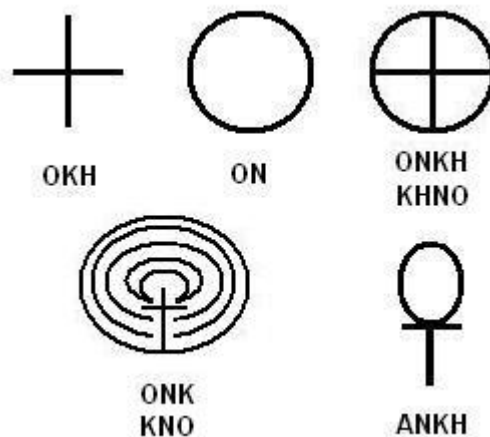


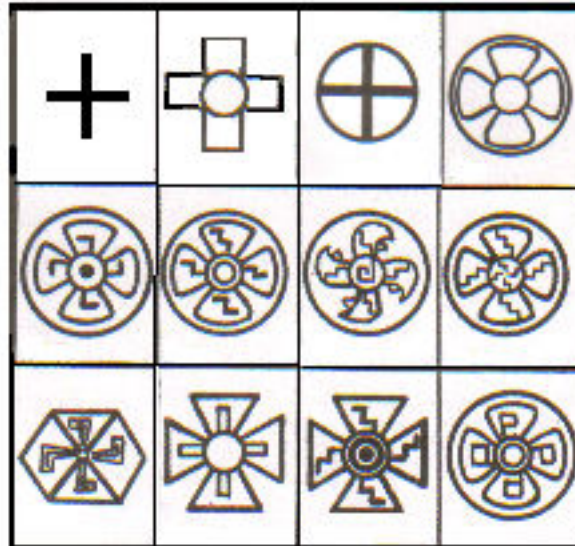
Universal Symbols

Doç. Dr. Haluk Berkmen

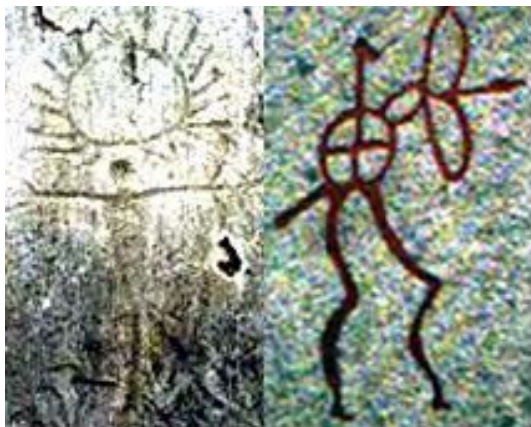
We have seen in **02-Diversification of Languages**, how the people speaking the proto-language diversified and became the source of a multitude of cultures. In spite of these changes the original root culture kept its symbols in the form of an esoteric, semiotic hidden knowledge. These symbols were representations of monosyllabic root words. Each symbolic sign can be considered as a being a seal (a **tamga**) conveying a cultural message.

The Central-Asiatic Uighur who venerated the Sun deity, selected the + sign to represent their tribal leader. The cross has been a sacred symbol, adopted worldwide, long before the Christian era. The word “cross”, which was “kross” in Old Norse and “crux” in Latin, has its origin in the proto-language. Kross can be separated into three parts as **Ok-Or-Os**. I discussed the meaning of Ok in the previous chapters. The second syllable stands for venerable, important and universal. This root word has been pronounced as Oo, Or and On, depending on the culture. The last suffix “os” means “us / we” and has transformed into “iz” (Turkish), “is” (English), “ist” (German) and “est” (French). So, Ok-Or-Os (Kross) means “we are the venerable (universal) Ok leader”. The concept of universality has been represented as a circle, which is the symbol of both the sun and also the whole region, since the whole surrounding region can be described with a circular movement of the hand. Below (left) we see how the cross “Okh” and the circle “On” joined to form new symbols, pronounced as **Onkh, Khno, Onk** and **Ankh**. The same symbols evolved into more artistic and complicated forms, mostly in Asia, drawn by the Uighur people as seen on the right hand side.





The cross inside a circle does not only mean “**we are the venerable Ok**”, but also “**we are the ones that worship the sun**” or “**the Ok leader has the powers of the Sun god**”. So, the above signs are also telling us that the people speaking the proto-language worshipped the sun. The sun cult was the main religion of ancient people and the person performing spiritual rituals toward the sun during the day and around a fire during the night was the shaman, the medicine man and the witch doctor.



Valcamonica (North Italy)



CORNWALL



NAZCA

MACHU PICHU

Above left we see pictographs from Valcamonica engraved on the south side of the Alp Mountains. The person extending his/her arms (left) under the sun is the Okh leader and the one holding a bow and an arrow (right) is the Ok / Oc / Osc leader. This pictograph is the typical seal or signature of these people (in this case the Etruscans) who came to Italy from the north, (See Chapter 1, **The Proto-language of Central Asia**).

On the right side above we see the Onk or Kno found in different parts of the world; from Cornwall in south-west England to Peru in South America. In ancient Egypt it became the Ankh, as the symbol of power and long life. Below we see different versions of the Onkh.



1. Ankh (Egypt) , 2. Pot (Asia), 3. Carving (Sweden)
 4. Crete (Minoan - Greece), 5. Hopi (Chaco Canyon)



Central Asia



China



Anatolia
Hittite



Tibet Mandala



South Egypt



At first glance one may think that the pictures above do not represent the same concept. But, in fact they are the semiotic symbols of a forgotten culture; a culture that spread from Asia and formed the base of civilization.

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