

The Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Language Was Created by Sumerian Turks

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Abstract

The “phonetic sound value of each and every hieroglyphic picture’s expressed and intended meaning as a verb or as a noun by the creators of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic picture symbols, ‘exactly matches’, the same meaning” as well as the “first letter of the corresponding meaning of the Turkish word’s first syllable” with the currently spoken dialects of the Turkish language. The exact intended sound value as well as the meaning of hieroglyphic pictures as nouns or verbs is individually and clearly expressed in the original hieroglyphic pictures. This includes the 30 hieroglyphic pictures of well-known consonants as well as some vowel sounds-of the language of the ancient Egyptians. There is no exception to this rule. Statistical and probabilistic certainty beyond any reasonable doubt proves the Turkish language connection. The hieroglyphic pictures match with 2 variables (the phonetic value and intended meaning). 1) Each hieroglyphic picture’s known “phonetic value” through the Coptic language was proven by Champollion in 1822 (**Champollion (1836)**, **Robinson (2013)**) who had well-known and unchallenged expertise in the Coptic language. 2) The phonetic value of each and every hieroglyphic picture matches with the corresponding meaning of the Turkish word’s “first letter” or even entire letters of the “first syllable” in certain cases, consonant or vowel. The exact “intended meaning” of the hieroglyphic picture as a noun or as a verb matches with the Turkish dialects. This is the case for all 30 hieroglyphic pictures. No other spoken language can approach this match.

Keywords

The Origin of Sumerians, Pre-Dynastic Egypt, Archeologist Sir Flinders Petrie Excavations, Bio-Geography, DNA Evidence, Hieroglyphic Language Creation, Phonetic Values of Hieroglyphic Pictures, Coptic Language, Champollion, Current Turkish Dialects

1. Introduction

When I wrote “The Origin of Sumerians” in November 2012 (Gunduz, 2012), I mentioned in the introduction that Dr. Anatole A. Klyosov had published many solid fundamental bio-geographic studies one after another (Klyosov, 2012) that are destined to be guiding foundations for further revelations regarding our common ancient human history. Those familiar with biogeography are likely aware of the significance of the findings and origin of the Y-haplogroup R1b mutation that arose 16,000 years ago. He called the offspring of the ancestors who originated this mutation as the Arbins bearers of R1b. The R1b Haplogroup is presumed to originate in south Siberia/Central Asia. There were approximately 8000 - 10,000 years of migration, shuffling and regrouping since the original mutation of the R1b haplogroup of “Arbins” and their subclades. The Sumerians obviously belonged to the R1b haplogroup. Following the emergence of Neolithic agricultural societies resulting in permanent settlements and prolonged interactions and specializations throughout central Asia, “the original Sumerian homeland” became one of the Arbins regroupings throughout this period of history. Climate change forced them to make the maiden migration and resettle in the fertile lands of the Middle East between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers around 4000 BC (Paleoclimatology, 2012; Houghton, et al., 1990) and they eventually moved further south on the banks of the Nile River in north-east Africa (Gunduz, 2012).

At the time of my writing, I knew more about Sumerian settlement in north-east Africa, but my subject matter was not Egypt, so I did not go into further detail.

Archeologist Sir Flinders Petrie excavated items from Pre-dynastic era Naqada II-Gerzian period, which spanned 3500 - 3200 BC. This culture was represented throughout Egypt and made the first marl pottery and metal-work seen in this period (Petrie, 1895).

What interested me the most about the Naqada II period was the existence of lapis lazuli stone at the burials of these migrants that Petrie had excavated and that are currently displayed at the Petrie Museum in London. These easily breakable and scratchable blue stones were considered “sacred” by the ancient Sumerians who took them to the grave. Underlying “faith value” and the strong religious belief of the ancient Sumerians were closely connected with these stones they believed in their protection throughout their lives. Lapis lazuli was highly valued and imported thousands of miles from the Hindu-Kush Mountains of present-day Afghanistan.

As mentioned in my original paper (Gunduz, 2012), the Sumerians were obsessed with their sacred blue metamorphic stone, the “lapis lazuli”. To understand the scientific concepts behind the answer to the question of where the Sumerians originated 100 pages of excellent research by (Allessandro, 2011) is available at www.infn.it/thesis/PDF/getfile.php?filename=6327-Re-dottorato.pdf and required reading. To understand where the Sumerians originated, it is es-

sential to know where they obtained lapis lazuli. This blue metamorphic stone has a “unique fingerprint” of trace elements that reflects its origin of creation on our planet, every mine has a different fingerprint of trace element ratios. In other words if one argues, that the lapis lazuli of Sumerians originated somewhere other than the Sar-i Sang mines of the Hindu Kush Mountains east of Turkmenistan, where Gonur Tepe and other Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements are located, it can easily be proven that the famous Standard of Ur found at the British Museum’s lapis lazuli collection was actually mined from the Sar-i Sang lapis mines in Badakhshan, Afghanistan, (Moorey, 1999). The metamorphic blue stone has a “unique fingerprint” that is “analogous to mDNA or Y-DNA in the human genome” (Gunduz, 2012).

So what does it mean is the excavation of—lapis lazuli—as well as the archeological evidence collected by Petrie from Egypt’s Pre-dynastic period specifically during the Naqada II era, was “indirect evidence” of the presence of Sumerians on the banks of the Nile River (Petrie, 1895).

The most significant, supporting evidence was revealed in 2010, when the Discovery Channel sponsored paternity testing of Tutankhamen and his father Akhenaton. Their DNA was found to be the R1b haplotype of the Y chromosome. The specific details of the results were inadvertently released but the data was later censured, presumably because of discussions involving Asian-African origin, but the truth was eventually revealed in scientific detail (Supplement Picture 1).

My recent interest in this issue re-surfaced in July 2017 due to a friend’s Facebook post about ancient Egyptian linguistics and suspected a linguistic Turkish connection and posted a picture from the book *Pharaohs and Kings: A Biblical Quest* by David Rohl (1995). The subject was the ancient name Sh-a-l-m, that according to the author was the bygone name of the city of Jerusalem described in ancient hieroglyphs. His observation was correct that the “sh” sound in the first “hieroglyph” of the word had the same phonetic value as the Turkish syllable for “İŞ” in other words, the first syllable of the Turkish word “İŞİK” means light and the “sun” and “Sun God” concept of the ancient Egyptians.

Of course I had more scientific reasons than simple linguistic evidences surfacing here and there over the years, I have always believed the DNA evidence from 2010 and the archeological facts of the Sumerians true existence in Egypt since Sir Flinders Petrie’s excavations in the 1880 s, and archeological facts indicate the presence of Sumerians in Egypt (Petrie, 1895).

To me the linguistics is the branch of social sciences and the professionals involved in linguistic studies hardly ever agree unanimously on any hypothesis and/or common ground, simply because I have always believed that language is basically a software programming of the human brain gained after birth and influenced by mutual interactions and verbal communications.

But on this occasion my attention was particularly directed to the hieroglyphic depiction of the “individual picture” (Supplement Picture 2) of the “sh” sound

rather than the obvious linguistic connection to the Sun God, in other words I was particularly interested in the mythology underlying the meaning of the pictures and how the ancient Egyptian religious priests who first established and construed the hieroglyphic pictures that would eventually correspond to the specific characteristic sound (phonetic value) of that picture and the visualization of that hieroglyphic picture later by some other educated individual with the knowledge of the same language will immediately recall and associate the same picture with the first syllable's consonant sound after visualizing the hieroglyphic picture.

The picture of the “sh” (“ş”) phonetic value is the same sound created when the Turkish word “ışık” (light) is pronounced. The lotus flowers in the rectangular pool comprise the hieroglyphic picture that the initial creators of the hieroglyphs chose 4600-4700 years ago to give the phonetic value of “sh” (“ş”) of the word “ışık” in Turkish, which means “the light of the sun”. The lotus flower is completely dependent on sun-light for its function and is important to Egyptian mythology; ancient Egyptian art depicted the lotus flower as a symbol of the sun, creation and rebirth and it was also a symbol of Upper Egypt.

As a symbol of the sun, the lotus flower was closely associated with Atum-Ra, the Sun god, and later with Nefertum the lotus god of perfume. Lotus flowers, open in the morning and close at night, symbolizing rebirth and regeneration. The lotus flower also symbolized the deceased upon entering the underworld and the process of rebirth, regeneration, and reincarnation (Lotus Symbol, 2017).

There is a clear connection between the phonetic value of the hieroglyphic picture and the “first consonant and/or vowel letter” of the nouns or verbs of the corresponding same meaning of the Turkish language words. The hieroglyphic pictures “phonetic values” exactly match “the first letter” of the corresponding Turkish words that has the same intended meaning of the hieroglyphic picture.

A long supplement list below has a detailed explanation and references for each of the 30 hieroglyphic consonants and vowels pictures and their individual specific phonetic value as agreed upon by mainstream Egyptologists and linguists. The **Supplement** includes the corresponding Turkish meaning of the individual hieroglyphic pictures intended as a noun or as a verb and their well known and accepted phonetic values thanks to Champollion's Coptic language expertise and the corresponding same meaning of the Turkish noun's or verb's “first consonant or vowel letter”. The corresponding Turkish nouns and verbs exactly matches the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics intended meaning and the phonetic value completely (2 variables matching in each and every hieroglyphic sign, intended meaning and the phonetic value matches with the first letter or the entire first syllable of the corresponding Turkish word in certain hieroglyphic signs).

How is this possible?

First, and the obvious reason is, we are comparing the expressed meaning of the hieroglyphic pictures. The ancient “artists” created hieroglyphics for the

purpose of communication, and to duplicate the initial visual impression of the creator for the later observers of the picture. In between people who had common language and communication with each other as well as same mythological belief system 5000 years ago.

Second, and most importantly the phonetic values of each and every hieroglyphic picture corresponding to the individual consonant or vowel value, were preserved—as it was—without change remarkably up to our time, thanks to the language expertise of Jean-François Champollion. There was a smooth transition of the phonetic values of each original hieroglyphic picture from demotic Egyptian and to the Coptic language. The vowel sound values were not pictured in between the consonant hieroglyph pictures but the necessary sound values of these presumed vowels appeared in people's minds as they read the familiar group of consonant hieroglyphic symbols.

Undoubtedly the spoken language was well known by educated speakers of ancient Egyptian language. I have to point out this fact as well, it is not the cuneiform language we are dealing here, that the Mesopotamian Sumerians adopted, obviously has no meaningful picture to interpret or closely associate with the phonetic value meaning. In addition it evolved to the Akkadian and later to Assyrian cuneiform languages but the sound values were lost long ago.

But for the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, the story is completely different and the explanation is very clear historically and linguistically. The scholar, philologist Jean-François Champollion with his expertise in Coptic language explained it correctly when he deciphered the hieroglyphs. The ancient scripts of the hieroglyphics were replaced with “Coptic”, a script consisting of 24 letters from the Greek alphabet supplemented by 6 demotic characters used for original Egyptian sounds not expressed in Greek language. The ancient Egyptian language continued to be spoken and evolved into what became known as the “Coptic” language, but in due course both the Coptic language and script were displaced by the spread of Arabic in the eleventh century. The final linguistic link to Egypt's ancient kingdoms was broken, and the knowledge required to read the history of the pharaohs was lost. Although the Coptic language, a descendant of ancient Egyptian, had ceased to be living language, it still existed in a fossilized form in the liturgy of the Christian Coptic Church. Champollion had learned Coptic as a teenager (Champollion, 1822; *The Decipherment of Rosetta Stone*, 1822) and was so fluent that he used it to record entries in his journal. However, he had not previously considered that Coptic might also be the language of hieroglyphs, and discovered later to his surprise that it was indeed the language of the hieroglyphs. So we have the exact or near exact-phonetic values of original hieroglyphic pictures thanks to Champollion's linguistic expertise in Coptic (Champollion, 1822; *The Decipherment of Rosetta Stone*, 1822).

That is exactly the underlying reason why we can “directly” compare the original hieroglyphic picture-intentions, motivations, and communication methods and the true phonetic values of each hieroglyphic sign with the currently

spoken Turkish dialects. We know the phonetic values of each original hieroglyphic picture' due to Coptic preservation of the original phonetic values of the hieroglyphic language supplementing Greek with 6 demotic characters used for original Egyptian sounds not expressed in the Greek language.

I propose making phonetic value corrections for the “ü” from “u” and “ö” from “o” for some of the original ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic signs, assuming the currently spoken Turkish dialects and first sound of the verb and noun have been same all along.

The 30 hieroglyphic pictures and their known “phonetic values” from the Coptic that “exactly match” the currently spoken dialects of Turkish nouns or verbs and exact meaning of the pictures as well as the “first letter of the first syllable” even “first 2 and 3 letters of the entire first syllable” of the corresponding Turkish nouns and verbs as originally intended by the creators of hieroglyphic language are individually self-explanatory. They are listed in the **Supplement** section.

Little linguistic knowledge of the Turkish language is needed in addition to common sense and logic.

2. Discussion

First, I am a firm believer in the fundamental principle, that any extraordinary scientific claim, requires extraordinary evidence. And that was the only reason at my original paper published in November 2012 (Gunduz, 2012) “The Origin of Sumerians”, I have never argued one way or other about the identity of those called Sumerians who were forced by the climate change to migrate to the Euphrates, Tigris and Nile Rivers around 4000 BC. Although it was clear that their original homeland was the early Bronze Age settlements of Anau, Gonur and others around the Kopet Dag Mountains of Turkmenistan.

At the time I was very well aware of the firmly established archeological evidence by Petrie's excavations of the Naqada II (Gerzian) periods that spanned 3500 - 3200 BC and later periods of Naqada III, (Petrie, 1895) which was the last phase of the Naqada culture of ancient Egyptian prehistory from 3200 to 3000 BC. It is the period during which the state formation occurred (Naqada Culture (2017); Naqada III Culture (2017)).

I was also well aware of the Discovery Channel sponsored research “King Tut Unwrapped” on February 17, 2010, in which Pharaoh Tutankhamen's paternity was confirmed through DNA testing linking him to his father Akhenaten and grandfather Amenhotep III. The computer screen-shots were filmed revealing “short tandem repeat” (STR) values, which are the DNA codes of the paternal Y-chromosome haplotypes, fifteen of these STR values were readable and when the values were entered into Whit Athey's Haplogroup Predictor program (Whit Athey, 2017), they clearly established the Y-DNA score of 99.9% R1b (Arbin), which is clearly Sumerian (**Supplement Picture 1**). After this rather unexpected information was released publicly by the Discovery Channel, African and Asian

origin arguments surfaced and the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA) Department of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture censured the details of the data. Scientifically speaking, who ever argues against the claim that the Egyptian hieroglyphic language was created by the Sumerian Turks has to answer the question of “censoring” the Scientific data on the Sumerian origin of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt after it was already public knowledge.

I knew all of this in 2012 when I wrote “The Origin of Sumerians” but at that time I did not have the “extraordinary” evidence to proceed until now, which I surely have without any reasonable doubt in my mind, with statistical probability of absolute certainty.

Absolute certainty is based on the hieroglyphic pictures created roughly 4600 years ago by ancient Egyptian priests, the phonetic values of each consonant and vowel sound were transmitted unaltered from the hieroglyphic pictures to demotic Egyptian and ultimately to the Coptic language in Greek letters with the supplementation of 6 additional demotic symbols corresponding to the original ancient hieroglyphic pictures. This smooth transmission of the phonetic values of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs is unique from a historical perspective.

Scholar, philologist Jean-François Champollion ([Champollion, 1822; The Decipherment of Rosetta Stone, 1822; Budge, 1905; Sharp, 1871](#)), had learned Coptic as a teenager, and was so fluent that he used it to record entries in his journal. This was the most remarkable and fortunate chain of events in the evolution and smooth unaltered transmission of the original hieroglyphic phonetic values to the present. There is no argument that currently spoken dialects of Turkish changed over time, but the phonetic values of the nouns and verbs and particularly the first syllable’s initial sound value most probably maintained its value over time, although the rest of the syllables might have changed. I am not claiming that the dialect of spoken Turkish’s phonetic values are similar to 4600 years ago, of course they have changed, but it is still recognizable with their similar phonetic values. As a matter of fact retrospectively I was so surprised to see, the “ö” and “i” and “ü” Turkish sound values were very likely the same 4600 years ago, based on the specific and obvious number 2 and 3 based hieroglyphic picture designation and usage as the numbers for the same initial syllable’ phonetic values, “iki” means “two”, and “üç” means “three”, (2 and 3), and the “i” and “ü” designation of phonetic values of the hieroglyphics as well as the “ö” designation reflect the perfect resourcefulness and imagination of the original creators of hieroglyphic Egyptian language.

Statistically speaking, this perfect match of the hieroglyphic pictures’ phonetic values as confirmed through the Coptic language by Champollion ([Champollion, 1822; The Decipherment of Rosetta Stone, 1822](#)), as well as the Turkish meaning of each hieroglyphic picture with spoken dialects of the Turkish language, is unprecedented and in the range of absolute certainty.

For example, the hieroglyphic picture designated as “folded cloth” has the “Ss” consonant phonetic value of “s” in Turkish is “Sermek” meaning hanging the

cloth (**Supplement Picture 21**). The “Bb” consonant phonetic value designation “leg” meaning “Bacak” in Turkish dialects (**Supplement Picture 11**). The “Aa” phonetic value designation vulture means “Akaba” in Turkish (**Supplement Picture 9**). The “Dd” phonetic value designation is “open hand” “picture extending to touch” means “Değmek or Dokunmak” in Turkish dialects both verbs start with “D” sound (**Supplement Picture 46**). The “Ss” phonetic value designation hieroglyphic picture of “bolt” means “Sürgü” in Turkish dialects (**Supplement Picture 25**). The “Nn” phonetic value designation of “wavy river” hieroglyphic sign means “Nehir or Nahr” in Turkish dialects (**Supplement Picture 20**). The “Hh” phonetic value designation “wick” means “Halat” in Turkish (**Supplement Picture 13**). The “Jj” phonetic value designation “cobra snake” means “Jilan” in the Kazak Turkish dialect and “Jil” in the Kyrgyz Turkish dialect (**Supplement Picture 17**).

And the significant one is the ancient hieroglyphic picture that has the phonetic value of “Gg” and the archeologists and linguists thought that this picture was “jar holder”, of course the picture has nothing to do with a “jar holder” in any shape or form at (**Supplement Picture 3**) I included ancient Egyptian “jar holders” as well as the pictures of the “original hieroglyphic carvings” of this sign that has “Gg” phonetic value. As you can imagine the jar holder “should have a flat stable base” not “curved” as clearly depicted at the original carvings and wall paintings. It is a “baby crib”, a baby is put to sleep by rocking the crib, so the bottom is curved and the matching Turkish names are “Gundag (Azeri Turkish) or “Gundağ (Turkmenistan)” dialects, Turkmenistan where they originally migrated 4000 BC as I had pointed out at “The Origin of Sumerians” (Gunduz, 2012).

Very interesting one is the scarab (dung beetle) which has phonetic value designated as “kheper”, the Turkish pronunciation “kıpır kıpır” is the verb used for something “moving constantly in an unstoppable manner”, which is the exact description of a “dung beetle”(scarab) in constant action (**Supplement Picture 28**).

The 30 ancient hieroglyphic signs are perfectly matched to the Turkish dialects for both the intended and expressed meaning and the first letter of the first syllable’s phonetic value as a verb or noun. Some of the Hieroglyphic symbols phonetic values like “Ankh”, “Neb”, “Nefer”, “Tuth” first two or first three letters of the first syllable of the corresponding meaning of the Turkish word perfectly matches (**Supplement Picture 47, Picture 51, Picture 50, Picture 63**).

I did not mathematically calculate the obvious and absolute certainty or put a significance value on this unprecedented perfect match. There are detailed pictured explanations for each hieroglyphic sign in the **Supplement**.

The correlation list goes on and on and the **Supplement** section’s pictures and explanations will reveal the whole picture of this obvious linguistic close correlation and evidence.

Supplement section includes 80 different hieroglyphic signs, words, expres-

sions and samples from Gardiner's sign list (Bill, 2013), Egyptian hieroglyphic book (Mark & Bill, 1998), the difficult hieroglyphic words that experts at a convention in Egypt tried to decipher the "true meaning of the words" written at Louvre Stele or Irtysen Stele 2000 BC (Supplement Pictures 43-45), I suggested solutions to those problems they face through Turkish meaning of the ancient group of hieroglyphic picture words meaning according to the very close or similar pronunciations in Turkish, explained in detail as well as the phonetic meaning interpretation errors made in some of the readings of the hieroglyphic words based on the "phonetic values of the signs". At the Supplement section I also highlighted the importance of this revelation.

"Correct reading of the entire hieroglyphs in Egyptian history" will be possible experts and scholars will get the benefit of "full acceptance of Sumerian Turks creation of hieroglyphic language" by interpreting hieroglyphic words with the help of Turkish dialects of our time "rather than guessing". Champollion spoke so many languages 14 of them but unfortunately he did not know Turkish. If he did he would have figured it out on the spot (Champollion, 1822; The Decipherment of Rosetta Stone, 1822).

At the (Supplement Picture 79) experts did not specify what is in the jar beer or wine "in fact it was written already with three parallel lines which means 3 (and Ancient Egyptians used it as a phonetic value of "Ü" of "ÜÇ" means number three in Turkish", which corresponds to "Üzüm" meaning grape so the jar describes the Wine bottle.

At the (Supplement Picture 51, Pictures 78-80), I explained interesting hieroglyphic picture "the trachea and the heart" with phonetic value "nefer" and how 3 different words with 3 different meanings "Soldier-Breath-Beautiful" created from the same sign's phonetic value, by using 3 different "determinants"—determinants are additional pictures or signs with no phonetic value and used by ancient scribes to express their true intentions with the hieroglyphic pictures, what they mean—these are Turkish words Nefer-Nefes-Nefis (Soldier-Breath-Beautiful) all used by the ancient Egyptians, these words thought to be Arabic language origin but in reality Arabic language originated during early iron age around 1200 BC and we have the archeological evidence of "nefer" hieroglyphic picture sign used for its phonetic value back in 2600 BC with the "determinants" in order to explain the intent of the ancient scribes, so the "root words" of these Nefer-Nefes-Nefis were Sumerian Turkish (Supplement Picture 51, Pictures 78-80).

The official Turkish Dialects web page from the Turkish Language Association (Türk Dil Kurumu) was used as the reference for the Turkish dialects (Türk Dil Kurumu, 2017)).

3. Summary and Conclusion

It is a big revelation I am certainly well aware of that fact, it is a challenge for the people of Egyptology around the world who have believed otherwise or do not

want the truth revealed for some reason or other and prefer to continue the current belief system and understanding as status quo but scientifically speaking this was the ultimate and the only outcome, as I had pointed out earlier well known and revealed paternity DNA evidence in detail as well as archeological evidences of Sumerian's long established existence by the Nile River since 3500 BC Naqada II period, it was just a matter of time and the future bio-geographic studies on DNA samples of the pharaohs throughout ancient Egypt might certainly clarify this matter once for all, if it is done freely and if we approach the issues scientifically rather than political or racial bias and without concealing the scientific evidence and being scientifically neutral in order to learn the truth for our common history and come to the terms with the reality that the human migration which has been quite natural and usual and it was absolutely necessary for the survival of our species in the past and present as well, as a matter of fact we are all migrants at one time in our ancient past that is for sure.

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Supplement

Over 80 detailed picture explanations and original hieroglyphic pictures and additional references, importance of this finding explained in detail with hieroglyphic word samples



Picture 1. DNA Testing results of Pharaoh Tutankhamen, specific STR (Short Tandem Repeats) which reveal % 99.9 R1b Y-DNA Haplogroup by Whit Athey's Haplogroup Predictor.



Picture 2. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/%C4%B1%C5%9F%C4%B1k> Işık Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Gg



Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated “JAR HOLDER???”
Phonetic value is “G” by Egyptologists

This is NOT a JAR HOLDER, Egyptologists and the Archeologists are mistaken, simply because there is no known ancient artifact of Jar holder with CURVED BOTTOM as clearly depicted at this ancient hieroglyphic sign ... As a matter of fact **THIS A BABY CRIB TO ROCK THE BABY INSIDE TO PUT THE BABY SLEEP..**

Turkish word for this is “**GUNDAG (Azeri) GUNDAĞ (Türkmenistan) WHERE THEY ORIGINALLY MIGRATED FROM ...!**”

Watch the bottom of the baby crib ...!

For the reference actual ancient Egyptian Jar holders

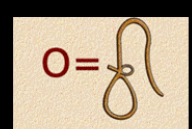



Türkiye Türkçesi kundak	Azeri Türkçesi gundag	Başkurt Türkçesi yürgäk	Kazak Türkçesi kundak	Kırgız Türkçesi calayık
Özbek Türkçesi yörgäk	Tatar Türkçesi bilän	Türkmen Türkçesi gundağ	Uygur Türkçesi yögäk	

Picture 3. Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU



http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

O=




Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated “LASSO”
Phonetic value is “O” by Egyptologists

Turkish word a verb for this treat with a loop is **ÖRMEK**, in other words the string is being put in a loop shape .
As you may notice the exact phonetic value is “Ö” rather than “O” ...

Ptolemy's cartouches



Türkiye Türkçesi örmek	Azeri Türkçesi hörmäk	Başkurt Türkçesi üriv	Kazak Türkçesi örüv	Kırgız Türkçesi örü
Özbek Türkçesi ormäk	Tatar Türkçesi ürü	Türkmen Türkçesi örmek	Uygur Türkçesi örümäk	

Picture 4. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/%C3%B6rmek> Örmek

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated "ANIMAL BELLY ???"
Phonetic value is 'CH' by Egyptologists

Obviously this has nothing to do with the 'animal belly'
THIS IS A 'BABY BELL' TO ENTERTAIN BABY ...!
And the Turkish word for it is 'ÇINGIRAK'
Ç is pronounced Exactly like "CH" as "Phonetic value of the hieroglyphic picture.

Türkiye Türkçesi çingirak	Azeri Türkçesi zınğırav zang	Başkurt Türkçesi sınğırzak	Kazak Türkçesi konırav	Kırgız Türkçesi konğurō
Özbek Türkçesi konğırakça	Tatar Türkçesi şöldir kişkinä konğırav	Türkmen Türkçesi caň dövme	Uygur Türkçesi konğurak koldurma	

Picture 5. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/%C3%A7%C4%B1ng%C4%B1rak> Çingirak.
Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

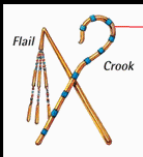
Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated "BREAD LOAF ??"
Phonetic value is 'T' by Egyptologists

Champollion also noticed that
The ancient Egyptians
'Chose the colors of Hieroglyphic symbols
Matching their original intended sound value
As you clearly see
'BLUE' so called **BREAD LOAFS** ???
Exact matching Turkish word for the same
Shape is **TAKKE** which is a CAP
worn over the head ...

Türkiye Türkçesi takke	Azeri Türkçesi aragçın tagga	Başkurt Türkçesi töbatây ytakiya	Kazak Türkçesi takiya	Kırgız Türkçesi topu takiya
Özbek Türkçesi doppi takya	Tatar Türkçesi töbatây täkiya	Türkmen Türkçesi tahya	Uygur Türkçesi doppa takiya	

Picture 6. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/takke> Takke
Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

"HEQ" or "HAQ"




Flail Crook

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated **"CROOK"**
 "Phonetic value is **HEQ or HAK** by Egyptologists

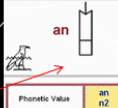
TUTANKAMUN's cartouche

Exact word for the CROOK which matches the meaning of the symbol is to **have the power in order** put around the neck of the sheep **to have the right** To **SHEPHERD THE FLOCK** The Turkish word is **HAKİMİYET** ...

So...Correct reading of his TITLE is **"HAKAN"**
 Which is the Turkish title of the ruler ...!



AN (Phonetic value)



Türkiye Türkçesi hakimiyet	Azeri Türkçesi hâkimiyât	Başkurt Türkçesi suverenitet	Kazak Türkçesi egemendik	Kırgız Türkçesi erkülük
Ozbek Türkçesi hâkimlik	Tatar Türkçesi suverenitet	Türkmen Türkçesi hâkimiyet	Uygur Türkçesi mustâkîlik	

Picture 7. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/hakimiyet> Hakimiyet

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/hakan> Hakan


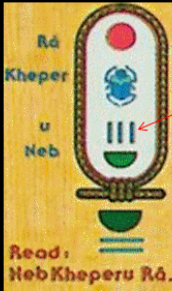
Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as **"TWO PARALLEL LINES"** and **"THREE PARALLEL LINES"** at the cartouche of Ra-Kheper-u-Neb phonetically

Phonetic values are **I** and **U** by Egyptologists


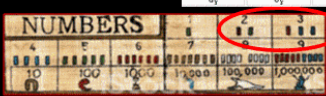
The Turkish phonetic values are actually **"İ"** and **"Ü"** simply because the "hieroglyphic signs" match the **"NUMBERS AND THEIR FIRST SYLABELS SOUND PHONETICALLY"**
 Which are **İKİ** for 2 and **ÜÇ** for 3

Read: **Neb Kheperu Ra**

Türkiye Türkçesi iki	Azeri Türkçesi iki	Başkurt Türkçesi eki	Kazak Türkçesi eki	Kırgız Türkçesi eki
Ozbek Türkçesi ikki	Tatar Türkçesi iki	Türkmen Türkçesi iki	Uygur Türkçesi iki	

Türkiye Türkçesi üç	Azeri Türkçesi üç	Başkurt Türkçesi ös	Kazak Türkçesi üç	Kırgız Türkçesi üç
Ozbek Türkçesi üç	Tatar Türkçesi öç	Türkmen Türkçesi üç	Uygur Türkçesi üç	

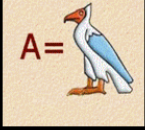



Picture 8. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/iki> İki

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/%C3%BC%C3%A7> Üç




Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU


http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

A = 

Ancient Hieroglyphic VULTURE
Phonetic value is **'A'** by Egyptologists

Durum	Tekil	Çoğul
Yalın	akbaba	akbabalar
Belirtme (-i)	akbabayı	akbabaları
Yöneime (-e)	akbabaya	akbabalara
Bulunma (-de)	akbabada	akbabalarda
Çıkma (-den)	akbabadan	akbabalardan
Tamlayan	akbabanın	akbabalarının


Akababa 63

Turkish dialects
"AKBABA –AÇBABA"

<https://tr.wiktionary.org/wiki/akbaba>

Picture 9. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/akbaba> Akbaba



Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Hh 

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as "HOUSE ???"
Phonetic value is **'H'** by Egyptologists

Actually this is the 'PLAN OF THE HOUSE' clearly and it is called **"HARİTA"** in Turkish dialects.

 Türkiye Türkçesi harita	 Azeri Türkçesi hâritâ	 Başkurt Türkçesi karta	 Kazak Türkçesi karta	 Kırgız Türkçesi karta
 Özbek Türkçesi hâritâ	 Tatar Türkçesi karta	 Türkmen Türkçesi karta	 Uygur Türkçesi hâritâ	

Picture 10. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/harita> Harita

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Bb

The Leg = "B"

Ancient Hieroglyphic LEG
Phonetic value is '**B**' by Egyptologists

Turkish dialects BACAK

Türkiye Türkçesi bacak	Azeri Türkçesi bacag	Başkurt Türkçesi ayak bot	Kazak Türkçesi ayak	Kırgız Türkçesi but
Özbek Türkçesi ayak	Tatar Türkçesi ayak bot	Türkmen Türkçesi büt	Uygur Türkçesi put ayak	

3 (G1) (D36) (D58) (D46) (M17) (M17a) (19) (w11) (V28)
Vulture Arm Leg Hand Reed Reed Snake Jar std Wick
H J (dj) K M N P Q R S S
(O4) (D36) (V31) (G17) (N35) (Q3) (N29) (D21) (S29) (O34)
Reed shelter Cobra Basket Owl Water Stool Hill Mouth Folded cloth (or) Bolt
T U TCH KH SH H N M
t w w t b š h n m
(X1) (G43) (V1) (V13) (Aa1) (N38) (F32) (S3) (Aa15)
Bread Chick Rope Cord Sieve Pool Belly Crown Rib

Picture 11. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/bacak> **Bacak**

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

SU

THIS IS MY FAVORITE! For sure

Ancient Hieroglyphic sign "A PLANT THE TOP OF THE PLANT BEND"
Egyptologist Phonetic value is "**SU**"
SU means **WATER** in Turkish, in other words
Original Creator's of Hieroglyphic signs are describing
A plant 'bend' ASKING FOR WATER!
So they designated this sign as 'SU' (WATER) in other
Words the 'Give me water sign'

Türkiye Türkçesi su	Azeri Türkçesi su	Başkurt Türkçesi hiv	Kazak Türkçesi suv	Kırgız Türkçesi sü
Özbek Türkçesi suvák	Tatar Türkçesi su	Türkmen Türkçesi suv	Uygur Türkçesi su	

PHONETIC VALUES
BAT + SU
Bee with a sting = **Batırmak**
And Plant needs water = **SU**

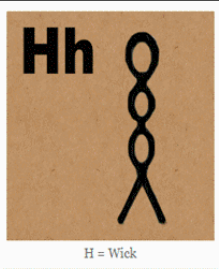

Picture 12. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/su> **Su**

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/bat%C4%B1rmak> **Batırmak**

<http://www.achiq.org/pitikler/dlt---.pdf> Divanı Lügati-t Türk (**Batırmak**).

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as “WICK”
Phonetic value is ‘H’ by Egyptologists



Turkish word for wick is HALAT

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
halat	kanat	yıvan bav	arkan	arkan
	buraz	arkan		kenep
	yoğun ip	kanat		
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
arkān	arkan	tanap	arkan	
	tros	arkan		
	cuan bav			

Picture 13. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/halat> Halat

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

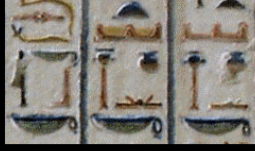
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as “Basket”
Phonetic value is ‘K’ by Egyptologists

Turkish dialect name for the picture is ‘KAP’

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
kap	üz	tış	mukaba	kap
		tışlık	kap	tış
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
mukāvā	tış	daş	kap	
	tışlık	daşlık		
		gāp		



Picture 14. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kap> Kap

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as "CORD"
"Phonetic value is 'TCH' by Egyptologists"

This may look like 'modern cord' BUT it is actually a 'HOLDER' in order To grab and handle 'hot' things ..Exact matching word for the used function of the item in Turkish is **TUTACAK – TUTMAK**

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
tutmak	yahalamag	yakalav	tutuv	cakaló
		totov	ustav	
		ilaktiriv		
Ozbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
tarafdar bolmak	yakalau	tutmak	tutmak	
	totu	ele salmak		
	ilaktirú			

Picture 15. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/tutmak> Tutmak

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/tutacak> Tutacak

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Ancient Hieroglyphic sign Designated as "FLOWERING REED PLANT(s)"
Phonetic values are 'E/A/İ' and 'Y' by Egyptologists

Notice the "Reed flower with legs"

My personal opinion
 Flowering REED PLANT sign represents a male PERSON, as a Turkish word "ER" - "ADAM - ADEM" - İNSAN when "TWO OF THEM SIDE BY SIDE" the phonetic value CHANGES TO YANDAŞ – YANINDA – YANYANA meaning they are together.

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
er	mard	yigit	batır	er
	igid	batır	batır	kayratlı
		le-yigit	batı	kilman
Ozbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
mard	yigit	mert	ar	
batır	batır	batır	batır	mart
irigiti				

Picture 16. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/adam> Adam

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/insan> İnsan


<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/er%20ki%C5%9Fi> Er kişi

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/yan%C4%B1%20ba%C5%9F%C4%B1nda>

Yanı başında

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.



Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as "COBRA SNAKE"
Phonetic value is 'J' by Egyptologists

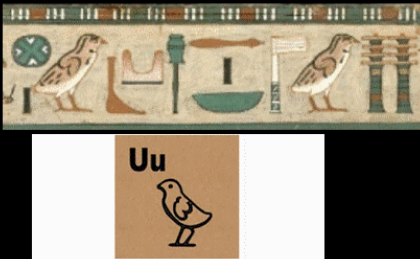
Turkish dialect name for the snake is 'JILAN' in both Kazak Turkish and Uyгур Turkish Dialects

Türkiye Türkçesi yılan	Azeri Türkçesi ılan	Başkurt Türkçesi yılan	Kazak Türkçesi jılan	Kırgız Türkçesi cılan
Özbek Türkçesi ilân	Tatar Türkçesi yılan	Türkmen Türkçesi yıl	Uygur Türkçesi jıl	

Picture 17. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/y%C4%B1lan> Yılan

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.



Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as "QUAIL CHICK"
Phonetic value is 'U' by Egyptologists

The quail chick is the symbol for the Letter U

Chick is considered little and the word UFAK is used in Turkish the term actually designates this 'Chick' as being little in reality and presumably this impression was the 'INTENT' of the ancient Egyptians who wanted to use the 'U' sound of UFAK (meaning little chick)

Türkiye Türkçesi ufak	Azeri Türkçesi ufag	Başkurt Türkçesi vak bäläkay	Kazak Türkçesi uvak	Kırgız Türkçesi kiçinekey mayda
Özbek Türkçesi kiçik maydâ	Tatar Türkçesi vak bäläki	Türkmen Türkçesi kiçi mayda ovnuk	Uygur Türkçesi uşşak kiçik	

Picture 18. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ufak> Ufak

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.



Mm
The Owl = M
The owl is the symbol for the Letter M

**MAVUK-
MAVIK-
MANGUK**
ARE THE LOCAL DIALECTS IN TURKEY FOR 'BAYKUŞ' OWL BIRD

http://turkishstudies.net/Makaleler/1845362014_54G%C3%BClakanKamanSevda-tde_S-1137-1154.pdf Eastern Turks call it **"MEŞEK YABALAK"** "uzun kulaklı baykuş" ..
Kirgiz Turks call it **MIKIY ÜKÜ**

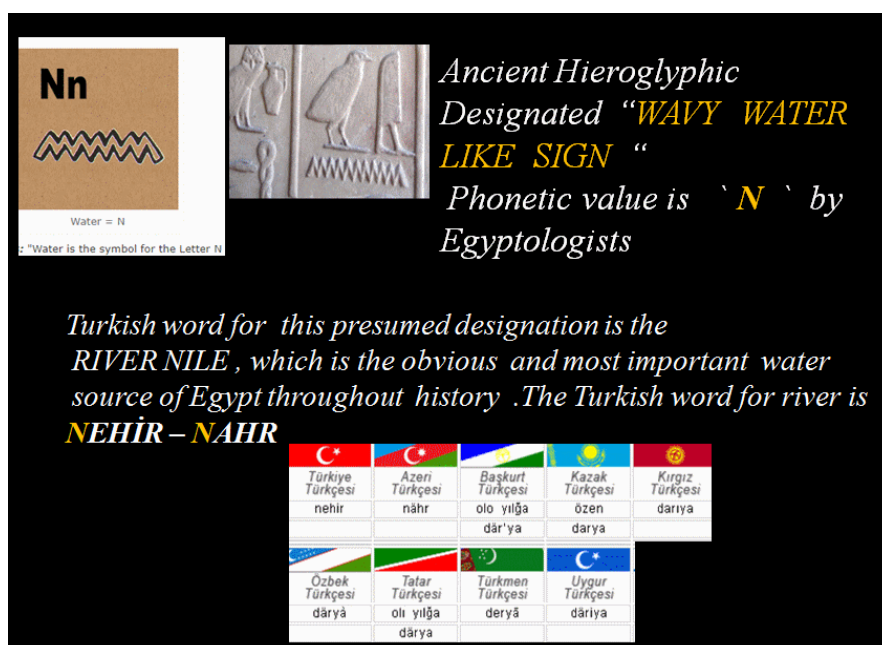
Tatar Turks call it "MAÇI BAŞLI YABALAK"

Picture 19.

http://turkishstudies.net/Makaleler/1845362014_54G%C3%BClakanKamanSevda-tde_S-1137-1154.pdf

BAYKUŞ KELİMESİ VE BAYKUŞLA İLGİLİ İNANÇLAR ÜZERİNE









http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333 Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU
http://www.kazimcapaci.com/FR_baykus.htm Gece yırtıcıları-Baykuş.



Nn
Water = N
"Water is the symbol for the Letter N"

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated "WAVY WATER LIKE SIGN" "Phonetic value is 'N' by Egyptologists

*Turkish word for this presumed designation is the RIVER NILE, which is the obvious and most important water source of Egypt throughout history. The Turkish word for river is **NEHİR – NAHR***

 Türkiye Türkçesi nehir	 Azəri Türkçesi nähr	 Başkurt Türkçesi olo yılğa där'ya	 Kazak Türkçesi özen darya	 Kırgız Türkçesi däriya
 Özbek Türkçesi daryä	 Tatar Türkçesi olı yılğa darya	 Türkmen Türkçesi deryä	 Uygur Türkçesi däriya	

Picture 20. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nehir> Nehir

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

*Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated “**FOLDED CLOTH**”
Phonetic value is ‘**S**’ by Egyptologists*

*Turkish word -verb- for the folded cloth is **SERİLİ BEZ** or **SERİLMİŞ BEZ***

Türkiye Türkçesi sermek	Azeri Türkçesi sarmak	Başkurt Türkçesi taratıp(yayıp) halıv	Kazak Türkçesi jayuv jayıp saluv	Kırgız Türkçesi cayü
Özbek Türkçesi yaymak yazmak	Tatar Türkçesi taratıp(cayıp) salıu	Türkmen Türkçesi sermek yayratmak	Uygur Türkçesi yaymak salmak	

Picture 21. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/sermek> Sermek

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

*Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated “**MOUTH**”
Phonetic value is ‘**R**’ by Egyptologists*

*Turkish word for this symbol is **RIZİK** presumably related with the ‘**Sun God**’ given sustenance (**food and drink**) through their mouth to people (believers) for life. In other words the sign of mouth is the designation of this means of sustenance by Sun God ‘**RA**’ in ancient Egypt, the original **Arabic** word’s etymological root reveal this with the name **RA-ZE-KA**, All Current Turkish dialects Has the altered form of this original word **RIZİK** through the religious connection, but the ‘**RA**’ Sun God’ origin is obvious.*

Türkiye Türkçesi rızik	Azeri Türkçesi rüzi	Başkurt Türkçesi azık	Kazak Türkçesi rıyzık	Kırgız Türkçesi ırısık
Özbek Türkçesi rizk	Tatar Türkçesi rızik	Türkmen Türkçesi rizık	Uygur Türkçesi rızik	

Picture 22. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/r%C4%B1z%C4%B1k> Rızık

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated "HILL"

Phonetic value is **Q or K** by Egyptologists

Turkish word for this sign which is exactly the designation of **slippery steep rock . KAYGAN , KAYMAK , KAYA**

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
kaymak	gaymag	kaymak	kaymak	kaymak
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
kaymak	kaymak	gaymak	kaymak	

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
kaya	gaya	kaya	jartas	aska
			gıl	zö
			kuz	
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
käyä	kaya	gaya	kiya	

Picture 23. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kaya> Kaya

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kaygan> Kaygan

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kaymak> Kaymak

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated "STOOL SEEN FROM ABOVE???"

Phonetic value is **P** by Egyptologists

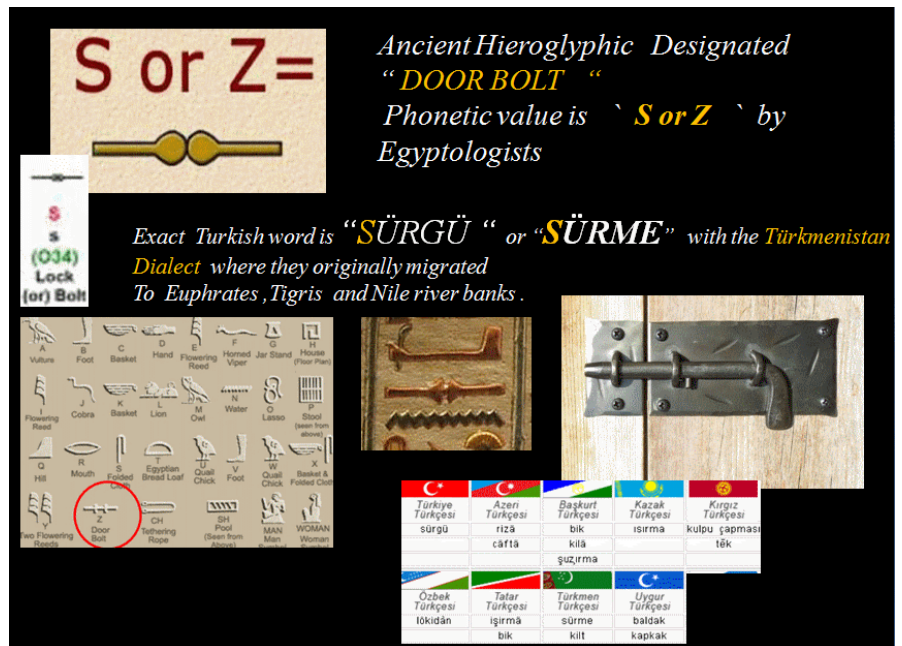
This is one of my favorites ; of course it has nothing to do with 'Stool seen from above' at all , first of all why should ancient Egyptians primarily want everyone to 'recall' the picture with first sight wants it to be 'evident' by everybody , if they wanted to show a 'stool they would definitely show the legs of the stool as well .. So this is NOT a stool , this is a 'DOOR MAT' one for the right one for the left foot! The Turkish word for it is **PASPAS or PALAS** for the Uzbek Dialect of Turkish .

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
paspas	ayagsılan	siptä	tösenig	but sürtküç
			örme	
			tokima	
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
palas	çipta	girelgedäki ayak silig	çigdan	
boyra		boyra	bora	
gälgä				

Picture 24. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/paspas> Paspas

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.




Picture 25. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/s%C3%BCrg%C3%BC> Sürgü
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

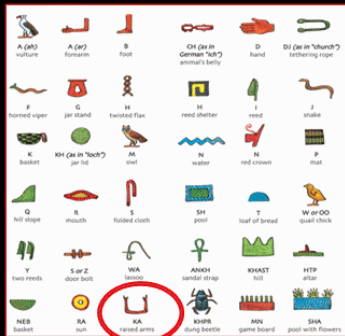



Picture 26. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/bat%C4%B1rmak> Batırmak
<http://www.achiq.org/pitikler/dlt---.pdf> Divanı Lügati-t Türk (Batırmak).

*Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated
"RAISED ARMS"
Phonetic value is `KA` by
Egyptologists*



*Exact Turkish word for this verb is **KALDIRMAK** ..*

Türkiye Türkçesi kaldırmak	Azeri Türkçesi galdırmag	Başkurt Türkçesi kütäriv kuzğatıv	Kazak Türkçesi kötöröv kötörü	Kırgız Türkçesi kötörü
Özbek Türkçesi kötärmäk	Tatar Türkçesi kütärü kızğatu	Türkmen Türkçesi galdırmak	Uygur Türkçesi kötärmäk	

Picture 27. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kald%C4%B1rmak> Kaldırmak

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehciler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333.

Hieroglyph of SCARAB (DUNG BEETLE) Phonetic value designated by Egyptologists is



kipir kipir
ikileme, belirteç, & sıfat

1. aralıksız, sürekli bir biçimde kımıldayarak, yerinde duramayarak.
2. çok hareketli, canlı.
"Kipir kipir bir çocuğu var"

Translate kipir kipir to English




1. beany

Mayıs böceği ... Kipir kipir

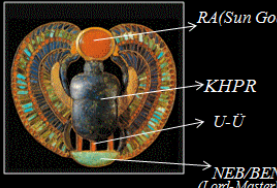



meddlesome
intrusive in a meddling or offensive manner.
synonyms: busy, busybodied, interfering, meddling, officious

*In Turkish **KIPIR KIPİR** is Exactly the SAME PHONETIC VALUE as the SCARAB BEETLE OF THE HIEROGLYPHS and the verb is used for something "moving constantly unstoppable manner" "BEANY-METTLESOME SPIRITED which is the exact description of Dung Beetle (scarab) in constant action"*

4  the flying beetle *kheperer* 
scarabaeus sacer; become, *kheper* 

*Correct reading of the Amulet is (Scarab looking UP)
So it is read from up towards down wards ...!
RA-KHPR-U-NEB (NEB is read as BEN from upside down (mirror image reading reverse)
So ... RA(Sun God) KIPİR-U-BEN BEN means (I am) in Turkish
Meaning I AM THE SUN GOD'S CONSTANT UNSTOPPABLE FOLLOWER ...*



Picture 28.

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/k%C4%B1p%C4%B1r%20k%C4%B1p%C4%B1r>

Kipir Kipir

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehciler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

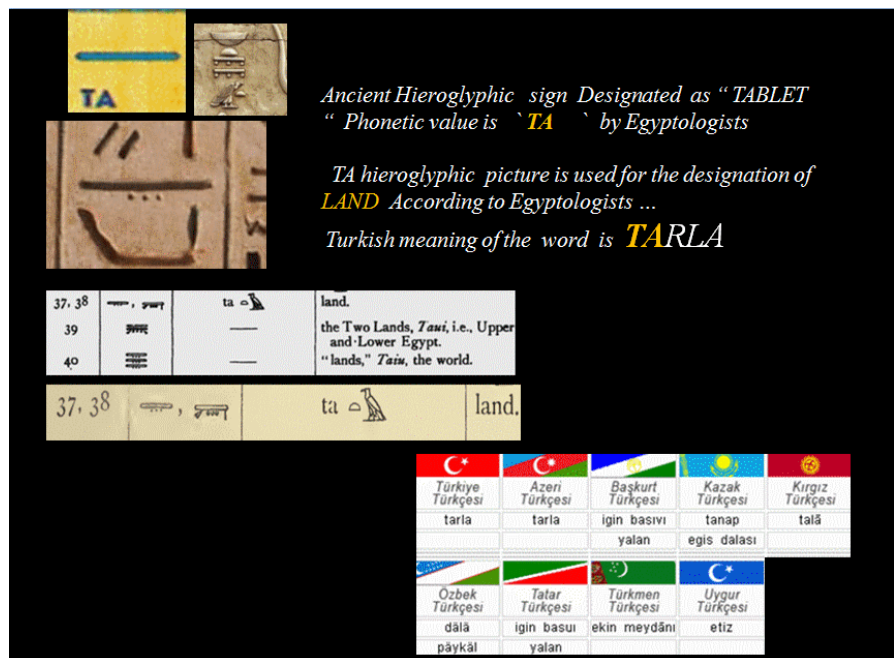
Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.



Picture 29. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kalbur> Kalbur

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU


http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333.



Picture 30. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/tarla> Tarla


http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

 Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated “ *Extended ARM hand turned upwards* ” Phonetic value is ‘*A*’ by Egyptologists ...

Turkish word for the EXACT description of the arm and hand position is classical *AVUÇ AÇMAK*, meaning TO BEG /TO WANT something like a beggar asking for money .

AVUÇ is the “palm of the hand, *AÇMAK* means *to open*, so the picture depicts the palm of the hand is opened upwards to pick or beg something . And the “PURPOSE” of this act is “TO TAKE” Turkish meaning and the word for it is “*ALMAK*”..



Türkiye Türkçesi avuç	Azeri Türkçesi ovuc	Başkurt Türkçesi us tobö	Kazak Türkçesi uvs	Kırgız Türkçesi oş
Özbek Türkçesi hävüs	Tatar Türkçesi uş töbi	Türkmen Türkçesi ovuş	Uygur Türkçesi oş	

Türkiye Türkçesi açmak	Azeri Türkçesi açmag	Başkurt Türkçesi asiv	Kazak Türkçesi aşuv	Kırgız Türkçesi açd
Özbek Türkçesi âgmak	Tatar Türkçesi açu	Türkmen Türkçesi ačmak	Uygur Türkçesi açmak	

Türkiye Türkçesi almak	Azeri Türkçesi almag	Başkurt Türkçesi aluv	Kazak Türkçesi alü	Kırgız Türkçesi alü
Özbek Türkçesi âlmak	Tatar Türkçesi alu	Türkmen Türkçesi almak	Uygur Türkçesi almak	


Picture 31. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/r%C4%B1z%C4%B1k> Açmak

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/avu%C3%A7> Avuç


<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/a%C3%A7mak> Almak

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

 Ancient Hieroglyphic sign Designated as “*ROPE*” Phonetic value is ‘*U*’ by Egyptologists

Exact Turkish word for the picture depicted is *URGAN*



Türkiye Türkçesi organ	Azeri Türkçesi kämänd	Başkurt Türkçesi arkan	Kazak Türkçesi arkan	Kırgız Türkçesi arkan
Özbek Türkçesi arkan	Tatar Türkçesi arkan	Türkmen Türkçesi urğan	Uygur Türkçesi arkan	

Türkiye Türkçesi organ	Azeri Türkçesi kämänd	Başkurt Türkçesi arkan	Kazak Türkçesi arkan	Kırgız Türkçesi arkan
Özbek Türkçesi arkan	Tatar Türkçesi arkan	Türkmen Türkçesi urğan	Uygur Türkçesi arkan	

Türkiye Türkçesi organ	Azeri Türkçesi kämänd	Başkurt Türkçesi arkan	Kazak Türkçesi arkan	Kırgız Türkçesi arkan
Özbek Türkçesi arkan	Tatar Türkçesi arkan	Türkmen Türkçesi urğan	Uygur Türkçesi arkan	

Picture 32. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/organ> Organ

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

Ancient Hieroglyphic Designated as "HORNED VIPER SNAKE"
Phonetic value is 'F' by Egyptologists
 Because they have strongly keeled scales, this rubbing on the sand produces a rasping noise, the sound of this HORNED VIPER is like "water boiling sound" which is called "FIKIRDAMAK" in Turkish "fikir fikir kaynamak" also "in figurative speech" meaning is "coquettish-coquetry" Turkish word is FİNGİRDEK Cılvelenmek FİNGİRDEK also means moving body parts too noticeable to attract attention ... BOTH (SOUND AND MOVEMENT) TWO DIFFERENT WORDS in Turkish describes the Horned Viper

Horned Wiper of Sinai Desert (Cerastes gasperettii)




Fikirdamak Nedir?

Fikirdamak

1. [fır] Fikir fikir kaynamak
2. Cılvelenmek

* "Eten kapıdan çıkarken, iki göng fikirdayarak arkamdan bakıyor" (Yusuf Ziya Örtçü)

fingirdemek

(uz) 1. Dikkati çekecek kadar kırtkan, oynak davranmak: "Senin zabırince kadın erkek hayli fingirdediler."-H. E. Adıvar. 2. Gülüştürerek sohbet etmek.

Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

Türkiye Türkçesi fikirdamak	Azeri Türkçesi gmıldamag	Başkurt Türkçesi ırskıläniv kılansıläniv	Kazak Türkçesi kılmsuv	Kırgız Türkçesi kıkıldand
Özbek Türkçesi náz-kıraymá kımák	Tatar Türkçesi kóyazıláo kılampıláo	Türkmen Türkçesi náz-keregme etmek	Uygur Türkçesi kıkıldamak	

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cerastes_cerastes

Picture 33. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P70QzuEQ9hs> Video "rasping noise of Horned Viper" Turkish sound like Water boiling sound called "FIKIRDAMAK".

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/f%C4%B1k%C4%B1rdamak> **Fikirdamak**

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/fingirdemek> **Fingirdemek**



http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

Ancient Hieroglyphic ADAMANT - CONCRETE - BARRIER
Phonetic value is 'MN' by Egyptologists

Turkish names for the "EXACT" similar structure which is a BARRIER TO LIMIT an area are have BOTH START WITH 'MIN' or 'MAN' SYLLABLES ...!
 WHICH ARE 'MANDURMAK (Meaning to surround) or MINTIKA (Turkish dialect) MANTAĞA (Azeri Turkish Dialect)

Divanü Lügati't-Türk mandurmak anlamı kuşattırmak; bandırmak

Türkiye Türkçesi mintika	Azeri Türkçesi mantağa	Başkurt Türkçesi bölüm ölög zona	Kazak Türkçesi önür aikap alar	Kırgız Türkçesi zona beigilö aymak
Özbek Türkçesi mintäka	Tatar Türkçesi bölüm ölög zona	Türkmen Türkçesi rayon bölüm	Uygur Türkçesi zona dairä	

Amun Ramesses cartouche

Picture 34. <http://www.achiq.org/pitikler/dlt---.pdf> Divanı Lügati't Türk (Mandurmak)

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/m%C4%B1nt%C4%B1ka> **Mintika**

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

Sign	Transl.	Sound
	pr	per

*Ancient Hieroglyphic SIGN Described as a "HOUSE ??"
Phonetic value is PR -`PER` by Egyptologists*

perçinlemek ne demek?
Güncel Türkçe Sözlük
perçinlemek anlamı
(-) 1. Bir başıyıcı perçinle tutturmak. 2. İki veya daha çok parçayı, kargıllık bölümlerini birbiri üzerinde ezerek birleştirmek. 3. mec. Sağlamlaştırmak, güçlendirmek: "yüksek sosyeteye girmek, orada tutunmak, adını perçinlemek istiyordu." -N. Nadi.

Türkçe - İngilizce
perçinlemek anlamı
fiil
1) clinch
2) rivet
3) clench

Turkish word for the similar Metal wire to CLINCH or CLENCH TWO PIECES TOGETHER IS CALLED "PERÇİN" and the Verb is "PERÇİNLEMEK" Azeri dialect "PARÇİMLAMAK"

Türkiye Türkçesi perçinlemek	Azeri Türkçesi pärçimləmək	Başkurt Türkçesi biriktiriv birikitiv	Kazak Türkçesi bekitüv	Kırgız Türkçesi bekemdö
Özbek Türkçesi biriktirmək	Tatar Türkçesi biriktü	Türkmen Türkçesi mākām birikdirmek	Uygur Türkçesi bekitmək	
müstähkamlamak			çñitmək	

Picture 35. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/per%C3%A7in> Perçin
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

*Ancient Hieroglyphic SIGN PILLAR-OBELISK-SHAFT-
Phonetic value is `AN` by Egyptologists*

Turkish word for Obelisk –Monument is "ANIT"

Türkiye Türkçesi anıt	Azeri Türkçesi äbidä	Başkurt Türkçesi monument	Kazak Türkçesi eskertkiş	Kırgız Türkçesi estelik
Özbek Türkçesi yädgärlük	Tatar Türkçesi monument	Türkmen Türkçesi monument	Uygur Türkçesi häykäl	

Picture 36. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/an%C4%B1t> Anıt
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum Tours Press, Littleton, Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4.

Sign	Transl.	Sound
	hrw	kher-oo

Ancient Hieroglyphic **SIGN LIKE A SHOVEL**
Phonetic value is `KHER-OO` by Egyptologists

Turkish dialect names for 'SHOVEL' are
KÜREK-KÜRAK-KÜRÖK

	Türkiye Türkçesi	kürek
	Azeri Türkçesi	kurak
	Başkurt Türkçesi	korak
	Kazak Türkçesi	kürek
	Kırgız Türkçesi	kürök
	Özbek Türkçesi	kurak
	Tatar Türkçesi	korak
	Türkmen Türkçesi	kürek
	Uygur Türkçesi	küräk
		gücäk

Picture 37. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/k%C3%BCrek> Kürek

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum Tours Press, Littleton, Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4

SAMPLES FROM Alsaadawi's (**) EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHIC DICTIONARY

(**) http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/operations/Dictionary_A.htm

The samples I attached are "self explanatory", in other words the "Phonetic values and the meaning of the complex Hieroglyphic Group of Pictures" are "exactly matches with the Turkish Meaning of the Sentence", word by word.

Original samples are at these links specifically

<http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/Als-dictionary/Als-D28-ka-ak.jpg>

<http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/Als-dictionary/Als-D18-dn-nd.jpg>

HAK ALIK (HAK means 'individual's right ALIK means (alıyorum) (I am seeking) In other words 'I AM SEEKING MY RIGHT')

KALDIRMAK Turkish (TO RAISE hands)

(KIL) QL-A-KA-H Reading from right to left

ka	al	h
Phonetic Value	ka	ak - كا
Gardiner No.	D28	
Egypt. Sign Name	asked you - (s2)ak	سألك

Phonetic Value: ka ak - كا

Gardiner No.: D28

Egypt. Sign Name: asked you - (s2)ak

سألك

قَامُوسُ أَسْمَاءِ السَّعْدَاوِيِّ لِعَلَامَاتِ الْفَتْحَةِ الْمِصْرِيَّةِ الْقَدِيمَةِ
Alsaadawi Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary : Alsaadawi EHD

http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/operations/Dictionary_D.htm

ql	al	h
Phonetic Value	ql	Lq قل - لق
Gardiner No.	A2	
Egypt. Sign Name	say - (ql / qol)	قل

Phonetic Value: ql Lq قل - لق

Gardiner No.: A2

Egypt. Sign Name: say - (ql / qol)

قل


Picture 38. http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/operations/Dictionary_S.htm

Alsaadawi's Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kald%C4%B1rmak> Kaldırmak

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/hak%20aramak> Hak Aramak

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333 Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.



Phonetic Value	ql Lq	ق - ل
Gardiner No.	A2	
Egypt. Sign Name	say - (ql, f oql) قيل	

Ancient Hieroglyphic SIGN A MAN KNEELING POSITION AND LEFT HAND CLOSE TO HIS MOUTH

Phonetic value is `QL` by Egyptologists

Which is pronounced **"KIL"** in Turkish

KIL is the "First Syllable's sound of the verb KILMAK is the "To Render – To Make" to do some action. Which is used for the religious acts of praying to God like "namaz KILMAK".

kılmak

1. (yar) Etmek, yapmak
Örnek: Kitabımı elimden bırakmadığına görmek bile onları mutlu kılmaya yetiyordu. N. Cumali
2. Namazı yerine getirmek
3. Render
4. To render.
5. To make.

Türkiye Türkçesi kılmak	Azeri Türkçesi gilmag	Başkurt Türkçesi itiv	Kazak Türkçesi kıluv	Kırgız Türkçesi kılı
Özbek Türkçesi kılmak	Tatar Türkçesi itü	Türkmen Türkçesi etmek	Uygur Türkçesi kılmak	

Picture 39. http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/operations/Dictionary_S.htm

Alsaadawi's Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/k%C4%B1lmak> **Kılmak**

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333 Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

SAMPLES FROM 'EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHIC DICTIONARY' OF ALSAADAWI EHD



Turkish (DOKUNMAK-DEĞMEK) Meaning to "touch with hand"



Turkish (NEHİR –NAHR) Meaning "River"

EAR LOBE SIGN = DN

Turkish meaning **DİNLEMEK = (TO LISTEN ...!)**

released by Ossama Alsaadawi on 27 - 9 - 1996



dn

رَبَّنَا إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي لِلْإِيمَانِ
we heared someone calling to faith

Phonetic Value	dn nd	د - ن
Gardiner No.	D18	
Egypt. Sign Name	lend ear - sound اديني وذنك - وان	



dn

هَذَا مَا وَعَدَنَا اللَّهُ
this what God promised us

قاموس أسامة السعداوي لعلامات اللغة المصرية القديمة
Alsaadawi Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary : Alsaadawi EHD

http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/operations/Dictionary_D.htm

Türkiye Türkçesi dinlemek	Azeri Türkçesi dinləmək	Başkurt Türkçesi tınlav	Kazak Türkçesi tındav	Kırgız Türkçesi tındó tındó
Özbek Türkçesi tingilamak	Tatar Türkçesi tınlav	Türkmen Türkçesi dinlemek	Uygur Türkçesi tınşimak	

Picture 40. http://egyptology.tutatuta.com/operations/Dictionary_S.htm

Alsaadawi's Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/dinlemek> **Dinlemek**

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333


Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

THE BIRTH TITTLE OF PHARAOH STARTS WITH ANKH+DUCK+SUN GOD RA SYMBOL

PHONETICALLY READ FROM LEFT TO RIGHT BECAUSE THE DUCK IS LOOKING TO THE LEFT...

BIRTH TITTLE STARTING WITH ANKH + DUCK+ RA(SUN GOD SYMBOL)

Reading from left to right (Because the duck is facing to the left ..! Is the rule)



Phonetic values are **ANK -SON(SUN)-RA**










ANA KARNINDAN SON RA (Turkish meaning)

"MEANS BIRTH" **AFTER means** ("SONRA" in Turkish) After **"MOTHER" WOMB is THE BIRTH"**

ANKH (Means Mother's Uterus) where the baby located and the Life starts -Sign of LIFE

Anatomical clear depiction of **uterus tubes and vagina**

Turkish "DUCK Symbol " means **"SUNA"** , Male Duck is called **"SUNA"**

SUNA					
Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi	
sonra	sonra	hur	son	kiyin	
SUNA					
Türkiye Türkçesi	Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
sonra	songra	son	sonra	keyin	
SUNA	Erkek ödek.				
Türkiye Türkçesi	Türkçe Türkçesi				

Picture 41. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ana%20karn%C4%B1> Ana karnı

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/suna> SUNA

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/sonra> SONRA(After)

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

Specifically the Pharaohs are given two names, one at birth and the other after they are coronated as Pharaoh.

The birth title "Cartouche" has this 3 symbols and the phonetic values are—from left to right—**ANKH +DUCK+ SUN GOD RA**.

Since the Duck is looking towards the left hieroglyphs are read from left to right.

When we read the symbols phonetically' you get **ANKH-SUN(SON)-RA**.

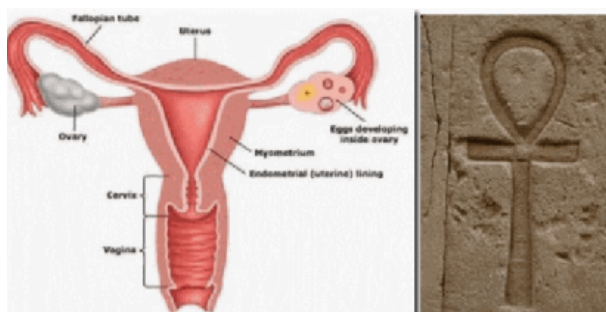
Familiarity with the human anatomy makes it easy to understand the symbol, ancient Egyptians designed the ANKH symbol for the **"LIFE GIVER"**, which is the **MOTHER**.

Turkish "mother" means **"ANA"** specifically the ANKH symbol is the anatomical description of mother's **UTERUS +TUBES +VAGINA**. Which is clear as intended to be understood by everybody in ancient Egypt what this symbol is all about. In other words ANKH (phonetically) is the depiction of **ANA + KARNI** (**Karın** means womb of the mother in this case), ANKH both as a **symbol** and as a **phonetic** value in Turkish represents mother's womb (ANA KARNI) = **ANKH**.

Turkish **SUNA** means “**duck**” and clearly represented as a “**duck**” by Egyptian hieroglyphs phonetic values are read as SUN or SON. **RA** is the symbol of **SUN GOD** and the “**phonetic value**” is read the same “**ra**”.

The symbols before the birth title of Pharaohs cartouches (**Ankh +Duck +Sun God Ra**) is phonetically Turkish which is “**ANA KARNINDAN SONRA**” meaning “**AFTER THE MOTHER’S WOMB**” is the **BIRTH**.

Please see Picture 63 (ANKH symbol).



Picture 42. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ana> **Ana**
<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ana%20karn%C4%B1> **Karın**

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT:

The “phonetic values” of the hieroglyphic signs ancient Egyptians created for communication purpose are “preserved” thanks to smooth transition to Demotic and then Coptic language without loss of “phonetic values”, Champollion **was able to** decipher them as they sounded thousands of years ago and “**through currently spoken Turkish dialects**” **we can truly understand what they mean.**

For example, “admittedly difficult and challenging hieroglyphic word samples” were brought up for consensus solution by the experts at an annual hieroglyphics convention, the experts tried to solve the several “key puzzles of the hieroglyphic words” and their true meanings at the “Louvre Stele”, which is also called Irtysen Stele and it belongs to 2000 BC period. Other than the general idea what the subject matter is all about, they did know the meanings of the hieroglyphic words specific details at this link (**).

(**) http://hercolano2.blogspot.no/2012/05/great-pyramid-pyramids-and-geopolymers_6465.html

I picked these three words below, as an example; they were the “key puzzles” experts had difficulty figuring out the “true meanings” of the hieroglyphic words. (The pictures are below).

1st one was (reading from right to left since the animals are facing to the right) **B-A-G-U(w)-N** “something related with the construction by the Nile River” interpreted by the experts?

Phonetically Turkish word very close pronunciation of this Hieroglyphic word “as well as the subject matter” is the word “**BAĞIN**” which means when

you are digging a trench for the construction you place two wooden boards or construct boards both side of the trench so the soil or the mud will not fill the trench you are digging in.

<https://www.frmtr.com/muhendislik-mimarlik-peyzaj-mimarligi/4235929-mimari-terimler-sozlugu.html> **Bağın**

2nd one is (again read from right to left since the vultures looking to the right) **H-A-A-T-N-U** “somebody related-descended or progeny-” interpreted by the experts?

The **Turkish word very close to that “pronunciation”** as well as the subject matter is **HATUNU**, which means “**official wife of someone**”

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/hatun> **Hatun**

3rd one is read (from right to left) İri d(t) eymiyd(t)ü—“something related with a complement, embellishment, baked object or outward appearance?” was interpreted by the experts.

Very close pronunciation of this hieroglyphic word “as well as the subject” in today’s Turkish is **İri değil miydi?**, meaning the question of “**Wasn’t that big in size?**”

(**) http://hercolano2.blogspot.com.tr/2012/05/great-pyramid-pyramids-and-geopolymers_6465.html

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/iri> **İri**

SOLUTIONS TO THE THREE “TRANSLATION DIFFICULTIES OF EGYPTOLOGISTS ARE FACING”
WITH THE HELP OF “TURKISH” ...! The C14 Louvre Stele or Irtyzen Stele, 2000 B.C.

The important technical keyword *baagw* comes just after the claim “I know...” (Fig. 57). It is written with three “n” signs for water. This explains why a great number of translators connect it with the measurement of the Nile water level, a skill hard to explain for a sculptor. Badawy does not translate it and Barta ignores the water signs (i.e. the meaning of fluidity) by simplifying the meaning to a simple graphical skill. Baud brings an interesting clue. She translates the word *baagw* into “cement” in connotation with another verb *baag* “to become thick”.

Figure 57: keyword *baagw*

The hieroglyphic writing of the plural name *ymyt* comprises the sign F23 in Gardiner’s list, foreleg of ox, also found in *khepesh*, blacksmith’s forge, foundry, a place with fire. Only Badawy acknowledges this sign by translating *imit* with baked objects. Yet, a foundry is also a place where metallic items, or clay like objects (*ammit*) are cast in molds. Irtyzen uses casting molds to manufacture items and to replicate them in several exemplars (the cast things for Badawy). The word (*haawt-n*) (Fig. 59) is very close to the word *hawt*, descendant, progeny. With one mold, Irtyzen could produce several replications (*haawt-n*) (descendants) in a material that cannot be burned out by fire and yet remained stable to water.

Figure 59: *haawt-n*

bağın

MIMARLIK TERİMİ

ad

1. bir temel çıkuru ya da hendek kazılırken, yanlardaki toprakları tutmak için yere yan yana çakılan ve kavramalarıla birbirine tutturulan kalın tahtalarla oluşturulan düzen.
2. iki yapının arasında yapılacak yeni bir yapının temel işleri sırasında, var olan yapılara bir zarar gelmemesi için, karşılıklı duvarları arasında yatay biçimde uzatılıp sıkıştırılan ağaç dayaklarla oluşturulan düzen.

http://hercolano2.blogspot.com.tr/2012/05/great-pyramid-pyramids-and-geopolymers_6465.html

hatun

/- ./

ad

1. kadın.
2. bayan, hanım.

Translate hatun to

noun

1. wife

Picture 43.

http://hercolano2.blogspot.no/2012/05/great-pyramid-pyramids-and-geopolymers_6465.html

<https://www.frmtr.com/muhendislik-mimarlik-peyzaj-mimarligi/4235929-mimari-terimler-sozlugu.html> **Bağın**

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/hatun> **Hatun.**

*iri d(t) eymiyd(t)ü -TODAYS Turkish is
`iri değil miydi ?
Meaning" Wasn't that big in size`*

One important technical keyword *irit ymyt* comes just after the claim "I know" (Fig. 58). It comprises the verb *irit* (to make) and the complement *ymyt*, translated as amulets (Maspero), embellishments (Baud), things of paste (Wilson), baked object (Badawy) and outward appearance (Barta).

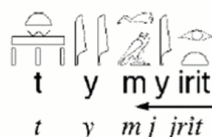


Figure 58: *irit ymyt*

http://hercolano2.blogspot.com.tr/2012/05/great-pyramid-pyramids-and-geopolymers_6465.html

Picture 44.

http://hercolano2.blogspot.no/2012/05/great-pyramid-pyramids-and-geopolymers_6465.html

http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/iri_iri

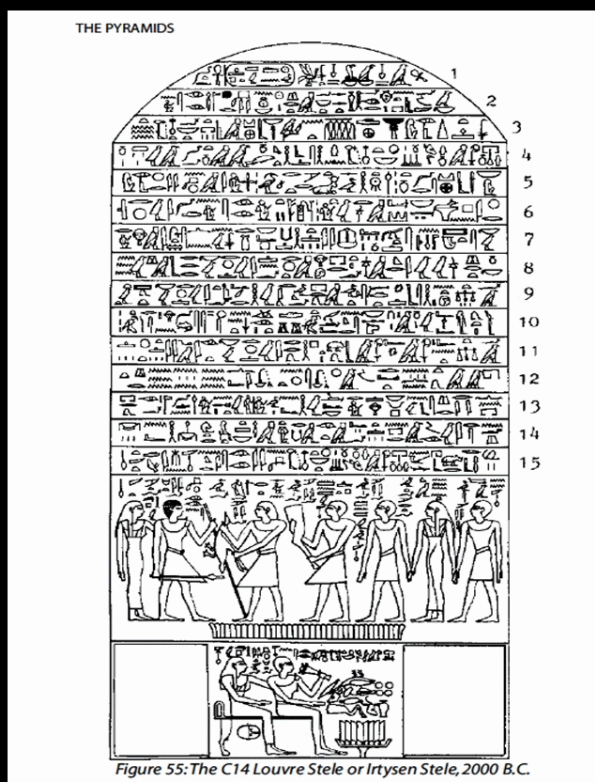


Figure 55: The C14 Louvre Stele or Irtysen Stele, 2000 B.C.

Picture 45.

http://hercolano2.blogspot.no/2012/05/great-pyramid-pyramids-and-geopolymers_6465.html

Ancient Hieroglyphic SIGN HAND
Phonetic value is **`D`** by Egyptologists
Turkish words are **DEĞMEK – DOKUNMAK**, means to touch with hand

Türkiye Türkçesi değmek	Azeri Türkçesi dəymək	Başkurt Türkçesi torov	Kazak Türkçesi turuv	Kırgız Türkçesi arzu
		layık buluv		turū
Özbek Türkçesi arzimək	Tatar Türkçesi toru	Türkmen Türkçesi değmek	Uygur Türkçesi arzimək	
	haki bulu		turmak	

Türkiye Türkçesi dokunmak	Azeri Türkçesi tohummaq	Başkurt Türkçesi zarar itiv	Kazak Türkçesi jakkav	Kırgız Türkçesi cakpō
	zārār vermək	bozov	avır tiyüv	buzū
		(hıvık) tiyiv		(sük) tiyü
Özbek Türkçesi zārārbermək	Tatar Türkçesi bozu	Türkmen Türkçesi ağır bolmak	Uygur Türkçesi ziyan kältürmək	
ziyan yetkärzmək	zarar itü	ziyan bermek		
	(suuk) tiyü	bozmak		

Picture 46. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/de%C4%9Fmek> Değmek

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/dokunmak> Dokunmak

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

HIEROGLYPHIC SIGNS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value is **"NEB"** hieroglyphic picture of **LARGE BASKET...**

§16 **nb** 'all, every, any' and **nb** 'lord, master'

There are two important words which can be written alike. The first is the word for 'all', 'every' or 'any':

nb all, every, any

Turkish word "Exactly fits" with the description of **"ALL-EVERY-ANY" BASKET** is **"NE BULDUYSAN"** "Ne bulduysan içine koy sepeti"

"Whatever you find -put in /place in- the BASKET"
In other words you can put anything and everything Inside this large basket.

NEB also means **"Master-Lord of ALL-EVERY-ANY"**
Below the sign of House of Horus - HATHOR

PS: Notice the **'Difference of 2 concept at the SAME 'NEB' basket shape with different colors in an original hieroglyph !**

Page 19
(**)How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs: A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself
1st (first) Edition
by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill
published by University of California Press (1998)

Picture 47. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ne%20buldun?> Ne Buldun?

Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105

<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>.

Egyptologists as well as experts have not much opinion about “**Why the NEB basket given the phonetic value of NEB?**” by ancient Egyptians, the phonetic value was confirmed by Champollion in 1822 through his Coptic language expertise.

I have to admit it was difficult to solve the puzzle, simply there is no Turkish word as a noun or as a verb starts with the “phonetic value of NEB” that fits the established rules created by ancient Egyptian priests with the large basket picture sign.

Solution came as I was reading an old book for the beginners, written by two experts on the hieroglyphic language, Mark Collier and Bill Manley(*).

NEB basket is a large basket of Hieroglyphic Sign and “**represents 2 fundamental value**”.

a) **Master-Lord** and used together with the concept of Pharaohs and Egyptian Gods

b) It also represents **ALL-EVERY-ANY “NEB” Phonetic value** as well. (Page 19 of the Hieroglyphics book of Mark Collier and Bill Manley).

I have to point out important detail as a rule Egyptian hieroglyphs are read either starting from the right or from the left or from the top, based on the recognized rule where the animal pictures or certain signs are ‘facing towards’, when you read “large basket of NEB sign” the “**mirror image letters**” you get the phonetic value of “**BEN**” which means “**I am**” “**me**” in Turkish (**), so this important distinction explains the designation of “Master-Lord” as well, it translates “I am the Master-Lord”.

When I saw that “**ALL-EVERY-ANY**” concept I got the solution as well, why this basket has “**phonetic value of NEB**”...

It is “expression-idiom” in Turkish used to put “all-every-any” item you can imagine in a “common usage basket” and the term used for it is “NE BULDUYSAN KOY İÇİNE” meaning this basket will accommodate any which item you want to carry, I recalled Australian aboriginal women has very similar baskets made of tree barks and they carry everything with that basket-even new born babies!. They call it **aboriginal Coolamon bowl** (***) (I attached the picture)

This basket is a very important item for the Australian aboriginal peoples daily lives,, similar baskets exists in African and Asian cultures for women they have been using these type of baskets in their everyday activities.

Ancient Egyptians also had “this type of basket” originating “tens of thousands of years ago” and the “Phonetic value” they gave to this unique basket is “Turkish expression-idiom”, which is **NE BULDUYSAN KOY İÇİNE SEPETİ** “whatever you have find” and “want to carry” put in this basket.

(*)Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105

<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>

(**) <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ben> Ben (I, me)

(**) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coolamon_\(vessel\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coolamon_(vessel)) Coolamon



SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST (Interesting story behind 'MES' Phonetic value (Fox tails with bells) Tool of the Shaman ..!)

3 woman giving birth Ideo. or det. in var. *mst* (*mšt*) 'bear', 'give birth' and the related words.
¹ Urk. iv. 13, 16.

mes=

<https://thefourwinds.com/blog/shamanism/what-is-a-shamans-mesa/>

mest olmak
 compound of mest
 1. kendinden geçmek
 Translate mest olmak to English
 verb
 1. be enchanted
 2. be ecstatic

MES+S
 The MES "Phonetic symbol" most likely originates from SHAMAN's MESA
 "THE TOOLS OF THE SHAMAN IS CALLED MESA" in other words MES represents 'shamanistic traditions' with 3 FOX TAILS + BELLS to scare off the Evil spirits during 'Child Birth' post partum period is the most Dangerous period for the child and the mother, so the Shamanistic traditions in display with the 'BIRTH' Hieroglyphic SIGN.
 The Term 'MESA' still used TODAY in PERU Shamans who had originally migrated from Central Asia 10s of thousands of years ago through Bering Straits..

The Turkish word is 'MEST' in other words 'Shaman's TRANS

Türkiye Türkçesi mest	Azeri Türkçesi mäst	Başkurt Türkçesi kıvanıv käyifli	Kazak Türkçesi mas käyf	Kırgız Türkçesi mas sıyaktü mas kebetelenü
Özbek Türkçesi mäst	Tatar Türkçesi kuanu käyifli	Türkmen Türkçesi mes	Uyğur Türkçesi mäs mästanä mashuğ	

Shaman's mesa A mesa is a shaman's altar or medicine bundle used for healing, ceremony, prayer and divination. It is a portal to Spirit and deepens our awareness to non-ordinary states of reality.

Picture 48. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/mest%20olma> Mest, Mest olma

<https://thefourwinds.com/blog/shamanism/what-is-a-shamans-mesa/> Shamanism, what is shaman's Mesa?

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum Tours Press, Littleton, Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4.

THE ORIGIN OF "RA" (SUN GOD) PHONETIC VALUE

"RA" is the combination 2 WORDS INTO 1 short abbreviation
 "Shortened form" of 2 different Hieroglyphic Signs and to join the Two concept together . Happened during 5th DYNASTY

The first word is Turkish RIZIK (RAZEKA) Shown as the Hieroglyphic Sign "OPEN MOUTH" Phonetic value "R"



Rızık is a "Godly word" in other words "FOOD and DRINK" for sustenance of life given by the good graces of God ..

The second word is "AVUÇ AÇMAK" meaning "TO BEG" "to OPEN HAND" "to ask" .. The Hieroglyphic sign is

THE PALM OF HAND UPWARDS
 Turkish AVUÇ (Palm) Açmak (to open)

In other words RA is the " SUN GOD " who gives the sustenance (food and drink) to those believers /followers who BEG from God

In Turkish RIZIK ALMAK

In one of his many forms, Ra, god of the sun, has the head of a falcon and the sun-disk inside a cobra resting on his head.

Name in Hieroglyphs

Major cult: Heliopolis

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Bakırtı Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
rizik	rüzi	rizik	rizik	iritki

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Bakırtı Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
avuç	avuç	avuç	avuç	avuç

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Bakırtı Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
avmak	avmak	avmak	avmak	avmak

Picture 49. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ra> God Ra

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/r%C4%B1z%C4%B1k> Rızık

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/avu%C3%A7> Avuç

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/a%C3%A7mak> Açmak

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehciler&arama=lehciler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

Shenu encircling the name 'Nefer Kheperu Tuthmose'.

The ancient Nubian Kumma temple ..

IBIS BIRD ON THE WOODEN BOARD

"Represents TUTH (God of wisdom, knowledge And writing)"

Turkish "Exact" description is ;

→ TÜNEMEK (Roosting) + TAHTA (on Wooden board)

In other words exact match for the first syllables of two pictures (Roosting bird on the board) creates the exact sound value of TÛ-TAH very close to the pronunciation of TU-TH ...!




<http://www.achiq.org/pitikler/dlt---.pdf> Divanı Lügat-i Türk

tün	gece- I, 82, 100, 245, 331, 339, 423; 11, 77, 97, 232, 303, III, 247, 258, 288, 377
tünük	hapishane, zindan, I, 408
tünemek	gecelemek, III, 273

tünemek


(tuz) 1. Kuşlar, kanatlı evcil hayvanlar, uyumak için bir dala veya sığma kooamak: "Bir sene evvel kargaların tünediği çöşere, şimdi bir bülköl kooemay döşöyönde." Ö. Seyfettin. 2. Tabure, yülkölö tünemle vb. üzerine oturmak: "İstihana, güşp zahurilerden birine tünedi." A. İlhan.

Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

Picture 50. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/t%C3%BCnemek> Tünemek


<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/tahta> Tahta.

Nefer in hieroglyphs



The hieroglyph is actually a representation of the **heart and trachea**. It originally may have been the esophagus and heart. The striations of the windpipe only appear in the hieroglyph following the Old Kingdom. The lower part of the sign has always clearly been the heart, for the markings clearly follow the form of a sheep's heart.

Turkish the word which is related with "Trachea and breathing" is "**NEFES**" means **BREATH** Birth with the sign of "breath"



PS: I explained at the back Pictures# 79-80 three Words in Turkish With Very close pronunciation BUT different meanings Ancient Egyptians used 'Determinants for each of them'

Türkiye Türkçesi nefes	Azeri Türkçesi nəfəs	Başkurt Türkçesi hulış tın aliv	Kazak Türkçesi dem aluv tınıs	Kırgız Türkçesi dem dem alı
Özbek Türkçesi nəfəs	Tatar Türkçesi sulış tın alı	Türkmen Türkçesi dem nepes	Uygur Türkçesi nəpäs	

PS: The original roots of these words are probably Sumerian Turkish based on the older Hieroglyph evidences not Arabic since first ever oldest Arabic Language emerged during Iron Age around 1200 BC.

Picture 51. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefer> Nefer

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefes> Nefes

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefis> Nefis

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

When IBIS Bird is **ROOSTING** (Turkish **TÜNEME**) on a **WOODEN BOARD** (Turkish means **TAHTA**)
It represents "SACRED **TU-TH**" (God of Wisdom, Learning and Writing)



TU-TH is 'Roosting bird on the wooden board'
Turkish Roosting means '**TÜNEME**'
'**TAHTA**' means Wooden Board
In other words "**TÜ-TAH**" (**TUTH**)

Picture 52. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/t%C3%BCnemek> Tünemek

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/tahta> Tahta

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.



Picture 53. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/t%C3%BCnemek> Tünemek
<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/tahta> Tahta
<https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aynak> Aynak-Ibis.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST
 Phonetic value is "DĪ" – "DĪ"

37 forearm with hand holding X 8

holding Δ

In Pyr. almost exclusively ideo. in 𐎠 var. 𐎠 *imī* 'give', imperative (§ 336),¹ whereas Δ is there common both as (*r*)*dī* and as *imī*. In M.K. and later 𐎠 is commoner than Δ both in *rdī* (𐎠) and in *dī* (𐎠), but tends in the imperative *imī* to be replaced by 𐎠 D 38. In Dyn. XI sometimes replaced by 𐎠 D 40^{1a} or 𐎠 D 44.^{1b} Phon. *d* (from *dī*) in 𐎠 *ddw* 'Busiris' (§ 289, 1); also *mit* or merely *m* (from *imī*), exx. 𐎠 *me* 'behold' (§ 234).

¹ Verbum il. § 537. ^{1a} JEA. 16, 195; Coffin Texts, *passim*. ^{1b} Cairo 20001, qu. § 327. ² Cat. d. Men. i. p. 87, no. 44. ³ MAR. Atyd. ii. 28, 30.

Turkish word for the Hieroglyphic symbol is "DİK" "DİKİLİ" (Steep-Perpendicular-Upright)

DI and DĪ are used as 'PAST TENSE' addendum at the end of the 'verb' the usual tags are -dī -dī -du -dū according to the previous syllables sound value ..

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
dik	dik	tura	tik	tik
		vertikal	tik	tike
		töz		

Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi
tik	turi	dik	tik
	vertikal		
	töz		

dī (𐎠)

rdī (𐎠)

dik
 sifet
 1. yatay bir düzleme göre düşey doğrultuda olan, eğik olmayan
 "Sırada dik oturmuş gerekir"
 2. oldukça dik eğimi bulunan
 "Arabam dik yokuşta çabukça düşüyor"
 Translate dik to English
 adjective
 1. steep
 2. perpendicular
 adverb
 1. uprightly

Picture 54. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/dik> Dik
 Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum
 Tours Press, Littleton, Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehciler&arama=lehciler&guid=TDK.LH
<https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dik>
 Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

Akhet (Gardiner : N27) is an Egyptian Hieroglyph that represents the place where the sun rises or sets. "Mountain with the Rising Sun" and an idiom for "horizon"
Phonetic value **"AKHET"**

It represents a "specific **TIME**" ... (Sun rising , setting or time to plant)

Exact Turkish word for it is **"VAKİT"**



Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
vakit	vaht	vakit	vakit	ubakit
	zaman			
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
vakt	vakit	vaht	vakt	
zaman			zaman	

Picture 55. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/vakit> Vakıt

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

18 𓆎 ear Ideo. or det. in 𓆎𓆎𓆎 *msdr* 'ear', dual 𓆎𓆎𓆎𓆎 *msdrwy* 'the two ears'.
¹ Thebes, tomb 93. ² Amarn, vi. 15, 6. ³ D. el B. 116.

Mes (mas) +S +dr , Phonetic value **"msdr"**

Turkish "close pronunciation" the verb which is related with EAR is **"MAHZURDUR"**
Means **THE PERSON is "DEAF" in one ear, if 2 ear sign than the person is deaf both ears..**

mahzur ne demek? - 2 sözlük, 2 sonuç.

Güncel Türkçe Sözlük
mahzur anlamı
is. 1. Sakınca: "Artık söylemekte bir mahzur olmadığından gizlemek abes." -R. H. Karay. 2. Engel.

Türkçe - İngilizce
mahzur anlamı
İsim
1) objection
2) inconvenience
3) disability
4) handicap
5) rub

mahzur eş anlamlısı
engel
is. 1. Bir şeyin gerçekleşmesini önleyen sebep, mâni, mahzur, müşkül, pürüz, mânia, handicap: "Seçme ve aracılık şlevini yerine getiren dünyanın önünde ise öyle aşılması güç engeller yok göl." -A. Ağaoğlu. 2. Hemzemin geçitlerde kara yolu güvenliğini sağlamak için kullanılan ağır kapalı düzenek, bariyer. 3. Herhangi bir yolu kapamak için konulan nesne, bariyer. 4. Kara yollarının kenarlarına yapılan korkuluk, bariyer. 5. sp. Engelli koşularda, her yarışçının üzerinden atılması gereken tahta düzenek, bariyer.

sakınca
is. Çekinişmesi, dikkatli olunması gereken, sakınmayı gerektiren durum, mahzur: "Kabul etmekte bir sakınca yoktur." -B. Felek.

mahzurulu
sf. Sakıncalı.
Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

Picture 56. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/mahzur> Hahzur

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SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

Turkish "expression-idiom" is "ABA ALTINDAN SOPA GÖSTERMEK" (**)
 "ABA is woolen thick coat" of a Shepherd.
 "Term is used for , the authority is maintained by showing the hidden stick under the woolen thick coat which is called "ABA"

Ideo. or det. in  A B B
 A+B+ B (ABA+B+Stick sign)
 Called "aba-sceptre"

"Controller of the two seats – Controller of works" Undertake works' constructions'
AUTHORITY

42  sceptre of authority' (it is impossible to distinguish separate forms for the various uses)

aba¹
 ad
 1. eskiden potur, hıka gibi giyecek yapımında kullanılan, yünden, yün dövülerek yapılan kaba, kalın bir tür kumaş.
 2. bu kumaştan yapılmış, eskiden dervişlerin giydigi yakasız, bol ve uzun üstlük.

Translate aba to

1. abe

SIGN **EXAMPLE** **(**)**
 b3  b3k servant





aba altından sopa göstermek
 ico libri.png Anlamlar
 [1] Üstü kapalı sözlerle korkutmak, gözdağı vermek, tehdit etmek.
 [1] Sakin,yumuşak görünmekle birlikte karşısındakini gizliiden gizliye korkutmak.

Picture 57.




[http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/aba%20alt%C4%B1ndan%20de%C4%9Fnek\(sopa\)%20g%C3%B6stermek](http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/aba%20alt%C4%B1ndan%20de%C4%9Fnek(sopa)%20g%C3%B6stermek) Aba altından değnek(sopa) göstermek

Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum Tours Press, Littleton,Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

38  forearm with hand hold- ing a rounded loaf In M.K. and more frequently in Dyn. XVIII det. in 
 imi 'give' (§ 336). Hence phon. *mi*¹ and more commonly *m*, exx.  *mki* 'protect';  *Im* 'Atum'.

¹ Evidence (but mainly with D 36 or D 37) *Verbum* ii. § 538. ² *Puy.* 20. *Sim.* *mfn* 'behold', *Simt* i. 275. In O.K., see p. 257, n. 25. ³ *AZ.* 46, 140.

 *imi* 
 *mki*

FOREARM WITH HAND HOLDING A ROUNDED LOAF
 Phonetic values are **İMİ** or **MKİ**

Turkish this Hieroglyphic sign's meaning, which is "Exactly matching" the Phonetic values "İMİ" or "MKİ" are
 "A QUESTION IS BEING ASKED TO A PERSON BY OFFERING A ROUNDED LOAF"
 Like , " İYİMİ "? Is it good? (Asking the opinion of other person)
 or İYİM(i)Kİ? (Meaning I did not tasted yet , I do not know , how do you like it ? Taste it end tell me)
 İYİ means "Good", İYİ Mİ ? Is a question , meaning 'IS IT GOOD'?

Picture 58. Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum Tours Press, Littleton,Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/iyi%20mi> İyi mi?

Sign	Transl.	Sound
	hrw	kher-oo

Ancient Hieroglyphic SIGN LIKE A SHOVEL
Phonetic value is `KHER-OO` by Egyptologists

Turkish dialect names for 'SHOVEL' are
KÜREK-KÜRAK-KÜRÖK

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
kürek	küräk	köräk	kürek	kürök
			kalak	
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
küräk	köräk	kürek	küräk	
			gücäk	

Picture 59. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/k%C3%BCrek> Kürek

Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum Tours Press, Littleton, Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

40 pintail duck flying

Ideo. in Pyr. ¹ later var. ² *pr* 'fly'. Hence phon. *pr*, exx. *pr* 'the' (§ 110); *sp* 'centipede'. In group-writing (§ 60) (hieratic) is used for *pr*.³ In Dyn. XII is occasionally used for G 41.⁴ In hieratic is always replaced by G 41, as also occasionally in hieroglyphic.⁵

¹ Pyr. 463. ² BUDGE, p. 493, 12. ³ BURCHARDT § 46. ⁴ AZ. 39, 117, 8 (4n); BH. i. 25, 10 (7n). ⁵ See G 41, n. 10.

Hieroglyphic sign of "Pintail duck Flying" Phonetic value is "Pyr" or "Pi"
Turkish word for the SOUND OF THE FLYING BIRD'S WINGS is called "PIR PIR"

pir pir teriminin Türkçe İngilizce sözlükte anlamı

1. Gol Gol
2. whirring
3. whirr




İlgili Terimler





1. **pir pir etmek**: to whirl
2. **pir**: whirling, whizzing
3. **pir**: whirling, whir (as of a bird's wings): Pir diye uçtu. It flew away with a whir of wings./It whirled away

Picture 60. Bill, P. (2013) Hieroglyphic Sign List based on the work of Alan Gardiner Museum Tours Press, Littleton, Colorado ISBN 978-1-47749-059-4










<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/p%C4%B1r%20p%C4%B1r> Pir pir.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

25  two lips with teeth Ideo. or det. in  var.  *spty* (*špty*) 'lips'.
¹ *M. u. K.* 4, 1. ² *Urk.* iv. 971, 2.

Phonetic value "**spty** (l-i)"     two lips with teeth

Someone constantly "SMILING SHOWING HIS/HER TEETH"
 Turkish word matches the Hieroglyphic Symbol and Phonetic value is
"SAPITIK" is the person and the verb is **"SAPITMAK"**
 Means **"GO HAYWIRE"**

 Türkiye Türkçesi sapıtmak	 Azəri Türkçesi sapıtmag	 Başkurt Türkçesi hatalanıv	 Kazak Türkçesi katelesüv	 Kırgız Türkçesi coldon çıgu
 Özbek Türkçesi yänglişmək	 Tatar Türkçesi hatalanu	 Türkmen Türkçesi yödan çıkmak	 Uygur Türkçesi yenlişmak	
akıdan äzmäk yaman yulğa kirü	äzmäk	hatalaşmak		

sapıtmak
 nesnesiz (nesne almayan) eylem
 1. ruhsal bir düzensizlik içine düşmek, ruhsal dengesi bozulmak.
 2. mec. her yönden saçmalamaya başlamak.
 Translate sapıtmak to
 1. go haywire

Picture 61. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/sap%C4%B1tmak> Sapıtmak

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value is "**S**" and a man sitting and in interaction with his hands and apparently talking " the hieroglyphic word described as "**man**" ...

 **s** man  **s**

Also there are no special words for 'the' or 'a' in classical Egyptian and so  **s** 'man' can mean either 'a man' or 'the man' (although one or the other often suggests itself in translation into English).

Turkish word "fits" with the phonetic value of "S" and "talking man" is "**SEN**" meaning "**You (the man)**" The Determinant at the end is the answer "Shows 1 person"
 PS. In Turkish "**Sen**" means "**You**" in other words "**known person**", not any one, but you..
 So "**S**" phonetic value determines that "**specifically**"

Page 10
 (**)How to Read
 Egyptian Hieroglyphs:
 A Step-by-Step Guide to
 Teach Yourself
 1st (first) Edition by
 Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill
 published by University
 of California Press
 (1998)

 Türkiye Türkçesi sen	 Azəri Türkçesi sən	 Başkurt Türkçesi hin	 Kazak Türkçesi sen	 Kırgız Türkçesi sen
 Özbek Türkçesi sen	 Tatar Türkçesi sin	 Türkmen Türkçesi sen	 Uygur Türkçesi sän	

Picture 62. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/sen> Sen


Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105

<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

ANKH Means "LIFE"
*The symbol chosen by Ancient Egyptians is "where life begins"
 It is the clear depiction of 'Mother's womb' no doubt about it`
 This sign's phonetic value is 'ANKH'*



Turkish **ANA** means **MOTHER**
KARIN means **'WOMB'**
 Both the sign and the phonetic value
ANA-KARNI

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
ana	ana	äşä	ana	ene
		äşäy	şeşe	apa
		inäy		

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
karın	garın	karın	karın	karın
		korhak	askazan	aş kazan

Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi
änä	äni	ece	ana
	ana	ene	apa
	inä		

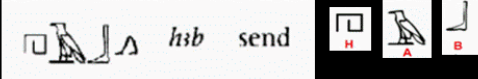
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi
kärin	karın	garın	kerin
	korsak		

Picture 63. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ana%20karn%C4%B1> Ana karnı
<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ana> Ana
<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ana%20karn%C4%B1> Karın
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehciler&arama=lehciler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333



Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value is "**h-a-b** and walking legs sign "



Exact Turkish word for this Hieroglyphic word is
"HABER YOLLAMAK" to send message or news to

haber salmak yollamak  

Türkçe - İngilizce

haber salmak yollamak teriminin Türkçe İngilizce sözlükte anlamı

İlgili Terimler

1. haber salmak/yollamak: colloq. to send a message or news to

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
haber	həbər	həbər	həbər	kabar


Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi
həbər	həbər	habar	həvər

Picture 64. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/haber%20salmak> Haber salmak
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehciler&arama=lehciler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

HIEROGLYPHIC SIGN MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS

Phonetic value of this sign is “**krst**”



krst **burial**

The word for the SAME MEANING and SAME Phonetic value is
“KABRİSTAN” entered to Turkish language from Arabic and Farsi...

PS: This sign probably belong to “late period of hieroglyphic usage”
 the “phonetic root of the word is Arabic as well as Farsi”

kabristan Ar. Kabr + Far. -istân
 α. Mezarlık.
Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

kabristan
 (Ar. kabr (kubûr)- Far.-istân) kabristan
Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

kabristan
 Mezarlık
Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

(page 12)
 (**)How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs:
 A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself
 1st (first) Edition by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill
 published by University of California Press (1998)

Picture 67. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kabristan> Kabristan

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU


Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105

<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS

“TURKISH ROOTS”


Phonetic value of the word is “**srw(u) pn**”



srw pn this goose

Turkish word with **close pronunciation** and ‘the depiction of cooking goose’ is
‘ŞURUPUN’ meaning the “**SYRUP RELATED WITH THE COOKING**” at the hieroglyph rather than the “goose” being cooked at the scene.

How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs



Türkiye Türkçesi gurup	Azeri Türkçesi ıçmalı dərman	Başkurt Türkçesi sirop (darı bulara k)	Kazak Türkçesi suyık taitı dərri	Kırgız Türkçesi suyuk taitı dərri
Özbek Türkçesi suyuk dərri	Tatar Türkçesi sirop (darı bulara k)	Türkmen Türkçesi mikstura	Uygur Türkçesi suyuk dora	

(Page 8 and 10)
 (**)How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs:
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 published by University of California Press (1998)

Picture 68. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/%C5%9Furup> Şurup

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333




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HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value **B- (A/E/I) –N** **** (Little bird is determinant , for diminutive abstract value)**

(**)  **bin** bad, evil  **ia** (a, inacc)  **N**

Turkish word with close pronunciation + meaning is **`BANAZ`**
Meaning **`Stupid, incompetent`**

Page 10

(*) Turkish Language Association (*) http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

banaz
1. Sersem, beceriksiz, akli ermez. 2. Gözleri az gören.
Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

banaz
Darmadağın, karmakarışık.
Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

banaz
1. Kuşvetli rüzgâr. 2. Akarsuyun yüzme için derinleştirilmiş yeri, su birikintisi.
Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

(**) How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs: A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself 1st (first) Edition by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill published by University of California Press (1998)

Picture 69. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ba%C4%9Fnaz> Banaz (Bağnaz)

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

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<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value **`r pr`** "reper"

Turkish word with close pronunciation with close association with the directional statement "to the house" is
"REHBER" means one who guides the others to a place ...

(**)  **r pr** to the house

(**) How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs: A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself 1st (first) Edition by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill published by University of California Press (1998)

Türkiye Türkçesi rehber	Azeri Türkçesi rəhbər	Başkurt Türkçesi gid	Kazak Türkçesi körsetüvşi	Kırgız Türkçesi col körsetüüşü
		yul kürhätivsi	körsetkiş	gid
Özbek Türkçesi sayähät rähbäri	Tatar Türkçesi gid	Türkmen Türkçesi yölebedi	Uygur Türkçesi yol körsätüşi	
gid	yul körsätüşi	gid		

Picture 70. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/rehber> Rehber

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333


Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

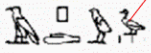
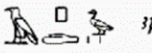
Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105

<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value **A-P-D-U-SUN** or **A-P-D-SUN**

 Duck Phonetic value 'sn' "SUNA" in Turkish,
SUN-SIN AT THE END OF THE WORD meaning **"YOU ARE" ..**

(**)  or  **ıpdw** or **ıpd(w)** birds

Turkish close "Pronunciation" word is **'APTALSIN'** meaning **"you are a fool"**,
 This word "might have construed" wrongly as **"BIRD"** by Egyptologists ..
 In Turkish **"KUŞ Beyinli"** means **"Bird brain"** as description of **"Fool"** **"Nitwit"** as well.

(**)How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs:
 A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself
 1st (first) Edition by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill
 published by University of California Press (1998)

kuş beyinli
 compound of kuş

1. aptal, budala, akılsız.

Translate kuş beyinli to English

1. nitwit

Türkiye Türkçesi aptal	Azeri Türkçesi abdal	Başkurt Türkçesi anra alyot	Kazak Türkçesi esuvass nadan	Kırgız Türkçesi akmak kem akıl
Özbek Türkçesi tentak ahmak	Tatar Türkçesi ısar akılsız ahmak	Türkmen Türkçesi akmak samsık	Uygur Türkçesi ahmak tentak	

Picture 71. <http://turkce-ingilizce.cevirsozluk.com/14652187-kus-beyinli> Kuş Beyinli
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333


Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU


Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105

<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value of the word **"nds"**



(**)  **nds** individual, ordinary man, person
 (from root meaning 'little, small')

Turkish "same pronunciation" of the word
 is **"NEYSE** or **NE İDİSE** " means
"whomever he is!"
EXACTLY the **"SAME"** description of
 individual "ordinary man"


(**) How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs:
 A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself
 1st (first) Edition by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill
 published by University of California Press (1998)

Picture 72.

http://tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=217:ek-fiilin-yazilisi&catid=50:yazm-kurallar&Itemid=132 Türk Dil Kurumu **Ek Fiilin Yazılışı Neyse (ne ise)**
<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs> Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
"TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value `hrw(u)"HARU" (Close pronunciation fits the description of DAY TIME ACTIVITY is "HARIL HARIL" in Turkish

(**) ☉ sun, light, time  hrw day

Türkçe	İngilizce
harıl harıl çalışmak	hum f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	beaver away f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	hum with activity f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	work like hell f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	plug away f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	plug f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	dig f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	work hard f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	work like a beaver f.
harıl harıl çalışmak	plug away at
harıl harıl çalışmak	go to town
harıl harıl çalışmak	go at it hammer and tongs
harıl harıl çalışmak	be at it hammer and tongs
harıl harıl çalışmak	work like hell
harıl harıl çalışmak	keep one's nose to the grindstone

(**)How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs: A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself 1st (first) Edition by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill published by University of California Press (1998)



harıl harıl çalışmak ne demek?
Türkçe - İngilizce
harıl harıl çalışmak anlamı
fiil
1) hum
2) hum with activity
3) dig
4) work like a beaver
5) beaver away
6) plug

Picture 73.

<http://www.nedirnedemek.com/har%C4%B1l-har%C4%B1l-%C3%A7al%C4%B1%C5%9Fmak-nedir-har%C4%B1l-har%C4%B1l-%C3%A7al%C4%B1%C5%9Fmak-ne-demek>

Harıl harıl çalışmak.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

16  ' man bowing down Det. in  *ks* ' bow down '.
1 Ex. D. el B. 70.

kasılmak
(nız) 1. Kasma işi yapılmak. 2. tıp Büzülüp toplanmak, büzüşmek, takallüs etmek. 3. mec. Büyükleme, kurulanmak, gurulanmak: "Ben Namık Kemal'im, koskoca vatan çairiyim, deyip de kasılmaz hiçbir zaman."-N. Cumalı.
Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

Phonetic value is "ksi" TO BOW DOWN by Egyptologists .
Turkish "exact word" is "KASILMAK"



Türk Dil Kurumu (Turkish Language Association web page)
http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_bts&arama=kelime&guid=TDK.GTS.59901ae8ee5da4.07234014

Picture 74. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/kas%C4%B1lmak> **Kasılmak**

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

17  child sitting (on lap) with hand to mouth  *šri* 'child';

From left to right since the child is looking to the left
 Phonetic values *SH* (Š) (Rectangular pool with lotus flowers) +
R (open mouth phonetic value)
 Single REED FLOWER (can be read as *Ī* -E -A)
 Phonetic value *SH*(Š)+*R*+ *Ī*
 Turkish word with very close pronunciation is "**ŞİRİN**" means **CUTE CHILD**

PS: Notice the 'root of the word' is 'FARSI' NOT TURKISH in other words it had entered the Turkish vocabulary Long after the Farsi word 'ŞİRİN' is created from 'Sumerian-Akkadian-Assyrian' roots in history. So it means the **HIEROGLYPHIC SIGN AS WELL AS PHONETIC VALUE POSSIBLY CREATED LATE IN HISTORY OF EGYPT**

şirin Far. şîr'in

şîr Sevimli, cana yakın, tatlı, hoş: "Gözlerin, dişlerin ve ağız gerdanıyla / Ne şîrin komşusundan sen Fahrîye abla"-A. M. Dranas.

Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

şirin

Tatlı

Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

Turkish Language Association




http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_bts&arama=kelime&guid=TDK.GTS.599023c41506d6.29057601

Picture 75. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/%C5%9Firin> Şirin

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333


Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS MEANING & PRONUNCIATIONS
 "TURKISH ROOTS"

Phonetic value of these two words are :  *s*  *i/a* (as reed)  *n*

S, **B+A+N** (Determinant **small bird at the end** -diminutive value)

 *s bin* the/an evil man

 *st bint* the/an evil woman

Turkish '**S**' stands for '**SEN**' meaning '**YOU**' -specific person is being described here-
B+A+N (Diminutive small bird) is called '**BANAZ**' in Turkish means 'Stupid, incompetent'
 In other words the words are '**BANAZADAM**' meaning 'Stupid/Incompetent Man' and '**BANAZKADIN**' meaning 'Stupid/Incompetent Woman'

(*) Turkish Language Association (*)

banaz

1. Sersem, beceriksiz, akılsız, ermez. 2. Gözleri az gören.

Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

banaz

Darmadağın, karmakarsık.

Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

banaz

1. Kavrettili rüzgâr. 2. Akarsuyun yüzmeğe için derinleştirilmiş yeri, su büküntüsü.

Türkiye Türkçesi Ağzıları Sözlüğü

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_bts&arama=kelime&guid=TDK.GTS.5991a982782317.12716072

Page 10

(**) How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs: A Step-by-Step Guide to Teach Yourself 1st (first) Edition by Collier, Mark, Manley, Bill published by University of California Press (1998)

Picture 76. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ba%C4%9Fnaz> Banaz (Bağnaz)

Mark C., Bill M. How to read Egyptian Hieroglyphs, British Museum Press 1998 ISBN 0714119105

<https://www.scribd.com/document/143680669/Collier-Mark-Bill-Manley-1998-How-to-Read-Egyptian-Hieroglyphs>

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LHC.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

SAMPLES FROM GARDINER'S SIGN LIST

17*  child in sitting posture, Adapted from hieratic,¹ where it replaces  A 3, ex.  arms hanging down *hmst* 'sit',² or  A 17, ex.  *msw* 'children'.³

17, ex.  *msw* 'children'.³

Phonetic value is "msw" by Egyptologists. Read as "MES + U(W)"

84		mes 	fly-flapper made of the tails of foxes.
----	---	---	---

Turkish "exact word" is "**MESUT**" means **HAPPY** so the sign is the depiction of a **"HAPPY CHILD"**

PS: Notice the 'root of the word' is 'ARABIC' NOT TURKISH in other words it had entered the Turkish vocabulary Long after the Arabic word-verb 'Mesut' is created from 'Sumerian-Akkadian-Assyrian' roots So the **HIEROGLYPHIC SIGN AS WELL AS PHONETIC VALUE POSSIBLY CREATED LATE IN HISTORY OF EGYPT**

Turkish Language Association

mesut Ar. mesûd

çf. Mutlu, sevinçli, oğlan: "Bu eseri vücudla getiren bir milletin evladı, bir ordunun başkumandanı olduğumdan, üstebebe mesut ve bahçıvarım."-Atatürk.

Güncel Türkçe Sözlük

mesut

< Ar. mes 'üd: mesut; Mesut

Türkiye Türkçesi Ağaları Sözlüğü

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_bts&arama=kelime&guid=TDK.GTS.599023bcea21b3.17438548

Picture 77. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/mesut> Mesut

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU.

3 WORDS IN TURKISH HAS VERY CLOSE "PRONUNCIATIONS" BUT DIFFERENT MEANINGS
(These are from Wikipedia 'Determinatives' section at this link https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs)

NEFER - NEFES - NEFİS

WE CAN CLEARLY SEE THIS "EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHS" WITH USE OF "DETERMINATIVES" at the end ...!

NEFER "Means" young foot soldier, **NEFES** "Means" BREATH, **NEFİS** "Extraordinary, Beautiful, Delicious"



nfrw (w and the three strokes are the marks of the plural: [literally] "the beautiful young people", that is to say, **the young military recruits**.

The word has a **young-person determinative** symbol  which is the determinative indicating babies and children;

Phonetic values **NEFER** + **Ufak** (means, young) with 3 Strokes (plural) Turkish translation "**Genç (Ufak) Neferler**", meaning young recruits



nfr.t (t is here the suffix that forms the feminine): meaning "**the nubile young woman**", with  as the determinative indicating a woman;

Phonetic values **NEFER** + **F+R+T** and Woman

The clue is the F (Horned viper) phonetic value "**F**" originates from Turkish **Fıkrdamak** sound of the viper as well as "**Fingirdek**" "in figurative speech" meaning is "**coquettish -coquetry girl**"

Turkish word is **FİNGİRDEK** *Cilvelenmek* **FİNGİRDEK** also means, moving body parts too noticeable to attract attention ... So this word is the "Description of Beautiful attractive woman"

nu-bile
/nɪjʊˈbɪl, nɪjʊˈbəl/ ɹ/

adjective

1. (of a girl or young woman) sexually attractive.
"he employed a procession of nubile young secretaries"

2. (of a girl or young woman) sexually mature; suitable for marriage.
synonyms: sexually mature; More

Picture 78. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs Egyptian Hieroglyphs

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefer> Nefer

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefes> Nefes

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefis> Nefis


Re: Picture 33(F phonetic value Horned Viper)

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/fingirdemek> Fingirdemek


Re: Picture 18 (U(w) phonetic value -quail chick-)

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ufak> Ufak.


Re : 3 WORDS IN TURKISH HAS VERY CLOSE "PRONUNCIATIONS" BUT DIFFERENT MEANINGS
(Continuation from previous picture #79) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs

 - nfrw (the tripling of the character serving to express the plural, **flexional** ending w) : meaning "foundations (of a house)", with the house as a determinative, ;

This Hieroglyphic word's determinative 'is so called House' but the phonetic value 'per' originates from 'PERÇİN' from Turkish which is a wire used to squeeze 2 pieces together during construction, BUT the word is actually describing 'A VERY LABOURIOUS AND TIRESOME construction for the LABORERS they were out of BREATH ... In this case 'NEFES' to much breathing involved ...

 - nfr: meaning "wine" or "beer"; with a jug as the determinative.

This Determinative 'JUG' describes a 'Drink' and it is **NEFİS** (Meaning Delicious in Turkish) what is delicious ?? The beer or wine ??

The clue is the  sign which is 3 lines and it is used for the "Phonetic value, of 'Ü' as a matter of fact it is 'Ü' because ÜÇ means number 3 in Turkish, so Ü stands for "ÜZÜM" means GRAPES...

TURKISH-ENGLISH TRANSLATION FOR "ÜZÜM"

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
üzüm	üzüm	üzüm	üzüm	üzüm
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
üzüm	üzüm	üzüm	üzüm	

English translation: üzüm (noun) grape

Picture 79. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs Egyptian Hieroglyphs

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/%C3%BCz%C3%BCm> Üzüm

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefer> Nefer

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefes> Nefes

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefis> Nefis

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

Re: Picture 35 (for Per-pr phonetic value of the sign)

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/per%C3%A7in> Perçin.

nefer
nefer
noun
1. soldier
2. private soldier

nefes
nefes
noun
1. breath
2. wind

nefis
nefis
adjective
1. pretty
2. exquisite
3. delightful

Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyph designers
Used 3 different determinants to describe the 3 concepts with close pronunciation ...

'Determinants for each of them'
A-NEFER(Soldier)
B-NEFES(Breath)
C-NEFİS(Beautiful)

PS: The original roots of these words are probably Sumerian/Turkish based on the older Hieroglyph evidences not Arabic since first ever oldest Arabic Language emerged during Iron Age around 1200 BC.

Türkiye Türkçesi	Azeri Türkçesi	Başkurt Türkçesi	Kazak Türkçesi	Kırgız Türkçesi
nefer	nefer	nefer	nefer	nefer
Özbek Türkçesi	Tatar Türkçesi	Türkmen Türkçesi	Uygur Türkçesi	
nefer	nefer	nefer	nefer	

Picture 80. <http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefer> Nefer

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefes> Nefes

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/nefis> Nefis

http://www.tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_lehceler&arama=lehceler&guid=TDK.LH.C.59806e6fe90526.22133333

Turkish Dialects official web page for TÜRK DİL KURUMU

Re: Supplement picture 33(F-Phonetic value Horned Viper)

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/fingirdemek> Fingirdemek

Re: Supplement picture 18 (U(w) phonetic value)

<http://tureng.com/tr/turkce-ingilizce/ufak> Ufak.