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SOME STAR NAMES IN MODERN TURKIC LANGUAGES-I*

Yong-Söng LI**

Abstract

The Altaic theory, i.e. the theory about the affinity of Turkic, Mongolian, and Manchu-Tungus, including or excluding Korean, is not accepted by all scholars. Regardless of the Altaic theory, the Turkic material can be useful when studying the ancient history of the Koreans.

The first capital of the kingdom of Goguryeo, an ancient Korean kingdom located in Manchuria and northern part of the Korean Peninsula, was Jolbon (or Holbon). The meaning of Jolbon (or Holbon) cannot be understood in modern Korean. The form Jolbon reminds us of the Turkic star name Čolpan ‘Venus’. But, we are not sure that these names are related to each other.

In the present paper we will treat the words for (1) star, (2) full moon, (3) Venus, (4) the North Star, (5) the Great Bear/the Big Dipper, (6) the Little Bear, (7) the Pleiades, (8) comet, and (9) meteor/meteorite in modern Turkic languages. We will focus on the linguistic analysis of the terms and deal with the cultural/historical background only as necessary.

The main materials are from various dictionaries. We will also use the materials from the fieldwork studies carried out by the Turkic languages team of the ASK REAL (The Altaic Society of Korea, Researches on the Endangered Altaic Languages).

Kew words: *Altaic theory, Korean, linguistic analysis, star names, Turkic.*

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Çağdaş Türk Dillerinde Bazı Yıldız Adları-I

Özet

Altay teorisi, yani Korece dahil veya hariç Türkçe, Moğolca ve Mançu-Tunguzcanın akrabalığı hakkındaki teori bütün bilginlerce kabul görmüş değildir. Altay teorisine bakılmaksızın Türkçe malzeme Korelilerin eski çağ tarihini araştırırken yararlı olabilir.

The first capital of the kingdom of Goguryeo, Kore Yarımadası'nın kuzey kısmıyla Mançurya'da yer alan bir eski çağ Kore krallığı Goguryeo'nun [Goguryə] ilk başkenti Colbon (veya Holbon) idi. Colbon (veya Holbon) kelimesinin anlamı çağdaş Korece ile anlaşılmaz. Colbon biçimi bize Türkçe Çolpan 'Venüs' yıldız adını hatırlatır. Ama biz bu adların birbiriyle ilgili olduğundan emin değiliz.

Bu yazımızda çağdaş Türk dillerinde (1) yıldız, (2) dolun ay, (3) Venüs, (4) Kutup Yıldızı, (5) Büyükayı, (6) Küçükayı, (7) Ülker, (8) kuyruklu yıldız ve (9) meteor/göktaşı için kullanılan kelimeleri işleyeceğiz. Biz terimlerin dil bilimsel tahliline odaklanacağız ve sadece gerektiğinde kültürel/tarihsel bağlama değineceğiz.

Ana malzemeler, çeşitli sözlüklerdendir. Biz ASK REAL'in (The Altaic Society of Korea, Researches on the Endangered Altaic Languages) [ASK REAL (Kore Altay Derneği, Tehlike Altındaki Altay Dilleri Üzerine Araştırmalar)] Türk dilleri ekibince yürütülen alan çalışmalarında elde edilen malzemeleri de kullanacağız.

Anahtar kelimeler: Altay teorisi, dil bilimsel tahlil, Korece, Türkçe, yıldız adları

I. Introduction

The Turkic languages and dialects are/were spoken across a vast area from Pacific in the east to the Baltic Sea in the west, and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Persian Gulf in the south.¹ The dynamic history of the Turkic-speaking peoples makes it difficult to set up a classification of modern Turkic languages that combines geographic and genetic criteria.² Talat Tekin (1991) proposed a classification of modern Turkic languages into 12 groups according to 6 phonetic features.³

The Altaic theory, i.e. the theory about the affinity of Turkic, Mongolian, and Manchu-Tungus, including or excluding Korean, is not accepted by all scholars. One group of scholars believes that the Altaic languages represent a group of genetically related languages. Other scholars hesitate to accept the genetic affinity as a definitely proved fact. Some scholars display a clearly

1 See Tekin & Ölmez 1999: 9.

2 Johanson 1998: 82.

3 See Tekin 1991: 11-13.

pronounced negative attitude, rejecting the genetic affinity, and refuting the Altaic theory.⁴

Regardless of the Altaic theory, the Turkic material can be useful when studying the ancient history of the Koreans. In the Orkhon inscriptions which are the oldest written records of Turkic, there are two passages related to an ancient Korean kingdom of Goguryeo (고구려/高句麗, 37 BC – 668 AD)⁵ as follows⁶:

yoyčī sīy(i)tčī öhrä kün tuys(i)qda bükli čöl(lü)g el tabyač töpöt apar pur(u)m qırq(i)z üč qurıqan ot(u)z tatar qıtañ tatabi bunča bod(u)n käl(i)pän sīytam(i)š yoylam(i)š “As mourners and lamenters there came from the east, from where the sun rises, the representatives of the people of the Bükli plain, the Chinese, the Tibetan, the Avar, the Byzantium, the Kirghiz, the Üč-Qurıqan, the Otuz-Tatar, the Qıtañ and the Tatabi This many peoples came and mourned and lamented.” (KT E 4; BQ E 5)

ilgärü kün tuys(i)qda bükli qayanqa tägi süläyü birm(i)š qur(i)γaru täm(i)r qap(i)γqa tägi süläyü birm(i)š. tabyač qayanqa ilin törösın alı birm(i)š “[For the benefit of the Chinese,] they went on campaigns up to (the land of) the Bükli kagan in the east, where the sun rises, and as far as the Iron Gate in the west. For the benefit of the Chinese emperor they conquered countries.” (KT E 8; BQ E 8)

The name *bükli* in these passages can be read as *bök(kü)li* (< **bäkküli* < **mäkküli* 貊句麗) or *bök(kö)li* (< **bäkköli* < **mäkköli* 貊高麗).⁷ The Japanese scholar IWASA Seiichirō (巖佐精一郎, 1911-1935) had already read this name as *bökli* 貊句麗 ‘句麗 of the 貊 *mäk* people’.

4 For the sentences in this paragraph see Poppe 1965: 148, 154, 154, 155 respectively.

5 Goguryeo [gogurjə] was an ancient Korean kingdom located in Manchuria and northern part of the Korean Peninsula. The name Goguryeo was inherited by Goryeo dynasty (고려/高麗, 918-1392), from which the English word “Korea” stemmed. See Song 2001: 27 and Lee 2005: 82a-86a. By the way, Goguryeo must be read as Goguri (고구리), because the pronunciation of the character 麗 is *ri*, not *ryeo* [rjə] when it is used as part of the name of a country. Thus, 高麗 must be read as Gori (고리), not Goryeo (고려). Unfortunately, this fact has been largely ignored.

6 The translations are according to Tekin 1968: 264.

7 Yong-Söng Li, “Zu QWRDNTA in der Tuñuquq-Inschrift”, *Central Asiatic Journal* 47/2 (2003), pp. 229-241, especially p. 236. 句麗/高麗 is another name of Goguryeo (高句麗). 貊 Maek (= Mäk) or 濊 Maek is the name of an ethnic group which became the basis of modern Koreans. Goguryeo was also founded by this ethnic group.

The first capital of the kingdom of Goguryeo was Jolbon (졸본/卒本)⁸ according to the *Samguk Sagi* (삼국사기/三國史記)⁹, whereas this place name occurs as Holbon (홀본/忽本)¹⁰ on the stele of Gwanggaeto the Great (광개토대왕/廣開土大王, 375-413 (r. 391-413)) of Goguryeo which was erected in 414.¹¹ The meaning of *Jolbon* or *Holbon* cannot be understood in modern Korean. The form *Holbon* of the stele of Gwanggaeto the Great may be correct. The form *Jolbon* reminds us of the Turkic star name *Čolpan* ‘Venus’. But, we are not sure that these names are related to each other.

In the present paper we will treat the words for star, full moon, Venus, the North Star, the Great Bear/the Big Dipper, the Little Bear, the Pleiades, comet, and meteor/meteorite in modern Turkic languages.¹² We will focus on the linguistic analysis of the terms and deal with the cultural/historical background only as necessary. The main materials are from various dictionaries. We will also use the materials from the fieldwork studies carried out by the Turkic languages team of the ASK REAL (The Altaic Society of Korea, Researches on the Endangered Altaic Languages) in China, Russia, Mongolia, Lithuania, etc. from September 2003 to January 2009.¹³ It seems that there is no study of these celestial bodies in modern Turkic languages.¹⁴

8 卒本 is *zú-běn* in Pinyin, *tsut-pun* in Late Middle Chinese, and *tswət-pən* in Early Middle Chinese.

9 *Samguk Sagi* (“Historical Record of the Three Kingdoms”) is the history of the Three Kingdoms of ancient Korea: Goguryeo (고구려/高句麗), Baekje (백제/百濟, 18 BC – 660 AD) and Silla (신라/新羅, 57 BC – 935 AD). The *Samguk Sagi* is written in Classical Chinese. It’s compiler is Gim (= Kim) Busik (김부식/金富軾, 1075-1151), a scholar-official of Goryeo dynasty. It was completed in 1145. See Song 2001: 69, 178-179 and Lee 2005: 237b-238a, 587a.

10 忽本 is *hū-běn* in Pinyin, *xut-pun* in Late Middle Chinese, and *xwət-pən* in Early Middle Chinese.

11 The stele of Gwanggaeto the Great was erected by king of Jangsu (장수왕/長壽王 “long life king”, 394–491 (r. 413–491)) as a memorial to his deceased father. It stands near the city of Jí’ān (集安) along the Yalu River in Manchuria. See Song 2001: 41, 297 and Lee 2005: 139a, 1148b-1149a.

12 We could not collect enough materials for Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, etc.

13 For the Turkic languages investigated during this period, see SD vii-xi. These fieldwork studies were a part of the research project ‘Fieldwork Studies of Altaic Languages for Genealogy of Korean’ supported by the Korea Research Foundation Grant (KRF-2003-072-AL2002) and of the next research project ‘Building Digital Archive of Altaic Languages for the Study of Genealogy of Korean’ supported by the Korea Research Foundation Grant (KRF-2006-322-A00054). For these research projects, see http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_y25/ (2013-02-03) and http://www.cld-korea.org/eng/archives/archives_1.php (2012-11-15). Kim et al. (2008) and Kim et al. (2011) is the result of the first and second research project respectively.

14 Sir Gerard Clauson (1964) and J. Németh (1968) deal with some star names in older sources. The words for star, moon, Venus, the Pole Star, the Great Bear, and the Pleiades are among the terms dealt by them.

Gyarmati (2003) gives a philological background of the enigmatic Chagatai planet name

II. Star Names

1. Names for ‘Star’

1.1 *yultuz*

“**yultuz** ‘star’; a generic term for fixed stars and planets. S.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE **yiltis**, etc.: SW Az. **ulduz**; Osm., Tkm. **yıldız**, elsewhere **yulduz** w. the usual phonetic changes.” (ED 922b)

On p. 461 of *Dīwān Luyāt at-Turk*, there is information about this name as follows:

“YULDUZ: **yulduz** The generic term for “star (*kawkab*).” Then they are distinguished as follows. “Jupiter (*al-muštārī*) is called: ’ARAN: TUVZ: **ārān tūz**. 0 QAR’ QUŠ: **qara quš** is the constellation “Libra (*al-mīzān*).” 0 ’ULKAN [sic] **ülkār** is “The Pleiades’ (*aṭ-turayyā*).” 0 YATİYKA’N: **yetigān** is “Ursa Major (*banāt na š*).” 0 TAMUR QAZUQ: **tāmür qazuq** is “the Pole star (*al-quṭb fī l-falak*).” 0 BAQIR: SUQIM **baqir suqim** is “Mars (*al-mirrīx*).” (DLT II 168)

This information is repeated in ED 922b-923a and somewhat differently in Clauson 1964: 355.

This word is found in the form of *yultuz* (允禿思 *yǔn-tū-sī* in Pinyin, *jyn’-tʰu’-sz* in Early Mandarin) ‘star’ in 高昌館譯書 *Gao-chang-guan-yi-shu*, the Uyghur material of the 華夷譯語 *Hua-yi-yi-yu* published in the 明 *Ming* dynasty (1368-1644).¹⁵

Saqit ~ *Sekit* ‘Mars’, which goes back to the planet name *Sevit* ‘Venus’ in *Qutaḍyu Bilig*. Gyarmati mentions briefly some words for Venus in the Turkic languages. A word for Mars is also mentioned by Gyarmati.

There are following articles according to DWS 7-15:

A. Je. Anikin, “K tipologii nazvanij Bol’šoj Medvedicy v jazykax Sibiri”, *Izvestija Sibirskogo otdelenija Akademii nauk SSSR. Serija istorii, filologii i filosofii* 3 (1990), pp. 18-22.

L. Mándoki, “Asiatische Sternnamen” in V. Diószegi (ed.), *Glaubenswelt und Folklore der sibirischen Völker*, Budapest 1963, pp. 519-532.

P. Zieme, ‘Hatte der Große Bär bei den Uiguren neun Sterne?’ in K. Röhrborn & W. Veenker (eds.), *Memoriae Munusculum* [Gedenkband A. v. Gabain], Wiesbaden 1994, pp. 149-154.

There are also the following articles according to the Abbreviations in Gyarmati (2003: 85):

L. Bazin, “Über die Sternkunde in alttürkischer Zeit”, *Abhandlungen der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Klasse / Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz*, Jahrgang 1963, Nr. 5, pp. 571-582.

I. Gyarmati, “Die Gestirnnamen des Zodiakus in den türkischen Sprachen”, *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 40/1 (1986), pp. 53-106.

¹⁵ See Ligeti 1966: 288.

In 五體清文鑑 *Wu-ti-qing-wen-jian* from the end of the 18th century, the Uyghur word for ‘star’ is given as *yulduz* (WQ No. 58).

Yultuz and its related forms are used as the word for ‘star’ practically in all of the modern Turkic languages.

yultuz: Uyg. (UyXL 608b; UjRSa 227a; UjRSb 794b; XUyL 944a)

yulduz: Uzb. (URS 565b; UED 151a; ÖTIL II 466a; RUS 241a)

Uyg. (UjRSb 794b; ETEDD 160)

Kar. (h, t) (KRPS 256a)

Kum. (KmRS 382b; RKmS 276a)

Khal. (WCh 228b)

yulduz: Khal. (WCh 228b)

yultus: Sal. (SHHSC 87b, 229a; SSJ 365)

WYug. (XYHC 275a)

yuldus: Kar. (h) (KRPS 256a)

Chul. (L) (LČTJ 35)

ǰulduz: Krch.-Blk.¹⁶ (KBRS 257a; RKBS 193b)

ǰulduz: Tuv. (Kök-Monchak dial.)¹⁷

žultuz: Uyg. (UjRSb 485a)

yıldüz: Uyg. (ETEDD 160)

yolduz: Kar. (h) (KRPS 248a); Kar. (t)¹⁸

yöldöǰ: Bash. (Dim subdial. of Jurmaty dial.)¹⁹

16 This word is found as *ǰolduz* for Karachay and as *dulduz* for Balkar in Pröhle 1915: 217. This Karachay form should be an editorial error for *ǰulduz*.

17 The informant was 卡德尔汗 Ka-de-er-han. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 323-324 and [http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0020&ccode=c07&ecomment=Tuvan+\(Tuwa\)+Consultant,+QADYRKHAN](http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0020&ccode=c07&ecomment=Tuvan+(Tuwa)+Consultant,+QADYRKHAN) (2013-02-02). This form should be influenced by neighboring Kazakh.

18 The informant was Semionas Juchnevičius. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 204-205 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0052&ccode=c06&ecomment=Karaim+consultant,+Szymon+JUKHNIWICZ (2013-02-02). All the other informants of this dialect pronounced *yulduz*. Therefore, he misunderstood or mispronounced this word in all probability.

19 The informant was Buljak Batyrgarejevna Šakurova. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 217-218 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0054&ccode=c12&ecomment=Bashkir+consultant,+Buljak+Batyrgarejevna+SHAKUROVA (2013-02-02). She gave the form *Yētēgen yōndōǰ* as the answer to ‘the Big Dipper’. The form *yōndōǰ* should be influenced by the Standard Bashkir.

sulus: Yak. (JRS 341b; RJS 192a)

Dol.²⁰ (DWS 111)

hulus: Dol. (SDRRD 60, 124; DW 111; DWS 111; SD 423)

ulduz: Az. (ARS 349b; RAS I 433a; ADIL IV 401b)

yunduz: Ur. (US 249a)

yöndöz: Bash. (BRSa 227a; BRSb 231a; RBS I 388b; BTH I 427a)

yultis: WYug.²¹ (JŽUj 44a)

yuldiz: Nog. (NRS 447b; RNS 212b)

žuldiz: Kaz. (KRSa 187a; KRSb 317b; KED 111a; QTS 248b)

Kkp. (KkRS 260b; RKkS 280b)

yöldiz: Tat. (TtRS 187b; TTAS I 452b)

yoltis: WYug. (XYHC 270b)

yiltus: WYug. (SSJJ 186a)

yiltus: Sal. (SSJ 359)

yiltis: WYug.²² (XYHC 257a; JŽUj 47b)

yildiz: Gag. (GRMS 221b)

CTat. (KtRSa 64a; KtRSb 118b; KtRUS 298b)

Ur. (US 256a)

Kar. (c) (KRPS 264b)

Bash. (dial.) (BTDH 128b)

Trk. ‘star’ (TSa 1631a; TSb 2592a; TRS 927b; RÇTİS 439a; ETD 517a; RTS 270), ‘star; Pole Star’ (TEDa 511b; TEDb 1257b)

20 The informant Jelena Polikarpovna Timofejeva also pronounced *sulus*. However, the material from her is mixed with Yakut. Therefore, it should be used carefully. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 196-197 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0047&ccode=c07&ecomment=Dolgan+consultant,+Jelena+Polikarpovna+TIMOFEJEVA (2013-02-02).

21 The informant 妥自荣 Tuo Zi-rong also pronounced so. See Kim et al. (2008), p. 336 and [http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0024&ccode=c07&ecomment=West+Yugur+\(Yugu\)+Consultant,+Tuo+Zirong](http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0024&ccode=c07&ecomment=West+Yugur+(Yugu)+Consultant,+Tuo+Zirong) (2013-02-02).

22 The informant 安玉玲 An Yu-ling also pronounced so. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 336-337 and [http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0024&ccode=c06&ecomment=West+Yugur+\(Yugu\)+Consultant,+An+Yuling](http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0024&ccode=c06&ecomment=West+Yugur+(Yugu)+Consultant,+An+Yuling) (2013-02-02).

yıldız [yǐllǐz]: Tkm. (TmRSa 170a; TmRSb 377a; BRTmS I 382a; TmDS 362b)

yiltis: WYug. (SSJJ 184a)

yiltis: Sal. (SSJ 358)

ıldız: Kyr. (KgRS 280a; RKgS 233a)

ıldis: Tuv. (Kök-Monchak dial.)²³

d'ildis: Alt. (ORS 61b; RAIS 204a)

čiltis: Khak. (XRSa 326b; XRSb 1020b; XRIIS 227b; RXS 271b)

Shor. (ŠRRŠS 66a, 94a)

Chul. (M) (LČTJ 75)

šiltis: Khak. (Kacha dial., Kyzyl dial., Koibal subdial. of Kacha dial.)²⁴

siltis: Tuv. (Uriankhai dial., Tsaatan dial.)²⁵

23 The informant was 其格尔 Ma-qi-ge-er. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 323-324 and [http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0020&c-code=c06&ecomment=Tuvan+\(Tuwa\)+Consultant,+Machigir](http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0020&c-code=c06&ecomment=Tuvan+(Tuwa)+Consultant,+Machigir) (2013-02-02). This form should be influenced by neighboring Kazakh.

24 The informants for Kacha dialect were Valentina Petrovna Jangulova and Aleksej Ivanovič Kotožekov. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 234-235, 239-240 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0063&c-code=c09&ecomment=Hakas+consultant,+Valentina+Petrovna+JANGULOVA, http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0063&c-code=c13&ecomment=Hakas+consultant,+Aleksej+Ivanovich+KOTOZHEKOV (2013-02-02).

The informant for Kyzyl dialect was Jefrosinija Vasilijevna Itigečeva. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 237-238 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0063&c-code=c11&ecomment=Hakas+consultant,+Jefrosinija+Vasilijevna+ITIGECHEVA+and+Jekaterina+Pavlovna+ULCHUGACHEVA (2013-02-02).

The informants for Koibal subdialect of Kacha dialect were Jekaterina Nikolajevna Tolmačeva and Rimma Konstantinovna Kočelorova. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 233-234, 240-241 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0063&c-code=c08&ecomment=Hakas+consultant,+Jekaterina+Nikolajevna+TOLMACHEVA, http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0063&c-code=c14&ecomment=Hakas+consultant,+Rimma+Konstantinovna+KOCELOROVA (2013-02-02).

25 The informant for Uriankhai dialect was Baasanjab. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 326-327 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0040&c-code=c19&ecomment=Tuvan+ᠪᠠᠰᠠᠨᠵᠠᠨᠬᠠᠢ+Consultant,+BAASANZHAY (2013-02-02).

The informant for Tsaatan dialect was Dagjiy. See Kim et al. (2008), p. 325 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0022&c-code=c19&ecomment=Tsaatan+Consultant,+Dagjiy (2013-02-02).

Tof. (TfRS 66b, 158a)

sildis: Tuv. (TvRSa 381a; TvRSb 397a; RTvSa 179a; RTvSb 183b)

šältär: Chuv. (ČRSa 352a; ČRSb 402a; RČS 234a)

In connection with this name, Clauson (1964: 360) writes as follows:

“STAR. The Türkü word was **yultuz**, which, in accordance with a well-known phonetic rule, became **yulduz** in later languages. In one form or another it is still the ordinary word for ‘star’ in all modern languages. In a few, as far apart as Tuvan (**sildis**) and Osmanli/Republican Turkish and Türkmen (**yıldız**) the vocalization has changed from **-u- -u-** to **-i- -i-**. ...

PLANET. There was no native Turkish word with this specific meaning; **yulduz** meant both ‘fixed star’ and ‘planet’ (other than the sun and moon). In mediaeval and modern languages when a word more specific than **yulduz** was required the Arabic word *sayyāra* was used.”

1.2 Čolpan

Čolpan and its related forms are used as the word for ‘Venus’ in most modern Turkic languages. These words mean also ‘star’ in some languages.

See **3.1**.

1.3 šayanaq

This name is found in Altay (Kumandy dial.) (RKuS 129a) and seems to be related to Alt. (Tuba dial.) *šayat* ~ *šāt*.

1.4 šayat ~ šāt

This name is found in Altay (Tuba dial.)²⁶ and seems to be related to Alt. (Kumandy dial.) *šayanaq*.

1.5 ağma

See **9.14**.

2. Names for ‘Full Moon’

2.1 “full moon”

Names with the literal meaning of ‘full moon’ are used as the word for ‘full moon’ practically in all modern Turkic languages. The other languages of the world also have words with the same meaning, e.g. Eng. *full moon*, Ger. *Vollmond*, Fr. *pleine lune*, Sp. *luna llena*, *plenilunio*, Russ. *полная луна*,

26 The informant was Anastasija Semjonovna Todožokova. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 258-259 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0066&ccode=c09&ecomment=Altai+consultant,+Anastasija+Semjonovna+T-ODOZHOKOVA (2013-02-02).

полнолуние, Bul. *пълна луна*, Skr. *pūrṇá-mās*, *pūrṇá-māsa*, and Chin. 满月 *mǎn-yuè* ‘full moon’ (“full moon”). Therefore, the Turkic words with this literal meaning must be named by the Turks themselves independently.

2.1.1 *tolun ay*

“**to:lun (d-)** Intrans. Dev. N./A. fr. **to:l**;²⁷ used only in the phr. **tolun (a:y)** ‘the full moon’; **a:y** sometimes omitted; s.i.s.m.l., in SW Osm. **dolun**.” (ED 501a)

The Uyghur word *tolun ay* ‘full moon’ is found in 338/12, 394/15, 450/4, 492/8, 496/11, 574/7, 646/1, 652/17, 658/10, and 686/14-15 of *Altun Yaruq* (= *Suvarṇaprabhāsa*).²⁸

There are four occurrences of this name on p. 54, 146, 202 and 458 of *Dīwān Luyāt at-Turk*:

tolun ay (DLT I 119, 306; DLT II 164)

tolun (DLT I 239)

This form is found in some modern Turkic languages:

tolun ay: Uyg. (UyXL 28b, 484a; UjRSa 187a; UjRSb 323a; XUyL 546b, 862b; ETEDD 311)

Alt. (Altay-kizhi dial.)²⁹

dolun ay: Trk. (TSa 397a; RTS 654a, 654b)

dolunay: Trk. (TSb 702a; TEDa 142b; RÇTİS 103a; TRS 242c; ETD 213b, 348a)

Az.³⁰

tolin ay: Alt. (Chalkandu dial.)³¹

27 “**to:l** (**d-**) Pass. f. of **to:-**; ‘to be filled, or full’.” (ED 491a).

28 The form *ay tolunī* ‘full moon’ is found in 344/2 of *Altun Yaruq*. This word is analyzed as *ay* ‘moon’ + *tolun* ‘full moon’ + *-ī* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’.

29 The informant was Ljudmila Mixajlovna Abyševa. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 253-254 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0066&cocode=c04&ecomment=Altai+consultant,+Ljudmila+Mixajlovna+ABYSHEVA (2013-02-02).

30 The informant was Prof. Dr. Vügar Sultanzade from Azerbaijan. He works at the department of Turkish Education of Eastern Mediterranean University (Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi) in Gazimağusa, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. He informed me per e-mail on 15 October 2012 that the Azerbaijani word for ‘the full moon’ is *dolunay*, whereas *bedr* is a bookish term and people do not know this word well. By the way, one can find only *bedr* in the dictionaries.

31 The informant was Aleksej Angelejevič Sumačakov. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 255-256 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphototthumb_full.asp?rcode

tolin ay: Uzb. (URS 298b, 464a; UED 79b; ÖTIL I 526a; ÖTIL II 246c)

dolun: Trk. (TEDb 309a)

2.1.2 *tolu*³² ay

This form is found in many modern Turkic languages:

tolu ay: CTat. (KtRUS 26b)

Ur. (US 26a)

Kar. (t³³, h, c) (KRPS 50b)

Krch.-Blk. (KBRS 643a)

Kyr. (KgRS 746b)

Alt. (Telengit dial.)³⁴

dolu ay: Gag. (GRMS 30b)

Ur.³⁵

Tuv.³⁶ (RTvSa 422a)

tolo ay: Alt. (ORS 152b)

tolı ay: Nog. (RNS 445b)

doli ay: Tof. (TfRS 216a)

döli ay: Tkm. (BRTmS II 122b)

=rid0066&cocode=c06&ecomment=Altai+consultant,+Aleksiej+Angelejevich+SUMACH-AKOV (2013-02-02).

32 “**tolu**: (**do:lo**:) Dev. N./A. fr. **to:l**-; ‘full’. S.i.m.m.l.g.; in SW Az., Osm. **dolu**; Tkm. **do:li**. Cf. **tolun**.” (ED 491b).

33 The informant Semionas Juchnevičius pronounced at first *ay tolu*, then *tolu ay*. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 204-205.

34 The informants were Tamara Jemel’janovna Orsulova and her husband Trifon Dmitrijevič Belejev. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 252-253, 259-260 and [http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0066&cocode=c03&ecomment=Altai+consultant,+Tamara+Jemel’janovna+ORSULOVA](http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0066&cocode=c03&ecomment=Altai+consultant,+Tamara+Jemel'janovna+ORSULOVA), http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0066&cocode=c10&ecomment=Altai+consultant,+Trifon+Dmitrijevich+BELEJEV (2013-02-02). Mr. Belejev gave also the form *aydın büdini* “the whole of the moon” as the answer to ‘full moon’.

35 The informant was Valerij Ivanovič Kior. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 343-347 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0027&cocode=c09&ecomment=Urum+consultant,+Valerij+Ivanovich+KIOR (2013-02-02).

36 Mr. Dagjiy, the informant for Tsaatan dialect, also pronounced so. See Kim et al. (2008), p. 325.

tola ay: Shor. (Mrass dial.)³⁷

tulī ay: Tat. (TTAS III 162b)

Bash. (BRSb 643a)

tulli uyāx: Chuv. (ČRSa 452b; ČRSb 492c, 508c; RČS 546b)

2.1.3 *tolyan ay*

This word is analyzed as *tol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-yan* ‘participle’ + *ay* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the moon which became full, the filled moon’. This form is found in many of the modern Turkic languages:

tolyan ay: Uyg. (UjRSb 322c)

Krch.-Blk.³⁸ (KBRs 30a, 642b; RKBS 446a)

Kum. (KmRS 32a; RKmS 707a)

Kaz. (KRSa 18a; KRSb 25a; KED 16a, 202a)

Nog. (RNS 445b)

Alt. (Kumandy dial.) (RKuS 336a)

Tuv. (Kök-Monchak dial.)³⁹

tolyon ay: Kyr. (RKgS 597b)

tolgān āy: Uzb. (URS 464a; RUS 599a)

tulyan ay: Tat. (TTAS III 161b)

Bash. (BRSb 12b; RBS II 115a)

dōlan āy: Tkm. (TmRSb 32a, 278a; BRTmS II 123a)

2.1.4 *toluq ay*

This word is analyzed as *tol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-uq* ‘suffix making deverbal adjectives with passive meaning’ + *ay* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the moon which became full, the filled moon’. This form is found in the following languages:

toluq ay: Uyg. (UjRSb 57a)

37 The informant was Vladimir Jegorovič Tannagašev. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 315-318 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0008&cocode=c07&ecomment=Short+Consultant,+Vladimir+Jegorovich+TANNAGA-SHEV (2013-02-02). (Short is an editorial error for Shor.)

38 This word is also found as *t^holyan-ay* for Karachay in Pröhle 1909: 85 and as *tolyan-ay* for Balkar in Pröhle 1915: 261.

39 The informants were 玛其格尔 Ma-qi-ge-er and 卡德尔汉 Ka-de-er-han. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 323-324. This form should be influenced by neighboring Kazakh.

Kyr. (Talas subdial. and Chuy subdial. of northern dial.)⁴⁰

tolıq ay: Alt. (Kumandy dial.)⁴¹

tolıq ay: Uzb. (RUS 599a)

2.1.5 *tolıun ay*

This word is analyzed as *tol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-ıun* ‘suffix making deverbal adjectives with passive meaning’ + *ay* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the moon which became full, the filled moon’. This form is found in the following two languages:

CTat. (KtRSa 128a; KtRSb 296b)

Kyr. (Ichkilik subdial. of southern dial., Ysyk-köl subdial. of northern dial.)⁴²

2.1.6 *tuolbut ıy*

This word is analyzed as *tuol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-but* ‘participle’ + *ıy* ‘moon’ (< **tölmış ıy*). Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the moon which became full, the filled moon’. This word is found in the following two languages in Siberia:

Yak. (JRS 402b)

Dol.⁴³

40 The informant for Talas subdialect was Toktobübü (Biygazi kızı) Akmatova. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 186-187 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0046&ccode=c03&ecomment=Krygyz+consultant,+Tokto-bÄ¼bÄ¼+Akmato (2013-02-02). (Krygyz is an editorial error for Kyrgyz.)

The informant for Chuy subdialect was Jeıış (Imanalı kızı) Imanaliyeva. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 190-191 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0046&ccode=c07&ecomment=Krygyz+consultant,+Dzhengish+Imanalijeva (2013-02-02).

41 The informant was Raisa Atvasovna Palkina. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 254-255 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0066&ccode=c05&ecomment=Altai+consultant,+Raisa+Atvasovna+PALKINA (2013-02-02).

42 The informant for Ichkilik subdialect was Karamat (Xamid kızı) Xamidova. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 188-189 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0046&ccode=c05&ecomment=Krygyz+consultant,+Karamat+KHAMIDOVA (2013-02-02).

The informant for Ysyk-köl subdialect was Nazgül (Jolooçu kızı) Mazekova. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 191-192 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0046&ccode=c08&ecomment=Krygyz+consultant,+NazgÄ¼l+Mazekova (2013-02-02).

43 The informant was Jelena Polikarpovna Timofejeva. However, the material from her is mixed with Yakut. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 196-197.

2.1.7 *toldıra ay*

This word is analyzed as *tol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-dīr-* ‘causative suffix’ + *-a* ‘suffix making deverbal adjectives’ + *ay* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the filled moon’. This word is found in Khakas (RXS 627a).

2.1.8 *toloru iŷ*

This word is analyzed as *tolor-* ‘to fill’ (< **tuol-or-*) + *-u* ‘suffix making deverbal adjectives’ + *iŷ* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the filled moon’. This word is found in Yakut (JRS 522b).

2.2 “the fullness of the moon”

2.2.1 *aynīŷ tolyanī*

This word is analyzed as *ay* ‘moon’ + *-nīŷ* ‘genitive suffix’ + *tol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-yan* ‘participle’ + *-ī* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the fullness of the moon’. This word is found in the following languages:

aynīŷ⁴⁴ tolyanī: Alt. (Kumandy dial.) (RKuS 336a)

aynī tolyanī: Krch.-Blk. (KBRs 30a; RKBS 446a)

2.2.2 *ay tolsu*

This word is analyzed as *ay* ‘moon’ + *tol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-u* ‘suffix making deverbal adjectives/nouns’ + *-su* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the fullness of the moon’. This word is found in the following languages:

ay tolsu: Kar. (t)⁴⁵

ay tulsī: Tat. (TtRS 27a)

ay toliŷi⁴⁶: Alt. (Kumandy dial.) (RKuS 336a)

ay toliŷi: Khak. (XRSa 19b, 231b; XRSb 644b; XRS 19b; RXS 627a)

iŷ tuolūta: Yak. (RJS 451b)

Dol. (DW 231)

ay tolu: Kar. (t)⁴⁷

44 This is an editorial error for *aynīŷ*.

45 The informant was Mark Lavrinovič. See Kim et al. (2011), p. 208 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0052&c-code=c09&ecomment=Karaim+consultant,+Marek+LAWRINOWICZ (2013-02-02).

46 An editorial error for *tolīŷi* (?).

47 The informants were Lidija Maškevič, Semionas Juchnevičius, and Juzef Firkovič. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 203-207 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_view-

ay toli: Khak. (XRSa 19b)

ay tola: Chul. (LČTJ 27)

ay tol: Sal. (SHHSC 180b)

aydiñ toluzi: Alt. (RAIS 532b)

ayniñ tolo (~ *tolu*): WYug. (JŽUj 121a)

ayniñ t^holi: WYug. (SSJJ 216b)

2.3 *bedir*

This loanword from Ar. *badr* ‘full moon’ (DMWA 45b) is found in the following two languages:

bedir: Trk. (TSa 162b; TSb 293b; TEDb 148a; RÇTİS 48b; TRS 105a; ETD 213b, 348a; RTS 654a)

bedir: Az. (ADIL I 265b)

bedr: Az. (ARS 59b; RAS II 543b; ADIL I 267a)

2.4 *tügerək ay*

This word is analyzed as *tügerək* ‘round’ + *ay* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘round moon’. This word is found in the following two languages:

tügerək ay: Tat. (Baraba dial.)⁴⁸

tügirik ay: Tuv. (Uriankhai dial.)⁴⁹

Cf. Mong. *sara tögürig* ‘The moon is full’ (MED 674a; “The moon is round”), but *tergel sara* ‘full moon’ (MED 674a).

2.5 *on beštiñ ayi*

This word is analyzed as *on* ‘ten’ + *beš* ‘five’ + *-tiñ* ‘genitive suffix’ + *ay* ‘moon’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal

photothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0052&cocode=c05&ecomment=Karaim+consultant,+Lidia+MASZKIEWICZ, http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0052&cocode=c08&ecomment=Karaim+consultant,+Juzef+FIRKOWICZ (2013-02-02). The form *ay tolu* should be a mispronunciation of *ay tolu*. Semionas Juchnevičius pronounced later *tolu ay*.

48 The informant was Amina Zakirovna Abanejeva. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 352-354 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_viewphotothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0037&cocode=c05&ecomment=Tatar+consultant,+Amina+Zakirovna+ABANEJEVA (2013-02-02). She gave also the form *tulyan ay*. By the way, her father was a local Tatar, whereas her mother was a Kazan Tatar. Moreover, she was single and lived with her mother. Therefore, the material from her has the elements of local Baraba Tatar and Kazan Tatar.

49 The informant was Baasanjab. See Kim et al. (2008), pp. 326-327.

meaning ‘the moon of (the) fifteen(th day)’. This word is found in Tuvan (TvRSa 49a; TvRSb 46b).

2.6 *“q̄n-tʰōrt k̄čelük-hāʷy*⁵⁰

This word is analyzed as *“q̄n* ‘ten’ + *tʰōrt* ‘four’ + *k̄čel* ‘night’ + *-ük* ‘suffix making denominal adjectives/nouns’ + *hāʷy* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the moon of (the) fourteen(th) night’. This word is found in Khalaj (WCh 122b)

2.7 *uyāx küppi*

This word is analyzed as *uyāx* ‘moon’ + *küp-* ‘to swell’ + *-ē* ‘suffix making deverbals’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the swell of the moon’. This word is found in Chuvash (ČRSa 185a; ČRSb 200b; RČS 546b).

2.8 *šurā uyāx*

This word is analyzed as *šurā* ‘white’ + *uyāx* ‘moon’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the white moon’. This naming is perhaps derived the fact that the Moon is at its brightest during a full moon. This word is found in Chuvash (ČRSa 452b).

2.9 *aydiñ ortası*

This word is analyzed as *ay* ‘moon’ + *-diñ* ‘genitive suffix’ + *orta* ‘middle’ + *-ı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the middle of a month’. This word is found in Karakalpak (RKkS 719a, 719b).

2.10 *aydiñ бүдүни*

This word is analyzed as *ay* ‘moon’ + *-diñ* ‘genitive suffix’ + *büdün* ‘whole’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the whole of the moon’. This word is found in Altay (Telengit dial.)⁵¹.

2.11 *iy tuolbut*

This word is analyzed as *iy* ‘moon’ + *tuol-* ‘to become full, to be filled’ + *-but* ‘past tense of the third person singular’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the moon waxed, the moon was filled’. This word is found in Dolgan (SD

50 The meaning of Russian полнолуние is given as *bedr* (14 *gējelik ay*), *mēhtab* in RAS II 543b. 14 is *on dörd* in Azerbaijani.

51 The informant was Trifon Dmitrijevič Belejev. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 259-260. He gave also the form *tolu ay* ‘full moon’ as the answer to ‘full moon’.

438, 569). By the way, this is not a compound, but a sentence. The expected Dolgan form is *tuolbut iy*.⁵²

See 2.1.6.

3. Names for ‘Venus’⁵³

3.1 Čolpan

“**čolpan** ‘the planet Venus’; not noted before XIV but no doubt older, although the word for ‘Venus’ in the idiosyncratic Türkü ff. document *Toyok* 8 (ETY II 58) is the Sogdian l.-w. **naxr:d** and in Xak. XI KB **sevit**, q.v. S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes (ç-/ş- etc.) but in SW Osm. **çoban yıldızı** ‘the shepherd’s star’, no doubt owing to a false etymology.” (ED 418b)

The Uyghur word for ‘Venus’ is found in the form of *Čolpan* (喘班 *chuǎn-bān* in Pinyin, *tɕʰwen˥˩-pan* in Early Mandarin) in 高昌館譯書 *Gao-chang-guan-yi-shu*.⁵⁴

In 五體清文鑑 *Wu-ti-qing-wen-jian*, the Uyghur word for ‘Venus at dawn’ is given as *Čolpan* (WQ No. 80).⁵⁵

Čolpan and its related forms are used as the word for ‘Venus’ in the following languages:

52 The informant Anna Grigor’jevna Čuprina wrote *tolbut iy* in Cyrillic script in the questionnaire which we lent to her. But, she gave the form *iy tuolbut* “the moon waxed” during the investigation. By the way, *tolbut iy* is an error for *tuolbut iy*. For this informant see Kim et al. (2011), pp. 195-196 and http://altaireal.snu.ac.kr/askreal_v25/fieldresearch/m_view-photothumb_full.asp?rcode=rid0047&cocode=c06&ecomment=Dolgan+consultant,+Anna+Grigor'evna+CHUPRINA (2013-02-02).

53 The names for Venus, the Pole Star, etc. are compound words in many cases. The same words are given in different forms in various dictionaries. So, we capitalize only the first letters of these names.

There are the following five Uyghur planet names in TT VII, which are the loan translations from Chinese:

oot yultuz ‘Mars’ (“fire star”) < Chin. 火星 *huǒ-xīng* ‘Mars’ (“fire star”)

suv yultuz ‘Mercury’ (“water star”) < Chin. 水星 *shuǐ-xīng* ‘Mercury’ (“water star”)

yīyaǎ yultuz ‘Jupiter’ (“wood star”) < Chin. 木星 *mù-xīng* ‘Jupiter’ (“wood star”)

altun yultuz ‘Venus’ (“gold star”) < Chin. 金星 *jīn-xīng* ‘Venus’ (“metal star”; 金 *jīn* means both ‘metal’ and ‘gold’ in Chinese.)

topraq yultuz ‘Saturn’ (“earth star”) < Chin. 土星 *tǔ-xīng* ‘Saturn’ (“earth star”).

The five Chinese planet names are derived from the five elements (五行 *wǔ-xíng*) of metal, wood, water, fire and earth which were held by the ancients to compose the physical universe. See XHD 1711a.

54 See Ligeti 1966: 153.

55 This word is written as جولفان and its Chinese counterpart is 亮星 *liàng-xīng* “bright star”.

Čolpan: Trk. (TSa 319b; TSb 561b; TEDb 259b; RČTİS 84a; TRS 197c)

Uyg. (UyXL 378b; UjRSa 219b; UjRSb 396a; XUyL 568b, 640b)

CTat. (KtRSa 148a; KtRSb 345a; KtRUS 249b, 298b)

Kar. (c) (KRPS 630b)

Krch.-Blk.⁵⁶ (KBRs 736a)

Kum. (KmRS 360a)

Čolpān: Uzb. (URS 531a; ÖTIL II 386b)

Čolpon: Kyr. (KgRS 866b; ME I 376)

Čolbon: Yak. 'Venus; star' (JRS 511a)

Dol. (DWS 70)

Čulpan: Trk. (TSa 325a; TSb 571b; TEDa 117b; TEDb 262b; RČTİS 85b; TRS 201b; ETD 178b, 590a; RTS 73a), (dial.) (DS III 1304a)

Tkm. (TmRSb 739b)

Tat. (TtRS 642a; TTAS III 445b)

Šolpan: Kaz. (KRSa 397a; KRSb 958b; KED 234b; QTS 736a)

Kkp. (KkRS 739a)

Nog. (NRS 415a)

Šolban: Shor. (ŠRRŠS 68b)

Tof. (TfRS 97a, 124b)

Alt. (Kumandy dial.) 'star' (RKuS 129a)

Tuv. 'bright star (e.g., Pole Star, Venus, etc.)' (TvRSa 550a), 'bright star (e.g., Venus)' (TvRSb 577b), 'Pole Star' (RTvSa 179a)

čolvan: WYug. 'star on the forehead (of a horse); horse with a star on its forehead' (JŽUj 144a)

tš^holvan: WYug. 'Venus' (XYHC 296b), 'Venus; horse with a star on its forehead' (SSJJ 178a)

tšolvan: WYug. 'Venus; horse with a star on its forehead' (SSJJ 176b)

čolmon: Alt. 'star' (ORS 180a; RAIS 204a)

šolbon: Alt. (Kumandy dial.)⁵⁷ 'star'

56 This word is found as *č^holp^han* ~ *č^hulp^han* for Karachay in Pröhle 1909: 99 and as *colfan* for Balkar in Pröhle 1915: 216.

57 The informant was Raisa Atvasovna Palkina. See Kim et al. (2011), pp. 254-255.

šolbōn: Chul. ‘star’ (LČTJ 76)

solban: Khak. ‘star’ (XRSa 192b), ‘Venus’ (XRSb 488b; XRIS 116b)

Sulpan: Bash. (BTH II 241b)

This word is also used together with *yulduz* ‘star’:

Čolpan yildiz: Ur. (US 587b)

Čolpan yunduz: Ur. (US 587b)

Čolpan yulduz: Uyg. (ETEDD 75)

Čolpan ĵulduz: Krch.-Blk.⁵⁸ (KBRS 257a, 736a)

Čolpân yulduzi: Uzb. (UED 142a)

Čolpon ĵildiz: Kyr. (KgRS 866b)

Čulpan yöldiz̄: Tat. (TRS 187b, TTAS III 445b)

Šolpan žuldiž̄: Kaz. (KRSb 958b)

Šolpan žuldiž̄: Kaz. (KED 234b)

tʃʰolvan yultus: WYug. (XYHC 275a, 296b)

Sulpan yöndöz̄: Bash. (BRSb 231a; BTH I 427a; BTH II 241b)

As seen above, *Čolpan* and its related forms are used as the word for ‘Venus’ in most modern Turkic languages. These words mean also ‘star’ in some languages.

Perhaps due to the fact that Turkic *Čolpan* is not noted before 14th century, this word is given as a loanword from Mong. *čolbun*, *čolban* ‘Venus, morning star’ in Räsänen 1969: 115b. Cf. Mong. *čolmun*, *čolman*, *čolbun* ‘morning star; Venus’ (MED 197a). Yak. *Čolbon* is shown as “mo.-tü. *čolban*, *čolman*” in Kałużyński 1962: 97 and 117. Doerfer (1985: 46) writes as follows:

“Tü. *čolpan* ‘Venus’ (wegen der für das Tü. ungewöhnlichen Form wohl Entlehnung, vielleicht ← Juanjuan); mo. *čolmon*, *čolbon* < **čolpan* (älter dag. Poppe 1934 *čolpon*); ...”

However, this word is not found in Schönig 2000. If *Čolpan* is a loanword from Mongolic, then it is difficult to explain *p* instead of *b/m* after *l* in many languages. Therefore, this word can be accepted as a genuine Turkic one or a loanword from an unknown old language. The forms like Alt. *čolmon*, Yak. *Čolbon* may be borrowed from Mongolic.

58 This word is found as *čʰolpʰan-ĵulduz* for Karachay in Pröhle 1909: 99, 1915: 216 and as *colfan-dulduz* for Balkar in Pröhle 1915: 216.

Cf. 3.2.

3.2. *Čoban yıldızı*

This word is analyzed as *čoban* ‘shepherd’ (< Per. *šabān*, *šubān* ‘shepherd, pastor’ (PED 730a)) + *yıldız* ‘star’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the shepherd’s star’. This word is found in the following languages:

Čoban yıldızı: CTat. (KtRSb 344a, 345a; KtRUS 249b, 298b)

Trk. (TSa 316b; TSb 556a; TEDb 258b)

Čoban yıldız(i): Ur. (US 586b)

Çobanyıldızı: Trk. (TEDa 114b; RÇTİS 83a; TRS 195b, 927b; RTS 73a)

Čobanulduzu: Az. (ADIL I 489b)

Çoban: Trk. ‘Venus’ (RÇTİS 83a), ‘Bootes’ (TRS 195a)

Clauson (1972) writes about this word as follows:

“**çolpan** ‘the planet Venus’; ... S.i.a.m.l.g. with some phonetic changes (ç-/ş- etc.) but in SW Osm. **çoban yıldızı** ‘the shepherd’s star’, no doubt owing to a false etymology.” (ED 418b)

However, this word can be compared with Fr. *étoile du berger* ‘Venus’ (“the shepherd’s star”).

Cf. 3.1.

3.3 “the star of dawn/morning”

Venus is the second planet from the Sun.⁵⁹ Since its orbit lies inside that of the Earth, Venus never strays farther from the Sun than 47°. Accordingly, it can only be observed either in the east as a morning object or in the west as an evening star.⁶⁰ The morning star is a name given to Venus when it is visible in the east in the pre-dawn sky. Ancient astronomers believed that morning and evening apparitions of Venus were of two different planets.⁶¹

The words with the meaning ‘the star of dawn/morning’ should have been named by the Turks themselves. The words with this literal meaning are also found in other languages, e.g. Eng. *morning star*, Ger. *Morgenstern*, Fr. *étoile du matin*, Chin. 晨星 *chén-xīng* ‘Venus’ (“the star of morning”), Per. *sitāra’i bām* ‘the morning star’ (PED 654b), *setāre-i sobh* ‘id.’ (PDW 404a; “the star

⁵⁹ See p. 469a of the v. 27 of the New Encyclopædia Britannica, Macropædia (2007).

⁶⁰ See Moore 2002: 428b.

⁶¹ See EAA 2 1770b.

of morning/dawn”), Russ. *утренняя звезда* ‘the morning star’, Kor. 새벽별⁶² (saebyeokbyeol) ‘the morning star’ (< 새벽 ‘dawn, daybreak’ + 별 ‘star’), Chin. 晓星 *xiǎo-xīng* ‘the morning star’ (“the star of dawn”).

3.3.1 *Taŋ yildizī*

This word is analyzed as *taŋ* ‘dawn, daybreak’⁶³ + *yildiz* ‘star’ + *-ī* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of dawn/daybreak’. This word is found in the following languages:⁶⁴

Taŋ yildizī: CTat. (KtRSb 119a, 345a; KtRUS 249b, 298b)

Taŋ yildiz: Ur. (US 423a)

Tan yildizī: Ur. (US 256a, 421b)

Tanyıldızı: Trk. (dial.) (DS X 3822a; DS XII 4737b)

Taŋ yöldizī: Tat. (TtRS 187b; TTAS III 62b; TRS 525b)

Daŋ yildizī: Tkm. (TmRSb 245b)

Danyıldızı: Trk. (dial.) (DS IV 1364a)

Dan ulduzu: Az. (ARS 120b; ADIL I 520b)

Taŋ yöndözö: Bash. (BRSa 227a, 506a; BRSb 231a, 585b; RBS I 388b; BTH I 427a; BTH II 311b; BTDH 305a)

Taŋ d’ildis: Alt. (ORS 61b)

3.3.2 *Taŋ čolpanī*

This word is analyzed as *taŋ* ‘dawn, daybreak’ + *čolpan* ‘Venus’ + *-ī* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘Venus of dawn/daybreak’. The word *čolpan* means ‘star’ in a few languages in Siberia. Thus, *Taŋ čolpanī* has the literal meaning ‘the star of dawn/daybreak’ in these languages. *Taŋ čolpanī* is found in the following languages:

Taŋčolpan: Kum. (KmRS 304b)

Taŋ šolpanī: Kaz. (KRSb 958b; KED 197a)

Taŋ čolvan: WYug. (JŽUj 151b)⁶⁵

Taŋ tš^holvan: WYug. (XYHC 296b; SSJJ 178a)

Taŋ čolmon: Alt. (ORS 180a; RAIS 204a)

62 This is the non-standard form of 새벽 (saetbyeol).

63 “**taŋ** (**d-**) ‘dawn’; s.i.a.m.l.g.; in NE Tuv.; SW Az. **daŋ**, Osm. **daŋ/taŋ**, Tkm. **daŋ**.” (ED 510b).

64 This word is also found as *t^haŋ-jılduz* for Karachay in Pröhle 1909: 136.

65 This word is given in the entry of *šolvan*.

Taň şolbōnu: Chul. (LČTJ 61, 76)

Taň solbanı: Khak. (XRSa 192b; XRSb 488b, 589b; XRS 116b)

Taň sulpanı: Bash. (BRSa 506a; BRSb 585b; BTH II 241b)

Tan sulpanı: Bash. (dial.) (BTDH 304b)

Taň çolpanı can be compared with Mong. *ürün çolmun* ‘morning star’ (MED 197a) and Sp. *lucero del alba* ‘morning star’ (“Venus of dawn”).

3.3.3 *Taňqı jıldız*

This word is analyzed as *taň* ‘dawn, daybreak’ + *-qı* ‘belonging to’ + *jıldız* ‘Venus’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘star belonging to dawn/daybreak’. This word is found in Kyrgyz (ME I 376).

3.3.4 *Taňyısulpan*

This word is analyzed as *taň* ‘dawn, daybreak’ + *-yı* ‘belonging to’ + *sulpan* ‘Venus’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘Venus belonging to dawn/daybreak’. This word is found in Bashkir (dial.) (BTDH 305a).

3.3.5 *Šurāmpuś śāltārě*

This word is analyzed as *šurāmpuś* ‘dawn, daybreak’ + *śāltār* ‘star’ + *-ě* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of dawn/daybreak’. This word is used in Chuvash (ČRSa 352a; ČRSb 402a, 623a).

3.3.6 *Seyer yildizi*

This word is analyzed as *seyer* ‘dawn, daybreak’ (< Ar. *saḥar* ‘time before daybreak, early morning, dawn’ (DMWA 400a)) + *yıldız* ‘star’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of dawn/daybreak’. This word is found in Urum (US 376a).

3.3.7 *Sabah yıldızı*

This word is analyzed as *sabah* ‘morning’ (< Ar. *ṣabāḥ* ‘morning’ (DMWA 500b)) + *yıldız* ‘star’ + *-ı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of morning’. This word is found in the following languages:

Sabah yıldızı: Trk. (TEDa 401a; TEDb 967a; RÇTİS 323a; ETD 348b)

Sabaa yildizi: Gag. (GRMS 221b)

3.4 “the star of evening”

The evening star is a name given to Venus when it is visible in the west after sunset. Ancient astronomers believed that morning and evening apparitions

tions of Venus were of two different planets.⁶⁶

The words with the meaning ‘evening star’ should have been named by the Turks themselves. The words with this literal meaning are also found in other languages, e.g. Eng. *evening star*, Ger. *Abendstern*, Fr. *étoile du soir* ‘Venus’ (‘the star of evening’), Russ. *вечерняя звезда* ‘Venus’ (‘evening star’).

3.4.1 *Ėngĕr yöldizĭ* (< **Iñir*⁶⁷ *yulduzĭ*)

This word is analyzed as *ĕngĕr* ‘dusk’ + *yöldiz* ‘star’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of dusk’. This word is found in the following languages in the Volga area:

Ėngĕr yöldizĭ: Tat. (TtRS 187b)

Ėngĕr yöldözö: Bash. (BRSa 227a; BRSb 231a, 800a; RBS I 388b)

The Karachay-Balkar word *iñirgi ĵulduz*⁶⁸ ‘evening star’ (KBRS 304b; < *iñir* ‘evening’ + *-gi* ‘belonging to’ + *ĵulduz* ‘star’) is also included here.

3.4.2 *Īr solbanĭ* (< **Iñir* *čolpanĭ*)

This word is analyzed as *īr* ‘evening’ + *solban* ‘star’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of evening’. This word is used in the following languages:

Īr solbanĭ: Khak. (XRSa 57b, 192b; XRSb 120b, 488b; XRS 116b)

Iñir šolbōnu: Chul. (LČTJ 76)

Iñer šolbōnu: Chul. (LČTJ 33)

This word can be compared with Mong. *üdešiyin čolmun* ‘evening star’ (MED 197a) and Sp. *lucero de la tarde*, *lucero vespertina* ‘evening star’ (‘Venus of evening’).

3.4.3 *Kičķčulpan* (< **Kēčki* *čolpan*)

This word is analyzed as *kič* ‘evening’ + *-ķ* ‘belonging to’ + *čulpan* ‘Venus’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘Venus belonging to evening’. This word is found in Bashkir (dial.) (BTDH 147b).⁶⁹

⁶⁶ See EAA 1 749b.

⁶⁷ “*iñir* ‘dusk’, the half-light between day and night at sunset (and prob. also at dawn).” (ED 188b).

⁶⁸ This word is found as *iñir-ĵulduz* for Karachay in Pröhle 1909: 107.

⁶⁹ The Kyrgyz word *Kečki ĵıldiz* ‘Venus’ <: ‘evening star’> is mentioned in Gyarmati 2003: 81. However, we cannot find this word in the dictionary in question.

3.4.4 *Akşam yıldızı*

This word is analyzed as *akşam* ‘evening’ + *yıldız* ‘star’ + *-ı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of morning’. This word is found in Turkish:

Akşam yıldızı (TSa 42a; TSb 77a; ETD 178b)

Akşam yıldızı (TEDa 17a)

3.4.5 *T^hun t^holvan*

This word is analyzed as *t^hun* ‘night’ + *t^holvan* ‘Venus’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘Venus of night’. This word is found in Western Yugur (XYHC 131b, 296b).

3.5 *Kervankıran*

This word is analyzed as *kervan* ‘caravan’ (< Per. *kārbān* ‘a string of camels, horses, or mules; a caravan, body of travellers’ (PED 1002a) or *kārwān* ‘a caravan, a large company of travelers or merchants’ (PED 1003b)) + *kır-* ‘to break; to kill, to destroy’ + *-an* ‘participle’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘breaker/killer/destroyer of a caravan’. The meaning of this word is given as ‘(The destroyer of caravans, i.e., by enticing them to start too soon) The planet Venus at any time when it rises before daylight.’ in Redhouse 1890: 1541b. This word is certainly a literal translation of Per. *kārwān-kuš* ‘Sirius’ (‘killer of a caravan’).⁷⁰ Sirius is the brightest star in the night sky and lies in the constellation Canis Major.⁷¹ This word is found only in the languages of Oghuz group.

Kervankıran: Trk. ‘Venus’ (TSa 840b; TSb 1395a; TRS 534c), ‘Venus (when a morning star)’ (TEDa 287a)

Kervan kıran: Trk. ‘Venus’ (TRS 534b), ‘the planet Venus when it rises before daylight’ (TEDb 642a)

Karvaŋıran: Az. ‘Venus’ (ADIL II 645a; ADIL IV 689b)

⁷⁰ This word is transcribed erroneously as *kap(e)ван-кәш*, *kap(e)ван-кеш*, i.e. *kār(e)wān-kaš*, *kār(e)wān-keš*, in PRS 391c. It is given as *kār(e)wān-kaš*, *kār(e)wān-keš* ‘Sirius m (Stern); Karawanenführer’ in PDW 588b. But, there is a word *kārwān-kaš* ‘the leader of a caravan’ in PED 1003b. Although the word *kārwān-kuš* is not found in PED, there is a word *kuš* ‘a killer, who kills, slays, murders, oppresses’ as *aždahā-kuš* ‘a dragon-killer’ in PED 1030b. In addition, there are *karvan-kosh* [i.e. *kārwān-koš*] ‘the dog-star or Sirius’ and *karvan-kash* [i.e. *kārwān-kaš*] = *karvan-salar* [i.e. *kārwān-sālār*] ‘the leader of a caravan’ in NPED 796c and *کاش کاروان* [i.e. *kārwān-koš*] ‘Dog Star, Sirius’ in CPED 932a. Therefore, the forms in PRS 391c must be corrected as *каpван-кәш*, i.e. *kārwān-koš*, whereas the words in PDW 588b must be corrected as *kārwān-koš* ‘Sirius m (Stern)’ and *kārwān-kaš* ‘Karawanenführer’. The compilers of PDW and PRS must have confused *kārwān-koš* with *kārwān-kaš*.

⁷¹ See EAA 3 2421b.

Kerwengiran: Tkm. ‘Jupiter’ (TmRSb 392b), ‘a star which rises one or two hours earlier than the morning star’ (TmDS 377b)

Kervan-kıran (yıldızı): Gag. ‘Venus’ (GRMS 264b)

Kervan kıran yıldızı: Trk. ‘the planet Venus when it rises before daylight’ (TEDb 642a)

3.6 *Kervan yıldızı*

This word is analyzed as *kervan* ‘caravan’ (< Per.) + *yıldız* ‘star’ + *-ı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the caravan’s star’. This word is found in Turkish:

‘Venus’ (TSa 840b; TSb 1395a), ‘Venus (when a morning star)’ (TEDa 287a)

3.7 *Zühre*

This loanword from Ar. *zuhra* ‘brilliance, light, brightness; beauty’ (DMWA 384a; *az-zuhara* ‘the planet Venus’ (DMWA 384a)) is used in the following languages.

Zühre: Trk. (TSa 1679a; TSb 2666a; TEDa 526a; TEDb 1291b; RÇTİS 455b; TRS 950a; ETD 590a; RTS 73a)

Zuhrá: Uzb. (URS 169b; ÖTIL I 311b)

Zuhre: Uyg. (UyXL 629a; UjRSb 476c)

Zöhre: Az. (ARS 166a; ADIL II 645a; ADIL IV 689b)

Uyg. (XUyL 88a, 802b)

Zöhre: Tat. (TtRS 159b)

Bash. (BTH II 241b)

Zūra: Kyr. (KGRS 292b)

Zore: CTat. (KtRSb 119a, 345a; KtRUS 249b)

Zöre: CTat. (KtRUS 246b, 249b)

Zure: CTat. (dial.) (KtRUS 249b)

Zöhre: Tkm. (TmRSa 155a; TmRSb 340a; TmDS 326a)

This word is also used together with *yultuz* ‘star’:

Zöhre yultuz: Uyg. (XUyL 80a, 417b)

Zöhre ulduzu: Az. (RAS I 123a)

*Zöhre yöldiz*⁷²: Tat. (TtRS 187b)

Zöhre yöldizi: Tat. (TtRS 159b)

⁷² This should be an editorial error for *yöldizi*.

Zöhre yöndözö: Bash. (BRSb 231a; BTH I 427a)

Zöhre yıldızı: Tkm. (TmRSb 340a, 377a; BRTmS I 119a)

Yöhöre yöndözö: Bash. (dial.) (BTDH 125b)

3.8 *Venera*

The second planet in order of distance from the sun is named after Venus which is the ancient Roman goddess of beauty and love (esp. sensual love).⁷³

3.8.1 *Venera*

This word is used especially in the languages of the former Soviet Union as a loanword from Russ. *Венера*.⁷⁴

Venera: Az. (RAS I 123a; ADIL IV 470b, 689b)

Tkm. (TmDS 326a)

Uzb. (ÖTIL I 177a)

Wenera: Uyg. (XUyL 80a, 88a, 417b, 802b)

3.8.2 *Venüs*

This word is used in Turkish (TSa 1557a; TSb 2478b; TEDa 492a; TEDb 1225b; RÇTİS 419b; ETD 178b, 590a; RTS 73a) as a loanword from Fr. *Vénus*.

3.9 “bright star”

Apart from the Sun and the Moon, Venus is the brightest object in the sky.⁷⁵ Venus is named as ‘bright star’ in a few Turkic languages. It should have been named by the Turks themselves. The words with this literal meaning are also found in other languages, e.g. Chin. 明星 *míng-xīng* ‘archaic Venus’ (‘bright star’), Sp. *lucero* ‘bright star; Venus’, Skr. *śukrá* ‘bright, resplendent; the planet Venus or its regent (regarded as the son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Daityas)’. Moreover, the Tuvan word *Šolban* means ‘bright star (e.g., Pole Star, Venus, etc.)’ (TvRSa 550a), ‘bright star (e.g., Venus)’ (TvRSb 577b), ‘Pole Star’ (RTvSa 179a).

3.9.1 *Yaruq yultuz*

Yaruq yultuz is analyzed as *yaruq* ‘bright’⁷⁶ + *yultuz* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘bright star’.

73 See Simpson & Weiner 1989: 523c-524a.

74 In the web site of <http://www.geonames.de/planets.html>, the word *Venera* is found for Alt., Az., Bash., Chuv., CTat., Khak., Kkp., Kyr., Kum., Tkm., Tuv., Uyg. and Uzb.

75 See Moore 2002: 428b.

76 “*yaruk* Dev. N./A. fr. *yaru*:-; ‘light, gleam; bright, shining’, and the like.” (ED 962b).

There are two occurrences of this word in *Dīwān Luyāt at-Turk* (p. 60, 530):

yaruq yulduzi ‘its bright star’⁷⁷ (DLT I 128)

yaruq yulduz ‘bright star’ (DLT II 250)

In 五體清文鑑 *Wu-ti-qing-wen-jian*, the Uyghur word for Chin. 景星 *jǐng-xīng* ‘auspicious star’ is given as *yaruq yulduz* (WQ No. 64), which has the literal meaning of ‘bright star’.

This word is found in the following languages:

Yarux yultus: Sal. ‘Venus’ (SHHSC 83b, 87b)

Yāruḡ yultus: Sal. ‘Pole Star’ (SSJ 348, 365)

yariq yuldiz: Nog. ‘bright star’ (NRS 469b)

yāruḡ yulduz: Uzb. ‘bright star’ (URS 565b; ÖTIL I 262c; ÖTIL II 466a)

Yoruq yulduz: Uyg. ‘Pole Star’ (UjRSb 788a)

ǰariq ǰulduz: Krch.-Blk. ‘bright star’ (KBRs 233a)

ǰariq ǰulduz: Kaz. ‘bright star’ (KRSb 317b)

⁷⁷ This word is analyzed as *yaruq* ‘bright’ + *yulduz* ‘-’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. The meaning of this word is given as follows:

‘Lichtstern’ in Németh 1968: 3

‘the shining (al-tāqib) star’ in ED 963a

‘Venus’ <: ‘the star of glamour’> in Gyarmati 2003: 81.

By the way, ‘the star of glamour’ is an error for ‘the star of gleam’. Moreover, it is not certain that this word means ‘Venus’. The word *yaruq yulduzi* is found in the following ode to spring:

yay yarupan ärgüzi

aqtı aqın munduzı

tuydı yaruq yulduzi

tıñla sözüm külgüsüz

“Spring dawned; the thaw water (of ice) and the flash flood flowed; the shining star rose; listen to my words (which are strange) without laughing.” (DLT I 128). The word *yay* must be an scribal error for *yaz*, because *yay* and *yaz* mean ‘summer’ and ‘spring’ respectively. But, there is a following mention to these words in ED 980a:

“**ya:y** there is utter confusion in the Turkish languages about the words for ‘spring’ and ‘summer’. Since **ya:z**, q.v., must originally have meant ‘summer’, **ya:y** must originally have meant ‘spring’, which is Kaş’s translation in the main entry and is confirmed by its use in antithesis to **kü:z** ‘autumn’ in one passage. ...”

The verse in question may be written in prose as follows:

yay yarupan ärgüzi aqın munduzı aqtı. yaruq yulduzi tuydı. sözüm külgüsüz tıñla.

The possessive suffixes of the third person *-i/-ı* in *ärgüzi*, *munduzı*, and *yulduzi* belong certainly to the spring. Therefore, *yaruq* is not a noun but an adjective here.

3.9.2 *Yaqli yöldöz*

This word is analyzed as *yaqlı* ‘bright’ + *yöldöz* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘bright star’. This word is found in Bashkir:

Yaqli yöldöz ‘(dial.) Venus’ (BTDH 107b)

Yaqliyöldöz ‘(dial.) Venus’ (BTDH 107b)

yaqtı yöldöz ‘bright star’ (BRSb 231a)

3.9.3 *Qiltın yultus*

This word is analyzed as *qiltın* ‘bright’ + *yultus* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘bright star’. This word is found in Western Yugur (XYHC 193a, 275a).

3.10 *Aq yulduz*

This word is analyzed as *aq* ‘white’ + *yulduz* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘white star’. This naming is perhaps derived from the fact that Venus is the brightest object in the sky, apart from the Sun and the Moon⁷⁸ and white is the color that has maximum brightness.

In 五體清文鑑 *Wu-ti-qing-wen-jian*, the Uyghur word for Chin. 太白 *tàibái* ‘Venus’ (“quite white”) is given as *Aq yulduz* (WQ No. 79).

The Ottoman word *Aq yıldız* ‘Venus’ is given in VW III 491.

This word is found in Turkish:

Ak yıldız ‘(dial.) Venus’ (TSa 43a; TSb 79b)

Akyıldız ‘the Dog-star; (fig.) luck; (TEDa 17b), ‘(dial.) Venus’ (DS I 165b; DS XII 4412b)

As seen above, this word means ‘the Dog-star (= Sirius)’ in written Turkish, but ‘Venus’ in the Turkish dialects. This semantic change can be compared with the semantic change of the following words:

Per. *kārwan-kuš* ‘Sirius’ (“killer of a caravan”).

Trk. *Kervankıran* (TSa 840b; TSb 1395a TEDa 287a; TRS 534c), *Kervan kıran* (TEDb 642a) ‘Venus’ (“breaker/killer/destroyer of a caravan”)

Az. *Karvangıran* ‘Venus’ (ADIL II 645a; ADIL IV 689b; “breaker/killer/destroyer of a caravan”)

3.11 *Sarı yıldız*

This word is analyzed as *sarı* ‘yellow’ + *yıldız* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘yellow star’. This naming is perhaps derived from the fact that

⁷⁸ See Moore 2002: 428b.

Venus is the brightest object in the sky, apart from the Sun and the Moon⁷⁹ and yellow is the most visible color from a distance. This word is found in Kyrgyz:

Sari jıldız (KgRS 280a)

Sarjıldız (KgRS 280a)

3.12 Ömrüzāya

This word is analyzed as *ömür* (< Ar. *‘umr* ‘life, duration of life, life span, lifetime; age (of a person)’ (DMWA 643b)) + *-ü* ‘possessive suffix of the 3rd person singular’ + *zāya* ‘spoiled’ (< Ar. *zā’i* ‘(getting) lost; poor, wretched, miserable’ (DMWA 548a)). This, it has the literal meaning ‘its life is spoiled’. However, this word is unusual for a Turkic word and reminds us of a Persian *izāfa* like *عمرضائع* *‘umr-i zā’i* ‘or *عمرضایی* *‘umr-i zāyi* ‘useless life’. As a star name, this word is poetic. According to the meanings given in TmDS and QTS below, it is certain that this star name refers to the morning star.

This word is found in the following languages in Central Asia:

Ömrüzāya: Tkm. ‘a star which appears early in the south and falls early in the southwest’ (TmDS 504b)

Ömürzāya: Tkm. (TmRSb 503b)

Ömirzaya: Kaz. ‘a star which appears and falls towards dawn’ (QTS 510b)

This word is also used together with *yıldız* ‘star’:

Ömrüzāya yıldız: Tkm. (TmRSb 377a)

Ömüri zāya yıldız: Tkm. (TmRSa 170a)

Ömiri zaya žuldiz: Kkp. ‘Sirius’ (KkRS 260b)

4. Names for ‘the North Star’

4.1 “iron stake”

4.1.1 *Temir qazıq*

“**kazğuk** Conc. N. fr. **kaz-**; ‘a peg driven into the ground’. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as **kazık** ...: Xak. XI **kazğuk** (vocalized *kazuğuk*, but under *fa’lal*) ‘a peg’ (*al-watad*); hence the Pole Star (*al-quṭb*) is called **temür kazğuk** (ditto), that is ‘iron nail’ (*mismār*) because the sky revolves on it *Kaş. III* 383; a.o. *III* 40 (yultuz): ...: XIV *Muh.* ...; *al-quṭb temü:r ka:zuk* 79, 8; 183: **Çağ.** XV ff. **kazuk** ... (2) *sitāra-i quṭb-i šimālī* ‘the Pole Star’, which is an expression for *cudayy* (same meaning); they also call it **temür kazuk** San. 273v. 1; ...: **Kıp.** ...: XV *al-cudayy temir xa:zuk*, ...” (ED 682a)

⁷⁹ See Moore 2002: 428b.

This word is analyzed as *temir* ‘iron’ + *qazıq* ‘stake’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘iron stake’. It should have been named by the Turks themselves. This word is used in most modern Turkic languages:

Temirqazıq: Krch.-Blk. (KBRS 619a)

Kaz. (KRSa 342a; KRSb 799b; QTS 631a)

Kum. ‘north’ (KmRS 310a)

Temir qazıq: Kaz. (KED 198b)

Kkp. (KkRS 352b)

Nog. (NRS 136a, 344a)

Kyr. (KgRS 317b)

Tëmirqâzıq: Uzb. (ÖTIL II 626c)

Tëmir qâzıq: Uzb. (RUS 241a)

Demirqazıq: CTat. (KtRSa 48a; KtRSb 82a; KtRUS 204b)

Demir qazıq: CTat. (KtRSb 145b)

Demirkazık: Trk. (TSb 620b; TEDa 127b; RÇTİS 92b; TRS 218a; ETD 410b)

Demir kazık: Trk. (TSa 353a; TEDb 281b; RTS 658a⁸⁰)

Demirxazıx: Ur. (US 167a)

Demirgâzıq: Tkm. ‘north’ (TmRSa 122b; TmRSb 255a; TmDS 245b)

Temirqazaq: Krch.-Blk.⁸¹ (KBRS 619a; RKBS 449a)

Timërqazıq: Tat. (TTAS III 99b)

Timëryazıq: Bash. (BTH II 356a)

Timër qazıq: Bash. (BTH II 356a)

Tömürqozuq: Uyg. (UyXL 531b)

Tömür qozuq: Uyg. (UjRSb 323c, 603b; XUyL 28b)

This word is also used together with *yulduz* ‘star’:

Temirqazıq yulduz: Kum. (RKmS 397a)

Temirqazıq žuldizi: Kaz. (KRSb 799b)

Temir qazıq žuldizi: Kkl. (RKkS 280b)

⁸⁰ In the form of *demir kakazık* due to an editorial error.

⁸¹ This word is found as *t^hemir-q^hazaq* for Karachay in Pröhle 1909: 117 and as *temir-qazaq* for Balkar in Pröhle 1915: 236.

Temir qazıq jıldızı: Kyr. (RKgS 233a)

Tëmirqâziq (yulduzi): Uzb. (UED 113a)

Tëmir qâziq yulduzi: Uzb. (URS 619b)

Demirgâziq yıldızı: Tkm. (BRTmS I 382a; BRTmS II 128c)

Temirqazaq jұлдуз: Krch.-Blk. (KBRs 257a)

Timër qazıq yöldizi: Tat. (TtRS 187b, 208b, 539a)

Timëryazıq yöndözö: Bash. (RBS I 388b)

Timërqazıq yöndözö: Bash. (BTH I 427a)

Timër qazıq yöndözö: Bash. (BRsSa 227a, 312a; BRsSb 231a, 333b, 612b)

In connection with this name, Ecsedy (1981: 270) writes as follows:

“The so-called Altaic languages, as their Turkic group, however, reflect an astronomic tradition with the Polar Star in the centre of the celestial system, and the tradition itself – whether or not influenced by China – cannot be earlier than the appearance of the Polaris in the pivot of the sky: it may be about three thousand years old, or a few centuries older, at most.”

4.1.2 *Timër şalsá*

This word is analyzed as *timër* ‘iron’ + *şalsá* ‘stake’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘iron stake’. This word is used in Chuvash:

Timër şalsá (ČRSb 481c)

Timër şalsá şáltăr (ČRSa 428a; *şáltăr* ‘star’)

4.1.3 *Tigır ortazı timır örgen*

This word is analyzed as *tigır* ‘sky’ + *orta* ‘middle’ + *-zı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’ + *timır* ‘iron’ + *örgen* ‘stake’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘iron stake (in) the middle of the sky’. This word is used in Khakas:

Tigır ortazı timır örgen (XRIS 79b, 227b)

Tigır ortızı timır örgen (XRIS 141b)

4.2 *Altun qazuq*

There is a word *Altun qazuq* ‘Pole Star’ in 7/5 (= the 59th line) of LOQ, which is analyzed as *altun* ‘gold’ + *qazuq* ‘stake’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘gold stake’.

It is also in the form of *Altun qazuq* (俺吞哈足 *ǎn-tūn-hā-zú* in Pinyin, [am]-tʰən-[kɔʔ]-tɕy in Early Mandarin) as the Uyghur word for ‘Pole Star’ in 高昌館譯書 *Gao-chang-guan-yi-shu*.⁸²

This word can be compared with Mong. *altan γadasu odun* ‘Pole Star’ (MED 343a, 600b; “gold stake star”).

This word is found in the following languages:

Altin qaziq: Kyr. (KgRS 317b; ME I 346)

Alt. (ORS 17b, 67a; RALS 204a)

Altun qèziq: Uyg. (UjRSb 46b)

Altinqāziq: Uzb. (URS 303b; ÖTIL I 535a; ÖTIL II 626c)

Altin qāziq: Uzb. (ÖTIL II 593a)

Altin qaziq jıldizi: Kyr. (ME I 346; *jıldizi* < *jıldiz* ‘star’ + -i ‘possessive suffix of the third person’)

Altin qaziq yöndöžö: Bash. (dial.) (BTDH 21a; *yöndöžö* < *yöndöž* ‘star’ + -ö ‘possessive suffix of the third person’)

4.3 “pole star”

Polaris (Alpha Ursae Minoris) is the brightest star in the constellation Ursa Minor.⁸³ Owing to the effect of precession, Polaris is currently approaching the [noth] pole.⁸⁴

4.3.1 *Qutup yultuzi*

This word is analyzed as *qutup* ‘pole’ (< Ar. *quṭb* ‘axis, axle; pole (astron., geogr., el.)’; pivot; leader; authority, leading personality, celebrity (chiefly used in the pl.)) (DMWA 773b)) + *yultuz* ‘star’ + -i ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of the pole’. This word must be a loan translation from Ar. *najm al-quṭb* ‘pole star’ or Per. *quṭbī tāṛā* ‘polar star’ (PED 976b), *setāre-i gotbī* ‘id.’ (PDW 576a). The words with this literal meaning are also found in other languages, e.g. Eng. *polar star*, Ger. *Polarstern*, Fr. *étoile polaire*, Sp. *estrella polar*, Russ. *Полярная звезда*, Bul. *полярна звезда* ‘Pole Star’ (“polar star”), and Eng. *Pole Star*.

This word is used in the following languages:

Qutup yultuzi: Uyg. (UjRSa 227a, 252a; UjRSb 788a; UyXL 608b)

Qutup žultuzi: Uyg. (UjRSb 485a, 611c)

⁸² See Ligeti 1966: 129, 165.

⁸³ See Mitton 2007: 274.

⁸⁴ See EAA III 2120a.

Qutb yulduzi: Uzb. (URS 565b, 632b; UED 168a; ÖTIL II 466a, 626c; RUS 241a)

Kutup yıldızı: Trk. (TSa 940ab; TSb 1547b; TEDb 691b; RTS 658a)

Kutupyıldızı: Trk. (TEDa 313b; RÇTİS 244a; TRS 578a; ETD 410b)

Ğütb ulduzu: Az. (RAS I 433a)

Qötüp yöldizi: Tat. (TtRS 287a)

Qut jıldız: Kyr. (KgRS 452b)

4.3.2 *Polyar sıldizi*

This word is analyzed as *polyar* ‘polar’ (< Russ. *Поляр(ный)*) + *sıldis* ‘star’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of the pole’. It must be a loan translation from Russ. *Полярная звезда*. It is found in Tuvan (RTvSb 183b, 417b).

4.3.3 *Polyar şolbanı*

This word is analyzed as *polyar* ‘polar’ (< Russ. *Поляр(ный)*) + *şolban* ‘bright star’ + *-i* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the bright star of the pole’. It must be a loan translation from Russ. *Полярная звезда*. It is found in Tuvan (RTvSb 417b).

4.4 *Xosxar* (< **Qoçyar*)⁸⁵

The word *xosxar* means ‘mountain goat (*male*)’ in Khakas. This word is used as a star name in the following two languages in South Siberia:

Qõşqar: Shor. ‘Pole Star’ (ŞRRŞS 26b, 121b)

Xosxar: Khak. ‘Pole Star’ (XRSa 289b; RXS 630a), ‘Pole Star; (Kacha dial.) Great Bear’ (XRSb 854a), ‘Little Bear’ (XRIS 191b)

Xosxar čiltis: Khak. ‘Twins’ (XRSb 1020b)

4.5 “north star”

The words with this literal meaning are found in a few modern Turkic languages. The other languages of the world also have words with the same meaning, e.g. Eng. *North Star*, Ger. *Nordstern*, and Ar. *kaukab aš-šamāl* (or *aš-šimāl*) (DMWA 487b) ‘Pole Star’ (“north star”).

85 “*koçğar* See *koçğar:r*.” (ED 591b)

“*koçğar:r* ‘ram’; l.-w. in Mong. as *kuça* (sic; Kow. 940); s.i.a.m.l.g., in one or two NE languages as *kuça* (reborrowed fr. Mong.); in SW Az., Tkm. *ğoç*; Osm. *koç* elsewhere usually *koçkar* or the like.” (ED 592a).

4.5.1 *Şimal yıldızı*

This word is analyzed as *şimal* ‘north’ (<Ar. *šamāl*, *šimāl* ‘north; north wind’ (DMWA 487a)) + *yıldız* ‘star’ + *-ı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of the north’. This word is found in Turkish (TEDa 443b; TEDb 1063a; TRS 811a, 927b).

4.5.2 *Kuzey yıldızı*

This word is analyzed as *kuzey* ‘north’ + *yıldız* ‘star’ + *-ı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of the north’. This word is found in Turkish (TSb 1551a).

4.5.3 *Xotugu sulus*

This word is analyzed as *xotugu* ‘north, northern’ (< *xotu* ‘north’⁸⁶ + *-gu* ‘belonging to’) + *sulus* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘north star’. This word is found in Yakut (JRS 341b, 503b; RJS 192a).

4.5.4 *Śursēr śāltäre*

This word is analyzed as *śursēr* ‘north’ + *śāltār* ‘star’ + *-ě* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the star of the north’. This word is found in Chuvash (ČRSa 352a; ČRSb 402a, 427b; RČS 234a, 550b).

4.6 “center of the sky”

4.6.1 *Xan tigīrnīñ kīñ*

This word is analyzed as *xan tigīr* ‘sky’ (< *xan* ‘khan’ + *tigīr* ‘sky’⁸⁷) + *-nīñ* ‘genitive suffix’ + *kīñ* ‘navel, center’⁸⁸ + *-ı* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the navel/center of the sky’. This word is found in Khakas:

86 “**koḏı**: Adv. (? Ger.) fr. **ko:ḏ**-, ‘downwards’. Survives only(?) in SC Uzb. **kuyn** (sic).” (ED 596a). [This word should be read as *kuḏı* (< *kuḏ*- ‘to pour out (a liquid)’ + *-ı*). This *kuḏ*- is explained in ED 596a.]

“**ko:ḏ**- prob. an Intensive f. of ***ko:-**; originally ‘to put down, abandon, give up’, thence more indefinitely ‘to put’ and the like. S.i.a.m.l.g. usually as **ko-**; cf. **ko:n-**, **koyuḡ**, **koyul-**.” (ED 595b).

87 “**teḡri**: a very old word, prob. pre-Turkish, which can be traced back to the language of the Hsiung-nu, III B.C., if not earlier. It seems originally to have meant ‘the physical sky’, but very early acquired religious overtones and came to mean ‘Heaven’ as a kind of impersonal deity, the commoner meaning in the earlier texts.” (ED 523b).

88 “**kin** ‘musk’, the secretion of such animals as the musk-deer and musk-rat; survives as **kin** in one or two NE languages R II 1344;” (ED 725a)

“**kindik** ‘the navel’. S.i.a.m.l.g. except SW which uses **kōbek**, q.v. In Xwar. XIV Qutb 98 **kindik** seems to mean ‘the musc sac, or bladder, or a musk deer’. As such it is an A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **kin**, but this cannot be the etymology of the word in its ordinary meaning.” (ED 729a).

Xan tigir kīnī (XRSb 177a; XRI 141b)

Xan tigirniḡ kīnī (XRI 46b)

Xan tigirniḡ kīnī čiltis (XRI 227b)

4.6.2 *Tigir özenī*

This word is analyzed as *tigir* ‘sky’ + *özen* ‘core’⁸⁹ + *-ī* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘the core of the sky’. This word is found in Khakas (XRI 77a, 141b).

4.7 “center of the Earth”

4.7.1 *Čir kīnī čiltis* “Earth navel/center star”

This word is analyzed as *čir* ‘Earth’⁹⁰ + *kīn* ‘navel, center’ + *-ī* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’ + *čiltis* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘a star which is the navel/center of the Earth’. This word is found in Khakas (XRSb 1020b).

4.7.2 *Čir kīnniḡ čis obā čiltis*

This word is analyzed as *čir* ‘Earth’ + *kīn* ‘navel, center’ + *-niḡ* ‘having, with’ + *čis* ‘copper’ + *obā* ‘obelisk’⁹¹ + *čiltis* ‘star’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘a star which is a copper obelisk having the Earth’s navel/center’. This word is found in Khakas:

Čir kīnniḡ čis obā čiltis (XRI 227b)

Čir kīnniḡ čis obā (XRI 70b)

4.8 *Tigir tünüḡī*

This word is analyzed as *tigir* ‘sky’ + *tünük* ‘smoke-hole’⁹² + *-ī* ‘possessive suffix of the third person’. Thus, it has the literal meaning ‘smoke-hole of the sky’. This word is found in Khakas:

Tigir tünüḡī ‘Pole Star’ (XRI 160a), ‘folklore window/opening in the Upper World’ (XRSb 692a)

89 “*özen* der. fr. *ö:z*, perhaps an absolute Plur. in *-n*; ‘the heart or centre (of something)’.” (ED 289a).

90 “*yé:r* basically ‘ground’, with a wide range of extended meanings, ‘earth (as opposed to sky), land, soil, place’, etc.; ...” (ED 954a).

91 < Mong. *obuḡa(n)* ‘heap, pile, mass; heap of stones; specifically an obo, a mound or cairn of rough stones built as a landmark or monument where special religious ceremonies are performed in honor of the genius loci; barrow, tumulus; border mark’ (MED 598b).

92 “*tüḡlük* ‘the smoke-hole of a tent’, hence, by extension, ‘window’ and the like; syn. w. *tüḡ:nük*, q.v., which is older; morphologically obscure, an A.N. (Conc. N.) fr. **tüḡ* which may ultimately be connected etymologically with *tüḡ:nük*.” (ED 520b)

“*tüḡ:nük (d-)* ‘the smoke-hole in the top of a tent’; apparently Dim. f. of *tüḡün*. Syn. w. *tüḡlük*, q.v.; both words seem to survive, ...” (ED 485a).

*Tig̃ır tündüġi*⁹³ ‘Pole Star’ (XRIS 141b)

4.9 *Yaruq yultuz*

This word with the literal meaning ‘bright star’ is used as a name for the Pole Star in the following two languages:

Yāruq yultuz: Sal. (SSJ 348, 365)

Yoruq yulduz: Uyg. (UjRSb 788a)

See **3.9.1**.

4.10 *Kope yultuz*

This word is analyzed as *kope* ‘?’ + *yultuz* ‘star’. It is found in Salar (SHHSC 91b, 117b).

4.11 *yıldız*

This word meaning ‘star’ is used also as a name for the Pole Star in Turkish:

‘star; Pole Star’ (TEDa 511b; TEDb 1257b), ‘star’ (TSa 1631a; TSb 2592a; TRS 927b; RÇTİS 439a; ETD 517a; RTS 270)

See **1.1**.

4.12 *Šolban*

The Tuvan word *Šolban* means ‘bright star (e.g., the Pole Star, Venus, etc.)’ (TvRSa 550a), ‘bright star (e.g., Venus)’ (TvRSb 577b), ‘the Pole Star’ (RTvSa 179a).

See **3.1**.

4.13 *Ėetemen*

This word is used in Crimean Tatar:

Ėetemen ‘Pole Star’ (KtRSa 151a; KtRSb 354a)

Ėetemen yıldız ‘guiding star, lodestar’ (KtRSa 151a; KtRSb 354a)

Ėetemen yıldız üyüri ‘Great Bear’ (KtRSa 151a; KtRSb 354a; < *Ėetemen* + *yıldız üyüri* ‘constellation’ (< *yıldız* ‘star’ + *üyür* ‘accumulation; flock’ (< **ögür*)⁹⁴ + -i ‘possessive suffix of the third person’))

This Crimean Tatar word is seemingly related to the word ‘seven’. But, the word meaning seven in written Crimean Tatar is *yedi* like Turkish.

93 *Tündük* is a Sagay form according to XRSa 243a and XRSb 691b.

94 “*ögür* ‘a herd’, esp. of horses, but also of other animals; this meaning survives in some modern languages, but it now usually means (of an animal) ‘tame, domesticated’; (of a person) ‘friend, comrade’ (i.e. a member of the same group).” (ED 112a).