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**КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛИ МЕНЕН АМЕРИКАЛЫК ИНДЕЕЦТЕРДИН  
ТИЛИНДЕ ОКШОШТУК БАРБЫ?**

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**ARE THE LANGUAGES OF KYRGYZ AND NATIVE AMERICANS CORRELATIVE?**

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**ИМЕЮТ ЛИ СООТНОШЕНИЕ КЫРГЫЗСКИЙ ЯЗЫК И ЯЗЫК АМЕРИКАНСКИХ  
ИНДЕЙЦЕВ?**

УДК: 80/81

*Бул макалада эң негизги максат бул Америкалык Индейлердин тилинин Кыргыз тили менен салыштыруу жана тилдердин ортосундагы окшоштуктарды байкоо менен дүнүйө жүзүнө белгилүү окумуштуулардын иштеринин негизинде да окшоштуктарды байкоо.*

**Негизги сөздөр:** тил, түрк тилдери, америкалык индей тилдери, тил окшоштуктар, лингвоантропология

*The main idea of this article is on the basis of comparing the Kyrgyz language with the American Indian's languages to find their correlations.*

**Key words:** language, Turkic languages, the language of American Indians, the language correlations, lingua anthropology

*В данной статье проводится сравнительное изучение языков кыргызского и американских индейцев, на основе сравнения были найдены совпадения и соотношения.*

**Ключевые слова:** язык, тюркские языки, язык американских индейцев, языковые схожести, лингвоантропология

Last decade the interest to the American Indians, their language and culture started to grow up. The reason to it I think it is in Internet and the articles and information about them. I am started to be interested in the culture and language of American Indians since 2004, when I first met alive the American Indians, people from Onandago tribe in the USA in the state Wisconsin. Later I have started to meet more and more tribal people and visit the USA I was trying to find any tribal person to meet, to communicate and to learn more about this "Lost nation".

The comparison of languages I have done on the basis of Navajo language, as they call themselves – Dene people, in the Kyrgyz language it means "the body" – or "the human being".

Kyrgyz language belong to the Turkic group of languages, it is agglutinative language, and at present this uses the Cyrillic alphabet, but in comparison with the Russian Cyrillic where there are 33 letters, Kyrgyz consists of 36 letters, the three letters are **Ө, Ү, Ң** – according to these letters the Kyrgyz language is quite difficult to study by Russians and others. And the same peculiarity in pronunciation I have found in the Navajo language. When I first time heard the name of one of the Navajo musician- Frederick Tayake, John Öesor- when it was pronounced from the stage, I was really shocked, as if I have heard the Kyrgyz surnames. After the small concert I came to the musicians and asked: what does their names mean. *Tayake*- means the brother from

mother's side, it is spelt as *тайке* and has the same meaning in the Kyrgyz language. As for the name *Öesor*, the musician he did not know the exact meaning in their language, but told that it meant to grow, or growing- in the Kyrgyz it is spelt—*ос, өсөөр*- grow or will grow. "It is probably impossible to find a person studying American Indians who would not know an interesting work "Search of two worlds" by an American anthropologist T.Kreber [1], who describes the life among white people of a last Mohawcian from the American Indian tribe Yana. In that work we were attracted by the name of the Indian, who on the question "who is he?" answered that he is "Ishi". T.Kreber says that this word means "Man".(Other Türkic languages also have a variety of versions: kishi, kiji, keshe, kisi, kihi, kizi, all with initial "k")" [2] in the Tatar "man" also is "keshe", in the Kyrgyz language " киши" in the English spelling "Kishi".

More I was reading about these people more I was finding coincidences in their culture and language. I have published several articles about the results of my found correlates. In those articles I have given the common for Kyrgyz and Navajo people words, not only in the spelling but in the meanings.

This article I would love to devote to my observation of scholarly works in Russia, Kyrgyzstan and other countries about the roots of the Native American people's languages. Here I am giving the words which I have found in the Navajo-English dictionary, and according their spelling and pronunciation found out very close to the Kyrgyz language [3]. The Navajo people are one of the biggest tribal people living on the territory of modern USA. The tribes who use the *Dene* language are Athabascan, Apachian, Tlingitian, Hiden tribes. Now you can observe my founding in the English Navajo dictionary:

Navajo words	Meaning in English	Kyrgyz equivalent
àa àté	It is open	Ал ачык
àa déé	From there	Ол жактан
àbizhi	Paternal uncle \aunt	Апче\апчеси (абла-эжеси түрк тилинде)
àchà	Hunger for meat	ачка
àchà àchkàzhi	Kidney	Ашказан, бөйрөк
àchi	The act of giving birth	ачуу
àchii	Intestine	ичеги
aàdai	Maternal uncle	Агай, таяке
àkààn	Flour	Ак ун

In the above table I have given the words from Navajo and their close meaning according to the pronunciation to the Kyrgyz language.

An interest to the language of the American Indians has not appeared just now, but since the mid of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the American Indian's dictionaries started to be developed some scholars as Otto Rochrig, from Philadelphia contacted with Ibragim Halfin- the professor of the Saint Petersburg's University. Otto Rochrig, he was a surgery with great interest in the Turkic languages. Moreover Otto Rochrig, published several articles devoted to the comparison of the Tatar and Turkic languages with the Finnish language. The details of his work I have found in the book by academican of Kazan University Abrar Karimyllin . Otto Rochrig, the born German, and orientalist according to this university degree, was really interested in the language of Sioux tribal people in the USA. His

According to the article by *Stanislav Gurilev* ("Siberian blood is in the blood of American Indians") [4] and searches done by Otto Rochrig, the Dene language was very close to the language of the tribal people living around the Yenisei river/ And we can see a lot of correlations not only in their languages but also in their religion, their rituals, traditions and even mythology. It confirms the idea that the American Indians are rooted from the Siberian tribes and according to the hypothesis of Bering Sea, when people from Eurasia trespassed through the icy Bering Sea to the American continent becomes more true and reliable. "It should be also noted that in the rather comprehensive American bibliographic indexes about the language, culture, and ethnography of American Indians, the *O.Rochrig's* work on Sioux language [5] is not mentioned anywhere. Apparently, that is explained by the fact that not only the Sioux language, but the North American Indian languages in general, remain outside the attention of the American philologists; and also by the fact that the Rochrig's work was published fairly far from philological compendiums". Otto Rochrig knew many languages - Latin, ancient Greek, German, French, English, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, he also could read in other Türkic languages, and he also knew Ugro-Finnic languages. His comparison of the Indian languages to Turkic, for that time was really unexpected.

Another English Scholar *John Josselin* he was one of the first who gave the idea of correlativeness of the American Indian's to the Turkic group of the language, later Swedish scholar Oscar Stig Wikander , the French linguist and mythologist *Georges Edmond Dumézil Djon* French comparatist philologist and religious studies scholar. Among the most significant later modifications in Dumézil's views was his decision to abandon the claim that Indo-European society was originally divided into three functional groupings, whose defining characteristics were then inscribed in myth, ritual, and the structure of the pantheon. *John Makintosh* in 1853 published his book "*The origin of the North American Indians*" [6] and puts forward a genetic relationship of Sioux-Hoka Indian language with the Türkic languages. *Oscar Stig Wikander* is a wide profile

Orientalist, he authored a number of works on eastern languages, including the Türkic languages. To study the live eastern languages, he visited eastern countries, including Turkey. In the above article about the connections of the Mayan language with the Altai languages he writes: "*The first time when I heard the talk of Maya Indians, I was stunned with similarity of their language with the Turkish, with similarity of their intonation which just before that I heard in Istanbul. Such an impression certainly could be deceptive. When I started studying the Mayan language, the texts in their language, I immediately encountered a mass of words which looked precisely as Turkish*" [7]. O.Rochrig's work on Sioux language, here are some examples, which are very close to the pronunciation and spelling in the Kyrgyz language:

Sioux Dakota language		Kyrgyz language	
Yasu, yaco	To sentence, to make	Үасау-жазуу	To sentence, to make
Icu	To drink	Ечу-ичүү	To drink
Kan	Sinew, vein	Кан- кан	Blood
Mi	I	Мин-мен	I
Ik, ich	Two	Ике- эки	Two
Ichi	Together, partner	Ichi, Ish, Ishe - эки, экөө, экөөлөп	Together, partner

*Oscar Stig Wikander* hypothesis about genetic relationship of Sioux language, and some other American Indian languages, with the Türkic languages is visible. Here are some examples from the Yu. V. Knorozov [8] deciphering and their parallels in the Türkic languages with my additions of the translations in the Kyrgyz language:

Mayan language		Kyrgyz ( Türkic) language	
Yash [1]	New, green	Үаш, yashel-жаш, жашыл	Young
K'un	Sun [2]	Кен – күн	Day [3]
Ich	Inside	Еч – ич, ичи (куурсак)	Stomach, guts
Osh	Three	Оч [4] – үч	Three
Kuch	Burden	Кеч [5] – күч	Force
K'ull	Raise arm	Кул [6] – кол	Hand
Kat	To change	Кат, katu – катуу	To mix
Q'anil	Blood	К'ан – кан	Blood
Ti	To bite	Тиш, dish – тиш	Tooth
Toqmaq	Beater	Тукмак – токмоктоо, токмок	Beater

From the table above we can see that the samples taken from Oscar Stig Wikander results of research can easily confirm- the correlation of the Kyrgyz, and its protolanguage Turkic to the Amerindians and exactly here - to Mayan language. *Oscar S. Wikander* [9] also worked with the Kechua (*Quechua*) language, which is close to Sioux-Hoka group, and according him this language was more preferable by Incas in the Incas empire period.

Kechua language		Kyrgyz language	
Bulan	To rotate, twirl, whirlpool	Buram бурам	(I) twirl, rotate
Ogri	Thief, larceny	Ogri ууру	Thief
Por	To burn down	Ort өрт, өртөө	To burn down
Poy	Game, toy	Oy оюн ойноо	Game, toy
Puz	Slaughter a sacrifice	Uz, oz үз, үзүү	To cut off

Having compared the Kechua language and the Kyrgyz language, I have left in the table only the most close as according the meaning, so according the pronunciation words. **Benigno Ferrario** an Italian orientalist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century made research on the Kechua language:

Kechua language		Kyrgyz language	
Ipa	Father's sister	Апа – апа	Senior sister
Ucuk	Tiny	Кусук – күчүк, кичинекей	Tiny
Acikya	To explain	Асиқ – ачык	Open, clear
Kok	Sky, firmament	Кок – көк түз	Sky, sky color
Wage	Father's uncle	Aga – ара	Uncle, respected man
Tata, tayta	Father	Ada, ata, dada- ата	Father
Misi	Cat	Misik – мышык	Cat
Cubca	Hair lock	Tuk (chech) – түк чач	Hair lock

The next scholar Modern French Orientalist mentioned by Abrar Karimullin is **Georges Dumezil** [10], he compared as Benigno Ferrario, Kechua (**Quechua**) and Türkic languages.

Kechua language		Kyrgyz language meaning		English
Saqla	Beard	Sacal – сакал		Beard
Cani	Price	San – сан		Number
Thugu	To spit, to pour	Tukur, tugu-түкүр		To spit, to pour
Tuqu	To strike, to whip	Tik, tuqu – тик туруу		To prick, to stick
Pak, paku	To look	Bak, bagu – багуу		To look
Tawqa	Heap	Tag, taw – тоо		Mountain
Qhacun	Daughter-in-law	Katun, katin – катын		Married woman
Qarwin	Gullet	Karin – карын		Stomach
Cunqa	Last	Son – соңку		Last, last10th finger of hands

«Any Türkologist, appearing among Maya, Inca and Sioux Indians, could not fail to notice the similarity of their speech with the Türkic languages, that happened with O.Rochrig and S.Wikander» "Katun" was a title for a spouse of Khan or Kagan, and so was named her enclave or estate. Eastern Europe is full of topology that carries that name, indicating the location of the Quinn estate in the Late Antique times, when the Alans, Huns, Avars and Bulgars controlled these territories. The status of the Katun was of the same level as of the supreme Kagan A Kagan could have a number of wives and concubines, but only one Katun. In times of trouble, or when princes were underage, the Katun clan could take over the rule of the country, producing such famous

names as Massagetan Tomaris, Alanian Boarix, and Kharka (Kreka in Priscus), a wife of Attila[6].

In 1672, much more before the scholarly researches of American Indians and English man who lived for a long time among Indians (Sioux) **J.Josselyn** wrote, that "American Indians (the subject is a Sioux-Hoka Indian tribe) in appearance, manners, and customs resemble "Tatars" who speak Turkish language" [11]. It's a great pity that J. Josselin did not confirm his idea with the samples from Sioux language. In the 19<sup>th</sup> cent **John Makintosh** had published his wor "North American Indians" (Washington, 1853)[12] and he gave some samples in the Indian and Asiatic language, as he called the Turkic language. From the work I have found the following correlates to the Kyrgyz language:

Indian languages	Kyrgyz language	English
Potawamatche – nanna – Darien Indians – nannah –	апа	Mother
Maudowessies – otah,ottah Poconchi – tat Olonetzi, or Fins – tauto	ата	Father
Darien Indians – tsi Semoyads – kannah	Ит канчык	Dog, Female dog
Maudowessies – meoh Tchonski – mia Lenni-lennape - ni	Мен	I (First personal pronoun)

As you can see from my observation and comparison of the vocabulary, that the American Indian people's languages are rooted from the Central Asia, and Turkic group of languages and surely we can say they are correlated.

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