

Traces of Linguistic Contacts in Türkic and Indo-European Vocabularies

Abbreviations

Arm - Armenian	Norw - Norwegian
Balk - Balkar	OE - Old English
Chuv - Chuvashian	OG- Old Germanic
Dt - Dutch	OI - Old Indian
Eng - English	OIcl - Old Icelandic
Gag. - Gagauz	OT - Old Türkic
Gil - Gilan	Pers - Persian
Got - Gothic	Sl - Old-Slavic
Gr - Greek	Sw- Swedish
IE - Indoeuropean	Uzb - Uzbek
Kaz - Kazakh	Yak - Yakut
Karach - Karachay	Tat - Tartarian
Kirg - Kirghiz	Tur - Turkish
Lat - Latin	Turkm- Turkoman
Lit - Lithuanian	

1. Common Nostratic heritage in vocabularies of Türkic and Indoeuropean

Some roots in Türkic and Indoeuropean languages can be attributed to the common Nostratic heritage since their ancient speakers resided in the adjacent areas in the region between the rivers Kura and Araks in S.Caucasus. Good examples of the most convincing lexical parallels coming from that time can be shown below:

1. IE **aulos* “gulli, lowlands, settlement” (Lat *alvus*, Gr *αυλος*, Sl *ulica* “street”) - common Türkic *aul* “village”.
2. IE **bheleg* “to shine”, “to burn” (Lat *fulgeo*, Gr *φλεγω*, Lit *blykšti*, Sl *blikati*, *bleskъ* etc.) - Tur *balkir* “shine”, Tat *balku* “light” a.o. Maybe common Türkic *belgi* “sign” here too.
3. IE **bher* “to bring”, “to take” (Lat *fero*, Gr *φερω*, Sl *bürati*, etc.) - common Türkic *be:r* “to give” (Turkm *bermek*, Tur *vermek*, Karach , Balk *berirge* a.o.)
4. IE **bheug* “to bend” (Got *biugan*, OE *bugan*, OI *bhujati*, Sl *bъgati*) - Turkm, Tur *bükmek*, Tat *bögü*, Karach, Balk *bügerge* “to bend” a.o.
5. IE **bhor* “to turn” (Lat *forare*, OE *borian*, Gr *φωρω*) - common Türkic *bur* (Turkm, Tur *burmak*, Tat *boru*, Uzb *buramoq* “to turn” a.o.)

6. IE **dek* “right” (Lat *dexter*, Gr δεξιουσ, Sl *desnъ* a.o.) - common Türkic *dik/dek* “right”, “straight” (Turkm *dikan* “straight”, Tur *dik* “vertical”, Chuv *tikěs*, Uzb *tekis* “straight” etc.)
7. IE **ghabh* “to take, to seize” (Lat *habeo*, Got *giban*, Sl *gabati*, Lit *gabenti*, a.o.) - Turkm *gapmak*, Yak *xap* “to catch”, Tur *kapmak* “to seize”, Tat *kabu* “to take” a.o.
8. IE **gieu* “to chew” (OE *ceowan*, Germ *kauen*, Sl *žъvati*, Pers *j’ ävidän*, Gil *j’avêstêñ* a.o.) - Tur *gevelemek*, Uzb *kavšamoq*, Karach, Balk *küüşenirge* “to chew” a.o.
9. IE **k’es* “to cut” (Lat *castrare*, Gr κεραιζω, Sl *kosa*, *kositi*, Lit *gabenti*, a.o.) - common Türkic *kes-* “to cut” (Turkm, Tur *kesmek*, Karach, Balk *keserge*, Kaz *kesu* a.o.)
10. IE **kai-ur-t* “cave”, “pit” (Lat *cavea*, Gr καιατα, OI *kevata* a.o.) - Turkm *govak* “cave”, Tur *kovuk* “hollow”, “hole”, Chuv *xăvăl* “hollow” a.o.
11. IE **ker* “rime” (Arm *sařn*, Sl *sernú*, Lit *šerksnas*, OIsl *hjarn* a.o.) - common Türkic *qyraw* “rime” (Turkm *gyrav*, Kaz, Karach, Balk *qyrau*, Kirg *kyroo* etc.)
12. IE **kers* “dark” (Gr καρυμον, Sl *čъrnъ*, OI *kfsna* a.o.) - common Türkic *qara-* “black” (Tur, Gag., Tat *kara*, Karach, Balk, Kaz *qara* etc.)
13. IE **kes* “to scratch” (Gr κερσκεον, Sl *česati*, Lit *kasyti* a.o.) - Turkm *gašamak*, Tur *kaşımak*, Karach, Balk *qaşyrg’a* “to scratch” etc.
14. IE **skel* “to cut, to split” (Gr σκαλλω, Got *skilja*, Lit *skelti* a.o.) - Turkm *čalmak*, Karach, Balk *čalyrg’ a* “to mow, to cut”, Tat *čalgy*, Kaz *šalgy* “to scythe” a.o.
15. IE **skep/kep* “to beat, to split” (Gr σκηπτος, κοπτω, Lat *scapula*, Lit *kapoti* a.o.) - Tur *çapa* “mattok”, Chuv *çap* “to beat”, Tat *čabu* “to mow, to cut” a.o.)
16. IE **ster* “pus” (Lat *stercus*, Sl *stъrvъ*, Norw *stor* a.o.) - Tur *çirkef* “dirt, pus”, Gag. *čürük* “pus”, Karach, Balk *čirirge* “to rot” a.o.)
17. IE **tek* “to weave”, “to spin” (Lat *texere*, Gr τυκος, Sl *tъkati*, Arm *t’ ek’ em* a.o.) - common Türkic *doqa-* “to weave” (Tur *dokumak*, Turkm *dokamak*, Kaz *toqu* and similar.)
18. IE **ual* “strong” (Lat *valeo*, Got *waldan*, Sl *vlastъ*, etc.) - Turkm, Kaz *uly*, Tur, Gag. *ulu*, Karach, Balk *oly* “great” a.o.
19. IE **uel* “to turn” (Lat *volvo*, Gr ειλεω, Sl *val-* etc) - Tat *ejlenderu*, Uzb *ajlantirmoq* “to turn”, Karach, Balk *ajlanyu* “rotation”.

2. Türkic elements in Armenian, Greek and Latin languages

The contacts between ancient Türkic and Indo-European ethnoses continued after migration of both ethnic groups from the S.Caucasus to the Eastern Europe. Proto-Armenians resided on the left banks of the river Dniepr in closest proximity to the speakers of the Türkic languages. Accordingly, the most words of the Türkic origin were found specifically in the Armenian language. Some part of the Türkic words through the Armenian language even reached the ancient Greeks. The Türkisms in the Armenian, to which sometimes can be found coincidences in Greek, are shown below:

1. Arm *altiur* “low ground, moist meadow, swamp” - Tur, Tat, Karach, Balk *alt* “low” a.o.
2. Arm *ařu* “canal” - common Türkic *aryk* “canal”.
3. Arm *acux* “coal” - common Türkic *o:j'ak* “stove” (Chuv **vučax**, Tur *ocak* a.o.), moreover Turkm **čog**, Tur **şövg**, Kaz *šok*, Uzb **čüg** “red-hot coal” a.o.
4. Arm *alap'-em* “plunder” - Chuv *ulput* “lord”, OT, Tur *alp*, Tat *alyp* a.o. “hero”.
5. Arm *alík* “wave”, “billow”, Gr *alox* “furrow” - Tur *oluk* - “trough”, Chuv *valak* - “trough” Karach, Balk *uuaq* “wavy”.
6. Arm *antař* “forest” - Gag. *andyz* “grove, bushes”, Tur *andîz* “kind of weed”.
7. Arm *čruk* “muzzle, mug, snout”, Gr *gorgos* “terrible, fearful” - Turkm *gorky* “fear, fright”, Turkm *korku* “fear, fright”, Gag. *korku* “fear, fright” a.o.;
8. Arm *çup* “stick” - extended Türkic **čybyk** “switch”.
9. Arm *gari* “barley” - common Türkic *dary/tary* “millet”.
10. Arm *garš-i-m* “have an aversion” - Turkm *garš y*, Gag. *karš y*, Tur **karşı**, Chuv **xirěs** “against”.
11. Arm *hełg* “lazy, idle” - common Türkic *jalta/jalka* “lazy, idle” (Karach, Balk *jalk*, Chuv *julxav*, Tat *jalkau*, Kaz **žalkau** a.o.)
12. Arm *ji*, Gr *ippos* “horse”, Lat *equa*, Rom *iapa* “mare, filly” - common Türkic *jaby, jaba* “horse” (Turkm *jaby*, Chuv *jupax*).
13. Arm *kamurj* “bridge”, Gr *gejura* “dam, bridge” - common Türkic *köpür* “bridge” (Chuv **kěper**, Karach, Balk *köpür*, Tat *küper* a.o.)
14. Arm *ser* “love” - common Türkic *sev-* “love” (Tur *sevmek*, Uzb *sevmok*, Chuv *sav* a.o.).
15. Arm *sta-na-m* “to buy” - Chuv *sut* “to sell”, Tur *satîn* “to buy”, Balk, Karach *satyb* “to buy” a.o.
16. Arm *šeł* “slant, curved”, Gr *skolios* “curved” - Chuv **čalaš** “slant”, Tat **čulak**, Tur *çalık* “curved”.
17. Arm *tarap* “downpour, gush” - Chuv *tapăr* “watering place”.
18. Arm *teli* “place” - Chuv *těl* “place”.
19. Arm *tuk* “saliva” - Turkm *tüjkülik*, Karach, Balk *tükürük* “saliva”, Gag. *tükürmä* “spit” a.o.

Not all Türkic loan words survived in the Armenian, and a part of them have not been found yet, that's why a small group of Türkic roots exist only in Greek. There is no doubt that matches to a part of them can be found in the Armenian language of some past time. A separate group among the Türkic-Greek lexical coincidences is the Greek-Chuvashian one which descended from the latest time as a part of Greek ethnos stayed in the northern coast of the Black Sea. The ancient Bulgars, the ancestors of Chuvashians, stayed on this territory for a long time too and adopted from the Greek some words, but the Armenian coincidences for them are not obligatory. They also are included in this list.

1. Gr *akakia*, Lat *acacia* “acacia” – common Türkic **agač** “tree”.
2. Gr *ατρω* “to ask” - Chuv **vitěn** “to entreat”, Tur *ötünmek* “to ask, to solicit”, OT *ajit-* “to ask, to question” a.o.
3. Gr *αλφι* “barley”, *αλφη* “barley porridge” - common Türkic *arpa* “barley”.

4. Gr αρσην “man” - Chuv *arçyn* “man” (late loanword).
5. Gr αρταω “to hang” - Chuv *urtän* “to hang up”, Tur, Tat, Kaz *art-* a.o “to hang on”.
6. Gr δερα “skin, pelt” - common Türkic , everywhere *deri* “skin, pelt”, Chuv *tir* “skin, pelt”.
7. Gr δεω “totie, to bind” - common Türkic *düv-* “knot”, Turkmd*üvün*, Chuv *těvë*.
8. Gr ηθμοσ “sieve” - Chuv *atma* “fishnet”.
9. Gr ιαμα “medicine” - common Türkic *em-* “medicine”, Turkm, Gag., Tur *em*.
10. Gr κηλησισ “magic power” - Chuv *kělë* “prayer”. Doubtful.
11. Gr κηροσ “wax, honeycombs” - Chuv *karas* “honeycombs”. The root is IE. The source of loan in Chuvashian is unknown.
12. Gr κορτοσ “kraal”, Lathortus “garden”, OGermgardon “garden” - Cuv *karta* “fence”.
13. Gr λακη “pit” - Chuv *lakäm* “pit”,
14. Gr παλτον “spear, lance” - common Türkic *balta* “axe”.
15. Gr πυργοσ “tower”, Lat *burgus* “castle, tower” - Old Türk *barq* “house, building”, Chuv *purak* “bast, bast-basket (cylindrical)”, Germanic **burg* (German *Burg* “castle”).
16. Gr πυροσ “wheat” - Chuv *päri* “spelt, kind of wheat”. The root is IE. The source of loan in Chuvashian is unknown.
17. Gr σακκοσ “sack”, Lat *saccus* “sack”, - Chuv *sak* “weir-basket, coop”, Ukr, Rus *sak* “fishing-tackle in the form of sack” and other similar Slavic and Germanic words.
18. Gr σκολιοσ “crooked” - Chuv *id čaläš* “slant, slope”.
19. Gr χαρτησ “papyrus chart”, Lat *carta* “paper, letter” - Chuv *härtä* “patch”.
20. Gr χολη “bile, gall” - Chuv *xäla* “light-yellow” . The root is IE. The source of loan in Chuvashian is unknown.

Since the 3-d millenium. B.C. a part of ancient Türks, known as carriers of the fighting axes and cord ceramics culture, migrated to the right banks of the river Dniepr and farther on to the Central Europe. We don’ t know how many and which of the Türkic tribes moved through the Dniepr. It is though reliably known that most of them were assimilated among the Indoeuropean and Proto-Indoeuropean aborigines. Only one Türkic tribe, the tribe of the ancient Bulgars, retained its ethnic identity. The first people whom the Bulgars met on the right bank of the Dniepr were the carriers of the Tripilla (Tripolie?? – NK) culture. Some words of their language could remain in the language of Chuvashes who are the descendants of Bulgars. Moreover, in that period the ancient Bulgars had language contacts with the ancient Hittites, Italics and Illirians. The shown below Turkisms in Latin came from that time. Naturally, most frequent of all in the list are the Chuvashian words .

1. Lat *abbas* “abbot” - Chuv. *apäs* “priest”.
2. Lat. *alga* “alga, seaweed” - Chuv. *yälkha* “ooze”;
3. Lat *amicuc* “friend” - Chuv. *ami* “friend, brother”.
4. Lat *arca* “box” - Chuv *arča* “chest”.
5. Lat *artemisia* “wormwood” - Chuv *armuti* “wormwood”. Germ *Wermut* “wormwood” too.

6. Lat *barda* “axe” - common Türkic *balta* “axe”.
7. Lat *cama* “bed” - Chuv *khāma* “board”.
8. Lat. *casa* “house” – Chuv. *kasā* “street”.
9. Lat *cicuta* “toxic plant” - Chuv *kiken* “toxic plant”.
10. Lat *cito* “fast, quick” - Chuv **xytā** “fast, quick”, Karach, Balk *qaty* “fast, rapid”.
11. Lat. *Cocles* namely “crooked” - Chuv. *kuklek* “crooked”;
12. Lat *codex* “stump, trunk” - Tur, Gag. *kütük* “stump, trunk”.
13. Lat *cura* “care” - Chuv *khural* “protection”.
14. Lat *cursarius* “pirate” - Chuv **xarsār** “bold, courageous”, Karach, Balk *og'ursuz* “wicked, vicious”, Tur *hîrsîz* “thief” a.o.
15. Lat. *fâbula* “rumour” – Chuv. *pavra* “to chatter, to talk”;
16. Lat *farnus* “ash tree” - Chuv *věrene* “maple”.
17. Lat *faux* “throat” - Gag. *buaz* Kirg *buvaz*, Tur, Kaz, Karach, Balk *bog'az* a.o. “throat”.
18. Lat *imber* “downpour, gush” - Turkm *jagmyr*, Chuv **çumār**, Tat *jan,gyr*, Uzb *jomg'yr*, Tur *yag'mur* “rain”.
19. Lat *ius, iuris* 1. “low, justice” - Chuv **jārās** “sraight”, Turyasa “low, regulations”, Karach **džoruq** “low” a.o.
20. Lat *ius, iuris* 2. “soup” - Chuv *jaška* - “soup”, *juškāñ* “slime”.
21. Lat *lama* “swamp” - Chuv *lām* “moisture”.
22. Lat *laurus* “laurel” - Chuv *lābār* “thistle”.
23. Lat *mactare, macto* “to glorify”, “to sacrifice” - common Türkic (Turkm *magtamak*, Chuv *muxta* Karach, Balk *maxtarg'a*, Uzb *maqtaoq* “praise”, Yak *maxtan* “thank” etc).
24. Lat *ordo* “row”, “order”, “army”, “detachment” common Türkic (Turkm, Kaz *orda*, Chuv *urta* Tur *ordu* etc “army”).
25. Lat *publikare* “to announce” - Chuv *puple* “to speak”.
26. Lat *pudis* “louse” - common Türkic *bit* “louse” (Chuv *pyjta*, rest *bit/pit*).
27. Lat *quattuor* “four” - Chuv *tāvattā* “four”.
28. Lat *Roma* - Chuv *uram*, Kar *oram* “street”.
29. Lat *saliva* “saliva” - common Türkic (Chuv *sēleke*, Turkm *selki*, Tat *silegej* etc “saliva”).
30. Lat *sapa* “juice, sap” - Chuv *sāpākh* “to leak”.
31. Lat *sarda, sardina* “kind of fish” - Chuv *çārtan* “pike (fish)”.
32. Lat *scopula* “broom” - Chuv *šāpār* “broom”.
33. Lat *sollicitare* “shake” - common Türkic (Chuv *sille*, Turkm *selkildemek*, Tur *silmek* etc “shake”).
34. Lat *taberna* “public-house” - Chuv *tāvar* “salt”, Ukr, Rus *tovar* “goods” and “cattle”, Armtavar “sheep”, “flock”, Kumtuuar “flock”, Tur *tavar* “property”, “cattle”, Balk, CřTat *tu' ar* “cattle” etc. The salt was the main export product for Old Bulgarians therefore it became sense “goods” (Stetsyuk Valenty, 1998, 57). Many Iranian languages have the words *tabar-teber-tevir* “axe”, but Finno-Ugrian words of this root have sense “textile” (Saam *tavjar*, Mar *tuvyr*, Chant **třgar**). All these things are objects of barter and trade, that is to say goods. Latin word **taber* of unknown sense is vanished, but the derivate of it *taberna* stayed which origin is usually deduced from *trabs* “beam” what is unconvincing.

35. Lat (Sabinian) *teba* “hill” - common Türkic (Chuv *tüpe*, Tur *tepe*, Kaz *töbe* etc “mountain, top”).
36. Lat *torta* “round bread” - Chuv **tārta** “to twine, to nest”.
37. Lat *torus* “elevation” - Chuv **tārā** “top”. Compare with Eng *tor* “stony top”.
38. Lat *usus* “use” - Chuv **usă** “use”. Eng *use* belongs here too or it is a Latin loan word?
39. Lat *vacca* “cow” - Chuv **văkăr** “bull”.
40. Lat *vulgus* “folk”, “herd”, “crowd”, Lat *vulgaris* “habitual, customary” - Chuv **pulkă** “herd”, “flight, flock”, *Bulgar* - the old name one of the Türkic tribes, ancestors of Chuvashes. Hither Germ *Volk*, Eng *folk* too.

3. Common vocabulary of Chuvashian and Germanic

When Hittites, Italics and Ilirians migrated to the south, their former areas were occupied by Germanic tribes and thereby they contacted with Bulgars, who stayed in their old residences. Mutual adoptions resulted in common lexical fund of the Germanic and Chuvashian.

1. Chuv *apat* “food, eatable” - OE *ofett*, Germ *Obst* “vegetables”.
2. Chuv *armuti* “wormwood” - Germ *Wermut* “wormwood”.
3. Chuv **ătăr** “otter” - OG **utra*, Eng *otter*, Germ *Otter*.
4. Chuv **ăvăs** “asp” - OG **apso*, OE *æps*, Germ *Espe* “asp”.
5. Chuv **čak(k)** “to stick up” - Germ *Zacke* “tooth, jag”.
6. Chuv **četre** “to tremble” - Germ *zittern* “to tremble”.
7. Chuv **jėkel** “acorn” - OG **aikel*, Germ *Eichel* “acorn”.
8. Chuv **kěrt** “flock” - OG **herdo*, Germ *Herde*, Eng *herd*, Sw *hjord* “herd, flock”.
9. Chuv *karta* “fence” - OG **gardon*, Germ *Garten*, Eng *garden*.
10. Chuv **lăbăr** “thistle” - OE *laber*, *leber* “rush, reed”, Old High Germ *leber*.
11. Chuv **măkăn** “poppy” - Germ *Mohn* “poppy” (old form **mæhon*).
12. Chuv **pěçen** “sow-thistle” - Germ *Vesen* “siftings, bran”.
13. Chuv *palt* “fast, quick” - OG **balpa*, “bold, courageous”, Eng. *bold*, Germ *bald* “fast, soon”.
14. Chuv *papak*, *pebek* “child” (other Türkic *bebi*, *beba*, *bebek*) - Eng *baby*.
15. Chuv *pultăran* “a kind of parsley” - Germ *Baldrian* “valerian”. Perhaps, Latin name of the plant *Valeriana*, that is similar to parsley, is changed accordingly to Lat *valere* “be strong” and the first form of the name was other. German word is more similar to Tur *baldiran* “a kind of parsley” and other Türkic names of this plant (in Balkar, Tartarian and Altaian). Therefore, it is not clear, which of the languages, German or Latin, adopted the Türkic word first.
16. Chuv **tārā** “top” - Eng *tor* “stony top”. See Lat *torus* too.
17. Chuv *tu* “to do” - Germ *tun*, Eng *to do*, Dt *doen* “to do”.
18. Chuv *urba* (Turk *arpa*) “barley” - OG **arwa*, Germ *Erbse* “pea”.
19. Chuv *vak* “wake” - OG **wakwo*, Germ *Wake*, Eng *wake*, Sw *vak* “wake”.
20. Chuv *xajmatlăx* “kondred” - Germ *Heimat*, (Old High Germ *heimoudil*), Got *haimoþli* “homeland”.
21. Chuv *xaltară* “to freeze” - OG **kalda*, Germ *kalt*, Eng *cold* “cold”.
22. Chuv **xatăr** “cheerful” - OE *hador*, Germ *heiter* “cheerful”.

23. Chuv *xitren* “good, fine” - OE *cytren* “beautiful” .
24. Chuv *xüte* “defence” - OG **hoda*, Germ *Hut*, Eng *hood, hat*, Sw *hatt* “defence” .
25. Chuv *ytle* “superfluous” - West Germ. **idla* “insignificant, vain”, Ger *meitel*,
Eng *idle*, Dt *ijdel*.