

# **Proving the Turkish–Russian Linguistic Commonality Through an Analysis of 1000 Basic Words and Grammar**

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**Dedicated to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the great revolutionary figure in language and history.**

## **Summary**

I selected 1000 ancient, basic words, including the 207-word Swadesh list. I found a 38.3% degree of commonality between Turkish and Russian. When only the words in the Swadesh list are taken as the basis, the rate of commonality rises to 45.4%. I identified and recorded close and striking similarities in grammar as well. These very clearly prove that there has been a connection between Russian and Turkish dating back thousands of years. In the face of such extensive evidence, attributing this commonality merely to borrowed words would amount to an insult to reason, logic, and science.

## **Introduction**

The 1000 basic words I selected are the same list I used years ago in my study comparing Turkish and Sanskrit. Previously, I had compared Turkish separately with Latin, Celtic, English, German, Icelandic and Sanskrit. I had reached approximate commonality rates ranging from 29% to 37%.

I saved Russian for last. Because theoretically I already knew that proving the Turkish–Russian connection would be the easiest. I expected to reach the highest rate here.

Why? Because (Proto) Slavs - Russians, Proto-Turks, and Turks have lived in the same geography for tens of thousands of years. They founded states and cities together. They fought one another extensively and also intermixed and integrated extensively. Under such circumstances, the emergence of this kind of linguistic commonality is inevitable.

According to Anatole Klyosov, whom I regard as the world’s most competent and respected expert on the subject, the most direct representatives — and even founders — of the peoples and languages called “Indo-European” are the Slavic-Russian communities. These are people belonging to haplogroup R1a. According to him, the language that established the earliest and most direct connection with the Indian languages is Russian/Slavic. In other words, when one speaks of “Indo-European” languages, the first language that should come to mind is Russian. (From this perspective as well, studying the Turkish–Russian connection is extremely important.) Klyosov associates the peoples who formed the populations and languages of Western Europe with haplogroup R1b. He calls them Arbins and also states that they were Proto-Turks. Klyosov further notes that some peoples belonging to haplogroup R1a spoke Turkish. His DNA Genealogy studies are extraordinarily valuable.

The earliest root of the Proto-Turks begins with haplogroup C. The later haplogroup Q is of the similar character. But Proto-Turkic peoples and communities speaking root Turkish were not limited to these alone: there were also some groups such as I, J, N and G (subgroups).

Up to this point, there seems to be no major difference between Klyosov's views and mine. However, unlike him, I claim that Proto-Turkic also founded the Indo-European languages — through its vocabulary, its concepts arising from life and production, and its grammar.

Let me once again clarify this point: when I say Proto-Turk and later Turk, I do not mean a single tribe or people from a single haplogroup. Proto-Turks and Turks were peoples of many haplogroups living across those geographies (over a vast area spanning two continents, Eurasia, and even America), and they could possess very different physical appearances. Ancient scholars called them Turanians. Their common characteristic was that they spoke agglutinative, Turkish-like languages. According to those same ancient scholars, across a vast expanse of Eurasia there were almost no peoples other than them. Besides their common or similar languages, they also shared a similar cultural character: steppe states, steppe armies, their settled branches that founded the first cities (Sumerians, Hittites, Indian states etc.), and a common root system of certain religion system and custom. Later they diverged greatly in cultural, religious, and linguistic terms, but they always preserved a common essence. The latest of these prehistoric peoples were the **Saka** – Scythians.

In the past, most of the important scholars knew and stated that the agglutinative, Turkish-like (essentially Proto-Turkic) languages of the Turanians were older than the Indo-European languages. This is still known today, yet this fact is constantly being obscured.

If among the languages spoken by peoples living on the same lands, even belonging to the same haplogroups, and forming the same tribes, one language is older than the other, then according to reason and science what conclusion

can be drawn? Naturally, the newer one emerged through the evolution of the older one. This is precisely the conclusion that causes the greatest panic.

I prove that Proto-Turkic is at least 20–25 thousand years old by demonstrating the clear commonality between American Indigenous languages and Turkish. On this subject, I examined nine dictionaries and showed hundreds of common words and identical conceptual roots in my dictionary and in many of my studies.

By systematically demonstrating the Turkish remnants in the grammar of Indo-European languages, I believe I have proven which language is the original and fundamental one.

I will not go further here into the theoretical dimension of the subject (the Russian–Turkish common ancestry). For further reading on this matter, I recommend the following article: *The Turkic Jewish Khazar State and the Turkic Origins of the Ashkenazim and the Russians*

[https://www.academia.edu/146197734/The\\_Turkic\\_Jewish\\_Khazar\\_State\\_and\\_the\\_Turkic\\_Origins\\_of\\_the\\_Ashkenazim\\_and\\_the\\_Russians](https://www.academia.edu/146197734/The_Turkic_Jewish_Khazar_State_and_the_Turkic_Origins_of_the_Ashkenazim_and_the_Russians)

For the general grammatical dimension of the subject (a Turkish–English–Latin grammatical comparison), interested readers may consult the following article: *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](https://www.academia.edu/115357742/Grammer_versus_Grammer_The_Indo-European_Syntax_Derived_from_Turkish_Syntax_Constitutes_a_Historical_Regression_in_Language)

## GRAMMER OF RUSSIAN

Russian grammar, syntax, verb usage, and its system of prefixes and suffixes are entirely distinctive. Of course, Russian does share similarities with other Indo-European languages — for example, with English. However, its differences are also considerable. Russian differs from Turkish in many ways, yet it also has strong similarities to Turkish.

Yes, verbs in Russian are conjugated according to tense. But the system differs somewhat from both Turkish and English, because in Russian aspect is just as important as tense. In other words, whether an action is completed or ongoing is a central grammatical feature.

There are three main grammatical tenses in Russian:

Past tense

Present tense

Future tense

**In the past and present tenses, no auxiliary verb is used. This differs from English, but resembles Turkish, which also generally lacks auxiliary verbs in these tenses.** The future tense, however, is formed with an auxiliary verb when using imperfective verbs.

Russian verbs are conjugated according to tense. This differs from Turkish and is characteristic of Indo-European languages. Yet the truly critical feature of Russian verbs is aspect (whether the action is completed or ongoing). Gender also plays a role in the past tense.

The Russian verb root does not usually change according to tense as frequently as in English, although changes do occur. A single tense suffix is not simply

added to the end of the verb; rather, the verb stem, personal endings, sometimes a past tense marker, sometimes an auxiliary verb, and sometimes prefix or root changes all interact together.

**Nevertheless, the structure of Russian verb endings strongly resembles Turkish. For example, in the present tense, the way verbs change according to person is very similar to Turkish:**

chitat' = to read

I: chitayu

you: chitayesh

he/she: chitayet

we: chitayem

you (plural/formal): chitayete

they: chitayut

So unlike Turkish, Russian verbs are conjugated, but the stem itself may also change, and tenses may be formed through different mechanisms. (In Turkish, verb conjugations are formed by adding tense marker suffixes to the end of the verb. Therefore, the verb root remains the same. **In Russian, too, the verb stem is generally constant.**)

**However, in general, because of its suffix-based verbal structure (that is, remnants of an agglutinative system), Russian is in some ways closer to Turkish than to English. The final part of the verb changes regularly according to person, just as in Turkish. Personal information is encoded in the ending of the verb.**

**And this is not the only similarity. Tense conjugation in Russian, just as in Turkish, is also indicated by changes in verb endings.** For example, the difference between the present and past tense is shown by the final suffix:

chitayu = chita + yu

("I am reading a book")

chital = chita + l

("I read a book" / "I was reading a book")

**Another point where Russian and Turkish resemble each other strongly, unlike many other languages, is that personal pronouns may be used or omitted. In Russian, as in Turkish, the personal marker is already contained in the verb ending.** This feature is also found in Latin.

Chitayu = **ben okuyorum** /or/ **okuyorum** / "I am reading"

Chitayesh = **sen okuyorsun** /or/ **okuyorsun** / "You are reading"

Chitayet = **o okuyor** /or/ **okuyor** / "she is reading"

(In the Russian present tense, as in Turkish, there is no gender distinction.)

**Personal pronouns are largely the same in both languages. All Russian question words share a common root with Turkish question words.** You can find them all in the list (mini dictionary) below.

Some Russian prefixes are nearly identical to those found in other Indo-European languages, such as English or Latin. Others (most of all prefixes), however, are entirely different and unique. Rather than functioning merely as prefixes, many of them deeply modify, direct, or intensify the meaning of the

verb. Turkish, except for a few rare cases, does not possess a general system of prefixes. **Many of these prefixes are compatible with related Turkish words.**

Some Russian suffixes, like suffixes in other Indo-European languages, are also structurally compatible with Turkish.

**In summary, Russian grammar — much like Latin grammar — may be viewed as an intermediate stage in the evolution from a Turkish-type grammatical structure toward Indo-European and Western European language structures.**

### **Some Russian Prefixes**

**pri-** : approach, arrival, addition ... Turkish **var, varma** (reach, arrive, come);

**bir** : unite, get together; **beri** : this side, close

**u-** : going away, leaving ... **uz, uzak** : far, distant; **uzaklaş** : going away

**pere-** : again, across, over, pass over ... **bir daha** : one more, again; Old Turkish

**ber-ver** : give, pass over ... **bar** (Yakut) : to pass ... **bere** > bridge ... **biriş** (unite)

(Radloff)

**pod-** : below, under, close, sign ... **ast, alt** : under, below ... **bat** : decrease

**ot-** : moving away, give back ... **öte** : distant, **öteleme** : get distant ... Turkish

Arabic **iade** : give back

**bez- / bes-** : -less, without, lack, empty ... **-siz, -sız** : less , **boş** : empty

**ne-** : no, not, negative ... Turkish **ne** : no, not, negative

**pred-** : fore, before ... it's originated from Turkish **bir, birinci** : one, first, front ...

**burun** : protrude, nose ... **pre- , pri - , pro -** < **bir**

**so- / s-** : together ... **eş** : together, iso ... **-ş, -taş, -daş** (üleş, paylaş, yoldaş, kardeş etc.) : share, together

**anti-** : against ... **ante, anti** < **önde** ... “Proto-Nostratic root \*xan̥- (~ \*xən̥-) ... front, front part’ (...) Etruscan **hantin** ‘in front of’ ”(Bomhard); “Proto-Altaic \*āŋo (‘front, front side’ >)” (Bomhard)

**süper** : up, upper ... Turkish “**ab, ap, aba, apa**” : up, upper, high

**iz-** : out, outward ... **tış, taş, dış** : out, outward

### Some Russian Suffixes

**-ar** : maker of work, job. For example **pekar** ... **-er** (Eng.): suffix. **Yapar, eder** (doer, maker). The suffix '**-er, -ar**' in Turkish is the same as in English: swimmer, runner, writer

**-ok, -ik** : **synok, domik** ... diminutive suffix ... Turkish **-cik, -cık** ... **domik** : **damcık** (little house) ... Also Turkish **küçük** : little

**-ov / -ev** : **dedov** ... belonging suffix ... **dedov** ... Turkish **oğlu** ... **Dedeoğlu**

**-nik** : **korovnik** ... place ... Turkish **-lık, -lik** ... **ağaçlık, tepelik**

**-ina** : **zverina** ... huge, big ... Turkish **-man** ... **azman, kocaman** (huge, big)

**-it** : **belyy – belit** ... white – I made it white ... causative – Turkish **ettirgen, ettir** ... **-et, -at, -it** ... **beyaz – beyazlat** (white, made white)

**-at / -yat** : **delat** ... the most common infinitive suffix (to do) ... It is highly likely to be related to the Turkish root "**et**" (do, make), similar to the relationship between the Turkish infinitive suffixes "**-mek, -mak**" and English "**make**".

## LIST OF RUSSIAN – TURKISH WORDS OF COMMON ROOT

You can find the full list of 1000 basic words at the end of the article. In the list below, only the words showing commonality from among those 1000 words are included. The **Turkish** words are written in **red** letters, and the **Russian** words in **bold black** letters.

I assigned scores to the words showing commonality according to the degree of evidence. At the end of each entry, I indicated the category to which that item belongs (**blue**). I made the final calculation by adding together these scores.

(1) Definitive evidence (1 point)

(2) Strong evidence (0.75 points)

(3) Worth considering (0.5 points)

(4) Uncertain (0 point)

Above: **vyshe** ... **\*vysok** ... **yüksek, üs, üst** : high, above (2)

Ache: **nyt, bolet** ... **inle, inilti** : moan ... **il, il-di** : ache, pain (3)

Advise: **sovet, sovetovat'sya** ... **\*ved** : know ... **ög** : mind, **ögüt**: advise (3)

Again: **vnov, snova (s-nova)** ... **yine, gene** : again ... **yengi, yeni** > new (3)

Agree: **soglash (so/co-glas)** ... **co** : together, **\*glas** : voice ... **konus**: speak, **ko** : together ... **\*ku** : sound ... **gel** : call, come (3)

Alive: **zhiv** ... **\*zhi** ... **sa, sağ** : alive (1)

Alone: **odin, tolko** (one, alone) ... **öng, önde** : front, first, ante ... **ön, öng** > one, **odin** ... **tek** : one, alone ... **adru** : other, alone (3)

Animal: **zhivotnoye** ... **\*zhiv** : alive ... **sağ** : alive (Swadesh) (3)

Apple: **yabloko** ... **alimla, alma, elma** : apple / **apple** (Eng): **elma** / According to OED its Old Germanic form is 'ap(a)laz' (red) < **alma, elma, alaz** ... **Alma, elma**: red one; '**alaz**': fire, flame (2)

Area: **oblast** ... **oba** : nomad camp, nomad tent, village ... **ova** : plain, lowland (2)

Arid: **zasushlivyy** ... In many languages, the Turkish root "su" (water) is clearly visible in many words related to water. **Su** : water ... **susuz** : arid, dry (1)

Arm: **ruka** ... Old Turkish **kari** : arm (2)

Ash: **zola** (**zol-a**) ... **kül** : ash ... **is** : soot, ash (Swadesh) (3)

Assault: **ataka** ... **\*at** (movement root), **at** (throw), **at** (horse), **atil** (move forward), **atla** (jump), **atik** (fast), **atak** (assault), **atak** (brave) (1)

Attack: **atakovat** (**atak-ovat**) ... **atak** ... see above (1)

Aunt: **tetka, tetya** ... **teyze**: aunt ... Actually, she's the mother's sister, not the father's. But it's used as a general term for all older women. (1)

Baby: **malysh** ... **bala**: baby, child (1)

Bad: **zloy, durnoy** ... **\*dur** : stop, remain, stable, durable ... In negative meanings: **durgun** : stagnant, slack; **duruk** : slow, dull; **durmuş** : stale / Turkish Arabic **zayıf, zaaf** : weak, poor, low, weakness, vice ... **salak** : stupid ... **salık, salmış** : sloppy (Swadesh) (2)

Bag: **sumka, meshok** ... / **pouch** (Eng.): **kese, torba. Mösöök** (Yakut): sack; **mişuk**: sack; **meşik**: skin, leather bottle; **mesane**: bladder (A. Atabek) / **Maisas** (Hittite): sack, bag, torba / **Maisas** <> **mesane, mişuk** > **pouch** (1)

Bake: **ispech, vypekat** ... \***pech, pek**: bake ... Old Turkish **piş** : bake ... **etbek (et-bek), ekmek** : Bread ... **Bişi, pişi, baz, bazlama, pide** > pizza (1)

Bald: **lysyy, golyy** ... **kel** : bald (3)

Bare: **golyy** ... **kel** : bald (1)

Bark: **kora, korka** ... **kabuk** : shell, bark ... **kuru, kurut** : crust, dry, hard (1)

Barrack: **kazarma** (loan word) ... Turkish **kışla** : winter military garrison ... The alleged Italian word 'caserma', which originates from the Latin word 'casa', is actually of Turkish origin. The Turkish word **kes** means cut, prevent ... **Kes** > casa ... Also castle < **kale** (1)

Base: **baza** ... / **base, basement** (Eng.); **basis** (Latin) **üs, baz, bas**. '**Bas**': step, stand on something, stand on some place... **Basin**: collapse, pressed (Old Turkish – Orkhon) ... **Basic, basin...** / "Base: 'Bottom, foundation, pedestal,' early 14c., from Old French **bas** 'depth' (12c.), from Latin **basis** 'foundation,' from Greek **basis** 'step, pedestal,' from **bainein** 'to go, walk, step,' from PIE root \***gw-** 'to go, to come'" (OED) / **Baz** (Tatar): basement (Ü. Mutlu) / **İsdu, durussu** (Akkad.): **üs** (Arabic -Turkic), **baz, bas, tös** (basis, basic, step, basis) / **Üs, tös**: '**die Basis**', base (In Eurasia Turkish dialects) (Radloff); **baz** (Kas. Kar.): basement, cellar (Radloff, 4-1541) (1)

Bath: **vanna, banya / bath** (Eng.); **balineum, balneum** ... (Latin); **bad** (German); **badi** (Icelandic): In Turkish many of words beginning '**ba**', '**bu**' are related to 'water' (**but**). **Batır, bat, batık, bandır, balak, balçık, balık, batac, bula, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkaş, balkam, baldır, balk, bal** etc. **Balık** (Old Turkish) mud, slime, fish; '**balk**': mud; **batır**: sink, dip, immerse, submerge (DLT). (1)

Battle: **bojevoy** ... \***boy** ... **boğuş, boğuşma** : fight to death (3)

Bay: **bukhta, zaliv** ... Turkish **\*bu, but** (water); **bük** : bay, river bend ... **\*su** (water); **sal**: water release (1)

Beat: **bit** ... **pat, patak** : hit, beat ... **pat, patak** > battle (1)

Beautiful, nice: **krasivyy, khoroshiy** ... **yaraş, yaraşır, yaraşuk** : fit, suit, nice, well ... Old Turkish **körk, görkem** : glory, brilliance ... **körk** > gorgeous (2)

Bed: **krovat** ... **\*krov** ... **kerevet** (Turkish – Greek ?) (4)

Before: **do, pered** ... **\*bir** : one, first ... **beri** : this side, front, onwards / **before, fore** (Eng.): **purun**: eher, früher (before, early) (Radloff). / 'Pro-pre' < 'bir' (one, first) / **Purunçı** (Uyghur): **front**, before, **first** / Old Turkish 'burun': front, forward, nose (Nişanyan). **Pronus** (Latin): protrude, **burun**. **Purun** (Scythian): nose; **purna**: first, go ahead; **boronci**: früher, fore (Radloff) / Sanskrit. **pra, prak, pura** (**bir, birinci**); **anti** (**önde**). English 'once' < **öndeki, birinci** etc. (3)

Beg: **prosit (pro-sit)** ... **\*sit** : wish, want ... **iste**: ask, wish, want (Swadesh) (3)

Below: **nizhe** ... **nieder** (German) : low ... Netherlands ... **\*in, in, iniş, indi** : get down, descend, landing, come down ... (3)

Bend: **sgibat, gibat** ... **\*gib** ... **kıvrır** > curve, bend (2)

Big: **bol'shoy (bols-oy)** ... **bol** : much, many, wide (Swadesh) (1)

Bite: **kusat, ukusit** ... **\*kus** ... **ısır** : bite, beissen (German) (Swadesh) (3)

Black: **chernyy** ... **kara** : black (Swadesh) (1)

Blend: **smeshivat** (**\*mesh** - mix), **garmonirovat** (loan – Greek – harmonia – harmony) ... **kar, karma** : blend, mix, mixed (3)

Board: **doska** ... **tahta** : board (4)

Boast: **pokhvastat** ... \*khvast ... \*k**ı**b ... **kıvanç** : pride (3)

Boat: **lodka, sudno, struga** ... / **bat** (Yakut) : boat, Old Turkish **barka** : boat, **kayık** : boat, kayak ... **sudno** ... **su, sub** : water ... In many languages, the Turkish root "**su**" (water) is clearly visible in many words related to water. / According to Olcas Süleymanov **struga** (river boat) comes from Turkish '**dere**' (creek, river) (**s-trug** < **dere**). (3)

Boil: **kipyatit** ... \*kip - **kipyat** ... **kagna, kagnat, kaynat** : boil (3)

Bone: **kost** / **os, osseus** (Latin); **osselet** (Fr.); **osto, kokalo, kokkalo** (Greek): bone, Turkish **kemik** ... **Sök**: bone (Radloff), **söyük** / Turkish '**aşık**' (anklebone) > **osselet** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Kokkalo** < **kıkırdak** (cartilage) (3)

Border: **granitsa, kran** (edge) ... Old Turkish **kıran, kırang** : edge, corner (1)

Bore: **burit** ... Old Turkish **bur** : bore, drill ... **bur** > bore, **burit, bohrer** (German) (1)

Bounce: **otkok** ... \*skok ... **sek, sekmek** : skip, bounce, leap (1)

Bread: **khleb, pishcha** ... **piş** : bake, **pişi**: bakery ... **khleb** >< hlaiifs (Gothic) > loaf < **lavaş** (1)

Breast: **grud, dusha** ... Old Turkish **töş (döş)** : chest, thorax ... Turkish Persian **gardan, gerdan** : throat, neck (Swadesh) (2)

Breath: **dukhaniye** ... \*dukh : breath ... **soluk** : breath ... Turkish Arabic **ruh** : soul, spirit (Swadesh) (4)

Breed: **poroda** ... \*rod : root ... \*or, ur ... **uruk, uruğ** : lineage, tribe (1)

Bridle: **uzdechka** ... **dizgin** ... **üzengi** : stirrup (4)

Bright: **yarkiy, svetlyy** ... Old Turkish **yaruk** : light, shine (2)

Bronze: **bronza** ... **prinç, brinc** (Codex Cumanicus) (1)

Brother: **brat / 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). (3)

Bud: **buton / bud** (Eng.): **bit, bit-mek**: sprout, exist; '**budak**': branch / "Bud: Late 14c., budde, **origin unknown**, perhaps from Old French boter 'push forward, thrust,' itself a Germanic word (compare Dutch bot 'bud,' Old Saxon budil 'bag, purse,' " (OED) / Old Turkish **budgay: buğday** (wheat); **budhuş**: open, split (DLT). / **Buda-mak: puto** (Latin) (prune) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Botok, budak** (Radloff) > Sanskrit: **bheda** (2)

Bug: **zhuk** ... **sinek** : fly (4)

Bump: **shiska** ... **şiş** : swell, swollen, bulge ... **şişkin** : bulged (3)

Burn: **gor** ... **kor** : ember ... Turkish Arabic **har** : fire, heat ... **köz** : burned (Swadesh) (2)

Bury: **khoronit** ... **\*khoron** ... **kurgan, korugan** ... **\*koru** : guard, protect, keep, preserve ... bury < **bürü** (cover, bury) (2)

Call: **vyzov, zov** ... **\*zov** : call ... **çağır** : call (3)

Calm: **zatish'ye** ... **\*tis** : quiet, calm ... **sus, suskun** : shush, quiet ... **tis** >< **sus** ( T >< S ) (3)

Cap: **kolpak** ... **kalpak** (**kabalak**) : Turkish traditional felt hat ... It means “made of felt”. (1)

Capture: **zakhvatyvat** ... \***khvat** : hold, grab ... **kavra** : grab, hold, clutch (2)

Cat: **koshki** ... **kedı**, Old Turkish **ketük** (1)

Catch: **lovit** ... \***lov** : hunt, catch ... **av** : hunt ... **lov** >< **av** (3)

Cauldron: **kotel**, **kub** ... **kazan** : cauldron ... **kepçe** : scoop ... **kap** : cup, pot (2)

Cheek: **shcheka** ... Old Turkish **engek**, **yangak** ... **yanak** (2)

Chew: **zhevat** ... \***zhev** ... Old Turkish **çayna** ... **çiğne** : chew (1)

Child: **rebyenok** ... **ditya**, **chado** (common root) ... **çocuk** : child ... **çoluk** (3)

Choose: **vybirat** ... \***bir** : collect, gather, connect ... **bir** : one ... **birleş**, **birleştir** : connect, unite (2)

Circle: **krug** ... Old Turkish **kur** > circle, kreis (German) (1)

City: **gorot** ... The root is Turkish **koru** : guard, save, preserv, keep (2)

Clan: **rod** ... **uruğ**, **uruk** : lineage, root, clan ... Sumerian ur, urug : city, clan (3)

Clear: **yasnyy** ... \***yas** : light, bright, clear ... Old Turkish **yaşuk** (**ışık**) : light, lux < **yaşuk**, **ışık** (2)

Clever: **umnyy** ... \***um** : mind ... **an** : mind (3)

Closed: **zakryto** ... \***kryt** : close, cover ... **ört** : close, cover ... **kapla** > cover ... **kapat** : shut (3)

Cloth: **tkan**, **sukno** ... **doku** : texture ... **çuha** : baize, cloth (2)

Cloud: **oblako, tucha ... bulut** >> **oblako ... tucha** >> **tuman, duman** (smoke, mist, cloud (Swadesh) (1)

Cold: **kholod / 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.) / cold: **SİSİ, SİİSKUN, SOGH; ZOGH** (freeze) (N. American) < **soğuk** (Swadesh) (2)

Collapse: **krakh ... kır, kırık** : break, broken (2)

Come: **prikhodit ... \*khod** : go, move, walk ... PIE **ked** : go ... **git, get** : go, get ... **git** > **ked, khod, get, go ... gel** : come (Swadesh) (2)

Comfortable: **uyutnyy ... uyut** : put to sleep (Olcas Süleymanov) (2)

Compress: **szhimat ... sık, sıkmak, sıkıştırmak** > squeeze, compress (2)

Conscious: **soznatel'nyy ... \*zna** : know / **know** (Eng.): **gnoscere, cognosco** (Latin); **gnosis** (Greek); **cognition** (Eng.), **kennen** (German). Alleged “PIE root” ‘**gno**’, ‘**gn-kn**’ sound. Old Turkish ‘**kan, kanı**’: 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): **tanı**, know / **Gönül** (Kazakh, Uyghur, Cagatay, Türkmen, Crimea): mind, spirit, heart / Hittite ‘**kane-is, kne-is**’: recognize, to know, acknowledge ... **kan, kanma, kanı** > **kane-is** (Hittite) / **Novi** (Latin), **teneo** (Latin) < **tanı, bil**, know (1)

Cook: **gotovit ... \*gotov** : prepare ... **kaša** : an old Slavic meal ... **kaşavar** : chef, cook ... **aş** : essen (German), meal ... **getir** : bring / **cook** (Eng.); **kochen, koch** (German): **kayna-ma** (boiling). Cook: **kavur, kaynat** (Kisamov) / N.

American, Mayan **CHAC**: **cook**, many ... **CHAC** = **çok** (many) (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) (3)

Cord: **shnur** ... **sinir** : sinew, nerve ... In the past, animal sinews were used as cords. German **schnur** (2)

Corner: **ugol, kray** ... Old Turkish **kıran, kırang** : edge, corner ... **köşe** : corner ... **kenar** : edge (1)

Cough: **kashel, kashiyat** ... **öksürük** : cough ... **aksırık** : sneeze (2)

Consider: **uchityvat** ... **\*schitat** : count, read ... **sitati, \*sit** ... Old Turkish **sad** ... **say** : consider, respect, appreciate, count ... (Nişanyan) ... **\*schitat** >< **sad, say** (2)

Count: **schitat** ... **\*sit, sitati** ... Old Turkish **sad** ... **say** : consider, respect, appreciate, count ... (Nişanyan) ... **\*schitat** >< **sad, say** (1)

Courage: **khrabrost, muzhestvo** ... **\*kharb** ... The root may related to “heart”, “cor” ... Turkish **cörök, yürek** > cor, heart ... Turkish Persian **kahraman** : hero (2)

Courgette (pumpkin): **kabachok** ... **kabak** : pumpkin (1)

Cover: **pokrytiye** ... **\*kryt** : cover ... **ört** : cover, shut, bury ... **kapla** > cover ... **kapat** : shut (3)

Cow: **korova / 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) / **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) (2)

Coward: **trus** (tremble, scare) / **terror** (Eng.): **korku, ürkü. Ter**: escape, frighten and run away (Orkhon), (Muharrem Ergin). " ... from Latin **terror**, from **terrere** 'frighten.'" (Oxford D.) / **Tirs** (Kurdish Turkish): **ter, scare, horror** < **korku** > **s-care** ( S law ) (2)

Crash: **krusheniye** ... **kır, kırık** : break, broken (1)

Creek: **ruchey / river** (Eng.), **ryaki** (Greek), **riviere** (Fr.): **irmak. 'Ir, yır'** is root of "irmak" in Turkish. '**Arık, ark**': water canal / **Ar(as)siie-a, ars-rs, arsanu, rsnu** (Hittite): flow, irrigate, **irmak, Aras** river (O. Sertkaya) / **Aruna, arunas, runa** (Hittite): sea. **Müren** (Old Turkish, Mongol.): river. **Mare** (Latin): sea. Etruscan '**ron, run**': sea, (river?). **Rhine, Rhone**: river names in Europe / **Ekroi, roi** (Greek): to flow, **ak, ır, arık** etc. / **arig** > **rud** (Pers.): creek, canal / Greek **potami, ryaki** – Uyghur. '**but**': water; **ır, ırmak; akış** (river, flow) > **ryaki; but** > **potami** (2)

Crop: **obrezat** ... **\*rez** : cut, rasur (German) ... Turkish '**or**' root means cut, cut off the bottom. '**Orak**': sickle (Radloff) / **Argukku** (Akkad.): **orak**, sickle / Sumer. **uru** > **ernten, earn** < **or** (Begmırat Gerey) / **tırpan** : scythe (2)

Cross: **krest** ... **karşı** : croos (1)

Crow: **vorona, kukarekat** ... **karga** > crow (2)

Crowd: **tolpa** ... Old Turkish **tolp** : full, all, whole (Nişanyan) ... **tolu, dolu** : full (2)

Crumb: **kroshka** ... **kırıntı** > crumb (1)

Crust: **korka, kora ... kabuk, kurut** : crust ... **kuru** : dry (1)

Cry: **krik ... aykır, haykır** : cry, cry out, shout ... **aykır** > cry, **krik** (1)

Cup: **kubok ... kap** : cup, pot (1)

Cure, (medicine): **izlechivat ... \*lech, lek** : cure ... **Lokman (Lok-man)** : A legendary wise doctor. He is mentioned in Anatolian Turkish folk tales. This name may come from Turkish Arabic **lokma** : gulp, goblet, morsel / different view : Turkish Arabic **ilaç** : medicine, drug ... Old Turkish **il** : illness, pain / **Lekars** : physician ... **Lokman** (?) (2)

Curly: **kudryavyy ... \*kudr** : curl, curve ... **kıvrır, kıvrırcık, kıvrımlı** : curl, curved ... the root is : **kıv** (2)

Curve: **izgip ... \*gip ... krivaya ... \*kriv ... kıvrır, kıvrırcık, kıvrımlı** : curl, curved ... the root is : **kıv** (1)

Cut: **rezat, razrez ... \*rez** : cut, rasur (German), **kazı** ... Turkish ‘**or**’ root means cut, cut off the bottom. ‘**Orak**’: sickle (Radloff) ... **oruv** : ripe / **Argukku** (Akkad.): **orak** (Swadesh) (3)

Dance: **bal, plyaska, tanets ... balalayka / play** (Eng.), **spielen** (German), **spila** (Icelandic): Turkish ‘**piyAlA, piyele**’: play, ‘tanzen’ (Altaic Turkish - Radloff). **Ballo** (Latin, Spanish): dance. **Bi, bila** (Kirghiz) ‘tanzen’, play, dance; ‘**biyi**’: ‘tanzen’, play, dance (Radloff) / **Vilya**: dance (A. Atabek) / N. American **BAAXAL, AEN: play, oyun, oyna, bailar** (Spanish) / Greek ‘**paizo**’: play, **piyala**; Arab. ‘**yaleab**’, Fr. **jouer** < **oyna, toy** / Turk. **bi, biy**: dance, dancer (Sewortyan) (1)

Dark: **temnyy / tenebra** (Latin): dark, night. **Tön: tün**, night (Radloff). **Tenebrae** < **tün, dün** (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Dnkui, dnkuai, dankuis**,

**dankui** (Hittite): dark, black <> **Tün**: dark, evening, black; Turkish **kara**, **karanlık** (black, dark) (3)

Darling: **milyy** ... the root is mel, bal (Latin) : honey ... **bal** > mel (2)

Day: **den** ... the root is Turkish **doğ** (sunrise) ... Turkish **tan** : dawn ... **doğ** > day, tag (German) (Swadesh) (2)

Dead: **mertvyy**, **dokhlyy** ... \***mert** : die, mort (French, Latin) ... Turkish **port** : **mort** (in many Turkish dialects) (Sewortyan) (3)

Defecate: **srat** ... **sıç**, **sıra** (Old Turkish – Nişanyan) (1)

Demon: **demon**, **bes** ... / **diaboli**, **diabolus** (Latin): demon, satan. Turkish '**albız**, **al-bıs**' (evil spirit) (red spirit ?) / **İlbi**, **albi**, **ilbis** (Teleud, Yakut, Uyghur, Mong.): magic, spirit, cunning ... Finnish **ilve**, **ilvi**: jog, fun, nonsense (Rasanen) / Turkish **tamu** : underworld ... **boz**, **bozuk** : bed, broken (3)

Dew (tear): **sleza** / **çiy** ... sleza has the Turkish root **su**, **sulu** : water, watery (2)

Die (to die): **umeret** ... \***mer** : die ... Turkish **port**: **mort** (in many Turkish dialects) (Sewortyan) (Swadesh) (3)

Difficult: **trudnyy** ... Old Turkish **tari** : work, hard work, difficult work (2)

Dig: **kopat** ... **kaz**, **kazmak** : to dig (Swadesh) (3)

Dirt, dirty: **gryaz** ... **kir**, **kirli** (Swadesh) (1)

Divide, share: **razdelyat**, **delit** ... \***dil** ... **dil** : slice ... **dağıt** : share, deal, distribute (2)

Do: **delat** ... \***delo** : do / do (Eng.); **edo**, **ut**, **utta** (Latin); **do**, **tun** (German): '**ed**, **et-mek**' (do, make) / “ '**Tu**': Chuvash 'make'. Old Turkish '**Tan**': do, make." (A.

Atabek) / **Pidan, edan** (Celtic) <> **ed, et-mek** (do) > **edo, ut** (Latin) / **\*pol** : full, **dol** (2)

Dog: **sobaka, shchenok** (puppy), **kobel** ... **köpek** : **kobel, sobako** ... **shchenok** : **enik** (puppy) (Swadesh) (3)

Dome: **kupol** ... Turkish Arabic **kubbe** : dome ... The root is Turkish **kap, kapak** > cover, cape, cap (1)

Donkey: **osel** (ass) ... **eşek** (1)

Door: **dver** ... Old Turkish **tura** : tower, pillar, house (door) (3)

Drawing: **chertezh, risunok** (**\*ris**) ... **chertzh** : **kert** (notch) ... Turkish Arabic **resim** : picture, drawing, **\*ris** : **çiz** (2)

Drill: **bur, drel** ... Old Turkish **bur** : bore, drill ... **del** : drill, drel (1)

Dry: **sukhoy** ... **\*sukh** ... It is related to Turkish **su** (water) root ... **susuz** : **sukh**, dry (Swadesh) (3)

Duck: **utka** ... **ördek** > duck (2)

Ear: **ukho, kolos** ... **kulak** : **kolos** (ear) ... Old Turkish root **ku** : voice, sound (Swadesh) (1)

Early: **ranniy, rano** ... **er, erken** > early (3)

Earth (World): **zemlya, mir** ... Turkish **yer** : **mir**, earth < **yer** (Swadesh) (3)

East: **vostok, ost** / **east** (Eng.): Claimed root is 'aus' that came from Scandinavia. “ 'to shine,' especially of the dawn." (OED) / Old Turkish ‘**yaşu, yaşuk, ışık, ışım-a, yaşudu**’: light, sparkle, radiation. Latin 'eous': **dawn**, easterly, orient ... / **Aus** > **eous** > **east** < **ışım-a, ışık** / In English and Latin, the

words ‘east-orient-ortus-iugum’ mean east, sunrise, rise, to emerge, and even ‘to be the source of’ as in ‘origin’. The root of ‘east’ comes from Northern Europe, Norway, and is ‘aus’: ‘to shine,’ especially of the dawn (Turkish **tan**).

/ It is not over ... Turkish **doğ, toğ** : sunrise ... **vostok** (3)

Eat: **yest, poyedat, syedat** ... \***esti** : eat ... \***eda** : food ... **ye, yut** : eat / 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) / to eat: **JANAL, (Y)AAN, YİİTS, EEDONH, YUTA** (N. American and Sioux): **ye, yemek, yen-mek, yut** / ‘To do’ and ‘to eat’ have the same root in many languages... Turkish **yut, ide** (eat) = **et, ed, tu** (do) = eat, edo (eat) = do, did, efficio / Indo-German **ithi-m: yi-yorum (yidim)** (I am eating, I ate) (Uzunbacak Adem) (Swadesh) (1)

Echo: **ekho** ... Turkish Arabic : **akis** (echo) ... Turkish **ku** root : voice, sound ... **kulak** : ear (1)

Edge: **kray** ... Old Turkish **kıran** ... **kenar** : edge (1)

Education: **uchit** ... \***uçuti** : teach ... **oku** : read, learn ... **okut** : teach (1)

Egg: **yaytso** ... **yumurta** : egg ... **yumru** : tuber, oval (Swadesh) (3)

Elbow: **lokot, koleno** ... **kol** : arm, hand ... **el** : hand ... elbow : **elbüklümü** (3)

Ember: **ugolek, gol** ... **goryachaya, gor, goret**: burn, hot ... **kor** : ember (1)

Empty: **pustoy** ... \***pust** : **boş** (empty) (1)

End: **konets** ... **son** (3)

Erect: **vozdvigat** ... \***dvig** : move, rise, erect ... **dik, dikmek** : erect (2)

Essence: **sushchnost** ... \***sush** : essence, **öz** .... **istyy** : genuine, essence < **öz** (1)

Evening: **vecher**, **gece** (night, evening) / **night** (Eng.), **noche** (Spanish), **nychta** (Greek): **gece**, **tün** / **Noxs**, **noz**, **nos**, **oichei** (Celtic) < **gece**, **geçe** (**noche**) > **ghora** (Sanskrit) (**karanlık** - darkness) / **Yagız**: dark, black, dark brown (?) ( **Y** > N rule ) / Latin. **nox**, **tenebra** < **tün**; German **nacht**; Fr. **nuit**; Russian **vecher** / Sumer. **gi**, **gigga**: **gece**, dark, black (Gerey) (3)

Exist: **byt** (be) ... **bol**, **bolmak** : be ... **bit**, **bitmek** : exist (more specifically for plants, but generally for everything, "to emerge" ) (1)

Exit: **vykhod** ... \***khod** : go, move, **git**, **get** > go, get, **khod**, PIE 'ked' (1)

Expand: **rasshiryat** ... \***shir** : expand, enlarge ... Turkish **ser** : expand (2)

Eye: **glaz** ... **göz** (Swadesh) (2)

Fame: **slava** (glory, fame) ... The name of **Slav** people comes from this root ... Old Turkish **sa**, **say**, **saymak** : respect, to honour ... **sayla** (Chagatai dialect) : consider, choose (Nişanyan) (3)

Father: **otets** ... **ata**, **baba** (father) (Swadesh) (1)

Fault: **vina** ... Old Turkish **yanluk** ... **yanlış** : wrong, fault (2)

Fear: **strakh** ... This is most likely related to "terror - **ter**" via the "S law". / **terror** (Eng.): **korku**, **ürkü**. **Ter**: escape, frighten and run away (Orkhon), (Muharrem Ergin). " ... from Latin **terror**, from **terrere** 'frighten.'" (Oxford D.) / **Tırs** (Kurdish Turkish): **ter**, **scare**, **horror** < **korku** > **s-care** ( S law ) ... **ter** > **s-trakh** ( S law ) Turkish Arabic **terk** : abandon (Swadesh) (2)

Feather: **pero** ... **böri** : wolf, beast ... **barak** : very hairy large dog ... **börk** : animal hide hairy hat ... **böri**, **börk** > fur, furious (Swadesh) (2)

Feces: **fekalli** ... **bok** > feces (1)

Fed up: **ustal ot ... utomit'sya ... skuchat ... usan-mak ... sıkıl-mak** (2)

Fight: **borba ... uruş, vuruş, uruşma, vuruşma** : hit, strike, fight, battle ... war <  
**vuruş** > **borba** (Swadesh) (2)

Fill: **napolnyat', zapolnit'** ... \***poln** ; full ... **dolu, doldur ... bol** : much, many,  
wide (2)

Finger: **palets, perst ... parmak** (3)

Fingernail: **nogot ... \*noga ... tırnak, tır-nak** >< noga (Swadesh) (3)

Finish: **zakanchivat, konets ... \*kon, kona ... son** (3)

Fire: **ogon, pozhar ... yak** (fire, ignite) ... **har** (heat, fire) ... **kor** : ember  
(Swadesh) (3)

First: **pervyy ... bir, birinci ... beri** (1)

Fish: **ryba ... balik ... ba, bu** : water (Swadesh) (4)

Fist: **kulak ... kol** : arm, hand ... **el** : hand (3)

Fit (suit): **podkhodit ... \*kod, khoditi** : go, walk ... kod, khod : **git** (2)

Five: **pyat ... beş** : five, penta ... **pençe** : claw (Swadesh) (1)

Flame: **pyl, plamya ... balkı** : shining, bright (2)

Flat: **ploskiy, plosk ... ablak** : round, flat (3)

Float: **plavat ... float, plavat** are related to Turkish **ba, bu, bal, bat, ban, but**  
(water) root. (Swadesh) (2)

Flow: **potok (po-tok) ... \*tok ... tech**: flow ... **ak, akmak** : flow / **aqua** (Eng. -  
Latin): **su. Ügü** (Radloff): water. **Ak, ak-mak** (Old and New Turkish in every

Turkish dialects): flow, water flow. '**Akiş**': water (Radloff) / **Akw, ekw, aku, eku, egw, ekuzi** (Hittite): to drink, drink / **egw < iç > aku > ak** / **UK, UKS, AS** (Native American): drink, **ak, iç** (drink) / **YAKARUSU, AKARA, AKARİ, KOKSOAK, KALAKAN**... Some Native American river names (Tahsin Mayatepek) are related to '**ak, akış**' root / **Ī – AKANG** (N. American): flowing water ... Mayan **ACANAK**: making little lake, swampy / **A-kar** (Sumer.): flood (B. Gerey) / **ekroi, roi** (Greek.): **akış, akmak, flow** / **Ekroi, roi < ak-mak, ır, ır-mak** (flow, irrigate, river) / **flow** (Eng.): **akmak, akıntı**. Turkish **bulak, bulgak** (spring); **bulga** (boil, bubbling) / **Fl, flow < bul, bal, ban, bat, but, ba, bu** (in Turkish some words are directly about water) ... (Swadesh) (2)

Flower: **tsvet, tsvetok ... çiçek Ts >< Ç** (Swadesh) (2)

Fog (mist): **tuman ... tuman, duman** (Swadesh) (1)

Follow : **sledit ... \*sled ... izle** (3-4)

Food: **pishcha, yeda ... piş : bake ... pişi, bişi : bakery ... ye : eat ... yemek : meal** (1)

Foot: **stupnya, fut ... stup : step, pace ... S-tep, s-tup : tep** (pace, kick) ( S law ) ... pace < **bas** ... Old Turkish **but** : leg, foot, **fut < but** (Old Turkish leg, foot) (Swadesh) (1)

Forward: **vpered ... \*per ... bir : one, first ... burun : protrude ... fırla : go forward fast, jump, spring** (1)

Four: **chetyre ... dört, төрт > tetra, quadro ... kırk : quadraginta, forty** (Swadesh) (1)

Freeze: **moroz ... buz : ice ... ton, tong: freze** (Swadesh) (3)

Frequent: **chastyy ... \*chast ... sık**

Friend: **drug** ... PIE d<sup>h</sup>reugh- / dru- : go together, accompany, endure ... German **treu** = loyal, English **true**, Sanskrit **dru** = road - traveling companion ... Turkish **doğru** > true ... Turkish **dur** : stand, endure, stop ... **doğru** > through ... **oruk, tarik** : road ... Olcas Süleymanov says that **drug** is a Turkish word. (2)

Front: **pered, peredniy** ... **bir, birinci** : one, first, front ... **burun** : protrude, front (See “Before” item) (1)

Fruit: **plod, frukt** ... ‘**frukt**’ is most probably a loan word in Russian ... **ferik** > fruit, **frukt** (Swadesh) (3)

Fry: **zharit** ... \***zhar** : hot, heat ... Turkish Arabic **har** : fire, heat ... Turkish **kor** : ember ... **kız, kızgın** : very hot ... **kızart** : fry (2)

Full: **polnyy** ... \***pol** ... **dol, dolu** (Swadesh) (3)

Fume: **dym** ... **duman** (1)

Garden: **sad, ogorot** ... \***ogor** ... Turkish ‘**koru**’ root : guard, save, protect ... **koru** : protected forest, densely wooded garden (2)

Gate: **vorota, kalitka** ... Turkish Persian Greek **kilit** : key ... Turkish **kapı** : gate, door ... **kol** : door closing device ... **kale** : castle (4)

Gather: **sobirat (so-bir-at)** ... **sbor (s-bor)** ... **birati** : be together ... \***bir** : gather, collect, get together ... **bir** : one ... **birleş, birleştire** : get together, be together, collect, gather (1)

Genus: **rod** ... **örk, urug** : root, genus, tribe (2)

Get bored: **skuchat** ... **skuka** : boredom ... **skuchnyy** : boring, **sıkıcı** ... **sıkıl, sıkılmak** : get bored (**bung, bunal**) (2)

Gnaw: **sgryzat** ... **\*gryz** ... **kemir** ... PIE 'gembh' < **kemir** > comb (2)

Go in: **vkhodit** ... **\*khod** : move, walk, go ... PIE 'ked' : go ... **get, git** : ked, khod, go, get (2)

Go out: **vykhodit, gasnut** ... **\*khod, khodit** ... **git** : go (See above) (2)

Go: **idti, khod** ... **\*khod** : move, walk, go ... PIE 'ked' : go ... **get, git** : ked, khod, go, get / Old Turkish **it** : send ... **idti** : **git, gitti** (went) (1)

Goat: **kozel / goat** (Eng.); **geiss** (German); **kid** (Eng.); **gida, katsika** (Greek): **keçi / Ghagala, keseta** (Sanskrit) <> **keçi** (1)

God: **Bog** ... It is suggested that the word derives from a root meaning something like "one who gives, distributes wealth." English word "pay" is related to this root ... Old Turkish **beg, bey** : human lord, chief of tribe, rich and powerful person ... (it's about English 'beg') / Turkish **baksi** : shaman, mediator of souls (3)

Gold: **zoloto, zlato** ... **altun, altın / gold** (Eng.), **gull** (Icelandic): **altın, altun; gold, golden** < **altun** ... "PIE root" "ghel" (1)

Good: **khoroshiy, dobro** ... Turkish **yaraş, yaraşır, yaraşuk** : fit, suit, nice ... **yaraş** >> **khoros** ... **dobro** >> **doğru** (right, correct, proper) (Swadesh) (2)

Goose: **gus** ... **kaz** (1)

Grab: **khvatat** ... **kavra** > grab (2)

Grand father: **ded** ... **dede** (1)

Grand: **velikiy** ... **\*vel** ... **uluğ, ulu** (2)

Grape: **vinograde, izyum** ... **vino** >> **bağ (ban), begni** ... **üzüm** > **izyum** (1)

Grass, herb, plant: **trava** ... **tarım**: agriculture ... **darı** : millet ... **tarla** : field  
(Swadesh) (2)

Gray: **seryy** ... **gri** : grey ... the root is **kır** : gray white (2)

Great: **bol'shoy** ... **bol, bolca** : many, white, wide (1)

Green: **zelenyy** ... \*zel (PIE gelh) ... **yaşıl** (3)

Guard: **okhrana, karaul** ... **okhrana** (guard < **koru**) ... **karaul** < **koru** ... **karakol** :  
police/soldier station, headquarters, patrol (1)

Guest: **gost** ... It is related to Turkish '**gez**' root : wander, walk about, travel (1)

Guts: **kishki** ... **kıç** (ass, anus) ... guts < **göt** (ass, anus) (Swadesh) (1)

Hair: **volosy, volos, sherst** ... **kıl, saç** (Swadesh) (3)

Hand: **ruka** (hand, arm) ... Old Turkish **karı** : arm, hand (Swadesh) (3)

Hang: **vesat** ... \*ves ... **as** (3)

Hard: **zhestkiy** ... **hartı** > hard ... **sert** ... **katiğ, katı** (3)

Harvest: **zhatva** ... **hasat** (2)

Hat: **shlyapa, shapka, kolpachok** ... **kalpak, şapka** (the main root is Turkish  
'**kap, kapak, kafa**' : cover, head) (1)

Hay: **seno, sennoy** ... **saman** (1)

He: **on** ... **o** : he, **onu** : him, **onun** : his (Swadesh) (1)

Heal: **zazhivat** ... \*zhiv : alive, live ... **sağ** >< **zhiv** ... **sağlık** : salus (Latin), health  
(1)

Health: **zdorov'ye** ... \***zdrov, dorv** (tree) (strong as a tree) ... **dorv, deru**, tree < **terek** (tree) (1)

Hear: **slyshat, uslyshat** ... **işit** : hear (Swadesh) (1)

Heart: **serdtse, dusha** ... **serdtse**, heart, cardia, cor (Latin) < **cörök, yürek** ... **töş, döş** : chest (Swadesh) (1)

Heat: **zhara, nagrevat** ... \***zhar, har** ... **har** : fire, heat ... **kor** : ember (2)

Heavy: **tyazhelyy, gruznyy** ... \***gruz** ... **ağır** : heavy, gravity (Swadesh) (3)

Height, high: **vyosota** ... **vysokiy** ... **vysot, vysok** ... **yüksek, yükseklik** : high, height ... **üst** : up, above (2)

Herd (to herd): **pasti** ... **besle** : feed (2)

Hero: **geroy, bogatyr** ... hero, **geroy** < **er** (man, male, hero, soldier) ... **bogatyr** >< **bagatur, batur, bahadır** (battle hero) ... bagauda (Celtic) (2)

Hide: **skryvat** ... \***kryt** : cover, hide ... **ört** : cover, hide (2)

Hill: **kholm / hill** (Eng.), **hügel** (German), **holl** (Icelandic): **tepe, bel**. A word that Sven Lagerbring brought to my mind (by Abdullah Gürgün). Swedish for 'kulle'. This coincides with Turkish Arabic 'kule' (tower). It is stated that the Turkish word 'kule' has Arabic roots and means in Arabic 'kulla' (hill, summit). A pile of stones is also called 'gal' in Hebrew. This word cannot have passed to the North and West from the Arabs or Hebrews. Old Turkish 'ökül': get together, be heap; Old Turkish 'köl': collect; 'kalk': up, stand up; Old Turkish 'kalık': sky ... They definitely have something to do with the 'hill', **kholm**. (3)

Hit (strike): **udaryat** ... \***udar** ... Turkish **it** : push, **dürt**: poke ... Turkish Arabic **darb, darbe** : hit, strike (Swadesh) (2)

Hive: **uley** ... **oğul** >< **uley** > hive (1)

Hoe: **tsapka, motyga, tyapka** ... **çapa** ( Ts < Ç ) (1)

Hold: **derzhat** ... \***derz** ... **der, derle** : compile, get together, pick ... **dernek** : meeting ... Turkish Persian **der, derdest** : hold (Swadesh) (2)

Honey: **med, miyod** ... The root "mil" is used for people (**milyy** – honey, darling) ... **bal, balım** : honey, mel (Latin), **milly** (2)

Hook: **kryuk, kuk** ... **kıvrık** : curved, bent (2)

Horse: **loshad, kon, konskiy** ... Turkish Tatar **ulaga, alaşa** : horse (3)

Hot: **goryachiy** ... \***gor** ... **har** : fire, heat ... **kor** : ember ... **yak**: fire, ignite (1)

House: **dom** ... Old Turkish **dam** : house, roof, wall ... PIE : dem, dom-o ... dome, domus, damme, dominate etc. (Latin, English, French etc.) (1)

How, how (many): **kak, skolko** ... **kaç** : how many ... Turkish main question root is 'ki, ki' ... **hankı, kankı** (which, what); **kim** : who (Latin qui < **kim**) (Swadesh) (1)

Hunt, hunting: **okhota** ... \***okhot** : want, wish, **iste, istemek** ... \***lov** : hunt ... Turkish **av, avla, angla** > hunt ... **lov** >< **av** (Swadesh) (3)

Hunter: **lovets** ... **avcı** (see above) (2)

Hut: **khizhina** / **house** (Eng.), **casa** (Latin): **ev. Koş** (Old Turkish):

house. **Huca** (Chuvash): house, room. '**Kos**' (Kazakh, Nogay); house. '**Hos**' (Yakut): room. (1)

I: **ya, ego** ... **ya** (Russian), **ich** (German), **I** (English), **ego** (Greek – Latin) ... if they all belong to the same language family and share a common root, then the following should also be considered: Old Turkish (of course in current Turkish)

**ög** : mind, ego ... **öz** : self ... **ben, men** : I, ya ... **ben, men, benim** > my, me, mine, **moy, mne** (Russian) (Swadesh) (3)

Ice: **led, morozhenoye** ... **buz** : ice ... **moroz** : **buz** (Swadesh) (4)

Ignite: **zazhech** ... **yak** (2)

Iron (clothes iron): **utyug** ... Old Turkish **ütüg, ütü** (Nişanyan) (1)

Iron: **zhelezo** ... **çelik** (steel, iron) (2)

It: **eto, on** ... **o** (it) ... **ona, onu, onun** (it, to it, its) (2)

Joke: **shutit** ... **şaka** ... **jomak, şangho** > joke (2)

Jump: **prygat, skachok, skatat** ... **fırta** : jump, spring ... **prygat** >< **fırta** ... **skachok, skatat** : **sıçra, sek** (jump, leap) (1)

Kayak: **kayak** (little boat) ... **kayık** > **kayak** ... the Turkish “**kay**” (skate, slide, glide) root (1)

Keep: **derzhat** ... \***derz** : hold, grip ... **khranit** ... \***khran** : save, keep, preserve ... Old Turkish **der, derle** : compile, get together, pick, gather ... **dernek** : meeting ... Turkish Persian **der, derdest** : hold / Turkish **koru** : save, preserve ... **khran** < **koru** (Swadesh) (2)

Kick: **pinat, tolchok, otdacha** ... \***dat** : give (?) < **dağıt** (divide, share) ... **tekme, tepük** (2)

Kill: **ubit, zabit** ... \***bit** : hit, strike, beat ... **pat** : hit ... **patak** : beat ... **batur** : war hero ... **pat, bat, patak** > battle (Swadesh) (3)

Kin, kinship, relatives: **rod, rodnya** ... **örk** : root ... Old Turkish **uruk** : lineage, tribe (3)

King: **tsar, korol, knez ... / Caesar**: “The name is of **uncertain origin**; Pliny derives it 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, tsar** (Rus.) also derive their origin from here (OED). / **kaan, kağan** > khan, könig, king, cohen, **knez** (2)

Knife: **noz, kinzhal, kama ...** Original Turkish **kama** (dagger) : **kama ...** Old Turkish **kinğirak** : knife (Nişanyan) ... Turkish Arabic **hançer** : dagger (2)

Know: **znat, uznavat ... \*znat / gno**: “PIE root”, “to know.” Old Turkish ‘**ognan, öğren**’, New Turkish ‘**öğren**’: to learn; ‘**kanı, kan-ma**’: believe, opinion, think; ‘**kön, gönül, kögnül**’: wish, perceive / Old Turkish ‘**angla**’, Turkish vernacular ‘**ağna**’: understand, learn, know / **znat** >< gno, **kan** (kennen – German) ... **zna** <> **san** (suppose, imagine, think) (Swadesh) (2)

Labor: **trud ... tarım** (agriculture) ... Old Turkish **tarı** : hard work, labor (1)

Lady: **dama ... dam** : house (See “House” item) (2)

Lake: **ozero, jezero, ezero ...** it might be related to the Turkish ‘**su**’ (water) root. Turkish **yus** : wash < **yus** (Radloff) (Swadesh) (3)

Lame: **khromoy ... \*khrom** : bent, curved ... **kivir, kivrık** : bend, bent, curved (1)

Laugh: **smekh ... gülümsemek** (**gülüm-semek** - smile) (Kisamov) (Swadesh) (4)

Leap: **skachok ... sek** : leap ... **sıçra** : jump (1)

Learn: **uchit'sya** ... **\*uchit** ... **oku** : read, learn, understand ... **okut** : teach (1)

Leopard: **bars, leopard** ... Turkish **pars, bars** > leopard (1)

Leg: **koleno** ... **kol** : arm, branch ... **el, elig** : hand (Swadesh) (3)

Less: **bez, men'she, chutochku** ... **az** > less , **biraz** : less, **bez ... chutochku** : **kiçi, küçük, küççük** (little, less) (2)

Lesson: **urok** ... **öğret** : teach (2)

Letter (character): **bukva** < **bitik, bitig** ... Olcas Süleymanov says that “**bukva, bukva**” were taken from Turkish. Write: **pisat** < **bitik** (1)

Lid: **kryshka** ... **\*kryti** : cover ... **ört** : cover (2)

Lie down: **lech** ... **yaslan** : sit back, lie back, lean ( **Y > L** law ) (Swadesh) (3)

Liquid: **zidkaya, zhidkost** ... it's about Turkish '**su**' (water) root (2)

Listen: **slushat** ... **işit** : hear (2)

Little: **malenkiy, malo, koye-cto, chutochka** ... **\*chut** ... / Old Turkish **kiçi, güççük, küçük** : little, less / **micro** (Greek - Latin – Eng.): **makar** (Kirghiz) little, small (Radloff). Altaic '**bica**': small (Svitych) / **Bikkos, bix, bihan, bec** (Celtic): small / **Kşulla, ksullaka, kijcid, ku, ksa** (Sanskrit): **küçük, kısa, kısğa / Çuta** (Laz) < **küçük** / **Miant** (Hittite): small, **minik**, micro / Native American 'thin': **BEK'ECH** >< **bica** (2)

Live, alive: **zhivoy, zhit** ... **\*zhi** : live, alive ... Old Turkish **sağ** : live, alive (salus) (Swadesh) (1)

Long: **dlinnyy, dlin** ... **dolgh** ... / **Long** (Eng.), **Lange** (German), **Longue** (Fr.), **Langur** (Icelandic): **uzun. Ula** (to length) > long (A. Atabek) / **Ulaş** (reach) > long (?) (Swadesh) (2)

Look: **vid**, **vzor smotret**, **videt** / **vision**, **visible** (Eng.); **vide** (Latin): **izlem**, **izlenebilir**, **gözlem** / “Veni vidi vici... **mañ** ‘walk’ (Uyghur, Altai) > veni ; **vid** ‘look’ (Chuvash), **püdüş** ‘look, appearance’ (Teleud) > **vidi** ; **bas-** ‘win’ (Altai) > vici " (A. Atabek) / “PIE root” “**weid**” (**vision**): **vazih**, **vuzuh** (Turkish Arabic - apperant, visible) ... PIE “**Weid**” (**vision**) / Turkish Arabic ‘**veçhe**’ (face, front face) (2)

Love: **lyubov** / **Love** (Eng.), **liebe** (German): **sev**, **sev-mek** ... **Tap** (Yakut) > love, liebe ( **T** > **L** rule ) (A. Atabek) / **Love** (Eng.), **liebe** (German): **yavuk**, **yavuklu** / **Yavuk** > love .. ( **Y** > **L** law ) / **Habu** (Akkad): love, like (Uzunbacak Adem) ... Alleged “PIE” root ‘**leubh**’, Proto German ‘**lubo**’ / Icelandic **elska**, **ast** < **aşk** (love), **iste** (desire, wish) / Arabic **habib** (lover) ... Turkish **kap** < **have**, **capture** / N. American Ojibwe language ‘ZAAGIGE’: **sevmek**, like, love... Lakota language CHUWILA – CHUWICA < **sev**, **sevgi** ... SHI CHIYAH < **seni seviyorum** (I love you) (Apache) (3)

Low: **nizkiy** ... \***niz** ... **iniş** : descent, landing, drop, dip ... Turkish Arabic **nüzül** : to get down, descent ... **niedrig** (German) ... **Netherland** (2)

Lump: **kusok**, **kom** ... **yumru**, **kesek** (clod) ... **küçük** : little (2)

Magic: **magus** (prophetic) ... **vmagiya volshebstvo** (wise priest) / **magician**, **magic** (Eng.); **mago** (It.): **büyücü**, **büyü**, **bügü**. (**Büy**, **büg** > **mag**). **Umma** (Sumerian): witch. **Umay** (Old Turkish) holy mother legendery, spiritual Goddess. **Yumaş** (Chuvash): magician. **Maşmaş** (Sumerian) **umacı**, bogey / **Büyü** > **beg** > **magic** / **Umma**, **umay**, **umac**, **mago**, **magician** (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit 'maya': **büyü** / " **Mangi** > \***manti** (-g > -t) > **manti-es** ‘fortune telling, magic’ (Greek) " (A. Atabek) / "**Mag**, **mags**" are the clergy class in Turkic **Medes**. This word is common to many Eastern and Western languages, including Chinese. The Turkish origin is "**bögü**". "**Bögü**" means physician, religious leader. Also "**bögü**, **bügü**" means magic. **Norm Kisamov** explained this long ago in the origin of the English words "**might**, **may**" and "**magic**". It has a direct relationship with the Turkish concept of "**beg**, **bey**": lord. **Büyük** >

**big** <> **beg** > **mag** > **magic** > **beg** (**bağış**) > **weg** are linked. **Osman Karatay** explained all these in a special book just for them: "**Bey ve Büyücü**" (The Lord and Magician). / **Magusu** (Akkad): **büyü, bügü, magic** (Uzunbacak Adem) (2)

Make: **delat, marka / do** (Eng.); **edo, ut, utta** (Latin); **do, tun** (German): **ed, et-mek**, '**tu**' (Chuvash), Old Turkish '**tan**' ... See "Do" item / **marka** >< make >< **-mek, -mak** suffix (infinitive) (make) (2)

Man (human being): **chelovek ... kişi** (Swadesh) (4)

Man (male person): **muz** ... PIE: man ... In Turkish, the suffix "**-man**" is found in some very old and new male names and titles: **Teoman, Karaman, Toraman, Erman, Akman...** Additionally, the "**-man, -men**" suffix is used as a characteristic marker at the end of some words (especially in names): **Türkmen, Kocaman, Gökmen** ... (Swadesh) (3)

Many: **mnogo / many** (Eng.), **menge** (German): **bol, çok**. " Old English **menigu**, ... also Gothic **manegi** 'multitude, crowd,' Old High German **managi** 'large number, plurality,' German **Menge** 'multitude.'" (OED). The root is "**multi**": Turkish "**mol, bol**". Also Old Turkish '**mengü**': endless, eternal (Orkhon). **Many** < **mengi** (O. Süleymanov) / **Filu, felu, wolgo** (Celtic): **çok, bol, poly** / " '\*manga 'strong': Hamito-Semitic [\*mΛ(n)g- 'strong, heavy, abundant'] ~ Kartvelian [\*mag- 'strong'] ~ Indo-European \*mēngh- / \*m(e)negh- 'abundant, numerous' ~ Altaic [\*maŋa 'hard, strong, stable']". (Bomhard) / **Bahula** (Sanskrit.): **bol** (abundant) > **poly / Copious** < **köp** (Old Turkish) / **Manga(n)** (Hittite): very, quite, many / Native American **HACH, COXE, YAX, MOOL, MOL** < **bol, çok / Muncha, bunca** > many (Kisamov) / Turkish '**bin, min**': thousand / **mang, mengi** > **menge** (lot, crowd) (German) / **MOOL** (Sioux-Dakota, N. Amerikan), **MOL** (Maya) = **mol, bol** (Karimullin) / German '**viel**' < **bol** / **Plural** < **bol** (Swadesh) (1)

Mash: **mesivo** ... **ezme** (2)



Mound: **kurgan** ... **korugan, kurgan** (it's about Turkish '**koru**': save, protect, keep, preserve) ... also **koru** : guard ... Olcas Süleymanov said that it comes from Turkish '**kur**' (create, found, build) ... **-gan** suffix already precisely Turkish (1)

Mountain: **gora, massa, gornyy** ... Sumerian **gor** : mountain ... Turkish **kara** : ground, earth, land (Swadesh) (3)

Mourning: **traur / trauer** (German), **trouble** (Eng.): **dar, darlık** / Old Turkish '**tari**': trouble, **darlık, darlan**, hardship, suffering (DLT) (1)

Mouth: **zev, usta, rot / mouth** (Eng.): Old Turkish **ağız** (before A. C 900). Latin **os / ağız** <> **us, os** > **mouth** / Latin **edo**, English **eat**, Turkish **ide, ed, yut** > **mouth** // **o-y-es**: "PIE root", mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) (Turkish **ağız**) / Greek **stoma** (mouth) - **damak** (dome of the mouth, palate) ... **S-toma** < **damak, dam** ( 'S' law ) / Chuvash **suas: ağız** > **os, us**, mouth (Strahlenberg) (Swadesh) (2)

Move: **khod, dvizheniye deystviye** (action), **dvizheniye** (movement) ... \* **dvig, dviz** ... **khod** >< **git, get** (go, move, get) ... \* **dvig, dviz** : **devin, depreş, debelen, tepiş** (move, movement) (Nişanyan) (1)

Mouse : **mysh / mouse, moose** (Eng.); **maus** (German): **fare. Mus** (Old Turkish): mouse, (Teleut **mijik**) (Clouston EDT 765) (Kisamov) / **Mışk** (mouse) (A. Atabek) (1)

Much: **mnogo** ... **mengü** ... See "Many" item (1)

Name: **imya** ... \* **ime** ... Old Turkish **im** : sign, mark, image ... **ün** : name ... **san** : name, **nam** : name (Swadesh) (3)

Narrow: **uzkiy** ... **siki** : tight, narrow (Swadesh) (1)

Needle: **igla, igolka** ... **iğne, iğne, yigne** (1)

New: **novyy** / **new** (Eng.); **neos, neo** (Greek, Latin): **yani, yengi, yeni** / **New** < **yeni** (Kazım Mirşan) / **Nev** (Turkish Persian): **new** ... "Hakas '**naa**' > **yeni**. Therefore, we should not just say that '**nev**' is Persian. Turkish Schor dialect '**naa**' > **new**." (A. Atabek) / **New** < **yengi, yeni** ( **Y** > **Ne** rule) see "Near" item / **Ağani** (Laz) < **yeni** / **Nouyos, nevez, nowydh, newydd, nua, nuadh, ür, oor** (Celtic): **new** <> **yeni, nev** > **nouyos, nevez** etc. / **ür, oor** (Celtic) > **er, erken** (early) (?) / **Nēwas, newa** (Hittite): **new** <> **yeni, yengi, yanga, canga** (new) > **young** < **genç** (young) > **juve, jung** (Latin) < **civan** (young) / **YANWAAT** (N. American): young person, **YEES** (N. American): **young** < **yeni** > **genç** > **yaş**: young, wet, green, live (Swadesh) (2)

Night: **noch** / **night** (Eng.), **noche** (Spanish), **nychta** (Greek): **gece, tün** / **Noxs, noz, nos, oichei** (Celtic) < **gece, geçe** (noche) > **ghora** (Sanskrit) (**karanlık** - darkness) ... / **Yagız**: dark, black, dark brown (?) ( **Y** > **N** rule ? ) / Latin. **nox, tenebra** < **tün**; German **nacht**; Fr. **nuit**; Russian **vecher** / Sumer. **gi, gıgga: gece**, dark, black (Gerey) (3)

Nose: **nos** ... Old Turkish **nüz** ... Turkish **nezle** : rhinitis (Swadesh) (1)

Not: **ne, net, niet** ... Turkish **ne** / **no, nay, not** (Eng.): **hayır, yok, ne**. In Turkish, question words '**ne, ney, nasıl, ne asıl, neden**' function both positively and negatively. / **Nen**: any, every, none (D. Aksan). **Neng**: (Orkhon): no, none, never (M. Ergin) / **Ne** (in negative meaning) > **na** (Sanskrit) > **ne** (Latin) > **niet** (Rus.) > **no** (Eng.) > **nie** (German) (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Nicht, nein, no, neither**, Turkish **na, ne** connection (İ. N. Dilmen) / **Nihil** (Latin); **nicht** (German); **no, not** (Eng.); '**ne**', '**yok**' (Turkish) are relatives. "**Ne yardım geçerim, ne serden**"; '**ne o, ne bu**': neither, none. Turkish '**ne**'s negative meaning was present in **Atatürk**'s book. / " '**Na**' has negative meaning also in Turkish Yakut and Chuvash dialects " (A. Atabek) / **Natta** (Hittite): no, not < '**ne**' (Old Turkish, new Turkish - not) (Swadesh) (1)

One: **odin, pervyy** (first) / **one, uno, ein** (Eng. - It. – German); **enas** (Greek): **öng, ön** (front, frontal, ante, first, face etc.) / **Ön-on** (Greek) < **ön** (B.

Keresteciyan) / " In Turkish '**N**', '**un-on-in**' singular suffix, as in '**un-uno-one-ein**'. In Turkish, if the organs or body parts are singular, it usually ends with '**in, un**', etc. This indicates singularity. **önde** (ante, first) >< **odin** / Russian **pervyy** < **bir, birinci** (one, first) (Swadesh) (3)

Other: **drugoy** ... Old Turkish **adır, ayır** (separate, differ, different) ... **adrik, ayır, adri** < other ... **drugie** : others (Swadesh) (1)

Out: **vne, iz, za** ... **taş, tış, dış** : out (3)

Overthrow: **sverzheniye** ... \***s-verz, vrg, verg** ... Turkish '**-vir, -vir, -vur**' (suffix)  
root : turn ... **devir, ebir, evir, çevir, kıvrır, savur, kavur** ... **bur** : twist (2)

Ox: **byk** ... Turkish **boğa, buka** (bull) : boarius, bovarius (Latin) (1)

Pace: **shag, temp** ... step (s-tep) < **tep** (pace) (S law) (3)

Pack: **upakovka, pakovat** ... **ban, bağ, bağla** : bind, bond ... pack < **bohça** (clothe bag) (1)

Pain: **bol, gore, ogorchat** ... **ağrı** : pain ... the root is Turkish **ağır** : heavy, hard, severe ... **il** : sick, pain (1)

Painting: **kartina** ... Old Turkish **kara** : drawing (1)

Parish: **volost** ... Old Turkish **il** : country, land, region ... Turkish **bölge** (2)

Part: **chast** ... **kesim** : section (3)

Pass: **prokhod** ... \***khod** : go, move ... **khod** >< **git, get** : go, get (2)

Passage: **prokhodit** ... \***khod** : go, move ... **khod** >< **git, get** : go, get (2)

Pastern, fetters: **puty, okovy** ... **bukağı** ... **buka, boğa** : bull, bovarius (Latin) (2)

Pay: **platit** ... **pay** : part, share, pay ... **böl** : divide, share (2)

Peace : **mir** ... **barış, baz** > peace (3)

People: **lyudi, narod** ... **uruk** : genus, tribe (**urun** - ?) ... **ulus** : nation (3)

Period: **vremya, temp** ... **dem** : time, **temp** ... **devir** : **vremya**, era, period ...  
**vremya** : **ara** (era, period) (2)

Pick: **vybirat (vy-bir-at)** ... **\*bir, brat** : take ... **bir** : one, unite, get together (2)

Piece: **kusochek, kusok** ... **küçük** : little ... **kesik** : slice (2)

Piss: **ssat** ... **işe** : pee, piss ... **işet** : pee, make pee (2)

Pit: **yama** ... **oyuk, obruk** ... **oyma** : make hole (3)

Play: **igrat** ... **\*igr, ig** ... Old Turkish **oyun, oyna, oynat** (Swadesh) (3)

Plenty: **mnogo** ... Old Turkish **mengü** : infinite, eternal, abundant, many (1)

Point: **tochka** ... Turkish Arabic **nokta** ... English notch (**kert**) (3)

Pointed: **ostryy** ... **sivri, tik, dik** (3)

Pole: **polyus, stolb** ... / Turkish '**balbal**' (stone poles, stone stalagmite), '**pol, pali**' (Türkiye Turkish vernacular) (**pole**, mast) (3)

Poor: **bednyy** ... English bad, Turkish **bet** : '**Bad- bat**': unfit, bad, sickly (Radloff, Orkhon, 4-1508) (2)

Pouch: **meshochek / pouch** (Eng.): **kese, torba. Mösöök** (Yakut): sack;  
**mişuk**: sack; **meşik**: skin, leather bottle; **mesane**: bladder (A. Atabek) / **Maisas** (Hittite): sack, bag / **Maisas** <> **mesane,mişuk** > **pouch** ... Turkish Persian **meşin** : a kind of leather (1)

Press: **nazhimat, zhim** ... **\*zhat** ... Old Turkish **ez** : press, smash (3)

Print: **raspechatat, pechat** ... Old Turkish **bas, bastır** : print, press (1)

Property: **tovary, veshchi** (goods) ... Old Turkish **tavar** : **stable** (Eng.): as the 'barn, horses' meaning / Turkish **tabar, tavar**: property, herd, sheep, cows ... / **S-table** < **tavla, taberna, taverna, tavar, tabar** ... The 'S' law. / **veshchi** : **eşya** (goods), **şey** (thing) / comrade: **tovarishch** ... its root comes from **tovary, tavar** (Olcas Süleymanov) a person carrying the same load ... that is: "a person in the same caravan, in the same trade." (1)

Prune: **obrezat, podrezat** ... \***rez** : **kes**, cut ... Turkish 'or' root : cut, reap, (raze, razur German, radere Latin) ... **orak**: sickle ... **oruv** : reap ... **tırpan** : scythe (2)

Pull: **vytashchit** ... \***tyashch** : pull, **çek** ( **Ç** > T ) (Swadesh) (2)

Push: **tolkat, tolk** ... **it** : push ... **dvigat** ... \***dvig** : move ... **dev, devin** : move (Swadesh) (2)

Put: **klast** ... **koy, kod, ko** (4)

Quarter: **chetvert** ... **kerte, çeyrek** : quarter ... **tört, dört** : four ... **kırk** : quadraginta (Latin), forty (1)

Question: **vopros** ... \***pros** ... **sor, soru** (4)

Quick: **bystryy, istro** ... \***uskorit** : **hızlı, çabuk, sürat, tez** (3)

Race: **rasa** ... **uruk** (3)

Raisin: **izyum** < **üzüm** (1)

Raw: **syroe, syroy** ... \***syru** : **çiğ** (3)

Read: **chitat, izuchat** ... \***chit** : read ... \***uch** : learn ... **oku, okut** : read, learn, teach (2)

Red: **krasnyy, ryzhir, alyy** ... **kızıl, kırmızı, al** > **alyy** (Swadesh) (2)

Reputation: **slava** ... The name of **Slav** people comes from this root ... Old Turkish **sa, say, saymak** : respect, to honour ... **sayla** (Chagatai dialect) : consider, choose (Nişanyan) (3)

Rest: **otdykhayet** ... **\*dykh, dukh** : breath, **soluk**

Rich: **bogaty, bogatyte** ... **bayit, bay, beg** : lord, rich (Radloff) (1)

Right, true: **verno, pravda** ... **\*prav, pravu** ... / **veritas** (Latin): reality, **gerçek**. Old Turkish **kerte, kerti, kirtü** (reality) (Radloff) ... New Turkish '**veri**': data / **Veritas** < **gerçek, kerti** > **veri** / **pravda** : **doğru** ... **bir** : pro-, pre-, pri-, one ... Old Turkish **beri** : near, this side, this way (3)

River: **reka** ... Turkish '**ır, rı**' root : flow, river, **irmak, karık, arık** (Swadesh) (2)

Road, way: **doroga / road, routh** (Eng.); **rout** (Fr.); **routine** (Eng.): Turkish **oruk** > **road** (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. It's exact law. – A. Atabek) / '**Ara**' (Sumer.): road, **ara** (Kurmaev), **ara**: distance / '**Routine**' has the same root (road) / Latin **via**: road; **iter** (road) < **it** (Old Turk. going, send) / Greek **tropos, dromos** < **tarik** (road – Arab.) < **doğru, toğru** (through) > **strabe** (German) (s-trabe) (Swadesh) (2)

Rock: **skala** PIE : s-kel ?... **kamen** ... Turkish **kaya** (3)

Roll: **rulon, kren** ... Old Turkish **kur** : circle ... / **roll** (Eng.), **rollen** (German): **oro** (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz): roll, turn, roll up / "Turkish words whose second letter's is 'r' have a rule of dropping the first vowel when transferring to the West. **Öreke** > **roka**, from here the word **rocket** was derived. There is the required number of data for sampling." (A. Atabek) ... **Roll** - **eril - burul** (turn, twist, roll) Turkish rooted triple (A. Atabek) / **Tolon** (Altaic, Leb. Tel.): become tangled, roll, **rollen** (German) (**dolan**) (Radloff) / Sumer. **dul**: **dola, dolama** (wrap, whirl). (2)

Roof: **krysha** ... **\*kryt** : cover ... **ört** : cover (3)

Root: **koren / root** (Eng.), **radix** (Latin): **kök. Örk** > **riza** (Greek); **örk** > root, **radix** (Latin) (A. Atabek) (first letter 'R' rule) / Native American **GHAH**; **KOOX** <> **kök** (root) / **Kök, örk** > **radix** (German), **racine** (Fr.) / **koren** >< **örk, kök** (Swadesh) (3)

Rope: **verevka (verev-ka), kanat ... kinnap** (made of **kendir** – hemp) ...

According to Olcas Süleymanov **\*verev** has Turkish '**bir**' (unite, connect) root ... **bir** > **verev ... kanat** < **kinnap** (Swadesh) (1)

Round: **krugly, tur, krug ... / circuit, circle, circumcison** (Eng.); **circino, circinus, circuitio, circuitus, circulatim, circum, circumaco, circumdu, circus ...** (Latin); **kreis** (German): **kur, çevir, sar, sarmal ... Sar-mak, sarıl-mak** (wind, wrap, surround) (DLT); **çewrül** (turn, round, surround) (DLT) (chore, char, cier) / **Kur**: (Orkhon, Altaic): **circle / Soaruil** (Hittite): binding, binding for bundle of reeds / '**Char**' (Sumerian) < **çevir** (P. Kaya) / **circle** < **kur, sar; kreis** (German) / **Cirim**: circle, ring (Turkish vernacular, Mehmet İbiş) / **tur** >< **tour** < **tur / tour** (Eng.): **tur, turlamak, dönmek** (turn). **Ter, tur** (Altai. Tel. Schor.): turn, go around in circles; **termen**: turn; **tur, tön**: turn (Radloff) (Swadesh) (1)

Row: **ssora ... Turkish Greek sıra** : row, serial (3)

Rub: **teret ... sürt** : rub ... **tartak** : manhandle, beat lightly (3)

Rude: **grubby ... kaba** (3)

Sad: **grustuny / gram** (German), **grief** (Eng.): Turkish **garamat** (sorrow, trouble, grief) (Turkish vernacular, Mehmet İbiş) ... Most probably it comes from "**kara**": black, negative feeling or may be "**ağır**": heavy, hard (2)

Salt: **sol / 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. (Swadesh) (3)

Save: sokhranyat ... \*khran : save, protect, koru, korun > guard, save, protect (2)

Say: skazat, skaz ... söyle (söğ, sög, sagu ... ) / say (Eng.); sagt, sagen, erzählen (German); segya (Icelandic): söyle, söy, söyle > say / In Old Turkish also 'ay' > say / 'Sa' Sumerian 'inform' (M. İ. Çığ), (O. Karatay) / "Old English secgan ... Proto-Germanic \*sagjanan ... Old Norse segja ... from PIE \*sokwyo-, from root \*sekw" (OED) / Sasu, zakaru (Akkad.): ses, seslenmek, speak, voice, sög, söyle > zikir (Turkish Arabic) / Greek leno, lego; diigomai, diig (tell) – de, demek > dico (Latin.) > dire, indiquer (Fr.) / German zahlen < söylen / Söyledi > said (Swadesh) (1)

Scare (fright): strakh, ispur / ter ... See "Coward" item. (3)

Scratch: tsarapat, ssadina ... çiz (scratch, draw); kara (write, draw), kert (notch, scrape) (2)

Scream: krik ... haykır (2)

Scythe: kosa ... tırpan ... kosa >> kes (cut) (1)

Sea: more / marine (Eng.), mare (Latin), mer (Fr.), more (Rus.): sea / Moura (Yakut) sea (Ü. Mutlu) / Old Turkish 'müren': river, lake / Marratu (Akkad.) sea / 'Müren' suits Old Turkik 'ba, bu' (water) root. (Swadesh) (1)

Search, look for: poisk, iskat, izuchat ... \*isk : trace, iz ... \*uch : learn, oku (2)

Secret: zagadka (za-gad-ka) ... \*za : hide, sakla ... \*gad : guess, kestirim (2)

See: videt ... vid, püdüş ... See "Look" item (Swadesh) (3)

Seed: **semya** / **seed** (Eng.); **samen, saat** (German); **semen** (Latin.): **tohum**.  
“PIE root” ‘sa’. **Sepit, sieme** (Altaic) grain, seed. Turkish ‘**çeç**’: wheat mixed  
with straw / Greek **sporos, fytra** (Turk. **bit, büt, bitki** – sprout, plant) /  
**Semence** (Fr.) < **sieme** > **semen, samen** (Swadesh) (3)

Send: **otpravlyat** ... \***slat, sla** : send ... **sal** : release, send (3)

Sense: **smysl, oshchushcheniye, shchushch** ... **sez** : feel, sense ... **san** : guess,  
fancy, suppose ... Turkish Arabic **his** : sense, feel (3)

Separate, apart: **otdelno** ... \***del** : **dil** (slice), **dağıt** (divide, distribute) (2)

Sew: **shit, prishivat, sshivat, zashit** ... \***shit** : **stitch** < **dik, tik** (S law) (Swadesh)  
(2)

Shadow: **ten** ... **tün** : night, dark, tenebra (Latin), dunkel (German) ... may be it’s  
about this option : **tent** (Eng.) Alleged root is ‘**ten**’ (stretch, tense). Old Turk.  
“**ting**” > **ten** (2)

Shake: **sotryasat** ... \***tryasti** ... **titre** : tremble; **sars** : shake (2)

Shame: **styd** ... \***stud** ... **utan, utanç** : shame, ashamed (3)

Share: **delitsya** ... \***del** ... **dil** : slice, **dağıt** : divide, share (2)

She: **ona** ... **o** (she) ... **onu, ona, onun** : her (1)

Shelter: **priyut** ... **bark, baraka**, barrack ... Turkish ‘**bark, barın**’ root: stay,  
shelter (2)

Shepherd: **pasti** ... **besle** : feed, raise ... **beslen** : nutrition (3)

Shine: **blesk** ... Old Turkish **balkı** : shine, PIE **bhel, blaze** (1)

Ship: **korabl, sudho** ... **sudho** is probably related to Turkish ‘**su**’ (water) root.

Shoes: **obuv, cherevik, bashmak, sapog** ... **cherevik** < **çarık** : Turkish primitive shoes ... **bashmak** : **bas** (pace, step) (?) ... **sapog** : **çabat** Turkish primitive wooden shoes, comes from 'çap' (hit and cut – wood), sabot, zapata (2)

Short: **korotkiy** ... Old Turkish **kirt** > short, **korotkiy, kısa** (Swadesh) (1)

Shout: **okrik, krichat** ... **haykır, çığır** (1)

Shovel, spade: **lopata, kovsh** ... **kepçe** : scoop (3)

Show: **pokazyvat, pokaz** ... \*kaz : show, display ... **kaz** <> **göster** (3)

Shut: **zakryt** ... \*kryti : **ört**, shut, cover (3)

Sickle: **serp** ... **çapkı... sierpe, sirep** (Yakut) (2)

Sign: **znak, priznak** ... \*zna : gno, know < **kan, kanı** ( See "Know" item ) ... **zna, znak** : **iz** (sign, trace) (2)

Sink: **tonut, topit** ... \*top ... **dip**, Old Turkish **tüp** : bottom (deep) (3)

Sip: **glotok** ... **yudum** ... **yut** : swallow, eat (3)

Sit: **sidet, sed / sit, sat** (Eng.); **sido, sedere** (Latin): **otur, oturak**. Claimed "PIE root" **sed** ... Some samples allegedly comes from this root: **assess, assize, chair, niche, nick, obsess, soil** etc. ... If these are related to 'sed', if the sounds are suitable, **otur** > **sit** are suitable for each other more easily. '**Sedir**' (Turkish Arabic?): sofa, seat / **Otur** > **s-it, s-eat** ... the initial empty 'S' law. Native American 'to sit': **O-DAA, TSAAT** <> **oda** (room), **otur** (sit) / **kathiso, kathimai** (Greek): sit, **otur** / Middle Irish **tairni-m**: sit down, **oturmak** ... literally **oturayı-m** (Uzunbacak Adem) / Sumer. **tur, tuş: oturmak, yurt, yurt tutmak**, sit, set, settle (Gerey) (Swadesh) (3)

Six: **shest** ... Turkish **sekiz** : eight (4)

Skin: **kozha** ... Turkish Persian (Sanskrit) **koza** : cocoon, pod (Swadesh) (4)

Slice: **kusocek** ... **küçük** : little ... **kesik** : slice ... **kesek** : clod (1)

Slide, slip: **soskalzyvat, skolzheniye** ... \***skolz** ... **kay** (4)

Small: **malenkiy, malyy / micro** (Greek - Latin – Eng.): **makar** (Kirghiz) little, small (Radloff). Altaic **'bica'**: small (Svitych) / **Bikkos, bix, bihan, bec** (Celtic): small / **Kşulla, ksullaka, kijcid, ku, ksa** (Sanskrit): **küçük, kısa, kısga / Çuta** (Laz) < **küçük** / **Miant** (Hittite): small, **minik**, micro / Native American 'thin': **BEK'ECH** >< **bica** (Swadesh) (4)

Smell: **pakhnut** ... \***pakh** ... **nukhat** ... \***nyukh** ... **kok, kokla** (Swadesh) (3)

Smoke: **kürit, dym** < **duman, tüt** ... **kurum** : soot, smut, **sazha, is** > ash (Swadesh) (1)

Smooth: **gladkiy** (glassy) ... Chuvash **kelençe** : glass ... **gladkiy** >< **yal, yula** (light) > **glory** (Swadesh) (3)

Sneeze: **chikhat** ... **aksırık** (3)

Snot, snivel: **sopli, smorkatsya** ... **sümük, sümkür** (1)

Snow: **sneg / 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** (Swadesh) (2)

Song: **pesnya** ... Turkish Persian **beste** : musical composition, song (4)

Sorrow: **gore, pechal, grust, toska, skorb** ... **kara, keder, tasa** > **toska** (1)

Soul, spirit: **dusha** (ghost), **dukha** ... Old Turkish **tüş, düş** : day dream, dream ... **düşsel** : imaginary (3)

Sound: **zvuk, shum** (noise) ... **ses, ku** (3)

Sour: **kislyy** ... **ekşi** (2)

South: **yug** ... **güney, küney** (4)

Spark: **iskra** ... \***skra** ... **çak, çakma, çakar, kıvılcım** ... **yaşuk, ışık** : sparkle, shine, light, lux (Latin) < **yaşuk** ... **sıçra** (spark flying) / Native American, Nez, light: **İİTX** (Turkish **ışık**) (3)

Speak, talk: **govorit, razgovarivat** ... \***govor** : speaking voice, **konuş** ... Turkish 'ku' root: voice, sound, call (4)

Spear: **kopye, harpun** ... **kargı** (3)

Spiry: **shpil** ... **sivri, sarmal** (3)

Split: **raskol, raskolot** ... **ras-**, **raz-** : prefix, split, cut ... \***rez** : cut, **kes** ... Turkish 'or' root : cut, reap, (raze, razur German, radere Latin) ... **orak**: sickle ... **oruv** : reap ... **tırpan** : scythe ... \***kolot** : split, divide ... Turkish **kol** : arm, branch ... **kollara ayırmak, kollan** : branch out, divide ... Dostoevsky's **Raskolnikov** : **raskol'nik** = member of a separatist/heretical sect, **Raskolnikov** = "person related to the divided one" / Interestingly, there seems to be a vague rule in Turkish and English regarding roots and prefixes, something like "R ><K, Ç". **Rez** >< **kes**; **ras-**, **rez-** >< **çöz, kes**; **roz** >< **çek**; **ryv-** >< **kop**; **riz** >< **çiz** ... (?) (Swadesh) (3)

Spoon: **lozhka, kovs** ... **kaşık, kepçe** (scoop, ladle) (3)

Spring: **vesna** ... Old Turkish **yaz** : summer, spring (3)

Sprinkle: **posypat (po-syp)** ... **serp, saç, sep (sepken** – rain) (3)

Squeeze: **szhimat** ... **sık, sıkmak, sıkıştır** > squeeze (Swadesh) (3)

Stamp: **shtamp** ... Old Turkish **tamga** (stamps carved into rocks) > stamp (s-tamp) (S law) (1)

Stand: **stoyat** ... “Sta” is about Turkish “**ast** : below, **üst** : above, **dur** : stand” roots (Kisamov) ... Besides **tin, ting** : s-tand, stop (Adnan Atabek) (S law) (Swadesh) (3)

Star: **zvezda** ... **yıldız** / **star** (Eng.), **asteri** (Greek), **stern** (German), **stella** (Latin), **etoile** (Fr.): **yıldız, yılduz**. “In the Turkish language, **-dız** and **-tar, -tır** additionally mean 'celestial body'. Also Old Turkish ‘**terek**’ (tree) is related to star. ‘**Temir Terek**’: pole star. **S-tar** < **terek** / **Yula-dız** 'luminous celestial body, that is, **star**'. The r-variant of this is 'star'. **Erendiz-Erentir, Sekendiz-Sekentir** are like this. (Swadesh) (3)

Steel: **stal** ... **tol, tolum** > steel (S law) (2)

Steal: **vorovat** ... **\*vor** : thief ... Old Turkish **oğrı, uğru** : thief (2)

Step: **stupen, shag** ... **step, stupen** < **tep** (pace, step) (S law) (2)

Steppe: **step** ... **tepe, tepelik** : hill, high land ... **tepe** > **step** (s-tep) (S law) (2)

Stick: **palka, sterzhen** ... **sterzhen (s-terz)** < **terek, direk** (pole, tree) (S law) / Pole: **polyus, stolb** ... / Turkish ‘**balbal**’ (stone poles, stone stalagmite), ‘**pol, pali**’ (Türkiye Turkish vernacular) (**pole, mast**) (Swadesh) (3)

Stitch: **stezhka** ... **dik, dikiş** > stitch (s-titch), **stezhka** (S law) (2)

Stone: **kamen, skala (s-kala), galka** ... **kaya** (Swadesh) (2)

Stop: **ostanov** ... **\*stan** (PIE sta) ... **tin, ting** : s-tand, stop, **dinlen** (pause) (Adnan Atabek) (S law) (2)

Storm: **shtorm, uragan, burya ... ураған** (Tatar), burya < **bora** (Turkish 'bur'  
twist, rotate root – tour, tornado, **tur**) (2)

Stretch: **rastyanut ... \*tegnoti, tynoti ... tent** (Eng.) Alleged root is 'ten'  
(stretch, tense). Old Turk. "**ting**" > **ten** (2)

Strong: **silnyy ... \*sil, sila ... sağlam** : strong (3)

Stupid, fool: **dura, durak ... durgun** : stagnant, slack; **duruk** : slow, dull (2)

Suck: **sosat ... sağ, sağma** : milking ... **soğur** : suck, absorb ... **soğur, sağ** > suck,  
**sosat** ... Turkish 'su' (water) root. (Swadesh) (2)

Sugar : **sakar** ... Old Turkish **süçik** : juice, sweet water ... it's about Turkish 'su,  
**sulu**' (water, juicy, watery) root. (1)

Sun: **solntse / 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, sarığ** (yellow) > **sallow**

(Eng.): **solgun, solgun sarı** (B. Keresteciyan) / N. American 'sun': **K'İIN,**

**SAA – Tİ'Nİ'AN** (sunset), **SO, K'UN** <> **kün, güneş** / sun, **kün** >< **sol, sol**

(-n > -l) (Swadesh) (3)

Sunrise: **voskhod** ... **vos-**, **voz-** = above, rising, **yüksel, üst** ... **\*khod** : go, move  
(**git, get**) (3)

Swallow: **glotat** ... **yut** (1)

Swamp: **boloto** ... **batak, balçık** ... Turkish **ba, bu, but, bat, bal, ban** (water) root (1)

Sweet: **sladkiy** ... \***sladk** ... Old Turkish **süçik** : juice, sweet water ... it's about Turkish '**su, sulu**' (water, juicy, watery) root. (3)

Swim: **plyt, plavat** (float) ... float, **plavat** are related to Turkish **ba, bu, but, bal, bat, ban, but** (water) root. (Swadesh) (3)

Sword: **mech** ... Turkish **biç** : reap, cut, cut out (3)

Taiga: **tayga** ... it originates from Turkish **tay, dağ** : mountain, high land (1)

Tail: **khvost** / **cauda** (Latin): **kuyruk, kudruk** (tail) / **Kuyruk - Kudruk** > **cauda** (O. Karatay) / **Kudeli** (Laz.) < **kudruk** > **KOOWU** (Native American) > **cauda** / '**Queue**' (Eng.) also comes from this root. Bedros Keresteciyan as well pointed out that Turkish "**kuyruk**" (tail) an Fr. '**Queue**' have same root. (Swadesh) (2)

Taste: **vkus** ... **hoş, haz** : like, enjoy, pleasure ... taste < **tat** (3)

Teach: **uchit** ... **okut** (2)

Tear (to): **nadryv** ... Old Turkish **adır, ayır** : split, divide (2)

Tear: **sleza** ... \***sol** : flow ... **sal** : release (water, liquid) ... **sız** : leak ... All of them originate from Turkish '**su, sub**' (water) root. (2)

Teeth, tooth: **zuby, zub** ... PIE: **dónts** / \***dent-** ... **tiş, diş** < teeth (Swadesh) (4)

Tell: **raskazyvat** ... \***skaz** : say < **söyle** (2)

Term: **srok** ... **ara** (3)

That: **chto, to** ... **şu, işte** (Swadesh) (3)

They: **oni** ... **onlar** (Swadesh) (1)

Thick: **tolstyy** ... **tok, sık** (solid, hard, dense) ... **tolu, dolu** : full, filled, loaded, thick with (Swadesh) (2)

Thief: **vor, vorovka** ... **uğru** (1)

Thin: **khudoy, tonkiy** ... **ince, yince** < thin ... **kudoy** : **kıt** (limited, scanty, lean) (Swadesh) (3)

Thing: **veshch** ... **şey** ... **bişey, bir şey** (something, anything) (?) ... **nechto** ... **neki, ne ki?** (what is that?) (3)

Think: **myslit, dumat** ... **tüş, tüşe, düşün, danet, danış** >< **dumat** ... **danış** (consult, counsel, ask for opinion) >< **Duma** (Russian parliament) / **think** (Eng.), **denken** (German): **düşün**. Latin '**duco**' ... / " '**Kafaya dank etmek**'. Turkish '**danet**': think " (A. Atabek) / Old German '**denchen, dünken**'; Old Turkish: **tüşe, tüşemek** / '**Danladı**': understood (Nasrettin Hoca – P Boratav) / Turkish '**danış**': consult, '**tanış**': talk, know / **Think** < **düşün, tüşün, tüşe, düşün-taşın, danet** / Turkish Arabic **mesele** : problem, question ... **myslit** (?) (Swadesh) (3)

Thirst: **zhazhda** ... **susa, susamak** (2)

Thought: **mysl** (think), **mnenie** (opinion, view, mean); **dumka, дума** (think) ... **mnenie** : Turkish Arabic **mana** (mean), Turkish **anlam** ... For "**duma, dumka**" see above (3)

Throat: **gorlo** ... **gırtlak, kekirdek** (1)

Through: **cheres** ... Old Turkish **kirtü** : right, true ... **doğru** > through, cheres ...

Turkish Greek **kerteriz** : bearing, to take a bearing, direction, orientation ...

**göre** : to, for, according to, by (2)

Throw: **brosat, khod** (go) ... **fırlat** > **brosat** ... **khod** >< **git, get** (get, go) ... **at** :

throw, **khod** (Swadesh) (1)

Tie: **vyazat** ... \***vyaz** ... Old Turkish **ba, bağ, bağla, ban** (bind, bond) ... **çöz** : untie

(Swadesh) (3)

Tight: **tugo** ... **sıkı** ... **tık, tikiştir** (tuck – English) ... **tok** : thick, filled, solid ... Old

Turkish **ting** : tense ... **tıkız** : compact, thickset > tight, thick, **tugo** (1)

Time: **vremya, temp** ... Turkish **ara** : era, period, pause, time ... Old Turkish **dem**

> time, **temp** (1)

Tired: **ustalyy** ... \***usta** ... **usan, usanç** (usage – English) : tired, get tired ... Old

Turkish **tarı** : hard work, tire (2)

Tongue: **yazyk** ... Old Turkish Mongolian **yasa** : law (?), **yazi** : writing

(Swadesh) According to Olcas Süleymanov it's Turkish origin. (3)

Top: **verkh / berg** (German – Eng.): mountain, hill, peak ... **Iceberg** ... Turkish

'**bek, pek, berk**': strong, tough, resistant... , '**berk**': fortified place. Allan

Bomhard mentions about a Proto-Nostratic, **Urallic 'berg'** root that means

'highness'. / **Park** (Hittite): to grow, elevate, peak, mountain / **Bergamo** (an

Italian city), **Bergama** (A Turkish town with its ancient name) (3)

Touch: **trogat** ... **dokun, değ** > touch, tact ... **dürt** : poke (2)

Tree: **derevo** ... Old Turkish **terek** > tree, **derevo**, dendro, dru etc. (Swadesh)

(1)

Tremble, thril: **drozhat, trepetat, tryastis** ... Old Turkish **titre** (1)

Treshold: **porog** ... Turkish '**borouk**' (treshhold) > Prague (city name) (A. Atabek) (3)

Trick (deceit): **ulovka, ulov** (hunt) ... Turkish '**al**' root, **aldat** (trick) ... **av** >< **ulov** (1)

Trouble: **beda** ... Old Turkish **bed** : bad ... Turkish Arabic **bela** (a word at least a thousand years old in Turkish) : trouble (3)

Turn: **povorot** ... **\*vorot, vor** ... Turkish '**-vir, -vir**' : turn ... **devir, ebir, evir, çevir, kıvrır, savur, kavur** ... **bur** : twist, torsion ... **burk** : sprain (Swadesh) (1)

Twist: **krutit, krucheniye, krutka** ... **kıvrır** : curl, curve, bend (1)

Two: **dva, dvoye** / **two** (Eng.), **dyo** (Greek), **duo** (Latin.), **deux** (Fr.): **iki. Tüng, tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff). **Tüge** (DLT, 1073), **düve**: two years old cow. **Dana**: two years old cow (TDK). **Tay**: young horse, until three years old. **Toy**: young, young animal / Celtic 'two': **dwau, dow, dew, da, dha** (Swadesh) (3)

Uncle: **dyadya** ... **dayı**, Old Turkish **tağay** (At least before the year 1000) (1)

Up: **vverkh** ... **yokarı, yukarı** (3)

Urine: **mocha** ... **moc** (wet)... **yaş, ıslak** : wet (**but** – water) (3)

Vessel: **sosud, sudno** ... it's about Turkish '**su**' (water) root. (3)

Walk: **khodit, peshekhod** (**peshe-khod**) ... **\*khod** : go, move, walk ... **khod** >< **git, get** (go, get) ... **peshe** (pace – **bas**) (Swadesh) (1)

War: **borba** ... **uruş, uruşma, vuruş, vuruşma** : fight ... **uruş** > war, **borba** (2)

Warm: **teplyy, zharkiy ... goryachiy ... \*goret, gor ...** In Turkish there are some words that begin with **tav, tem (temmuz – July), tom, tum** and refer to warm, hot. (**teplyy**) / **zharkiy ... kızgın, kızar** (very hot), **har** (fire) / **goret, gor : har, kor** (ember) (Swadesh) (2)

Wash: **stirat ... çiti, çitile** (washing clothes by rubbing or scrubbing) ... **myt ... bat, batır, ban** (sink – submerge – soak – dip) ... bath < **bat, batır, ban** (Swadesh) (2)

Water: **voda ...** Old Turkish **but** / **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, batacak, balçık, balak, buhar, buğu, banyo, bat, bulut** etc... 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** / **Batacak** (swamp) = **BATAGE** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) (Karimullin) / Latin **aqua** < **ak, akış** > **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** ... The famous Russian alcoholic beverage: **vodka** (Swadesh) (1)

We: **my ... biz, -miz** > we ... **bizim** (our) (Swadesh) (1)

Weight: **massa ... bas, basma, basmak** (3)

West: **zapad (za-pad) ... batı ... \*pad** : descent ... **bat** : descent ... **batı** : the direction where the sun sets - **bat**. (1)

Wet: **vlazhnyy, voldka** ... \***vlaga** : watery, wet, moisture, humidity ... It is related to Turkish “**ba, bu**” (water) root ... The direct link is as follows: **bulut** (cloud, mist, fog) ... **bulut** >< **vlaga** ... **bula, bulamaç** : smear, slurry (Swadesh) (1)

What: **chto, kak** ... It's about Turkish question root of '**ki, ki**'. **kaç** : how many ... **hankı, kankı** (which, what); **kim** : who (Latin qui < **kim**) (Swadesh) (2)

When: **kogda** ... \***gda, gde** (?) ... **kaçta?** (**saat kaçta?** – at what time) (Swadesh) (1)

Where: **gde, kuda** ... They might be Turkish question root of '**ki, ki**'. **kaç** : how many ... **hankı, kankı** (which, what); **kim** : who (Latin qui < **kim**) ... **harda** : where : **nerede** (Swadesh) (3)

Which: **kakoy, kotoryy** ... **hankı, kankı, kaçı** (2)

Whirl (turn): **vikhr** ... **bora** (\***bur**) : tornado, storm ... **bük** (twist) (1)

White: **belyy, blednyy** (pale) / **white** (Eng.): **weiss** (German), **beyaz** > **weiss** > **white** < **bayad** / Latin **alba**; Arap. **abyad**; Fr. **blanc** / Yerli Amerikan **AAK, SAK** < **ak, beyaz** / The fact that its root is Turkish is also evident from the fact that it shows a conceptual unity. For example... the Turkish word for '**buz**' (ice) is also '**white**'... **Buz, beyaz** > **weiss** / **alba: elpe**: peak, summit... **Alps** (mountain) (A. Atabek). ... **balkı** (especially for white mountain): shine (Swadesh) (3)

Who: **kto** ... **komy** (whom) ... **kim, kime** (Swadesh) (1)

Whole: **ves** ... **bütün, büsbütün** (4)

Wide: **shirokiy** ... \***shirok** ... Turkish '**ser**' root means spread, spread out ... **serpil** : open out, bloom, blossom out ... **bolshoy** ... \***bol, bolsh** : big, wide, **bol** (much, wide) (Swadesh) (2)

Wife: **zhena, zhen** / “PIE root” “**Gwen**” < **kadın, hatun, han, hanım**  
(woman, lady, lady lord, quinn) / Avestan ‘**jain**’: woman, Old Turkish ‘**yenge**’:  
brother’s wife ... / Altaic ‘**cin**’: person, Kurdish ‘**cin**’: woman (Mehmet  
Bayrakdar) (Swadesh) (2)

Wine: **vino** ... Old Turkish **begni** (2)

Wolf: **volk / wolf** (Eng.): **kurt**, Old Turkish **böri** ... Icelandic **ulfur, ulf** ... Most  
probably they are related to Turkish **ulu, uluma** (howl); **ulur** (howls) ... **Wolf**  
< **ulu, ulur** < **ulfur, ulf** ... **Böri = ulfur** (3)

Woman: **zhenshchina** ... \***zena** ... **hanım, kadın, hatun, yenge** ... see “Wife”  
item. (Swadesh) (3)

Wood: **drova, drevesina** ... **terek** : tree (1)

Word: **slovo** ... **söz** (word), **söyle** (say) (1)

Work: **truditsya** ... **tari** : work, field work, hard work (1)

Worm: **cherv** ... **kurt** (Swadesh) (1)

Write: **pisat** < **bitik** ... Olcas Süleymanov says that “**pisat**” was taken from  
Turkish. Also **yaz** : pisat (2)

Wry: **krivo** ... **eğri, kıvrık** (1)

Yellow: **zheltyy** ... **sarı** ... **soluk** : fade, pale, yellowish; withered, yellowed plant  
(Swadesh) (3)

Yes: **da** ... Turkish **ya** > ya (German); ye, yes (Eng.) (2)

Young: **molodoy, yunyy** ... **genç** ... **yeni, yengi** : new ... young, juve < **yengi,**  
**genç, yunny** (3)

## THE LIST of 1000 BASIC WORDS

Above, Absence, Accordance, Ache, Add, Adhesion, Advise, Affix, Afraid, After, Again, Agree, Agriculture, Pain, Aim (goal), Alive, All, Alone, Ambush, And, Angel, Angry, Anxiety, Apex, Appear, Apple, Arc, Arch, Area, Arid, Arm, Army, Arrow, Ash, Ask, Ass, Assault, Astonish, Astray, At, Attach, Attack, Aunt, Ax (axe), Baby, Back, Bad, Bag, Bait, Bake, Bald, Ball, Bare, Bark, Barrack, Base, Bath, Battle, Bay, Bear, Bear, Beat, Beautiful, Because, Bed, Bee, Before, Beg, Beg, Begin, Believe, Bellow, Belly, Below, Belt, Bend, Big, Bind, Bird, Birth, Bite, Black, Blade, Blend, Blind, Blood, Blow, Blue, Blurry, Board, Boast, Boat, Body, Boil, Bond, Bone, Border, Bore, Bottle, Bottom, Bounce, Bow, Brain, Bread, Breast, Breath, Breed, Bridge, Bridle, Bright, Bring, Bronze, Brother, Bud, Bug, Bump, Burn, Bury, Bush, But, Butt, Buy, Call, Calm, Cap, Capture, Care, Carry, Cast, Cat, Catastrophe (disaster), Catch, Cauldron, Caution, Cave, Ceiling, Celebrate, Change, Cheek, Cheese, Chest, Chew, Chick, Child, Chin, Choke, Choose, Circle, City, Clan, Claw, Clean, Clear, Clever, Closed, Cloth, Clothes, Cloud, Cold, Collapse, Come, Comfortable, Common, Community, Compress, Congratulate, Congress, Connect, Conscious, Consider, Cook, Cord, Correct, Corner, Cough, Count, Courage, Courgette (pumpkin), Courtyard, Cover, Cow, Coward, Crack, Crash, Create, Creek, Crime, Crop, Cross, Crow, Crowd, Crumb, Crust, Cry, Cup, Cure, Curly, Curse, Curve, Custom, Cut, Dance, Dark, Darling, Dawn, Day, Dead, Deep, Deer, Defecate, Defend, Delight, Demon, Descendant, Destroy, Dew, Die, Difference, Difficult, Dig, Direct, Direction, Dirt, Dish, Dive, Divide, Do, Dog, Dome, Donate, Donkey, Door, Doubt, Drawing, Dream, Drill, Drink, Drop, Drown, Drug, Dry, Duck, Dull, Duration, Dust, Duty, Dwarf, Eagle, Ear, Early, Earth, East, Easy, Eat, Echo, Edge, Education, Effort, Egg, Eight, Elbow, Elder, Embellish, Ember, Empty, End, Enemy, Enough, Equal, Era, Erect, Escape, Essence, Evening, Excess, Exist, Exit, Expand, Extinguish, Eye, Eyebrow,

Eyelash, Face, Fade, Fairy, Faith, Falkon, Fall, Fame, Far, Fast, Fat, Fate, Father, Fault, Fear, Feast, Feather, Feces, Fed up, Feed, Feel, Few, Field, Fight, Fill, Find, Finger, Fingernail, Finish, Fire, First, Fish, Fist, Fit, Five, Flame, Flat, Flesh, Float, Floor, Flow, Flower, Fly, Fog, Follow, Food, Foot, For, Forbidden, Forehead, Forest, Forget, Fork, Fortify, Forward, Founding, Four, Freeze, Frequent, Friend, Front, Fruit, Fry, Fuck, Full, Fume, Fun, Fur, Garden, Gate, Gather, Genius, Genus, Get bored, Gift, Girl, Give up, Give, Gnaw, Go in, Go out, Go, Goat, God, Gold, Good, Goose, Gore, Grab, Grand father, Grand, Grandchild, Grant, Grape, Grass, Grave, Gray, Great, Green, Grease, Grow, Guard, Guess, Guest, Guide, Guts, Habit, Hair, Halter, Hammer, Hand, Handle, Hang, Hard, Harvest, Hat, Hate, Hawk, Hay, He, Head, Heal, Health, Hear, Heart, Heat, Heavy, Height, Hell, Hen, Herb, Herd (to herd), Herd, Here, Hero, Hide, High, Hill, Hit (strike), Hive, Hoe, Hold, Hole, Holy, Homeland, Honey, Hook, Hope, Horn, Horrible, Horse, Hot, House, How many, How, Howl, Hug, Huge, Human, Hunger (hungary), Hunt (hunting), Hunter, Husband, Hut, I, Ice, Ignite, Image, Inscription, In, Inside, Iron, Iron, Island, It, Itching, If, Jealous, Join, Joke, Joy, Jump, Just, Kayak, Keep, Kick, Kill, Kin (kinship), King, Kiss, Knee, Knife, Knit, Knot, Know, Labor, Lack, Lady, Lake, Lamb, Lame, Land, Laugh, Law, Leaf, Lean, Leap, Learn, Least, Leather (bottle), Leather, Leave, Left, Leg, Leopard, Less, Lesson, Letter, Level, Lid, Lie down, Lie, Lift, Light, Light, Lightning, Like, Lion, Lip, Liquid, Listen, Little, Live, Liver, Long, Look, Loose, Loot, Lord, Lost, Loss, Louse, Love, Low, Lump, Mad, Magic, Main, Make, Man, Many, Mash, Master, Match, Me (my - mine), Meadow, Meat, Medicine, Meeting, Member, Merchant, Message, Messenger, Middle, Milk, Mind, Miracle, Missing, Mix, Mole, Money, Monument, Moon, Moor, More, Most, Mother, Mound, Mountain, Mourning, Mouse, Mouth, Move (movement), Much, Nail, Name, Narrow, Near, Necessity, Neck, Need, Needle, Negative, Net, New, News, Nice,

Night, Nine, No, Noble, North, Nose, Not, Oath, Obstacle, Offer, Oil, Old, One, Open, Order, Order, Other, Out, Oven, Overthrow, Ox, Pace, Pack, Paddle, Painting, Palate, Pale, Parish, Part, Part, Partner, Pass over, Pass, Passage, Pastern, Pay, Peace, Pear, Peel, Peer, Pen (corral – fold), People, Period, Pick, Piece, Pine, Piss, Pit, Place, Plain, Plan, Plantation, Plate, Play, Plenty, Plum, Plunge, Plus, Point, Pointed, Poison, Pole, Poor, Pot, Pouch, Pour, Power, Praise, Pray, Press, Prevent, Print, Property, Prune, Pull, Pure, Push, Put, Quarter, Question, Quick, Quiet, Race, Rain, Rare, Raw, Reach, Read, Rebel, Red, Refuge, Regard, Regret, Reign, Reject, Remedy, Remember, Reprimand, Reputation, Resist, Respect, Rest, Result, Rich, Ride, Right side, Right, Riot, Ripe, River, Road, Rock, Roll, Roof, Room, Root, Rope, Rotten, Round, Row, Rub, Rude, Rule, Sacred, Sad, Saddle, Salt, Sample, Sand, Sated, Satisfy, Save, Say, Scale, Scare, Scatter, Scene, Scratch, Scream, Sculpt, Scythe, Sea, Search, Secret, See, Seed, Self, Sell, Send, Sense, Separate, Sequence, Seven, Sew, Shadow, Shake, Shallow, Shame, Share, Sharp, She, Sheep, Shelf, Shell, Shelter, Shepherd, Shield, Shine, Ship, Shoes, Shoot, Shore, Short, Shoulder, Shout, Shovel, Show, Shut, Shy, Sick, Sickle, Side, Sign, Silent, Sing, Sink, Sip, Sister, Sit, Six, Skin, Sky, Sled, Sleep, Slice, Slide, Slow, Small, Smash, Smell, Smile, Smoke, Smooth, Snake, Sneeze, Snot, Snow, Society, Soil, Soldier, Solid, Solve, Some, Son, Song, Sorrow, Soul, Sound, Sour, South, Sow, Spark, Speak, Spear, Species, Speedy, Spirit, Spiry, Spit, Split, Spoon, Spread, Spring, Sprinkle, Spy, Squeeze, Squeeze, Stab, Stable, Stairs, Stamp, Stand up, Stand, Star, Start, State, Steal, Steel, Steep, Stem, Step, Steppe, Stick, Sting, Stirrup, Stitch, Stomach, Stone, Stop, Storm, Straight, Strength, Stretch, Strike, Strong, Stubby, Stupid, Suck, Suit, Summer, Summon, Sun, Sunrise, Superior, Support, Suppose, Surprise, Suspicion, Swallow, Swamp, Sweat, Sweet, Swell, Swim, Sword, Tablet, Tack, Taiga, Tail, Take away, Take, Talk, Tame, Taste, Teach, Tear (to), Tear, Teeth,

Tell, Ten, Tent, Term, Terrace, Than, That, Then, There, There, They, Thick, Thief, Thin, Thing, Think, Thirst, This, Thorn, Thought, Three, Throat, Through, Throw, Thunderbolt, Tie, Tight, Time, Tired, Together, Tomorrow, Tongue, Tooth, Top, Total, Touch, Track, Trade, Tree, Tremble (thril), Treshold, Tribe, Trick, Trim, Trouble, True, Trust, Tuber, Tuck, Turn, Twenty, Twin, Twine, Twist, Two, Ugly, Uncle, Under, Understand, Unique, Unite, Untie, Until, Up, Upset, Urine, Use, Value, Vertical, Vessel, Village, Vine, Vomit, Waist, Wait, Walk, Want, War, Warm, Warrior, Wash, Watch, Water, Way, We, Weapon, Wear, Weigh, Weight, West, Wet, What, When, Where, Which, Whirl, White, Who, Whole, Wide, Wife, Win, Wind, Wine, Wing, Winter, Wipe, Wisdom, Wise, Wish, With, Wolf, Woman, Wood, Word, Work, World, Worm, Worry, Worship, Worth, Wrap, Wrinkled, Wrist, Write, Wrong, Wry, Year, Yellow, You, You (plural), Young

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