

Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Meeting of the
Permanent International Altaistic Conference,
Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Belgium
May 28 - May 31, 1979

Table of Contents

- 1) ESIN, Emel, Genealogical Portraits with Uighur Inscriptions of the Mongol and Timurid Dynasties.
- 2) TEMIR, Ahmet, Die bulgarische-tschuwaschische Frage in der tatarischer Literatur.
- 3) TEZCAN, Semih. Einige türkische Etymologien.
- 4) SCHEINHARDT, Hartwig, Orientierungsangaben als Bildungselement anatolischer Ortsnamen.
- 5) FISH, R. P., Once more about East-West Synthesis. Nazim Hikmet's People's Panorama.
- 6) CHICHLO, Boris, La divinité céleste dans la religion populaire altaïque.
- 7) CIRTAUTAS, I., Elliptic Expressions in Uzbek.
- 8) DOGAN, Aksan, Beobachtungen zum Wortbestand des Köktürkischen.
- 9) MOERLOOSE, E., A Case of Sogdian Borrowing in Uighur.
- 10) NYMAN, L. E., Oral History as an Integral Part of Central Asian Research Projects.
- 11) ERDAL, Marcel, On the Nagy-Szent-Miklós Bowl Inscription.
- 12) KOCAOGLU, Timur, A comparative Study of the Names of Days and Months in Turkic Languages.
- 13) SASSE, Werner, "Koryo-pangon kyerin-yusa." A 12th Century Glossary of Korean.
- 14) KARAHAN, Abdülkadir, The Movement and Development of the Turkic Altaic Culture from Central Asia to Middle Anatolia: From Ahmet Yesevi to Yumus Emre.
- 15) ZIEME, Peter, Musik und Musikinstrumente in den alttürkischen Texte.
- 16) VIETZE, H. P. Einige Besonderheiten in der Entwicklung der mongolische Sprache Zeit 1921.
- 17) WEIDLICH, M. F., The Word Folklore in Modern Mongolia.
- 18) KWANTEN, L., Methodological Approaches to an Integrative History of Central Asia.

REMARKS ON THE NAMES OF THE DAYS AND MONTHS
IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

Timur Kocaoğlu
Columbia University
New York

The vast majority of Turkic peoples today use words of Indo-European origin to designate the days of the week and the months of the year. The names of the days of the week currently used in Turkey and among the Turkic peoples of the USSR, with some exceptions, are derived from Persian. As for the names of the months, Turks of Turkey have borrowed some names from Arabic and others from Latin, while the Turkic-speaking peoples of the Soviet Union have adopted the Russified forms of the originally Latin names of the months. There are, however, several dozen originally Turkic names that have been preserved to the present day in most of the Turkic languages. The differences in these names can be attributed to the geographic distribution of the various Turkic peoples and their contacts with non-Turkic speaking peoples and cultures.

I. The Names of the Days

The eighth-century Runic inscriptions and Old Uyghur texts reveal that the Turks of that time differentiated days by means of ordinal numbers, i.e., ilki kün, ikinti (ikinč) kün, üçünč (üçünči) kün, etc. 'the first day,' 'the second day,' 'the third

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ALTAISTIC CONFERENCE
22nd Meeting. Ghent, Belgium/May 28-31, 1979

Timur Kocaoğlu, "Remarks on the Names of the Days and Months in
Turkic Languages."

TABLE I
The Names of the Days

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
TURKISH	Pazartesi	Salı	Çarşamba	Perşembe	Juma	Jumartesi	Pazar
(S) AZERI	Bazarertəsi	Çarşənbə ağşamı	Çarşənbə	Jümə ağşamı	Jümə	Şənbə	Bazar
(I) AZERI	İkişənbə	Üçşənbə	Dörtşənbə	Beşşənbə	Jümə	Şənbə	Birşənbə
TURKMEN	Luşenbe	Sişenbe	Çarşenbe	Penşenbe	Anna (Juma)	Şenbe	Yekşenbe
UZBEK	Düşənbə	Seşənbə	Çarşənbə	Payşənbə	Juma	Şənbə	Yäkşənbə
UYGHUR	Düşənbə	Seşənbə	Çarşənbə	Päyşənbə	Juma (Adinä)	Şənbə	Yäkşənbə
KAZAKH	Düysenbi	Seysenbi	Sarsenbi	Beysembi	Juma	Senbi	Jeksembi
KARA- KALPAK	Düyşembi	Şiyşembi	Särşembi	Biyşenbe	Juma	Şembi	Yekşembi
KIRGHIZ	Düyşömbü	Şeyşembi	Şarşembi	Beyşembi	Juma kün Uluu kün	İşembi	Jekşembi
BASHKIR	Düşämbe	Şişämbe	Çarşambä	Kesadna	Yuma	Şämbe	Yäkşämbe
(K) TATAR	Düşämbe	Şişämbe	Çarşämbe	Atna kiç	Oli atna	Atna artı	Bazar kön
(M) TATAR	Baş kön	Buş kön	"	Keçe atna	Atna kön	Atna arası	"
NOGAY	Düysembi	Vtornik(R) Salı	Sarsembi	Biysembi	Yuma	Yumaertesi	Katı kün Bazar kün
KARACHAY- BALKAR	Baş kün	Gürge kün Geüürge kün	Baras kün	Orta kün	Bayrım kün	Şabat kün	İyih kün
KUMYK	İtnigün	Talatgün	Arbagün	Hamıgün	Jumagün	Songugün	Qattıgün
ALTAY	Ponedel'nik (R)	Vtornik (R)	Sreda (R)	Çetverg (R)	Piyatnit- sa (R)	Subbot(k) kün	Poskresen (R)
KHAKASS	Ponedel'nik (R)	Vtornik (R)	Sreda (R)	Çetverg (R)	Piyatnit- sa (R)	Subbota (R)	Pozırah
TUVA	Bir dugaar hün	İyi dugaar hün	Uşkü hün	Dörtkü hün	Beşki hün	Çartık Ulug-hün	Ulug-hün
YAKUT	Bėnidiennıyık (R)	Optuorun- nyuk(R)	Sėrėdė (R)	Çeppiėr (R)	Bėėtinse (R)	Subuota (R)	Baskıhıanno (R)
CHUVASH	Tuntikun	Itlarikun	Yunkun	Kesnerni- kun	Ernekun	Şamatkun	Vırsarni- kun
KARAIM(T)	Yėhbaşkún'	Ortakún'	Hankún'	Kiçibaraski	Baraski	Şabatkún'	Yėhkún'
(H) KARAIM	Yihbaşkin	Ortakin	Hankin	Kitsėynėkin	Aynėkin	Şabatkın	Yihkin
GAGAUZ	Pazertesi	Salı	Çarşamba	Perşembä	Jumaa	Jumaa- ertesi	Pazar

(R) Russian / KARAIM (T) Trakay dialect / TATAR (K) Kazan dialect
(H) Haliç dialect (M) Misher dialect

AZERI (S) Azeri spoken in the Azerbaidzhan SSR
(I) Azeri spoken in Iran

please place this table (Between pages 1-2)

day'... For example, Bilgä Qağan, the Qağan of the Köktürks, had the following sentence inscribed on a monument that was erected to the memory of his brother Köl Tigin in August 731: barqin bādizin bitig taš/īn/ bičin yılqa yitinč ay yiti otuzqa qop alqadimiz (We finished his mausoleum, the statues and paintings, and his inscription stone on the twenty-seventh day of the seventh month, in the Monkey Year).¹

There is an astrological calendar in the seventh volume of the Türkische Turfan-Texte prepared by Professor Reşit Rahmeti Arat. In this Old Uyghur astrological calendar the days were designated by means of the names of twelve animals: Sičgan kün (Mouse day), Ud kün (Ox day), Bars kün (Tiger day), Tavičgan kün (Rabbit day), Lū kün (Crocodile day), Yılan kün (Snake day), Yund kün (Horse day), Qoy kün (Sheep day), Bičin day (Monkey day), Taqıǵu kün (Chicken day), İt kün (Dog day), and Tonuz kün (Pig day).² It is clear that these twelve animal names are derived from the ancient Turkic animal calendar. In the ancient Turkic calendar, time was reckoned by cycles consisting of twelve years. Each of the twelve years was designated with an animal. Without more data, it would not be possible to conclude that the cycle of 12 days based on the 12 animals was used by the Turks in their daily life. It seems rather that the cycle of days named after twelve animals has astrological significance and was used only by fortune-tellers, as the following lines suggest:

taqıǵu kündä edrü ki/ši/ bilän tüsar³

(One will meet with a good person on Chicken-day)

Ud küntä ud satǵın alsar yaramaz

Yılan küntä qız taşqarsar yaraşmaz.⁴

(On Ox-day buying an ox is unfavorable,

On Snake-day marrying off a daughter is unsuitable).

According to Professor W. Eberhard, this astrological calendar is adapted into Turkic from the Chinese folk-calendar.⁵

In addition to this astrological cycle of the days, the above-mentioned cycle of days based on ordinal numerals from one to thirty was widely used by Turks down to the tenth and eleventh centuries. Since the days are designated from one to thirty, it seems likely that the division of a month into four weeks is rather a much later development in the Turkic calendar. For example, there does not seem to be a Turkic word for "week" in Ancient Turkic. ~~In Old Uyghur texts the word aditpa (from Sanskrit) is used to denote a week.~~ In Chagatay Turkic and in most of the modern Turkic languages the Persian word hafta  is used to indicate a week häftä (Azeri), hafta (Turkish), hepde (Turkmen), häftä (Uzbek), häptä (Uyghur), apta (Kazakh), apta (Kirghiz), häpte (Karakalpak). Another Persian word ādina  is also used to denote a week in the following Turkic languages: adina (Old Uyghur), ādina (Chagatay), atna (Tatar atna < ādina), adna (Bashkir), erne (Chuvash erne < irne < atna < ādina), aynēkin (Karaim aynē < atna < ādina). The Tuva word čediḡonok 'week' is borrowed from the Mongolian doloo ḡonog "seven twenty four hour periods." The Russian word for 'week' неделя (nedelia) is used in Altay, Tuva, Khakass and Yakut. The sole Turkic word used to designate a week is İyih in Karachay-Balkar. The Karachay-Balkar İyih (week, Sunday) and the Karaim yēhkün or Yihkin (Sunday) words are derived from the Old Uyghur word iduq (Sacred, divine).

When many of the Turkic peoples accepted Islam, they not only adapted the calendars developed by Arabs and Iranians, but

also the names of the days and months. From an examination of TABLE I, it will be noticed that the names of the days in most of the modern Turkic languages are loanwords of Persian origin with some alterations and additions. The original Persian words for the seven days are as follows: شنبه Šanba (Saturday), یکشنبه Yakšanba (Sunday), دوشنبه Dušanba (Monday), سه‌شنبه Sešanba (Tuesday), چارشنبه Čaršanba (Wednesday), پنجشنبه Panjšanba (Thursday), آدینه Ādina or جمعه Jum'a (Friday--being borrowed from the Arabic). The Persian names of the days are also derived from the numerals--that is, the first day, the second day, etc.

In Kumyk the words for the five days from Monday to Friday are borrowed from Arabic: İtnigün (< yaum al-itnain يوم الاثنين), Talatgün (< yaum at-talāta يوم الثلاثاء), Arbagün (< yaum al-arba يوم الأربعاء), Hamisgün (< yaum al-ḥamis يوم الخميس), Jumagün (< al-jum'a الجمعة). In Kumyk the Turkic words Sonrugün (the last day) and Qattigün (the hard day) are used for Saturday and Sunday respectively. Nogays also use Katī kün for Sunday. The Hebrew word šabat is borrowed in Karaim as Šabatkün, in Karachay-Balkar as Šabat and in Chuvash as Sāmatkun for Saturday. The Altays, Khakass and Yakuts use the Russian names of the days.

The word for Monday is Baš kōn in the Misher dialect of Tatar and Baš kün in Karachay-Balkar, both meaning "the first day." According to Samoilovich and the Tatar philologist Sh. Kh. Ghali, the Tatars used to call the first day of the week Baš kōn. The Kreshen Tatars living in the Ural mountains call the first day of the week Tudī kōn (the word tudī is derived from tuu- "to be born").

Tuesday is called Buš kōn (free day) in the Misher and Kreshen

dialects of Tatar. Kreshen Tatars also name Tuesday as Atlağan kön (the skipped day). The meanings of both the words Buñ kön and Atlağan kön show that Tuesday is considered an unlucky day. The Tatar philologist and folklorist Sh. Kh. Ghali claims that Tatars avoid doing serious work and travelling on Tuesdays. This day is named Salı in Turkish, Gagauz and Nogay. Although Refet Ülgen from Turkey argues that the Turkish word Salı is derived from Arabic Talāta ثلاثاء, it is possible that the word Salı is derived from the Turkic root sal- (to throw, let go, send forth, postpone). Tuesday is considered an unlucky day in Turkey as well. For instance, most Turkish women do not do laundry, sewing and housecleaning on Tuesdays.

In some Tatar dialects Wednesday is called Kan kön. As can be seen from Table I, the Karaims, also, call Wednesday Ḥankün'. It is possible that both kan and ḥan are derived from qan (blood). Sacrificial ceremonies may have been held on this day of the week.

In some Turkic languages forms equivalent to "after" or "on the eve of" are added to other items in order to designate a day. For example, erte (after) is added to Pazar (Sunday), to become Pazarertesi (Monday, literally "the day after Sunday) in Turkish, Gagauz and the Azeri spoken in the Azerbaijan SSR. The Turkish philologist Caferoğlu reports that in the Balıkesir dialect of Turkish Cumayi āşamı (Jumayi āšamī) is used to designate Thursday.⁶ The Azeris living in the Azerbaijan SSR also call Thursday as Jümā ahšamī (On the eve of Friday). The same principle of adding the word ahšam (< aqšam "eve, evening") to the names of some days

can be seen in other Turkic languages, such as: In Tatar Atna kič or Keče atna (On the eve of Friday) is Thursday, and in Karaim Kičibaraski (On the eve of Baraski) is Thursday.

In some cases adjectives such as "middle" or "great" are used to designate the days. The words Ortakün' (Tuesday) in Karaim and Orta kün (Thursday) in Karachay-Balkar mean "middle day." Since Friday is a holy day for Muslims, this day is called Uluu kün (the Great Day) in Kirghiz and Oli atna (Great Friday) in Tatar. The Tuvins call Sunday Ulug-hün (the Great Day) and Saturday Čartik Ulug-hün (the half Great Day). In the Codex Cumanicus the holy day is also called Ulū kün.⁷

Unlike their brothers living in the Azerbaijan SSR, the Azeri Turks in Iran add Turkish cardinal numerals to the Persian word šanba to designate the days of the week: Šānbā (Saturday), Biršānbā (Sunday), İkišānbā (Monday), Üçšānbā (Tuesday), Dörtšānbā (Wednesday), Beššānbā (Thursday) and Jümā (Friday).

II. The Names of the Months

In TABLE II I have tried to compile most of the names of the months used in the Turkic languages from the Old Turkic up to the modern Turkic literary languages and their dialects. However, this table is not complete. For example, I was unable to find the original names of the months used in Bashkir, Nogay and Kumyk. Previously the Turks of Turkey, the Azeri, Turkmen, Özbeks and Uyghurs used the same Arabic names of the months as is indicated in the Middle Turkic section (see TABLE II, number 5). However,

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 January | 7 July |
| 2 February | 8 August |
| 3 March | 9 September |
| 4 April | 10 October |
| 5 May | 11 November |
| 6 June | 12 December |

OLD TURKIC* (According to Biruniy).
(R) Russian

Timur Kocaoğlu, "Remarks on the Names of the Days and Months in
Turkic Languages."

TABLE II: The Names of the Months

	First Month	Second Month	Third Month	Fourth Month	Fifth Month	Sixth Month	Seventh Month	Eighth Month	Ninth Month	Tenth Month	Eleventh Month	Twelfth Month	Extra Month
1 OLD TURKIC*	Birinc ay	İkinç ay	Üçünç ay	Törtünç ay	Beşinç ay	Altınç ay	Yitinc ay	Sekizinc ay	Toquzinçay	Onunc ay	Ulug ay	Kiçik ay	
2 OLD UYGHUR	Aram ay	İkinç ay	Üçünç ay	Törtünç ay	Beşinç ay	Altınç ay	Yitinc ay	Sekizinc ay	Toquzinçay	Onunc ay	Bir yegir-minç ay	Çakşapat ay	
3 VOIGA-BULGARIAN	Alem		Veçem	Tutom	Behtim	Altom		Şejtem	Tvirem	(Eniem)?	Enialem		
4 QUMANIAN	Safar ay	Soñgi ay	İlki yazay	Tob ay	Soñgi yazay	Küz ay	Orta Küzay	Soñgi Küz ay	Qış ay	Orta Qış ay	Qurban Baran ay	Aziq ay	
5 MIDDLE TURKIC	Muharram	Safar	Rabi'ul-avval	Rabi'ul-avval	Jumadial-avval	Jumadial-avval	Pajab	Şaban	Pamazan	Şavval	Zul'qada	Zulhijsa	
6 CHUVASH	Karlaš (Yanvar)R	Narış (Fevral)R	Puş uyăñ (Mart)R	Aka uyăñ (Aprıl)R	Sü uyăñ (May)R	Sértne uyăñ (İyun)R	Uta uyăñ (İyul)R	Sürta uyăñ (Avgust)R	Avan uyăñ (Sentiabr)R	Yupa uyăñ (Oktıabr)R	Çuk uyăñ (Noiabr)R	Rastav uyăñ (Dekabr)R	
7 YAKUT	İam iya 5	Bes iya 6	Ot iya 7	Atırjañ iya 8	Balağan iya 9	Altınñi iya 10	Setinny iya 11	Ahsinny iya 12	Tohsunñy iya 1	Olunñy iya 2	Kulun iya 3	Muus iya 4	
8 KARAIM	Artariñ-ay 3-4	Kural-ay 4-5	Başkusıñ-ay 5-6	Yaz-ay 6-7	Ulag-ay 7-8	Çirik-ay 8-9	Ayrış-ay 9-10	Küz-ay 11-12	Sog'um-ay 1-2	Kış-ay 3-4	Karakış-ay 5-6	Şivünç-ay 7-8	Artış-ay 9-10
9 TURKISH	Ojak	Şubat	Mart	Nisan	Mayıs	Haziran	Temmuz	Ağustos	Eylül	Ekim	Kasım	Aralık	
10 AZERI	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
11 TURKMEN	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
12 UZBEK	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
13 UYGHUR	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
14 KAZAKH	Navriz (Mart)R	Kökek (Aprıl)R	Mamır (May)R	Mavsim (İyun)R	Şilde (İyul)R	Tamız (Avgust)R	Qırkıyök (Sentiabr)R	Qazan (Oktıabr)R	Qaraşa (Noiabr)R	Jeltoqsan (Yanvar)R	Qantar (Fevral)R	Aqpan (Mar)R	
15 KARA-KALPAK	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
16 KIRGHIZ	Birdin ayı (Fevral)R	Jalğan Kuran 3	Çin Kuran (Aprıl)R	Bugu (May)R	Kulja (İyun)R	Teke (İyul)R	Baş ona (Avgust)R	Ayak ona (Sentiabr)R	Toguzdun Ayı (Oktıabr)R	Jetinınayı (Dekabr)R	Beştin ayı (Yanvar)R	Üçün ayı (Fevral)R	
17 BASHKIR	Çınuar R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
18 TATAR	Old Naruz ayı 3-4	Saban ayı 4-5	Jay ayı 6-7	Uraq ayı (?)	Bilek ayı (?)	Keläü ayı (?)	Buş ay (?)	(Jäyge Şellä)	(Qışki Şellä) 7-8	Qavıs ayı 11	OLİ Qirlaş 1	Keçe Qirlaş 2	
New	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
19 NOGAY	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
20 KARACHAY-BALKAR	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
21 KUMYK	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart	Aprıl' R	May	Iyun' R	Iyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
22 CHULIM (KUAREK)	Ulug	Kirlaş 2	Küzagän 3	Qargıy ay4	Kök ay 5	Kizig izig ay 6	Ulug izig ay 7	Orğaq ay 8	Kuskü yarıllis ay 9	Kuskü ay 10	Qış yarıllis ay 11	Kizig suak 12	
23 BARABA	Tarmaq ay 5	Kizü izi ay 6	Ulu izi ay 7	Orğaq ay8	Sargaq ay9	Yalañ ağan ay 10	Kizü sük ay 11	ULU Sük ay 12	Vil ay 1	Küzügön ay 2	Qarga ay 3	Birniñ ayi 4	
24 KHAKASS	Kürgen (Yanvar)R	Pözig (Fevral)R	(Mart)R	(Aprıl)R	(May)R	(İyun)R	(İyul)R	(Avgust)R	Sentiabr' R	Oktıabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
25 SHOR	Çal ay (Çil ay) 1	Ajiğ ay (Aziğ ay) 2	Körük ay 3	Tarlı ay 4	Pas ay (Sabinay) 5	Ot ay 6	Çaylıq ay 7	Orğaq ay8	Urtün ay (Yarıs ay) 9	Qurtuyaq ay 10	Ulug ay 11	Kiçik ay 12	
26 SAGAY	Çal ay 1	Ayig ay (aziğ) 2	Körük ay 3	Qara Tarçan ay 4	Sap ay 5	Tos ay 6	Ot ay 7	Orğaq ay 8	Çaris ay 9	Qurtuyaq ay 10	Ulug ay 11	Kiçig ay 12	
27 ALTAY	Çağan ay (Dekabr)R	Qoçor ay (Yanvar)R	Pulan ay (Fevral)R	Qondıq ay (Mart)R	Quq ay (Aprıl)R	Kiçkinäk izi ay (May)R	Yan üzü ay (İyun)R	Yaydın ayı (İyul)R	Quran Sığın	Ulu Sığın	Urtün 10	Urñon 11	Quran ay
28 TUVA	Bir ay (Yanvar)R	İyi ay (Fevral)R	Uş ay (Mart)R	Dört ay (Aprıl)R	Beş ay (May)R	Çaynıñ Bağı ayi 6	Çaynıñ orta ayi 7	Çaynıñ adaq ayi 8	Tos ay (Sentiabr)R	On ay (Oktıabr)R	On bir ay (Noiabr)R	On iyi ay (Dekabr)R	Çağalar
29 SOYON (SAYAN)	Qırğas ay 1	Yaş ay 2	Ül Qarlıñ 3	Käm Sükür 4	Qabıqtı Qalbas 5	Qazar Mıyır 6	Paşqı ay 7	Orta ay 8	Adağ ay 9	Soñ ay 10	paşqı ay 11	orta ayi 12	

some of the names of the months in the native Turkmen calendar differ from the other Turkic languages that follow the Arabic calendar. For example, in Turkmen the third, forth, fifth and the sixth months of the Arabic calendar are grouped together and called Dört Tirkeşik (literary "the four adjoined ones").

The 14th row of TABLE II contains the names of the months in Kazakh that are officially recognized. The Kazakhs living in different regions of Soviet Central Asia and Chinese Central Asia use calendars in which the order of the months varies. Karakalpak emigrants now living in West Germany have reported that the Karakalpaks used the same names of the months that are now being used by Kazakhs.

In some parts of Anatolia the Turks created new words to designate the names of the months in the Arabic calendar, as follows: Aşure ayi (Muharram), Boş ay (Safar), Mevlut ayi (Rabi'ul-avval), Mevlutertesi ay (Rabi'ul-âhîr), Beşinji ay (Jumadi'al-avval), Altinji ay (Jumadi'al-âhîr), Kandil ayi (Rajab), Berat ayi (Şaban), Oruç ayi (Ramazan), Şekerbayrami (Şavval), Aralik ayi (Zul'qada), and Kurban ayi (Zulhijja). In some other parts of Anatolia the following names of months are being used: Büyükay (January), Sayan, Güyükay (February), Dölay (March), Kirşan (April), Çiçekay (May), Çayiray, Kirez ay (June), Yemişayı, Biçin ayi, Kotan ayi (July), Çürüg ayi (August), İlk güz, Bögrüm ayi, Saçıray (September), Koçay, Goç, Orta Güz (October), Esim ay, Kasım, Son Güz, Koş (November), İlk Kış, Karakış (December).⁸

One can classify the names of the months in Turkic languages using the following categories:

1. Names based on Ordinalia:

The months denoted with ordinal numerals are the oldest names of months known in the Turkic languages. In Orkhun Turkic, Old Uyghur and Volga Bulgar Turkic we find these types of names (see TABLE II). One exception is the name of the first month in Old Uyghur Aram ay. This word is a borrowing from Sogdian (< r'm). Only the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and the tenth months in Yakut are designated with ordinal numerals. In some Turkish dialects of Anatolia some months are also named with ordinal numerals like Beşinji ay (the fifth month) and Altınjı ay (the sixth month). Only in Tuva the names of the most months are denoted with the cardinal numerals: Bir ay (January, literary means "one month"), İyi ay (February, literary means "two months"), etc.

2. Names based on adjectives:

The last two months in Old Turkic as recorded by Abu Rayhān Berūniy (973-1048), well-known Central Asian scholar, are not based on ordinal numerals. The eleventh month is called Uluğ ay (Great month) and the twelveth month Kiçik ay (Small month) in Old Turkic. The names of the eleventh and the twelveth months in Shor are equivalent to those in Old Turkic. Designating months by means of the adjectives great and small is also found in Tatar, Sagay, Altay and some dialects of Turkey Turkish. For example, in the Kars region of Turkey the word Güçüg (literary "small") is used to designate February. It is interesting to note that it is always the last two months that are called "great" and "small." For instance, Olı Qırlač and Keçe Qırlač in Tatar, Uluğ Qırlas ay and Kiçig Qırlas ay in Sagay, Ulu Ürhön and Küçü Ürhön in Altay. In Baraba

the names of some months contain Ulū (great) and some others Kizü (small). In Kirghiz two months contain the adjectives "false" and "true"--the second month is called Jalgan Kuran (The False he-goat) and the third is Čin Kuran (The True he-goat).

Some months are designated as first, middle and last like Soñi ay, Orta Qiš ay in Quman Turkic, Paşqi ay, Orta ay, Adağ ay, Soñ ay in Soyon, and jayni al-ayi and jayni art-ayi in Karachay.

3. Names based on the seasons:

Mahmud Qashghariy, the compiler of the Divanü'l-Luğat-it-Türk, writes that the nomadic Turks who have not yet accepted Islam divided the year into four seasons and named the three months of each season by means of the totems of that season. For example, the three months of Spring are named after a "kid, young goat" such as Oğlağ ay (Kid month), Uluğ Oğlağ ay (Great Kid month) and Uluğ ay (Great month). The Turkish sociologist Ziya Gökalp (1876-1924) argues that the division of a year into four seasons and the designation of the months with the totem of that season is related to the Ancient Turkic logic system. According to this system, he writes, directions, seasons, elements, totems and colors are divided into four categories:⁹

	<u>Category I</u>	<u>Category II</u>	<u>Category III</u>	<u>Category IV</u>
Directions:	South	East	West	North
Seasons :	Summer	Spring	Autumn	Winter
Elements :	Fire	Wood	Iron	Water
Totems :	Bird	Sheep/goat	Dog	Pig
Colors :	Red	Blue	White	Black

According to Ziya Gökalp's classification, in Ancient Turkic the summer months must have been given the name tağıgu (Chicken, that is, a bird), the Autumn months it (Dog) or bars (Tiger), the winter months toñuz (Pig) or sičgan (Mouse). In Kirghiz the months from second to eighth are named after the wild he-goat, he-deer and Roedeer: Čin Kuran, Bugu, Kulja, Teke, Baš oona, etc. In Altay the second month is called Qoçqor ay (He-goat month) and the thirteenth extra month is called Quran ay (the wild he-goat month). In Karaim the fifth month is named Ulag-ay (Kid month), in the Ordu dialect of Turkey Turkish the eleventh month is called Goč (Kid).¹⁰

In some Turkic languages certain months are called simply "summer month" or "winter month"--for example, ilki yaz ay (First Summer month), Orta Küz ay (Middle Autumn month), etc. in Cuman Turkic, Yaz-ay (Summer month), Kiř-ay (Winter month) in Karaim, Jaynı al-ayı (First Month of Summer), Küznü art-ayı (Last Month of Autumn) in Karachay, Qiř yarılıř ay (Mid-Winter month), Küskü ay (Autumn month) in Chulim (Küarik), Yaydın ayı (Summer month) in Altay, and Küstün pařqı ay (First month of Autumn) in Soyon.

4. Names based upon seasonal work:

In Turkic languages some months are named according to certain characteristic seasonal work, such as Ekim (literary means the time of planting), in Turkish, Harman ayı (Harvest month) in the Kars dialect of Turkish, Uraq ayı (Harvest month) in Tatar. The same lexical item orag (Harvest, sickle, reap-hook) is also observed in the names of months in the following Turkic languages: as Orgaq

(11)

for the eighth month in Küarik, Shor and Sağay and for the forth month in Baraba. The second month of the Karaim calendar is called Kural-ay. The verb Kura- in Karaim means "to collect and gather straw." If the word Kural is related to that verb, then the Kural-ay could mean the month of harvest. However, why the second month of Karaim calendar which corresponds to April-May is named Kural-ay (Harvest month) is not clear. The sixth month in Chuvash is called Sértme uyähe. The word sértme in Chuvash is related to the Mishar Tatar word čertme and Turkish word čürütme. The Chuvash word means the fallowing and cleaning of the arable land (from stem sert- < čürüt- "to clean land by fallowing"). It is interesting that the sixth month in Karaim is also named čirik-ay/čürük-ay (August-September) and in the Kars dialect of Turkish August is called jürüg ayı (jürük < čürük). It is possible that these months in Karaim and the Kars dialect of Turkish also indicates the time to clean land by fallowing. The forth month in Yakut Atırjaḡ iya (August) also refers to the harvest time. The eleventh month in Yakut is named Kulun tutar iy (March). Kulun is a foal, young offspring of a horse. In this month one year old foals are separated from mares. The twelvelth month in Yakut calendar is called Muus ustar iy (April). Muus ustar refers to thaw. The first month in Yakut is called İyam iya ("May"--literary means egg-laying month). In this month fishes lay eggs. In some Anatolian dialects of Turkish March is called Dölay (impregnation, fertilization month).

5. Names based on grass, flowers and birds:

In the following Turkic languages the month equivalent of July in Roman calendar is named after the word for grass (ot) or the word

for meadow, pasture (čayır): the seventh month in Chuvash Utä uyähě (Grass month), the third month in Yakut Ot iya (Grass month), the sixth month in Shor Ot ay (Grass month), the seventh month in Sagay Ot ay (Grass month) and in the Kars dialect of Turkey Turkish Čayır ayi (Pasture month) correspond to July in Roman calendar.

In the Kars dialect of Turkey Turkish June is called Kiraz ayi (Cherry month) and in some other dialects of Turkey Turkish May is named Čiček ay (Flower month).

There are a few months named after birds in some Turkic languages. In Kazakh two months are named after birds: the second month Kökek (April, Cuckoo bird "Cuculiformes") and the third month Mamır (May, an abandoned duckling or gosling). The eleventh month in Baraba is called Karğa ay (March, Crow month) and the fourth month in Chulim (Küarik) is named Karğıy ay (April, Crow month).

6. Religious names:

There are a few names of months which are derived from practices associated with different religions. The twelfth month in Old Uyghur, Čakšapat or Čaqšaput, is a loanword in Uyghur (<Čikšapada in Sanskrit and <Čihšapad in Sogdian). It was the month of fasting. As was mentioned above, the first month in Old Uyghur Aram ay is a Sogdian loanword. Aram may also have designated a religious feast or event. In some Turkic languages certain months indicate sacrificial festivals--for instance, Qurban baran ay in Qumanian, Čük uyähě in Chuvash, Sogúm ay in Karaim, Gurban in the former Turkmen calendar, and Gurban ayi in the Balıkesir and Afyon dialects of Turkey Turkish. The Persian first month Nawruz is also adapted in the following Turkic languages: Näras in Chuvash, Navrız in Kazakh, and Naruz ayi in Tatar. The Arabic month Zul'qada used to be called Ara ayi (or Arayi) in Kazakh and Aralık in Turkish. Because the eleventh month

of the Arabic calendar Zul'qada falls between two major Muslim religious festivals of the Ramazan Bayrami (the festival after fasting) in Şavval (the tenth month) and the Qurban Bayrami (the sacrificial festival) in Zulhijja (the twelfth month), this month is called Ara ayi in Kazakh and Aralik in Turkish, both mean "interval in between."

The Ancient Hebrew names of the months some-times used in Karaim literature are: Nisan, Iyar, Sivan, Tammuz, Av, Elul, Tisri, Xeşvan, Kislöv, Tövet, Şevät, Adar and Vaadar.

7. Names based on signs of the Zodiac:

As is reported in the eleventh century Karakhanid masterpiece Qutadgu Bilig, the months named after Zodiacal signs also were used in Turkic languages, of course in the context of the practice of astrology. The Old Turkic words corresponding to the zodiacal months are as following: Qozı (Aries), Ud (Taurus), Erentüz (Gemini), Qučiq (Cancer), Arslan (Leo), Buğday başı (Virgo), Ülgü (Libra), Çadan (Scorpio), Ya (Sagittarius), Oğlaq (Capricorn), Könök (Aquarius), Balıq (Pisces).

The Arabic names of the Zodiac are also used in Turkic languages. The tenth month in the Old Tatar calendar is called Qawis ayı (Sagittarius). The Kazakhs living in Jetisuv, Semipalatinsk, Aktöbe and Gur'yev call the ninth month Qaraşa-qawis or qawis (Sagittarius). Qawis in Kazakh and Tatar are borrowed from Arabic. The February is named Güjüg (< Qučiq "Cancer") in the Kars dialect of Turkish.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. It seems that the division of a month into four weeks is rather a much later development in Turkic languages. The concept of

a week together with the names of the days were borrowed from other languages. The Turkic groups down to the present day designated the 30 days of a month with ordinal or cardinal numerals. However, the existence and the survival of a few Turkic names of the days seems to be related to special events, religious festivals and beliefs. When and how these names became the names of the certain days in a week can not be explained at this stage.

2. Although in the oldest Turkic inscriptions, texts and gravestones, the names of the months are designated with ordinal numerals, it seems that several other ways to denote the months also existed in the Turkic languages from immemorial time.

NOTES:

1. Talat Tekin, A Grammar of Orkhon Turkic. Bloomington: Indiana University, 1968; pp. 237, 272.
2. G. R. Rachmati, Türkische Turfan-Texte. VII. Berlin: APAW, 1936, No: 12; pp. 28, 34, 36, 45, 47.
3. ibid., pp. 32₁₃.
4. ibid., pp. 39₆.
5. W. Eberhard, "Sinologische Bemerkungen zu der türkischen kalenderfragmenten," in Türkische Turfan-Texte. VII. Berlin: APAW, 1936, No: 12; pp. 83.
6. Ahmet Caferoğlu, Anadolu Dialektolojisi Üzerine Malzeme I, İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Yayınları: 105, 1940.
7. K. Grönbech, Codex Cumanicus, cod. Marc. Lat. DXLIX; Faksimile, Kopenhagen, 1936; 158₄.
8. Refet Ülgen, "Ay Ve Gün Terimleri Hakkında Bir İnceleme," Türk Dili Belleten Seri: III, Sayı: 8-9 (Nisan 1946), s. 30-76.
In order to find out in which Anatolian dialects those month names are being used, one should refer to the following dialect dictionary of Turkey Turkish: Türkiye'de Halk Ağzından Derleme Sözlüğü. (A-T) Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 1965-1979. Ten volumes have been published so far.
9. Ziya Gökalp, Türk Medeniyeti Tarihi, İstanbul: Kültür Bakanlığı, Ziya Gökalp yayınları: 8, 1976; pp. 134-135; Ziya Gökalp, Türk Töresi (Günümüz Türkçesiyle) Hazırlayan: Yusuf Çotuksöken. İstanbul: İnkılâp ve Aka, 1977; pp. 29-34.
10. Ahmet Caferoğlu, Kuzey-Doğu illerimiz Ağızlarından Toplamalar, İstanbul: T.D.K yayınları, 1946; p. 324.

BIBLIOGRAPHYI- MAIN STUDIES:

- Bazin, Louis. Les calendriers turcs anciens et médiévaux (Service de reproduction des thèses, Université de Lille III, 1974, 800 pp.).
- Berkutov, V. "Kön İsmenäre," Qazan Utları (Tatar literary journal, Qazan), No. 6 (1966), pp. 150-51.
- Gadel, Äkhmät. "Keräshen Tatarlarında Kön-Ay Atamaları," Qazan Utları, No. 6 (1979), p. 183.
- İsayev, Akübay; Tokombayev, Shayik. "Übakit Degen Emne?," Kırgızstan Madaniyatı, 28 December 1978, pp. 5, 10-11.
- Kengesbayev, İsmet. "Ay Sanauv Düstürleri Tuvralı," Qazaq Tilining Frazcologiyalıq Sözdigi. Alma-Ata: Qazaq SSR-ning "Ghülim" Baspası, 1977; pp. 630-36.

- Müsiropov, Ghabit. "Jıl Ayrılığında," Sotsialistik Qazaqstan, 31 December 1978, p. 4.
- Samoilovich, A. N. "Nazvanie dnei nedeli u turetskikh narodov," Iafeticheskii Sbornik (Petrograd), No. 2 (1924), pp. 98-119.
- _____. "Nazvanie dnei u azerbajjanskikh turok," Iafeticheskii Sbornik (Petrograd), No. 3 (1925), pp. 65-70.
- Turan, Osman. Oniki Hayvanlı Türk Takvimi. İstanbul: Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Yayınlarından Tarih Serisi: No.3, 1941.
- Ülgen, Refet. "Ay ve Gün Terimleri Hakkında Bir İnceleme," Türk Dili Belleten, Seri: III, Sayı: 8-9 (Nisan 1946), pp. 30-76.

II- OTHER SOURCES:

- Al-Birūnī, Al-Athar-ul-Bakiya. Leipzig, 1878 [For English translation see: C. E. Sachau, Athar-ul-bakiya. The Chronology of Ancient Nations. London: 1879. Reprint: 1969. 480 p.].
- Caferoğlu, Ahmet. Türk Dili Tarihi I (İkinci Baskı). İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Yayınları, 1970.
- _____. Anadolu Dialektolojisi Üzerine Malzeme I. İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Yayınları, 1940.
- _____. Doğu illerimiz Ağızlarından Toplamalar I. İstanbul: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 1942.
- _____. Güney Doğu illerimiz Ağızlarından Toplamalar. İstanbul: Türk Dil Kurumu, 1945.
- _____. Kuzey-Doğu illerimiz Ağızlarından Toplamalar. İstanbul: Türk Dil Kurumu, 1946.
- Chuvashi: Etnograficheskoe issledovanie (Chast' vtoraiā). Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe Knizhnoe Izdatel'stvo, 1970.
- Doerfer, Gerhard. Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen. I-IV. Wiesbaden: Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Veröffentlichungen der Orientalischen Kommission, 1963-1975.
- Eberhard, D. W. Çin'in Şimal Komşuları (Türkçeye çeviren: Nimet Uluğtuğ). Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 1942.
- Gökalp, Ziya. Türk Medeniyeti Tarihi. İstanbul: Kültür Bakanlığı Ziya Gökalp Yayınları, 1976.
- _____. Türk Töresi (Günümüz Türkçesiyle Hazırlayan: Yusuf Çotuksöken). İstanbul: İnkılâp ve Aka, 1977.
- Grönbech, Kaare. Codex Cumanicus. cod. Marc. Lat. DXLIX; Faksimile, Copenhagen, 1936.
- Németh, Julius. Die Türken Von Vidin (Sprache, Folklore, Religion). Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1965.

- Potapov, A. P. Ocherki po istorii altaitsev. Moscow: İzdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1953.
- Pröhle, Wilhelm. "Karatschajisches Wörterverzeichnis," Keleti Szemle (Revue Orientale), Vol. X (1909, Budapest)/Reprint by Indiana University Publications Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 66/10, Bloomington, USA/7, pp.83-150.
- Scherner, Bernd. Arabische und neupersische Lehnwörter im Tschuwaschen: Versuch einer Chronologie ihrer Lautveränderungen. Wiesbaden: Franz Stainer Verlag GMBH, 1977.
- Unat, Faik Reşit. Hicrî Tarihleri Milâdî Tarihe Çevirme Kılavuzu (Üçüncü Basım). Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 1959.
- Vainshtein, S. İ. Tuvintsy-Todzhintsy: İstoriko-ëtnograficheskie ocherki. Moscow: İzdatel'stvo Bostochnoi Literatury, 1961.

III- DICTIONARIES:

1- Old Turkic and Etymological dictionaries:

- Caferoğlu, Ahmet. Eski Uygur Türkçesi Sözlüğü. İstanbul: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 1968.
- Clauson, Sir Gerard. An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth-Century Turkish. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1972.
- Drevnetiurkskii slovar'. Leningrad: İzdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1969.
- Räsänen, Martti. Versuch eines etymologischen Wörterbuchs der türksprachen. Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1969.
- _____. Ibid. II Wortregister (Zusammengestellt von István Kecskeméti), Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1971.
- Sevortian, E. V. Ëtimologicheskii slovar' Tiurkskikh Iazykov (Obschetiurkskie i mezhtiurksie osnovy na glasnye). Moscow: İzdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1974.

2- For the following Siberian Turkic Dialects: Baraba, Chulim (Küarik), Sağay, Soyon (Sayan), Shor and Others:

- Radloff, Wilhelm. Versuch eines Wörterbuches der Türk-Dialecte (Opyt' slovaria tiurkskikh' nariichii). [Reprint of 1893]. Vols. I-IV. The Hague: Mouton and Co., 1960.

3- Altay:

- Oyrotsko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1947.
- Russko-altaiskii slovar'. Moscow, 1964.

4- Azeri (Azerbaidjan):

- Russko-azerbaidzhanskii slovar'. Vols. I-II. Baku, 1956-1975.
- Azerbaidzhansko-russkii slovar. Baku, 1965.
- Azərbaycan Dilinin İzahlı Lügəti. Vol. I (A-G), Baku, 1964.

5- Bashkir:

Bashkirsko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1958.

Russko-bashkirskii slovar'. Moscow, 1964.

6- Chuvash:

Ashmarin, N. I. Slovar' chuvashskogo iazyka. Vols. I-XVII.
Kazan'-Cheboksary, 1928-1950.

Paasonen, H. Çuvaş Sözlüğü. İstanbul: Türk Dil Kurumu
Yayınları, 1950.

Chuvashsko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1961.

Russko-chuvashskii slovar'. Moscow, 1971.

7- Karachay-Balkar:

Pröhle, Wilhelm. "Karatschajisches Wörterverzeichnis,"
Keleti Szemle (Revue Orientale), Vol. X (1909, Budapest).
pp. 83-150.

Russko-karachayevo-balkarskii slovar'. Moscow, 1965.

8- Karaim:

Karaimsko-russko-pol'skii slovar'. Moscow, 1974.

9- Karakalpak:

Karakalpaksko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1958.

Russko-karakalpakskaa slovar'. Moscow, 1967.

10- Kazakh:

Qazaq Tilining Tüsindirme Sözdigi (Tolkovyï slovar' kazakhs-
kogo iazyka). Vols. I-II. Alma-Ata, 1959-1961.

Kazakhsko-russkii slovar'. Alma-Ata, 1954.

Russko-Kazakhskii slovar'. Moscow, 1954.

Shnitnikov, B. N. Kazakh-English Dictionary. The Hague:
Mouton and Co., 1966.

Qazaq Tilining Dialektologiyalik Sözdigi. Alma-Ata, 1969.

11- Khakass:

Khakassko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1953.

Russko-khakasskii slovar'. Moscow, 1961.

12- Kirghiz:

Kirgizsko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1965.

Russko-kirgizskii slovar'. Moscow, 1957.

13- Kumyk:

Kumyksko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1969.

Russko-kumykskii slovar'. Moscow, 1960.

14- Nogay:

Russko-Nogaiskii slovar'. Moscow, 1956.

15- Tatar:

Tatarsko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1966.

Russko-tatarskii slovar'. Moscow, 1971.

Dialektologicheskii slovar' tatarskogo iazyka. Kazan', 1969.

16- Turkish (Turkey Turkish):

Türkçe Sözlük. Ankara, Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 1969.

Türkiye'de Halk Ağzından Derleme Sözlüğü. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 1965-1979 (Ten volumes have been published so far: A-T).

17- Turkmen:

Turkmen Dilining Sözlügi (Slovar' turkmenskogo iazyka). Ashkhabad, 1962.

Turkmensko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1968.

Russko-turkmenskii slovar'. Moscow, 1956.

18- Tuva (Tuvin):

Tuvinsko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1968.

Russko-tuvinskii slovar'. Moscow, 1953.

19- Uyghur:

Uigursko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1968.

Russko-uigurskii slovar'. Moscow, 1956.

20- Uzbek:

Uzbeksko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1959.

Russko-Uzbekskii slovar'. Moscow, 1954.

21- Yakut:

Pekarskii, É. K. Slovar' iakutskogo iazyka. Vols. I-III. S-Petersburg, 1907-1930.

Iakutsko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1972.

Russko-iakutskii slovar'. Moscow, 1968.

Dialektologicheskii slovar' iakutskogo iazyka. Moscow, 1976.

Yakut Dili Sözlüğü [translated from É. K. Pekarskii's above mentioned dictionary]. Vol. I (A-M). İstanbul: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, 1945.

22- Gagauz:

Gagauzsko-russko-moldavskii slovar'. Moscow, 1973.

23- Mongolian:

Mongol'sko-russkii slovar'. Moscow, 1957.

Russko-mongol'skii slovar'. Moscow, 1960.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ALTAISTIC CONFERENCE
22nd Meeting. Ghent, Belgium/May 28-31, 1979

Timur Kocaoglu, "Some Remarks on the Names of the Days and Months in Turkic Languages."

TABLE I
The Names of the Days

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
TURKISH	Bazartesi	Salı	Çarşamba	Perşembe	Juma	Jumartesi	Pazar
AZERI	Bazarertəsi	Çarşənbə ağşamı	Çarşənbə	Jümə ağşamı	Jümə	Şənbə	Bazar
TURKMEN	Duşenbe	Sişenbe	Çarşenbe	Penşenbe	Anna (Juma)	Şenbe	Yekşenbe
UZBEK	Düşənbə	Sesənbə	Çarşənbə	Paysənbə	Juma	Şənbə	Yäkşənbə
UYGHUR	Düşənbə	Sesənbə	Çarşənbə	Päysənbə	Juma (Adinä)	Şənbə	Yäkşənbə
KAZAKH	Düysenbi	Seysenbi	Sarsenbi	Beysembi	Juma	Senbi	Jeksembi
KARA- KALPAK	Düyşembi	Şiyşembi	Särşembi	Biyşenbe	Juma	Şembi	Yekşembi
KIRGHIZ	Düyşömbü	Şeyşembi	Şarşembi	Beyşembi	Juma kün Uluu kün	İşembi	Jekşembi
BASHKIR	Düşämbe	Şişämbe	Çarşambi	Kesadna	Yuma	Şämbe	Yäkşämbe
TATAR (K)	Düşämbe	Şişämbe	Çarşämbe	Atna kiç	Oli atna	Atna artı	Bazar kön
(M)	Baş kön	Buş kön	"	Keçe atna	Atna kön	Atna arası	"
NOGAY	Düysembi	Vtornik(R) Salı	Sarsembi	Biysembi	Yuma	Yumaertesi	Katı kün Bazar kün
KARACHAY- BAIKAR	Baş kün	Gürge kün Geuürge kün	Baras kün	Orta kün	Bayrım kün	Şabat kün	İyih kün
KUMYK	İtnigyun	Talatgyun	Arbagyun	Hamisgyun	Jumagyun	Songugyun	Qattigyun
ALTAY	Ponedel'nik (R)	Vtornik (R)	Sreda (R)	Cetverg (R)	Piyatnit- sa (R)	Subböt(R) kün	Poskresen (R)
KHAKASS	Ponedel'nik (R)	Vtornik (R)	Sreda (R)	Cetverg (R)	Piyatnit- sa (R)	Subbota (R)	Pozırah
TUVA	Bir dugaar hün	İyi dugaar hün	Üşkü hün	Dörtkü hün	Beşki hün	Cartik Ulug-hün	Ulug-hün
YAKUT	Bëniidiënnıyık (R)	Optuorun- nyuk(R)	Sëredë (R)	Ceppiër (R)	Bëëtinsë (R)	Subuota (R)	Baskihıanna (R)
CHUVASH	Tuntikun	İtlarikun	Yunkun	Kesnerni- kun	Ernekun	Şamatkun	Vırsarni- kun
KARAIM (T)	Yëhbaşkün'	Ortakün'	Hankün'	Kiçibaraski	Baraski	Şabatkün'	Yëhkün'
(H)	Yihbaşkin	Ortakin	Hankin	Kitsëynëkin	Aynëkin	Şabatkın	Yihkin
GAGAUZ	Pazertesi	Salı	Çarşamba	Perşembä	Jumaa	Jumaa- ertesi	Pazar

(R) Russian / KARAIM (T) Trakay dialect / TATAR (K) Kazan dialect
(H) Haliç dialect / (M) Misher dialect

Numbers correspond to the following months:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 January | 7 July |
| 2 February | 8 August |
| 3 March | 9 September |
| 4 April | 10 October |
| 5 May | 11 November |
| 6 June | 12 December |

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ALTAISTIC CONFERENCE
22nd Meeting. Ghent, Belgium/May 28-31, 1979

Timur Kocaoglu, "Some Remarks on the Names of the Days and Months in
Turkic Languages."

TABLE II: The Names of the Months

OLD TURKIC* (According to Biruniy).
(R) Russian

	First Month	Second Month	Third Month	Fourth Month	Fifth Month	Sixth Month	Seventh Month	Eighth Month	Ninth Month	Tenth Month	Eleventh Month	Twelfth Month	Extra Month
1 OLD TURKIC*	Birinç ay	İkinç ay	Üçünç ay	Törtünç ay	Beşinç ay	Altınç ay	Yitinc ay	Sekizinc ay	Toquzinc ay	Onunc ay	Ulug ay	Kiçik ay	
2 OLD UYGHUR	Aram ay	İkinç ay	Üçünç ay	Törtünç ay	Beşinç ay	Altınç ay	Yitinc ay	Sekizinc ay	Toquzinc ay	Onunc ay	Bir yagır-minç ay	Çakşapat ay	
3 VOIGGA-BULGARIAN	Alem		Veçem	Tutom	Beğtim	Altom		Şeğtem	Tvirem	(Eniem)?	Enialem		
4 QUMANIAN	Safar ay	Songı ay	İlki yazay	Tob ay	Songı yaz	Kız ay	Orta Kızay	Songı Kız ay	Qış ay	Orta Qış ay	Qurban Baran ay	Aziq ay	
5 MIDDLE TURKIC	Muharram	Safar	Rabi'ul-avval	Rabi'ul-akhir	Jumadial-avval	Jumadial-akhir	Rajab	Şaban	Ramazan	Şavval	Zul'qada	Zulhijja	
6 CHUVASH	Kärläç (Yanvar)	Naräs (Fevral)	Puś uyähä (Mart)	Aka uyähä (Aprel)	Sä uyähä (May)	Sä uyähä (İyun)	Uta uyähä (İyul)	Sürä uyähä (Avgust)	Avän uyähä (Sentiabr)	Yupa uyähä (Oktiabr)	Çuk uyähä (Noiabr)	Paštav uy. (Dekabr)	
7 YAKUT	İam iya	Bäs iya	Ot iya	Atırjağ iya	Balağan iya	Altınnıy iya	Sätinnıy iya	Ahsinnıy iya	Toğsunıyul	Olunnıy 2	tutar iya	Muus 4	Ustar iya
8 KARAM	Artarış-ay	Kural-ay	Başkushan-ay	Yaz-ay	Ulag-ay	Çirik-ay	Ayırış-ay	Kız-ay	Sog'um-ay	Kış-ay	Karakış-ay	Süvünç-ay	Artış-ay
9 TURKISH	Ojak	Şubat	Mart	Nisan	Mayıs	Haziran	Temmuz	Ağustos	Eylül	Ekim	Kasım	Aralık	
10 AZERI	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
11 TURKEMEN	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
12 UZBEK	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
13 UYGHUR	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
14 KAZAKH	Navrız (Mart)	Kökek (Aprel)	Mamır (May)	Mavsım (İyun)	Şilde (İyul)	Tamız (Avgust)	Qırkıyek (Sentiabr)	Qazan (Oktiabr)	Qarasa (Noiabr)	Jeltoqsan (Dekabr)	Qantar (Yanvar)	Aqan (Fevral)	
15 KARA-KALPAK	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
16 KIRGHIZ	Birdin ayı (Fevral)	Jalğan Kuran 3	Çin Kuran (Aprel)	Bugu (May)	Kulja (İyun)	Teke (İyul)	Baş oona (Avgust)	Ayak oona (Sentiabr)	Toguzdun Ayı (Oktiabr)	Jetininaıy (Dekabr)	Bestin ayı (Yanvar)	Üçün ayı (Fevral)	
17 BASHKIR	Ğınuar R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
18 TATAR	Old Naruz ayı 34	Saban ayı 4-5	Jay ayı 6-7	Uraq ayı (?)	Balek ayı (?)	Keläü ayı (?)	Buś ay (?)	Jayge cellä - cellä -	Qışkı cellä 7-8	Qavıs ayı 11	Olı Qırlaç 4	Keçe Qırlaç 2	
New	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
19 NOGAY	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
20 KARACHAY-BALKAR	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
21 KUMYK	Yanvar' R	Fevral' R	Mart R	Aprel' R	May R	İyun' R	İyul' R	Avğust R	Sentiabr' R	Oktiabr' R	Noiabr' R	Dekabr' R	
22 CHULIM (KHAPK)	Ulug	Kirilañ 2	Küzäğän 3	Qargıy ay 4	Kök ay 5	Kızıg izig ay 6	Ulug izig ay 7	Orğaq ay 8	Küşkü ya-rılıs ay 9	Küşkü ay 10	Qış yarı-lis ay 11	Kızıg suak 12	
23 BARABA	Tarmaq ay 5	Kızı izi ay 6	Ulu izi ay 7	Orğaq ay 8	Sargaq ay 9	Yalañ ağas ay 10	Kızı suk ay 11	Ulu sek ay 12	Vil ay 1	Küzgön 2	Qarğa ay 3	Birniñ ayı 4	
24 KHAKASS	Kürgen (Yanvar)	Pözig (Fevral)	(Mart)	(Aprel)	(May)	(İyun)	(İyul)	(Avgust)	Sentiabr	Oktiabr	Noiabr	Dekabr	
25 SHOR	Çal ay (Çil ay)	Ajig ay (Aziğ ay)	Körük ay 3	Tarlı ay 4	Päs ay (Sabinay)	Ot ay 6	Çaylıq ay (Çira süräğ)	Orğaq ay 8	Urtün ay (Yarıs ay)	Qurtuyaq ay 10	Ulug ay 11	Kiçik ay 12	
26 SAGAY	Çal ay 1	Aviç ay (aziç)	Körük ay 3	Qara Tartan ay	Sap ay 5	Tos ay 6	Ot ay 7	Orğaq ay 8	Çaris ay 9	Qurtuyaq ay 10	Ulug Qırlas ay 11	Kiçik Qırlas ay 12	
27 ALTAY	Çagan ay (Dekabr)	Qoçor ay (Yanvar)	Pulan ay (Fevral)	Qondaq ay (Mart)	Quç ay (Aprel)	Kiçinäk Kızı ay (May)	Yan üü ay (İyun)	Yaydin ayı (İyul)	Quran Sibircir	Sığın Sibircir 9	Ulu Qırlas ay 11	Kiçü Qırlas ay 12	
28 TUVA	Bir ay (Yanvar)	Iyi ay (Fevral)	Uş ay (Mart)	Dört ay (Aprel)	Beş ay (May)	Çaynıñ (May)	Çaynıñ orta ayı 7	Çaynıñ adaq ayı 8	Tos ay (Sentiabr)	On ay (Oktiabr)	On bir ay (Noiabr)	On iyi ay (Dekabr)	
29 SOYON (SAYAN)	Qırğas ay 1	Yaş ay 2	Öl Qarlıs 3	Käm Söktür 4	Qabiqtı Qalbas 5	Qazar Nöyir 6	Paşqi ay 7	Orta ay 8	Adaq ay 9	Soñ ay 10	Küstün pasqi ay 11	Çağalar orta ayı 12	