

Okinawa and Yonaguni

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In article **40-The Pacific Expansion** (1) I have shown on the map that the Japanese islands were first inhabited about 6000 years before present. This period of time is when the **OK** tribes left their homeland of Central Asia and moved in every possible direction. It is during this period that the south-west expansion took place (2).

Okinawa prefecture of Japan comprises a chain of islands known as the Ryukyu Islands. The oldest evidence of human existence on the Ryukyu Islands is from Stone Age and was discovered in Naha and Yaese (3). The Ryukyu kingdom was independent until 1609 and had a language quite different than Japanese. There remain six Ryukyuan languages which are incomprehensible to Japanese speakers, although they are considered to make up the family of *Japonic languages* along with Japanese.

The name Okinawa can be split as **OK-INA-WA**. In Japanese *inaka* means "one's home area or country". It is quite possible that the ancient form of this word was 'ina' in the Ryukyuan language. **WA** on the other hand means "is" in general and is related to the Turkish word "var", which took the form of 'aru' in Japanese. So, Okinawa means "This is the country of the OK tribe".

At the very south of the Ryukyu Islands we have Yonaguni as shown below.

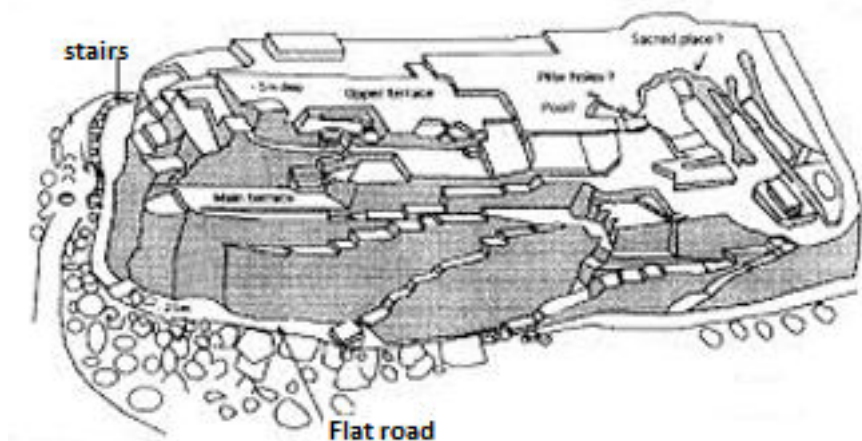


In 1986, local divers discovered a striking underwater rock formation off the southernmost point of the island. This so-called *Yonaguni Monument* has staircase-like terraces with flat sides and sharp corners. It is very improbable that such a complicated

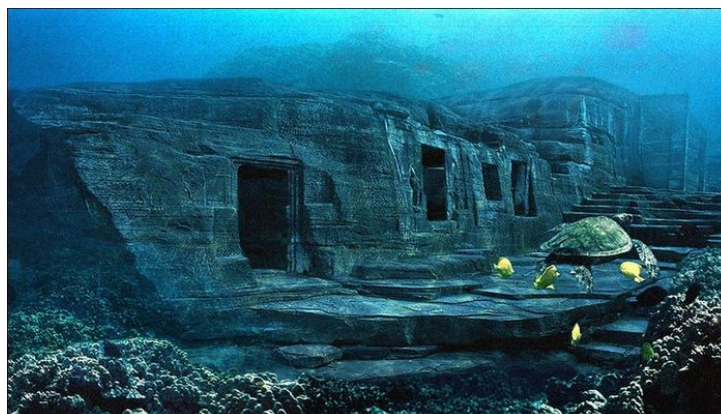
structure could be naturally formed. Below we have some pictures of this interesting monument.



We can see on top left picture that the base plate on which the diver stands is perfectly flat and the side walls are perfectly vertical. It is not possible that such a structure could be naturally formed. On the right we can clearly distinguish stairs between two smooth walls. These stairs are at the end of a perfectly horizontal passage. They are 20 cm high and perfectly suited for human climb. The whole sunken monument has been extensively investigated and a drawing of this monument has been produced as shown below.



Tool marks and carvings have been discovered upon the stones (and documented) which indicate that this monument is not a natural formation. Could these doors and windows be formed naturally?



The Yonaguni monument challenges the established historical paradigm of present-day scholars. This is why they insist that it must be a natural formation. But we have similar structures in Mesopotamia that resemble the Yonaguni monument.

The Ziggurats of Mesopotamia are rather similar to the Yonaguni monument. At the bottom part of my article entitled Hittite and Sumerian I have shown picture of the Ziggurat monuments or rather worship temples (4). I quote from the same article:

"The Elamite ziggurat presently in Khuzestan, Choghazanbil is located in Western Iran. Khuzestan is the region of Iran bordering Mesopotamia. This name is clearly **Ghuz-istan** originally being Oghuz-istan or **Oghuz-land**, clearly indicating that the ziggurat structures were built by the Och people. Oguz means "**we are the Och**".

The suffix -istan stand for "land" or "region" in Persian. But it has its origin in the Turkish word "asitan", which means "a large holy place". During the Ottoman reign the main building of religious sects were called **asitane**. The city named Astana, which is the capital of Kazakhstan, means "large holy place". Its original name was Akmola meaning "**The resting place of the AKH or OK people**" or "The city of the OK tribe". But since *ak* means also "white" in Turkish and *mola* "to rest", Akmola has been transcribed as "a white grave" (5). Later on 6 May 1998, the city was renamed Astana.

The OK people migrated to several regions of the world. We can find their name in present-day USA. The state of **Oklahoma** is located in the south-central part of the US and its capital is Oklahoma City (6). The original inhabitants of this region were the Cherokee and the **Choctaw**. In the Choctaw language **OKLA** means 'people' or the 'OK people'. and **HOMMA** means "red". The region was known as "**The Choctaw Nation of Indians**" (7).



It is interesting to note that "Chok" means "many" and "Charyk" means the Indian foot ware known as "moccasin" in Turkish. The moccasin is a traditional so called Native American shoe sewn from tanned leather. A similar shoe is still used in Anatolia and is called **Charyk**. The name **Cherokee** may be a deformed version of **Çarıklı** (Charykly) meaning "the person wearing a Charyk". This footwear was also used by the nomadic Turkish **Yörük**, whose name means "The walking ones".

There is also a local tribe in California whose name is **Yurok**, whose name is reminiscent of the Turkish tribe Yörük or even "Walking OK".

References:

- (1) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/210.pdf>
- (2) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/29.pdf>
- (3) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Okinawa_Prefecture
- (4) <http://www.halukberkmen.net/pdf/41.pdf>
- (5) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astana>
- (6) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma>
- (7) <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicles/v014/v014p156.html>