.), **edo** (Latin): Old Turkish **ed, et, ida, yut, yut-mak** / Altaic [***ida-** 'to eat'] (Bomhard) (Svitych) / **Yemek**: Old Turkish '**ida, edo**' (eat) / **Ed-o-**, ***φiteti, ithid, ith** (Celtic) / **Ad, adana** (Sanskrit.); **ud, adanna, edri, etri** (Hittite): eat / **Jim, jam** (Sanskrit.) > **gyari** (Laz.) < **ide, ye, yem** (Turkish, Mongol.) > **ATXA** (N. American)

-şi: suffix that forms adjectives from nouns / In Turkish '**-sı, -si**' > **-şi** ...

English **-ous, -cy** ... danger, danger-**ous** ... Latin **-icus** ... English **-cy** ... accurate, accura-**cy** (suffix that forms nouns from adjectives)

şinke, şenkwe: snow / **snow** (Eng.), **schnee** (German), **snjor** (Icelandic):

kar. Sonu (Kirghiz): snow (Radloff) / **Sonar, sonu** (Kazakh): snow (Rasanen)

Also .. **sonar, sunar:** hunt, hunting weather (Rasanen) / **Nieve** (Spanish),

Nevada (state of USA, means “snowy”), **snjor** < s-now, **sonu**

ta: and, again, too / Turkish ‘**de, da**’ > **too** > **ta**

tak: touch / Turkish ‘**tokun, teg, değ**’: touch ... **Tokun, teg** > **tak** > **touch**

tano: grain (Copeland) / Old Turkish ‘**tana, tane**’ > grain ... **Tana** > **tano**

tār- : turn, roll / Turkish ‘**tur**’ > **tour**

tark: to twist around (Copeland) / Turkish ‘**dür**’: roll, wrap, to twist around ...

Dür > **tark** ... Turkish ‘**tur**’ > **tour** ... **torque**

tkaişşi: narrowness, distress / Turkish ‘**tık, tıkış**’: tuck, crammed ... **Tık, tıkış**

> **tkassi** > **tuck**

tman (B): the number 10 000 / Turkish ‘**tümen**’: very crowded, a big unit of an

army ... **Tümen** > **tman**

tsāk: salt / Turkish ‘**tuz**’ > **tsak**

tsärw: carry / Turkish ‘**taşı**’: carry

tu: you (thou, tu, thee) / **you** (Eng.): **sen. Si** (Laz): **sen** > **tû, ti, te** (Celtic) > **si** /

Thou (you) (plural) (Eng.): **siz. Tkva** (Laz) > **thou** / **Swis, sibh** (Celtic) > **siz** /

Tuus ma, unts, ti/ta/te, -ti-, zik, ziqqa (Luvian, Hittite): you, your, **sen, siz**

(Latin **tuus**, Gr. **sos**) (Copeland) / **Sos, seis** (Greek): **sizin, siz** / ‘Zunen’

(Sumer.): **sizin** (Kurmaev) / English **thou** ... New English **you** ... Greek **seis** ...

are all considered to be from the same common root in Indo-European

languages, why shouldn't Turkish '**siz**' and '**sen**', which coincide with Greek

seis, also be the root of these? Or at least not from a common root?

tumem: mist / Turkish '**duman**': smoke, mist

tuna: yesterday / Turkish '**dün**' > **tuna**

uluke (B): owl / **eule** (German), **owl** (Eng.): **puhu. Ugu, uhu**: owl (Radloff)

ustama (B): last thing, utmost / May be related to Old Turkish '**tüm**', Turkish

Arabic '**tam**': whole, complete, fully, exactly

walk (A-B): to see, look, behold / Turkish '**bak**': look, '**bil**': know, accept, see like that

wär, war: water / **water** (Eng.), **wasser** (German), **vatn** (Icelandic): **su. But**

(Uyghur): water, Greek '**potami**' (river). In Turkish there are dozens of words

beginning with '**ba, bu**' are related to 'water': **balık, batac, balçık, balak,**

buhar, buğu, banyo, bat, bulut etc... See “**Bath**” item ... So, “**Ba, bu, but**”

is Turkish 'water' root. / **MU** (N. American): water, **su, bu** (Tahsin Mayatepek)

/ **Water, wadru, sakuni, srunta-i** (Hittite): **su**, lake, spring, well, basin, well /

But > **water** > **wasser** > **su** / **Sakuni, sruntai** > **su** / For words have '**su**' (water)

in Western languages see “**Sub**” item / Water's “PIE root”: “**Wod'r**” (Kassian,

Zhivlov, Starostin) ... **but** / **Batak** (swamp) = **BATAGE** (Sioux-Dakota, N.

American) (Karimullin) / Latin **aqua** < **ak, akmak** > **eau** (Fr.) / Greek **potizo** <

but (water) / Here are some English words related to water that start with "Ba, bu, bo etc.": bowl, bucket, barrel, bottle, basin, boil, bubble, bay, bank, pool, bog, beach, bight, burn, beck, bed, bath, bottom etc. < **But, ba, bu**

wärk: make, do / **work** (Eng.), **wirken** (German): **çalışma, iş**. "PIE root"

"**werg**", Old Eng. **wright, wrought**... Old Turkish '**erk**': power, power of work.

"Greek **ergon** 'work' / Old Norse **yrka** " (OED) / **Vesa, vis** (Sanskrit) (busy,

business ?) > **iş** > **issue** ... Sumer. **uş: iş** (work) / **Werg-je-o** (Celtic) < **erk**

> work

wark-: roll, turn / Turkish '**-vir**' suffix: roll, turn ... **Çe-vir, de-vir, kı-vır, sa-**

vir, evir, kavur ... : turn, averse, curv, swing ...

wäş: look / Turkish '**bak**': look

wes: we / Turkish '**biz**' > **wes, we**

wu, wi: two / Turkish '**iki**', Turkish '**du**': two / **dual** (Eng.): **iki, ikili**, two ...

Tüng, tüngai (Tel.): double (Radloff) / Altaic **du-dgu** (Starostin): **iki, two** /

Old Turkish '**düve**': two years old cow (DLT).

yāk- (B): ask for, demand / Turkish '**yakar**' > **yāk**

yakne (B): deer / Turkish '**geyik**'

yām (B): who / Turkish '**kim**'

yam, yamne (B): do, make / Turkish '**yap**' > **yam**

yarke: colour / Old Turkish 'irenk, renk' > yarke

yok-: drink / Turkish 'iç' > yok

yol / yole (B): road, way, path / Turkish 'yol' > yol, yole

ytār, ytarye (A-B): road, way, passage / **track** (Eng.), **trakt** (German) ... **tere:**

“PIE root”, “cross over, pass through.” Turkish 'doğru'. **Direct** < **direk**.

Example words: Avatar, through, thorough, **trans**, **transient** etc. **Through** <

doğru. **Thorough, to; durch** (German): **doğru**. **Üttür** (Old Turkish): through.

/ "**Teri** (Turkish vernacular) > **through**" (A. Atabek) / **Togru:** through (DLT) /

"ProtoGermanic ***thurkh** (source also of Old Saxon **thuru** ... from PIE root

***tere-** " (OED) / **Darakh, derekh** (Hebrew): way, direction, through, **doğru** >

tarik (way) > **tarik** (Arabic) (way, road) / Through: **trei, tri** (Celtic) < **doğru**

yuk, yakve: horse Turkish 'yılıkı': horse, horse herd / Old Turkish 'yış': horse

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Further Readings

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[https://www.academia.edu/115357742/Grammer versus Grammer The Indo-European Syntax Derived from Turkish Syntax Constitutes a Historical Regression in Language](https://www.academia.edu/115357742/Grammer_versus_Grammer_The_Indo-European_Syntax_Derived_from_Turkish_Syntax_Constitutes_a_Historical_Regression_in_Language)

2- Celtic and Laz: The closest relatives of Turkish... King Arthur, Excalibur, Dalai Lama etc.

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3- The 300 Spartans: International Scholars Identifying Turkic Roots in European Languages

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4- The Genetic History of Europeans and Turks... Are Turks Blond or Brunette

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