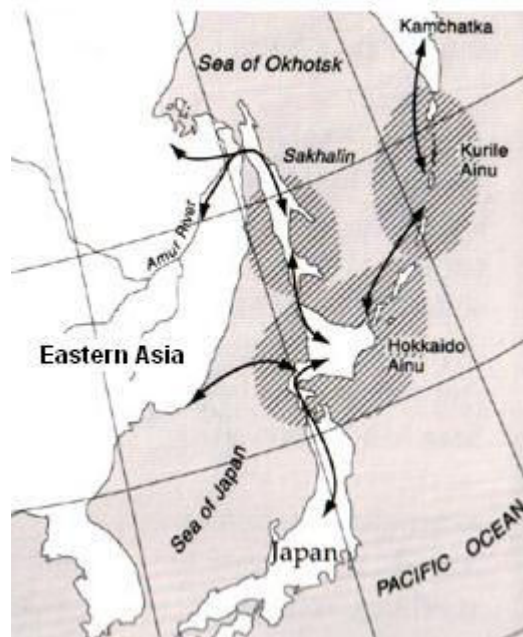


The Eastern expansion

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The expansion of Asiatic tribes through North-Eastern Asia into North-America is a well attested fact, supported both linguistically and genetically. We saw that the Saka people were and are still known as the Scythians (see Chapter 4, **The Asiatic Scythians**). These people are also known under the name of Yakut. Although the origin of “Yakut” is not clear, most probably **Yaku** is a transposition of **Yuka**, where “a” and “u” have changed place. The suffix –t is found in many Turkish words. For example: kanıt, boyut, soyut, gömüt,...etc. Another group of people next to the Yukagir are the Koryak. This name is made of the “kor” root word and the suffix “-yak”. **Kor** means ‘ember’ and **yak** means ‘burn’ in Turkish, so the name Koryak can be understood as “glowing ember”.



A recent research done on the Ainu people showed that they migrated to the eastern parts of Asia from the Central Asian region of Lake Baikal, following the banks of the Amur River (1). When the toponymy of the region is investigated, one can find many clues to the ancient proto-language. On the above map we find Sakhalin, which can be split as **Saka-ilin**: “the land of the Saka”, Kurile as **Kuru-il** “The dry territory”, where **kuru** means “dry” and **il** means “location” or “territory”. So, Kuril becomes a meaningful description for an island in Turkish.

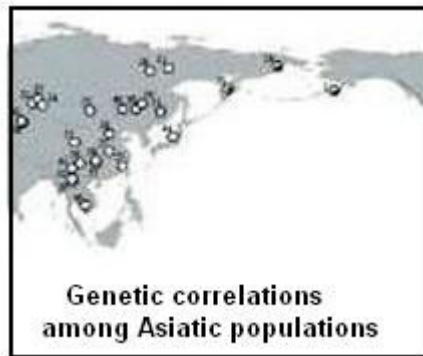
The Sea of Okhotsk can be split into its constituent phonemes as: **Okh-Ot-sk**, from which the meaning “Belonging to the fiery Okh” emerges. In that name “Ot” represents the fire or rather the fiery human spirit as well as the sun (see **06-Universal Symbols**). A similar form of Okh is found in the name Hokkaido, where **Hokk** could very well be a transformed form of **Okh** and **Aido** could be a transformed form of **Ainu**. Other monosyllabic root word meaning “shaman” or “spiritual leader” is **Kam**, which is found in the first syllable of Kamchatka.

All these interesting relationships couldn't be pure coincidence. Moreover, the languages of the whole region, including Japanese, have clear connections to the Altaic language group and especially to Turkish. On the Table below 4 root words belonging to the Eastern and Northeastern Asian languages have been compared to Turkish.

	Turkish	Japanese	Eskimo	Aleut	Yupik	Siberian Yupik
(Grand) Father	Ata	Otoo	Ata	Adağ	Aata	Ata
Mother	Ana	Oka	Ana	Anağ	Aana	Ana
Yes , Good	Iyi	ii	ii	ii-i	ii	ii
Is	Var	Wa	Uva	Wa	Wa	Hwa

“Ata”, meaning grandfather or ancestor is found in almost all Altaic languages. It is a root word originating from the Proto-language. “Ata” is found in **atavism**, whose original meaning is “connection to and respect for the ancestors”. Its present etymology is accepted to be linked to **atavus** from Latin and **atavisme** from French. But, from the above Table we clearly see its Eurasian origin. Although “Oka” stands alone among several “Ana”, it clearly indicates that the shaman Ok leader was a female in ancient times. There are several clues supporting this claim. The above Table supports the taxonomy of languages submitted in Chapter 1; in which the Eskimo-Aleut language group has been classified as being at the same level and in close relationship with the Altaic group of languages.

The last word, which is “is” on the above Table, is worth considering in somewhat more detail. “**Is**” stands for “here it is” or “it exists” and represents a fundamental concept without which one cannot talk about the physical world. I already discussed the origin of “is” in **06-Universal Symbols**. The root word **var** is found in Swedish as **varande** “existing” and **varet** “matter”. In both German and English **ware** stands for articles of merchandise. Other forms are **warehouse**, **stoneware**, **glassware** etc., but the original form is **var**, which has originated from the Asiatic Proto-language.



Recently a research has shown that a distinctive sequence in the DNA of East-Asiatic people is widespread among the so called 'Native Americans' (2). The study examined 1500 people in total and lends strong support to the idea that Native Americans can trace their ancestry to a common founding population in Asia. The map above shows these correlations.

A major Native American group of languages is known under the name of Atapascan or more preferred **Atabaskan** (see map at the top of the page). Nowadays this name has been replaced by **Na-Dene** to include some non-Atabascan languages. But the term Na-Dene is a recent creation by linguists while Atabaskan is the original name. Atabaskan can be split into **Ata-Bashkan** to mean "Ancestor-Leader" or "**The language of our leader ancestors**".

References

- (1) **AINU Spirit of a Northern People**, University of Washington Press, 1999, page 56.
- (2) **Native American populations share gene signature**, Roxanne Khamsi, New Scientist Magazine, 14 February 2007.