

TURK, MONGOL, TUNGUS

by GERARD CLAUSON

and 'son' *ku-t'u*; *shan-yü* is descriptive of breadth and greatness, so that he (*i.e.* the Shan-yü) resembles heaven in being *shan-yü-like* (*i.e.* broad and great)". I suggest that this is an example of Chinese paraphrasing and that in fact while the first two words together correspond to the Chinese phrase *t'ien tzu* "son of heaven", the title of the Chinese Emperor, the two constituent parts of the two phrases do not exactly correspond. In this and future reconstructions of such phrases I shall give the "Archaic Chinese" (dated to about 800 to 600 B.C.), and the "Ancient Chinese" (dated to the turn of the 6th and 7th centuries A.D.), sounds of the Chinese characters suggested in Professor B. Karlgren's *Grammata Serica*, preceded by the numbers of the characters in that book. It will be noted that the *Ch'ien Han Shu* falls squarely between these two stages of the language. The words quoted above read:— (725, actual character not listed) *t'äng* > *t'äng*—519 g. *liar* > *liei*, 41 c. *kwo* > *kuo*—82 d' *d'o* > *d'uo* 147 a *đian* > *đian* (the character is said to have this special sound in this word)—97 a. *giwo* > *jiu*. I suggest that this is Turkish, **teŋri: kutu: *đavǵu:** "his divine Majesty, the Yavǵu". It has always been agreed that the first word is **teŋri:**, and, *pace* Benzing, **teŋri:** is a pure Turkish word later borrowed by Mongolian, see my last article listed above. **Kut**, "majesty", is a word which constantly occurs in Turkish royal titles. Professor Pulleyblank is unhappy at my suggestion that *-n* could represent *-v-*, but a sound as foreign to Chinese ears as *-v-* must have presented great difficulties to the transcribers at this very early period; the word first occurs in the *Shih Chi*. ***Đavǵu:** is a good pre-8th century form of **yavǵu:**, a word with a long history; by the 8th century it was usually only a very high title, having been deposed from the top position by **kaǵan**, a word which is first found among the Hsien-pei, but it was still the title of the supreme ruler of the Tokuz Oǵuz as late as the 11th century.

Khakani; and 125 "the man who girds on the Emperor's weapons", *hu-lo-chên*, 49a'. *γuo*—766k. *lâk*—375a. *tsjen*, apparently Turkish **kurlağçi*: from (11th century Khakani) *kurşa:ğ* "belt", which would be **kurlağ* in an "1/r" dialect of Turkish, such as I believe Tavğaç to have been. It might perhaps be...

The conclusion therefore is that, apart from a vague question mark after the T'u-yü-hun, and except for the Yü-wên, Hsi (Tatabı) and Kitan, who were certainly Mongols, all the tribes named:— Hsiung-nu (Huns), Wu-huan (?Oğuz), Hsien-pei, Mu-jung, T'o-pa (Tavğaç), and Jou-jan were Turks.