

English was Turkish

N T L
M G R S
B

Mehmet Kurtkaya

Sumerian Roots of
Indo-European Languages

I dedicate this book to:

Ataturk

my late grandfathers Mustafa Türkođlu and Hamit
Kurtkaya,

my late aunts Ruhsar Türkođlu and Pervin Omay,

my late uncle Nuri Kurtkaya,

my late father Aydil Kurtkaya,

my mother Bercis Kurtkaya for her 82th birthday

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Preface for March 2019

I had published this book only three months ago and I felt the need to add a preface for March 2019 due to ground-breaking genetic studies published this month that support my theories.

In March 2019, a study authored by Iñigo Olalde, the Harvard Med team lead by David Reich and international scholars from around the world, “The genomic history of the Iberian Peninsula over the past 8000 years.” has sent shockwaves into social fields departments (history, archaeology, linguistics, anthropology, etc.) of universities around the world.

While the study's focus area was Iberia's history, a big migration wave into Spain around 2500BC identified in the study revealed that Basque or a related non-Indo-European language was the main language, probably even the only language of the migrating population. This scientific research in turn broke the Western theory of “Pontic Steppe Origins of Indo-European languages” because the Bell Beaker people migrating to Spain from Central Europe had their origins in that area and carried the related male haplogroup R1b (R1b-P312) from the Steppe. Hence the Kurgan Theory established and firmly defended against all existing evidence by Western scholars since 60 years went down the drain with the publication of genetics data.

In this book, and my book on the origins of languages “Sun Language Theory Proven: The birth of civilizations and languages” published in 2017, I had shown that the origins of the Indo-European languages ultimately go back to Siberia and that the original home of the Proto-Indo-European language was the Taurus/Zagros mountains.

Days later, in March 2019, came another shock from that same team, another genetics research paper, this time with lead author Fernandes, “The Arrival of Steppe and Iranian Related Ancestry in the Islands of the Western Mediterranean” was published.

This study too, caused great upset for establishment historians and archaeologists, but the biggest shock of them all was the discovery of the remains of a man who had lived in Sicily around 1900 BC and had Turkey/Anatolia and Iran ancestry from the region around Lake Urmia which I had indicated as the original homeland of the founders of Rome, the Etruscans, in 2017! This is the area where Turuk people are known to have lived based on cuneiform records. The first mention of Turuk in cuneiform

tablets indicate their presence in the Near East around 2250 BC, perfectly in line with the migration paths I had proposed in my book “The Origins of Ancient Greece, The Etruscans and Rome”. Their name is Anglicized in Western academia as Turukkaeans just like ancient Greek Mukanei are mentioned as Mycenaeans.

These studies fully support my research of six years and one of the central themes of this book, that Indo-European languages were born in the Taurus/Zagros mountains, and that the ancestral home of Proto-Indo-European was the Caucasus mountains.

All the genetic research studies published so far, especially those groundbreaking studies of the 2017-2019 period, confirmed and continue to confirm the true history of the ancient world I have laid out in my research and books.

Preface

This is my fourth book in a series on the history of civilizations and languages of the last 50,000 years. I have started out with the Sumerian civilization, the first major civilization in the world, in the footsteps of Ataturk who had studied the history of the world and the history of the Turkish people before declaring his Sun Language Theory.

This book is a standalone book, like the others in the series, even though they cover both overlapping and independent content. History is a whole, and not a collection of isolated events like the West has asserted in the last 150 years, especially in the 20th century when propaganda played a key role in the daily life of the citizens of the West without anyone, except a few Western dissidents who were sidelined by the main stream ideologues, acknowledging it.

I should stress that my criticism is towards Western social studies academics in general, certainly not all. In fact, the majority of sound research was/is done by a handful of Western academics and I gladly use their work in my studies as seen in my books!

There is no independent thinker in Turkey, neither real Ataturkist, maybe with a few exceptions out of tens of millions. Hence, Ataturk's ideas, whether in politics or history or language, were completely buried. What you can find in Turkey is a copy of main stream Western lies, almost everyone accepts as true.

The progress in science and technology, especially the invention of the internet challenged and changed this paradigm, and we are in the middle of a sea change both in politics and economics. Capitalism, which I have fought against all my life like a real Ataturkist and leftist, failed in a torrent of debt and wars. I should point out that there is no real left in the West and real conservatives have done a much better job in challenging the status quo. I support them and the libertarians who fight for liberty and justice and anyone on the real left, or I should say anyone on people's side in their fight against a corrupt status quo.

Internet certainly played a positive part in enlightening and empowering people. A similar situation exists in the study of languages and history. Most people think the study of history, civilizations and languages do not involve politics.

I wish it was true, but everything points in the other direction.

In recent years, genetics and internet won over established historian, archaeologist and linguist lies. This is echoed in academic circles in the West even by professors in these fields. The real historians, linguists and archaeologists who were sidelined by Western propaganda, now or in the past, do stand with their work while the big lies crumble.

I always include latest genetics research and they all come out supportive of my research and those who have done sound research in the past 150 years. Credit must be given to those great Western scholars who were mocked and shunned in their time.

In 2019, the evidence for the Sun Language Theory is more clear than ever. There are many reasons that need to be cited but I will give the two most important ones.

First, human language is closely linked to ancient rituals, religions and mythologies. The discovery of Göbeklitepe was a game changer showing the importance of rituals in the settlement of human societies. The rituals, sun and sky observations and worship, go back much further back than Göbeklitepe, I had shown in my book “Sumerian Turks: Civilization's Journey from Siberia to Mesopotamia”.

Second, human migrations were never considered as important drivers of civilizations in the West. Especially, there was animosity against what they had later called “hyperdiffusionism” since late 1800s in Europe. Genetics studies now show that human migrations played a key role in the founding and spread of civilizations.

This was the real game changer, ancient human migrations revealed by the genetics studies especially in 2017-2019 period. The biggest shock was the March 2019 Iberian genetics research data that basically devastated the long held Kurgan Theory (Steppe Theory) of the last 60 years. Many people from different corners of social fields wrote in disbelief: “who would have thought this coming?”.

That would be me, and years ago!

If an English speaker went back 3800 years in Turkey and asked a Hittite for water, s/he'd given water!

“Watar” is the word for “water” in Hittite, the first Indo-European language in written records. This is not a coincidence. Word for water across all European languages go back to the earliest Indo-European language with the same stem and suffix. In some cases, even in the absence of written records, it is now possible to follow the formation of words and linguistic changes that happened thousands of years ago and their connections to languages thousands of kilometers away. These exciting developments in genetics coupled with correct linguistic and mythological analysis will change history books.

I have shown that the roots of Indo-European languages go back to Sumerian Turkish. As such I have proven that Indo-European languages are genetically related to Turkish . In the past, I had written that English was a dialect of Turkish, that close yet mutually unintelligible. My “Sun Language Theory Proven the Birth of Civilizations and Languages” covers some of the basics, and this book proves it further, in more detail. I would like to use half-English and half-Turkish sentence: Trust me, durustum (I am honest).

Introduction

Exciting advances in genetics took place in the last two decades. Some of these advances were made in the field of population genetics, involving studies done on both modern populations and ancient genomes available from archaeological remains.

Many are not aware of these latest ground-breaking genetic study results published in recent years, even though they were covered in corporate media outlets too.

The origins of Ancient Greek and Roman civilizations has been genetically proven to be in Anatolia/Turkey: the people with ancestry in the Caucasus, Northern Iraq, Syria, Iran and Siberia and Central Asia migrated to Greece and Italy from Turkey!

I had shown this was the case before these genetic studies were published based on my study of the linguistics, history and archeology research published in the last 160 years, and my own work of over six years.

Even many Europeans are not aware that their languages are deeply connected and this connection goes back thousands of years, 4000 years at least. The fact that European languages are connected to other Eurasian languages, those of Asia including East Asia is not only not known generally but also was rejected by the overwhelming majority of social field academicians in the West, historians, anthropologists, linguists, archaeologists included.

Many words in English are listed in major linguistic information sources as of uncertain origins. These are words used very frequently in daily conversations such as: girl, hot, hat, hood, table.

A similar situation exists for Latin, Greek and other Indo-European words. Especially, the Greek language is said to be teeming with substrate words called Pre-Greek, which means words that belonged to a civilization prior to the Greeks. This was known since more than 120 years: Linguist Paul

Kretschmer has theorized that the ancient Etruscan was the substrate language in Greek.

There are many words in English of Etruscan origin, such as satellite from Etruscan satelle, person from Etruscan persu, the stem “augur” in “presidential inauguration”, “belt” from “bulta”, “market” from “merx”, and many more. Many Roman gods are known to derive from Etruscan including Apollo and Mercure.

Wednesday is from Wotan's day and Wotan is Odin from Norse mythology. French Mercredi, is Roman god Mercury's day.

The man who backstabbed famed Roman emperor Cesar, is Brutus. Back then, even long before the Roman Empire, king names had meanings, mostly related to their ancient religious beliefs. Hence many were generic names deriving from words meaning sun / sun god, sky / sky god, or even kagan (king) like in Sumerian king Urukagina meaning king of the city, Sumerian Bilgamesh/Gilgamesh means Wise Noble or Wise Hero.

Roman personal name Brutus is intrinsically linked to English words like brute, brutal, and the British Empire. In the time of the empires, it helped to be brutish and call oneself as such. Neocon Bush's declaration of “you're either with us or against us” was “same shit different day” and showed how backwarded our current state of world affairs was.

Another very interesting word is the Greek “ego” meaning “I”, whose roots go back to Sumerian Turkish. It derives from “Ağa” meaning father, feudal lord, landlord in Sumerian and Turkish. One might say that feudal lords who owned the land and the people working these lands known as serfs in the Middle Ages, were pretty egoistic, and that would be spot on.

English word “ox” is the same in sound and meaning as the Turkish word “öküz” (ancient okuz). This is not a coincidence! They both derive from Sumerian Turkish word for ox “gud”. There is also another ancient word cattle/ox in ancient Turkish: “ut” which fully supports the Sumerian - Turkish connection.

The southern mountain ranges in southern Turkey, Taurus, is found as not only the name of the animal but also as the name of the constellation in European languages. And not coincidentally bull was first domesticated from wild aurochs in the Taurus mountains not far from Gobekli-tepe, some 10,000 years ago!

Needless to say many sound similarities in languages are mere coincidences and the above examples are a result of an extensive research work of more than six years that involved linguistics, history, genetics and archaeology research combined.

Let's consider “wood”, “hot”, “heat”, “hat”, and “hood”. Is this a coincidence that they rhyme?

Now, let's look at their meaning. Conceptually wood and hot are definitely related so is heat. Let's look at hat and hood, they are related not only to each other but also the concept of heat. We can definitely say that these five words are connected not only in meaning but also in sound.

And comes the biggest shock of all, online English etymology resources list these words as of “unknown origins”. That's pretty weird because these words are all central to a civilization because they all are related to heat, and control of fire which is one of basic tenets of human civilization. Why would the origins of these words be unknown? The only reasonable explanation is that they come from a prior language English is based on, because no language would borrow all these five words from another language, as they are very basic words.

Which language is it?

The story of the word table involves the so-called mysterious Etruscans.

Amazons, the famed tribe of woman warriors, who were they? Does the name Amazon offer a clue on their identity?

An interesting and politically controversial historian was British officer and linguist Lawrence Waddell. He had suggested that the British people had

Phoenician and Sumerian origins and he got that mostly correct. Unfortunately his astute observations are overlooked in academics but were largely confirmed via genetic research results of the last few years, especially those done in the 2017, and 2018.

There are two migration paths towards British Isles as genetic studies show:

Northern route: Siberia-Central Asia-Eastern Central-Western Europe-British Isles

The other is even less expected. Ancient Irish/Celtic DNA has shown migrations from the Near East.

Southern route: Anatolia/Turkey-Balkans-Central Europe-British Islands

Where does the name Alps for the famed European mountain range come from? Can it be fundamentally related to Roman god Apollo which in turn is from Uğur (Hurrian) god Aplu.

Native American connection:

Similarities between Turkish and Native American languages had attracted European linguists' attraction starting with Alfredo Trombetti in 1903. Atatürk had noticed similarities between some Turkish and Mayan words and had sent an ambassador to Mexico, Tahsin Mayatepek to make research on potential Maya – Turkish connection. Linguistic relationship across oceans are now a confirmed fact also supported by genetics research proving that all Native Americans had migrated to Americas from Siberia, ancestral homeland of the Turks.

I will be using Sun Language theory rules that I have established, which postulate that language development is based on ancient religions, especially sun and sky worship.

I also use sound change rules established by European giants like Simo Parpola, late Robert Beekes, and information provided by Russian scholars Anatole Klyosov and Norm Kisamov whose contribution to Turkish history

and linguistic research in the 21st century is of great importance and unparalleled in Turkey with the exception of my research.

“Genetics has given archeology a kick in the ass” declared professor Kristiansen. A very concise summary of what happened in the last decade, genetics has led research, and professors and students in the fields of history (especially Classics), language, anthropology, sociology have a lot of catching up to do. Especially, getting rid of Western agenda driven history writing must be replaced with fact based history.

There are also internet forum contributors who study genetics research results and make quite interesting observations. There are many wrongs among them but sometimes they make better assessments than some of the pros in the field. I quote a good remark from an amateur whenever I come across a good one, I am not a professional in these fields either.

Speaking of facts, Sumerian language is the first written language in human history. The lack of academic interest or even general interest in Sumerian accomplishments from math to state founding does not help. If one wants to start studying history of languages, a look into Sumerian research will certainly go a long way and may even be central to the field of study.

Before reconstructing a hypothetical language or a language family it is essential to study known ancient languages and start extrapolating from there to delve into history.

The origins of the English language can be determined by combining results from different fields. This is what I have done with my previous books, including Sun Language Theory. Anyone interested in learning more and experiment with words or do detective work on words will certainly find it useful.

Ancient Turkish or Archaic Turkish has many similarities with modern Turkish but many differences, too. Modern Turkish language is not confined to Turkish spoken in Turkey and has many dialects across central Asian Turkic states and some mutually unintelligible languages like the Chuvash language, the only remaining Uğur/Oghur Turkish language in the

world. The Ogur version is the older one and Sumerian, as well as Hungarian are closer to Ogur Turkish. Hungarian and Turkish are certainly mutually not intelligible but structurally they are quite similar and share some words. Hungarian is probably an ancient Ogur Turkish language which evolved out of this original Turkish or Sun Language and Hungarian is the second closest language to Sumerian. Finnish is also a close contender.

In my research, I did not use crude sound similarities, rather established sound change rules, mostly based on mythology or used rules established by great Western scholars. I have done full spectrum comparisons that involves history, archaeology and genetics and there are many other words left to be analyzed based on the principles of Sun Language Theory.

Words

Words carry meanings.

They are a product of human cognitive development, a result of evolution.

Words form a social construct, or even a social contract! Revolutionary great French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau's parallel interest in languages was a natural extension of his writings on the Origins of Inequalities of Humankind and Social Contract. His interest in language was certainly no match for the corpus of work he built in socio political field, but his interest in languages was well placed.

Words depend on many social factors from mythology to technology. One cannot expect words relating to internet terminology from Karitiana hunter gatherers of Brazilian Amazon forests. This applies to ancient civilizations as well.

Parpola compared wheeled vehicle terminology of the Sumerians to those used in Uralic languages to suggest that Sumerian was a Uralic language. The depth and variety of words relating to mountains in Indo-European languages suggest they lived in the mountainous zone in or around Eastern Turkey suggested English scholar Charles Burney while commenting on the works of ex-Soviet scholars Gamkrelizadze and Ivanov.

Horse riding terminology in ancient Hurrian language and Indo-Europeans also point to the relationship between Hurrian and Indo-European languages.

Words may take opposing meanings in time. In Turkish, “Ur” meant positive growth in ancient times now it means “tumor”. A very similar derived word “Üre” means growth in a positive sense. This also happens when words migrate (I avoid the term loaning whenever possible) to another language.

Words change beyond their original in form too. In fact they follow such long journeys that they become totally unrecognizable from the original. Language is that dynamic.

At times, it is possible to see that the English language preserved the sound and meaning of a Sumerian word better than modern Turkish language! Language is that interesting.

A European word “photograph” enters the Turkish language with a “ğ” as fotoğraf, completely opposite of what happened some 3000-4000 years ago, when Turkish ğ was transformed to form a bunch of consonants including the “g”.

So the question is how to reconstruct the original. That's a lot of work, but where to start?

Beginnings of Language

Communication is at the center of human development and has been so since the dawn of humanity. Some spectacular changes happened in Siberia / North Central Asia some 40000 years ago that changed the path of humanity.

I have explained how ancient civilizations were connected in Siberia, and how language and mythology as well as sky observation played a central role in these developments. in my book: Sumerian Turks: Civilization's Journey from Siberia to Mesopotamia.

Basic Sounds

It's pretty obvious that it takes a lot of effort in getting people agree on the meaning of a certain sound. That's a social contract in itself. That's why it is not hard to see that rituals may have played a certain role, hence the name Sun Language Theory.

Moreover from Sumerian cuneiform records we know that one sound represented many meanings sometimes seemingly or actually unrelated. It is also understandable that ancients had a small vocabulary, for not only agreeing on words takes effort and time but also inventing sounds and agreeing on sound changes also requires effort. Moreover the advancement level of a society is also reflected in the advancement of its vocabulary.

It is also possible that as new things are invented people first used existing words and then created new sounds as a word became too crowded for many meanings.

Examples of basic sounds:

Ut, later Ud and Od meaning Sun

An = Sky

Uğ=People, kinship, descent, lineage, kind as in humankind

Ur= Base, people

Am=life,

Um=afterlife

Ul= High, sky

These sounds and other building blocks were used to construct other words, they are used as stems, or affixes (suffix and/or prefix). A detailed list can be found in my book Sun Language Theory Proven: The Birth of Civilizations and Languages.

As I have previously stated new sounds replace former ones hence the above basic sounds are replaced by others as languages proliferate and change. The original sounds can best be tracked using first written records of humanity,

Sumerian, and extrapolating back from these sounds recorded 5000 years ago.

Certainly the sounds in the cuneiform tablets had to be reconstructed using existing languages hence they are prone to mistakes themselves but the mistakes can be minimized using close languages. Afroasiatic languages were mainly used to reconstruct the sounds of Sumerian for the obvious reason of geographic proximity and ancient trilingual Beduistan inscription (520 BC) among other ancient inscriptions whose downstream languages are known today. The major problem was that Sumerians migrated to Mesopotamia from Central Asia as I had shown and spoke a language with a different morphology /structure than Afroasiatic languages, SOV and additive / agglutinative. The current mistakes in sound reconstructions stem from this fact and if Turkish, Hungarian, and an Afroasiatic language like Aramaic had been used much better results and near perfect reconstruction would have been possible. Still, the dictionary prepared by the University of Pennsylvania is pretty good and sound reconstructions are much better than some people suggest, including the scholars who may have been in the team preparing it! It obviously took decades of work and their effort has been critical in establishing a Sumerian dictionary. At this point I should also mention another researcher from Finland who is most probably the top scholar in the world in the field of Sumerian research Simo Parpola. His etymological dictionary of the Sumerian language 2016, is a world's first. He has also classified Sumerian as a Uralic language, close to Finnish and Hungarian. He had also shown that the top word matches was with the Turkish language.

In the pursuit of a lost sound

Since I have started publishing my articles on the internet three years ago, I pointed out that Turkish ğ is behind many g and h sounds in Indo-European and Afroasiatic languages .

Unfortunately, this was not well-taken by academicians working in historical linguistics as well as other social fields. I stood my ground and showed even more examples to prove that this was indeed the case. I have yet to find anyone agreeing on this, but I continue my work based on my research.

Haplogroups, genetic information about population history

Haplogroups are genetic markers that point to our ancestors. They are classified in groups and using genetics science, the date and place of origin of an ancient family can be constructed. This field is still in progress but current results are quite helpful in establishing ancient migrations.

In many instances, but certainly not all, modern population genetics in many instances provide important information about ancient genetics and migrations too. For example a study in 2008 done on modern Cretan and Greek populations suggested that ancient Greeks had migrated from Turkey, Northwestern Iran and Northern Iraq and Syria. That was largely confirmed in 2017 with research done on ancient genomes: Both Minoans and Mycenaeans had migrated from Turkey/Anatolia and had Caucasian and Iranian ancestry while Mycenaeans were found to have additional 5-15% Siberian / Steppe DNA! This is quite interesting because the genetic makeup of the population living in modern Greece is quite close to that of Mycenaean era Greece of 3000-4000 years ago.

Genetic and Archaeological Research in 2018 reconfirms Sumerian Original Homeland as Central Asia, their Ancestral Homeland as Siberia, and confirms the Migration Route(s)

International research on ancient genomes (In particular [The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia](#) (March 2018), but also [The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia](#) (May 2018) and [The Genetic Prehistory of the Greater Caucasus](#) - May 2018) as well as [a very important archaeological survey published in 2018 on ancient trade networks](#) reconfirms the contents and the title of my 2016 book, [Sumerian Turks: The Civilization's Journey from Siberia to Mesopotamia](#), even when the genetic research papers were not aimed at Sumerian civilization but rather on finding the Indo-European homeland!

This cannot be called an unintended consequence, as all research effectively uncovers pieces of world history. These genetic research papers on ancient genomes from Siberia, Central Asia and Iran as well as the archaeology research survey showing known migration/trade networks starting in the 4th millennium BC in southern regions of Central Asia, Iran, Mesopotamia and Turkey/Anatolia are extremely relevant to Sumerian research.

A very important research paper by two talented undergraduate students Tian Chen Zeng and Alan J. Aw, and professor Marcus W. Feldman published in May 2018, re-reconfirmed many of my findings and suggestions as explained in my books and articles with a major cross-disciplinary genetics-math-sociology work:

[Cultural hitchhiking and competition between patrilineal kin groups explain the post-Neolithic Y-chromosome bottleneck](#)

The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia

[The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia](#) by Vagheesh M Narasimhan et. al., March 2018, is a major research paper with many important finds and comments regarding the analysis of the "genome wide

ancient DNA from 357 individuals from Central and South Asia including the first from eastern Iran, Turan (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan), Bronze Age Kazakhstan, and South Asia".

There are many, but some of the key quotes and findings from the paper, very relevant to Sumerian research:

"Three individuals from the West Siberian forest zone with direct dates ranging from 6200 BCE to 4000 BCE play an important role in this study as they are representatives of a never-before reported mixture of ancestry that we call West_Siberian_HG: ~30% derived from EHG, ~50% from Ancestral North Eurasians (defined as being related deeply to 22000-15000 BCE Siberians (29, 30)), and ~20% related to present-day East Asians."

"We observe significant West Siberian hunter-gatherer related ancestry (also related to Ancient North Eurasians (ANE) and Eastern European HGs (EHG)) in individuals from Iran and Turan during the EN period.

Of particular note is that the samples from Tajikistan from the site of Sarazm, directly radiocarbon dated to the mid-4th millennium BCE, have about 23% of their ancestry attributable to this source."

These findings are nothing short of ground-breaking. They mention Sarazm as part of Kelteminar culture, the native hunter gatherers of the region who covered a vast area of Central Asia long before BMAC (2300 BC). The Kelteminar culture (5500–3500 BC) was sedentary and they depended on fishing and hunting for living. Fishing is especially important regarding Sumer, as water not only served a basis for their creation myths but fishing and sailing was first practiced in the Near East by the Sumerians. Moreover, the first depiction of a sailboat (5th millennium BC) was found in Kuwait, near Sumer.

At this point, let us also note that Soviet scholar Masson suggested that Turkmenistan Altin Tepe - Kelteminar's language was Finno Ugric. In Russian: [Ancient civilizations of the East and steppe tribes in the light of archeology data, Google English Translation](#). Sumerian Turkish is closely related to Finno-Ugric languages, especially Uigur Turkish, Hungarian and to

a lesser extent to Finnish. In fact famed assyriologist Parpola stated that the "The closest affinities of Sumerian within the Uralic family are with the Volgaic and Finnic languages" in [his presentation to World Assyriology Congress](#) held in Moscow in 2007. **This is quite important because the results of the two independent linguistic inquiries match at both ends, in Central Asia and Sumer, Mesopotamia!**

See [Sumerian Language Turkish comparisons and analysis](#). Moreover, all the ancient languages in Turkey compare well to Ugric languages, Ugur=Hurrian, Hattic=Ugat, Hittite (compared to Uralic) in Turkey, and Minoan Linear A in Greece too, according to linguistic studies (see homepage).

As for the West Siberian designation in the study let us note that the West Siberian Plain is the world's largest unbroken lowland, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Altay Mountains, and from the Ural Mountains to the Yenisei River. West Siberia generally corresponds to the region, and the linguistic designation mentioned as Ural Altaic since the 18th century, first used by Philip Johan von Strahlenberg.

Notes from the "Summary of Key Findings from [The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia](#)" regarding Iran-Turan:

"More Anatolian agriculturalist-related ancestry in the west and more West_Siberian_HG or AASI-related ancestry in the east"

"The primary population of the BMAC was largely derived from preceding local Chalcolithic peoples."

The study shows how Siberians were part of Central Asia and migrated to Iran. Below you will find how these findings relate to Sumerian's original homeland, Central Asia, and ancestral homeland, Siberia, in detail.

Domestication of the Horse by the Botai people in Kazakhstan

It was already known that horse was first domesticated in Kazakhstan by the Botai people some 5000 years ago.

In May 2018, Peter de Barros Damgaard et. al. reported some important

findings in their research paper [The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia](#).

Among them, the finding that Botai people in Kazakhstan derive from an Ancient North Eurasian (Siberian) ancestry. Ancient North Eurasian (ANE) is a frequently used term to denote a population group based on the genome of a 24,000 year-old Upper Paleolithic hunter-gatherer from South Central Siberia, known as Mal'ta boy who had basal Y-DNA R. They were Siberians.

Hence, the people who first domesticated the horse are related to Native Americans, Yeniseians, Eskimos and other Far Eastern Siberian populations.

Quote from the research article:

"...They form part of a previously undescribed west-to-east cline of Holocene prehistoric steppe genetic ancestry in which Botai, Central Asians, and Baikal groups can be modeled with different amounts of Eastern hunter-gatherer (EHG) and Ancient East Asian genetic ancestry represented by Baikal_EN."

Lake Baikal is the area I had included along with the Lake Balkash and Altai mountains as the ancestral homeland of the Sumerian Turks, while noting the connection to the 24,000 year-old Mal'ta boy from the same region.

Another important quote from that paper:

"Intriguingly, we find that direct descendants of Upper Paleolithic hunter-gatherers of Central Asia, now extinct as a separate lineage, survived well into the Bronze Age."

Consider the above, with this information obtained from the research of an international team of scientists with lead author Chuan-Chao Wang [The Genetic Prehistory of the Greater Caucasus](#) where they report this surprising discovery:

"...the existence of a yet-to-be identified ancient north-central Eurasia population with a wide distribution between the Caucasus, Urals and the

Pacific coast", of which they have discovered so far the southwestern-most and also the youngest genetic representative!"

The genetic ancestry of an individual in Maykop (Northern Caucasus) who relates to Native Americans, namely the Karitiana tribe from the Amazon forests in Brazil!

I had already suggested that there were connections between ancient civilizations in Eurasia and the Americas by analyzing the existing evidence: Eurasian kurgans, Egyptian pyramids, Sumerian Ziggurats and Central American step pyramids were actually related by ancient migrations. I had also included [comparisons of Gobekli-tepe and American Pacific Northwest artifacts as indicated by Gobekli-tepe archaeologists](#).

Today the people who domesticated the horse have few direct descendants, if any, and the same applies to Botai horses they have domesticated. "All domestic horses dated from ~4,000 ya to present only show ~2.7% of Botai-related ancestry and Przewalski's horses are the feral descendants of horses herded at Botai and not truly wild horses" [reports another major study](#).

Many scholars suggest that horse is central to Indo-European speakers and culture, and that horse played a significant role in the spreading of Indo-European languages. Regarding the origins of Indo-European languages [Damgaard et. al. paper](#) remarked that:

"Finally, the lack of steppe ancestry in samples from Anatolia indicates that the spread of the earliest branch of IE languages into that region was not associated with a major population migration from the steppe".

This finding is a blow to the Steppe Theory of Indo-European Urheimat. The authors also note the existence of Indo-European words in cuneiform records and suggest Indo-European was spoken in Anatolia since 2600 BC.

Iran - Central Asia related since at least 5000-6000 years ago



[Image from Wikimedia](#)

Axe With Eagle-Headed Demon And Animals, from Central Asia (Bactria-Margiana), late 3rd - early 2nd millennium BC. Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is not a double headed eagle, yet reminiscent of it. Double-headed eagles are known from Hittite and (the Sphinx Gate of Alacahoyuk) and Assyrian art. Double headed eagle was the symbol of the Roman Empire.

Iran - Central Asia connection is well established during the Chalcolithic (Copper age), genetic and archaeological records show.

The Bactria–Margiana Archaeological Complex (BMAC / Oxus civilisation) is dated to c. 2300–1700 BC, and includes Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. This region was continuously inhabited before BMAC hence there is considerable continuity during the Copper Age (Chalcolithic) in addition to changes due to migrations within BMAC and migrations from Kazakhstan and Iran.

The Kopet Dag (Dađ/Dagh), located to the southeast of the Caspian Sea lies along the frontier between Turkmenistan and Iran. The region includes sites such as Namazga Tepe, Altindepe, Ulug Depe, Kara Depe, Yassi-depe and

Geok-Syur, Jeitun (Djeitun culture since 6000 BC). The inhabitants of the region used irrigation in farming of wheat and barley.

Sarazm (part of the major Central Asian Kelteminar culture and later Bactria) has genetic links to major Turkmenistan ancient sites, Gonur Tepe, Altin Depe and Anau (For example, see [Alberto González' post](#))

Tepe Sialk (Starting at 6000 BC) is the site of the oldest Ziggurat and the oldest major pyramid structure in the world (3000BC). It has archaeological links to the Sumerian city of Uruk.

Tepe Hissar in north-eastern Iran (5th- 2nd millennium BC), acted as a bridge between Mesopotamia and Central Asia. It was also connected to Tepe Sialk [as observed in pottery styles](#) . Moreover, Tepe Hissar has genetic ties to Siberia.

Anau was connected to the Iranian plateau and Tepe Sialk. Anau stamp seal has some parallels to Altindepe, Tepe Hissar, and Tepe Sialk.

Sarazm, Tajikistan, Initial Center of the Sumerian Civilization



[Image from Wikimedia](#)

Woman with the kaunakes, beginning of the 2nd millennium BC from Bactria / North of Afghanistan, Louvre museum. Sumerians also wore Kaunakes, hence this dress was one of the many evidences used in proving Sumerian origins.

Of all the places analyzed in [The Genomic Formation of South and Central Asia](#), Sarazm stood out as indicated by the authors, by the existence of West Siberian DNA which is related to Ancient Northern Eurasians / Siberians.

Botai people who first domesticated the horse were also connected to Ancient Northern Eurasians / Siberians as seen in [The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia](#).

And Sarazm was also connected to the Botai people who first domesticated the horse ([Davidski notes Botai ancestry in Sarazm](#))

Sarazm, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is situated in the Zarafshan Valley of north-west Tajikistan near the border with Uzbekistan. It was part of the Kelteminar culture and a major center connected to both Kazakhstan and

Western Siberia as well as the Altai-Baikal region, South Central and Eastern Siberia.

Around 3000 BC, "...Sarazm may be considered as the largest metallurgical center of Central Asia engaged in export" quote from "Elena E. Kuz'mina, (2007), Edited by J.P. Mallory, The origin of the Indo-Iranians.

In the UNESCO document about Sarazm we find even more impressive stuff. A few of the many important quotes from [Penjikent Historical and Archaeological reserve of Sarazm](#):

"Sarazm is located in a very strategic place which has probably been the key to its unique development during the IV-III millennium BC in Central Asia. It is located on the bank of the Zaravshan river, just between a mountainous zone and a large valley area, one being favourable to cattle grazing, the other to agriculture and farming. Sarazm was a natural meeting point between the nomadic shepherds of the mountains and the first agrarian populations of Transoxiane (region between the Sy Daria and Amou Daria) which practised complementary activities."

"Zeravshan Valley was the main supply region for tin in the ancient world. So far archaeological investigations have proven its continuous exploitation at mining sites both in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan since the second millennium BC.

But it is quite likely that the exploitation started at least a millennium earlier as evidenced by tin-bronze metallurgy at Sarazm and the contemporary use of tin in the leading cities of Mesopotamia, like Ur. In the Royal Graves the abundance of lapis lazuli and tin point in the same direction..."

The connection of Sarazm to Sumer is right there in the UNESCO document but not in a way to imply Sumerian origins but to show Sumerian trade connection. There is much more in the document but one other interesting fact:

"A burial site with a woman, a man and an adolescent was the central element. On the woman's skeleton and around it, several thousands of

various beads were found (from burned steatite, lapis lazuli, cornelian, turquoise and silver), which were used for decoration of clothes or simply to cover her body, and her hair was decorated by 49 massive gold beads."

Reminiscent of Sumerian Queen Puabi from the Sumerian city of Ur, during the First Dynasty of Ur (c. 2600 BC) [Info on Puabi at University of Pennsylvania](#)

However, the most important findings from Sarazm, relevant to Sumerian origins, are those relating to Lapis Lazuli use. Sarazm is very near the Lapis deposits in Afghanistan Badakhshan region, the only known source of Lapis Lazuli in Ancient World. At this point a very important 2018 article is of big help (see below).

Lapis Lazuli, the religious symbol of the Sumerians

Bull head represents Sun God Ut(u) or Sky God An depending on period and context. Hence, the bull head is made of sun colored gold and sky colored lapis lazuli, the most important gemstone in Sumerian mythology. Before getting into the details of the 2018 ground breaking survey by Italian scholars Michele Massa and Alessio Palmisano, which also reveals very important information regarding Lapis Lazuli trade, I would like to mention how important Lapis Lazuli was in determining the origins of the Sumerians. Excerpt from my book:

"Sky colored lapis lazuli was a major part of the Sumerian mythology and the most important gemstone for them. Yet there are no lapis lazuli mines in the area. In fact, the closest lapis lazuli mine is in Afghanistan more than a thousand kilometers away!

The trail of ziggurats coincides with the trade route of Lapis Lazuli from the Badokshan Mountains of Eastern Afghanistan. A Turkish retired emergency physician, Dr. Metin Gunduz had demonstrated by analyzing [Lapis Lazuli](#) trade in a 2012 article published in an international anthropology journal that Sumerians' original location was Turkmenistan.

I should add that lapis lazuli is found in pre-dynastic Egypt about 6,000 years BP and the transportation route inevitably includes Sumer lands! Lapis

Lazuli trade coincides fully with the trail of pyramids! The people who have brought the Lapis Lazuli gemstone from Afghanistan were the same people who built the pyramids. Like pyramids, lapis lazuli is central to their culture!"

Associated with sky heavens and deities above all, mentioned in Inanna's Descent to the Netherworld and the Epic of Gilgamesh / Gilgamesh, the gemstone was frequently used in anthropomorphic god statues/depictions. Sumerian influenced Akkadians, Assyrians, and Babylonians also used Lapis Lazuli in jewellery.

I had indicated in my book that Lapis Lazuli mines are also found in Siberia and that the people might have known the gemstone from Lake Baikal in Siberia before mining it in Afghanistan. The fact that Sarazm has Siberian ancestry and near Lapis mines is probably not a coincidence.

Lapis Lazuli is a marker of Siberian roots, and the Sky Heavens it represents is part of the Turkish mythology in Siberia, I had explained.

Badakhshan lapis lazuli deposits located in northeast Afghanistan bordering Tajikistan, became a major post along the Silk Road from [Urumxi, China to Rome, Italy](#).

Lapis Lazuli as an indicator for the migration routes of Sumerian Turks [Change and continuity in the long-distance exchange networks between western/central Anatolia, northern Levant and northern Mesopotamia, c.3200–1600 BCE](#) by Italian scholars Michele Massa, author also of [Networks of interaction in Early Bronze Age Anatolia \(Michele Massa, Nov. 2010\)](#), and Alessio Palmisano is a very important work not only for research on Near East trade routes but also for determining the migration routes of the Sumerians.

This major archaeological report analyzes ancient trade networks and shows reintroduction of elephants from India to Syria in early Bronze age, information on ivory manufacture, distribution of weight and length measurement tools from Mesopotamia to Anatolia.

Quote from the abstract: "The paper has hopefully been successful in highlighting significant elements of continuity that strongly suggest that the Old Assyrian Trade network is only the mature stage of a process started at least during the late fourth millennium BC."

Quite relevant not only for archaeology but also research on ancient genomes. Of particular note is their work on Lapis Lazuli.

See the [Map of lapis Lazuli workshops and raw Lapis Lazuli](#) from the paper.

This map must be used together with Uruk Expansion map below. Some observations about the Lapis Lazuli map:

The 4th millenium Lapis Lazuli workshops are found in Sarazm (Tadzhikistan), Tepe Hissar (Iran), Mehrgarh (Pakistan) and Mundigacha (Pakistan). Of all, Sarazm is the closest to the Afghanistan deposits, Tepe Hissar the most distant. Hence, 4th millenium Sarazm - Tepe Hissar relationship and direction can be established.

Sarazm (Tadzhikistan) and Gonur Tepe (Turkmenistan) are known to be related as proven by ancient genome research. Genetics research on Tepe Hissar, Iran and Tarout Island, Saudi Arabia/Bahrain also show ancient links.

Raw Lapis is found in Elam, eastern neighbor of the Sumerians, from the 4th millenium BC, and in the Sumerian city of Ur from Early Bronze age. Spread of Lapis Lazuli from East to West is crystal clear as might be expected, emanating from near the deposits in Badakhshan in Northeast Afghanistan part of the region later known as Bactria.

Jebel Aruda (Syria) and the Elamite city of Susa, Iran where 4th millenium raw lapis was found were both known Sumerian Uruk Expansion settlements (see below).

Some of the earliest Sumerian cities Ur, Lagash and ancient Northern Syrian cities Mari, Ebla, and Bahrain Tarout Island were connected during Early Bronze Age as seen by the existence of raw Lapis Lazuli.

Tarout Island, was the heart of the Kingdom of Dilmun (3000 BC) mentioned in Sumerian records. It was located along the Eastern Coast of Saudi Arabia, between Kuwait and Qatar, and included Bahrain. Tarout is genetically related to Tuscany, Italy as well as to Caucasia as seen in [Turuk/Turkish migration waves out of Turkey, Iran and Mesopotamia towards Italy, Greece and Spain! 2200-800 BC.](#)

Lapis Lazuli is also found during Middle Bronze Age, at the Hittite city of Kanesh and Egypt, along the Nile at El Tud.

This shows the migration of the people from Sumer lands not only during Uruk expansion period (3500-3000 BC) but also afterwards, East to Egypt and Northeast to Kanesh, Turkey. (Note: Hittite Kanesh is the city of the Sun God, Kunesh/Gunesh means Sun in Turkish and K'nsh means Sun in Mayan languages).

Lapis lazuli symbolizes the sky and sky heavens while gold symbolizes the sun.

Sumerian Uruk Expansions and Uruk Settlements



(Click to see full size image)

Last centuries of the 4th millennium BC: Archaeological sites of the "Urukian expansion" and Uruk settlements [Image from Wikimedia](#)

One of the least discussed events in ancient history studies is the phenomenon known as the Uruk expansion.

Eridu is long considered as the earliest city in Mesopotamia and one of the oldest cities in the world. It is also the southernmost of the Sumerian cities!

This suggests that Uruk expansion is part of the Northern migration wave starting around Eridu. Sumerians in large numbers followed the water, Tigris and Euphrates rivers, all the way North to Arslantepe, Turkey known to be a Kura-Araxes and Ugar (Hurrian) site as well as a major metal working

center thanks to the nearby copper mines at Ergani, Malatya.

It is no wonder that Sumerians settled in Southern Mesopotamia (Mesopotamia means the land between Euphrates and Tigris rivers) as fertile valleys and fish provided ample food. At this point Central Asian connection becomes clearer. Keltaminar was a fishing culture and Sumerians might have first mastered water transport in Central Asia.

Sarazm was built near a river and mountains. Sumerians lived around Euphrates and Tigris and built their holy mountain-like temples, the Ziggurats!

During the late 4th millenium BC Sumerian settlements/colonies appeared all over Northern Iraq and Syria as well as in Southeastern Turkey in Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa and Malatya regions, all known Ugur/Hurrian lands. Late Spanish scholar Antony Sagona also mentions numerous Sumerian settlements in the Taurus and Zagros Mountains who are known to host Hurrian populations in the 3rd Milleniumm BC (Ancient Turkey, by Antonio Sagona, Paul Zimansky).

Sumerians and Ugur (=Huur, Hurrians) were both Ugur Turks. Arslantepe, Eastern Turkey, was already heterogeneous and home to people from Iran and the Caucasus as well as the Levant. As I have stated multiple times in my books, Turks are the most mixed people of all time, like the Hungarians. Ugur Turkish and Hungarian, both Ugur (Ugric) languages, have the highest word matches with the Sumerian language. Hungarians, themselves Ugur Turks, branched off main Ugur Turkish. Whether the split happened in Siberia and Central Asia or in the Near East, and when, is up for debate.

Some literature regarding the Uruk settlements or books which mention Uruk settlements:

[The Uruk World System, The Dynamics of expansion of Early Mesopotamian Civilization](#) by Guillermo Algaze

[The Archaeology of Colonialism](#) by Claire L. Lyons, John K. Papadopoulos

The Uruk Expansion: Culture Contact, Ideology and Middlemen by Kjetil
Sundsdal

Map of Migrations of Sumerian Turks: Siberia - Central Asia - Mesopotamia - Syria - Turkey / Anatolia - Minoan Greece - Egypt - Bahrain



Sumerian Migrations on Eurasian Map

Minoan Greece most probably is the result of Sumerian Uruk expansions and the subsequent Hurrian/Sumerian migrations

Urkesh, located near the Syrian-Turkish border is a 4th millenium Hurrian city, and is comparable to Sumerian cities in terms of civilization. And its name is formed by adding two Sumerian city names Ur and Kish.

Minoan Greece was founded by the people who migrated from Anatolia. [This is genetically proven fact](#). It is known since Charles Burney's work on Indo-European Hurrian relations that Hurrians had also practiced Sumerian culture in addition to their own.

Russian scholar Alexei Kassian's [Lexical Matches between Sumerian and Hurro-Urartian: Possible Historical Scenarios](#) is interesting but more work needs to be done.

The conclusion of the author may or may not be correct but his study on Sumerian - Hurrian comparison is very important and unfortunately not many people work on this subject. 12000 BC as a potential split date of

Sumerian and Hurrian needs to be checked again with other software. Both Sumerians and Ugur (Hurrians) were Ugur Turks / Hungarian Ugric hence Uralic too.

Dutch scholar Peter Van Soesbergen's work on Minoan Linear A proving it as largely Hurrian: [Minoan Script, Hurrians and Hurrian Language](#) is very important.

Greek researchers Ioannis K. Kenanidis and Evangelos C. Papakitsos establish relationship between [Greek Minoan scripts](#) , [Cretan Protolinar script](#) and Sumerian language. Kenanidis and Papakitsos had classified Sumerian as an r-Altaic language. In 2016, Finnish scholar Parpola had classified Sumerian as a Uralic language.

Both Soesbergen's Minoan-Hurrian and Kenanidis and Papakitsos' Minoan - Sumerian linguistic connections are compatible with each other because of the known Hurrian Sumerian relations in Southeast Turkey and Northern Iraq and Syria.

So far the genetic work on ancient Minoans shows Anatolian, Iranian and Caucasian ancestry and at first this seems more compatible with the Hurrians, though future work may change this. Even so, it might be the a case of ideas traveling without the people parallel to farmers in Iran who did not travel to India but Indians acquired farming from them as Narasimhan study showed. Hurrians and Hattis may have traveled with Sumerian language speakers or with Sumerian scribes to Crete.

Also see:

[Ugur Turks / Hurrians founders of Ancient Greece](#)

[Sumerian Influence on Ancient Greece](#)

[Sumerian Influence on Ancient Rome](#)

[Etruscan Origins Proven!](#)

[Turuk/Turkish migration waves out of Turkey, Iran and Mesopotamia towards Italy, Greece and Spain! 2200-800 BC](#)

Indo - European Homeland and Origins

Sumerian and Hurrian research may actually help locate Indo-European homeland.

For the first time ever, it is possible to relate genomic results at a particular period in time to certain languages especially (SOV, agglutinative languages) using the earliest ancient languages such as Sumerian, Elamic, Hattic, and Hurrian. Even the ancestral Afroasiatic language, Akkadian, was both agglutinative and SOV in the beginning.

Moreover in the case of Sumerian, it will be possible to relate ancient genomic results to languages in Central Asia and Siberia where no written records are found, by following the migration routes back from Sumer to Central Asia and Siberia.

Sumerian Turkish and Uralic speakers are from Siberia

Major Genetics Article Published on 21 September 2018: [Most Uralic speakers have ancestry from Siberia](#), ancestral home of the Turks. This study also adds additional evidence to the reason why Sumerian language has most vocabulary and grammatical matches first with the Turkish and then Hungarian language and was classified as Uralic by Parpola even though he had stated that genetic relationship with Turkish seemed likely due to highest number of word matches! Sumerian is largely an Ugur Turkish language, hence Ugric.

Ataturk's Sun Language Theory

Excerpt from my book: "Sumer studies received a major boost in the world during the 1930s thanks to the efforts of the revolutionary founder of Turkey, Ataturk, whose Sun Language theory was mostly based on the existing findings indicating Sumerians were Turks who had migrated from Central Asia to Mesopotamia.

Ataturk also started research on Mayan language and civilization to test his theory by sending an ambassador, Tahsin Mayatepek, to Mexico for Mayan research. His last name was given by Ataturk, a combination of Maya and

tepek. Tepe means hill in both Mayan and Turkish languages. I should add that the English word top is similar to tepe!"

After Ataturk's death in 1938, [Western propaganda arms](#) told people in Turkey: "Nothing to see here, go find your written history records in Asia." And everyone in Turkey obeyed because, maybe except a few people out of tens of millions, there was no real Ataturkist in Turkey back then, just like today.

According to [Ataturk's Sun Language Theory that I have proven](#) Archaic Turkish is either the first human language or it descended from the first human language, hence ancestral and/or genetically related to many others. I have already shown that many important Indo-European words, especially English words derive from Turkish.

in 1905 Italian linguist, Alfredo Trombetti, had presented evidence of monogenesis. Ataturk had developed his theory based on the works of many distinguished Western scholars he had read with great interest. He had invited many great Western scholars to Turkey to teach in Turkish universities, like George Dumezil, Benno Landsberger among many others and to attend language conferences he himself personally attended while still president.

It is obvious that Ancient Northern Eurasians / Siberians spoke an SOV, agglutinative language as evidenced by the relationship of Dene-Yenisei languages as well as the proposed Dene-Caucasian language macrogroup, and Turkish - Quechua linguistic similarities.

And then, there is this: [Are all agglutinative languages related to one another?](#) by Hungarian math professor Alfred Toth.

[Sun Language Theory](#) is alive, well and beaming.

The Origins of Cimmerians, Scythians and Sarmatians



[Image from Wikimedia](#)

The oldest surviving carpet in the world! From Scythian Pazyryk Kurgan, Altai region, Russia. Around 400 BC. Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg, Russia

A recent ancient genome study titled [Ancient genomes suggest the eastern Pontic-Caspian steppe as the source of western Iron Age nomads](#), published by Maja Krzewinska et. al. on October 3, 2018, provided further info on the origins of Cimmerians, Scythians and Sarmatians.

All Pontic Caspian Iron Age Nomads (Northeast of the Black Sea, Western

Asia, starting around 1000 BC) whose grave remains were analyzed, Cimmerians, Scythians and Sarmatians, have mtDNA ancestry associated with Central Asia and East Asia, specifically the region around the Altai mountains.

Moreover, all Cimmerians had Siberian ancestry. One of the Cimmerians had haplogroup Q1a, found among Siberians, East Asians and Native Americans and [thought to have originated in the Altai Mountains](#).

The results are a clear indication of a migration from Western/Southern Siberia first towards North of the Black Sea, and then to Anatolia/Turkey, a migration already known from ancient written records.

Scythian samples from the East Pontic Caspian Steppes came out to be R1b. This was totally unexpected for those Western scholars who link Indo-European languages to genetic study results without any written and/or archaeological evidence.

Moreover, this study opens another hole in the long-held, unfounded Western academic beliefs/lies displayed on Wikipedia pages regarding [Cimmerians](#) and [Scythians](#).

Cimmerians, a name mentioned in popular culture with Robert E. Howard's fiction character Conan the Cimmerian, later known as Conan the Barbarian, were a group of nomads who first appeared in the East Pontic Steppes around 1000BC and were known to have conquered large parts of Anatolia / Turkey / Asia Minor, from East to West, around 700-600 BC.

The only people known to have lived in the Altai mountain area and migrated West throughout history are Turks, and to a lesser extent, the Mongols. Turkish and Mongolian are the only two prominent people/language, known from Chinese written records since more than 2000 years. The only language with many different dialects spread across a vast area in Eurasia from the Bering Straights to modern Turkey is Turkish. Hence the Cimmerians can only be Turks and to a lesser extent, Mongols.

Cimmerians and Scythians probably mixed with the Indo-European speaking

populations residing in the Pontic Caspian and Iran. It is already known that many Scythian rulers had Turkish and Indo-European-Iranian names. This was known even before these genetic study results, thanks to the linguistic and cultural evidence presented largely by Russian scholars such as Klyosov and Kisamov. See [Scythian, Scyth, Sukut known from Mesopotamian Cuneiform Records](#) and also [Was Scythian an Iranian Language by Borisoff, another Russian scholar](#).

The study proves that Turks had migrated to the Pontic Caspian around 1000 BC at the latest, and entered Anatolia around 650 BC, led by Cimmerian King Dugdamme, (Dugdamis, in Greek Lygdamis). Cimmerians first conquered the Urartu kingdom in the East and later Phrygia in the West. King Midas' death may have been related to Cimmerian invasion of Anatolia.

Needless to say, this was not the earliest entry of the Turks to Anatolia via Iran, as evidenced by cuneiform records from 2300 BC through 600 BC. See [Turuk/Turkish migration waves out of Turkey, Iran and Mesopotamia towards Italy, Greece and Spain! 2200-800 BC](#) and [the Origins of the Etruscans!](#)

Moreover, Iran and Siberian Altai connection goes many thousand years earlier, to at least 4000 BC as seen in other genetic study results: [Sumerian migrations and Uruk expansions](#).

The 4-16 percent Siberian genetic ancestry found in Mycenaean Greeks (See [Sumerian Influence on Ancient Greece: Minoan, Mycenaean and Classical Greece](#)) and the Turuk raids attested from a few centuries earlier in Assyrian cuneiform records must be considered together with Cimmerian data which shows a similar migration about a 1000 years later from the Altai mountains.

Tugdamme also known as Dugdamis and in Greek as Lygdamis, Turkish Toktamis and Sumerian Gods

Tugdamme was the famed king of Cimmerians. He was the 'King of the Saka and Qutium' hence the king of the Scythians (=Saka) and the Gutians, a people who ruled over Sumer around 2000 BC.

Tugdamme was known as Lygdamis in Greek due to a known sound rule change D > L. The ending -s is found in Indo European languages especially the Greek language. Dugdamis is the same as Toktamish known from Turkish history as Toktamish Kagan and a name still used in Turkey.

Analyzing Tugdamme we can clearly see Tug+Damme. **Tuğ** is the name of the power to rule given to Turkish Kagans. **Otağ** is the name of the tent where the Kagan/Emperor resides, used among Altai Turks. Note the clear connection between Tug and Otag both in meaning and sound. Moreover the g is actually a voiced g or Ğ, which is only found in Turkish language.

The second part of the word "damme" can be analyzed as ud+umma. Ud is found in Sumerian and Turkish as sun/fire. Umma is the name of a Sumerian city and means life/afterlife, though its literal translation is "old woman". Ama means mother in Sumerian and Ana in Turkish. Moreover "dimme" means demon in Sumerian. **Ud(Sun)+Umma** is closely related to An(Sky)+umma or Nammu, Sumerian primeval goddess as in King Name Ur-Nammu whose legal code became a blueprint for Hammurabi's code.

All ancient king names were generic god names or names derived from god names. Kings were representative of the chief god of the city/state. The word Tugdamme is directly related to power to rule and afterlife. Damme can be explained via Sumerian.

Tugdamme was the leader of Umman-Manda a generic name to specify nomadic hordes. Note how Umma can be found in Damme and Umman which formed by adding Umma+An (An sky god).

Akkadian King Naram-Sin (2250BC) states that he defeated Umman-Manda. This is important because he also states he defeated King Pemba of Hatti and King Ilsu-Nail of Tur-ki (First written reference to Turks). Another clear proof how Umman-Manda is connected to the Turks of the Altai region, Siberia. Hence Dugdamis was Turkish Toktamish. Moreover the sound change observed in ancient records is from T > D and not D > T.

Another important note is that **-mis / -mish / -mesh** is formed by adding -

um and -us/-ush and found in Turkish Kagan names: Sumerian Bilgamesh /Gilgamesh, Turkish Alpamesh, Kutalmesh etc. Mesh meant honourable in Turkish hence Sumerian Bilgamesh translates to Honourable Wise.

As a side note the meanings of the Sumerian word Umun, corresponds to English Human or Latin Humanus. Latin Humus or Homo corresponds to Turkish uğ+umus.

We can definitely say that Kimmerians were Turks from the Altai mountains!

Teoman / T'oman, the first Kagan of the Huns / Xiongnu and Elamite King TeUmman

Elamite king in Iran is contemporary with Kimmerian Tugdamme. He was in power from 664 to 653 BC until killed by the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal.

One can see again the word Umman in king's name.

Teuman was name of the first Kagan of the Huns between 220-209 BC. Note this is the same name as the Iranian king name known from 650 BC. This shows that Teumman was a generic Kagan name related to godly power both in Iran and the Altai Mountains. It also shows continuous close connection between Iran and Siberia throughout ages.

Hyperborean Myth

It is quite likely that Hyperborea found in Greek Mythology is Siberia and the people Umman-Manda, Turks and Mongols from Siberia, are the Hyperboreans.

Te-ushpa-a / Te-us-pa-a / Teuspa Cimmerian king

Another Kimmerian king. Its name clearly derived from Hurrian Sky God Teshup, per God Name-King Name relationship. [Cimmerian name Tugdamme maybe related to Celtic Togodumnos](#)

Scythians Have Mixed Origins mostly Turkish and Indo-European but also Hungarian and Mongolian too

Even though Cimmerians were not the ancestors of the Scythians and the Sarmatians, all Iron Age nomadic groups (Cimmerian, Scythian, Sarmatian)

share a common ancestral pool associated with the Bronze Age populations of the Eurasian Steppe, the study has found. Also revealed was the existence of the Karasuk-Cimmerian cultural-historical community.

The genetic make-up of individuals show genetic relations not in a way to show one as the ancestor of the other, rather suggests complex East-West genetic relations established via migrations. Intragroup genetic diversity has been observed within Iron Age Nomads, and this must be expected: **Turks are the most mixed people in history.**

Scythians cluster with the modern Swedes, Hungarians, Poles, Bulgarians, Turks, Croatians and other people as might be expected since they were a genetically diverse first major Eurasian Empire, using the word empire in a loose sense, more like cultural continuity and some linguistic continuity (Turkish and Indo-European/Indo-Iranian, and probably Mongolian as well especially on the Eastern regions). In a way, Huns and Xiong-Nu can be considered the successor of the Scythians.

It is possible to observe early mixing of the Turks and the Indo-Europeans in linguistic studies, as well as ancient Greek records, Minoan Linear A, Mycenaean Linear B and the writings of Homer.

Haplogroups R1a and R1b

Often, genetics studies are used to imply linguistic results with overreaching claims. This is especially true for those seeking the Indo-European homeland. The earliest written Indo-European records are from Anatolia though Damgaard et. al. revealed a few probably Indo-European names in cuneiform records dated to around 2600 BC from the Northern Syrian city of Ebla.

Some people think that haplogroup R1a is associated with Indo-European languages. In the absence of written records, it is difficult to ascertain these claims. Moreover people looking for Indo-European origins frequently disregard the social, historic and geographical environment within which Indo-European languages were first attested, namely within the areas where agglutinative SOV languages like Sumerian, Hatti, Elamite, Dravidian, Hurrian, Etruscan, Turkish, Hungarian, and Finnish were spoken.

The spread of languages may involve genetic or cultural contacts. Thinking in isolate terms is what the Western academics have been practicing for the last 100-150 years. Parpola's remarks that Sumerian linguistic studies were neglected for the last 120 years show the current state of affairs in ancient language studies.

A commentator on Eurogenes, Lukasz M rightly [joked about how some bloggers were dreaming that Pontic Scythians will be R1a and Slavic](#). This is an example among many others that show how baseless claims end, with hard genetic facts! This is the result of the Western academic myths established by the likes of [Oxford](#), [Harvard](#), enforced with the censorship of Wikipedia and those who blindly obey them.

Who were these nomads? Horse warriors, nomadic pastoralists but also city dwellers too. Written cuneiform records from 3800 years ago allow deeper look into the culture of the Turuk (Turukku) / Turks. They had the mobility and the state governance over tribal groups with a fairly complex political structure. I call this "a state in motion".

Original Homeland of the Indo-Europeans, Indo-European Urheimat, Turkish and Turkey

We all come out from Gogol's 'Overcoat'. Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Genetics research and Indo-European Languages: Chasing ghosts or establishing facts?

The ultimate aim of many genetic research papers published in the last few years is to find the original homeland of the Indo-Europeans. With every research paper, progress is being made but the Urheimat of Indo-Iranian languages still remain elusive. Why does it prove to be so difficult?

Indo-European is ultimately a linguistic construct even though there are many cultural traits that connect these languages, mythology included. In many instances, language and genetics are not directly related. Hence using genetics to trace a language is a difficult task and prone to major mistakes.

[The results of Scythians, Cimmerians, Sarmatians genetics study](#) published on October 2018, must have shocked those who relied on Wikipedia for Cimmerian and Scythian information (that Scythians and Cimmerians were Indo-European) or those who tried to link haplogroup R1a to Scythians and Indo-European languages.

There are currently two -perhaps- competing hypothesis, the Anatolian origin and Steppe Origins of Indo-European languages theories. Problem with the Steppe Theory is that there are no written records in the Eurasian steppes, Siberia, Pontic Caspian, or Europe until 10th century BC, legacy of the [Etruscan civilization founded by migrants from Turkey](#).

Hence, the Steppe Theory is more difficult to prove as researchers try to connect population groups identified by genetics and archaeological data to languages.

Origin of Languages

Nostratic proposal was put forward first by Danish linguist Holgar Pedersen in 1903, in an article on Turkish phonology! He proposed that Indo-Germanic, now known as Indo-European, was related to Finno-Ugric, Samoyed, Turkish, Mongolian, Manchu, Yukaghir, Eskimo and Afro-Asiatic languages. [His article in German can be found here](#)

In 1905, Italian linguist, Alfredo Trombetti, has presented evidence of monogenesis in his book "L'unita d'origine del linguaggio" and some other linguists followed suit.

Nostratic suggested by the Soviet linguists, Illich-Svitych and Dolgopolsky in the 1960s, was a smaller union of languages.

Russian linguist Starostin suggested Borean (Northern) language macrofamily including the Dene-Caucasian and Austric with Nostratic macrofamily.

The beginnings of the Laryngeal Theory were proposed by French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure in 1879. Hittite the first IE language attested in written records is said to have PIE based "h breve" laryngeals sounds. Evidence of the laryngeals has been found in Uralic languages too.

Storm, Weather Gods: Sumerian Iskur and Enlil, Assyrian Adad, Hatti Taru, Hurrian Teshub, Hittite Tarhun, Greek Zeus and Roman Jupiter



Sumerian Enlil and Ninlil



Akkadian Adad

Images from Wikimedia. Left: [Sumerian gods Enlil and Ninlil, 2500 BC](#)
Right: [Akkadian Adad](#)



Hittite Tarhun(z), Ivriz Turkey

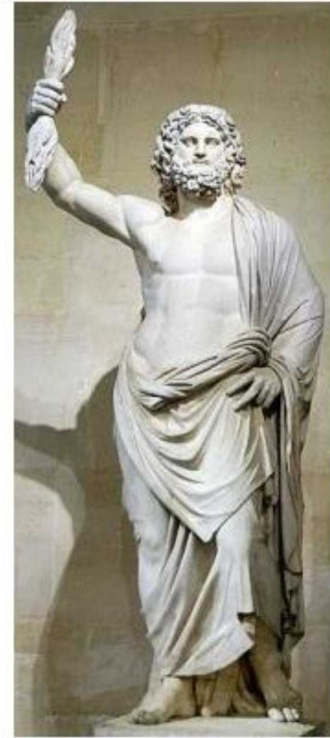


Tarhunzas, Syria

Left: [storm-god Tarhunzas king Warpalawas, Ivriz Turkey, Wikimedia](#) by Klaus-Peter Simon Right: [Storm god "Tarhunzas" in Aleppo, Syria, Wikimedia](#) by Verity Cridland



Greek Zeus



Roman Jupiter

Left: [Zeus hurling lightning, archaic bronze statuette, Wikimedia](#) Right: [Jupiter of Smyrna \(Modern Izmir, Turkey\), Louvre Museum Wikimedia](#)

Of all the above weather / thunder / storm gods, Indo-European Zeus is by far the most famous and the second latest in chronology.

Sumerian storm god Iskur dates to mid third millenium BC. Adad (or Hadda, Haddu, Hadad) is the Akkadian version, dates to about the same period. These are Mesopotamian gods from Iraq and Syria, southern neighbors of Turkey (Anatolia).

In Turkey, wheather gods, Hatti (Ugat) Taru and Hurrian (Ugur) Teshub predate another Anatolian weather god: Hittite Tarhun (Luwian Tarhunt / Tarhunz).

The first two Anatolian ancient gods (Taru, Teshub) are non-Indo-European and not only they are from prior civilizations but also they are the basis of

the later Indo-European gods.

The extent of influence is not restricted to chief gods. Hittite religion and pantheon is largely based on Ugar (Hatti) and Ugar (Hurrian), both indigenous Anatolian civilizations.

Zeus is known to be based on the Anatolian storm god Taru/Tarhun/Teshub, long before genetic studies proved that the founders of Ancient Greek civilization migrated from Turkey. For more, see [Sumerian Influence on Ancient Greece: Minoan, Mycenaean and Classical Greece](#)).

Greek Zeus is a sky and storm god just like Anatolian Teshub and Tarhun(z). Roman god Jupiter is based on Greek Zeus. One can clearly see the succession of mythologies, albeit with changes, from Anatolia/Mesopotamia to Greece/Italy.

Tarhunz, the Hittite storm god, is represented holding a lightning bolt or an axe, often standing on top of a bull which was the sacred animal of Anatolia since at least the time of Catalhoyuk, and probably Gobeklipe as wild aurochs feature prominently on huge stone slabs.

The weather god Tarhunz is also connected with mountains and heavens. This fact is often overlooked. Zeus is also associated with the mountains: Mount Lykiaon and Mount Olympus. For the origins of the mythological importance of the mountains, see [Mystery of the Egyptian Pyramids solved: Siberian mountains and Sumerian Ziggurats!](#).

Both Hatti and Hurrian were present in Anatolia/Turkey at least a thousand years before the founding of the Hittite Empire whose written texts are considered as the first Indo-European texts and date to around 1650 BC. There are earlier mention of Indo-European names in Assyrian records from around 1900 BC and a few names suggested to be Indo-European from earlier sources in the Syrian ancient city of Ebla from around 2600 BC but the first texts considered to be Indo-European are Hittite texts.

This should be an important matter in Indo-European studies. In fact, the first written Indo-European language, Hittite, appeared about 1500 years

after Sumerian, and on tablets based on Akkadian cuneiform which in turn was based on Sumerian.

Hence we should note that Indo-European writing appeared amongst Hurrian, Hatti, Sumerian, all agglutinative, SOV languages. Let us not forget that Old Akkadian, the ancestral Afroasiatic language, was also agglutinative and SOV.

In "[How to Kill a Dragon: Aspects of Indo-European Poetics](#)", Calvert Watkins observes that Hittite god Attas Sius was written in Sumerogram UTU-ush and Indo European semantics for "father god" are best preserved in Old Irish and Hittite rather than Greek or Sanskrit, noting similarity between Greek Zeus and Hittite Sius while citing other Indo-European gods.

All remaining Hatti texts, are of religious nature and concern rituals. A major pillar of [Ataturk's Sun Language Theory which I have proven](#), is the relationship between language and ancient religious rituals.

An integrative approach to the study of history is necessary if we are to establish facts. Unfortunately, Western approach since the mid-late 1800s, basically since the failed European revolutions of 1848, has been divisive and isolating, per European bankers and their academic minions' imperialist ambitions.

A correct analysis of Indo-European religions and mythologies should always involve prior non-Indo-European mythologies which form their basis. God names and their sociocultural functions must be analyzed together with languages per Sun Language Theory.

Sanskrit Indra: Anatolia - India connection, and Germanic Thor, Slavic Perun, and Norse Odin

The first mention of the Indian deities Indra, Mitra, Varuna, and Nasatya (Ashvins) is found in a tablet mentioning the treaty between the Hittites and the Ugur (Hurrian) kingdom of Mitanni in 1380 BC. Mitanni was a Hurrian kingdom located in Southeast Turkey and some of its rulers bore Indo-European names. The treaty tablet was found in Bogazkoy, capital of the Hittite empire.

Interestingly, Grassman's linguistic law applies to only two Indo-European languages, Greek and Sanskrit, the earliest of Indo-European languages and often mentioned as the two closest to reconstructed hypothetical Proto-Indo-European (PIE).

Indra, god of thunder and storms, is often compared to Greek Zeus, Roman Jupiter, and Thor, Odin, Perun of the German, Slavic and Norse mythologies. Indra's heavenly home is on Mount Meru, also called Sumeru!

Indo-European words for highest god are based upon the concept of bright

This is Mel Copeland's and some other Indo-European scholars' view. Those who work on Proto-Indo-European (PIE) suggest that Zeus/Deus is based on the words for sun and day.

Mel Copeland, a neglected researcher, suggests that these words come down to a variation of "**Deus**" or "**Bog**" (for Slavic) in Indo-European languages.

You may see his research at [Maravot Indo-European](#) and [Maravot Phrygian](#).

One should consider the above together with Sumerian mythology and the above UTU-us Sumerogram for Hittite god Attas-Sius as UTU means sun. It is already known that T > S and S/Z sound changes happen regularly in Mesopotamian records.

Ancient Religions / Mythologies and Languages

The analysis of toponyms and king names largely overlaps with mythological analysis, since city and king names were also religion based.

Charles Burney quotes Speiser: "The Hurrians greatly influenced the Hittites in regard to writing, literature, law, religion, and art; small wonder that the Hittite vocabulary teems with Hurrian loan words. (E. A. Speiser, Hurrians, IDB 2:665). The term "loan-word" is incorrect but the idea still stands.

Sumerian Turkish, Ugur (Hurrian) and Ugat (Hatti) together must be checked against Indo-European languages starting with Hittite which is considered to be quite different than other Indo-European languages, and closer to Hatti.

Some Properties of the Turkish language

In addition to being SOV and agglutinative language like Hungarian, Finnish, Mongolian, Japanese, Korean and some others, Turkish has the following properties:

- No genders (an indication of its ancient nature, paleolithic / stone age)
- Very regular with virtually no exceptions. Logical.
- No consonant (C) or vowel (V) clusters. Written easily, as it sounds. Mostly CV, VC, CVC syllabic structures.
- Context is very important, more meanings with fewer words (like Sumerian). The placement of the word in a sentence is also important apart from its regular SOV structure.
- Many monosyllabic words used as roots. It is even possible to construct a full sentence with monosyllabic words.

Agglutination is addition, like playing with legos, you make up new words adding suffixes to a root(s) or words or sometimes roots and words are added to form a new one.

The general properties of Turkish is similar to Sumerian language which is related to both Hungarian and Finnish.

You must have heard of the saying "Mathematics is a language". How about a language that is mathematical?

Sumerian Turkish - Ugur/Gur Turkish (Hurrian) > Etruscan / Turuk > Latin > Spanish/French/Italian/Portuguese

The most important ancient languages that show the process of Indo-Europeanization are Hurrian and Etruscan which gave way to Latin. Since there are written materials, the progression Sumer/Hurrian > Etruscan > Latin SOV > Latin SVO is crucial, but hardly analyzed in vigor.

In the article [How I proved that Ugur Turks / Hurrians were the founders of](#)

[Ancient Greece](#) I suggested this linguistic progression for Romance Languages such as French, Italian, and Spanish. Gat/Hattic may have had an influence on Indo-European languages in addition to Hurrian.

In addition to Latin, that there is also a possibility of Etruscan > French, Etruscan > Italian connection or an indirect one through Italic languages and Celtic.

English derives from Sumerian Turkish / Ugur Turkish

British historian Lawrence Waddell was a proponent of hyperdiffusionism and he had written books suggesting on Sumerians being founders of civilizations and ancestors of the British people.

A ground-breaking genetics study was published early 2018: [About 4500 years ago, Britain's Stonehenge era population was replaced by migrating Bell Beaker people whose roots were in Central Asian steppes \(ancestral home of the Turks\)](#)! **Western refusal to acknowledge the fact that migration is key for the spread of ancient civilizations is no longer tenable!**

"Of all languages derived from Turkish, English may well be the closest to Turkish." From [Sun Language Theory Proven: The Birth of Languages and Civilizations](#) published two months before this study.

**Some Indo-European words of Sumerian origins (not only English):
Red, Copper, Sickle**

Before giving examples, I would like to point out to an important article: [Sumerian - Indo European suprising connections](#) has some very important word comparisons both by the blogger and the blog commentators, especially Ninjhar.

The history of the Sickle and the word "Sickle" is a very informative article on how the first sickle was developed from deer and donkey mandibles in the Near East and a very good linguistic analysis of the word for sickle in Celtic and South Slavic, other Indo-European languages that shows derivation from the Sumerian word for "to cut, to break, to harvest". For a short but great journey into millenias past, see [Old European Culture blogpost](#).

Origins of the English word Red, its Indo-European counterparts and Sumerian word for Copper reveals deep Sumerian connection and hints at the Urheimat of Indo-European languages.

Languages, Genetics, and Indo-Europeanization

Spread of languages might be due to migrations, genetic relations such as mixing of populations, or areal contact. There is also the possibility of language changes / language shifts, often overlooked in Indo-European studies. Basically it means a language evolving/changing into another and in the case of Indo-European languages, that would be Indo-Europeanization.

Many users in genetics forums provide important comments, suggestions that genetics professionals may miss.

Blog comment: anonymous user states "that R1b(-Z2103) were initially non-Indo-Europeans, but Indo-Europeanized in the process." who mentions the process of Indo-Europeanization which is often overlooked.

I have brought up these comments as important examples but there are many other commentators with good insight and I add them to my articles whenever possible.

Indo-European and SOV-Agglutinative languages

It is already known that the world's first language was SOV and I had shown that it had to be additive (agglutinative).

The only agglutinative SOV language which spans the largest geographic area and attested since millenias is Turkish with great diversity, and historic record.

An interesting article regarding Proto-Indo-European: [A call for honesty](#) by Stefan Zimmer.

Linguistic map of Altaic, Turkic, Uralic languages

[Wikimedia Map](#)

The spread of the Uralic languages was associated with movement of

people. Indo-Uralic language group has long been suggested and recent research both genetic and linguistic, points in that direction with Ugaritic Turkish being the ancestral language.

The below article must be considered together with others including Turkish Ugaritic/Oghur/Hungarian Ugaritic/Ugric (Uralic) character of Sumerian, Hattic, Hurrian, and Etruscan: [On Certain Aspects of Distance-based Models of Language Relationships, with Reference to the Position of Indo-European among other Language Families](#) by Russian scholar Alexander Kozintsev

[The expansion of the Indo-European languages](#) by Frederik Kortlandt: "It now turns out that this study provides unexpected strong support for the theory that Indo-European originated as a branch of Indo-Uralic with an extensive North Caucasian substratum (Kortlandt 2010: 31-36 and 387-403). The correlation is perfect."

There is a very important fact that linguists miss: Uralic is not a language! Better to work with languages like Hungarian, Finnish first, then move to language groups.

Hurrian and Indo European

[Hurrian is misnamed Ugaritic, obviously related to Hungarian Ugaritic, hence an Ugric language](#) and part of the Uralic classification. Sumerian is also Ugaritic Turkish and related to Hurrian. the problem of placing ugric into uralic as a group.

Charles Burney's 1997 pioneering work [Hurrians And Indo Europeans In Their Historical And Archaeological Context](#) involves a very good overview of the Hurrian archaeological, cultural, linguistic records as they relate to Indo-European or Proto Indo-European languages.

Hurrians and Indo-Europeans had much in common in their cultural traditions as explained by Burney who also notes the following on the linguistics:

"An Indo-Aryan " Hurrian symbiosis has been suggested (Mayrhofer 1966: 29). One linguist even claims (Justins 1992: 450) that "if the Hurrian language... were not so clearly non-Indo-European in its particulars, one

would ask if the Hurrians were not more Indo-European than the Hittites."
What more can be said ? "

Hurrian - Sumerian - Hittite - Caucasus - Egypt - Unattested Indic Language

Chelsea Sanker's [Hurrian Meter and Phonology in the Boğazköy Parables](#) , we see a short summary of the comparisons of Hurrian with other languages: "There is evidence for contact between Hurrian and several language families of the Near East, most importantly Akkadian, Sumerian(Wilhelm 2008), Hittite (Wegner 2007) and an unattested Indic language (Watkins 2006), among others as far north as the Caucasus Mountains (Diakonoff 1985) and as far south as Egypt (Wegner 2007).

Indo-European elements in Hurrian (Hurro-Urartian) has been observed by Czech linguist Bedrich Hrozný who was the first linguist to decipher Hattusa texts (Hittite language).

A major paper regarding the Urheimat of Indo-European Languages is Vyacheslav V. Ivanov and Thomas Gamkrelidze, The Early History of Indo-European Languages, Scientific American vol. 262, no. 3 (March, 1990): 110-116.

Starting with the ending quote of the paper: The homeland of the Indo-Europeans, the cradle of much of the world's civilization, was in the ancient Near East: "Ex oriente lux!" .

- The rooting of the Indo-European languages in eastern Anatolia is also suggested by the frequency of words borrowed from a number of languages that flourished there: Semitic, Kartvelian, Sumerian and even Egyptian. Conversely, Indo-European contributed words to each of those languages.

Would you like some wine with your cheese?

From the paper by Vyacheslav V. Ivanov and Thomas Gamkrelidze we learn that

"Nickolai I. Vavilov, a prominent Soviet plant geneticist, found a vivid instance of such an exchange: the Russian vinograd ("grape"), the Italic vino

and the Germanic *weīn* ("wine"). These all reach back to the Indo-European **woi-no* (or **wei-no*), the proto-Semitic **wajnu*, the Egyptian **wns*, the Kartvelian **wino* and the Hittite **wijana*."

There is also another important archaeological evidence on Vine, Viticulture and Indo-Europeans: The oldest evidence of wine production comes from Iran and Georgia respectively, and date to 5th and 6th millennium BC.

With important linguistic examples, including one based on a Hurrian-Hittite bilingual tablet, they show that the Greeks migrated from Central/Eastern Anatolia which is now permanently confirmed by the genetic studies, especially those made in 2017 and 2018.

The late British archaeologist James Mellaart's important 1958 article [The End of The Early Bronze Age in Anatolia and the Aegean](#) is also important.

Important articles on the subject: [Comparative Notes on Hurro-Urartian, Northern Caucasian and Indo-European](#) by Vyacheslav V. Ivanov

Hurrian structurally similar to Etruscan, *Artemis* borrowed into Greek from Hurrian and many other major suggestions can be found in Ivanov's article.

Hattic - Indo-European

[La langue hattique et sa pertinence possible pour les contacts linguistiques préhistoriques en Europe occidentale](#)

Anatolia/Turkey or the Eurasian Steppes ?

A recent paper from Iosif Lazaridis [The evolutionary history of human populations in Europe](#) has an interesting note:

"...In the next few years this lingering mystery will be solved: either Anatolian speakers will be shown to possess steppe-related ancestry absent in earlier Anatolians (largely proving the steppe PIE hypothesis), or they will not (largely falsifying it, and pointing to a Near Eastern PIE homeland)..."

While the absence of steppe ancestry among Hittites, will prove Near Eastern origins of IE, the opposite may not be a done deal. In other words, the existence of Steppe people among the Hittite may not be enough to prove

Steppe Theory.

It is possible to suggest an Indo-European urheimat using existing information provided in my books and articles on this website. Indo-European language family is an offshoot of a prior SOV and additive (agglutinative) language as I have previously demonstrated. Parallel to hypothetical Proto-Indo-European (PIE) reconstruction existing and extinct ancient languages must be analyzed whether there exist any that fits this criteria.

There is one recently published genetics paper that would support Damgaard et. al. and Anatolian Origin of Indo-European languages. [Arslantepe, Malatya, Eastern Turkey DNA results](#):

"18 ancient individuals spanning from the Late Chalcolithic period to the Early Bronze Age of Arslantepe. Our results show no evidence for a major genetic shift between the two time periods. However, we observe that individuals from Arslantepe are very heterogeneous and differentiated from other ancient western and central Anatolians in that they have more Iran/Caucasus related ancestry."

This is very much in line with the Lazaridis paper and other genetics results done since the publication of the paper, that both Mycenaean and Minoan Greeks had Caucasus and Iran ancestry. Hajji Firuz samples from the Lake Urmia region show genetic relationship with the Minoans and Mycenaeans too.

Arslantepe is a major historic site, a site dedicated to [Arslantepe](#)

Steppe - Anatolia connections: Through Iran first, and maybe in addition, via the Balkans

[Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans: A Reconstruction and Historical Analysis of a Proto-language and a Proto-culture](#) by Thomas V. Gamkrelidze and Vjaceslav V. Ivanov, 1994.

"Links between the Pontic-Caspian zone and the Near East beyond the ETC zone at this time were very possibly more significant via the Balkans and north-western Anatolia than via the Caucasus, though such north-south

movements have been suggested (Mallory 1989: 263-4)."

Quoting Charles Burney: "Not to be overlooked are the etymological parallels between PIE k^{ek} K lo-, Sumerian g^{gir}, Semitic galgal- and Kartvelian g^{gar}, all but the Sumerian being asterisked as PIE and other linguistic constructs (Gamkrelidze and Ivanov 1984; Mallory 1989: 163)."

Sun Language Theory

After Ataturk's death in 1938, [Western propaganda arms](#) told people in Turkey: "Nothing to see here, go find your written history records in Asia." And everyone in Turkey obeyed because, maybe except a few people out of tens of millions, there was no real Ataturkist in Turkey back then, just like today.

Sun - Bull Cult: English words Ox, Cow and Latin Taurus and Bos derive from Sumerian Turkish



From: Maykop, Adyge, Russia. About 2500 BC
Displayed in Hermitage Museum, Russia



From: Sumer, Iraq 2500 BC
Displayed in UPenn Museum, USA



From: Altintepe, Turkmenistan 2300 BC
Displayed in Turkmenistan

The first golden bulls in history. Gold represents the sun, and Lapis Lazuli found in Sumer and Turkmen sculptures, the sky. Bull worship is the oldest and most important cult starting with Neolithic societies. Bull is the embodiment of sun/sky gods.

From Left to Right: [Maikopskaya Culture. Middle of the 3rd millennium BC](#)
Hermitage Museum, Russia. [Sumerian Bull Head](#) UPenn Museum, USA.
[Altyn-depe: the centre of developed craft production and temple complex](#)
From the page of the Embassy of Turkmenistan, People's Republic of China.

Can you guess the Sumerian word for bull by looking at the picture above?
English word "Ox" and Turkish word "Okuz" (Öküz) sound the same, mean the same thing. This is not a coincidence.

Sumerians are the people who invented math, it would not be unreasonable to expect math/logic from [their language](#).

History can best be analyzed using archaeology, mythology, genetics study results together, and building linguistic comparisons on top of the information provided in these fields. Deep connections between languages can only be revealed through comprehensive analysis.

As Sumerian Turkish is the first language with written records, they had a limited vocabulary and some basic words like "Ur" have many meanings, such as "man", "he", "dog", "servant", "fish", "that" etc., hence context is

important. It is important to establish the concept and the main meaning the sound represents!

Moreover, as I have shown previously, their beliefs played a central role in their language, and this applies to the words for ox, cow, and taurus.

Parallel Development of Ancient Religions, Mythology and Language: Sun Language

"Humanity's 250,000 years long journey can be seen as a transition from animal state to human, of which the last 50,000 years saw the most phenomenal changes." From my book [Sumerian Turks: The Civilization's Journey from Siberia to Mesopotamia](#)

Ancient humans were fascinated by animals and made animal shaped figurines and painted animal figures on cave walls.

The oldest example of figurative art is a lion-headed figurine found in Germany, dating to Aurignacian culture from about 35,000 years ago. Löwenmensch / Lion-man is also the oldest animal-shaped sculpture in the world. It is thought to be a totemic symbol.

Part human-part animal figures appear in petroglyphs and cave paintings made during the Upper Paleolithic (Late Stone Age).

Animals were an integral part of [shamanistic beliefs and rituals in Central Asia and Siberia](#), since animals were considered as their guardian spirits, and served as totems.

Shamanism was also central to Native American tribes. This should be expected because [all Native Americans are the ancient people who migrated from Siberia to Americas some 22000-15000 years ago](#).

Bull, Horse, Wolf, Crow, and many other animals were worshipped.

Wild Aurochs

In Lascaux caves located in Southwest France, wild aurochs are painted on cave walls alongside horse and deer figures. The paintings date to 17000

years ago. Latest genetics research have revealed that there were migrations between Turkey and Europe some 15000 years ago.

Wild Aurochs on stone pillars of Gobeklitepe



[Image from Wikimedia](#) by Klaus-Peter Simon.
Wild Aurochs carved on Gobeklitepe stone pillars Southeastern Turkey.
12000 years BP.

In Gobeklitepe, the earliest known religious sanctuary in the world, wild aurochs were portrayed above other animals, on stone pillars reaching heights up to 6 meters and weights up to 10 tons. The German archaeologist who discovered Gobeklitepe, and worked at the site for more than a decade, Klaus Schmidt, suggested that these were part of shamanistic beliefs, and represented cult of the dead.

Domestication of the Cattle from Wild Aurochs

Cattle was first domesticated from wild aurochs in the Taurus mountains in Southeastern Turkey, not far from Gobeklitepe, some 10,500 years ago!

Aurochs were big animals weighing up to half a ton and with heights up to 180 cm. No wonder they inspired awe among the people of Gobeklitepe. Imagine how important it was for the people living in the region to have domesticated these big animals.

Domesticated cattle lose some of their weight and height as is the case with many other domesticated species.

Domestication of the cattle was a major breakthrough that provided the opportunity for people to rely less on game hunting. Cattle provided them milk, meat and blood. Their hides were used for clothing, their dungs as fuel, and their bones as tools.

Gobeklitepe was deliberately buried with dirt and stones some 10000 years ago. The reason is still unknown. I think it might have something to do with the domestication of the cattle, and the start of agriculture in the area, another first in the history of the world.

Why the bull cult?

"Many animals have been totem animals for tens of thousands of years. These animals were representative of the group/tribe of people and their beliefs. Cult animals were symbols.

Even today, sports teams have animal mascots around the world and these mascots maybe remnants from ancient periods. At the very least, associating a team with an animal is a major coincidence with ancient practices." From [Sumerian Turks: The Civilization's Journey from Siberia to Mesopotamia](#)

Bull is the oldest and most prominent worship animal in early agricultural societies. Latest genetics research revealed that farming revolution has started in and around the Taurus mountains in Southeast Turkey and spread West to Europe and East to Iran from there. In fact, our modern wheat was first domesticated in Alacadag (Alaca mountain), near Gobeklitepe!



[Image from Wikimedia](#) by User Roweromaniak.

From Ankara Medeniyetler Müzesi. Bull Cult from Çatalhöyük, a famous pre-pottery neolithic archeological site in Central Turkey. 9500-6500 BP

We know that bulls are specially portrayed by the hunter gatherers of Gobeklitepe. Not too far from Gobeklitepe, neolithic site of Catalhoyuk had a bull cult about 8000 years ago. We find a bull cult in the indigenous Hatti civilization in Turkey (Anatolia) some 4500 years ago.

And in Sumer (starting around 5000 BC), bulls represented sun and sky gods, their highest gods. So, there is a continuity of bull cult for civilizations

in Turkey and Mesopotamia for thousands of years.

Aurochs / Bulls are the biggest animals ever domesticated apart from the elephant. There is a dispute whether elephants are truly domesticated or not.

Bull cult is found in ancient Anatolia / Turkey, Sumer (Iraq), Transoxiana (Turkmenistan), Maykop (Russia), Indus Valley (India / Pakistan), Egypt, Levant, Greece, Rome (Italy), Celtic, Gaul mythologies in Austria, France, Ireland and beyond. It is the most important cult spanning thousands of years (probably 10,000) and a large part of Eurasia.

Moreover, cattle and ox was not only a symbol of richness, it meant richness.

Ancient people migrated with their cattles. Genetic tests done on Italian and Turkish cattle provide further evidence [for the origins of the Etruscans](#).

Taurus Mountains, and Gobekli-tepe: The Center of the Neolithic Revolution

The region in and around the Taurus mountains in Southeastern Turkey was the center of the Neolithic revolution.

Gobekli-tepe is the temple that marks the transition from hunter-gatherer subsistence living to settled Neolithic societies. It is now generally agreed that hunter gatherers settled because of religious reasons. Before the discovery of Gobekli-tepe, it was thought that religious beliefs and hierarchical societies arose because people settled and produced surplus food. Gobekli-tepe proved that it was the other way around.

Sacred Mountains from Siberia to Gobekli-tepe, Taurus, and Sumer

The fact that Gobekli-tepe is located on a hill is an indication of a very important aspect of human beliefs some 12000 years ago: sky and sun worship. This is in line with the idea of sacred mountain found in Shamanistic beliefs from Siberia. In Sumer, we find Ekur, sacred mountain house where gods resided, very similar to Olympus Mountain in Ancient Greece.

[Egyptian Pyramids are the representations of the same beliefs based on sacred mountains.](#) In Sumerian, "E" means house and the word "kur" represents a cosmic mountain, in addition to being the term for mountain: e+kur=Ekur. Some of the highest Sumerian gods, Enlil and Enki, who resided in Ekur were thought to have brought agriculture and animal husbandry to humans.

In Turkey, Mesopotamia and the surrounding regions, the bull was commonly associated with sun and later storm gods. Ugur (Hurrian) religious mountain sanctuaries Musasir, Kumme, Ukku and Subria located along the Taurus mountains in Southeastern Turkey, were considered as the most important centers of the Hurrian whether god Teshub (similar to Hatti Taru). Hence, the name of the mountain ranges in Southern Turkey is the same as the word for Bull, symbol animal of the storm god:

Taurus

Winged bull and half man-half bull deities

They were first found in Sumer, Akkadian, Assyrian, and other ancient Near Eastern societies including the later Urartu kingdom, and Persia, Iran.

Winged animal deities continued to be used elsewhere, for example in Ancient Greece such as the Pegasus, with horse instead of the bull

Cretan Minotaur is the half man-half bull deity. It is a cross between animal and human shaped deities, and it shows evolution of human beliefs. See [Sumerian Influence on Ancient Greece: Minoan, Mycenaean and Classical Greece](#)

Gold and Lapis Lazuli

Gold was the most important precious metal for ancient people, and it still is, many thousands of years later.

Sumerians used gold and lapis lazuli not only as ornament but more so, for religious reasons. Gold represented the sun, and lapis lazuli the sky and the heavens.

However, there was no lapis lazuli nor gold mines in Sumer or in the immediate vicinity. While it is possible to import goods, it is impossible to import mythology unless the people also migrate en masse!

Moreover, their knowledge and their advanced workmanship of gold proves they worked with gold before migrating to Sumer. These are among the many evidences indicating the origins of the Sumerian people. For gold, Iran, Turkey, Indus Valley civilization are the potential sources but for lapis lazuli, there is only one source: Afghanistan! All of this clearly point at Northeast as the direction of their migration.

Gold and Lapis Lazuli were not the only ones, they also imported silver which they used as money, as well as carnelian and chlorite.

Maykop bull sculpture is gold only, while Sumer and Turkmenistan sculptures, gold and Lapis Lazuli. This also points at the original homeland of the Sumerians, Central Asia: [Original and ancestral homelands of Sumerians](#)

Language and Ancient Religious Rituals

Sun Language Theory states that languages were born out of religious rituals, specifically sun/sky worship.

Taurus is the word used for bull in Latin and similar words are found in other Indo-European languages that prove a single origin for the word. Taurus is also the name of the constellation deriving from the word for bull. Moreover, Taurus is the name of the mountain ranges extending from Southwest to Southeast Turkey!

From the chapter "Ĝat (Ĝut) / Hatti / Hittite civilizations" of my book on Sumerian Turks:

"How many people know that Taurus, the name of the zodiac sign, derives from a rather unknown civilization that lived in Turkey in ancient times?"

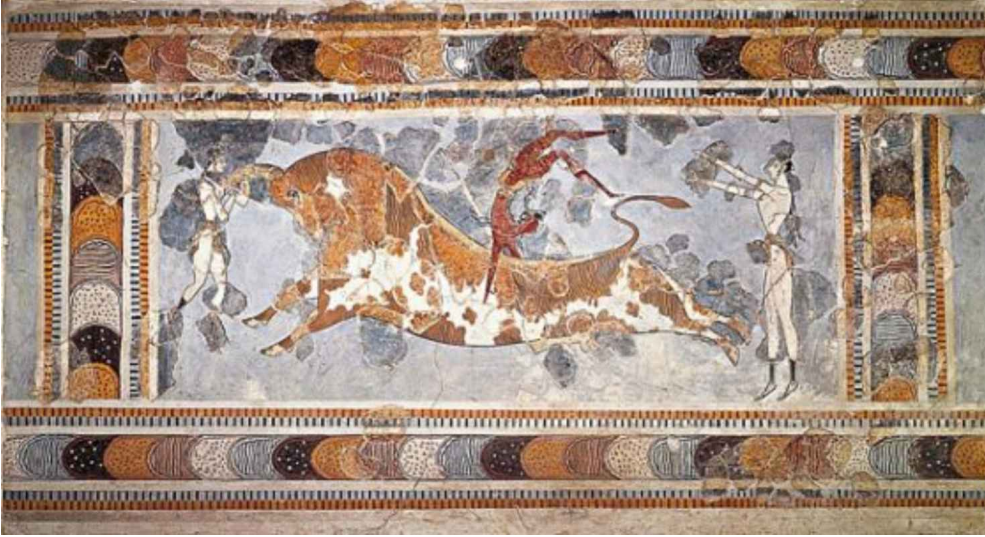
The bull was commonly the symbol and depiction of ancient Near Eastern storm gods,

Taru/Taur is Äžat/Hatti bull cult from some 5000 years ago.

In Turkmenistan, Sumer, Anatolia, Ancient Greece and elsewhere in many corners of Eurasia we find: Taurus."

Taru was the name of the Hatti storm god and also the basis of Hittite Tarhunz, Etruscan Tarkan, similar in function to Greek Zeus, Indian Indra, Roman Jupiter and other Indo-European gods as well as Hurrian Teshub.

Bull worship in Greece, Rome, Egypt, Indian, Irish and Celtic mythologies



[Image from Wikimedia](#)

The Bull-Leaping Fresco from the Great Palace at Knossos, Crete

In Greek mythology, many deities had an animal form. They are called theriomorphic gods. Note the relation of the Ancient Greek word "Theri" meaning "wild beast" to the word for Hatti god Taru and the word for bull "Taurus".

In "Greek Religion: Archaic and Classical", late German Professor Walter Burkert explains bull god in Greek mythology and shows that major Greek gods, Zeus, Dionysus, and Poseidon among others were at times associated with the bull. In Kyzikos, founded by the Pelasgians / Etruscans, Dionysus has a tauromorphic cult image. Poseidon, the god of the sea, was associated with either a horse or a bull. Zeus, in the form of a bull, abducted Europa and brought her to Crete.

It is very likely that the Latin word for sea "Mare" derives from Sumerian word for bull "Amar" (more on that later under Sumerian Marduk section) and this is due to the role of bull in Greek mythology!

Indian god Nandi is associated with the bull. Indra also is often mentioned as a bull.



[Image from Wikimedia](#) Walters Museum, USA.

In Egypt, the bull was worshiped as Apis, and representative of the Sun god Ra.

Irish and Celtic mythology



Esus and Taurus
Tarvus Trigaranos
Nantes, France



Tarvus Trigaranus,
Celtic Divine Bull

Left to Right: [from Wikimedia](#) Le pilier des Nautes, France
[From Wikimedia](#) Museum Carnuntinum (Lower Austria). Bronze statue of
Tarvus Trigaranus, symbol of the celtic god Esus

Reliefs depicting Celtic divine bull, Tarvos Trigaranus, are found in cathedral at Trier, Germany, and at Notre-Dame de Paris. (Encyclopedia of European Peoples, Author: Carl Waldman, Catherine Mason)

In Irish mythology, the hero Cú Chulainn appears in Ulster cycle and Scottish folklore. Donn Cúailnge the bull, appears in Táin Bó Chuailnge, a legendary tale from Early Irish mythology.

From Wikipedia article for "Cú Chulainn ":

" Cú Chulainn shows striking similarities to the legendary Persian hero Rostam, as well as to the Germanic Lay of Hildebrand and the labours of the Greek epic hero Heracles, suggesting a common Indo-European origin,[10] but lacking in linguistic, anthropological and archaeological material.[11]"

Lacking linguistic material, wrong! And there is quite a lot of groundbreaking genetic studies involving the peopling of Europe and the British Isles that supports the connection. It is unlikely that the proof will get through the heavy censorship of Wikipedia!

As a side note, Rostam or Rustam is the legendary hero in Shahname and Iranian mythology.

Irish mythological hero Cú Chulainn sounds the same as Sumerian divine bull Gugalanna ! This is not a coincidence and points at the Sumerian Turkish origins of the Irish and English language and civilization.

Migrations to British Isles and Europe from Central Asia and Turkey
[About 4500 years ago, Britain's Stonehenge era population was replaced by migrating Bell Beaker people whose roots were in Central Asian steppes \(ancestral home of the Turks\)!](#)

[Irish people descendants of Middle East Farmers Celtic DNA shows](#)

Latest genetics information on migration waves of the last 10,000 years, from Turkey (Anatolia) to Greece, Italy, Spain, Central Europe and Ireland can be found in my other articles and books.

Sumerian, Indo-European, Turkish words for Ox

Turkish word "Öküz" / "okuz" sounds and means exactly same thing as the English word "ox". It is possible to prove that this is not a coincidence. A rule-based etymology can be established by using [Sumerian - English](#)

[dictionary at University of Pennsylvania](#) and Sun Language Theory.

First, let's look at the [Wiktionary etymology for Ox](#)

- From [Middle English](#) *oxe*, from [Old English](#) *oxa*, from [Proto-Germanic](#) **uhsô* (compare [West Frisian](#) *okse*, [Dutch](#) *os*, [German](#) *Ochse*), from [Proto-Indo-European](#) **uksén*. Cognate with [Welsh](#) *ych* ("ox"), [Tocharian A](#) *ops*, [Tocharian B](#) *okso* ("draft-ox"), [Avestan](#) (*uxšan*, "bull"), [Sanskrit](#) *उक्षन्* (*ukṣán*).

And then [Etymologyonline for Ox](#)

- Old English *oxa* "ox" (plural *oxan*), from Proto-Germanic **ukhson* (source also of Old Norse *oxi*, Old Frisian *oxa*, Middle Dutch *osse*, Old Saxon, Old High German *ohso*, German *Ochse*, Gothic *auhsa*), from PIE **uks-en-* "male animal," (source also of Welsh *ych* "ox," Middle Irish *oss* "stag," Sanskrit *ukṣa*, Avestan *uxshan-* "ox, bull"), said to be from root **uks-* "to sprinkle," related to **ugw-* "wet, moist." The animal word, then, is literally "besprinkler." -

As you can see these words, especially, West Frisian, Tocharian B, Gothic, Sanskrit, Avestan, German, and Proto-Indo-European reconstruction seem quite similar to the Turkish word "okuz". And knowing the frequent z/s conversion, to "Okuz / Okus".

We observe the connection of the Turkish language to Proto-Indo-European which is thought to have arisen some time between 5000-2000 BC, goes way back in time by looking at the word for "ox". The proto-Indo-European root *-uks* is the Turkish word for ox!

In Hungarian, the word for "ox" is "Ökör". (Tip by Hungarian-American computer scientist, and a researcher in ancient language studies, Peter Revesz, (author of [Spatio-Temporal Data Mining of Major European River and Mountain Names Reveals their Near Eastern and African Origin](#), speaker in the [Conference Video](#) in Budapest)

It is very telling that Turkish "Öküz" which is connected to the word "Oguz"

Turkish has an "r" counterpart in Hungarian, as "Ökör". There are currently two versions of Turkish, one is Oğur Turkish the older one, and Oguz the newer one marked by an r-z conversion and some other features. This is additional evidence for Hungarian connection to ancient Oğur Turkish which includes Sumerian. That's why [Hungarian matches Sumerian so well](#).

Now we should be looking at the Sumerian Turkish (4000 BC at least) word for "ox" and see if we can find an equivalent word and reconfirm our observation.

But before going further, we should make a guess about the word for "ox" using the mythological, archaeological, genetic and historic background of the bull cult and observe the oldest statues from Sumer, Maykop and Turkmenistan. We know "bull" is associated with the highest god, with sun/sky and gold.

We should also keep in mind that animals served as totems starting with Paleolithic societies and the people identified themselves with totemic animals!

This actually gives us a lot of linguistic information!

Let us also keep in mind three most basic words in Sumerian: Uğ = People (Note: the meanings lineage, kin, kind as in humankind must be added. If your browser cannot display the ğ character, it is a voiced g coming from the throat)

Ut/Ud= Sun

An=Sky

Before going further, we should also see that "ku-ud-ki" means gold. Literally "place-sun-place". We can confirm the association of "gold" and "sun" in Sumerian Turkish.

On a related note, Lapis Lazuli in Sumerian is "zagin", meaning mountain beads. "Gin" means "mountain" and "Gan" means gate (my note: also mountain in mythical sense) in Sumerian.

Let us now proceed with the derivation of the words for bull in different languages.

There are a few words that mean "Ox" in Sumerian, among them three that are obviously related:

Agud
Gud
Gu

"Gud" is the most commonly used Sumerian word for Ox. It is either from Agud, or more probably from "Ugud" (see below) formed by initial vowel drop, a known occurrence.

What does "Ugud" mean? Ug+ud=Ugud means People/Lineage + Sun hence bull means People/Kin of the Sun! This is what we could have guessed by using Sun Language Theory with the evidence provided by archaeology, genetics and mythology including gold bull sculptures!

How does Turkish "ukus", basis for the proto-Indo-European root "uks" is formed:

Sumerian Turkish word for "ox", Agud or Ugud > Ugus by known D > S change as observed in Sumerian deity written as "Nidaba" or "Nisaba".

G becomes K, and this is too well known. Ugus > Ukus. Hence we obtain common Turkish from Sumerian Turkish. And this word is the root of all Indo-European words for "ox", -uks. And importantly, English word is closest to the Turkish one!

"Of all languages derived from Turkish, English may well be the closest to Turkish." From [Sun Language Theory Proven: The Birth of Languages and Civilizations](#).

People - Bull word/concept connection holds in Turkish just like in Sumerian. "Oguz" the current main branch of Turkish is said to derive from "Okuz". Unfortunately, in Turkey there is no linguist/historian knowledgeable in Turkish language/history, certainly none interested in

Sumerian Turkish. The correct etymology is that they do not derive from each other but they both derive from the same Turkish root words/sounds!

Latin word for cow, "Bos"

It is very easy to see that the Latin word "Bos" derives from "Ugus" by simply applying the Parpola G-B change rule Ugus = Ubus > bos

There is also another Sumerian word for "ox": "Ubu"!

Ubu + Indo-European marker "us" > Ubuus > Attic Greek Bous > Latin Bos
!

Greek: βόδι (e1) n (vódi) is formed from Sumerian "gud" with G - B - V change.

More on the Sumerian word for "ox":

"Gu" is derived from "Ug" by a change of consonant/vowel sound order called metathesis. This change is frequently observed in Mesopotamian records, such as King Ursa / Rusa. The change may have also come from the three words for Ox: Agud > Gud > Gu, three words that have the same meaning. Moreover, it is also very probable that the derivation comes from Ugud as Ugud > Gud > Gu.

1. "Ag" and "Ug" are related, "a Ag" means command, "Ağa" father while "Uğ" means people, lineage, descent.

2. There is another word for "ox" and that is Sumerian "Ubu". Here we observe the initial vowel as "u".

3- Consonants "B" and "G" alternate throughout Sumerian language as shown by Finnish scholar Simo Parpola.

Hence we can easily conclude that

"Ug" > "Gu"

either through Ugud or Agud or directly from Ubu = Ugu > Gu with initial vowel drop.

Sumerian, Indo-European, Turkish words for Cow

Interestingly, Wiktionary suggests derivation of the word "cow" from a different root than for "ox".

From Middle English *cou, cu*, from Old English *cū* ("cow"), from Proto-Germanic **kūz* ("cow"), from Proto-Indo-European **g^wóws* ("cow"). Cognate with Sanskrit *गौ* (*go*), Ancient Greek *βοῦς* (*boûs*), Persian *گاو* (*gāv*), Proto-Slavic **govędo* (Serbo-Croatian *govędo*), Scots *coo* ("cow"), North Frisian *ko*, *kø* ("cow"), West Frisian *ko* ("cow"), Dutch *koe* ("cow"), Low German *Koh*, *Koo*, *Kau* ("cow"), German *Kuh* ("cow"), Swedish *ko* ("cow"), Norwegian *ku* ("cow"), Icelandic *kelandickýr* ("cow"), Latin *bōs* ("ox, bull, cow"), Armenian *կով* (*kov*, "cow").

The derivation of the word "cow" stems from the same Sumerian word "gud", as I have shown under the section for Ox. *Gaus* is a metathesis or *Agud/Agus* > *Gaus* and the Indo-European words for cow can also be traced back to Sumerian Turkish.

Cow derives from Sumerian word for Ox, Gu: for some languages like English "Ağ" is added instead of "Us", hence "guağ" > "cow". Note: I have shown that the w sound derives from uğa/ağü.

Sumerian divine bull Gugalanna, Marduk, Sanskrit Bull God Nandi, Egyptian Hapis - Ankh / Apis

Marduk was a Sumerian deity and patron god of Babylon and means Solar Calf. It is written as "amar utu.k" but this is a late Afroasiatic spelling.

The Sumerian spelling would be syllabic, hence: "amar.ut.uk" and would mean Calf + Sun + Lineage. And "uk" is derived from "ug" (Uğ) and mean the same. *ğ* > *g* > *k* change is very well known. Note also the first vowel "a" is dropped in the derivation of Marduk.

Making this distinction is of critical importance for the correct understanding of history and ancient languages. The word is known to

be Sumerian but a standalone consonant "k" is used which does not make sense in Sumerian! On the other hand using Sumerian spelling, both of these syllables "Ut" and "Uk" makes sense! And this applies to many other Sumerian words that needs correcting!

We may observe a similar situation in Egyptian words! The word "Uğ" (basis for Ug/Uk) is also used in Afroasiatic Egyptian words!

The most important example is the word "Ankh", symbol of life. This word can be easily explained using Sumerian Turkish: An+Uğ! "An" means the sky/heavens and "Uğ" people/kin/lineage. "Kin of Heavens/Sky" makes sense as the symbol of life, as the ancient people believed life was given to them by sky gods! Just like it was the case with Marduk, the spelling must be corrected to make sense.

The same is valid for Egyptian bull god written as "Apis" or "Hapis".

The Egyptian word "Apis" clearly derives from Sumerian word for "ox" = Agud = Abus > Apis. This can be reconfirmed by the dual use of the word as Apis or Hapis. The "h" in the beginning of the word can only make sense after making the correction "uğ" instead of "h". Uğ + Apis = Kin of Apis. The word Apis also is used as Hapi-ankh and that would be from Sumerian Uğ+Ubu (Kin of Ox) plus An+uğ (kin of sky=life).

Sumerian word Gugalanna is the basis for the Irish CÃ° Chulainn. Gu+gal+anna= bull+big+sky/heaven using additive (agglutinative) property of the Sumerian Turkish language.

Saknkrit Nandi, the divine bull, derives from another Sumerian word for bull: "ninda". Note the derivation involves the word for Sky god An as well. See Lapis Lazuli found in Turkmen bull and the connection of Turkmenistan to Indus Valley civilization.

Taurus

Taurus has another derivation from Hatti god Taru but related to Sumerian Turkish as well!

English word steer derives from Taurus. The word Taurus whose variations

are found in all Indo-European languages is not a Indo-European word!

Wiktionary suggests that it ultimately derives from Afro-Asiatic (Semitic) origin because the word Taurus is very similar to its Afroasiatic counterparts in Proto-Semitic *θawr- and Arabic ثور.

However, that's not the case.

Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish

As ancient and modern genome research papers are published, one would expect the resolution of the big question that has been on European scholars' mind since the 1500s: the original homeland of Europeans. The reality turned out to be the opposite. The status-quo theory, Kurgan / Pontic-Caspian Indo-European homeland theory, sits on shakier ground than ever.

In fact, every single genetic study published in the last couple of years supported my theories and books while creating shock and disbelief among scholars of Indo-European linguistics and archaeology.

There are also conflicting ideas coming from genetics research teams at Harvard, Max Planck and Copenhagen. While only a few minor mistakes have been detected so far in the genetics side of the research work, the real problem remains in the identification of the language, and sometimes, the cultural affiliation of the ancient people analyzed in the studies.

At every instance where uniformity was expected by Western scholars, such as Yamnaya, Khvalynsk, Scythian, Saka and Cimmerian burials the opposite turned out to be true, different haplogroups were found. It was also found that Italy and Greece had colonizers from Turkey, Iran and the Caucasus migrating via the Mediterranean as early as 4000-5000 years ago.

By far, the biggest shock was the discovery of Ancient Northern Eurasians (ANE) whose ancestry is detected accross all continents. And East Asian presence in Bronze and Iron Age European, Central Asian sites where Western scholars did not expect any. Genetic remains of Botai and Neolithic West Siberian hunter gatherer genomes probably related to the Kelteminar (at least culturally) were found in Eastern Europe, Iran, and South Central Asia.

And when there was a special instance of a possibility of connecting languages to genes, such as in the case of research detailing the genomic history of Spain, the language most correlated to R1b subclades was Basque, a non-Indo-European language and the oldest of Europe. It also meant that Basque/Vasconic languages were spoken by at least some or maybe all of the

Bell Beakers who had moved from Eastern Europe / Yamnaya to Western Europe including Britain and France. This meant that the time had come to put the most popular, almost official, Kurgan / Pontic Caspian theory in a kurgan.

David Anthony, staunch defender of Kurgan theory along with most other archaeologists, had to change his decades old position from Steppe homeland to some form of South of the Caucasus PIE, as archaeology and genetics showed the existence of Caucasian hunter gatherers (CHG) in the Eurasian Steppes, though the debate still remains as to the exact source and nature of the CHG found in the Pontic Caspian and Eastern Europe. Supporters of the kurgan theory are hanging on to dwindling hopes.

The icing on the very messy Indo-European cake came with this study: [**Ancient Genomes Reveal Yamnaya-Related Ancestry and a Potential Source of Indo-European Speakers in Iron Age Tianshan**](#). While study authors claimed these ancient people were Indo-European Tocharian speakers, Eurogenes and commentators challenged the language and culture the researchers attached to these ancient individuals and suggested them to be Xiongnu / Yuezhi / Wusun.

Without sound linguistics and archaeology tough times lie ahead for the geneticists. And with the correct linguistics and mythology, the exact opposite is true, and it will be possible to identify languages of the people at periods where no written records exists. In fact, genetics will even help sort out differences in Indo-European speaking populations with the correct language calls.

We are at the turning point of a linguistics and history enlightenment.

The word water in Indo-European linguistics and ongoing problems

Almost one year after I wrote my original article "Water, Father, Mother", I went on a web search to see if others, linguists and amateurs found the same problems I had noticed in PIE linguistics. I will give a few examples of what I have found.

A lot of the proto-Indo-European (PIE) word reconstructions stand on shaky ground even in 2019, almost two centuries after linguistics became a field of study in Europe.

The word for water is very important in many dimensions. The source of life, the subject of creation myths since the Sumerians, directly related to reproduction and many more. Linguistically, we should expect it to have a special place especially in early societies, in paleolinguistics.

There are two suggested roots at the moment:

- Ap/-hep"

- "Ak'wa" or " $*h_2ek^weh_2$ " also formulated as "Wod'r/n"

The classification of different IE words under these two roots from a pure linguistic point of view seem to bring a set of problems.

For example, the question of sound change/progression. The current state of affairs in linguistics is seen in a post [how did the French word "eau" evolve from Latin aqua](#) where the poster remarks the puzzling case of Spanish speakers misspelling agua as *aua / awa and states "back in Norman Conquest days, the Norman French dialect had a [w] sound where Central (Parisian) French used a [g]. That is why we have English "William, war, warden," etc. related to French Guillaume, guerre, gardien, etc." -I had covered this in English words "guard" and "ward"-. In a reply, Horia Georgescu adds "aua" gave the "au" ending in Germanic languages, found in river names (Donau, Moldau, Hagenau, Thurgau, Warschau...).

(-Genetics: Some of the early Goth and Gepid noble women are known to have had Central Asian admixture and genetically cluster with Turks. Gothic ahua is homophone with agua, the Spanish word and its so called "misspellings".)

For example Wiktionary article for [Romanian word for water "apa"](#) has this PIE suggestion:

"From Latin aqua (compare Aromanian apă, Sardinian abba), from Proto-

Italic *ak^wā, ultimately from Proto-Indo-European *h₂ek^weh₂."

While we have another PIE root *h₂ep- from which descend other "ap/ab" words for water.

However, under [h₂ep-](#) we find:

For Hittite ḫa-pa-aš, “river”, Lycian χba “to irrigate”, Celtic *abū (“river”), Oscan aapa(m) and others are said to descend from PIE root *h₂ep- from which Proto Indo-Iranian *Háps̥. Compare with Persian آب (âb), Baluchi آب (áp), Bakhtiari وا (aw), Central Kurdish وئا (aw) and av, Avestan (ap), Sanskrit अप् (áp).

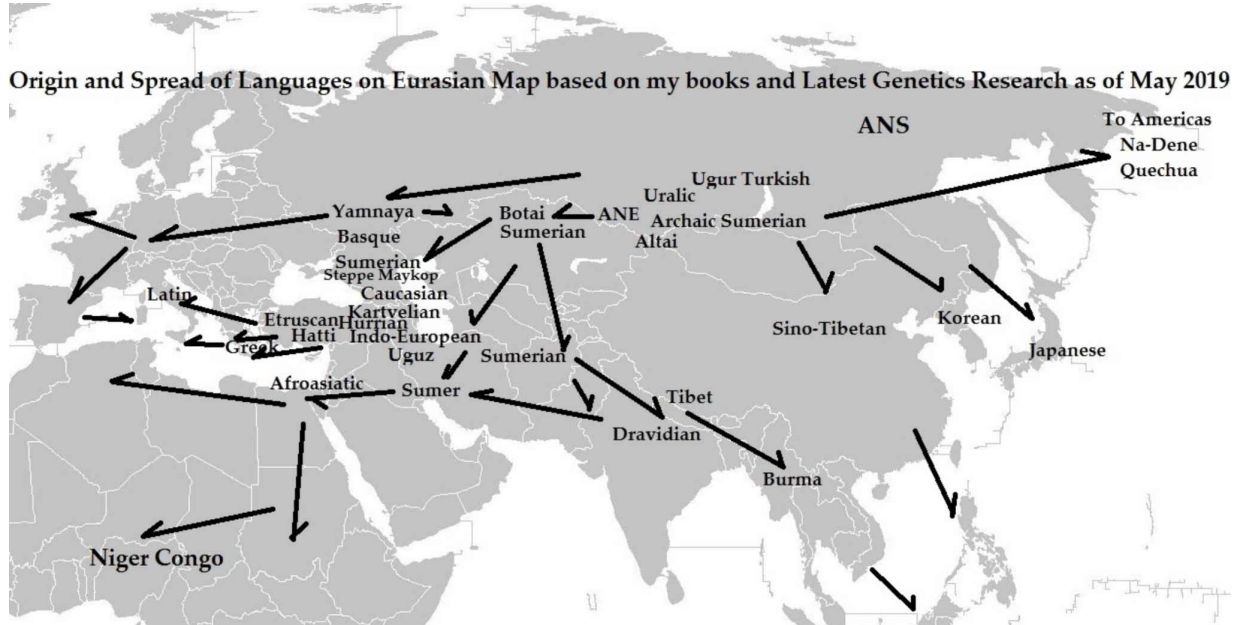
Here, we cannot find the oldest Indo-European language, closest to Vulgar Latin, Sardinian word for water "abba", or Romanian “apa” which are listed under Latin “agua”. And there is also Oscan “aapa(m)”.

This is generally known as p vs. -kw, or in full ap vs. akwa.

Salvatore Dedola in his [Historic grammar of Sardinian Language](#) (partly found in [from Sasartiglia](#)), correctly suggests that "abba", the word for water in Sardinian does not derive from Latin "aqua", but that the two words were formed in parallel processes, by showing water and water-related words from Mesopotamian cuneiform records for Akkadian and Sumerian. He also mentions Akkadian agû, egû ‘wave, current, flood’. I should add that Sumerian language had a foundational influence on Akkadian. (See also [Akkadian and Prototurkic](#) by math professor H.M. Hubey and [Comparison of Akkadian and Turkish](#) by Azerbaijani Efsad Alili)

There are also discussions about the association of the word for water to "swift" and "horse" among Indo-European scholars. However, they all miss the most important connection of the word for water!

Can languages be traced to a single origin?



(Click to read the article and see full size image)

Origin and Spread of Languages on Eurasian Map based on Genetics Research and my books as of May 2019. The world's first known language Sumerian was favorably compared to many linguistic families in Eurasia and America. Comparing ancient Sumerian migration routes constructed from ancient genome studies to these languages will give the opportunity to trace back world languages to a common language spoken some 20,000 years ago.

Global etymology for Water ?

In their [Global etymologies](#) paper, linguists John D. Bengtson and Merritt Ruhlen, connected the word for water to "-AQ'WA" in language families across five continents: Khoisan, Nilo-Saharan, Afro-Asiatic, Indo-European, Uralic, Japanese, Ainu, Caucasian, Burushaski, Sino-Tibetan, Indo-Pacific, Australian, Amerind.

In the Indo European section of the comparison list, we find:

"... Proto-Indo-European (Pokorny) *akw̥a- 'water,' (Puhvel) *egw-, (Bomhard) *ek'w-; Anatolian: Hittite eku-, Luwian aku-, Palaic ahu-ô

‘drink’; Italic: Latin aqua ‘water’; Germanic: Gothic ahwa ‘river’;
Tocharian: Tocharian A yok- ‘drink.’ ..."

In a comments section of a blog post where this study was discussed, user Shglor Ufa suggests Turkish word "ak" but [Piotr Gašiorowski hastily refuses](#) as chance coincidence.

I should add that "ak" (flow) in Turkish, is an all-encompassing word that works with all fluids whether rivers, bodily fluids such as blood, runny nose etc. It is also logical to assume that the Turkish word for flow "ak" is derived from "ağ" because ğ > g > k in Turkish is very well established by many historic examples, and fits linguistic progression of laryngeal/guttural sounds. The proof also can be found in written Sumerian records I provide below.

Water

Have you ever noticed how close the words "water" and "father" sound ?

About 100 years ago, Czech scholar Bedrich Hrožny was about to decipher an ancient language written on cuneiform tablets in around 1000 BC, found in Bogazkoy, near Ankara, central Turkey. Using his Sumerian and Akkadian knowledge he was able to read one line as follows:

nu NINDA-an e-ez-za-at-te-ni wa-a-tar-ma e-ku-ut-te-ni

He immediately recognized Ninda as "bread" thanks to his previous Mesopotamian studies. However, another word not known from Mesopotamia stood out.

Waatar / Watar

Yes, water! This was an amazing discovery. He also recognized German word for "eat", "essen" (Hittite "ezza") and translated the line as "eat bread and drink water". The amazing discovery that lead to the breakthrough was the word "watar" which had become German "wasser" too. English word "water" is even closer to the Hittite word, it is basically the same after 3000 years! Pretty impressive.

Hronzy then went onto translating the rest of the text, and other cuneiform tablets. He concluded that this ancient language was the first Indo-European language with written records: the Hittite language.

Since this discovery, scholars were able to connect Hittite word to similar other Indo-European words from English water to German wasser and eventually to a reconstructed Proto-Indo-European $*w\tilde{A}^3dr$ (or wodn).

Let's now look at the word "water" through Sumerian Language, by using [Sumerian - English dictionary at University of Pennsylvania](#) and Sun Language Theory:

The Hittite word for water is transliterated as watar (wa-tar) or waatar (wa-a-tar). Some scholar use an underlined u to mark "w" to mark a small sound distinction.

The sound "wa" or specifically the sound "w" is not found in Turkish, and it is certainly a late addition in languages. [Sumerian - English dictionary at University of Pennsylvania](#) has the following:

Uğ = People (Note: the meanings lineage, kin, kind as in humankind must be added. If your browser cannot display the ğ character, it is a voiced g coming from the throat, a laryngeal sound)

a = water

Tar = It means "decree, confiscate, split, cut" in line with meanings in other languages.

Sargon of Agade (Akkad), Persian king **Darius**, **Alexander** the Great and many other basic words use this very ancient stem known from Sumerian cuneiform records from 4500-5000 years ago. It is found as a root in Hatti god **Taru**, Hittite **Tarhunz**, Etruscan **Tarchon**, and as a high officer and kagan (king) title among the Turks in the Altai mountains and Mongolia. The drink of Greek gods, associated with immortality **Nektar** (nectar), Spanish **Tartessos**, too. **Tar** is a religious / mythological term, and from its later use we know that it gives the kings the power to rule over people. The

word has many descendants in modern languages including English.

So, we have the following by using the additive property of Sumerian Turkish:

Uğ+a+tar

The ğ (voiced g) does not have any correspondent in Indo-European languages, hence I can only provide an approximation for how it sounds: ooatar. "oo" as in loop, cook etc. Try to say it quickly, and see how close it is to water. With ğ, it is even closer.

Laryngeal Theory

In 1879, French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure theorized that Indo-European languages had a laryngeal sound which later disappeared. This is known as the Laryngeal theory, and that missing sound is represented with variations of h such as h1, h2, h3. This theory was proven true with the discovery of the Hittite language, and the lost sound is now represented with h breve (with an underline) in Hittite studies!

This "h" sound is very close to Sumerian and Turkish voiced g: "ğ". In early 2016, I had shown that [Hurrian is misnamed Ugur](#). I have emailed many Western scholars, written in a paper discussion in Academia, my thesis that the sound must be corrected to "ğ" from "h". I did not find any support anywhere, and sometimes I was met with quite offensive replies, including in Turkey, where academicians repeat whatever the West tells them to say. Except, a few days ago, I found out that a Hungarian-American computer scientist, and a researcher in ancient language studies, Peter Revesz, (author of [Spatio-Temporal Data Mining of Major European River and Mountain Names Reveals their Near Eastern and African Origin](#), and speaker in the [Conference Video](#) in Budapest) had linked my article [How I proved that the founders of Ancient Greece were Ugur Turks, known as Hurrians](#) and a Turkish blogger, [GÃ¼rkan YeniÅ§eri](#), had linked my Sun Language Theory book. Plus a few blog shares including one on [Etruscan civilization by a Spanish commentator on an Italian blog page](#). That's almost all in about 3 years.

Let's go back to the word watar: uĝ-a-tar= people/lineage + water + power to rule.

Why would the Hittites not use Sumerian word for water, "a", a most simple sound, a vowel, and complicate it with a prefix (uĝ) and **a suffix very critical for Indo-European languages, tar but also important in Afroasiatic languages and Turkish too?** Why so pompous?

The answer lies in the Sumerian word "a" which has two more meanings in addition to water: "semen", and "progeny"!

Father

The word "father" was critical in establishing the Indo-European language family: languages from Sanskrit to English used a common word. See [How the Word 'Father' Unlocked the History of Language](#).

The word that is hypothesized as the proto-Indo European (PIE), that all others derive from, is Pitar. Etymologyonline and Wiktionary state that the word comes probably from the baby sound "ba".

I agree with this assesment as this is true for languages other than Indo-European, such as the old Turkish word for father [Old Turkic apa](#), [Etruscan apa](#), Hungarian "apa", [ab](#), Akkadian "abu", Sumerian "abba", modern Turkish "baba", as in Ali Baba. **The sound "apa/ab" for father works across language families, Indo-European, Uralic, Afroasiatic, Altaic. (Also see: [12,000 years of Patriarchy](#), [Gobeklipepe](#), [Sumer and the Word for Father](#))**

However, this explanation, that the word comes probably from the baby sound "ba", misses a very important point for Indo-European languages, the second part of the word which is "tar", used as a suffix. The use of "(a)Tar" to construct family words, establishes a dynasty. This is where the clue lies for the origin of Indo-European languages. TAR/TUR is also found in other important words: mother, sister, brother, daughter, but not in son (See [Sun Language Theory Proven!](#) for the reason why).

It is not only in familial relations that we find -tar/-tor suffix, but also in master (from magister), nectar, author as suffix and still many others as root,

all related to power, such as thar, through, door, or as an indicator of a person performing an action as in Latin cantor (English singer: sing+er). This word is central to Indo-European languages and its common roots.

Etruscan especially, is known to be closest to Indo-European languages through Latin and was considered by Kretschmer as the pre-Greek language in Ancient Greek. See [Etruscan civilization founded by migrants from Turkey](#) for more. Hence, we can suggest that Indo-European "Patar" is derived from "Apa+Tar" and with a known initial vowel drop in ancient Indo-European languages:

Apatar > Patar. Sanskrit Pitar, Latin Pater, Greek Pater, English Father, Old Norse Fathir, German Vater are all known derivatives of Patar. The initial consonant "P" becomes "V" or "F" in different European languages.

UTUR, ATUR, ATAR and derived terms ADUR, ATAR

I have discussed in great detail the formation and meaning of these sounds used as suffix, prefix and stem in my books.

These are formed by Ut/At + Ur/Ar. Both are foundational words in Sumerian Ut/Ud sun, Turkish "At" for "fire". "Ur" also the main stem for Ur, Uruk for Sumerian meaning among others man/base/root/roof/fish, in Turkish population growth, ur, social structure "urug", major branch of Turkish people name Ugur Turks, Ugric etc. "Ur" is also related to fish in Sumerian and especially important as a root for water in Basque.

In [Latin Aqua](#) article by Octavia Alexandre we see Celtiberian "tar akuai could be translated as 'across the river'." Reverse order is close to the word formation of water!

[Water and hydro are etymological twins](#), but so are the words Troy - Turuk and water!

The word for water in Sumerian

In addition to "a" there are other words that are used for water or water related words such as the word "ağ" (aj) as below:

a'u [WATER] wr. a-u2; a-u3; a-u5; u3; u5 "high water"

aguba [VESSEL] wr. duga-gub2-ba "a cultic vessel for water" Akk.

agubbĀ»

ba [VESSEL] (1x: Old Babylonian) wr. dugba "type of vessel")

With these three words, we can deduct "agu" as of cultic significance per additive property of Sumerian completely in line with Aĝa (father/leader), and a Aĝ (to command), agar=lead, ak=do (ĝ>k known uĝ>uk), agazi=leader etc. Moreover, Sumerian word for water/high water "a'u" suggests a silent stop between a and u which could be explained with the loss of "ĝ" as in "aĝu". More as follows:

aĝi = wave, flood

aĝar = rainshower

agar = vessel

aga = vessel

ah = dry spittle, mucus(ĝ>h)

uhpu = standing water (ĝ>h)

Sumerian word for sea, ocean water "ab".

Hence we have three words "a", "aĝ" and "ab" as water and as roots for water related words.

At this point, I should mention a [seminal paper by famed Finnish Assyriologist Simo Parpola on Sumerian Uralic word comparison results](#) presented in 2007, to the World Assyriology Congress in Moscow. Parpola's article is written in a very simple language, and anyone can read it. The article is hosted on the most comprehensive Turkish history website (apart from SumerianTurks) and was established by Russian scholars, Anatole Klyosov and Norm Kisamov.

Parpola makes a very important observation: how in Finnish and Sumerian, a missing labiovelar was replaced by the g/k and b sounds in Sumerian and v sounds across the Uralic languages and this shows a genetic relationship between Sumerian and Uralic languages including Finnish. Hence, he

establishes the equivalence of g/k or b and v or p.

The best known case of alternation of G and B is found in the famed Sumerian myth of Gilgamesh, also known as Bilgamesh.

Sumerian word for sea, ocean "ab" or "a-ab-ba" is equivalent to Finnic "aava", "aappa", Parpola shows. Hungarian "öböl" means bay, harbour (tip by Peter Revesz).

And this would be the source of the -kw and -p alternation in Indo-European word for water.

The same alternation also holds for the Sumerian/Turkish word for father: Etruscan/Old Turkish "Apa" would be equivalent to Turkish "Ağa" which means feudal lord, landlord, father in Turkish. Sumerian words for father "abba" and "aya" (ağa in Turkish and ğ > y is well established. "j" in Finnish corresponds to "y" in Turkish) also support this alternation.

(Side note: Parpola also mentions the Sumerian word Ugu (=Ug+u), meaning top of the head has its counterpart in Hungarian "Agy", meaning brain and Uralic word *ajkwo "brain, top of the head".)

Water - Father Relationship

Parpola also mentions water-father homophony in Finnish, a Uralic language, in addition to Sumerian: a, aj "water" and aj, aja "father" in Sumerian, and jää, jāj and äj, äijä in Uralic.

Modern Turkish uses "su" as water, but has ancient word "ab" for water and "baba" for father. Hence, water-father relationship holds in Turkish too. I had previously explained the relationship between "su" and "ab" and won't get into details here.

Water-father holds in Sumerian as in "Ağ (water)- Ağa (father)", "Ab (water) - Abba (father)" and "a" (means both water and semen). The evidence is firm and points at the patriarchal nature of the Sumerian society and the fertile/reproductive nature of "water" in mythical sense.

The same holds true for Indo-European which is known to be patriarchal not

only with ap (apatar/pitar/father) and aḡ (Agamemnon, hegemon, Augustus/Augur/augeo and many others) and p - kw correspondance observed in Romanian, Oscan-Umbrian and Latin and Germanic languages.

Water-Father relationship holds accross languages, Sumerian (the first known language of humanity), Turkish (misclassified as Altaic only), Finnish (Uralic/Ugric), and Indo-European. This is another major evidence for the Sun Language Theory in addition to the evidence I presented in my books and articles.

And the word for father "Aḡa" is almost the same as "Uḡa", which I used as the first part of the word for Hittite water. "Uḡ+a" literally means People/Lineage/Kinship + Water/Semen/Progeny. "Tar" is a suffix as explained above. It is also possible that some of the people used the word Aḡ+u instead of Uḡ+a, in that case it would be aḡu+atar (see below for more) and the difference in vowels can be used to differentiate between ancient groups of people.

There is even more. "Uga" (=Ug+a) means milk in Sumerian!

Hence bodily fluids, "waters" that are essential in procreation and the progenitors can be constructed using most basic Sumerian Turkish words: "Uḡ" and "a" or "Aḡ" and "u". Sanskrit: अप् (ap), Farsi: آب (âb), Pashto: (obe) all mean water. Oscan aapa(m) water. Compare that to pa- the root for father/pitar, we observe that water-father homophony holds for Indo-European ap as well. Sardinian "babbu" father and "abba" water.

Related:

"Uḡ" accross languages: [Basque-Caucasian connection](#): Georgian "Gw", Basque "Gu" and English "We" are suggested as cognates, so are Sumerian "Uḡ" and Turkish "Uḡ/Oḡ" meaning people. In fact Georgian, Basque and English words point out to the existence of a common ancestor "Uḡ"/"Uḡi".

Basque: uharre / ugarre 'torrent'; uhaitz / ugaitz 'torrential river', Sumerian aḡar rainshower

Basque: [Etymological dictionary of Basque](#) by Michel Morvan, [Archaeogenetics and the birth of human language, Basque](#)

[In Wiktionary article for the English word "ea"](#) We find the Sumerian word for water "a" in Icelandic á (“stream, river”), Dutch aa (“water, stream”) among others.

- [Greek and Indo-European Etymology in Action: Proto-Indo-European *ag?](#)- by Raimo Anttila looks at this root in Indo-European water related words.

In a forum post, [User Frank06](#) shows k^w – p sound equivalence in Romanian too: apa < aqua (water), iapa < equa (horse), patru < quattuor (four), paresimi < quadragesima (forty).

(Side note for Sumerian/Akkadian ab/ba: Uralic-Ugric Finnish "vesi" and Hungarian "viz" for water are also related to Sumerian "ba" with the addition of "us". Also related is "buz" which means "ice" in Turkish.)

A similar sound correspondance with k instead of k^w with p can be found in the word for wolf, Latin “lupus” vs. Greek “lukos”.

The word for water in Indo-European languages is now confirmed to be of Sumerian origin on multiple levels

1- The existence of "a", "ağ", and "ab" in Sumerian for water. All three sounds are found in Indo-European languages and mean water.

2- The case of the correspondance of -kw and -p in Indo-European languages such as Oscan, Umbrian, Romanian and others can be explained by the existence of the words for water "ağ" and "ab" in Sumerian. Parpola shows the existence of missing labiovelar -kw throughout the whole Sumerian language and the equivalence of "g" and "b/v/f" which applies to Uralic as well !

3- Water - father sound similar in Indo-European languages. This also goes back to Sumerian where all three words for water are also used for the words father and semen. This also fits with the patriarchal societies and the place of

water in Sumerian creation myths.

4- The word for father is almost the same across Indo-European languages. On the other hand, there are multiple forms of the word for water in Indo-European languages. This is a very important information that can be used to identify different groups of Indo-European speaking people with the help of genetics information. This will make genetics research the tool to identify languages/groups even when there are no written records for the ancient group that is analyzed.

Latin words for Horse "equus" and Water "aqua"

In [Latin aqua 'water'](#) Octavià Alexandre suggests a sound shift $-k^w-$ \rightarrow $-kk-$ which he calls Kretschmer's Law. If one uses "ğğ" instead of $-k^w$ this would work. Doubling of the consonants is a classic feature of Afroasiatic words that have migrated from Sumerian to Akkadian. This transforms consonant endings to vowel endings. Kur \rightarrow kurru, Şar \rightarrow Şarru, Huar \rightarrow Huarri etc. More in the horse section.

Mother

Sumerian "Ama", Turkish "Ana" (from Ama), Basque "Amak" mean mother. The word "mother" derives from Sumerian "Ama" similar to the derivation of the word "father":

Ama + tar = Amatar

Reconstructed Proto-Indo European is Matar hence formed through a vowel drop which is already known to occur: Amatar \rightarrow Matar.

In some Native American languages like Cherokee, we see the Sumerian word for mother "ama" used for water. This may hint at their keeping their matriarchal language values from Paleolithic times. Commanche word for water is paa, related to Sumerian father.

Daughter

The kinship term closest to the sound "uğatar" (water) is "daughter". With the addition of a "d", the ancient word for water, "uğatar"

becomes "duğatar". Moreover, with a change of vowel order it becomes "dağutar" hence "daughter". What is the logic behind adding a "d" sound?

Ug+u=Ugu, "Ugu" means "giving birth" in Sumerian. "Uga" as seen above, the basis of the word for "water", means "milk" in Sumerian and it is most closely related to "Ugu", birth.

In modern Turkish, "Doğ" means "to be born", "Doğu" means "East", where the sun is born. "Doğ+um"="Doğum" means "birth".

As seen also with the word daughter, a "d" sound is added to Sumerian "uğu" / "uğa" to form modern Turkish "Doğ". Where does that "d" sound come from?

The answer lies in Sun Language Theory: Another Sumerian word for "giving birth", "bear child" is "utud". It is formed through addition of "ut" and "ud": ut+ud = utud.

Both "ut" and "ud" mean "sun" in Sumerian Turkish. It would literally mean sun+sun, a word duplication meaning: many sun, most sun.

ma The Sumerian word "dumu" (du+mu) which means "child, son, daughter", has the same "du" root. And the "mu" part is closely related to "ama" mother.

The Sumerian word for "sun" is the basis of "d" in Duğu": Ud+uğu= Uduğu and with the initial vowel drop as seen in "amatar", "apatar" etc., we obtain "Doğu" the modern Turkish word for East and birth "doğum" and the English word "Daughter" (=Doğ+Tar)

English word "Born", French "Ne"

At first sight they seem to be completely different because they sound very different. However, if use mythology-language relationship we see that they actually share a root!

English word "born" or the German equivalent "Beran" for birth also derive from Turkish, through another Turkish word root. Sun Language

Theory also explains that.

The reconstructed PIE word "ber" for "born", means "give" in Turkish. Hence you can easily reconstruct born and baren, through ber+An = give+Sky hence Sky-given. Romance language words for "born", for example "Nee" in French, derive from the Sumerian Turkish sky word, An:

An > Ne

Primeval Water

Sumerians believed that the world was based on primeval water, called "abzu", basis for the English word "abyss". In Sumerian words "Uga" (Ug+a) which means milk, "Uğa" which forms the basis of the word Hittite "uğatar" / "watar", Sumerian "a" which is used for water, sperm and progeny, we see the evidence of ancient beliefs in language.

The word Ugatar (Water) shows common origin for Romance and Germanic languages

If you look at the etymology of the words for English word "water" and French word "eau" one sees different Proto-Indo-European reconstructions. [Etymologyonline](#) mentions two roots for the word water: *ap- and *wed-.

[Wiktionary has the following etymology word the French word for water](#)

From Middle French eau, eaue, from Old French ewe, euwe, egua (“water”), from Latin aqua (“water”), from Proto-Italic *akʷa, from Proto-Indo-European *h²ekʷeh² (“water, flowing water”). Cognate with Old English ea (“flowing water, stream, river”). *ahwo (“waters, river”).

Divergent Germanic and Romance language reconstructions can be easily connected with the use of "uğa" and "uğatar".

Let us also note that "Watar" is not the only rendering of the Hittite word for "water": "wa-a-tar", "wadar", "wadarra" are also used.

"wa-a" would be uğaa!

The words for water in Romance Languages:

**Latin "aqua"
Italian "acqua"
Spanish "agua"
French "eau"**

**It is known for sure that these words stem from the same root word!
Which consonant is known to become a "q" (cq or q in Latin and Italian), g (in Spanish), or disappear as in the French word eau?**

There is only one consonant in the world that would satisfy all the above three equations: That would be Turkish guttural sound "ğ"!

Moreover Ancient Greek word for water οὐδωρ (hoúdōr) shows the "h" sound which later dropped out to form modern ὑδωρ.

Same with Hatria/Atria Etruscan city in the Adriatic, "h" dropped out in time.

Illyrian word for water "adur" along with Etruscan city Atria is thought to be the source of the word for Adriatic sea. Linguists suggests it derives from either while in reality both Etruscan Atria and Illyrian Adur derive from the same root. In fact

"uğatar" or "uğatur" becomes H/Atria with "uğ" as the suffix instead of a prefix. Atur+uğ/ağ > Atria. Atur > Adur, water in Illyrian attested in Western Balkans along the Adriatic sea. Uğatar with the drop of "uğ" becomes adur. And Albanian "uje" which descends from

Illyrian can be connected to Uğa > Uje like Turkish "Ağa" becoming "Aija" in Uralic. Umbrian word for water utur.

Uğa+atar > Uğaa+tar, atar being the original form of the stem "tar", and tarh (across/trans) PIE root derived from Tarhun is Tar+uğ becoming Tarh.

Hence, we can easily and correctly reconstruct the Proto-Indo-European word "ağua". And the only difference this word has with

the Hittite "uğa" (or "uğaa) written as "wa" in Hittite and English is the order of the vowels: "ağu" instead of "uğa".

Albanian Uje and its parent Illyrian udor prove the above as correct: uje+udor > waatar. Hence we can correct the wod/r or wod/n proto-Indo-European construction as wo+dr/d/n/dn. This shows the connection between water and progeny and tribe. Reconstructed Latin augeo, as in Augur or Augustus makes sense through this construction.

Hence, we can easily and correctly reconstruct the Proto-Indo-European word "aḡua". And the only difference this word has with the Hittite "uḡa" (or "uḡaa) written as "wa" in Hittite and English is the order of the vowels: "aḡu" instead of "uḡa".

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%E0%A4%89%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0#>

Sanskrit sanskrit udra is cognate with Ancient Greek ὑδρος (húdro), Polish wydra, Old English otor (whence English otter). Note the initial sound h, w or its disappearance.

Latin Rege, French Roi, Minoan Linear A ro-ja, Sumerian Uruk, Turkish Urug, Hungarian Ugor

The royal title read as "ro-ja" in Linear Minoan A, fits both in sound and meaning Sumerian Turkish "ur+uḡa" (Man+Water/Lineage)!

Uruḡa > Ruḡa= Ro-Ja which is the Minoan Linear A royal title. And this word in Turkish sounds exactly like French "Roi".

Latin "Rege" derives from uruḡa > ruḡa > rege as well ! This also explains the loss of "g" from Latin "Rege" to French "Roi", which can happen only with a "ḡ", just like in aḡua > Latin "aqua" and French "eau" as seen above.

What does Turkish word "Urug" mean?

The ancient Turkish word URUG known from Orhun scripts in East Asia, means the base/grouping of the collection of families and is part of the hierarchical Turkish society organization: Urug = Ur+Ug, base/collection of families plus people/lineage Ug. Also note Ur(um) and Uruk/Urug were very important Sumerian cities. See: Manifestation of Mythology, Religion, State and Empire Founding in Languages [From Sumerian and modern Turkish](#)

[Ug/Ag/Aug/Og, to Etruscan Augur, Latin Augeo, and the First Roman Emperor Augustus](#)

The word "Uruğ" is formed by the same syllables as in "Uğur", "Ur" and "Uğ", the basis for Hungarian Ugor and Ugric languages as well. It is formed through sound order change, called a metathesis. Both of these words are still used in Turkish.

The origins of the inflection formed by "um" or "m", as in Latin "regem", is found in Southeastern Turkey Turukku(m) in around 2300-1800 BC and probably earlier, the ubiquitous ending in people/city names in the region the Etruscans and the Minoans migrated from. See more on the "um" suffix in [Etymology of "Rome" \(Roma, Italy\)](#).

The etymology of the word "Roma" follows the exact same path as Latin "Rege": Urum+a > Ruma and Uruğ+a > Ruğa > Rege.

The formation of the English word King follows another path but is based on same basic mythology and language, Turkish.

From Religious use to Mundane Kinship terms

As can be seen in Dyeus Pitar, Zeus Pitar, the word father was used as an attribute of god, hence the word has ancient religious roots. In time, it became the kinship term father.

English King, Turkish Kagan, Kin and Kan

English word "kin" derives from Turkish word "kan" meaning blood. In Turkish, "kin" means hate, conceptually related to "kan".

Kagan / Khan / Han the word for highest ruler is also related. English / German words "King" and "Konig" probably derive from these stems: Kan+Ug (blood plus people/lineage).

More over "kan" is formed through Uğ+An=Kinship+Sky as the Sumerian word AN means sky. Uğan > Gan > Kan

"Gan" also means bear child in Sumerian, perfectly in line with "Ugan" above.

With the initial vowel drop, Ugan becomes Gan and later Kan. There is even more, Gan means mountain and is used in the Turkish word Kurgan the name of the grave in which Indo-Europeans were also buried in addition to Turks.

The other potential derivation for the English word King is Kun+ağ > Kunag > Konig / King. This uses the word for day Kun, and part of Kunesh, Sun in Turkish.

[Origins of the English word Red, its Indo-European counterparts and Sumerian word for Copper](#) reveals deep Sumerian connection and hints at the Urheimat of Indo-European languages. The proto Indo-European word for red, -reudh can only be explained through Sumerian urud+uğ = copper + kin means kind of copper, kin of copper, per Sun Language Theory. Hence the -h that is added at the end is actually Turkish ğ and not h.

"Of all languages derived from Turkish, English may well be the closest to Turkish." From [Sun Language Theory Proven: The Birth of Languages and Civilizations](#).

Migrations to British Isles and Europe

[About 4500 years ago, Britain's Stonehenge era population was replaced by migrating Bell Beaker people whose roots were in Central Asian steppes \(ancestral home of the Turks\)!](#)

[Irish people descendants of Middle East Farmers Celtic DNA shows](#)

Latest genetics information on migration waves of the last 10,000 years, from Turkey (Anatolia) to Greece, Italy, Spain, Central Europe and Ireland can be found in my other articles and books.

The use of "Tar" in Latin, Greek and Sanskrit Languages

The use of "Tar" in Germanic languages has a counterpart in both Latin and Sanskrit:

Latin "Nostra" derives from Greek "Nos": "Nos+Tar" becomes "Nostar" and then "Nostra", meaning "we". Latin "Voster" as "vos+tar" becoming

"voster", meaning "your", "you".

Sanskrit god "Indar", "In+dar/tar" (written in cuneiform as In-da-ra) is In+Dara > Indra with a metathesis, sound order change. Indra is the equivalent of Hittite Tarhunz and Greek Zeus!

"Dar" derives from "Tar" as T is known to become D, as in Sumerian UT became UD both meaning "sun".

The above shows a unified and correct Proto-Indo-European construction as opposed to those currently established seen above, 3 different roots for one basic word as water! In fact, mythologies are so connected that it would have been inconceivable to have 3 different words for water. They all go back to Sumerian Turkish Uğ plus a. In my books and articles, I had already shown that many reconstructed proto-Indo-European words are Turkish.

Connection between the words Water and Wine

Another connection that can be seen through language-mythology (Sun Language) relationship is water-wine. The oldest ancient wine remains are from Georgia (South Caucasus) in 6000 BC and Iran 5000 BC.

The word for wine is constructed with the same root as water, uğ / wa plus "na" instead of "tar": wa+na=wana

The clearest example of this relationship can be found in Mycenaean Greek word for wine "wo-no".

Moreover, Greek word for wine, οἶνος (oînos), and Ancient Greek woînos, show how this word is based on uğan+os / uğanos, since ğ disappears as it does in other languages and, even in Turkish. Hence uğanos / woinos > uanos > oinos.

The ending -na is based on An, Sumerian Sky god. It is a metathesis, change of order of characters (syllables): an > na.

This also adds additional evidence for the route of the migration of the Siberian people found within Mycenaean Greeks: from Turkey instead of the Balkans. This question was left unanswered in the genetic study published in

2017. See genetics and more at [Sumerian Influence on Ancient Greece: Minoan, Mycenaean and Classical Greece](#).

"Na" is an Etruscan ending as in Tarchna, Bologna in Italy and Adana, Smyrna in Turkey. Etruscan / Pelasgian roots already observed in Greek can be traced back to Southeastern Turkey and Iran. Mycenaean migrants from the same region: [Etruscan civilization founded by migrants from Turkey](#). See how the words for wine in different languages, including Afroasiatic and Caucasian, was also used by Ivanov and Gamkrelidze for suggesting the [Original Homeland of the Indo-Europeans](#).

Laryngeal Theory must be corrected

As seen above, ġ is the consonant that must be used in Proto-Indo-European reconstructions and hence the theory must be corrected.

Most probable Original Homeland of the Indo-Europeans: Eastern Turkey- Northwestern Iran

Linguistic data very strongly points at Southeastern Turkey and Northwestern Iran as the original homeland of the Indo-Europeans. It slowly expanded towards other parts of Turkey and Iran, followed by a rapid migration towards Europe and South Asia.

Proven: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish

I have shown the following:

- 1- The words, including suffix and prefix, used to construct the words water, father, mother derive from Sumerian Turkish.
- 2- Uğ (voiced g, a special Turkish sound) instead of h breve in Hittite and instead of h in many other instances of ancient Indo-European words. Must be analyzed on a case by case basis. Similarly, Hurrian is Uğur.
- 3- The correspondance of p and -kw and aq'wa can be established via Turkish laryngeal ağ.
- 4- Moreover the words are formed through addition (agglutination) a feature of the Turkish language.
- 5- TAR is a very important suffix used by Turks from the Altai, Siberia to Italy and beyond such as TARtessian in Spain. It is used in kinship terms: PIE patar, matar, etc.

6- Water-Father word relationship is established via both ancient and modern languages and across language groups! And reconfirmed via mythological beliefs.

7- Many PIE words lead to existing ancient Sumerian Turkish words

8- In time, religious meaning became mundane kinship term.

Etymology of the word Nektar and its relation to the word Water

Nektar is the drink of Greek and Roman gods largely associated with immortality. The established etymology of this word supports the correct etymology for the word "water", as I have shown above.

The etymology of the word in Wiktionary, is correctly separated into two parts:

The suggested PIE root:

Nek + terh= Nektar

Nek meaning "perish", "disappear" in Greek and PIE "terh" meaning "overcome", hence "Overcoming death".

In the original Greek word, the second part is clearly TAR and not terh, yet in Proto-Indo-European it is suggested to be -terh. Why not use TAR? Apparently because TAR is not Indo-European.

It all goes back to Taru / Tarhu / Tarhun / Tarhunz / Tarhunna the weather god of Anatolia.

The PIE root of this word was established as Tarh/Terh, and its meaning as "to overcome/conquer" but this is an obvious mistake. The god Taru has pre-Indo-European roots, namely Uğat-ti / ğatti (Hatti) roots and the name is rendered as Taru but also as Tarhu. Where does the "h" come from?

First of all, it has been correctly suggested that the god name Tarhu should have been read as Taruh instead of Tarhu. (See [HITTITE ETYMOLOGIES AND NOTES](#))

This would make the word tar-uḥ= Taruh. H breve is used instead of a regular h.

TAR is the root word as I have suggested previously and Taruğ would be "the people of Tar", "kin of Tar", "the kind of tar". Using ğ instead of "ḥ" not only gives meaning to the word but its use is validated with the existence of the Sumerian word Uğ meaning same (people). Moreover, these two sounds

are very close. While ħ is a constructed sound ḡ is a sound known and used since at least 4000 years in Sumerian and Turkish!

Moreover, TAR is used as a suffix in other most basic Indo-European words and not Tarh/Terh! For more, see [Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish](#).

For the word water the PIE is incorrectly constructed as Wed+r and this can only be a late derivation, and not the original derivation of the word "water"!

As for the "nek" part, this too can be explained via Sumerian and has its counterparts with opposite/similar meaning in Egyptian "Ankh" (life) and very interestingly, in Middle Welsh angheu ("death"), Breton ankou.

"Nek" can be explained with Sun Language Theory.

Niḡak in Sumerian means magic. And the already observed disappearance of "ḡ" in many other recorded instances, would transform the word to Niak which is pretty close to the "e" sound in Nek. There is more. Ankh meant life in Egyptian (originally Sumerian Anuḡ /Anḡ/Ankh) and a metathesis would make the word Ankh > Nakh > Nek. The words relating to life and death are quite close in Sumerian and in Turkish ol=be and öl=die.

English Master, German Meister, Latin Magister, Old French Maistre

Tonmeister, a term used in music business, means sound master. Meister is the word for master in German. These two words are almost identical yet there is a difference in the first syllable. "ei" in "Mei" is pronounced as "ai" in high. Where does that difference come from?

Wiktionary notes that these words stem from the same Latin word "magister" and also Old French "maistre" which mean "chief, teacher".

The etymology of the Latin word magister is explained as "magis" (more, great) + "tero".

A similar situation exists for "minister" that is explained as "minus"+"ter" which means servant. "Minus" is said to derive from "minor" which means smaller inferior in Latin.

Wiktionary correctly explains how these two words, "magister" and "minister", are formed by adding "ter/tero" to a root yet it notes "tero" as a suffix in the word minister article and "ter" as a doublet in the magister article. Doublet means the two words mean the same and are added together.

"Ter" derives from "Tar" found in Etruscan Tarkan (Tar+kan), Hittite whether god Tarhun (Tar+hun). Moreover, vowel change makes Tar > Ter. These two words are very close in sound and meaning.

I had already identified "Tar" (or Ter) as a suffix used across Indo-European languages as in father, mother, daughter, brother, sister, water, and nektar among others. Tar is the godly power to rule, I had shown in the Etruscan Origins article.

There is more. When we look at the word Latin magister, we see that in Archaic Latin it was macister with a "k" sound but then it became a "g" sound. There is something more interesting here:

Latin "magister" becomes Old French "maistre". The only consonant that would appear as "g" or disappear completely is the Turkish "ğ". Just like it happened with Latin "acqua" when the word for water became French "eau". Here it is even more obvious, because the only sound that is known to become a k through g is ğ: ğ > g > k.

Hence the use of the Turkish sound "ğ" is the only sound that can explain these sound changes from Latin to French:

Turkish "Mağister" becomes Latin "magister", German "maister" and English "master"!

Latin was an SOV language. I had explained that Latin derives from Etruscan which was Turkish in the process of Indo-Europeanization in Turkey (Anatolia) and Iran in around 2000BC.

A very similar situation exists between English Master and German Meister. The change happened because it was pronounced with a "ğ" which later disappeared altogether in English and changed the vowel in the German word.

In German: Mağister > Maister > Meister

In English: Mağister > Master or Mağister > Maister > Master

What does the word Turkish word Mağister mean? You will not find this word in any Turkish dictionary as there is no sound research on Turkish word etymology. Yet, I know it is Turkish using Sun Language Theory. Here is how:

First, the sound "ğ" is Turkish and this by itself is a proof. Indo-European scholars concoct an assortment of sounds, all hypothetical to construct the etymology of this word and many others. They use a variety of "g" and "h" sounds together with subscripts and underline, to mark the length of these sounds. None of these sounds exist in any language, these are hypothetical constructions. The sound they reconstruct exist in Turkish since thousands of years, in written records including Sumerian records from 4500 years ago.

There is no need to create artificial sounds while there is a natural sound that people use in their languages. And genetics show that the speakers of Indo-European languages have Siberian ancestry, which they denote as ANE, Ancient Northern Eurasians who are known to have survived well into the Bronze Age. The ancestors of the populations living in Europe have ancestry from Central Asia too as the genetics data show. These regions are historically associated with Turks and Mongols. Some people tried to connect Indo-European languages to haplogroup "R1a" but that approach failed as the Scythian and Sarmatian genetic records show, they were R1b and Q1a in addition to R1a.

I have shown that the use of "ğ" gives meaning to the word that is perfectly in line with the use of the word. Hence correct etymology can only be established using this Turkish sound. This is the case for the word "magister" too.

"Magister" derives from the Latin root word "Magis" meaning more or great. Wiktionary suggests that this word derives from māior/māius and is an adverbial form of "magnus" whose etymology is given as:

From Proto-Italic *magnos, from Proto-Indo-European *mǵh₂nós, from *méǵh₂s ("great"). Confer with mactus. Cognates include Ancient Greek μέγας (mégas, "big, large"), Sanskrit मह (mahá, "great, mighty, strong, abundant"), Middle Persian ms (meh, "great") (< *mas), (Persian مه (mih)), Avestan maz- (maz-, "large"), Tocharian B māka ("large"), Hittite [script needed] (mēkkis, "much, many, numerous"), Old Armenian մեծ (mec), Old Irish maige ("great, large"), Albanian madh ("large") and Old English micel (English much).

What is denoted as "ǵh" in Proto-Indo-European reconstruction *méǵh₂s is the Turkish "ğ" sound, like I had proven before. Here I can confirm it once more using Sumerian and Turkish.

"Mes" means hero in Sumerian. Meş (mesh) is honorable person in Turkish and used as suffix in Bilgamesh (Gilgamesh) meaning Honorable Wise. Maş means pure in Sumerian.

There is more. What is constructed as "*méǵh₂s" cannot be further analyzed, Indo-Europeanists think this is the ultimate root. Needless to say this word is too complicated to be an ultimate root for such a major word!

The etymology of this word can be constructed via Turkish using Sun Language Theory that I have proven. This would also show the reason why and how the word diversified in different Indo-European languages with the "h", "k", "s" and "g" sounds. Note the initial consonant is the same "m" while the second consonant varies greatly. And even Centum and Satem languages can be explained with the correct etymology.

There is more! The words major and mayor are said to derive from Latin maior which is said to be Proto-Indo-European *meǵh₂- ("great").

Major, mayor, master, all go back to the same root word/sound: *meǵh₂- Greek "megas", "megalo" which is the basis for "mega" in megabytes, megalomania, also derives from the same root.

Latin word magnus basis for "magnificent", "Magna cum laude", and others is said to derive from the same *mégh₂s.

Summing up, we can see that the English words, major, master, mayor, magistrate, mega, magnificent all go back to the same root.

There is even more. Per Wiktionary, the word magic derives from Greek "mayos" meaning shaman, sorcerer, sharlatan, which itself is said to derive from a Persian word. The possible Proto-Indo-European root is marked as *meh₂gh-

This word, magic, also seems to be related to major, magister and others.

So what is this hypothetical Proto-Indo-European word *mégh₂s / *mégh in reality? What can it tell us about languages in Eurasia as well as the roots of Indo-European languages? Can this root word be connected to the word "Humanus" (human) and "Homo" as in Homo Sapiens?

UM+AĞ = UMAĞ > MAĞ

Using Sun Language Theory we can clearly see that the original word is Um+Ağ= Umağ which became Mağ with the drop of the initial vowel. Um is afterlife and found in Turukkum, Urum, Urim and many other city names across Eurasia and Near East including Sumer. It is so ubiquitous that it is written in paranthesis in Ancient Near East city names as (m).

Ağ means lead, leader, and basis for Ağa as in AğaMemnon. In fact in the lost Greek Epic, Ethiopia, King Memnon is known to be a central character. Ağa means father/feudal lord in Sumerian and Turkish hence the name Agamemnon is self evident as King Memnon but Western scholars completely miss it. In Sumerian dictionary it is listed as "aya" and Finnish ajja, per usual ğ > y transformation.

Mağ as seen above takes the Indo-European marker -us hence Mağus and that's the basis of Latin magis in magister. When it takes the -ur suffix as the people marker from Sumer it becomaes Mağor and that's Latin maior. There is more Arabic word Mahir means able, as superior to others, is the derived from the same mağur with "ğ > h" change that is known to occur in Arabic. There is "mağrur" the superior along the same lines.

Mağ also became German mach, English make. Turkish suffix which creates verbs from nouns -mak is similar to German and English verb mach/make. That's also in the same line as Arabic mahir.

Mağrur and mağdur, with opposite meanings one superior and the other inferior uses the same root “mağ”.

Umay is the angel of birth also related to child's health and life. She is figured as part of tree of life but also death in Altai Turks. She is sometimes in some groups referred as Umay Beg (father, mister) hence as a male deity. The word Umay is formed through ğ becoming a y, umağ > umay.

The etnonym Magyar is derived from Magor according to late Hungarian researcher Endrey Anthony. I suggest it is from mağdar though mağdar is related to mağar since -dar and -ar/-er suffix which creates nouns from verbs in Latin, English and other Indo-European languages are similar. Hence mağdar=mağar and this also equals mağor/magor with the a>o change. The reason I say it is mağdar instead of mağar because in Turkish it is Macar and that can only happen with a d sound which becomes y or ğd/dğ becomes a “c” (pronounced as j).

One Wiktionary article mentions mag as a prefix in Tagalog, language of South Asia.

In Sumerian mah (meaning great) is the corresponding sound, hence the meaning and the sound is the same across Eurasia.

In ancient Iran, Magi denotes followers of Zoroastrianism or Zoroaster and is first known from the trilingual Behistun inscription of Darius the Great and known as mayu in Old Persian. Since ğ is known to become y, it is not difficult to see that the correct spelling was Mağū.

In Chinese, “mei” pretty close in sound to meğ (from mağ), means nice.

Chinese word wū (巫 "shaman"), Old Chinese “myag” is related to Persian “magi” and English word magician per Victor H. Mair "Old Sinitic *Myag, Old Persian Maguš and English Magician", *Early China*, 15: 27–47, 1990). He uses both archaeological and linguistic records to make his case.

“Wu” was first recorded during the Shang dynasty (ca. 1600-1046 BCE).

On a separate but related note, the change of highest god from Di in Shang Dnyasty to Tian in Chou / Zhou dynasty suggests “sun” to “sun + sky god” per Sumerian Turkish.

Sumerian a Ağ means to command, Ağa father, Ak means to do. It is already known that ğ > g > k hence Ak is from Ağ. And Ak is the root for English for Make and German Machen through um+ak. This also explains the difference in sound between German machen and English make since it has

the Turkish “ğ” sound. Moreover -mak/mek is the standart Turkish suffix added to verbs. Hence we can establish the unity of German, English, Turkish and Sumerian in sound and meaning including the construction of the word from its sound components established from Sumerian written records.

There is more the word uttermost was established as utter-m-ust. Hence most is from Turkish um+ust. In fact the verb must is also the same Turkish root.

What do the kings Sargon of Akkad, Macedonian Greek Alexander the Great and Persian Darius the Great have in common?

They won many wars and conquered territories. They were powerful. They also had "dar/shar" in their name: Šarru-kēn, Alexan+dar, Dar+ayus.

Shar is the Afroasiatic equivalent of Tar and it means king. "T" became "Sh". So Sargon (Šarru-kēn) is the Afroasiatic equivalent of Turkish and Etruscan "Tarkan". The word Tarkan became Sharken/Sharruken in Afroasiatic.

In my books and articles I had shown that "Tar" is a central root word in Indo-European languages and it is used as a suffix in most basic words such as father, mother, daughter, sister, brother, water, as well as in Latin pronouns such as Nostra (Nos+tar/tra), Vostre (Vos+ter/tre) in addition to many other words relating to power such as magister, minister, nektar etc. I have identified that the sound TAR conveys power and was originally a religious term that gave kings the power to rule.

It is also used in the most important Anatolian Indo-European god Tarhun (Tarhunz / Tarhunt / Tarku), as well as Etruscan king Tarkan (Tarchon), and Indian god Indara / Indra.

As you can see these are major words relating to the building blocks of a society as well as to its political organization.

What does Tar mean? How do we know that it is Turkish?

We should look at written Sumerian records first. We should also see if the etymology of this one syllable root word can be constructed using Turkish. Normally one syllable root words are not to be analyzed as they seem to be indivisible, but since it is an ancient word in the form of Consonant-Vowel-Consonant one can look if it had an initial vowel which later dropped. Using Sun Language Theory, we can easily see that this was indeed the case: Tar has Turkish etymology just like Tanrı / Dingir / Tengri.

Similarly, Sumerian word for god: Dingir (=Turkish Tengri) is a very strong indication that Sumerians were Turks because Tengriism (belief in Dingir/Tengri) is a Central Asian religion, only Turks, Mongols, Hungarians

and Hun / Xiong-Nu Empire (predominantly Turkic, with Mongol participation) practice(d) in the entire history of mankind!

Etymology of the root word Tar

At+Ar > Atar > Tar

At first one can think that there is a slight chance that the initial vowel was U instead of A (Utar) but this voided by the Akkadian and Ugratic "Atra" root in god names. So we know it was At+Ar. And the "Ar" is the same sound as in Aryan and Turkish "Er" meaning soldier, courageous, man.

Before starting further word analysis, I should say that in cuneiform records we notice consonant sound changes, and I have shown the direction of some of these sound changes relating to the consonant T as follows:

t > d

t > ts > s

s > sh

d > s

Hence, T is the original sound observed in the above sound changes. T becomes D, S or SH. This is a very important piece of information: the change happens because of another people adapting it.

D is mostly Indo-European while S and SH are mostly Afroasiatic. Note that I use "mostly". While these transformations take place many words are left as is, with an original T.

The root word for the Anatolian Weather god Tarhun

In the Wikipedia article for Tarhunz, the name of the god and its derivatives are listed as:

"The name of the Proto-Anatolian Weather god can be reconstructed as *Tṛḫu-ent-, a participle form of the Proto-Indo-European root, *terh₂; Hittite, tarḫu-, meaning "to cross over, pass through, overcome" (also the source of the Latin word trans-, the Dutch door, German word durch, and the English through).[1] The same name was used in almost all Anatolian languages (Hittite: Tarḫunna-; Carian: Trquδ- and Lycian: Trqqas (A), Trqqiz (B), which was identified with Zeus)."

Looks good, except Indo-European reconstruction is listed as "*terh" instead of Tar.

Even though "h" is a minor addition to the root end, this issue must be resolved to construct the correct word!

In the beginning of the article I have mentioned that I had proven Tar and its derivative Ter is used in most basic Indo-European words including god names. In my "Sun Language Theory Proven! The Birth of Languages and Civilizations" book I had shown how crucial ancient languages based on sun and sky worship were in the development of human languages. Hence, god names are very important. They are used as king, mountain, river, city, region names as well as personal names. I have shown that the initial religious terms such father and water became mundane terms used everyday. Uğatti / Hatti had a pre-Indo-European god known as Taru. And it is known that the Indo-European god names are based on this name. Here we observe no "h".

This would make the word tar-uh= Taruh. H breve is used instead of a regular h.

TAR is the root word as I have suggested previously, and Taruğ would be "the people of Tar", "kin of Tar", "the family of Tar". Using ğ instead of "h" not only gives meaning to the word but its use is validated with the existence of the Sumerian word Uğ meaning same (people). Moreover these two sounds are very close. While h is a constructed sound ğ is a sound known and used since at least 4000 years in Sumerian and Turkish!

There is more. It is generally accepted that the city name Tarsus derives from local Hurrian god Tarku! This is only possible if the root word was Tar instead of Tarh: Tar+ku and Tar+sos, there is no h in either word. Hence it implies that "Tar" as a root is already accepted. Also, note that -sos is the typical pre-Greek suffix found in Turkey and Greece.

The famed city of Troy was Taruisa in Hittite records. Here too, we find TAR.

Tarbisu (near Nineveh), Terqa, Tarqanu are some of the ancient city names in Northern Mesopotamia beginning with TAR. The famed Kingdom of Dilmun was located in Tarout Island in the Persian Gulf, and was located to the south of the Sumer lands.

Dardania was located in the Northwestern corner of Anatolia, to the immediate north of Troy, and facing modern Gallipoli across the Dardanelles. The Trojans and Dardanians were probably of the same stock. Here we see Tar > Dar. Ancient Roman city of Tarentum (formerly the

Greek colony of Taras) and many other cities in the Mediterranean have the Tar, Tra, Dra root sound in their names. Ancient Spanish Tartessian, Tartessos are equally related and Basque - Caucasian linguistic relations are known. Indian god Rta may be a metathesis of TAR. It can also be from Urta meaning war in Turkish and second part of the word denoting Sumerian goddess of war Ninurta. Nin means lady.

After establishing the root word as Tar it becomes obvious that the single consonant "h" means something and this can only be the Turkish "uğ" which is a family/tribe marker. I have shown that this sound can be transformed to many other consonants; ğ > h was already well established.

Tar and its derivatives as a major word in languages across Eurasia

Tartar or Tatar is an ethnonym which was and still used to define Turks. Tartar is a word duplication and has the original T sound.

Thor the Norse god, is related. (T > th). Tyr another Norse god is probably from Tur which is closely related to Tar as I have shown in my book on the origins of the Etruscans. The ethnonyms Dorians (root Dur or Dar) who invaded Ancient Greece, Thracians (root Tar or Tur) are certainly related.

The son of Turuk (Turukkaeans) Zagros King Nassumar was named Tarugur (Tar+Ugur). The mythical founder of the Scythian Empire was Targitaos.

Akkadian equivalent of Sumerian Inanna was named Ishtar. Indian Dharma has also Tar/dar as a root.

Aramaic god Tar'at'eh, god names known from Ugarit such as Aṭtart, 'Aštar (called Astarte in Greek), Atargatis were among the major gods in the Levant starting with the Bronze Age.

In languages across Eurasia from Siberia to Western Europe, Northern Africa and the Middle East and Southern Asia we find the root Tar/Dar as a marker of governance, enforcement, physical force in daily use in addition to its presence in Ancient god names.

The word Mediterranean has TER(ra) meaning earth, land in it. No surprises here, as the word land relates to godly power of the kings. This is what made ancient theocratic societies.

From Tarim basin China to Tartessos, Spain we find Tar. We even find it in the name of the ancient medicinal herb from Siberia: tarragon!

Ancient Greek Trakon meaning serpent, the source of the word Dragon also has Tar root.

The Celtic thunder god Taranis is sometimes portrayed with a serpent near his feet. Tar was the god of thunder which also has the -dar sound. So trakon, Taranis and Thunder all have the -tar/dar root/suffix. As a side note Tan means dawn in Turkish and derives from Otan/Odan meaning literally fire sky.

Tartarus was the god of the dungeons in Ancient Greece. Tar+tar+us is a word duplication plus the Indo-European marker "us" meaning us!

The word altar where the sacrificial offerings are made has also the suffix tar as in al+tar. Al means high in Turkish as the mountain range in Southern Siberia is named Altai which was most probably originally Altağ. "ğ" became "r" for the new word Altar. Let us note that the people made sacrificial offerings, libations in the mountains. The tradition still is alive in the Altai mountains, ancestral home of the Turks.

Gibraltar is based on Arabic Cebeli Tarik, Tarik being the name of the commander. Tar+ak is how this name is formed and Taraka means strike in Arabic. The meaning of the word is confirmed in Afro-Asiatic language too (Shar in Akkadian sh instead of T).

English word "throw" derives from a similar Tur instead of Tar. Latin durus means hard.

English words "stare", "start" too derive from tar. Tower derives from a similar root Tur which is the root word of the word Turuk or Turk.

In hieroglyphs found near Izmir, Turkey, King of Mira in Hittite noted is Tarkasnawa formerly read as Tarkandemos. As you can see both have the TAR root.

Mongolian capital is named Ulan Baatar!

Brother of Hungarian king Bleda was named Otkar.

Hurrian god Sarruma was most probably Tarruma.

The list is certainly not exhaustive but shows how Tar has spread around Eurasia, near East and North Africa and how it kept its meanings through 4500 years of recorded history!

From my book "The Origins of Ancient Greece, the Etruscans and Rome":

Sardes was most probably Tartes as Afroasiatic Sheridan "şrdnn(m)" was written in Ugaritic as "trtn(m)". Ugaritic was Ugur/Oghur Turkish which evolved into Afroasiatic.

Comparing şrdnn(m) and trtn(m) we find "t > ş/sh" and "t > d" sound correspondances.

This makes sense as "t > ts > s", "s > sh", "t > d", and "d > s" sound transformations are observed in other Mesopotamian records as well.

So if we apply the reverse transformation to Sardes we arrive at the original sound: Tartes. This is what we find in Iberian peninsula Spain! Tartessos and Turudi in Iberian pre-Roman Spain are the same or closely related people. This would explain the existence of the toponym "Iber" both in Caucasia and Spain. Basque, Sumerian, Etruscan are related to each other and to Caucasian languages.

In Was 'Scythian' an 'Iranian' language? Borisoff mentions criticizes Abaev' work but the real gem is in the following words:

"Scythian Ardar 'master, ruler, knjaz'; Ossetian ældar, from Alanian adopted into Hungarian (aladar) and Mongolian (aldar)."

The Tar/Dar is used as a suffix in words defining ruler, king. This is along the word Targitaos mythical founder of Scythia!

There is more in Slavic and Sanskrit the word also is used as a marker of physical force. Moreover "dar" is also the basis for the English word "door".

This is very interesting because "dar" is used in many Turkish words "darp" (beat), "derdest" (clamp down) also as a suffix -dar in many words meaning hold, enforce. Since there is no one knowledgeable in Turkish language they list these word as borrowings from Persian, while they are reborrowings.

Many English words, including "dare" "through", derives from "dar" and tar/dar is used as a suffix as in master.

It is possible to follow migrations through the use of the stem/suffix Tar

Using linguistics with genetics data will help reveal a lot more on the migration of languages and culture.

The meaning of Tar: religious, governance, and physical force

There are three levels of use and they all indicate authority.

As they are the oldest written records of humanity, one should look at Sumerian language to find the origins of a word or its original spelling. It does not mean the oldest version of the word but it sure is the oldest recorded version and it is possible to extrapolate back in time using this information.

Nam = fate, Namdar= fate decree, hence dar means decree. In physical world, Dar=split, Tar=cut.

Decree and physical force are in line with the Indo-European use but there is one very important domain where Tar is missing: religion. Atra-Hasis myth is known from 1800BC around the time Akkadians conquered Sumer lands. Ishtar is also Akkadian.

Tar'am-Agade was the daughter of the Akkadian king, Naram-Sin and she married the king of the Hurrian city of Urkesh. Here we find Tar root as well.

Genetics of Indo-European speakers

Languages and genes rarely correlate.

Genetics show that the speakers of Indo-European languages have Siberian ancestry, which is denoted as ANE, Ancient Northern Eurasians who are known to have survived well into the Bronze Age. The populations living in Europe have ancestry from Central Asia too as the genetics data show. These regions are historically associated with Turks and Mongols. Some people tried to connect Indo-European languages to haplogroup "R1a" but that approach failed as the Scythian and Sarmatian genetic records show, they were R1b and Q1a in addition to R1a. Hence through genetics, we clearly see Indo-Europeans together with other people from Siberia, Turks and Mongols.

Indo-European is basically a linguistic construct, hence we can call Indo-Europeanization as the linguistic process that creates a new language group from Turkish.

Sumerian word for king Lugal vs Akkadian Shar/Sharru

The linguistic difference between these two words tells a lot about the origins of not only the Sumerians but also the origins of Indo-European and Afroasiatic languages.

The word/suffix TAR is one of the most stable sounds in recorded world history and we can observe it in Sumerian cuneiform records starting from around 3000 BC.

I had identified the meaning of the word in three different domains, religious, governance and daily use, as the godly power to rule, king's authority and physical force meaning split, cut, confiscate. I had given major examples how this word is used in Eurasian, Near Eastern and North African languages in my articles and listed other additional words in my book [English was Turkish: Sumerian roots of Indo-European Languages](#)

Using Sun Language Theory that I have proven, the connection of languages through key words show how connected the ancient world, the Old World, was. That includes Chinese, as well as South Asian languages.

Here are the links to the first recorded use of Tar/Dar in University of Pennsylvania's Sumerian-English dictionary with the timeline of its use:

TAR (Starting around ED IIIb 3000-2500 BC) [cut](#), [untie](#), [loosen](#), [to scatter](#), [disperse](#), [to decide](#)

DAR (Starting around ED IIIb 3000-2500 BC) [to split](#), [to break up](#), [crush](#), [grind](#)

NAM TAR (Starting around ED IIIb 3000-2500 BC) [to decree fate](#)
(nam=fate, tar=decree)

A DAR (Ur III, around 2000 BC) [to confiscate](#), [seize illegally](#), [to take hold of](#)

The early beginnings of the word clearly show physical force and judicial/governance force.

There is one domain where this word is missing in Sumerian, though: Religion! This is very important since the progression of word use starts at the religious domain.

The use of TAR: Language gives major clues about the identity of the Sumerians and their neighbors and this info must be used with archaeogenetics data

In Akkadian, the word for king is Shar/Sharru derived from Sumerian Tar/Tarra (t > sh). Note the word "Tar" is not used in the word for king in Sumerian. "Lugal" is a very different word with a very different construction/sound. However, Akkadian word for king Shar/Sharru is clearly related to its Sumerian counterpart "Tar/Dar" concerning ruling authority, "to decree fate", to the use of force in daily work, but not king!

There is more. Sumerian mythology offers important clues on the identity of the people when compared to the later Akkadian/Babylonian mythology. There are major differences in the linguistic construction of god names. In Sumer, you will not find TAR or its derivative Shar except on four instances:

Anshar is a primordial deity but it is of West Afro-Asiatic origin. It is composed by adding Shar suffix to the word for Sumerian highest god, the sky god AN. This is a late addition.

Shara is a minor god of war, mainly identified with the city of Umma, mentioned in some texts as the son of Inanna (Ishtar). The name Shar for a war god is self explanatory! Here too, we clearly see that it is derived from the Sumerian word Tar in sound and meaning, but is a (re)borrowing from Afroasiatic.

Namtar was a minor deity, and was a god of death.

Akkadian Ishtar is the equivalent of Inanna. We see two very separate linguistic ways to express the god of love, fertility, war, political governance: Inanna vs Ishtar. As a god, Ishtar is of Sumerian origin and has

similar function to Inanna.

Ishtaran was the local deity of the city of Der, a Sumerian city state on the border between Sumer and Elam.

Another minor instance of the use of TAR in Sumerian but the crucial point is that the city is near Elam, Iran. The use of D instead of T is also to be noted. The name of the city Der is clearly derived from Tar/Dar and its god is related to the city name:

Ish+Tar+An=Ishtaran.

Moreover, the consort of Ištar was known as Ārrat-Deri: "the queen of Der". God names were generic names before becoming private names. And Ishtaran was frequently associated with serpent! This is another important piece of information for not only ancient migrations but also for establishing Indo-European roots.

Afroasiatic "Ish" prefix is the equivalent of Indo-European "Us" that we find as a suffix in Indo-European words.

And to the north of Sumer in Anatolia/Turkey we find Uğatti (Hatti) god Taru / Taruh, which is actually Taruğ (Tar+uğ) as the highest Anatolian god, the weather god and early precursor of the Greek god Zeus!

Taruğ is formed by Tar+uğ, just like An+uğ which is transliterated as ANU or simply became so in time, (ğ omitted as it disappears) or as in Egyptian Ankh (life) it becomes a "kh" sound in Afroasiatic.

Hence we can establish the complex linguistic landscape of the Near East and Anatolia using this very word central in ancient societies!

Celtic god of Thunder, Taranis and Sumerian god Ishtaran

Taranis was worshipped primarily in Gaul, Britain, Ireland, Rhineland and Danube regions! That is very interesting because it establishes a path of migration from Sumer to England! (Also see [About 4500 years ago, Britain's Stonehenge era population was replaced by migrating Bell Beaker people whose roots were in Central Asian steppes \(ancestral home of the Turks\)! as](#)

well as the Celtic - Near East ancient DNA connection)

The linguistic connection of Taranis and Ishtaran can be established very easily as the words are composed by the same building blocks/sounds. "Ish/Is", "Tar", and "An". S and SH conversion is very well established so the building blocks of the are the same!

-Is/-Ish/-Us/-Os are typical Indo-European endings/suffixes, in Sumerian it was used as a prefix. It means Us in English. The Turkish correspondent is UZ as in Uguz/Oguz. S/Z conversion is well known.

Tar+An= Taran

The same word Taran is used with a prefix in the Afroasiatic word (Ish+Taran), and with a suffix in the Indo-European (Taran+Is) god name.

Taranis was also associated with serpents in some artefacts just like Ishtaran in kudurrus.

Greek god Tartarus

Tartarus was the name of a primordial Greek deity and the prison for the Titans.

Here too, the name has the root Tar and its word duplication parallels its meaning as the dungeon of suffering and prison.

Tar+tar+us = Tartarus

Its function though not the same, is comparable to Sumerian Namtar, Ishtaran.

Latin Dictator, Gladiator, Cantor

The suffix -ator, -tor, -or is used in Latin and Indo-European languages to create an agent noun from verbs.

Note that -sor is an equivalent through T > S sound transformation.

Serpent, Dragon, Trakon, Tarkan, Taranis

Trakon and serpent are the same word except the -t ending. Trakon > tarkon > Serkon > Serpen > Serpent.

Å arrat means queen and is formed through adding -t to Sharra, meaning king. So the -t was probably used as a feminine agent.

K > P is a crucial sound transformation and I had covered this before. I call it the Parpola rule.

Some English words derived from Tar: "dare", "drag", "dour", "draw", "tower", "guard", "ward" etc.

There are many, and I listed some in my articles and others in my books.

Guard and Ward mean the same thing and their sounds are very quite close. Like English "Water" and Spanish "agua" they are connected through the same transformation.

"Ard" means back in Turkish. It is derived from "dar" most probably. Uğard > Guard and Uğa=Wa hence Ward.

"Dar" means narrow in Turkish and used as a root for the verb "making it narrower". There are too many words with "dar" and "der" but since there is no one in Turkey knowledgeable in Turkish history or the history of the Turkish language they are listed as borrowings from Persian while in reality, they are either reborrowings or originals. For example the word "darp" still used as the word for "beat" is actually of Turkish origin. "Daruğ" equivalent to "Darup" hence "darp".

Gibraltar > Cebeli Tariq > Taraqa

Arabic name "Tarik" is said to derive from Arabic word "taraka" which means to strike! Tar+aka or Tar+ak can be easily explained via Turkish.

Jidar in Arabic means wall Ji+dar. Ji derives from the same as the Ju in Ju+pitar=Jupiter. Details can be found in my books.

TAR and TUR are intrinsically related

To make a distinction between Tar and Tur which is the basis for the word Turuk/Turk as well as the word Etruscan, and to correctly construct Indo-European roots you may consult my books.

I try to list rules and give some examples rather than an exhaustive list. The reader may make new discoveries using the rules.

Tar and Tur: Two of the most important word stems/suffixes in linguistics

Mesopotamian cuneiform tablets indicate the presence 17 tribes/people the grandson of **Sargon of Agade (Akkad)**, Naram Sin (2254-2218 BC), fought during his reign. This tablet contains the first mention of the Turuk people: Iisu-Naim king of TUR-KI. See the transliteration by German scholar Hans Gustav Guterbock at: <http://menadoc.bibliothek.uni-halle.de/dmg/periodical/pageview/116400>

TUR is a central word in many languages and was used as a stem or a prefix in god, place, people names. Here we find it as part of the first mention of the word Turk (Tur-ki, later found as Tur-uk). Ki means land in Sumerian and Tur-ki would mean the people/land of Tur, and Turuk (Tur+uk) means the people of Tur in Turkish. In the first East Asian written Turkish record, Orhun balbal (stele) from 7th century AD, Turkish people are written as Turuk. In time, the second “u” dropped and Turuk became Turk/Türk.

In the same tablet Hatti king Pamba is also mentioned. Hatti was the first recorded name for the indigenous people of central/south Turkey. Their highest god was TARU which should have been transliterated as Taruğ (Tar+uğ). Taruğ would have become Taru as the ending sound ”ğ” is known to disappear in time if not changed to a consonant. This word, Taruğ later became the basis of the Hittite god Tarhun as:

Taruğ+un=Taruğun > Tarğun > Tarhun.

As a side note I should say that the “hun” part of Hittite highest god Tarhun, is exactly the same “Hun” found in the name of Hunnic Empire that controlled Eurasian Steppes from East to West 2000-2500 years later.

TAR is another central word used as both stem and suffix in god, place, people names: Sumerian Namtar, Akkadian Ishtar, Hatti Taru, Hittite Tarhun and many more.

These are the first recordings of the existence of ancient religious stems TUR and TAR in and around Turkey. TAR was also used in Sumerian and was recorded earlier as I have already noted. These words/sounds who are used either as stem or suffix are at least 5000 years old. They are either central or very important words regarding social, political and religious life in these earliest major civilizations of the world. They are found among God Names including highest gods, king, city, river, mountain

names, kinship relations, and in words central to daily vocabulary. Major words denoting socio-political, hierarchical or kinship relations. Of the two, TAR is the more frequently used, especially by Indo-European people, we know it from Indo-European vocabulary. TAR and TUR are intrinsically related. Per Sun Language theory, TUR is higher than TAR though it is quite likely that, in time, the words were used interchangeably. Yet I should note their distinction in the beginning, as the Sumerian cuneiform records show. 500 years later, around 1900 BC, the ethnonym Tur, Turu, Turuk, Turukku (Anglicized in Western academia as Turukkaeans) are recorded in many Assyrian/Babylonian cuneiform tablets.

In fact, the famed ruler of Babylon, Hammurabi fought wars with Turuk and won. Turuk are known to have settled in Northern Mesopotamia, Taurus (Southeastern Turkey) / Zagros mountains (Northwest Iran) and their base cities were established around Lake Urmia in Iran.

The discovery of a man in Sicily from around 1900 BC with ancestry from Turkey and Iran Luristan/Lake Urmia/Zagros region (Fernandes et, The Arrival of Steppe and Iranian Related Ancestry in the Islands of the Western Mediterranean <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/584714v1>) shows that the Etruscan migration started much earlier and from the exact same place with the route I had proposed in my book on Etruscans. So that man must be a part of the Turuk people, hence early Etruscan.

The existence of the Turuk in Northern Mesopotamia, Northwest Iran and Southeast Turkey is recorded over a period of 1500 years! Assyrian kings made wars and peace with them. Urartu kingdom in 800BC had its capital named Turuspa, more popularly known as Tuspa.

In "Constituent, Confederate, and Conquered Space: The Emergence of the Mittani" edited by Eva Cancik-Kirschbaum, Nicole Brisch, Jesper Eidem, the authors suggest Turuk may have been among the founders of the Hurrian Mitanni state (1600-1300 BC). That's a given considering the city, people names from Mesopotamian cuneiform records in the 2300-800 BC period.

To the south of Turkey, Sumerian cuneiform tablets from even an earlier period (3000- 2500 BC) show the existence of TAR and DAR among Sumerian words related to physical force, mythology, politics and judiciary. More than a thousand years later, from around 900 BC, the existence of a pre-Roman people in Spain known as Turduli and later the city of Tartessos are recorded.

The existence of the stems TUR and TAR from East Mediterranean to Western Mediterranean are known from written records as well as archaeological evidence. In fact the stem TUR/TAR can be found in ancient place/people names all over the Near East and the Mediterranean including the word Mediterranean itself!

The word Mediterranean means the middle of Terra (earth/land). Indeed if we look at the map we see exactly that: city, people, sea names, and major words across different languages starting or ending with the stem/suffix TUR or TAR, and their derivatives Tor/Ter/Tir, Der, Dre, Sir etc...

Some of the other major examples of the word stems/suffixes Tar and Tur: Troy: This one is known from Hittite records and mentioned by Beekes. the city of Ilium which was the name for Troy is later mentioned as Taruisas. This points at a migration of people from the East. Moreover, it is possible that the stem TUR was used instead of Tar as in Turug/Turogh > Turoi > Troya

First King of Troy: Teucer. The Aeneid written by Virgil suggests Trojans were the Etruscans.

Tukrish had been neighbours of the Guti in western Persia and Turuk

Compare Latin Teucrus and Tukrish

(<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/lulubi>)which not only sound the same, but is backed by the evidence of migration from the lands of Turuk to Lidya. In his paper on Etruscan Origins, Beekes reminds that the Greeks called the Etruscans in Italy, Tyrsenoi/Tursenoi, a name they also used for people in the north-west of Asia Minor, Turkey. They were also known as Tyrrhenians, Τυρρηνοί Turrhēnoi in Attic Greek.

Italy - Greece - Turkey are neighbors if you consider the sea networks established in the Mediterranean since at least 6000 years ago as evidenced by the spread of farming, and cardial pottery (also known as cardium pottery).

Eturschi, Umbrian word Turusk is closest to the original spelling.

Teresh, a people among Sea Peoples in a number of Egyptian inscriptions from 1200-1150BC, and is associated with the Etruscans.

Tyrsanoi (Tursanoi) a people acting with the Carthaginians.

Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy named after the Etruscans.

Turuspa / Turushpa also called Tushpa, was the capital of the kingdom of Urartu, in Eastern Turkey. Note the loss of the "UR" sound from Turushpa to Tushpa. A similar thing happens when Etrusci becomes Tusci hence Toscana. Compare also king Sarduris of Urartu, and Sardes Lydia where the Etruscans migrated from. The "ur" sound is lost in these three places: Urartu (Eastern Turkey), Lydia (Western Turkey), Etruria (Italy).

Greek Turannos, τύραννος, túrannos

Etruscan Turon "mistress, lady"

Turan was the Etruscan goddess of love, fertility and protector of the city of great Etruscan city of Vulci (Volci, Velch, Velx).

Greek Turannos ruler probably connected to Hittite tarwana, šarawanaš / tarawanaš judge or ruler.

Luwian tarwana justice. The founders of Greece had migrated from Anatolia.

The Tarawa are the collective of Hittite midwifery goddesses who helped to create the first king of gods.

Hittite rock relief of King Tarkasnawa, King of Mira, in Izmir.

Tur was one of the three sons of the King of Iran in Iranian legends. Greek Tyrannus (Tur+an+anos), the origin of the word tyrant, meant ruler. The word Turan (Turiya or Turya in Avestan) a designation for the Turks known in written records in Iran.

Tarsus: There are some variants too, like the name Tarsisi, Akkadian of Tarsus, based on local god name Tarku.

Turuska (Sanskrit term for Turks, or land of the Turks, later for Muslims).

Tartar (Tar+Tar) or Tatar is a major ethnonym for the Turks from Central Asia. In Russia, the word Turk is synonymous with Tatar.

Ancient Greek god Tartarus is probably related.

Dardania, Shardana, Dardan Sardan Turusha

Dardanians, as in Dardanelle straights in Turkey known from Gelibolu, and related to the nearby Trojans.

Sardinia, Sarduris Urartu, Sardis Lydia, Shardan Sea People tribes and Etruscans-Turuk-Troy-Turushpa Urartu-Trsh (Turush) Sea people were one and same and lived together throughout their land and sea journeys.

TAR in Turkish

Tar is found in Tarkan as the leader of the Turks among Gokturks. Apa Turkish word for father is also found in Etruscan similarly as Apa and Tarkan as their leader. Both words match exactly. The relationship between Tarchon and Anatolian weather god Tarhun was already suggested for the Etruscan – Anatolian connection by many scholars including Beekes.

Tar is found in Turkish darbe (dar+ba) and darp said to be from darba (strike/hit) in Arabic but that root is already observed in Sumerian with a similar meaning thousands of years ago. Hence it can only be a case of reborrowing.

Tar is central to Turkish verbs as a suffix, in making someone do something: do= yap, make him/her do= yap+tır. koş+tur, yaz+dir, al+dır etc. Hence it has a basic function within the verb system. In this sense it has a parallel in Indo-European languages: +tero,+ter,+terro,+tor,+sor (from tor) and also mother, father, water, sister, daughter, master etc.

TURUK KING, PLACE AND PERSON NAMES



Map of the Ancient Near East 2200-1200 BC. Image from Wikimedia. I have added ancient Turuk cities/regions with names beginning with TUR- and TARK (Terq/Tarq like Turuk) and TAR-.

Note how the capital of the Assyrian kingdom Assur is surrounded by Ugur Turuk (Hurrian Turukkean) cities/regions and there are others towards the North: Tursa (Tursha), Tursan, Terqa, Tarqanu, Turira, Tarbashe, Tarmike among others. Turisa, Turisu, Turse, Turu, Turuse (compare with the Turs stem in Latin word *Etursci*, Greek *Tursenoi* for the Etruscans), Turuga/Turugaja (Tur+Gaja. Gaja reminds of Greek Gaia, Turkish Kaya=rock), and Agash-turum The son of Zagros King Nassumar: Tarugur (TAR+UGUR)

Tarhuntassa is a Hittite Bronze Age city in southern Asia Minor around Tarsus. Tarhun+Tassa. Tarhun is known to be related to Turuk/Etruscan Tarkan. Moreover Pre-Greek city names in Greece and Turkey ending with -nthos like Zakynthos derive from Tarhuntassa (Tarhu+nthas+sa).

Turmitta / Durmitta / Turhumit = Tur + Mitta, related to both Turuk and Mittani. Middle and Late Bronze Age city and country in North Central Turkey.

Tarout Island, Kingdom of Dilmun

Tralles in the Turkish city of Aydin where Ephesus is located. It was most probably Turalles.

Tripolis in Lydia: Tripolis on the Meander, was an ancient city on the borders of Phrygia, Caria and Lydia.

Termessos.

Tarsus Tarku Tarhun

ITALY

Turin, Tarchna, Magna Grecia cities Thurii, Taranto / Tarentum (formerly the Greek colony of Taras), Tarracina. Above all, the latin word for earth, "terra".

Teramo, Terni (Umbria), river names Terno d'Isola, Intragna, Ontragno Teranis,

Traffume, river names from Maria Gioviana Arcamone "and the river flows" the presence of Latin amnis in Italian place names (see Name and Naming: Synchronic and Diachronic Perspectives editor: Oliviu Felecan)

Taormina. Tirso River and, in archaic ages, the so-called Afroasiatic (semitic) colony of Tharros.

Tirso (Sardinian: Tirsu, Latin Thyrsus) the most important of the island of Sardinia founded by Sardes/Shardan (from Tardan/Dardan by way of t/d > sh transformation) from Turkey.

Ancient Roman city of Tarentum, modern Taranto, (formerly the Greek colony of Taras) -sos -os.

Drepana a harbour town in Sicily has Dr- beginning which is from Tur > Tr > Dr sound changes. Trapezus, Trabizonda, modern Trabzon with the Turkish Black Sea harbour town not far from Urartu and Turuk kingdoms.

Syracuse is Turacuse and is formed through T > S sound change very frequently found in Mesopotamian cuneiform records. T > D > S soundchanges as in Nidaba > Nisaba,

Celtiberians, Pre-Roman Spain

Pre-Roman Spain onomastics work on Tur- and Tar- such as Tartessos reveals a lot of similarities with Turkey, Italy, Northern Iraq and Northern Syria as well as other parts in the Mediterranean.

Agathyrsi (Greek: Ἀγάθυρσοι Agáthursoi) were a people of Scythian origin, who occupied parts of Transylvania, Romania from around 700 BC. Ἀγάθυρσοι means “You guys”.

Compare Mycenaean Agamemnon, Aga+memnon and Aga+Thyrsi. Aga means father. It has the Thyrsi ethnonym similar to the Etruscans. I had already shown Etruscan Scythian connection.

THOR Norse god of Thunder, Þórr (Þǫr), (Swedish Tor);

THRACE Eastern Balkans, North West Turkey. Latin Thrācia, Ancient Greek Θράκη / Thráikē.

TURA Highest god of Chuvash Turks. It is assumed to be a derivative of the Turkish Dingir. That's not the case, their origins are connected. Chuvash is the only extant Ugur Turkish language.

SPAIN

Turduli, Turdetani people in pre-Roman Spain. Toponym Tur-
http://www.unebook.es/es/libro/estudios-de-celtiberico-y-de-toponimia-prerromana_21279 Estudios de celtiberico y de toponimia prerromana by Francisco Villar, Universidad de Salamanca, 1995 - 273 paginas

Tartessos Culture in Spain 9-6th century BC.

Taurus the bull, and the mountain name in Turkey. Tauğurus has the same stem TAR.

Centaur The famed half-man half-horse creature from Greek mythology Kentaur is Ken+Taur and of Turkish origin. Turks are well known as the first horsemen of Eurasia.

Taurus Mountains

A mountain range of historic significance in Turkey. Yoruk Turkleri, a migrating community known in short as Yoruk, still live in the Taurus range.

Taur+us=Taurus. Taur related to both Tur and Tar. Taru, Minoan and Hatti bull cult both sun cults as well.

Taharqa was a pharaoh of the Kingdom of Kush, 7th century BC Egypt.

Related info: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-4555292/Study-mummies-reveals-Turkish-European.html> First ever genome study of mummies reveals they were more Turkish and European than African.

Thunder

English word center: French centre, Latin centrum, Ancient Greek kéntron, and almost identical words in Aramaic, Georgian, Old Armenian, Armenian, Sanskrit, Hindi.

Star from Chuvash Saltar

Triarii (singular: Triarius) were one of the military legions of the early Roman Republic.

Töre: Customs, orders. Became Latin ördö with a metathesis.

Ture (türemek) means to breed, to grow. Linguists who are not knowledgeable in Turkish language suggest it as the root word for the ethnonym Turuk. In reality it is the other way around, Tur is the root, uk is the growth/people part.

Root is the backward spelling of Tur.

Atropatene was an ancient kingdom in Iran

Tharthar wadi /valley, lake.

Tarumu , A god of the Hayasan pantheon transliterated as Ta-a-ru-u-mu-uš but should probably be earlier Ta-ağ-ru-uğ-mu-uš with "ğ" at the end or the two vowels.

Etruscans called themselves "Rasena" (Rasna) is suggested to be derived from "Trasena" by the author of

<http://etruscans.blogspot.com.tr/>

It should be either Tur+Asena= Turasena > Trasena or Ur+Asena.

Targut Torghuts an Altai turkish tribe/people name.

Emperor Trajan

Tharros, Sardinia

Lidyian town Tyrrha

The Tauri (Ταῦροι in Ancient Greek), also Tauroscythae were a people settled in Crimea peninsula,

Trebenna, Antalya

Termessos Ancient pre Greek city Near Antalya Turkey.

Dorus founder of Dorians.

Dur-Adad-nirari, Dur Sarruken, Dur-Ishtar are king/city names in Assyria.

Dor (Duru) administrative centre of an Assyrian province

Lycian storm god Trqqas

Altar

Latin Altus, Altay mountains are related through AL and not tar.

Alter the other, the second

Ultra

Enter

Intra

-ter Latin stem which forms adverbs

Tir or Tiur was the god of written language in ancient Armenia.

Armenian ancient names Taron, Tarawn

Torino city in northern Italy.

From Wiktionary article for Turin:

"Ultimately from the name of the Taurini tribe. The name is probably from Proto-Celtic *tur ("water") or *tauro ("mountain"). Connections to Latin taurus ("bull") are folk etymology."

That's wrong. Tauğurus which is the name of the mountains in Turkey where the cattle/bull was first domesticated is from the same stem Tur/Tar. Hence the proto-celtic words "Tur" for water and "Tauro" for mountain are related to both taurus the bull and Taurus the mountain. Note how similar are the words for water and mountain in proto-Celtic. Note in Sumerian ud means sun and id means the river.

Tyr is a Germanic god associated with law and heroic glory in Norse mythology

Tir Persian God of Rain and Thunder.

Iranian Tir, the first month of summer

Persian Tirga arrow.

Turkish diri alive.

TARRUMA / Sharrumma, son of Hurrian gods Teshub and Hepat.

Tureng Tepe, northern Iran, near the Caspian Sea.

Weather, probably related to water.

Astarte, Akkadian As-dar-tu, Ugaritic Athtart, Aramaic Attar.

Tartanu, Akkadian 'commander in chief'.

Turnus (Ancient Greek Tyrrhênós), a legendary king of the Rutulians in Roman history.

Akkadian Durugu, Tarqu 'path' , Arabic duruc, Turkish derece

Tartamu "mutual love"

Taru Hittite word for tree

Targumannu, targumiyannum "interpreter, dragoman" from <http://altorient.gko.uni-leipzig.de/SAD/T.htm> Turkish word tercüman

Kudurru: Stone marker from Ku+durru.

Thrace, Thraikes; Latin: Thraci

City names in ancient Arcadia, Greece: Trapezus, Trikolonoi, Tropaia, Tripoli, Tyros

Thunder said to be from taran but probably from Tan+dar though both have the TAR/DAR stem/Suffix.

Throw, tarnish

Duru means clear, transparent used mostly for water.

Latin Durus hard

Atargatis or Atarathes was the chief goddess of northern Syria in Classical antiquity.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Indo-European/d%CA%B0er->

Root

*d^her- (perfective)[1][2]

to support

to hold

PIE is basically TAR/DAR

TOWER, HILL, MOUNTAIN, TURRHENOI (ETRUSCAN), TURUK

English word tower and French tour (tower) derive from Latin Tursis and Ancient Greek τύρρις (túrrhis), τύρσις (túrsis) (see <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/turris#Latin>)

These words are known and accepted to be of non-Indo-European origin by scholars. Whether you check Etymonline, Wiktionary or any dictionary, you'll find that this word is possibly from a pre-Indo-European Mediterranean language introduced via Latin / Greek.

Moreover, They all have TUR at the stem.

Let's look at an ancient language attested in Southeast Turkey Taurus mountains.

Turoyo = Central Neo-Aramaic language traditionally spoken in Eastern Turkey and Northeastern Syria by Syriac Christians.

Tur = mountain in Aramaic.

Tur Abdin a religious mountain sanctuary near Mardin, Southeast Turkey.

Let's remember how important mountains were to Sumerians, Egyptians and other ancient civilizations hence the ziggurats and pyramids.

And let us also note that reconstructed proto-Celtic tauro means mountain.

The word tower is from Old English tur/tor which has another meaning rock/hill as seen in Old Welsh. Note also the use of Tar as in Danish tarn hence the equivalence of Tur, Tar and Tor in this context by a change of vowel.

The ethnonym Tursenoi (Etruscans), Turrhis (tower) to Turrhēnoi (Etruscans) is connected to Latin Tursis (tower).

Major Mycenaean city of Tyrins All of these words have TUR at the root.

Tiryns / Tairinz (Ancient Greek: Τίρυνς; Modern Greek: Τίρυνθα) is a Mycenaean archaeological site in Argolis in the Peloponnese.

Tiryns was a hill fort occupied since thousands of years.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/tower>

From Middle English tor, torr-, from Old English torr, tor (“a high rock, lofty hill, tower”), possibly from Proto-Celtic, compare Old Welsh *tor (“hill”);

ultimately from Latin *turris* (“high structure”), from Ancient Greek *τύρρις* (*túrrhis*), *τύρσις* (*túrsis*, “tower”), of non-Indo-European origin.

Etymology 1

From Middle English *tour*, *tur*, *tor*, from Old English *tūr*, *tor*, *torr* (“tower; rock”; > English *tor*) and Old French *tour*, *toer*, *tor*; both from Latin *turris* (“a tower”). Compare Scots *tour*, *towr*, *towre* (“tower”), West Frisian *toer* (“tower”), Dutch *toren* (“tower”), German *Turm* (“tower”), Danish *tårn* (“tower”), Swedish *torn* (“tower”), Icelandic *turn* (“tower”), Welsh *tŵr*. See also *tor*.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/tor#English>

From Middle English *tor*, *torr-*, from Old English *torr*, *tor* (“a high rock, lofty hill, tower”), possibly from Proto-Celtic, compare Old Welsh **tor* (“hill”); ultimately from Latin *turris* (“high structure”), from Ancient Greek *τύρρις* (*túrrhis*), *τύρσις* (*túrsis*, “tower”), of non-Indo-European origin. Cognate with Cornish *tor*, Scottish Gaelic *tòrr*, Welsh *tŵr*, Irish *tor*, French *tor*, and Romansch *tor/tur/tuor*

Note the meaning of *Tor* as hill in English! *Tur*, mountain in Aramaic Turkish *Toru/Doru* means hill. Turkish *doruk* means the summit of a mountain directly related through the addition of "uğ" kinship marker. *Tur* means mountain in Aramaic, attested in and around Taurus mountains as seen above.

In a discussion of the origins of the English word *Tower*, Latin *turris*, in a linguistics forum <https://forum.wordreference.com/threads/tor-%D8%B7%D9%88%D8%B1-tour-turris-tower.2358260/> (*Tor* / طور - *Tour* / *Turris* / *Tower*) we see important observations, user Aruniyan connecting Tamil (a Dravidian language predominantly spoken by the Tamil people of India and Sri Lanka) word for "wall", "Suvar" which is Turkish “*duvar*”, user limonagaci connecting it to *doruk*, *duvar*. Other users connecting Turkish/Persian “*zor*” to “*tor*” and Spanish “*torre*”, Hebrew “*tzor*” etc.

Almost all of these connections are correct because they all go back to the same root *Tur/Tar*! Moreover *duvar* and *doruk* have the "uğ" mid-word and suffix, a Turkish kinship marker.

A word related to Old English “*Tor*” is “*through*”. It is formed as *tur+uğ* and *uğ* means related in ancient Turkish! So the word *through* by definition

means related to tur/tor in Turkish! One might observe the relationship of these words in the sentence “through the tower door”.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/through>

“From Middle English thugh, thurch, thruh, metathetic variants of thurgh, thurh, from Old English þorh, þurh, þerh, þærh (“through, for, during, by, by means of, by use of, because of, in consequence of”), from Proto-Germanic *þurhw (“through”), from Proto-Indo-European suffixed zero-grade *tr̥h₂kʷe from *terh₂- “to pass through”) + *-kʷe (“and”). Cognate with Scots throch (“through”), West Frisian troch (“through”), Dutch door (“through”), German durch (“through”), Gothic þurh (pairh, “through”), Latin trans (“across, over, through”), Albanian tërthor (“through, around”), Welsh tra (“through”). See also thorough.”

Etymology of the Latin word trans per wiktionary

From Proto-Indo-European *terh₂- (“through, throughout, over”). Cognate with English through, Scots throch (“through”), West Frisian troch (“through”), Dutch door (“through”), German durch (“through”), Gothic þurh (pairh, “through”), Albanian tërthor (“through, around”), Welsh tra (“through”). See also thorough.

Thorough, thorow, þruh are related. Note the Albanian here, Albanian-Sumerian connection is a research subkect matter.

Let's look at the door: <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/door>

From Middle English dore, dor, from Old English duru (“door”), dor (“gate”), from Proto-Germanic *durz, from Proto-Indo-European *d^hwer- (“doorway, door, gate”). Cognates include Saterland Frisian Doore (“door”), West Frisian doar (“door”), Dutch deur (“door”), Low German Door, Döör (“door”), German Tür (“door”), Tor (“gate”), Danish and Norwegian dør (“door”), Icelandic dyr (“door”), Latin foris, Greek θύρα (thúra), Albanian derë pl. dyer, Kurdish دەرگه (derge), derî, Persian در (dar), Russian дверь (dver'), Hindustani द्वार (dvār) / دوار (dvār), Armenian դուր (dur), Irish doras, Lithuanian durys. Czech dvere.

As seen above Turkish word duvar means wall.

How about another related word direct:

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/direct>

“Borrowed from Latin *dīrectus*, perfect passive participle of *dīrigō* (“straighten, direct”), from *dis-* (“asunder, in pieces, apart, in two”) + *regō* (“make straight, rule”). “

Wiktionary is wrong. The correct etymology would be from *turuğ* as in English through (same word and meaning). Current Turkish is *doğru/toğru* which means the same direct but after a metathesis. *Doruğ* > *Doğru*

Persian word *darga* "long" is also related.

The word order frequently used in political forums with the Latin saying “*Ordo Ab Chao*” which means “Order Out Of Chaos”.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/order>

“From Middle English *ordre*, from Old French *ordre*, Latin *ōrdō*, from Proto-Italic **ored-*, **oreð-* (“to arrange”), of unknown origin. “

It is listed as of unknown origins, but Turkish word for military, *ordu*, is the source.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ordo#Latin>

order, caste, station, or rank in military or line of soldiers

Lebanese city of Tyre (Tur). Wiktionary lists the ancient Lebanese city name in different languages: Phoenician *Sur*, Akkadian *Surru*, Ancient Greek *Turos*, Latin *Tyrus*, Greek *Tyros*, Arabic *Sur*, Hebrew *Tzor*. Turkish spoken in Turkey uses the Arabic word *Sur*.

"Phoenicians" from the Lebanese city of Tur (Tyre) are known to found the Libyan city of Tripoli. TUR > TIR > TRI, Tri+poli. Phoenician is a blanket term for the seafaring inhabitants of the Levant in the Iron Age. That's a misnomer.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/truth>

Etymology

From Middle English *truthe*, *trewthe*, *treowthe*, from Old English *trēowþ*, *trīewþ* (“truth, veracity, faith, fidelity, loyalty, honour, pledge, covenant”), from Proto-Germanic **triwwiþō* (“promise, covenant, contract”), from Proto-Indo-European **drū-* (“tree”), from Proto-Indo-European **deru-* (“firm, solid”), equivalent to *true* + *-th*. Cognate with Norwegian *trygd* (“trustworthiness, security, insurance”), Icelandic *tryggð* (“loyalty, fidelity”).

Note how the words true, truth are reconstructed to be from dru meaning tree. Deru is the root for both Tree and Truth.

https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%CE%B8%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%83%CF%8D%CF%82#Ancient_Greek

Greek Thrasos (θράσος) courageous, confident

Middle English Durren to dare

Turiya in Hindu philosophy pure consciousness.

Strike is similar to Arabic Taraqa with the same meaning. It s formed by adding US to Taraqa: Us+tar+ağ+ak becomes strike. Note one US but two AG/AK and TAR which is approximately the Sumerian word for strike.

Slavic Dvere (door), Turkish duvar(door) are cognate and Iranian dar, Ancient Greek theru, which means door and root for the Persian word dergah.

TRUST ME, DURUSTUM

Wiktionary proposes the following etymology for the word trust (<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/trust>)

“From Middle English *truste* (“trust, protection”), from Old Norse *traust* (“confidence, help, protection”), from Proto-Germanic **traustą*, from Proto-Indo-European **drowzdo-*, from Proto-Indo-European **deru-* (“be firm, hard, solid”). Akin to Danish *trøst*, *tröst* (“trust”), Saterland Frisian *Traast* (“comfort, solace”), West Frisian *trest* (“comfort, solace”), Dutch *troost* (“comfort, consolation”), German *Trost* (“comfort, consolation”), Gothic *trausti* (*trausti*, “alliance, pact”). More at *true*, *tree*. “

English words true, truth, tree, trust are proposed to be derived from proto-Indo-European deru.

However *Deru* is a derivation of the stem known from Hatti god *Taruğ / Taru* with a very frequent and well known sound transformation from T to D. In fact, such sound transformations are ubiquitous in ancient records. Hence the word *trust* probably goes directly to the Hatti root rather than *t>d>t* back and forth sound transformations.

If we look at the meaning and etymology of the Persian word *Dorost* in Wiktionary we see a very similar situation:

drust, “right; well, healthy”

The below words are listed as descendants:

→ Middle Armenian: *դրստ* (*drust*), *տրստ* (*trust*)

Armenian: *դրստ* (*drust*)

→ Azerbaijani: *dürüst*

→ Bashkir: *дөрөҫ* (*döröθ*)

→ Hindustani:

Hindi: *दुरुस्त* (*durust*)

Urdu: *درست* (*durust*)

→ Kazakh: *дұрыс* (*durıs*)

→ Kyrgyz: *дурус* (*durus*)

→ Ottoman Turkish: *درست* (*dürüst*)

Turkish: *dürüst*

→ Tatar: дәрәс (döres)

First of all, the word descendant is incorrect as these words do not descent from Persian dorost. But there is something even more wrong. The weird, but certainly not unexpected thing, given the current state of affairs in Indo-European linguistics is the lack of connection between the English/German words for Trust and other Indo-European words from the East such as Hindi durust, Armenian trust. That's not all. The connection to Turkish word durust from Kazak, Bashkir, Azerbaijani, etc is obvious.

Durust means honest in modern Turkish and very closely related to trust not only in sound but also in meaning. It has the ü instead of u today, hence dürüst.

Durust > Trust is a key word in not only establishment of society but trade too. However it is impossible that this word had spread via trade because the stem is central to other central words in Indo-European and Turkish languages and all go back to Tur and Tar roots. Hence this similarity can only be explained with a linguistic root rather than a late similarity based on trade relations.

So when the Proto-Indo-European linguists construct Dure as the root for trust how do they explain the remainder of the word, the ending “ust” ? Ust does not have any meaning in Indo-European languages.

However it has a meaning in Turkish and perfectly in line with the meaning of both Tur and the final word trust: üst means “upper”, “top” in Turkish.

So the word Trust means “upper Tur”. Tur is the religious word used as the power to rule hence upper tur means high in the religious scale which is in line with its meaning trust.

There is more. The “-est” ending in highest, fastest, biggest, coldest is the same Turkish word “ust” (upper, top) and is perfectly in line with its function in English.

A major example with root TUR, common phonemes and sound change rules I had established

TOWER

TRUST

THROUGH

DOOR

TREE

DORU (hill)

DORUK (summit)

DOĞRU (true)

DUVAR (wall)

DURUST (honest)

TRUE
DURING
DURABLE

TURK
ZOR (power, difficult)
DÜZ (flat)

Turkish word Dur can be added which means stop fully in line with the above. The important point is that this stem -dur is also used in verbs as a suffix meaning “to make it do”, “to force”. For example dur means stopping Durdur means make someone/something stop. It is used within verbs durdurmak, yaptırmak (yap means do, yaptır means “make him/her do”), almak-aldırmak, ekmek-ektirmek, inmek-indirmek etc. -mek is the standart verb suffix in Turkish in its general form. Interestingly its called “matar hali” in Turkish which also has the Tar stem which is equivalent of Tur in this context.

Examples can be expanded with “throughout”, “endure”, “doorway”, “toward”, direct, “throw” and others. The reader will be able to add other words to the list using these rules and examples.

The above examples form what I call “a class of words” that are directly related to force, both physical and socio-econo-political. As I had shown above the two roots Tur from Atur and Tar from Atar are quite similar, sometimes equivalent but a distinction must be made to be able to find populations who use either one at earliest dates. In time both have been used to mean similar things and can both be found in the same language with same meaning.

It is also likely that the distinction was small in the beginning too, but as I have shown in my book “Sun Language Theory Proven! The birth of languages and civilizations” there is an overlooked vowel hierarchy misidentified as vowel harmony in Turkish and many other additive languages. U is above A. One of the meanings of “u” in Sumerian is totality. It is the same vowel as in German “über”, and English “up”. They are all related as I had shown.

Interestingly English uses the older consonant T instead of the late D that modern Turkish uses. In fact, some Ugur Turkish / Sumerian Turkish words are better preserved in English than in modern Turkish.

A quick note before discussing the basics: the words “during” and “durable” go back to Latin “durus” (hence French duree/time) which has the same stem Tur/Dur.

They all have Tur/Dur at the stem and have Turkish words added to it, either as a suffix or a mid-syllable.

The word dust is formed through adding a “t/d” to Turkish toz similar to tower and toward.

Forward would have the “bur” stem as in brutal so has German word über and Turkish vur.

The above words separated in two columns are not listed in a particular order. They all stem from the same TUR root and they are all connected through their meanings and phonemes (suffix and such) and sound change rules I have established looking at ancient names from 4000-5000 years ago.

The interesting point is that you may think some of the above words are totally unrelated whether within English or Turkish, or across Turkish-English. However they are all connected at the seams. The list I prepared is only an example I gave to show you how languages relate and how words are formed within languages. The list can be expanded using Sun Language rules I have established **or implied**.

Word order and “am” in “I am” vs Turkish “am”.

Let us look at the sentence:

“Trust me, durustum”.

The first part is English and the second part in Turkish. I have used the more ancient “u” sound as opposed to modern Turkish softer sound ü, hence durust instead of modern Turkey's Turkish “dürüst”.

“Durust” means honest perfectly in line with Persian, Hindi, Armenian meanings, Turkish “Durust+um=Durustum” means “I am honest”. Let us look at the structure of the English sentence and the corresponding Turkish sentence.

“I am honest” is literally translated as “Ben/men dürüstüm” but “ben/men” which means I in Turkish is omitted since it is implied with the “um” ending.

If we omit the subject I, like we omit the subject in the Turkish sentence, English “am honest” becomes “durust um”. Let us note that the vowel u in um is not fixed, depending on the root vowel sound of the word to which it is added it changes, hence um, am, em, im, üm etc. are all possible.

I am pretty, I am right, I am happy, I am wrong, I am sad ... For clarity, let us use “D” like, I am D.

English “am D” would be “D am” in Turkish. Replace D with handsome, hot, nice etc.

Note how they are one and same, and the only difference is the word order. From Turkish SOV to English SVO. Hence the word order change can be interpreted as a metathesis. This can be demonstrated in other Indo-European languages.

In English “am” is a metathesis of “me”. Turkish word “men” means “me”. And English word “man” sounds exactly like Turkish “men” which means “I”. https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Indo-Iranian/*C3%BAAd-

Sumerian word me means (to) be.

OUT

Wiktionary has the below PIE reconstruction:

*úð-[1] up, upwards, away, out of

Descendants

Indo-Aryan: *úð-

Sanskrit: उद्- (úð-, pref.)

Iranian: *úð̥-, *úð̥- (< *úð̥z-, *úð̥s-, generalized from the position before dentals)

Avestan: 𐬀𐬀𐬀- (us-), 𐬀𐬀𐬀- (uz-)

Khotanese: [script needed] (uys-)

Kurdish: zi-

Ossetian: c- (s-)

Parthian: [script needed] ('z-), [script needed] ('s-)

Old Persian: [script needed] (us-), [script needed] (uz-), [script needed] (ud-)

Middle Persian: [script needed] ('wz-), [script needed] ('z-), [script needed] ('s-)

Persian: از- (az-), از- (āz-), از- (zi-)

Sogdian: [script needed] ('z-)

Needless to say Ud means sun in Sumerian hence the ud/out connection is clear. Moreover Turkish uz means far same as the Avestan and German (reconstruction of *-*úd*). Ud means fire in Turkish but it meant sun since Tan (ud+an) means tan.

Turkish Kur

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Indo-European/k%CA%B7er->

**k^wer-[1][2]*to do

to make

to build

Above is the PIE reconstruction and is exactly the same as Turkish kur save for the w sound succeeding k. This is already explained as uğ ifor many other words hence we can easily establish them as cognates.

Sumerian kur mean mountain. And ak means to built/make . Ur means base. Ak+ur > Kur make/built base.

he fire of the Sun" cult in Ancient Iran, The words for fire in Turkish, Hurrian Avestan, Hungarian, and sun, kiln in Sumerian, wood, dawn in English, Latin black

In [Comparative Notes on Hurro-Urartian, Northern Caucasian and Indo-European](#), Vyacheslav V. Ivanov mentions the fire of the sun cult in Avestan, "fire priests", as well as "Dumzil" s interpretation that the name in an archaic Ossetic prayer written down by Gatiev 1876, should be understood as "Sun-Fire, the son of the Sun".

Sun cult is the first cult of humanity and Sun Language Theory theory states that languages arose from sun/sky worship rituals. I had already stated that fire was akin to "the sun on earth" in my book on Sumerian Turks.

In Sumerian the words for sun are UT and UD. In Turkish OD means fire, basically the same as the word for sun in Sumerian. Moreover, the word for "dawn" is "tan" in Turkish. Note that English word dawn is very close in sound and has the same meaning. I had established the word for dawn as Ut (sun) + An (sky) = Utan (Udan) and with the initial vowel drop, "Tan".

English word dawn is either from a metathesis of the Turkishw word, Odan > Doan > Dawn or Od+oğ+an > Doğan (means what is born in Turkish) > Dawn.

"Udun" is the sumerian word for "kiln". "Odun" means wood in Turkish. Note both have the "Ud/Od" stem meaning "sun" in Sumerian and "fire" in common modern Turkish.

English word "wood" is derived from this same stem "od" which is found in both Sumerian and Turkish with the same meaning. Conceptually they are all related to heat. You may find how this word is formed as well as other related words in English in my book [English was Turkish: Sumerian roots of Indo-European Languages](#).

Another word for fire in Turkish is ataş (ateş). This one also has the "at"

stem related to "ut". Moreover it is also related to Avestan "atar" and Hurrian "tari" for fire and Latin "ater" (the word for black, as blackened with fire).

The closest word to Turkish word "ataş" is Avestan "atar" in Iran. The replacement of "r" with "z" is found in Uguz/Oguz Turkish as opposed to Ugur/Ogur Turkish hence atar = ataz. We also know from Mesopotamian records that s/z and s/ş are known to replace one another.

Hence atar = ataz = ataş. In Hungarian the word for fire is "t[~]¼z" and this is definitely related to "ataş/ataz" with an initial vowel drop.

Latin for black, ater, is related to Persian "tari", "tarik", and English word "dark".

The word for fire "vatra" and the English word "water", Slavic / Balkan "voda"

Ivanov states that the words for fire/hearth in Albanian, Bosnian, Czech, Polish are one and same "vatra" and connects it to Latin ater, Avestan atar, Hurrian Tari but he wonders what the initial "v" is about.

That's actually very easy to answer with Sun Language Theory:

It is formed by simply adding a prefix "uğ" to the Avestan word for fire atar, hence uğ+atar.

uğatar > watar

Proto-Indo-European W becomes V all too often, hence "watar" becomes "vatar" and with a metathesis "vatra".

Here, we can see that the word for water follows a similar process hence the final sound for fire and water are pretty close in Czech, Polish, Albanian etc. This can be superimposed on migration data.

Tar and Dar, both of these words are of Sumerian Turkish origin as well uğ/uk (people, kind, lineage, like).

Water and Fire, Yin and Yang

The unity of polar opposites can be seen in the formation of the words for water and and fire in the above languages.

The word "dark" can be traced back to Sumer via both Iran-Eurasian steppes and the Mediterranean !

The word "dark" is listed as of uncertain origins in Etymonline. In Wiktionary, the article refers to Proto-Germanic *derkaz (“dark”) and Proto-Indo-European *d^herg- (“dim, dull”) and Proto-Indo-European *d^her- (“dull, dirty”) none of which are attested in written sources. They are reconstructed sounds.

Let's look at written sources first before checking "Proto-" hypothetical reconstructions.

[Wiktionary entry offers the translation of the word "dark" in some world languages](#). There are many words that have the "der"/"dar"/"tar" sound. We find it in languages in and around Iran and India. The connection is strong in languages in Tajikistan, Iran, India and Bangladesh such as Assamese, Gujarati, Bengali, Marathi and Yagnobi. I should add that Italian word "tramonte" is also interesting.

Among them, Persian and Tajik words stand out in addition to Scottish Gaelic and Irish. Here the match is beyond "tar/dar" it is "dar/Tar" plus "uk"= Taruk/Daruk:

Persian: تاریک (fa) (târik), تار (fa) (târ), تیره (fa) (tîre)

Tajik: торик (tg) (torik)

These words are basically minute variations of Tar+uk= Taruk. (t>d)

Scottish Gaelic: dorcha

Irish: dorcha

These words are basically minute variations of Tar+uk= Taruk. (t>d)

Both of these words are of Sumerian Turkish origin tar/dar and uğ/uk (people, kind, lineage).

Both proto-Indo-European constructions are in line with the above existing words!

There is more, Persian is the only language that has both "Tar" and "Tarik". This suggests Iran which neighbors Sumer lands in Iraq as the likely source of the English word "dark" originating in Sumerian Turkish language!

What connects Central and South Asia to the British Isles: Ancient Migrations proven by DNA data

"Early East Germanic (Eastern Goth / Ostrogoth, Gepid) Noble Women from 500 AD were Turks from Central Asia: [East Germanic DNA in Bavaria](#)

The study is about the period of the Hun invasions of Europe. Huns were mostly Turkish mixed with Mongolian, Hungarian and other tribes."

Is it this migration or a prior one that brought this word to Europe? Is it via the Eurasian Steppes or the Balkans and the Mediterranean?

The answer can be found after analyzing Greek god Tartarus, Celtic god Taranis and Latin word "ater" in addition to migration data.

In the "Sun and sky worship, its linguistic implications, the Bull cult and the words for Ox, Cow and Taurus" section, I had stated that the Sumerian word Gugalanna is the basis for the Irish Cú Chulainn. Gu+gal+anna= bull+big+sky/heaven using additive (agglutinative) property of the Sumerian Turkish language.

Wikipedia entry says: " Cú Chulainn shows striking similarities to the legendary Persian hero Rostam, as well as to the Germanic Lay of Hildebrand and the labours of the Greek epic hero Heracles, suggesting a common Indo-European origin,[10] but lacking in linguistic, anthropological and archaeological material.[11]"

Unfortunately the genetic info is out there on the research papers published online but the heavy censorship of Wikipedia editors can be felt even in this Wikipedia entry.

Jules Oppert who gave the name Sumer to the civilization in the 1860s, linked Gutian invaders of Sumer to the Goths of Europe recorded 2500 years later. I had already suggested that this was indeed correct with additional evidence in my book [Sumerian Turks: Civilization's Journey from Siberia to Mesopotamia](#)

Tartarus was the dark abyss below Hades in Greek mythology, Namtar, the Sumerian god of death and the underworld

It was also the name of the dungeon for the Greek gods. The name is still listed as of uncertain origins while a very similar Sumerian god by the name Namtar shows the obvious Greek-Sumer connection.

Namtar, the Sumerian god of death and the underworld

Namtar literally means fate decree, "tar" meaning "decree" and "nam" "fate". It was a minor deity in Mesopotamian mythology but its name and function parallels Greek Tartarus. The Sumerian - Greek civilization connection was known since decades, and it is more than puzzling that noone looks into Sumerian Turkish and Hurrian to find the origins of the Greek gods!

Latin word for black, dark: Ater

Wiktionary states a correct etymology connecting it to the Proto-Iranian word for fire, "atar":

"From Proto-Indo-European *h₂eh₁ter- (“fire”) (whence Proto-Iranian *ātar- (“fire”), Umbrian ???????? (atru), Oscan ?????????????????? (Aadírriis), Old Irish áith (“kiln”)."

These words are clearly connected to Sumerian word/suffix TAR not only by geography but by mythology and language.

Vyacheslav V. Ivanov states that Latin word "Ater" seems related to the Hurrian word for fire "tari" and Avestan "atar" in his important work on Indo-European origins:

[Comparative Notes on Hurro-Urartian, Northern Caucasian and Indo-European](#)

He also makes very important remarks concerning the connections of this word to the related words in Ossetian, Czech, Latin, and other Indo-European languages.

TAR is a key root word suffix for Indo-European languages

TAR is a very important word for many world languages, ancient and modern, but for Indo-European languages, it is of special importance.

The word "atar" is a key word and I had stated that the root Tar was formed through At+ar with an initial vowel drop Atar > Tar. This word was critical in establishing Indo-European roots: Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish.

Atreus, mythical Mycenaean king and Atys Lydian king are also related

Atureğus is the original word before becoming Greek Atreus. The "e" is a softer version of "a" hence Atureğus instead of Aturağus.

Atys is obviously Atis or Turkish word for fire Ateş from Atus or Atuz as seen above.

How did the word "ward" become "guard" ?

Any dictionary or etymological dictionary will point out to the word "ward" in its entry for guard. It's from French "garder", meaning to keep, to ward. It is also listed as cognate with Old English "weardian" (whence English to ward) per Wiktionary.

English word "regard" which is from French "regarder" meaning "look at" both derive from guard which in turn is said to be from Frankish *wardōn, from Proto-Germanic *wardāną per Wiktionary.

Apart from its etymology, dictionaries list "guard" as related to "ward".

So the relationship between these two words are firm and well established. Moreover etymological sources unanimously suggest that the "ward" is older than "guard". For example Etymonline lists its root as "from PIE *war-o-, suffixed form of root *wer- (3) "perceive, watch out for.""

All of this suggests that the sound "w" is older than the sound "g".

How did the sound "w" in ward become "g" in guard? How is that even possible in terms of phonetics?

There is only one possibility: if the sound was originally "uğard" than the sound does become either ward per "uğa"="wa" or it becomes gard/guard when the "ğ" becomes a "g", hence either ugard > gard or Ugard > guard.

However there is a problem for Indo-European linguistics, "ğ" is a Turkish sound, plus what does "uğard" means in Turkish?

Uğard can be easily constructed with two Turkish words and the feature known as addition / agglutination found in Turkish, Sumerian, Uralic and Altaic languages among others: uğ+ard=uğard.

uğ=people / kind, art/ard=back (or "arka")

uğard, means the people at the back! Two Turkish words used together

perfectly explains English words "ward" and "guard" both in sound and meaning. (Note: there is no modern Turkish word uĝard).

I have shown that PIE w > g happens because of the "ĝ" sound that should be the corrected sound of the Laryngeal Theory in other words too like uĝatar becoming agua and water.

There is noone knowledgeable about the history of the Turks or the history of the Turkish language in Turkey, and certainly no real Ataturkist maybe except a few out of tens of millions.

Indo-European Homeland Proven! Is it Caucasus or the Taurus Mountains ? Game over for the Steppe Theory

First, I should tell you that there are enough indications and evidence for the definitive Urheimat / Original homeland of the Indo-Europeans in my books including [Sun Language Theory Proven!](#)

I should also add that there was a lot of indications for anyone interested in the subject, not a proof though, in the works of Ivanov, Gamkrelidze, and Burney. I should even add Beekes too, though his work is not directed at this question in particular (as far as I know).

[Mountain related terms from Ivanov and Gamkrelidze](#) shows the elaborateness of the mountain terms in Indo-European languages. Burney's work on Hurrians and Indo Europeans has a lot to offer. I have shown that some of his observations offer great insight. See PART I: [Original Homeland of the Indo-Europeans](#)

It's game over for the Steppe Theory

The word Kurgan is Turkish and can be derived from Sumerian language. Moreover, kurgans and pyramids are related and those who built them spoke an agglutinative SOV language I have shown: well, Sumerian Turks to be exact, but Hurrians are Ugur Turks like the Sumerians. I have explored this in great detail already, so I won't get into details here.

Mountain ranges: Caucasus or the Taurus / Zagros ?

It is a contest between the two, and the answer can be easily derived by using Sun Language principles that I have already established in my books. For the quick etymology of Taurus and Zagros see [English, Greek, Latin and other Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish](#)

Caucasus is known as the original Hurrian / Kura Araxes land though it is more than likely that they had traveled there from the Taurus mountains before moving back south, 5000 years ago! Arslantepe, Malatya is also important as a religious center with its location near the Taurus mountains and quite probable as one of the centers of "Indo-Europeanization".

So which one is it?

There is too much evidence in terms of archaeology, genetics and linguistics, and I had already given the answer in [The origins of Ancient Greece, the Etruscan, and Rome](#) but I will give one linguistic proof:

Caucasus is KauğKausus from Ağa+uğ+Ağa+us+us, and Taurus is from Tauğurus formed by Ta+Uğ+Ur+us.

In the word Caucasus one can easily see the two groups of people: Ağaus and Ağauğ. The additional "us" is the late emphasis found in pre-Greek ancient city names in the form of -sus and -ssus in Anatolia and Greece.

Uğ and Us actually represent two groups of the same people, one in the process of Indo-Europeanization: -us.

Centum and Satem languages can be easily seen in the name Caucasus written correctly Kaug+Kaus+us

Hence the etymology written as kauğ+kaus+us shows that these Centum and Satem language variety speaking people were together in the Caucasus mountains! Which fits perfectly with Turkish roots of Indo-European.

Turkish guttural "ğ" become c, k, h etc. while "s" did not go through changes other than being replaced at times. And let's not forget that Etruscans and Mycaenaeans traveled from the same area in Eastern Turkey hence Latin is centum, with variations of uğ, in their language, while languages spoken in Iran and India were satem! They stayed behind.

I had already shown the equivalence of Turkish "uğ" and Indo-Europeanized "us" and that "us" was also in -ssos, sos, -sa city endings. Caucasia, Iran Urmia basin, Malatya, Arslantepe and of course the Taurus mountains are regions where Indo-Europeanization took place!

Hence the Hittites actually did not come from very far, they were living in the area, though they mixed with the people coming from the Steppes!

The stems which are used both as prefix and suffix, "uğ" and "us" can be

seen in important words: See their equivalence in Latin "bos" (cow) Turkish "Boğa" (bull). More info on this can be seen in my books!

Proto-Indo-European reconstruction

The sounds that are used in proto-Indo-European reconstructions are sounds that approximate Turkish "Uğ", and its derivatives, g, k and others. This is obvious in Centum languages: *k^w *g^w *g^{wh}

These are actually uğ, ağ, or uğa (approximated as wa) etc.

The sounds in Proto-Indo-European reconstructions don't have meanings by themselves, whereas they have meanings in Turkish and Sumerian Turkish and they also fit the meaning of the Indo European words they are parts of. This is an important difference and also is the reason why the meanings in proto-Indo-European constructions have many errors while the sounds are correctly reconstructed.

Hence, as I suggested previously, Layrngeal theory must be corrected with Turkish ğ.

Common linguistic origin for the mountain ranges Caucasus, Taurus / Zagros ?

The answer can be found in language: Caucasus is their ancestral mountain where this process started but Taurus is the mountain range where this process has continued. Since even in Taurus they were not fully Indo-Europeanized, at least in the beginning. Etruscan influence on Latin is a prime example of that. Etruscan was not an Indo-European language yet it had many of the features of the Indo-European Anatolian languages.

I can easily state that Taurus / Zagros mountain range is the Original Homeland of the Indo-European. And any location in Eastern Anatolia in between the Caucasus and the Taurus is part of this Indo-Europeanization process.

Let us look at Greek mythology which offers linguistic clues. The word for Greek primordial matter is Kaos (Ka+us) or Chaos. It is from Ağaus, part of the word Caucasia! Ağaus > ğaus > Chaos!

Ağa > ğa > Ga > Ka
Ağaus > Ka+us = Kaus
Ağa+uğ > Ağauğ > Kauğ > kau

There is also a very important phenomenon here, certainly not a coincidence. The word for the Taurus mountain range is the same as the word for bull in latin, Taurus. The word for the Caucasus range is the sum of the words for "cow" in English and Avestan ("gaus"), hence Cow. See the derivation of the words for cow in Indo-European languages. **The derivation I have given above for Caus is also compatible with the derivation of "Caus" from the Sumerian word for bull. These two derivations are related at the roots.**

Pelasgian word for mountain Kau is said to be the root of the word Kau. This is in line with the etymology I have given above and the area Etruscans and Mycenaean Greeks migrated from is Eastern Turkey.

Ancient genome from Minoans, Mycenaean indicates that they have migrated from Anatolia, and have Caucasus and Iran ancestry. This matches perfectly with other modern and ancient genome research results since the 2000s, especially 2017 and 2018.

Read more on [Sumerian Influence on Ancient Greece: Minoan, Mycenaean and Classical Greece](#) also see [How I proved that Ugur Turks / Hurrians were the founders of Ancient Greece](#)

The result was crystal clear 3 years ago, long before the ancient genome publications, in my books and articles but...

English, German, Greek, Latin Indo-European languages derive from Ugur Turkish, Hurrian, Sumerian language

Since almost three years, I have been showing in my books and articles the central role the consonant "ğ" and the syllables "uğ" and "ağ" played in world languages, Indo-European languages especially, both ancient and modern. This is a central sound in Turkish, now lost in all languages except Turkish and its dialects.

All basic words from English, German, French, Latin, Greek, other modern and ancient Indo-European languages including Hittite, Mycenaean, such as pronouns, verbs like "have", "be", words like "man", "woman", "her", "girl", words of kinship, sun and sky objects, numbers, and a wide range of others from "gold" to "blow", derive from Turkish words, I had shown.

I have put forth linguistic principles that can be applied to other words as well.

Sumerian Turkish is the language I mostly used, since this is the oldest language in the world known from written records.

Needless to say, "uğ" and "ağ" were not the only sounds I used, but these root words/sounds were critically important in addition to the words used for "sun" and "sky", as well as some other basic Sumerian Turkish and common Turkish word roots.

Yogurt

This is a healthy Turkish food and the name includes a "ğ" in Turkish, it is "yoğurt". In English "ğ" is converted to "g", in French it is omitted, "yaourt", for the simple reason that these languages don't have the "ğ" sound. In this example, ğ is converted to "g", or simply omitted.

Egg

Let's look at the etymology of the word egg:

Wiktionary article for egg has the following:

"From Middle English egge, from Old Norse egg ("egg"), from Proto-Germanic *ajjǵ ("egg") (by Holtzmann's law), from Proto-Indo-European *h₂ōwyóm ("egg").

Cognate with Icelandic egg ("egg"), Faroese egg ("egg"), Norwegian egg ("egg"), Swedish ägg ("egg"), Danish æg ("egg"). The native English ey (plural eyren), akin to Dutch ei (plural eieren) and German Ei (plural Eier) and ultimately from the same Proto-Germanic root, survived into the 16th century before being fully displaced by egg. More at ey. "

Wiktionary article for ey:

"From Middle English ei, ey, from Old English ǣg ("egg"; ǣgru in the plural), from Proto-Germanic *ajjǵ, *ajjaz ("egg"), from Proto-Indo-European *h₂ōwyóm ("egg"). Cognate with Saterland Frisian Oai ("egg"), West Frisian aai ("egg"), Dutch ei ("egg"), German Low German Ei ("egg"), German Ei ("egg"), Danish æg ("egg"), Swedish ägg ("egg"), Icelandic egg ("egg"), Scottish Gaelic ugh ("egg"), Latin ōvum ("egg"). Was displaced by egg in the 16th century, most likely due to its clashing with the word "eye", with which it had come to be a homonym. "

Let me start by saying that the Proto-Indo-European reconstruction is wrong, and we need to pay attention to known ancient and modern words used for "egg" in different Indo-European languages. These ancient words are very significant in determining the ancient root for the word "egg" such as:

"ei" in German, words without a "g", words between a "g" and "h" such as "ugh", and jj, ey, æ, and many gg's.

Proto-Germanic reconstruction "ajja" is correct as it approximates an evolved mid-sound.

Overall, we see the existence of a sound that is not very clear in European Languages. The existence of such a sound lost in Indo-European languages go back a long time. French linguist Ferdinand

Saussure had observed this in 1879, and the theory was called Laryngeal theory, after the hypothesis for the existence of a laryngeal sound that is no longer found in Indo-European languages.

Egg is a very significant word as its meaning is directly related to "progeny", "kinship", "lineage", hence Sumerian Turkish words "uğ" and "uğa" fits this description perfectly! And the sound transformation is:

Uğ > Eğ and Eğ+Eğ > Egg.

The same sound and meaning exist in many words, for example daughter, watch the first part daugh, which means being born in Turkish. See [Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish](#)

Loss of the sound, or its replacement by consonants "g" and "h", or vowels or by other consonants other than "h" and "g"

When you say "hi" you spell the "i", as in "i", "high", or "why" with subtle differences. The vowel sound is basically "i".

Now, in Turkish and other languages "ğ" sometimes becomes a "y" and "ağ" becomes "ay" and sounds exactly like "i" in English: hence "ağ" sounds exactly like "i".

ğ > y and ağ > ay hence ağ > ay > i and sounds like "i", first person singular pronoun in English.

I have already shown how in Sumerian "Ug" becomes "Gu", (Ug > Gu), a feature known as metathesis, sound order change. This is a frequent occurrence in many languages, including Indo-European and Sumerian Turkish. For more, see [Sun and sky worship, its linguistic implications, the Bull cult and the words for Ox, Cow and Taurus.](#)

English "hey" and Turkish "ey" derive from the same, are interjections originating from eğ.

The sound "ğ" is very versatile and shows such variations for the same

ancient people name: Hugari, Hugri, Hugui, Juhra Yugra (Ugria) etc. (names from [Miechowita's knowledge of East European languages \(mainly Hungarian, Lithuanian and Tatar\)](#)), based on his [Tractatus de duabus Sarmatiis \(1517\)](#) by Marek Stachowski

The Ancient Greek city of Perge in Antalya, was known in Hittite records as Parha, hence Perge=Parha. So we clearly see that the original sound must be between h and g, and the only sound that fits this description and meaning as in "Uğ" and "Ağa", is Turkish "ğ". The examples are too numerous to mention here as I have already given such examples in my books and articles.

Some king names in ancient Hurrian Syria are "hu Teshup", "ik Teshup" and "..gi teshub". Teshup is the highest Hurrian god, and king names are related to this god. The initial words in king names, "ik", "hu", "gi" can be explained as rendering of "uğ" meaning lineage, and kin of Teshup.

Gold

Wiktionary article for gold:

From [Middle English](#) *gold*, from [Old English](#) *gold* (“gold”), from [Proto-Germanic](#) **gulþą* (“gold”), from [Proto-Indo-European](#) **ǵʰtóm* (“gold”), from [Proto-Indo-European](#) **ǵʰelh₃-* (“yellow; gleam; to shine”). Related to [yellow](#); see there for more.

In Turkish the word for gold is "altın" very similar to "golden" with the drop of the initial "g". Some words with g (ğ) initials are examples of Turkish origins, certainly not all. Hence, the words should be analyzed on a case by case basis.

Indo-European Pronouns (I, Ego) and Basic verbs: "have", "be", Nouns
It is actually very easy to derive basic words and pronouns using the Sun Language Theory principles I have established in my books:

For example, from Sumerian Turkish to English: Ağ > Ay > I (see above) In German "Ich" meaning I, the ğ is more pronounced as German is older than English.

Ĝe > he and adding "sh" plural marker sound for Sumerian She (woman creates babies, hence the plural marker).

Uĝe > We

Ĝu > "You" and "Who". Who sounds exactly like Turkish ğu.

"Us" is the same as "Uz" in Turkish, mean the same. Compare the plural marker "uz" in Uğuz (Oğuz) to English "us" meaning the same.

Here we note an important equivalence that of "uğ" to "us". This is not established through sound change! It can only be established through Sun Language Theory that I have proven in my book. Modern Turkish word for "us" is "biz", clearly derived from "uz" and related to English "us". At times English is closer to Ancient Turkish than modern Turkish. This applies to other Indo-European languages like German as well.

Greek "nos", Latin "Nostra" derive from "Anos" (An, sky god + Us, meaning "us").

"Voster" from Vos, Aĝos or "Uğos" or Uğuz/Oğuz.

Why, what and others also derive from Uğ and Ağ and other basic Turkish stems.

Sumerian Turkish "Ağa" means father, "ego", hence I, in ancient Greek and ego in modern Indo-European languages derive from Ağa.

"Ağğa" > "Ek-ho" in Mycenaean Greek meaning "I Have".

"Ağğabe" > "Ich habe" (german), "I Have" in English

Note the relationship between "to be" and "to have" in Indo-European languages, which did not exist originally in Turkish but later was conceived in Ugur Turkish, Hurrian! In a sense, it is "pro-"feudalist", "pro-slavery", "pro-capitalist" thingie started in Turkish and then

became "Indo-European". This also marks the passage from communal hunter-gatherer lives to sedentary slave based societies. In fact the roots of class society can be seen even in Gobeklitepe some 12000 years ago.

Buluğ is still used in Turkish, it means teenage years, adolescence. The very same word means "grow" in Sumerian, and it is the basis of English word "blow". These are only examples and there are too many others.

Taurus and Zagros mountains

Actually they are the same mountain ranges. On the Turkish side it is called Taurus, on the Iranian side Zagros.

This is very important marker for the homeland of Indo-Europeanized people, called Indo-Europeans! A very easy explanation: the word was "Tauğurus". T > Z conversion is known from Mesopotamian records. Hence the loss of the g can only be explained with the introduction of the ğ sound!

Tauğurus > Tağrus > Zagros

In fact the reconstructed proto-Indo-European word is pretty close to Tağurus: "tawros".

Caucasus

The correct etymology is Ağauğ+Ağaus+us > Kauğ+Kaus+us > Caucasus.

Ugur Turkish / Hurrian and Indo-European

In my article published in early 2016, [Misnamed Hur / Hurrians/ Hurrites are Ugur \(Later known as Oghur Turks\)](#) I mentioned Ilse Wegner's note regarding the ğ and h in her " [Introduction to the Hurrian Language](#) ", how it was not possible to distinguish between these two sounds: h and ğ. She also notes:

-(h)he The suffix which forms adjectives of membership:

- "a) Ethnic and geographic adjectives, the majority with the suffix -he
- b) Adjectives expressing the material or interior quality, most with the suffix -hhe,
- c) Numbers."

These should have been originally ğ hence ğe and ğğe, as in Ağa and Ağğa above. Still, the use of "h" is also correct because it shows a language in transition. In [How I proved that the founders of Ancient](#)

Greece were Ugur Turks, known as Hurrians: I has shown the Sumerian -Hurrian > Etruscan > Latin > French, Spanish, Portuguese connection and in Sun Language Theory Proven! Germanic languages as well.

The close connection between Hurrian and Indo-European has been observed before by scholars like Charles Burney. I have explored this subject in the first part of Indo-European Origins and Original Homeland of Indo-Europeans.

Ugur and Uguz dialects (Oghur and Oghuz)

To see some important word comparisons between two Turkish dialects see: Ogur and Oguz dialects in Turkish an article hosted on the most comprehensive Turkish history website (apart from SumerianTurks.org) and was established by Russian scholars, Anatole Klyosov and Norm Kisamov.

Tatar language conserved some Ogur Turkish features: ğazeri = azeri and ğareb = arab

Initial ğ drops out.

Another important feature: "sağ = saw", and "dağ=daw".

Hence ğ > w conversion that I have proven in uġatar=water holds between two major dialects of Turkish! For more see Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish.

Mukanei - Mycenaean Greeks

I had already suggested that the Siberian / Steppe people who were among the founders of Mycenaean Greek civilization had migrated from Southeast Turkey where Ugur Turks (Hurrians) / Etruscans lived.

In Hittite records, a people in Turkey (Anatolia) recorded as "Ahhiyawa" or "Ahhiyawa" (with h breve) are suggested to be the same as the "Achaeans" known as Greeks from the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey", Homer's epic poems.

In Linear B, Mycenaean Greek [a-ka-wi-ja-de] is transliterated as "to

Achaia", "nach AchaiÃ" in German in "Thracians and Mycenaeans: editors Jan Gijbert Pieter Best, Manny M. W. De Vries". Hence:

a-ka-wi-ja= AchaiÃ = Achaea.

By applying sound rules from [Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish](#) we see:

Ağa > Aka

Uğa or Eğa or iğa > wi-ja

Hence the correct transliteration should be:

, Ağauğa or Ağağa in Turkish hence Ağa (father) + uğa (water/ semen/kinship). This is perfectly in line with the patrilineal Indo-European religion and mythology of Sky Father Dyeus Pitar / Zeu Patar (Zeus).

The name Mukan can also be constructed using major Turkish sounds including "uğ" (descent,kinship), "an" (sky), and "um" (afterlife). Um+uğ+an > Umuğan. As seen in Acha transliterated as a-ka, ğ (gh) becomes a "k". Umuğan > Umukan > Mukan. That's the basis of the word Mycenaean.

The Greek ending "oi" or "ei" is again from Turkish "uğ" (o,e,i replacing u) known as "Mukanei" the full word for Mycenaean in Greek.

The lost sound "ğ" was replaced by g, h and other consonants as I had shown in my articles and books [Sumerian Turks: Civilization's Journey from Siberia to Mesopotamia](#), [Sun Language Theory Proven: The Birth of Civilizations and Languages](#) and [The origins of Ancient Greece, the Etruscans, and Rome](#).

ymology of the word Anatolia: Greek word derives from Sumer language as do many others like Uranos, Helios, Ana

Anatolia is the name used for Turkey by the Greeks in ancient times. The derivation of this word is in line with origins of the Greek civilization.

Let's first look at the [Wiktionary article for Anatolia](#)

"From Medieval Latin Anatolia, from Ancient Greek ἀνατολή (anatólē, “sunrise, place from where the sun rises, the east”), from ἀνατέλλω (anatéllō, “I rise”), from ἀνά (aná, “up”) + τέλλω (téllō, “I perform, accomplish, rise”), because Anatolia was east of Greece. "

The above etymology is uniform in all online sources including Dictionary, and Etymologyonline. In Turkey too, this is the etymology accepted by academics.

I will challenge this etymology with firm, written evidence from Sumerian cuneiform records.

The etymology above is partially correct because it correctly states that "Anatolia" is a term used by Greeks for Turkey's major landmass, and it derives from Greek word "Anatole" which means "sunrise", and "east" in Greek. There are many words in Greek of Sumerian and Ugar (Hurrian) origin, and one of them is the word "Anatole". Moreover, the explanation as ana+tello maybe a late Greek derivation from Sumerian, or a result of a linguistic study, rather than an original derivation.

Let's now look at the Greek word "Anatole" through Sumerian Language, by using [Sumerian - English dictionary at University of Pennsylvania](#) and [Ataturk's Sun Language Theory](#) that I have proven:

First let's look at the word sunrise in Sumerian from Online Sumerian Dictionary at University of Pennsylvania:

utu'e [SUNRISE] wr. utu-e3 "sunrise"

Ut/Utu=sun and e=raise, using agglutination, additive property of Sumerian
Utu'e= Utu+e=Sun+Raise= Sunrise

So the derivation of the word is by addition of two words, exactly like in English, addition of sun and rise, hence sunrise.

Now let us construct the Greek word Anatole by using most basic Sumerian words related to the sky and sky objects and another Sumerian word for rise:

An=Sky

Ut=Sun

il=Rise

Let us add these words An (sky)+ Ut (sun) +Il (rise) > Anutil which is the same as the Greek word for sunrise and East: Anatole.

The minor vowel sound changes are known to occur. And the original Turkish "ul" instead of "il" may have been used. Moreover the Greek word "Ana" means "up" and Sumerian word "Ana" means "upper". They are the same and derive from the same Sumerian word for Sky/heaven, AN! So even Ana+Ut+il or Ana+ut+ul is a possibility.

Moreover the Sumerian reconstruction is like a verb final sentence: "Sky raises the Sun" is written in Sumerian Turkish as "Sky Sun raises" per SOV word order. This derivation is in harmony even with the grammar of Sumerian, something that's not even needed to prove the Sumerian derivation of the Greek word "Anatole".

The Sumerian root words An, Ut and Il are at the roots of Greek mythology

Uranos is the sky/heaven in Greek mythology. The most distant planet is named after Uranus. It has already been observed that Uranos is quite similar to the Sumerian Sky/heaven god An in function! The word itself can easily be derived from Sumerian plus the Indo-European suffix -us/ -os

Ur+An+Us= Uranus.

Ur means base among others, as in Sumerian cities Ur and Uruk, Turkish Urug, Hungarian Ugor.

So the Sumerian root word An is not only used in the word Anatole but also in Uranus and other words, such as Ana (up).

Sumerian Il, Turkish Ul, Greek sun god Helios basis for the word Helicopter

The Greek word for sun Helios, is the basis of the English word Helicopter. The word Helios has the following etymology in Wiktionary:

From [Proto-Hellenic](#) **hāwélios*, from a pre-Hellenic or later [Proto-Indo-European](#) **sāwélios*, from [Proto-Indo-European](#) **sóh₂wl̥*. Cognate with [Old Church Slavonic](#) [слъньце](#) (*slŭnĭce*), [Latin](#) *sol*, [Sanskrit](#) [सूर](#) (*sūra*) and [सूर्य](#) (*sūrya*) and [स्वर्](#) (*svar*), [Avestan](#) (*huuar*), [Persian](#) [خور](#) (*xwar*).

Watch the " [hāwé](#) in hypothetical construction in Proto_Hellenic and compare it with "uğ" and "uğa" in [Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish](#).

Helios also means East which is quite telling because Anatole also means East. The word for sun does not mean East in most other languages including Sumerian and modern Turkish. The word for sun does not need to have a direction. Association of the sun with east may have an indication of their original homeland and/or the construction of the word Anatole above.

Now the Sumerian Turkish derivation of Helios: Uğ+il+os > ğelios > Helios.

This does not have the word "ut" sun but literally means "kin of what rises", or "what rises". The critical root here is "il" sumerian word for rise. The Turkish counterpart for high, great is "Ul" or "Ulu" which is also the word for being "ol". The Latin word for sun Sol closely follows the Greek example. Here the ending "us" is in the beginning or simply replaces uğ as is the case in the word Kauğkaus (Caucasus):

Us+il > Su+il > Sol.

French word for sky, "ciel", closely follows the above derivation and confirms it.

Sumerian word for sun Ut and Greek word Theos

Greek "Theos" or Mycenaean "Te-o" derives from Sumerian word for sun, "Ut/Utu". Utu > Tuu or Tau > Teo.

Also well known is the derivation of Th from T, hence Teo > Theo. The ending -us is the typical Indo-European ending ubiquitous in Greek language and frequently found in other Indo-European languages.

Turkish word for Sunrise derives from the word for Born

The Ud/Ut sound is also the basis for the common Turkish word for being born "doğ" and "Doğu" the word for "east". Here the idea is that the sun is born rather than rise.

Sumerian Turkish Ud+Uğ= Uduğ > common Turkish Doğ.

For more on this see [Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish](#).

Proven: The Greek word "Anatole" and "Anatolia" derive from Sumerian Turkish

I have shown not only how this word derives from Sumerian Turkish but also how its constituents derive from Sumerian as well and they are used as root words in other ancient Greek and Indo-European language and words.

Etymology of the word English word "gene", Latin "genus",
Ancient Greek "genea", Turkish kan, Sumerian gan

Gene, Genus, Genea, Genee

Speaking of genetic studies the etymology of the word "gene" can be quite revealing. In my book [Sun Language Theory Proven!](#) I had shown how Turkish was ancestral to world's many languages, if not all, and that Indo-European languages derive from Turkish / Sumerian Turkish.

The word gene comes from Ancient Greek genea says Wiktionary:

"From [German Gen](#), from [Ancient Greek γενεά](#) (*geneá*, "generation, descent"), from the aorist infinitive of [γίγνομαι](#) (*gígnomai*, "I come into being"). Coined by the Danish biologist [Wilhelm Ludvig Johannsen](#) in a German-language publication. "

Greek word means: birth, race, descent, generation, offspring. Latin genus have similar meaning and sound.

**Cool, but which word the ancient Greek genea, genee comes from?
What is the relationship of the Greek word Genea with the Latin word genus?**

The answer is very easy using Sumerian Turkish and common Turkish.

Uğ= People, kinship, lineage, descent,
An Sky

Excerpt from PART II: Incontrovertible proof: [Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish.](#)

"English word "kin" derives from Turkish word "kan" meaning blood. In Turkish, "kin" means hate, conceptually related to "kan".

Kagan / Khan / Han the word for highest ruler is also related. English /

German words "King" and "Konig" probably derive from these stems:
Kan+Ug (blood plus people/lineage).

More over "kan" is formed through Uğ+An=Kinship+Sky as the Sumerian word AN means sky. Uğan > Gan > Kan

"Gan" also means bear child in Sumerian, perfectly in line with "Ugan" above."

For more of the derivation of Konig, King see the article.

Latin genus is formed through adding "us" Indo-European ending. Hence Uğ+An+us > Genus.

Moreover An+us > -anos. And -anos is a common Greek ending from Turkey / Anatolia notes Beekes.

Origins of the English word Red, its Indo-European counterparts and Sumerian word for Copper

The word for Red is known to be the only color word that spans across Indo-European languages, and has an agreed-upon Proto-Indo-European etymology: -reudh

This word and others meaning "Red" in Indo-European languages derive from Sumerian term for copper "Urud" as suggested by Robert James Forbes in [Metallurgy in Antiquity: A Notebook for Archaeologists and Technologists](#).

He had used -roudhos instead of (-reudh) adding the Indo-European Greek -us suffix.

It makes sense, copper is red and the Sumerian sound corresponds perfectly to the estimated Indo-European root and fairly well to the words for red in European languages. This is quite something because it actually points to a common origin of Indo-European speakers and near or within Sumerian people. The area of Sumerian influence goes beyond the limits of Mesopotamia since Sumerians migrated from Central Asia and beyond but this word establishes close relationship of Indo-Europeans to Sumerian Turks.

The word for red in modern Turkish is "kirmizi" or "kizil" deriving from the word for girl, "kiz". As a side note, English words "girl" and "her" relate to the Turkish word for girl "Kir" "Kiz" and the Uigur Turkish language Chuvash word "her" is exact same as the English her.

Interesting to note that English word for "red" is based on Sumerian word for copper, "urud", while Turkish languages follow another path, the word for "girl" her / kir / kiz.

In his book "The History of Civilization: A Complete History of Mankind from Prehistoric Times" published on 1924, Kay Charles Ogden compares a few Sumerian words to Indo-European ones, mentions archaeological links

of Turkmenistan/Central Asian Anau site to Sumer, Caucasus archaeological finds to Minoan and Troy finds. About 100 years later genetics reconfirmed Minoan Caucasus relationship.

What is the original word "copper" derived from?

English word copper is said to derive from Latin cuprum which in turn derives from Greek Kyprios. (The name of the island, Cyprus, is generally connected to cypress tree).

Wiktionary says [Greek word Kyprios is of unknown origin.](#)

Per above wiktionary article:

"Georges Dossin suggests that the roots of the word are in the Sumerian word for copper (zubar) or bronze (kubar), from the large copper reserves on the island, but Beekes states the similarity is accidental."

Beekes suggests it is from a substrate language (a language prior to Greek). Which language would that be?

Sumerian word for copper worker is ta-ibira. Ibira is merchant, worker.

[The Origin of Cuprum, Bakar and Var](#) has very interesting information, though there seems to be chronological mistakes.

It is more than likely that the Turkish word Bakir / Bakar and Sumerian Bakur is the origin of the Latin word cuprum via a metathesis.

Blue



The origins of the word for “blue” across Indo-European languages is not uniform unlike “red”.

The pursuit for the origins of the word for blue could reveal important migration information among Indo-European languages.

All Indo-European words for red originate from the Sumerian word for copper, urud(u). It's the color of the object that made Copper Age known as Chalcolithic.

At least some words for color derive from the ancient name of an object. Copper was universally recognized by the ancient Indo-Europeans as the object to name the color after. Azur as in azur blue, Cote d'Azur is related to the name of the stone lapis lazuli. Lilac is the color of the flower etc.

The obvious choice for the word for blue color would be the an ancient word used for sky. In Sumer lapis lazuli, the blue stone, represented the sky. Yet the word for sky, An, is not related to the word for blue.

In Latin however it was the case, blue was named after “sky-like” kielara, kial being the word for sky in Latin.

I had shown the Sumerian origin of the English word blue (German blau, French blue) in my Sun Language Theory proven book, without giving any details, and it is not the word for sky nor the name for the stone lapis lazuli.

So which ancient word might be the origin of the word Blue?

I have used my knowledge of Turkish, Sumerian-English dictionary, Etruscan alphabet, and Sun Language Theory to find out. Now that I know the answer I can suggest another way to find a suggestion. For confirmation, and the reason why, we would still need to refer to the above four.

Let's look at the etymology entry at <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/blue>

Etymology 1

From Middle English blewe, partially from Old English *blǣw (“blue”; found in derivative blǣwen (“bluish”)); and partially from Anglo-Norman blew, blef (“blue”), from Old Frankish *blāw, *blāo (“blue”) (perhaps through a Medieval Latin blāvus, blāvius (“blue”)); both from Proto-Germanic *blēwaz (“blue, dark blue”), from Proto-Indo-European *b^hl̥ew- (“yellow, blond, grey”). Cognate with dialectal English blow (“blue”), Scots blue, blew (“blue”), North Frisian bla, blö (“blue”), Saterland Frisian blau (“blue”), Dutch blauw (“blue”), German blau (“blue”), Danish, Norwegian and Swedish blå (“blue”), Icelandic blár (“blue”), Latin flāvus (“yellow”), Middle Irish blá (“yellow”), Lithuanian blāvas (“blue”). Doublet of blae.

All of the above connections are important but the most interesting words in this list are Old English *blǣw, Anglo-Norman blew, and Latin flavus (yellow). Latin flavus seems unrelated at first.

Let's first note the ancient “ew” sound at the end of blue which no longer exists.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/blossom>

From Middle English blosme, from Old English blōstm, blōstma, from Proto-Germanic *blōsmaz (compare West Frisian blossem, bloesem), an enlargement of *blōstaz (compare German Blust), from Proto-Indo-European *b^hleh₃-s- (“bloom, flower”), from *b^hleh₃- (“to bloom, to

thrive”). Cognate with Albanian bleron (“to blossom, to thrive”), Latin flōs (“flower”), Flōra (“goddess of plants”). See more at blow (etymology 4).

Etymology 4

Middle English blowen, from Old English blōwan, from Proto-Germanic *blōanaǵ (compare Dutch bloeien, German blühen), from Proto-Indo-European *b^hleh₃- (compare Latin florēre 'to bloom').

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/bloom#Noun>

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/flower>

From Middle English flour, from Anglo-Norman flur, from Latin flōrem, accusative of flōs, from Proto-Indo-European *b^hleh₃- (“to thrive, bloom”). Partially displaced Middle English blosme, blossem (“flower; blossom”) (see blossom).

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/blow>

From Middle English blo, bloo, from Old English blāw (“blue”), from Proto-Germanic *blēwaz (“blue, dark blue, grey, black”), from Proto-Indo-European *b^hlēw- (“yellow, blond, grey”). Cognate with Latin flavus (“yellow”). More at blue.

A related Latin word is pello, and pul is found in pulsare as in pulsar star.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/pello#Latin>

From Proto-Italic *pelnō or *pelnaō, a nasal-infix present derived from Proto-Indo-European *pelh₂- (“to drive, strike, thrust”). Ancient Greek πάλλω (pállō), πελεμίζω (pelemízō, “shake, cause to tremble”), ψάλλω (psállō), Latin palpō. pellō eject, thrust out

Let's look at these English words: flower, bloom, blossom, ball, balloon, blow, volcano, fly. How are these words connected? What do they have in common?

There are no volcanoes where Sumerian were settled but if there were it is not hard to assume they would call a volcano, a blowing mountain.

Using Sumerian words, it would be **bul** (blow) + **gin** (mountain) = **bulgin**.

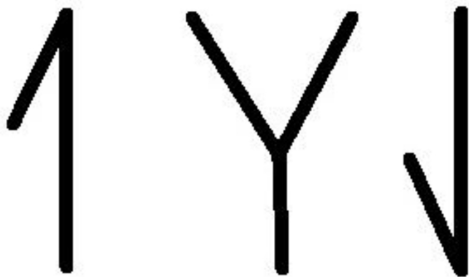
Let look at the Latin word, vulkan said to be from Etruscan god of fire, including that of volcanoes, and mines. Let's also not forget that mining was

done in since 7000 years in mountainous areas. Moreover Etruscan Velchanus is suggested to be related to Minoan Cretan god Velchanos, and Zeus Velchanos.

All the above words are connected by the Sumerian “bul” sound. There is more.

Buluğ which means teenage era in Turkish means grow in Sumerian. Unfortunately, Turkish Language Institution TDK knows almost nothing about the history of the Turkish language just like Turkish history institution knows almost nothing about Turkish history. Hence they list this word as a loan from Arabic. Since they all betrayed Atatürk since his death, and reiterated Western lies instead this is not unexpected. Actually the word is Sumerian Turkish and listed online since 15 years and nobody bothers to look at the English-Sumerian dictionary of the University of Pennsylvania.

There is more about the Sumerian word “buluğ” it is formed through bul+uğ just like I have shown how many basic Indo-European words were formed. Bul means blow, uğ means family, kind hence buluğ means kind of blow, hence grow! The rule applies within Sumerian too. Same with copper and red, urud and uruduğ.



Sumerian word “**bul**” in Etruscan characters. Notice the arrows to the sky and from the sky!

Hence all of the above words including blue originate from Sumerian Turkish words “bul” and “buluğ”! The words powder, pulverization, bale etc. may be added.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/powder>

From Middle English poudre, pouder, pouldre, borrowed from Old French poudre, poldre, puldre, from Latin pulverem, accusative singular of Latin pulvis (“dust, powder”)

From Proto-Indo-European *pel- (“flour, dust”), related to pollen, Russian пепел (pepel), Old Church Slavonic попель (popelŭ), пепель (pepelŭ), Lithuanian pelenai, Sanskrit पलाल (palāla), and Ancient Greek πάλη (pālē, “dust, meal”).

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/bale#English>

Crow

Crow has a special place in mythology as a totem animal. It also has a special role in ancient myths. They are also called ravens.

It is known from myths and deities from Troy, Rome but also from Turkish mythology in Siberia. The etymology of this word can provide important information on ancient linguistic roots. See [Bull cult and the word for Ox, Cow and Taurus](#).

Wiktionary has the following etymology for crow:

From Middle English crowe, from Old English crāwe, from Proto-Germanic *krāwō (compare West Frisian krie, Dutch kraai, German Krähe), from *krāhana ‘to crow’.

The origin of the word is erroneously referred to the sound of the animal! Certainly not.

Let us look at the Sumerian word for crow. Parpolain [his seminal paper on Sumerian Uralic word comparison results](#) notes Miguel Civil's attention on the alternation of /g/ and /b/, including gurux or buru4 "crow," and notes the

common Uralic word for "crow," *kwarüks.

Turkish word is karga. That is very close to both Indo-European and Uralic words but also to the Sumerian, "gurux or buru4". All of these words are related.

The sound "wa" and "wo" is equivalent to Sumerian Turkish "uğa". (See [Water, Father, and Mother: Indo-European Languages derive from Turkish](#)).

Uralic "kwaruks becomes "kuğaruuks", and Proto-Germanic *krāwō becomes "krauğa" comparing that with Turkish word "karga" we see the immediate similarity. There is more.

Latin "corvus", French "corbeau" and Turkish "karga" are not only similar but they also display the v and g - b interchangeability found between Sumerian Turkish and Uralic languages. They are one and same word.

Indo-European (both Germanic and Romance), Sumerian, Turkish, Uralic words for "crow" are related plus they obey the sound rule mentioned above.

Goose

This was one of the first English words noticed by Danish linguist Holgar Pedersen in 1903 to be similar to the Turkish word “kaz” among others. Details can be found in his very important article.

Etymology of the word Horse, Indo-European, Turkish, Sumerian language comparisons

For Latin, Greek the root words for horse and ox are similar!

The words used for "horse" seem different in languages within Indo-European family as well as other languages and their etymology seem to diverge from each other.

Wiktionary has the following etymology for the Latin word for horse, equus:

From Proto-Italic **ekwos*, from Proto-Indo-European **h₁ékwos* (“horse”).

Cognate with Ancient

Greek ἵππος (*híppos*), Sanskrit अश्व (*áśva*), Persian اسب (*asb*), Old Armenian էշ (*ēš*, “donkey”), Tocharian *Byakwe*, Gaulish *hepos*.

Latin word "equus" is quite similar to the word "ox" and to the proto-indo-european construction of the word as -uks. This similarity has a logical basis. The formation of this word is similar to the formation of the word ox: Bull cult and the word for Ox, Cow and Taurus

We can easily see Uğğus+us as the original form. Uğğus > Ekğuus. Ukku (derived from Uğğü), the Hurrian cult center in southeast Turkey around 2000 BC onwards. Karen Radner suggests Ukku was located in what is today modern Hakkari, bordering Iran and the Urmia basin. This is the area where Etruscans migrated from towards Italy.

We can reconfirm the derivation of this word by looking at the Greek word for horse: "Hippos". That would be Uğ+Uğğü+Us (or Ug+uggu+us) equivalent of Uğ+Uppu+Us per p-g sound change to occur in Sumerian Turkish!

Uğ+Uppu+Us > ğuppus > hippos

Hence both Latin and the Greek words derive from the same root and follow sound change rules established in Sumerian!

Evidence for Indo-European - Hurrian relationship includes terms related to

horse and horse riding. As I have said previously this is the area, Etruscans and Mycenaeans departed from. Moreover Minoan Greeks also have ancestry from this same region.

Horse in Sumerian

Dusu means equid and Sisi means horse. Both have -su as ending which derive from Tu/Ti as T > S. However unrelated it may seem, this relates to the derivation

"At" is the Turkish word for horse.

Horse in English

Wiktionary suggests this:

From Middle English *horse*, *hors*, from Old English *hors* ("horse"), metathesis from Proto-Germanic **hrussq* ("horse"), from Proto-Indo-European **k^hrsos* ("horse"), from Proto-Indo-European **kers-* ("to run"). Doublet of *course*, *courier*, *current*.

Proto-Indo-European would be kur+us hence mountain/land + us, Indo-European ending also based on Sumerian.

It may even derived from horde, ordu which means army in Turkish and has a Sumerian equivalent in Sumerian god of war Ninurta = Nin + Urta.

Even more probable that the word derives from hearth as Turkish word at is the root for the word for fire ateş.

In Latin aqua 'water' Octavia Alexandre suggests a sound shift -k^h- > -kk- which he calls Kretschmer's Law. If one uses "ğğ" instead of -k^h- this would work. Doubling of the consonants is a classic feature of Afroasiatic words that have migrated from Sumerian to Akkadian. This transforms consonant endings to vowel endings. Kur > kurru, Āzar > Āžarru, Huur > Hurri etc.

Doubling of the consonants found also in Hurrian like in eššəṽ (horse). Same happened with its equivalent uğ > uğğa. The original for eššəṽ horse was most probably "eş". I have also shown another classic Afroasiatic transformation T > ş as in Dardan > Shardana Sea peoples from Ugaritic are equivalent hence Turkish word for horse "at" > "aş/eş". (ş=ş)

In modern Turkish the word for donkey is eşek. In old Turkish, the word for "donkey" was "eşgek" or eşyek. This g/y alternance clearly points out to an earlier laryngeal ğ.

Known Turkish suffix "-gek/-gak" shows doubling of the consonants "g" and "k", both derive from "ğ". Same with "erkek" from "er": er+kek=erkek. In Turkish "Er" means "male, soldier, hero" and "ar" pride (compare Indo-European "Ar" in "aryan" meaning "noble"). The suffix "-gek" either diminishes or strengthens word. Hence, Turkish "eş" is the root of the word for donkey "eşgek". Turkish "eş" is the same as the Hurrian "eşše" and Sumerian word for donkey "anše". Interestingly, "iş" means labor, work in Turkish. Sumerian "sisi" and Hurrian "eššə" (š is denoted with ş in Turkish) meaning horse are similar. For more see horse.

PIE construction for Latin equus: h₁ékwos lists also the below:

Lycian (esbe) Balto-Slavic: *áśwā[?] Italic: *ekwos, Old Armenian: Էշ (ēš, "donkey")

Tocharian A: yuk and Turkish yuk means load.

Mycenaean word for horse per Wiktionary (i-ko / ĀkkĒ·os/) horse

From Proto-Hellenic *íkk^wos (whence also Ancient Greek ἵππος (híppos)), from Proto-Indo-European *h₁ékwos, from *h₁oh₁ku- ("swift").

Unexplained is (h)i for e. Cognates include Sanskrit अश्व (áśva), Latin equus, Gaulish epos, Old Armenian Էշ (ēš, "donkey") and Old English eoh.

Tur was recorded in old Iranian sources for Turk. On the other hand Tur+ukku found around Lake Urmia basin in Iran and Southeast Turkey provide the first written evidence of Turks. Ukku is doubling of uk, and Tur was an early religious ethnonym from Atur. We know that they were Ugur/Hurrian hence "ukku" is associated with horse with the addition of us: ukkuus.

Hence we can easily see how uğğa+us ekwus or equus is formed in Latin.

A very interesting word in Sumerian is "uğğağa" meaning "porter". The

sequence of laryngeals "uğğa" mirrors Hurrian -hhe (Ilsa Wegner writes that it is impossible to differentiate between h and ğ in Hurrian Mari texts). With the usual drop of the initial vowel frequently observed in the formation of Indo-European words the rest uğğa > ğğa which is the Indo-European and Uralic "-kwa" sound. This word also fits PIE for horse (which is a porter, less so than a donkey though) with the change of the last "uğ" with "us" which is a typical duality uğ vs. us in Indo-European (centum vs. satem).

The succession of the laryngeal "uğ" mirrors the succession of "us" as found in pre-Greek city names in Anatolia and Greece ending with -ssos/-sos such Cretan Knossos.

Osc-Umbrian regularly changes Proto-Indo-European */kw-/ into /p/. I should add that this is also found across PIE for wolf lukos vs. lupos. The derivation of lukos and equus are also related just like Latin "lutra" and Sanskrit "udra" (water, water animal whence otter) are cognates. Turkish "ul" for high, sacred (and bright) is the reason for this l initial.

Lukka, lukos and lupus for wolf have the same l initial.

The word for animal in Turkish is hayvan. It is said to be from Arabic haywan / Haywa. Living being, animal. This is clearly from laryngeals and had uğağūğā(n) which was uğağuvan and after the drop of initial vowel it became hayvan in Turkish. Compare that to horse, uğğaus.

Caballo in Spanish

It derives from Latin which in turn derives from another language. Wiktionary has interesting proposals on this and marks it as disputed. There maybe another derivation not listed on Wiktionary.

Sheep and Goat

Neither has any known etymology. There are some suggestions but all point to an non-Indo-European substrate.

Moreover kid comes from the word young goat. Wiktionary has the following:

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/kid>

From Middle English kide, from Old Norse kið (“young goat”), from Proto-Germanic *kidjǫ, *kittīnǫ (“goatling, kid”), perhaps from Proto-Indo-European *g^haidn-, *ǵ^haidn- (“goat”) or Proto-Indo-European *gid^h- (“kid, goatling, little goat”). Compare Swedish and Danish kid, German Kitz and Kitze, Albanian kedh and kec.

Turkish keçi is line with the above:

Hungarian: gida (hu) kid (a young goat)

Turkmen: guzy

Icelandic: kið (is) n

Romanian: ied (ro) m

Aromanian: ed

Maltese: gidi m, gidja f

Old Norse: kið n

And for sheep

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%D1%86%D3%95%D1%83#Ossetian>

Ossetian cæw

According to Densusianu, from Proto-Scythian *capi (compare Persian چپش (čapiš, “yearling kid”)), whence also Albanian cjaḡ, Romanian țap. But in Abaev's opinion the p → Ossetian w sound change is problematic.

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/cjaḡ#Albanian>

From Proto-Scythian *capi (compare Ossetian цæw (cæw)), from Turkic *čepiš (“half-yearling kid”) (whence Persian چپش (čapiš, “yearling kid”), Azeri çəpiş). Lent Romanian țap. Doublet of sqap, with initial s- identical to Germanic (see sheep).

Turkish words çepiş, keçi fit well as origins. Moreover “oğlak” the word for young goat and at the same time child has the “oğul+ak” word formation directly related to the word for son oğul which was previously child from both sexes.

The proto-Indo-European word for lactose/lait etc. “*glak” is clearly Turkish “oğlak” just like all PIE words for bull derive from “uks” which is Turkish “öküz”.

Milk also seems to be related with the “m” prefix (Sumerian ama) denoting mother in many world languages. And the words “ilk”, “like” etc. seem also related to the “lak” or “ul+ak” suffix. See -ak/ik suffix below. These ak/ik/uğ/ağ suffix establish relations between words just like they do in family. They all derive from people, descent words in Sumerian Turkish “uğ/ağ”. This sound can be found in world languages, from Hurrian to Native American, from Hungarian suffix for plural -k to Old Armenian suffix for plural k etc...

What's more is that the word oğlan for young boy, but previously used for both male and female children is behind the Etruscan and English words clan and klann with a similar initial vowel drop.

-ak is a word forming suffix in Turkish language. It had diminutive meaning as in oğul+ak=oğlak. The same suffix exists in English -ock, same in sound and meaning.

Buttock is formed from butt and -ock. While etymology is connected to butt, piece of land, goal etc. it is important to note Turkish word for animal leg and butt: but.

The suffix ak/ik is found in many instances either for making new related words from other nouns or verbs. They both exist in English. Both the -ak and the -ik version in Turkish is exactly found in English:

heroic, stoic, thermic, thymic, classic etc. -ic sounds exactly like the Turkish -ik and has the same function.

Even a less frequent version if -ak in form of -ga is also found in English. The word dog comes from dogga with the -ga suffix. So a series of suffixes with the same meaning are found in both languages.

Sumerian word for bull “ubu” meaning “boğa” can easily be explained with “ubu+ğa” like in karga (crow), hence “buğa”.

Goat, kid and the suffix -ak/ock fully match in meaning, form and cultural use, calling child a baby goat: kid. Since it also involves a suffix that is the same in English and Turkish used for many other words -ak/ock as diminutive this set of words further proves genetic connection of English to Turkish.

English word “ewe” is cognate with Turkish “oğ” the root for oğlak, and Sumerian uğ+ud=uğud (bull). The difference is “ewe” derives from doubling of “uğ”: uğug and with the regular initial vowel drop became guğ or yuğ which sounds exactly like ewe.

Turkish yün (wool) and koy/koyun (sheep) have the same “ğ” sound transformed to “y” which is a frequent change. In fact “wool” can be constructed as “uğul” becoming “wul”. The Turkish “u” sounds as “oo”.

Even the word for village in Turkey is köy, clearly of the same roots as of koy the word for sheep: oğog> okog> kog> köy.

The Ancient Greek word “aule” meaning “courtyard” is said to be the origin of the Turkish word “avlu”. The truth is that this can only be a case of reborrowing because Turkish word “ağıl” is the “barn” or the place where domestic animals especially sheep and goat are kept. Ağıl is an ancient Turkish found in Central-East Asia. Note the “ağ” is the same as “oğ”.

Needless to say Latin word for sheep ovid has the same root through g>v transformation oğ > ov found within Turkish too.

So many animal names are common with Turkish:

Karga-crow which Parpola remarked can be found in both Sumerian and Uralic languages.

Kaz-geese which Holger Pedersen remarked.

Boğa (bull) Latin bos (bull)

Taurus the word for bull and Turkish mountain range Taurus.

There is also kedi, cat, found in many languages including Arabic.

And boar, bear are similar to Turkish bars one word for panther and börü word for wolf. Sumerian “bar” meaning foreign/outside, potentially wild as seen in Sumerian word for wolf urbar(ra) from ur =dog, ur+bar=wolf, seems to be connected. “Bar” is also the same root as in the duplication “barbar”.

English pronoun “it” comes from the word for Turkish “dog” which is the same “it”.

English word “ass” for donkey is the same as the root “eş” of the Turkish “eşek” meaning “donkey” and similar to Hurrian word for horse “eşşe” and Sumerian words for horse “sisi” and donkey “anşe”. Old Armenian “eş” means donkey as well.

Turkish word “at” for horse is transformed to “aş” the root for donkey in Sumerian, horse in Hurrian. T>ş transformation is frequent in Mesopotamia.

Turkish word for sheep “koyun” derives from Old Turkish “kong” from “konuğ”. We a metathesis n and g/y changed places. Konuy > koyun. We find the same in French word for lamb agneau. In fact it is read as “anyo” in Turkish. Note the order of the characters is different than the order of the sounds in French spelling hence the metathesis is valid for both Turkish and French. K initial in Turkish koyun is either as superlative like ak or from uğ as family/people marker. We wind the same in English “ewe” from uğuğ.

French coche (young porc) is found in Turkish as coc (young porc,piglet).

Domestic animal names in Indo-European languages derive from Turkish and this is a very important info. Since their domestication predates IE languages by thousands of years, that means they learned it from those who were herders, Turks in Eurasia and Turkey.

People back then considered their domestic animals as not only one of their family but also some of them such as bull, goat as representative of gods.

English “Foot” and “Ayak”, are they related?

English word foot and common Turkish word Ayak (spelled I+ock or Aiock) are not only cognates but derive from the same root.

You may immediately reject this as they simply sound too different. Well, let's research further.

It is established that Turkish word "Ayak" derives from "Adak" (d > y is a frequent occurrence in Oguz Turkish) and its oldest version can be found in one of the most ancient Turkish dialects, in Yakut/Saha as "atah" or "atak".

Now let's compare English "foot" and Yakut "atah". Still not much in common except the "t" sound, one in the end and the other at the beginning of the word.

In [Global etymologies](#) linguists John D. Bengtson and Merritt Ruhlen, suggested two words for leg and foot in language families across five continents:

TEKU is constructed as a global word for "leg, foot". Here I present only one example from each of the language families in their list :

Niger-Congo: Konyagi -tak ‘heel,’

Nilo-Saharan: Proto-Kuliak *tak’a ‘foot

Afro-Asiatic: Omotic: Male toki ‘leg,’

Dravidian: Proto-Central Dravidian *t̄ak ‘to walk

Proto-East Caucasian *t’wehwV

Na-Dene: Proto-Eyak-Athabaskan *t’ax ~ *t’ah ‘foot.’

Indo-Pacific: Tasmanian toḳana ‘foot’

Amerind: Almosan-Keresiouan: Mandan dok’a ‘leg’

TSAKU “leg, foot” word variants are found in Niger-Congo, Nilo-Saharan, Afro-Asiatic, Indo-European, Uralic, Chucki-Kamtchatkan, Caucasian, Burushaki, Sino-Tibetan, Indo-Pacific, Amerind, Austroasiatic

Since t > ts transformation is known from Mesopotamian records we can say that the two, "Teku" and "Tsaku" are related.

And as a side note, TIKA is suggested for "earth"™ which seems to be conceptually related.

However we cannot find Turkish "atak / atah" or Proto-Indo-European "-ped" in their list in addition to others missing from the list. Certainly Turkish word should be in that list as it perfectly matches "*tak" in Niger-Congo, Nilo-Saharan, Dravidian, Na-Dene, Indo-Pacific and Amerind.

[Wiktionary for foot](#) Old English fot "foot," from Proto-Germanic *fōts (source also of Old Frisian fot, Old Saxon fot, Old Norse fotr, Danish fod, Swedish fot, Dutch voet, Old High German fuoz, German Fuß, Gothic fatus "foot"), from PIE root *ped- "foot.", Gothic fatus "foot"), from PIE root *ped- "foot."

In [What is the origin of the word foot](#) Ravi Sivan connects it with the Tamil words "paadham" (foot) and "paadhai" (path).

Quite interesting as Tamil is a Dravidian language and not Indo-European (IE) but it matches the PIE -ped.

Let's look at Sumerian and we find "bad" foot or leg of a furniture. That is not an IE language either and it also matches with PIE "-ped" as b>p is a very well established transformation. Peter Revesz had shown that [Sumerian Contains Dravidian and Uralic Substrates Associated with the Emegir and Emesal Dialects](#).

So the global etymologies are way bigger and even more widespread for "foot". Still the problem persists, how to connect "atak" to PIE, Sumerian, Dravidian "-ped/-bad". The common sound is the "t/d" sound and we already know t>d change.

Let's look closer to Turkish "atak". It is formed of two syllables at+ak per additive property of the language. "At" is the root.

At= To throw, horse

Atak= Attack (in addition to foot)

Ak= flow Turkish. In Sumerian it means to do as in "act" which is the reverse order metathesis for "atak" (Atak > Akat > Akt/Act) In Sumerian "Atuku" means power.

The root "at" is clearly related to action as throw, horse, foot and attack are clearly related. The ending "ak" is derived from "Ağ", we know it because we have the two forms "atak" and "atah" and in ancient Turkish there is no "h" they both derive from "Ağ" as in ğ > h or ÄŸ > g > k. Ağa means father and lead, leader in both Sumerian and Turkish. Another Turkish word for father is Apa and Sumerian abba.

We can now construct both roots using this information:

Apa+at > Apaat or maybe Ap+at > Apat. The initial vowel drops as we have seen in many other cases including father, hence we have -pat which is equivalent to PIE -pef and Sumerian bad.

We can also see easily how the word "path" is formed: ap+atah > patha > path.

This is not a single isolated case. I had already shown in ["Water, Father, Mother"](#) that Apa - Ağa equivalence establishes water-father homophony. This p -q/k corresponds is also the basis for p-Celtic and q-Celtic.

In Turkish "bacak" (leg) seems derived from "adak" (foot) through d > c (sounds j) though this needs further research. But from Yakut Turkish we have a firm case, "but" means leg and is cognate with IE "-ped". "but" in common Turkish means the leg of an animal usually sheep. And English "butt" seems closely related.

All of the above can be checked with genetic data for migrations and population mixings and details and information not possible to derive from

genetics can be established. Moreover, in places and times from which we have no written records we can still "see" the formation of languages including Indo-European languages.

And totally different sounding English "foot" and Turkish "ayak" are actually from the same root language. Moreover, the word for "foot" are connected around the world in across many languages go to one root sound "at" and one prefix "ap" or one suffix "ak".

DECIPHERMENT OF MINOAN LINEAR A

Even though I did not concentrate my efforts on the decipherment of the Minoan Linear A script, I have established its linguistic affiliation using archaeogenetics and mythology. Since the founders of the Minoan civilization migrated from Anatolia, and in early Bronze Age time Hurrian, Hatti and Sumerian were the major languages of the region they migrated from it is only logical to assume that Minoan relates to them. Researchers established as Hurrian and Sumerian though relationship to Indo-European was not ruled out. Rightly so, Sumerian and Ugaritic (Hurrian) is ancestral to Indo-European languages, I have shown.

The genetic difference between the Mycenaeans and the Minoans was found to be 15% Steppe Ancestry in addition to Anatolian and Iran/Caucasus ancestry in Minoans. Since Mycenaean language was the second Indo-European language on record after Hittite and Minoan was non-Indo-European people assumed that this difference in languages was because of the additional Steppe/Siberian ancestry. I had suggested otherwise in 2018 and in February 2019 I had tweeted Iosif Lazaridis from the Harvard Med team:

"Hi Iosif,

I had laid out all the evidence including linguistics long before this study confirmed it. I had said that the Steppe people in the Mycenaeans did not speak an Indo-European language. I know which language they spoke :) PIE home Taurus/Zagros, ancestral Caucasus."

This meant that it was Minoan A language which evolved into Mycenaean Linear B while still influenced by the language of the Steppe. This is to be expected as I had suggested Sumerian > Hurrian > Etruscan > Latin progression.

Inserting Linear B values into Linear A would yield correct results only at times as the language had evolved. At this point it is important to establish relationship between known languages such as Hurrian, Sumerian and Etruscan since the Linear A to B is the result of that progression.

I have read some papers on Minoan Linear A, and using Sun Language Theory I have made suggestions and corrections whenever possible. For example the word ro-ja should have been derived from Ur+ağ or Ur+uğ as found in Turkish word for group of tribes URUG, Sumerian city Uruk/Urug.

Here we notice the transformation from VC to CV, which is typical of Turkish > Indo-European progression, hence Urağ becomes Ruğa which is transliterated as ro-ja, ruler.

Upon reading Peter Reves' paper on Minoan Linear A

<http://www.wseas.org/multimedia/journals/information/2019/a045109-930.pdf>

I immediately noticed the interpretation of the head symbol. He had suggested that it was tempting to associate it with Hungarian k.

It was absolutely correct because it is Uk/Ok, /K which from Turkish uğ which means people in Sumerian and Turkish. In fact that “uğ” is the same “ug” as in Ugric, Hurr (Ugur) etc. Sumerian ki also works as people in addition to earth/soil/land I had suggested.

And there is more that sound ğ is also the h in hurr/hurri/ugur. And this is exactly what Beekes noticed as the S/H transformation in Anatolia in the Etruscan period 1st millennium BC Anatolia.

The Indo-European US /S is ubiquitous in all Indo-European words including ancient Greek, is the equivalent of ğ/G/k I had shown.

Hence Kauğkaus+us from AğauğAğaus+us became Caucasus. It shows the collection of two people: Turkish Uğ and its Indo-European counterpart US were there together. Hence when Beekes noted H/S transformation in Anatolia, he actually noticed the s > ğ/g/k transformation because H is actually ğ as in uğur. ğ/g/k is the Centum branch.

The migration from Eastern Turkey between Caucasus and Taurus mountains brought the Etruscans to Western Anatolia and then to Italy. Hence the change Beekes noticed! Though Etruscans sailed from Tarsus, Northern Syrian and Lebanese Tur cities as well. Haplogroup J is showing up all over the Med!

The co-existence of these people just like the groundbreaking paper of the Reich Lab in Harvard had shown two days ago, was the existence of R1b non-Indo-European speakers, either only non-Indo-European speakers or non-Indo-European speakers mixed Indo-European speakers.

In fact that was the case for both Taurus and Caucasus mountains.

Ta+uğ+ur+us.

Exact same thing as the Caucasus the duality of Uğ and Us.

Here in the Taurus mountains, however, we find UR, as in the city of Ur, instead of Uğ. Ur is the city/base people (Sumerian/Hurrian cities)

Turkish Uğ is common to both Caucasus and Taurus but the Taurus had the UR and Caucasus had the double US.

Let us also note that US/UZ is found in the name of the Oguz Turkish as in Uğ+UZ/US hence the process of Indo-Europeanization of Ugur Turkish is parallel to the development of the Oguz Turkish from Ogur Turkish.

Let us look at ur- at Wiktionary (<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ur->)

From German ur-, originally from Old High German ir-, ur- (“thoroughly”), [1] from Proto-Germanic *uz- (“out”), from Proto-Indo-European *uds- (“up, out”), from Proto-Indo-European *ud- (same meaning). Cognate with Dutch oer-, English or-.

The above is an upside down take of linguistic progression: the correct sound evolution is the other way around r > z and d > z.

Uğur: Uğ and Ur two central words related to people, governance, growth and water

These two words also mark linguistic and population differences, but also are combined as the people mix. Sumerian Ur and Ur+Ug=Urug cities are one of the earliest examples of the union of people. These two words do not belong to different languages but two different organizations. Uğ is definitely from hunter gatherers with its derivatives head, birth etc. Ur means base/city in addition to people. Ur is also from hunter-gatherers but became associated with cities.

Uğ+Ur= Ugur, Ugric, Ğuur/Huur (Hurrian), Guruk/Greek ...

Ur+Uğ= Urug, Uruk, Later Turuk with the addition of At+Uruk, Ruğa (French roi) Minoan ro-ja (ruler)...

UR is found in Urals, Sumerian Ur, Ubar (Siberia, Iberia, Caucasian Iber) and in many people, god and place names.

I had shown the word for water in Indo-European languages derive from Turkish Uğ and the Tar and Tur are formed through adding Ur and Ar to At and the subsequent vowel drop: At+Ur > Tur, At+Ar > Tar.

I had shown that the word for water in Indo-European language was formed through adding Uğ and a, Sumerian word for water: Uğ+a=Uğa.

Spanish agua, Italian acqua, French eau are the simplest forms without the Tar suffix.

Albanian uje is another proof and Albanian-Sumerian connection is interesting to say the least

Hence Uğ which is used as people and very closely related Ağ as command of people, Ağa father, Sumerian “a” used also as progeny/ semen is added to Ağ a variation of Uğ with another hard vowel, Ağ+a forms father.

We see an exactly similar situation for the for water in Basque which is also closely related to Sumerian:

Ur and Ura are the words for water and river in Basque. They are formed exactly like Uğ and Uğa in Indo-European languages with Sumerian Turkish root.

Hence we see equivalence of Ur and Uğ in Basque!

Ur means Lord, master in Hungarian and is perfectly in line with its Uğ correspondent, Ağa father, master. This is important because water was central to Sumerian mythology as the world was thought to have been built on water, deep water abzu. Water, Father relationship holds with UR as well. UR seems like a marker for Uralic from the Ural mountains. We should note that how mountains were important to Sumerian Turks too and the linguistic branch known as Ural-Altai is named after the mountains.

This difference is a very important linguistic marker.

In Sumerian Ur have many different meanings among them: dog, man, he, bake, base, fish ...

A linguist compares Sumerian word for water “a” and Basque word for water “ur” and suggests no link. That's obviously faulty.

In Sumerian Ur, Uri, Uru means fish and Uru flood. Ur certainly was related to water in Sumerian. Uri in Sumerian means vessel. Urin means blood and is formed as Ur+in and the word “in” has the same meaning as the English word in this context hence the water inside would be the correct interpretation. Modern Turkish word “irin” means the microbial outflow from body.

These examples are more than enough to show that Ur in Sumerian is related to water. It is also possible that Sumerian Ur+a=Ura meant water too and then UR became to symbolize water. I had suggested such an etymology for the modern Turkish word su from Sumerian abzu which has parallel in Japanese mythology as Ebisu

UR is related to water in Sumer and Basque and Ur is a very linguistic marker which could be used together with genetic info showing Eurasian migrations. Moreover the formation of the word for water in Indo-European languages is done through a parallel sound Uğ and in a similar way.

Basque ura, water, a river. In Basque ur is an important stem used in many words. It is used in words related to water.

Moreover ergativity also is an evidence of a strong connection between some Caucasian languages, Hurrian, Sumerian, Basque and Mayan languages which are related to Turkish.

The strongest link is the parallel development of the word for water in Basque Ur+a and Indo-European Uğ+a.

In Kott, a Yeniseian language, “ur” means rain

Balileo language of Indonesia ura means rain. These are not coincidences because R1b migrated from Siberia! I had already shown that Sumerians had migrated from Siberia.

Indo-European Kamchatka Aleutian link has been suggested too by linguists.

In addition to US/UZ we also see UT/AT as in Hatti, Goth, Kut etc. In addition to Uğuz, Uğur I have suggested the existence of Uğut Turkish. Basque is Europe's oldest living language.

Basque- Indo-European- Sumerian-Turkish are all genetically related

The Basque Language and its Origins (<https://www.pyreaneanexperience.com/basque-language-origins>) by Georgina Howard based on the writings of Juan Goni (<http://navarra-al-natural.blogspot.com.es>) it is argued that Basque language may go back to paleolithic. There are very interesting examples first the word for stone haiz and its derivatives like axe, knife, chisel.

And then there is word for water ura. In addition to its meaning as water, the author states that it may have had the meaning living matter in ancient times that's exactly what I have outlined for Indo-European water uġa+tar. Note the construction of the words are the same! Uġ+a and Ur+a. Hence Ugur Turkish is formed through adding of these two different but related root sounds within the same language.

If one considers this with the latest migration data, the results would solve not only migration questions but also would provide additional proof for Sun Language Theory. In fact these two words simply go directly to the start of human language as they are not the most basic words with simplest sounds but they are the building blocks of a society and central to the needs of man.

The word for energy or light 'is another central word in Basque language. The author states that is is the root for 'izar (star), izan (to be), izaki (living being) among others.

Here I can say that Sumerian word Ut for sun is the origin with a t>z transformaton like Hebrew izi for fire derive from the same Sumerian word Utu. This alerts us to the fact that the R1b may have arrived from North Africa as Klyosov had suggested years ago.

Indo-European and Basque connection has been suggested by Gianfranco in his 2013 article Forn Evidence for Basque as an Indo-European Language (https://www.academia.edu/3801960/Evidence_for_Basque_as_an_Indo-European_Language_EXCERPT_)

Juliette Blevins, also argues that Basque and Indo-European are related and they both go back to an ancestral language. An article on her work (<https://sum.cuny.edu/snapshot-origins-of-the-basque-language/>) gives an

example saying that both ancient Anatolian and Basque words for valley retain the H, a sound lost in other languages.

We already know that it must have been a "ğ" and not "h".

English word "our" comes from Old English ūre which means breed/population growth in Turkish. Our is clearly from Turkish Oğur and has almost the same sound. The word Haur in Basque means children and directly related. Haur is from Ağur > Ğaur > Haur. The word Jaun in Basque Ğaun is directly related and it's from Ağun. That's what we see in Hun in Asia and Tarhun in Anatolia.

Basque oro means all.

Sumerian word for night is "gi". Basque Gau, Turkish Gece.

Day egun

Turkish gun and it is also the root for the Turkish word for sun güneş.

Basque We is Gu which is from Uğ > Ğu > gu

Basque word for "he" are hura and bera. We may see the typical b/ğ replacement found in Sumer which I call Parpola rule.

Sumerian word for mother ama, Basque ama, Turkish ana.

Basque uda summer

Sumerian ud 'day, heat, summer, sun'

Basque idi means 'ox' and Sumerian Gud is ox. Hence the sound for sun-ox relationship holds in Basque just like in Sumerian. This is especially important because it is not a linguistic comparison solely, it is "language+mythology" vs. "language+mythology" comparison that I have been doing for the proof of Sun Language Theory. This constitutes a much stronger link, in fact a definitive link, for the connection of Sumerian and Basque.

Patrilineal and Matrilineal societies in language

Patrilocal and matrilocal societies can be easily identified via language.

Uğ, uğa is the matrilineal society that goes into paleolithic and Ur, Ura indicates patriarchal society that is part of the Neolithic. However, the sounds ur and a go back to Stone Age too, its use as patriarchal marker is a late event that can be observed in Ur, Urug etc.

We can easily see that Turkish language has its roots in Stone Age because oğlan the word for children has the root oğ. It was used for both boys and girls, in time it was strictly used for boys. This shows the progression from Matriarchal to Patriarchal society. In Etruscan society woman had a prominent role like in Turkish Central Asian societies. But it also was a patriarchal society: Ur+Athena > Rathena > Rasna.

Rome=Ur+um has the same structure.

In Sumer Ur meant he and man among others.

Ur+a would be man water, semen.

Uğ+a would be woman plus water vaginal water.

In Basque ur is a prominent root sound.

Aryan has the AR root. Turkish erkek has the Er root and er is still used for man and soldier.

English woman was uğa+umun. Umun means human in Sumer. Hence we can see uğa is the female marker.

French word pere is from Ub+ar. Spanish hombre has the same r sound.

French word for woman femme is from ub+ama+ama. Ubamma. Sounds like obama but it's not. B became f as in the word for father/Pitar.

The word for father has Tar which is from AT+Ar hence patrilineal society of Indo-Europeans.

Linguistics and Genetics, now's a great time to combine them!

I have written multiple times that genes and languages rarely correlate. On the other hand it is not only possible but also plausible to construct linguistic changes via migration information derived from genetics studies.

I had often used linguistics and toponymy in addition to mythology and archaeology to find the migrations of people which later genetic studies have confirmed.

Now, we have greater capabilities to compare linguistics to see if linguistic changes are accompanied with demographic changes. There is more, we may go into the details of the migration events, we may compare linguistic changes over long distances.

We may identify which haplogroup subclade spoke which language at a particular point in time by combining linguistics and genetics using Sun Language Theory.

It will be possible to identify the weight of Indo-Europeanization or Afro-Asiatization of languages. This will be especially useful in the Mediterranean basin.

Doubling of the R in the word Tyrrhenian can be found both in Basque and Arabic or Sardinian city of Tharros and Latin word terra. Is the doubling of the consonant due to migration from Iberia or the Levant?

The R in Marseilles, Why is it not a big mystery waiting to be solved in linguistics?

Marseilles, France was founded circa 600 BC . It was populated by the settlers Phocaea (modern Foça, Turkey). It is known as the Greek colony of Massalia.

When we look at the etymology of the word Marseilles in Wiktionary or online etymology sources and dictionaries, obviously the name the founding Greeks have used , Massalia, is listed as the origin. However, the word Marseilles has an R which the original Greek word, Massalia does not seem to have possessed. Where does that R come from?

Probably related, there is another R whose origins is unknown. French call the city of London, Londres.

Still, this is a minor issue compared to the R in Marseilles because the name local people use have the R that the founders does not seem to have used.

In Wiktionary and Etymonline they refer to a pre-Latin language, perhaps Ligurian. This is a guess and it does not solve the problem. And Wiktionary suggests that “The r was probably retained from Arabic مَرَسِي (marsā, “harbor”)”. This does not solve the problem because it is either Greek Massalia or Arabic Marsa+lia.

Why is this not a big problem that needs solving in linguistics?

A solution can be found if we expand our scope to toponyms all over the Mediterranean. Since we know how migrations are at the roots of the founding of ancient cities in the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean, we should be looking at this.

Empuries, Spain not too far from Marseilles, France was founded by the same Greeks from Phocaea and at about the same time.

Here ther genetic discovery can provide assitance. The people who spread Indo-European languages in Southern Europe came from the Eastern Mediterranean. This is indicated by the prominence of haplogroup J in Greek colonies in Spain, Italy and similarity of the Mycenaean genetic makeup to the Spanish Greek colony's.

The people who founded Marseilles most probably had the same genetic make-up similar to the Mycenaeans. This then opens the path to a solution

because now we can look back all the way to the Mycenaean period to see if there are other examples.

Turuspa / Turushpa also called Tushpa, was the capital of the kingdom of Urartu, in Eastern Turkey. Note the loss of the "UR" sound from Turushpa to Tushpa. A similar thing happens when Etrusci becomes Tusci hence Toscana. Compare also king Sarduris of Urartu, and Sardes Lydia where the Etruscans migrated from. The "ur" sound is lost in these three places: Urartu (Eastern Turkey), Lydia (Western Turkey), Etruria (Italy).

There is more. The longest river in Iberian peninsula Latin Tagus, Portuguese Tejo.

The river and mountain names were very important to the mythology of ancient people and often the same or very close words were used. Turkish Tauğurus which later became Taurus / Iranian Zagros is behind the name Tagus in Spain.

Tauğurus > Tauğus > Tagus

I had shown that Iber in Iberia, Iber in Caucasia and Iber in Sibiria were connected and this is now confirmed by migration data. Ubar > Iber

The existence of a "ğ" sound in Tauğus is confirmed by the Portuguese Tejo for Tagus.

Kuman Turks (Cumans)

They are listed in Western and Turkish resources that they had an empire North of the Black Sea in the first millenium AD. They are mentioned as the same people as Kıpçak Turks at that time.

I have suggested that this is a late recording of the people who have existed in written Mesopotamian records some 3000 years earlier. There are cities and regions named as Uqumenu, Kumanu, Kummuha in Southeast Turkey and Northern Iraq.

Moreover, I had shown in my on the Origins of Ancient Greece, the Etruscans and Rome that Greek Mukanei known as Mycenaean were the same people from Kuman lands. And I had shown that linguistically it takes a metathesis to arrive at Mukan from Kuman:

Uk+Um+An > Um+uk+An

Or

Kuman > Mukan

The occurrence of metathesis is well established in Mesopotamian records as well as in Indo-European languages. It is not a sound similarity only! In fact genetics and archaeological records also point in that direction I had already shown.

The words for Heart, Life and Love

Checking the Sumerian online dictionary for the word heart we find only two words:
“lib” and “şağ”.

Let's start with “şağ”. This word has a correspondent in Turkish “sağ” which basically has the same and means alive! Not only the sound but the meaning matches the Sumerian word.

In Hittite the first Indo-European language heart is “Şa” without the “ğ” but ğ is known to disappear.

Now in Klyosov's website we find that in Tatar language that kept some of the properties of Uğur Turkish, we find that “sağ” becomes “saw”.

That's quite interesting because we find the English word “save” which is very much in line with the meaning of the Turkish word sağ, “alive”.

So we can establish the connection of Sumerian Turkish to the English language.

Now let's look at the other word for heart in Sumerian language: “lib”

This is a very important root in Indo-European languages:

The word “life” stems from the Sumerian word for “heart”! Ain't that cool?
A direct connection of Sumerian Turkish and English words can be established, with meaning well preserved!

German “Ich liebe dich” (I love you) has “liebe” the word for love! And Love in English derives from “Lib” too!

So when you say “I love you” you actually mean you have my heart!

“Lib” is also the root for liberty.

Afterlife and Sun / Sky: Tumulus and Kurgan Tombs

Tumor is a dreadful word.

It has a very interesting journey not only as a word but as a concept that shows life and death throughout thousands of years and mirrors the development of human thought.

The belief in afterlife is known from Sumerian written records from 5000 years ago. However, these beliefs go back much earlier than Sumerians.

Grave goods offer evidence in beliefs of humans in an afterlife. The dead were buried with their goods so they could use them in their afterlife. This is quite different than our material culture because if we think about it for a moment, we know that these goods whether axes, or cloths, jewellery, boats or horses could have been useful for the people who survived their dead ones.

There are petroglyphs both in the Altai Mountains, Siberia as well Central Asia, in many places, where the people are depicted with a sun, or people with a sun head, or as flying towards the sky.

Some of these petroglyphs may date to late Paleolithic or early Neolithic.

The belief in an afterlife is part of the vast mythology of Sumerians, Egyptians, Akkadians, Hatti, Hittite and many other societies. And this belief also shows itself in language in different forms. Needless to say, belief in afterlife was part of the mythologies certainly not the whole.

One of the words, I have shown as the marker of afterlife is the syllable “um”. It is also used as a suffix and prefix in many place names. Most ancient names had religious significance.

The other syllable used together with “um” is “ut” which means sun and sun god in Sumerian. Later on, it is also rendered as “utu”, due to an Afroasiatic (Semitic) influence on spelling.

These two syllables are connected in meaning, and together, due to the additive nature of the Sumerian language they form Ut+Um= utum which is used as a standalone place name in addition to people name.

There are at least two places, or polities known as Utum in and around Lake Urmia at the border of modern Turkey and Iran from around 2000 BC as shown by Jorgen Lasse and Eidem. Regions known as Utum were part of Turuk kingdoms, also known as Turukku and Turukkum.

These lands, Southeast Turkey, Northwest Iran and parts of Northern Iraq and Syria were known to have been Hurrian lands.

Karen Radner states that in Middle Assyrian texts Hurrian speakers were known as Subar. And the lands were known as Subartu, Subartum, Subir, Subirri, with different suffixes, one of them being -tum (Subar+utum ır Subar+tum=Subartum). Note the initial vowel “u” drops out as is the case in many Sumerian, and Indo-European words.

Variations of the word Utum were also known as place names such as Tumme.

It is also found in the name of the most important leader of the Cimmerians a name made famous in popular culture as Conan the Cimmerian later known as Conan the Barbarian.

Tugdamme was the famed leader of the Cimmerians. I have already explained that his name is composed of two parts Tug+Damme. The word Damme is a variation of Tumme and eventually Utum. Utumum becomes Tumum then Dumum and Dumme.

Tmolos was Lydian king in Western Turkey whose name was given to the mountain where he was gored by a bull. This mountain is near Apasa later known as Ephesus.

I have already shown that the people known as Turuk(ku) were the Etruscans who first migrated to Western Turkey then known as Lydia, and from there

due to famine sailed to Italy.

We know that the same name was used in many places throughout Mesopotamia and later in Anatolia. There are two reasons for that. Turks are known to give the name of the region they departed from to the place they migrated to. But there is a mythological reason for it, the place names were given after their beliefs. Hence they used the same name. We can actually see the same for mount Olympos, a pre-Greek name given to many mountains in Turkey and Greece! Years ago, before I embarked on a journey on ancient history, I used to think that there was only one mount Olympos.

So in case of Utum we see the name migrating from Lake Urmia to Lydia all across Turkey from Eastern border all the way to the Aegean Sea as king and mountain name, Tmolos.

Did this name also travel to Italy?

Yes it did as the word for “mound”, “hill” in Latin as “tumulus”. And we use tumulus interchangeability with the Turkish word kurgan, the funerary mound where people were buried with their grave goods in their afterlife journey.

We can trace the journey of the word from Turkey/Iran to Italy as another evidence of the Etruscans' journey.

When we look at the etymology of the words Latin “Tumulus” or English “tumor” in Wiktionary we see that these two words derive from a common Latin word for “I swell”: tumeo.

Unfortunately this is provably false and shows a Western centric approach that basically stops historic continuity in Ancient Greece and Rome.

As you can see above the stem and the word is known from Turuk, a full thousand years there were Latins. Moreover even the Lydian and Cimmerian use of the word is earlier than Latin.

And in reality the word has even deeper history, and can be found in written Sumerian records.

In Sumerian as seen on University of Pennsylvania Sumerian-English dictionary “Ki tum” means to bury! The word bury is formed of two parts “ki” and “tum”. Can we derive the meaning of “tum” from “ki tum”. For this we need to know the meaning of the word “ki” and that's one of the most basic Sumerian words and it means land, soil, earth. In fact, it is also known that the Greek word “geo”, a root word found in many English and Indo-European words like geography, is based on Sumerian “ki”.

Now, what does “tum” mean? Land + “tum” = bury. No, it is not an action word, we know it because there are many action words in Sumerian which is a verb rich language. It is a name.

The graves signify afterlife hence “tum” should be related to afterlife:

Land+afterlife=bury.

This makes sense but I have already said that “um” signify “afterlife”. What is “t” or “ut” as the word for sun and sungod.

We can look at the function of Sumerian god “Ut”/”Utu”. He is known to travel to heavens and look upon the earth from the heavens and bring justice. As you ncan see he makes a journey to the heavens or afterlife.

In Greek “temenos” is the sacred place in temples which can be explained via the saim utum root: utum+anos > Tumanos > Temenos. Ulus has a paralel function in Romulus as in Urum+ulus > Romulus

Egyptian beliefs and afterlife were different than those of the Sumerians. Yet amid major differences there are major similarities that unequivocally suggest that Egyptian civilization was founded by Sumerian Turks though the population composition as well as differences in influences and cultural development created those differences, I had shown in my book on Sumerians. Ziggurats and Egyptian pyramids, Lapis Lazuli use are proofs of the Egyptian-Sumerian civilization connection!

There are major linguistic parallels between Egyptian and Sumerian gods and mythological characters. Unfortunately, linguists rarely study languages together with comparative mythology, which is what the Sun Language Theory that I have proven suggests.

Let's look at one of the oldest gods in Egypt, solar creator god Atum. The name clearly is the same as "Tum" found in Sumerian and Latin. The initial vowel is very close but different. Egyptian Atum vs. Sumerian, Turuk Utum. Both "u" and "a" are hard vowels, per vowel harmony rules.

The connection of the sun to afterlife is well known from Egyptian myths. The dead pharaoh goes to heavens at night and resurrects with every sunrise. Moreover the Keops solar boats that were found in Egypt are thought to have the function to carry the dead pharaoh to the afterlife, while the funerary boat sails on air rather than the Nile.

A similar thing can be said about the golden death mask which represents the eternal life of the sun with every sunrise! And gold is known to represent the sun.

So the sun as the symbol of an eternal afterlife is well known and established in Egypt.

While in Sumerian the afterlife is not a joyous journey like in Egypt, the key concept of an afterlife, a netherland, sky heavens exists in Sumerian too.

Hence the word for the sun in both in Sumer Ut and Egyptian Atum clearly points to Ut and At. We have later proofs as the Assyrian storm god Addu with known T > D vowel change and the use of both vowels A and U.

In Egypt another sun god Aten, At+en instead of At+um is known from Akhenaton era which means favoring Aton, supporting Aton as Akhen+aton. Kh in Akhen is clearly ġ, and the word is Ağan/Ağan known as Aegean in Greek, meaning father sky, or leader of the sky.

Hittite sun goddess Arinnata has also a function as the god of the underworld, where the dead lived.

Indo-European Hittite derived much of its religious beliefs and customs from the Sumerians, Hurrians and Hatti, civilizations which preceded the Hittites.

Hence we can clearly see that “land+sun+afterlife” was “ki tum” or the word bury in Sumerian.

Needless to say the kings which represented gods were buried with the richest goods including golden objects which symbolized the sun.

Now we know for sure that “Utum” or “tum” is the word for sun-afterlife. That also makes sense considering sun-headed people drawn in petroglyphs around Siberia and Central Asia, and the custom of burning the dead. A related practice is sun burial or sky burial still practiced in Tibet which means the dead are left to the vultures who eat their flesh and take their souls towards the sky heavens!

This is ancient practice that is known from Çatalhoyuk but also from Göbeklitepe from around 12000 years ago!

Burning the dead and sun/sky burial are different customs but are related.

Now we know that Latin “tumeo” is derived from Sumerian “tum”. Tumulus is formed from Tum+ulus and “ulus” means nation in Turkish and Mongolian whose ancestral home is Siberia! It means nation of the afterlife (dead) and it explains the concept of Tumulus perfectly and directly. Urumulus (Romulus) has a similar etymology as Tumulus.

Tumulus does not derive from tumeo neither the word tumor.

The word tumor is taken from English or French to modern Turkish! It is a case of reborrowing like French redingot from English riding coat.

Turkish word for tumor is ur”and interestingly ur meant positive growth in ancient times. The current meaning is total opposite of its ancient meaning.

English word “tomb”, French “tombeau” derive from the same root as seen above.

Tumulus example shows not only how words go through long journeys through time and space but also how they may sometimes assume opposing meanings. It also proves how interconnected people were even in ancient times.

The words for Dead, Death, and the Sun

Sumerian “adda” means both father and corpse. This means they viewed their dead as their father/ancestor. But the word Ud means sun and it is related to the word Ad. The vowel A and U are both hard vowels and I had shown in my Sun Language-theory book that U is higher than A but are in the same hard vowel category and they are deeply connected.

Father, dead, sun all sound very close and can be called a case of homophony. There is good reason for that ingrained in their beliefs as I have explained in the Tumulus section.

Adda > Daad > Dead.

This is how the English word is formed from Sumerian.

Iron Age Etruscan story of the word table

The story of the word “table” takes us to beginnings of the Iron Age and to the journey of the Etruscans from Turkey to Italy

If you check an online etymology resource like Wiktionary for the word table, you'll see that the word is linked to the Latin word “tabula” with similar meaning. However, the origins of the Latin word “tabula” is listed as uncertain.

It seems more than likely that Etruscans had a hand in this word, as Latin is based on or heavily influenced by the Etruscan language. The origins of the word “table” provides further evidence for the origins of the Etruscans and their journey to Italy.

The proof on the Etruscan origins can be seen in my book and articles. I had shown that Itabalthum the main kingdom of the Turuk / Turukku and Tabiti their king were related to the Etruscans as well as the chief god of the Scythians Tabitu! I had further shown that the kingdom of Tabal formed in Mid-Southern Anatolia after the collapse of the Hittite Empire in 1200 BC was an evidence for their migration to West Anatolia from their original homeland near Lake Urmia Northwest Iran and Hakkari, Southeast Turkey, along the Taurus / Zagros mountain ranges.

I will use Sun Language Theory and Sumerian-English dictionary from University of Pennsylvania to show the origins of the Latin word “tabula” hence English word “table”.

As you can see Itabalthum, Tabiti, Tabitu and Tabal share a common root word Tab.

In Persian “tab” and in Turkish “tav” still mean iron working. The b/v equivalence is very well known so these two words are one and same in meaning and sound.

Turuk(ku) kingdoms are known since 2400 BC and more in detail since 1800 BC, around the start of the Iron Age. Hence the word “tab” is the symbol of the Iron Age.

I have used the modern word “tab/tav” from Turkish and Persian above. Did this word exist in ancient times too? Most probably, but there is a way to be sure! Let's check the online Sumerian English dictionary from the University of Pennsylvania for the word “tab”:

Tab means “to burn”, and “to flatten” in Sumerian language cuneiform records (3000-2000 BC) ! An exact match, Tab is the process of flattening iron.

Now we can be sure that the word is at least 4000 years old and kept its meaning during 4000 years in both Turkish and Persian.

Now let's look at the Latin word “tabula” again and see that it has the same root “tab”. Hence we can easily conclude that the word table comes from the base/anvil where Iron Age workers used for flattening iron. The correspondance is established not only in sound but also in meaning!

-Ta-ub > tab

What does the -la ending mean? For this I refer you to my Sun Language Theory book.

Dame and fire

“Dam” means wife/spouse in Sumerian, spouse/wife in Hittite and “damme” (woman) in French. Dame in English derives from French damme.

Dam means roof in Turkish and duomo in Latin looks related.

Like agud > gud > gu in Sumerian word for bull, dam seems derived from odam: Odam>dam

Oda means room in Turkish, anuda means bedroom bed chamber in Sumerian. Using additive/ agglutinative characteristic of Turkish we can say it is probably an+uda, “an” means heaven/sky. A word of caution, there is however no standalone word “uda” meaning room in Sumerian.

Turkish word for room Oda relates to Od which means fire in Turkish.

-Da is a place marker in Turkish meaning “at”/”in”.

Why do the words Wood, Hot, Heat, Hood, and Hat rhyme?

They rhyme, and for good reason.

They all have heat in them! And as seen above in Sumerian Ut means sun, and Od means fire. French etuve, Turkish ütü are all related to heat.

The construction of the above words from “od” is quite easy they all boil down to a variation of the Turkish Uğ+od which means Kin/Kind of fire.

Uğud= Wood as I have shown before uğa became wa in water and Uğu becomes woo. Double o is the sound u in Turkish like in loop, hook etc.

Uğat > Ğat > Hat

Uğud > Ğud > Hood

Uğot > Ğot > Hot

Heat is a derivative of hot.

Ateş, Atys, Taus, Zeus

Ex-Soviet Linguist Ivanov, says that Ater means fire in Avestan and Tari in Hurrian. He also states that the word Tari derives from the Avestan language. I disagree that the Hurrian word derives from Avestan even though Hurrians were in Iran and Eastern Turkey as well Western Turkey, Iraq and Syria in later periods.

Hurrian word for fire derives from Taru the Hatti god.

Ivanov remarks that the word for fire meant a spiritual fire, like the fire of the sun in Ossetian languages. That's quite enlightening because not only Sumerian Turkish root Ut means sun but also At in Turkish is closely related.

Ater and Tari both derive from Atur, which later became Taru and also the stem Tur found in the word Turuk.

Ateş means fire in Turkish and uses the Us/ush Indo-Europeans suffix, though that suffix goes back to Sumerian too. Ater on the other hand is Ugur Turkish and Indo-European.

Lydian King Atys, means fire, and Taus which became Zeus is related. Moreover Odysseus can be constructed by adding Atys and Zeus: Atyszeus > Atysseus > Odysseus. It is quite probable that the initial vowel was U instead of A , though! I had already shown that the word Iliad uses Sumerian roots.

Turks and Indo-Europeans: Uğ and Us

Us is the Indo-European correspondent to Sumerian Turkish Uğ which means people, kinship, lineage, descent. We should also note that it did not cause the complete replacement of uğ, it was used as an additional syllable.

We can clearly see it in KauğKaus+us in Caucasus but there are other examples as well like Tauğurus, Hittite word for grandfather, Latin for bone “os”.

Tauğurus: Hatti god Taur or Taru is formed by adding Ta+Ur/ru. Each of these syllables have an additional people/lineage suffix uğ and us respectively. Ta+uğ and Ur+us. Note that in Sumerian and Turkish it is ur+ug or ur+uk.

Beekes had observed the change from -s to -h in his very important paper on the origins of Etruscans published in 2003.

The -h is actually a -ğ as I have proven multiple times in recent years.

We also see the meaning of “us” in its most simple form as “us” we, the people.

Hence we can clearly establish the meaning of the ubiquitous Indo-European ending -s.

Moreover Indo-European languages kept the uğ until the sound disappeared or replaced.

There are many instances where we can see the equivalence of -us to -uğ. One is a major Latin word, the word for cow “bos”, clearly related to Turkish “boğa” meaning bull. The word for bull is a major word as domestication of the bull was a key part of the Neolithic revolution and the domesticated cattle spread from Southeast Turkey to the world.

Moreover Mel Copeland showed that Slavic word for god boils down to “bog” and related to the concept of light. This word is indirectly related to the word for bull in Turkish, “boğa”. The indirect connection means that the constituents, the syllables of these two words are the same and have the same mythological meaning.

Another extremely important word for the significance of the “-us” sound in Indo-European is French os which derives from Latin os (ossum) meaning bone. Why does this word prove that -us is related to -uğ? Because the bones buried in “tumulus” represent the ancestors, the lineage, kinship just like in Turkish. The modern Turkish word for bone is “kemik” and does not seem to be related unless it derives from uğumuğ.

There is more. Sumerian “adda” means both father and corpse. This means they viewed their dead as their father/ancestor. This confirms the meaning of “us” as both bone and we/us/ancestor in addition to uğ!

Moreover -as -az/-uz – su/-zu are derivatives of Us.

Ogur to Oguz Turkish transition is the parallel process of Indo-Europeanization of Ugur Turkish.

The Amazons

These female warriors were certainly not the only female warriors in history but certainly the most famous ones. Ancient Turkish female warriors are well known in Central Asia and Turkish women married to Kagans had at times a similar function as their husband.

The word Amazon itself shows that it is related to women. Amazon can be easily constructed with Ama+Uz+An.

The word “ama” means mother in Sumerian Turkish and also the root of the word mother in Indo-European languages as I have shown before. An is Sky/Heaven in Sumerian Turkish and is still used as -an in American, Turkmenistan etc.

So the word Amazon can be written as Mother+Us+Sky/Heaven. Us is the Indo-European marker. Hence the Amazons were a mix of Indo-Europeans and Turks.

Male - female, man - woman

As you can see in English the word for feminine derives from masculine by adding a a suffix. Even in sh+he= She. In French it derives from the same homme/femme with a change in the initial consonant so there is an equality of the sexes.

In Turkish they are two different words deriving from two different roots. Er which is the Turkish counterpart of Indo-European Ar as in Aryan plus -kek , probably derived from uğuğ forms the word for male. Kadın on the other hand has a more skygodly derivation from uğatun / ğatun / hatun. This probably is related to the matriarchal roots found in the most ancient Turkish society. Er/Ar is from patriarchal Indo-European times.

merian Ur in Ur, Uruk, Ar in Ares and Aryan, and Turkish Er, Uğur

Ur as a stem is well established since the Sumerians. A closely related word is variations of “urta/ordu” as seen in Sumerian Eridu, and Ninurta.

“Ordu” means army in Turkish and “Er” Soldier. Clearly they are related and that relation goes back to Sumerian Ninurta, the Goddess of War, Nin means Lady.

“Ar” is found in many stems and is widely associated with the Indo-Europeans, though clearly related to Sumerian Turkish Ur and Er. Ar is the root for the god of war Ares, or the word for noble in Sanskrit: Aryan.

Er, Ar, Ur and their derivatives are related since the time of the Sumerian Turks at least.

“Ar” is closely associated with honor, pride, in Indo-European languages while it has the same meaning in Turkish too!

Ar, Ara mean official, praise in Sumerian.

Latin ordo, root for order is directly related to Turkish word for army, ordu.

There is a whole set of words built around these concepts, such as organ, and the readers can come up with a lot more.

Agamemnon - Ataman

Memnon is an Ethiopian King in the now lost Greek epic Aethiopia. He is thought to be the heroes of the Trojan war.

Ataman is also known from Russian writer from Nikolay Gogol's epic Taras Bulba. It means the chief, the leader in Kazak people. The word is clearly ata+man. Ata ancestor and man is related to Sumerian “umun” meaning “human”. Since the people, including historians and linguists in Turkey are

not knowledgeable in the history of the Turkish language they think Ataman derives from Osman. It is known since at least 4000 years that t becomes s and not the other way around.

Aga+memnon is closely related to Umman Manda.

Umman manda > um-man-man-da or um-uman-uman-da

Manman > Memnon

Uğ = People, kinship, growth (population growth but closely connected to wealth growth by extension). Same in Turkish, Sumerian and Akkadian. Also found in Roman Augur, Augustus, Greek Augeas etc. Reconstructed Proto-Indo-European: Augeo.

A ağ = Command in Sumerian

Ağa = leader, father, feudal owner of land in Turkish, still in use.

Note these are the most basic syllables in VC form and only the vowel changes from U to A, both hard vowels, and both Sumerian and Turkish have vowel harmony like other agglutinative languages.

Let's see derivatives of the root "Ağ" in Sumerian:

Ağal: strong

Agar: lead

Ağar: to defeat, irrigation (related to land and ownership)

Ğal: to be, to exist, to have

Lugal: Sumerian word for king.

Gal=big

Ğal: to be, to exist, to have. ğ > G common change Ğal > Gal and lu+Gal = Lugal Sumerian king.

"Lu" means "person" in Sumerian as used in Lukengerra in Sumerian as a person from Kenger, from Kenger. It was used as a prefix. Today it is used as suffix as in Istanbul and Istanbul+lu=Istanbullu. From Istanbul, like New York and New Yorker.

Same suffix as -ili -li, is also found in the first known Indo-European language, Hittite, as in king Hattusili means 'of Hattuṣaṣ'.
from Hattusa etc.

The above examples show how Uğ, Ağ and Ağa are fundamentally related to each other within Turkish and Sumerian and are pretty much the same in both languages. Moreover, "Ğ > G", Ğ > H sound change as well as "G > K" sound changes are well known and documented within both Turkish and Sumerian. Hence note how Greek "ego" (I, I am) and "ekho" (I have) are connected in both sound and meaning to Sumerian and Turkish words.(Greek Ekho almost like Eğö, and Sumerian and Turkish Ağ, Ağa).

Ağa (feudal owner of land) to Greek ekho (I have) and ego (I) which would be Eğö with Ğ > G sound change and the two words would be very close.

Mycenaean Greek in Linear B:

www.ancientscripts.com/linearb.html

k-signs are used for [k], [g], and [kh]

Another inadequacy stems from the fact that Linear B signs usually represent Consonant-Vowel (CV).

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/agamemnon>

"king of Mycenae, leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War, his name perhaps represents Greek *Aga-med-mon, literally "ruling mightily," from intensifying prefix aga- "very much" + medon "ruler" (from PIE root *med-"take appropriate measures")...."

This account is challenged by some scholars as seen in the link above.

In this explanation, we have d > n sound change plus the addition of M.

Aga is explained as "very much" and Medon which, to me, seems related to the Hurrian word for king "endan" with a m/n sound change and metathesis.

Let's see the Sumerian explanation by using the information provided above:

"Nammun" means "magnificence" in Sumerian.

"Nam" in Sumerian means Fate, Lord and "Nam" also means "status" when used as a root for words like "namdumu"=status as son, "namdam"=marriage etc.

"Nam" in Turkish means "high status", "positive fame", "revered", similar to the Sumerian word in sound and meaning.

The Sumerian word Nammun (magnificence) derives from Nam.

m > n consonant change, both nasals, and vowel makes: Nammun > Mammun > Memnon.

We have already seen Aga as the leader/owner of land in Turkish above and in a similar meaning in Sumerian.

Aga+memnon= Agamemnon can be explained using Sumerian as the Magnificent Leader with the above sound changes.

On a sidenote, In Etruscan Origins, Beekes recognizes the suffix -umn- as Pre-Greek and suggests that "...Tolumnius is cognate with, or derived from, Anatolian Tunumna (for the dissimilation n-mn to l-mn cf. Hitt. lamniya- 'to name' from *namn-, cf. Lat. nomen, Goth. namnjan)..."

I had explained Sumerian Turkish word "nam" as the basis of the word Latin "nomen" and English word "name" in my Sun Language Theory Proven book.

Shaman, Umus, Homo, Humanus, and Human

This word is found in Turkish as Kam as well. These two words are obviously related and the central sound in those two words is “am” which means life, and -um means afterlife. We should be aware that words change meaning and “am” may have also meant spirit since it is related to “um” meaning afterlife. And we know shamans were assumed to have the ability to talk to spirits of both dead people and elements of nature.

The Celtic alphabet closely related to druids who were equivalent to shamans in essence, was called “ogam” or “ogham”. This means the sound was between in g and h, and Turkish Oğur is written as Oghur. Hence we can say that it was “oğ” as kin, lineage, hence ogam meant kin of life/spirit.

An means Sky/sky god/heaven in line with the meaning of the sound am. Moreover both m and n are nasal sounds and can even be made mouth closed.

Sh is the plural marker in Sumerian, and also found in he/she transformation in English. There is no gender in Turkish or Sumerian Turkish.

Uğam, Shaman are related in their constituent syllables.

Um is also used in Latin word “umus” Um+us, us meaning we, plural marker in English “s”. Hence Umus mean we, the people

Mes means hero/men in Sumerian as in Bilgamesh /Gilgamesh and the initial vowel frequently drops as already known hence the equivalence of Latin “umus” and Sumerian “mes” is firmly established.

This word is said to be the basis of Humanus. Here however we have to use two other sounds Uğ > ğ > h and an. Uğ+um+an+us. Ğumanus > Humanus.

The existence of an ğ instead of h can be seen in the Italian word for man “uomo”.

The word also is related to homo as in homo sapiens. Here uġam becomes ġuma with metathesis and homo.

Am/Om is life/spirit and Uġ means people and lineage.

In fact Latin word genus can be constructed by the above roots hence relationship in both meaning and sound can easily be observed. An+os had become an entity in itself in Anatolia.

In Egyptian h breve means child, placenta. H breve is used in place of ġ as Afroasiatic and Indo European languages do not have the ġ sound.

Homer can be constructed as - uġ+um+ar > ġumar > homer

Greek god Hermes and hermit

One of the Twelve Olympians Hermes was a messenger god. In fact its role like Apollo's involves prophesy among other things.

The name is considered to be of unknown of origin but Greek word erma is said to be related.

Hermes can be written as Uğ+Er+mes or Ğermes > Hermes.

In Turkish ermes makes immediate meaning because ermiş means “the one who reached” in a spiritual sense. Not to Nirvana as it does not exist in Turkish, Nirvana is Indian. It also has the same meaning as hermite because usually they are also solitary and recluse.

Interesting thing is that etymologists cannot make a connection between Hermes and the word hermite. In Turkish that spiritual value and isolation is within one word. Moreover the word is formed as uğ=people, ar=honourable, and mes means hero/men in Sumerian as in Bilgamesh /Gilgamesh.

Hero is based on Turkish er as Uğ+er with a metathesis ğero or oğeroğ > ğeroğ > ğero becoming hero. It is the same as ar in Arya(n) Ar+uğa (n) or Ar+uğ+an.

Miş is also a past tense suffix in Turkish, in line with mythical characters.

Sumerian word for country and Greek Demeter

Sumerian word for country is mada. Probably from amada, ama+da.

Compare to Greek word Demeter. It is formed through De meaning earth and Meter from Matar which means mother.

The same can be said of Sumerian and the way the word is constructed and its syllables are the same. Hence even though we do not have “da” meaning earth in Sumerian it is quite probable that it Greek de derives from Sumerian mada. Moreover de in turkish is a spatial suffix, “at” and “in” combined : at home, in Prague. Works as both. In Mycenaean, de means “to” aka-wi-ja-de, to Aechea.

Game of Thrones

It is known as the throne since ancient Greece, as thronos, associated with Zeus and Dios.

Throne comes from Turannos which means absolute ruler and which became to be used as tyrant in a negative connotation in modern times.

Game is from gama which is related to Ogam hence shaman.

Tauğurus - Zagros

This word is the basis of many important words. Alternatively the constituent parts of this word, at, uğ, ur, us, are central to the formation of the words for mountain, god, people names.

Although Tigris is said to derive from Sumerian idigna, it is more likely that it derives from Tauğurus. Ud means sun and Id means spring. Hence the “u” in Tauğurus would be replaced by I, hence Tigris.

Mountains and rivers were considered as sacred in Kummani located in Taurus mountains where Hurrian states existed.

Tauğurus is also the basis of the ethnonym Tukriş recorded in the Iranian side. Turgiş, was a Turkish tribe. Teucer tribe in Troy also derives from Tukriş. Here we see that k disappears, hence it was a ğ.

Teutamos as alternative name for Tugdamme simply shows that the g can disappear, hence ğ. Tauğtamos is the original as in Tauğurus mountains.

Taus is also the word behind the Greek god Zeus. In Hittite records we know the following as the “father god”:

Hittite si(uğ) sius
Zeu (ğ) Zeus
Deu (ğ) Deus

Deus plural of Deu
Theos after Taus > Teos > Theos

In Turkey the “t” in Tauğurus remained while in its two neighbors, Greece and Iran it became a Z.

Zeus in Greece and Zagros in Iran. This adds to the list of evidence that the origin of Indo-European languages is the Taurus mountains.

Sumerian Anu from An, is Anuĝ and Egyptian Ankh is Anuĝ too. In fact Ang in Asian languages most probably derives from the same.

Mountains and Sun

In Turkish the word for mountain is Dağ from Tağ, alternative spellings as Taw and tau prove that it was Tauğ or Atuğ in the beginning.

This would mean kin of sun, which is what the mountains are! They rise towards the sun and the sky. That's why mountains were sacred and Sumerians built ziggurats, Egyptians pyramids and Aztek step pyramids.

Tan the Turkish word for dawn is known to be related to the word for mountain dağ! That relationship is actually found in the word using Sun Language Theory. Unfortunately, there is no one in Turkey or among Turkologists knowledgeable in Turkish history of language. This all derives from the fact that there are no real Ataturkists in Turkey, maybe, except a few people out of tens of millions.

The English word dawn is from otan like Turkish tan. Otan > Odan > Doan > Dawn

In fact the sun is also related. Otan> Tan > San spelled with u in English but sounds like a Turkish a.

The word otağ the kagan's tent in Turkish and Mongolian people, is also related to the above.

Tauğ in Taurus means mountain.

Day also derive from Dağ > day. German word tag for day kept the g, with a ğ to g transformation.

Deus from Taus as well. Dyaus construction actually shows that there was a ğ which later became a y sound. The ğ to y sound change is well known in Turkish too.

Hatti god Taru and the stem Tar in Tarkan, Tarhunz etc. also can be seen in Tauğurus.

Taurus / Tauğurus the mountain ranges in Turkey and Zagros in Iran

Ta+uğ+ur+us would be the syllabic writing of Tauğurus > Taurus.

At+ur+us+uk Etrusci hence directly related to the name of the mountains

Ta+uk+ur+us Tukris

Ta+us, (Deus, Zeus) and ur+uk (Uruk)

The correct etymology of Etrusci, Etruscan

Atur+us+uk. This shows that the Turks traveled with the Indo-Europeans us vs. uğ/uk.

Atur-uruğ-an-uğ > Tyrrhennoi
Tyrhen > Turhan
Tur+us+an+uğ > Tursenoi

Atur became Tur throughout Anatolia, Iran, and Mesopotamia with the vowel drop at a much earlier date. We know it in words like Turuk, Tursenoi etc. However, Atur which became Asur and Attur which became Assur, Aşşur which is Assyrian preserved the initial a. Aramaic conserved the original T sound and the initial a. They called Asur, Atur.

The loss of initial vowel can also be seen in Uğur becoming first Ğuur and then Ğur which is then transliterated as the h breve in Mesopotamian records. A similar metathesis has happened with Atur becoming Taur as in Taurus, or Taru as in Taruug or Taruğ or Taru.

The important thing to consider in terms of population movement and linguistic information is the fact that Etruscans preserved the initial vowel. Hence it is another sign to the fact they came from Anatolia too in addition to Greece, since Mycenaeans had already lost the initial sound as in Tyrrhenian or Tursenoi or Turannos. This means that in addition to Turuk coming from Mycaenaeon Greece there is a migration from Anatolia compatible with the fact they had moved from Turkey/Anatolia.

Atur+us+uk which became Aturusuk, Umbrian Turusk with two vowel drops ends with UK the union marker for the Turks which is a late derivation from Uğ. This also means that Tursenoi had the Uğ sound, while Etruscan had the later derived UK sound.

Tur+an Goddess

Tursan to Turhan, s to h change was observed by Beekes.

Etruscans were part of the Mycenaean as seen both in genetics, archeology and place and people name analysis. Tyrins is the Mycenaean major city.

Danaans, Argives, Argos, the words that mean Greek in Homer's Iliad are all people names that can be derived from Turkish or place name in Anatolia, especially southeast Turkey. Dana is related to ancient Adana. The Ancient Greeks migrated from Eastern, Southern Turkey and the name for Adana is known since at least the Hittite / Hurrian period!

Girl

The word girl derives from Turkish hir which sounds like English her and means girl. Hir+ul > Hirl > Girl. Here we can understand that the h was actually a ğ since it becomes both g and h.

The -lu in oglu means “from the tribe” and means “son of” oğul means son. A similar situation is valid for the English word boy which means tribe in Turkish!

Oğ means people, tribe, kinship.

Man corresponds to Turkish I.

Uğut uğutul uğusul sol soleil
helios like combination
wir deutch uğir

Tall, Tell, Tepe, Teepee

The word tall is cognate with Arabic tell, word for hill and tepe the word for hill in Turkish as well as the word for conical tent, teepee in Native Americans.

The word top derives from Turkish word tepe which means hill and related to Native American teepee.

Sumerian, Hittite, Latin words for Grandfather, Ancestor

Hittite word for grandfather is currently written with h breve: This sound is not an existing sound in any language. It is a reconstructed sound, a hypothetical sound.

Hu-uh-ha-as

Needless to say, written as such it does not have any meaning and Indo-European scholars simply think the word has a meaning only has a whole.

Now if we replace Sumerian Turkish ğ with h breve, which is an existing sound since at least 5000 years, we see

ğ̃u-uğ̃-ğ̃a-as

Now we can clearly see that the word grandfather is formed through a repetition of the words for lineage descent. In Sumerian, Turkish it is a repetition of the word father: father-father=grandfather as in addaadda. In modern Turkish it is much simplified it is de+de=dede. Note the “d” sound associated with the sun Ud, and fire Od in Turkish.

Ata means ancestor in Turkish, and we know that d is derived from t.

If we look at the word for grandfather in Hittite we immediately spot uğ̃ as lineage, descent in Sumerian. Ğ̃u is formed from a sound change order of uğ̃:

uğ̃ > ğ̃u

and

ağ̃ > ğ̃a

Ağ̃ is the stem that means to command and the root of the word Ağa, leader, landlord, father.

Here the most important sound for Indo-European studies is -as which is based on -us which means “us” in Indo-European languages.

So looking at the word for grandfather in Hittite again we see

Descent-descent-father-us

That seems like great-grandfather if you look at the constituents but listed as grandfather in Hittite dictionary and it may well be the case.

Now there is a similar interesting word in Latin:

Atavus means great-great-great-grandfather or ancestor in Latin. We can clearly see At+avus or Ata+avus in the forming of the word.

Avus: ancestor, old man, grandfather

In Luwian, another Anatolian Indo-European language father Atta, similar to Sumerian adda, Turkish Ata.

The v corresponds to ğ. Ağa us > Ağaus > Ağus > Avus

This corresponds to Turkish Oğuz too. And it also is the root Vos with the initial vowel drop, Avus > Vus, in the Latin word voster which means you, your. Here can clearly see that they call their grandfather, their leader as “you” or “yours”. French word votre.

“Voster” also includes the word “tar” as in commander, leader, etc. You may object to this derivation that it is the “ar” as in “Ar”yan meaning noble that actually transforms from lead to leader, or command to commander. That would be correct, yet the ending d in those words (lead, command etc.) is a remnant of the power of the sun t/d as in ut/ud and “tar” deriving from ut/ud, Ut+ar > Tar or similarly At+ar > Tar.

Verbs to be, to have and pronouns

ağ am > I am

uğ ar > You are

ği is > he is sh is a plural marker from Sumerian.

it is > it means dog in Turkish.

uği ar > we are

otağ ar > They are

French etre related to Atur and ater sun, spiritiaş fire

French avoir from ağu ar

I have ağğabe

you have uğğabe

has uğas

U is greater than “a” per Sun Language Theory.

Bi in Kumarbi, is the word “be” in English.

Past tense

The past tense -ed is actually the same “sun” ud and corpse adda in Sumerian Turkish. The same exists in Turkish with -di instead of -ed in English. Hence sun is connected to time, past tense!

I had was Ağ uğad. Uğ+ad. Past tense of to have, “had” is literally “kin of the sun”.

T had become th or d.

“At” here is the same as the root of father, grandfather and ancestor, as I have explained above, the relation of the dead ancestor to the sun.

The sun marks also the seasons, equinoxes, and passing of time.

Snorri's Edda is the same as Sumerian word for father Adda and Turkish Ata as in Ataturk.

It is important to remember that sun gods and goddess both in Hittite (Arinna) and Egypt (Ra) were also gods and goddesses of afterlife ruling over the dark underworld. In fact Ra was the midday sun god. Atum the earliest sun god recorded in Heliopolis, was also a god of the afterlife as the name proves At(sun)+um (afterlife). And let's note that “um” is very closely related to “am” meaning life, and ama meaning mother in Sumerian.

So the sound AT/UT/UD/AD was clearly related to the words for sun, ancestors, father, and the past tense. Gold also is related to the word for sun ut. Ku-ud-ki in Sumerian Altin in Turkish, Golden (Uğalutun) in English.

The words for passing of time and distance are also related. In Turkish popular dialect, “te” and “ta” usually with ong vowel pronunciations as in “tee” and “taaa” are used for once upon distant memory and long geographic distances. I have explored the connection of the concept of time and distance in language in my Sun Language Theory Proven! Book.

This is linguistic explanation of the burial goods, kurgans, tumulus, and other ancient funeral practices. The sun represented by the gold will light up their journey in the afterlife.

Age also derives from Ağa (father, feudal lord), similar to the English word “high” from Turkish ağağ a word duplication of ağ. These words are conceptually related.

The future tense and distance in language

The English word “will” marking the future tense is from Turkish uğ+il+il or literally means “kind of very far”.

It is the same “l” sound in length.

Big Boy

Turkish word Beg means feudal lord, master and is still in modern use as Bey commonly added to names as Mr. Beg and Bey both derive from Beğ. And there are related words in Indo-Iranian languages such as in Avestan Bhaga which means lord.

Per sun language theory Beğ derives from Ubağ as Ub+ağ with a vowel drop and softening of the vowel from a to e. Note that Turkish word “boy” which means clan/tribe also derives from UBAĞ.

Compare this word to English words “obey”, “beg”, “big”, “boy” are all connected not only to each other but also to Turkish words and ultimately to UBAĞ per sun language theory.

And let us also note UBAR and BAR both roots for the word barbar are found in Sumerian as foreign/foreigner.

This actually gives a big clue as to the identity of the Sumerians as well as their neighbors.

Note the duality of AĞ vs. AR. Like Uğur in Ugur Turkish, Ugric languages.

The word Arya which is the basis of Aryan is derived from AR+AĞ which became ARĜA and finally ARYA and means noble in Sanskrit. This is a very good example how languages provide clues when records are non-existent or undecipherable. Hence using Sun Language Theory we can easily look into historic population movements, mixings and events through language.

Sumerian word for bull, Ubu mus have been Ubuğ just like Anu must have been Anuğ and Hatti Taru, Taruğ. The proof can be found in the Greek word for bull bous. I had already established the Us vs. Uğ duality previously. Hence “s” replacing “ğ”. Ubuğ > Ubus and then with a metathesis Buus/Bous. Let us also note that modern Turkish word for bull is boğa, totally in line with my correction. Sumerian Turkish ubuğ and modern Turkish boğa.

Buğ is also the leader/commander in Turks and başbuğ means the lead commander.

Ubuğ is also the root for the word for God in Slavic languages, Bog, Avestan Bhaga.

The relationship of Germanic and Indo-Iranian is obvious, hence Indo-Germanic was not inappropriate though not inclusive as Romance languages are related at the seams.

Some other important words

English word common and Turkish /arabic amme and umman as in Umman manda are all related. Common is formed as Uğ+Umman hence Ğumman > Common.

Ub+Ur > Ubur > Bur

The root “bur” as in Brutus, brute, brutal has a counterpart in Turkish: “vur” which means hit. B/v sound correspondance is very well known hence this word is the same in Latin, Turkish, French, English and others.

Begin is from bagin vagin vagina kin kan. kin sheath kın sword sheath

-an as in American sky.

Man men first and second person m,n

Woman from

uğamen

uğa umun

Sumerian words:

dal to fly

dala thorn

dal branch

dadag to be bright

English word fly derives from the same as blow, f – b correspondance is well established in Indo-European languages.

They both derive from buluğ which in Sumerian Turkish means to grow.

Eat and meat are both related to the Turkish word for meat et.

Sumerian words “do” and “ak” mean “do” and “built”! And certainly they are the roots of the words act, do and their derivatives. The same applies to Romance languages.

There are too many others and I encourage the readers to check for words, per rules and suggestions I have established within Sun Language Theory.

Any is derived from “Anuğ”, same with an. “a” is from “ağ” or “eğ”.
-ish that establishes a relationship, like Turk, Turkish, small, smallish etc is in similar function to Turkish uğ and derived from us its equivalent.

A suggestion for East and West

“Utuşuş”, late Babylonian word, means “sunset”. It is constructed as Ut+uş+uş which is Sun+block/die+block/die. It means sun is blocked/dead, hence sunset.

The English word East on the other hand can be constructed as Us+Ut hence Ust. Yet there is a big problem. East is where the sun rises not where sun sets. German Ost is closest though French Est too. The difference is that “us” is used as a prefix. It might be a reason why it is used as sunrise instead of the sunset which East is associated with. West on the other hand is easy to construct from East Uğusut which means kin of East.