

Eötvös Loránd University
Faculty of Humanities

THESES OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Judit Kozma

**ORTHOGRAPHY OF PROPER NAMES IN
ASTRONOMICAL AND SPACE RESEARCH
TERMINOLOGY**

Doctoral School of Linguistics, leader: *dr. Vilmos Bárdosi CSc*
Hungarian Linguistics Program, leader: *dr. Gábor Tolcsvai Nagy DSc*
Onomastics Subprogram, Leader: *dr. Tamás Farkas PhD*

Members of the Committee:

Chairman: *dr. István Szathmári DSc*

Reviewers: *dr. Erzsébet Fercsik PhD* and *dr. László Szabados DSc*

Secretary: *dr. Ágnes Veszelszki PhD*

Other Members: *dr. Borbála Kaánné Keszler DSc*

dr. Ágnes Antalné Szabó and *dr. Gabriella Okosné Bozsik* (alternate members)

Supervisor: *dr. Krisztina Laczkó PhD*

Budapest

2013

1. Purpose and Justification of the Dissertation

Astronomers have been concerned about orthography for decades: in the second half of the 1970s, the Committee on Astronomy and Space Research at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences involved linguists in technical language questions (s. HBJ). Recommendations were published in the astronomical yearbook in 1979 (DEZSŐ–KÁLMÁN 1978) and later in the 1980/1 issue of the periodical *Meteor* (KELEMEN et al. 1980). Thirty years later, HENRIK HARGITAI and his co-workers developed and published a recommendation concerning the Hungarian system of planetological nomenclature in the 2010 issue of *Meteor csillagászati évkönyv [Meteor Astronomical Yearbook]* (HARGITAI et al. 2010).

The first rule related to astronomy was published in AkH 1984 (cp. FÁBIÁN 1984: 397). This is rule 185. Despite its title 'Star Names', the rule is about the orthography of 'stars, constellations, planets, moons, etc' and there is no star name among the examples... The rule is complemented by an indented comment on the capitalized and lower case usage of the words *earth*, *moon* and *sun*.

Compared to this, the 2004 issue of Osiris-helyesírás [Osiris Orthography] (OH 210–215) and its more recent issue in the Diákszótár [Student Dictionary] series, the Helyesírási tanácsadó [Orthographical Advisor] (OHT) dedicates a relatively great length of five pages to 'astronomical names' (OH 210–215; OHT 187–192). An additional innovation by the editors is that they not only touch upon stars but briefly mention the orthography of other celestial bodies (planets, moons, comets, lunar surface features) as well. In addition to the aforementioned, a page is devoted to the correct spelling of 'the names of spacecraft and other space objects', illustrated by many examples.

Notwithstanding, a comprehensive orthographical regulation has not been developed yet. The competent committees have rejected the demands of astronomers with the explanation that the regulation on geographical names can be applied to astronomical names as well.

This dissertation intends to highlight the necessity of the orthographical regulation for astronomical and space research terminology, above all by pointing out the diversity of astronomical and space research names and their differences from geographical names. Examples will be cited to support that despite the clear overlap, there are many differences between astronomical and geographical names that demonstrate the need for a different orthographical regulation. Furthermore, astronomical names not only include place-names (names of surface features) and names related to those (names of celestial bodies and groups

of celestial bodies) but object names (names of spacecraft and equipment) and other names (personal names, institutional names, titles, etc) as well.

The dissertation is founded on own corpus-based research that revealed the extent to which the writing of proper name constructions complies with the spirit of AkH 1984 (and OH, OHT). The empirical research enables the synchronization of the academic orthography regulation with the writing conventions.

In case of doubt, corpus analysis also permits to support the forms corresponding better to the writing practice. Research published in this dissertation is a natural continuation of the research presented in the author's MA thesis (KOZMA 2007a). The corpus, however, has been changed, partly on advice of astronomers and experts on orthography (about the corpus in detail see chapter 1.3.).

The main objective of this dissertation is to provide a base for future orthographical regulations on technical language, or at least for its part concerning proper names. Doctoral studies completed in the Onomastics Subprogram imply focus on proper names. The subject of common nouns orthography is discussed in one single chapter at the end of this dissertation.

2. Material and methodology

The corpus for analysis in this dissertation is made up of proper names and proper name constructions from the following works: Űrhajózási lexikon [Astronautics encyclopaedia] (ALMÁR 1981) consisting of approx. 1,000 pages, which was published in 1981 but it took into consideration the later recommendations of AkH 1984 concerning orthography; and the complete material published on the Hungarian Astronomical Association's news portal (www.hirek.csillagaszat.hu) between 2005 and 2009, approx. 1,200 pages (News 2005-2009). According to SZIRMAI'S (2005: 32–35) criteria, the analysis is carried out on a static special corpus.

Besides the aforementioned, the terminology of the Amatőrcsillagászok kézikönyve [Amateur Astronomers' Handbook] (MIZSER 2002) was also processed but due to its orthographical unreliability and inconsistency, it is only referred to as supplementary corpus. Material used for the author's MA thesis was not completely rejected, either. In some cases, conclusions drawn from those are referred to, especially in cases when the two corpora significantly diverge. Additional complementary material is provided by maps of celestial

bodies and internet databases of asteroids, comets and surface features (these are referred to in the relevant chapters).

Terminology was collected manually from the works into an Excel spreadsheet. Duplications within the same source were eliminated, i.e. no word occurrences (tokens) but types were collected. This way, more than 60,000 entries were collected and categorized by conceptual class. The number of proper names and/or constructions containing proper names is approximately 16,000, providing the base of the analysis. Table 1 shows the approximate number of each data type:

Type of name	Number of entries	Type of name	Number of entries
Personal names	1600	Constellation names	500
Institutional names	1800	Star names	1500
Animal names	15	Comet names	200
Names of prizes, awards	20	Deep-sky object names	1300
Titles	260	Surface feature names	900
Names of planets and exoplanets	1500	Spacecraft names	3200
Names of minor and dwarf planets	280	Instrument and equipment names	1900
Moon names	900	Concept names	1000
		Total	16875

Table 1: Number of phrases in the corpus containing proper name types

In addition to the aforementioned 900 surface feature names, 2,800 entries were collected from celestial body maps (s. Luna, Mars, Phobos–Deimos, Venus) that were not involved in the detailed analysis but some are referred to e.g. in the chapter about surface feature names.

3. Structure of the Dissertation

After the introduction (chapter 1) the dissertation begins with clarifying some terminological and theoretical questions (2). Two of the issues concerning terminology is of onomastical, one is of grammatical nature (2.1).

Theoretical basics concern the concepts in the title of this dissertation. The concepts of astronomy and space research (2.2), as well as some theoretical questions of proper names (2.3) and technical languages (2.4) have to be clarified. After the brief definition of astronomy and space research, the related disciplines and sub-disciplines of these two domains are presented (2.2.1). Afterwards, some possible ways for the categorization of proper names are pointed out (2.3.1) and the category system used in this dissertation is outlined (2.3.4).

Finally, two notions from the far-reaching research on technical language are designated: views describing the special features of technical languages, separating them from any other language variants (2.4.1); and the most important tasks of technical language cultivation. Technical language orthography is closely related to the latter one, therefore an overview is given of the works published on this subject (2.4.2).

Hereafter (3. and 4.), the orthographical questions of each proper name type are presented according to the category system outlined in chapter 2.3.4. Names are divided into two groups: not specifically astronomical or space research names (consisting of personal, animal, institutional and prize names and titles) and astronomical or space research names (consisting of names of celestial bodies and celestial body groups, surface feature names, object names, other names). For a future technical language orthography, the second group is more relevant, therefore these names are examined in greater detail. The other reason for giving more details about these names is that they are mostly unknown for non-professionals, for this reason, beyond orthographical questions, factual information is provided regarding the given objects and the background of their naming.

These chapters commence with the brief definition of the given astronomical or space research object, phenomenon, etc, then the motivation of naming is explained, finally the orthographical questions are addressed. After presenting the simpler cases, the recommended spelling of more complex and suffixed forms, word combinations and phrases are demonstrated. Examples are primarily cited from the corpus but certain chapters (e.g. Names of Minor Planets, Surface Feature Names) rely on internet databases as well, and in some cases own examples are created due to lack of data. If required by the nature, size, etc of the material, corpus data are analysed in greater detail and the structure departs from the above described one.

In addition to evaluating the current situation, solutions are also recommended. It is indicated clearly if the state of the research does not allow this yet. Individual forms are recommended in accordance with the rules of AkH 1984. If there is no solution for a certain problem in AkH 1984, OH or OHT are built upon (preferably the latter, except for transcription issues, which are not included in the OHT). This dissertation intends to obey the spirit and adopt the style of these works. Any divergence from the existing rules is explained.

Appellative phrases are just briefly touched upon, and only their main problems regarding their writing as one word or separately are highlighted (5.)

The last chapter (6.) of the dissertation is based on scripts instead of name types. Conclusions are drawn according to orthographical domains (transcription, lower case and

upper case letters, writing as one word or separately, punctuation marks). This chapter is hoped to serve as a model for future orthographical regulations.

The dissertation is complemented by a collection of examples as appendix, consisting of nominative cases, suffixed forms and complex forms occurring in the thesis.

4. Theoretical Background of the Dissertation

4.1 System of Proper Names and their Appearances in Orthographical Regulations

BARABÁS–KÁLMÁN–NÁDASDY (1977) and the traditional proper name categorizations both note that categories are based upon practical, conceptual aspects and not linguistic ones (s. e.g. KÁLMÁN [1996: 12–13], J. SOLTÉSZ [1979: 44]). These categorizations always make a distinction between personal names and geographical names (place-names). Still, they usually do not go beyond this, as, among others, Hajdú (2003: 149) criticizes them. Personal and place-names, along with animal names, institutional names, object names, brand names and title names, can be considered prototypical proper names (s. RAÁTZ 2011: 233 as well).

Most researchers, if approach them at all, categorize astronomical names as place-names (e.g. J. SOLTÉSZ 1979). MMMNyR (I., 218), however, groups 'geographical' and 'star, constellation' names separately. LANGENDONCK (2007: 218) mentions that celestial body names can be considered either place-names or objects but they do not fit into the traditional place-name categories.

The separation of proper names and common nouns is a very old endeavour in written communication (s. KESZLER 1996). Until the 18th–19th century, the focus was on personal names, especially family names (s. FÁBIÁN 1967). During academic regulations, issues of geographical name orthography came to the fore. Later on, orthographical questions of other name types (institutional names, prize names, titles, etc) were gradually included in the regulations (s. SZEMERE 1974). Although AkH 1984 does not deal with object names, J. SOLTÉSZ (1979) and OH 2004 do, and based on these, the planned 12th edition of the academic regulation is going to touch upon this relatively new name type (cp. Farkas 2008). After 150 years of continuous expansion, the system of proper names resembles the following structure (s. Table 2):

Proper names		AkH 1984 rule
AkH 1954	personal names	155–171.
	animal names	172.
	geographical names	173-184.
	institutional names	186-192.
AkH 1984	star names	185.
	brand names	193-194.
	names of prizes and awards	195.
	titles	196-200.

Table 2: Groups of proper names in AkH 1954 and AkH 1984 (according to FERCSIK 2005–2007: 62)

In the dissertation, name types are discussed according to the following categorization:

Non-specific astronomical proper names	Astronomical and/or space research proper names	
Personal names	Names of celestial bodies and groups of celestial bodies	Planets and exoplanets
Animal names		Minor and dwarf planets
Institutional names		Moons
Prizes, awards		Constellations
Titles		Stars
		Comets
		Meteors
		Deep-sky objects
	Surface feature names	
	Object names	Instruments
		Spacecraft
	Other concepts	

Table 3: System of proper names in the dissertation

4.2 Question of Technical Language Orthography

Technical knowledge spread widely due to the scientific-technical revolution (cp. SZATHMÁRI 1975: 276; FÓRIS 2007: 55), therefore it is natural that technical publications in Hungary vastly outnumber literary ones (s. FÁBIÁN 1988). Since high number of words from technical languages enter everyday language, sooner or later they need to be added to standard language dictionaries (s. FÓRIS 2006: 35) and their orthography needs to be regulated as well. For this work, however, the profound knowledge of the language is not sufficient, the cooperation of linguists and experts is required (cp. GRÉTSY 1988; summarized by SZABÓ 2001: 742; s. FÁBIÁN 1991: 95 as well).

Many experts do not take into consideration the recommendations of AkH 1984 because they do not deem Hungarian language regulations relevant to their area of expertise. The greatest merit of technical language regulations is narrowing the gap between the orthography of everyday language and technical language and the writing practices of different professions. (cp. FÁBIÁN 1999: 76). According to DOBSONYI (2001–2002: 52) 'if the orthography of a given special field is regulated taking into account the regulations of the AkH, then the established rules become the norm not only in the publications of this domain but they are also mandatory for AkH and everyday language dictionaries. The orthography of technical languages can therefore affect that of the standard language.'

Joint efforts of linguists and experts resulted in the issuing of orthographical regulations and dictionaries of several disciplines, e.g. geography (FÁBIÁN–FÖLDI–HÖNYI 1998), chemistry (ERDEY-GRÚZ–FODORNÉ 1972–1974) and medicine (FÁBIÁN–MAGASI 1992). These can show the way to the creation of the orthographical regulation and dictionary of the astronomical technical language.

5. Main Achievements of the Dissertation

As stated by ILONA T. URBÁN (1988) while examining the orthography of technical language terms, there are three major areas where the writing of technical terms diverges from AkH 1984 recommendations. Those are lower case and upper case letters, writing as one word or separately, acronyms and abbreviations. It was in the same areas that most problems and inconsistencies appeared in the astronomical corpus processed for this dissertation, complemented by the issues of transcribing names from foreign languages and the wavering between ways of writing constructions containing (Roman or Arabic) numerals.

The main rules that can be established in these areas are based partly on the existing orthographical rules (AkH 1984, OH, OHT), partly on the corpus analysis:

Transcription: Personal, institutional, star, spacecraft, equipment, etc names borrowed from languages using non-Latin alphabet are written the Hungarian way. Names borrowed from languages using Latin alphabet are spelled as the original. Surface feature and comet names are spelled in accordance with their English transcription.

Lower case and upper case initials: Names consisting of one word and personal names, institutional names, permanent titles, celestial body names, constellation names, meteor shower names consisting of two or more elements written separately or hyphenated, are

capitalized. The second, third, etc (not proper noun) elements in names of subordinate units of institutions, event names, names of unique titles, asterism names, common names of stars and constellations, the second element of Hungarian (unofficial) surface feature names formed from attributive noun constructions and the common noun elements of spacecraft, equipment, instruments and concepts are written in lower case.

Writing as one word or separately: Compounds of surnames and given names, institutional names and titles consisting of two or more elements, certain prize names, common names of stars and constellations consisting of two or more elements, surface feature names in Latin, Greek letters in star and meteor shower names, certain minor planet names consisting of two or more elements and compounds containing an explanatory second element are written separately. Double-barrelled surnames, certain prize names and minor planet names, *üstökös [comet]* as second element attached to the discoverer's name and common noun elements in (unofficial) Hungarian names of surface features and deep-sky objects are hyphenated. Compounds consisting of proper names and common nouns are also hyphenated. Certain minor planet names and common names of stars and constellations are written as one word. Common nouns forming the base of institutional names are written in accordance with the regulations of writing common nouns as one word or separately.

Numerals: Arabic numerals are used in temporary notations, (broadly defined) catalogue numbers, sequential numbers of minor planets, distinguishing numerical marks of comets related to the same discoverer and type designations. Moons of planets and minor planets are marked with Roman numerals in order of their discovery.

As a general rule, most of the suffixes, e.g. the adjectival suffix, are added directly to the phrases. If the proper name construction ends with a silent letter, a consonant considered more complex in Hungarian, a number or an abbreviation, the suffix is hyphenated. Suffixed forms of acronyms are also hyphenated. The adjectival suffix is hyphenated if the phrase consists of two or more elements, all of them written in separate words and capitalized.

Finally, this dissertation touches upon the questions of using em dash, parentheses, slash and other punctuation marks, which are not detailed here.

Publications with reference to the topic of the dissertation

Papers

- 2012 Űreszköznevek helyesírási kérdéseiről. [On orthographical questions of spacecraft names.] In: Parapatics Andrea (szerk.): *Félúton 7.: A hetedik Félúton konferencia (2011) kiadványa.*
- 2010 Holdi felszínformák elnevezéseiről. [On naming of Lunar surface features.] In: *Névtani Értesítő* 32. Budapest. 117–125.
- 2009 Hargitai Henrik – Kozma Judit – Kereszturi Ákos – Bérczi Szaniszló – Dutkó András – Illés Erzsébet – Karátson Dávid – Sik András. Javaslat a planetológiai nevezéktan magyar rendszerére. [Recommendation concerning the Hungarian system of planetological nomenclature.] In: Benkő József – Mizser Attila (szerk.) *Meteor csillagászati évkönyv 2010.* 280–302.
- 2009 Magyar és német népi csillagnevek és csillagképnevek jelentései. [Meaning of Hungarian and German folk star names.] In: *Névtani Értesítő* 31. Budapest. 143–155.
- 2009 Égitestek felszínformáinak helyesírási kérdései. [Orthographical questions of surface features of celestial bodies.] In: Kuna Ágnes – Veszelszki Ágnes (szerk.): *A 3. Félúton konferencia, az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem nyelvészdoktoranduszainak konferenciája.* Budapest. 126–138.
(http://linguistics.elte.hu/studies/fuk/fuk07/kozma.j_VA_KA_T.pdf)
- 2008 Csillagok elnevezéseinek névtani és helyesírási kérdéseiről. [On onomastical and orthographical questions of star names.] In: Bölcskei Andrea – N. Császi Ildikó (szerk.) *Név és valóság. A VI. Magyar Névtudományi Konferencia előadásai. Balatonszárszó, 2007. június 22–24.* Budapest. 570–577.
- 2007 Az égitestek neveiről és helyesírásukról. [On celestial bodies' names and their orthography.] In: *Névtani Értesítő* 29. Budapest. 131–140.

Presentations

1. Budapest, 24. 10. 2012. *Csillagászati szakkifejezések nyelvtudományi megközelítésben.* Invited talk at the seminar of MTA Csillagászati és Földtudományi Kutatóközpont Konkoly Thege Miklós Csillagászati Intézete
2. Bern, 12. 07. 2012. *On naming of extraterrestrial surface features.* Conference: Trends in Toponymy 5.
3. Síkfőkút, 30. 05. 2012. *Földön kívüli felszínformák elnevezésének néhány kérdése.* Conference: VII. Helynévtörténeti szeminárium.
4. Budapest, 7. 10. 2011. *Űreszköznevek helyesírási kérdései.* Conference: VII. Félúton konferencia.
5. Barcelona, 8. 9. 2011. *Ungarische und deutsche volkstümliche Sternennamen.* Conference: XXIV. International Congress of Onomastic Sciences.

6. Budapest, 26. 4. 2011. *Tulajdonnevek helyesírása a csillagászati szaknyelvben.* Researcher's talk, MTA Nyelvtudományi Intézet.
7. Budapest, 5. 9. 2008. *Csillagászati elnevezések helyesírási problémái.* Conference: III. Planetológiai Szeminárium.
8. Eger, 25. 4. 2008. *Csillagnevek és helyesírásuk.* Invited talk at Pedagógusjelöltek Nagy J. Béla országos helyesírási versenyének döntőjén.
9. Budapest, 23. 4. 2008. április 23. *Egybe- és különírási problémák a csillagászati szaknyelvben.* Conference: IV. Félúton konferencia.
10. Balatonszárszó, 24. 6. 2007. *Csillagok elnevezéseinek névtani és helyesírási kérdéseiről.* Conference: VI. Magyar Névtudományi Konferencia.
11. Budapest, 25. 4. 2007. *Égitestek felszínformáinak helyesírási kérdései.* Conference: III. Félúton konferencia.
12. Budapest, 20. 4. 2007. *A csillagászati szaknyelv néhány helyesírási kérdése.* Conference: Nyelv-kultúra fórum (Ifjú nyelv-művelők III. találkozója).
13. Székesfehérvár, 3. 4. 2007. április 3. *Csillagászati elnevezések helyesírása.* Presentation at XVIII. OTDK Humán Tudományi Szekciójának Finnugrisztika, nyelvtörténet tagozatában. (A pályamunka elnyerte a Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Minisztérium egyik különdíját.)

References in the abstract of the dissertation

- ALMÁR IVÁN főszerk. 1981. Űrhajózási lexikon. Akadémiai Kiadó – Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó. Budapest.
- BARABÁS ANDRÁS – KÁLMÁN C. GYÖRGY – NÁDASDY ÁDÁM 1977. Van-e a magyarban tulajdonnév? Nyelvtudományi Közlemények 79. 135–155.
- DEZSŐ LORÁNT – IFJ. KÁLMÁN BÉLA 1978. Csillagászati vonatkozású szavak értelmezéséről és írásmódjáról. In: Csillagászati Évkönyv 1979-re. Gondolat Kiadó. Budapest. 248–254.
- DOBSONYI SÁNDOR 2001–2002. Helyesírási szabályzatunk 11. kiadásának mérlege. In: Bozsik Gabriella – V. Raisz Rózsa szerk. 2001–2002. Helyesírásunk időszerű kérdései a 21. század kezdetén. Eszterházy Károly Főiskola Magyar Nyelvészeti Tanszéke. Eger. 34–64.
- ERDEY-GRÚZ TIBOR – FODORNÉ CSÁNYI PIROSKA szerk. 1972–1974. A magyar kémiai elnevezés és helyesírás szabályai. I. A szabályok. II. Vegyületek elnevezési példatára és kémiai helyesírási szótár. III. A legfontosabb ásványok és kőzetek nevének helyes írásmódja. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
- FÁBIÁN PÁL 1967. Az akadémiai helyesírás előzményei. Helyesírásunk alakítására irányuló tudatos törekvések 1772 és 1832 között. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
- FÁBIÁN PÁL 1984. A magyar helyesírás szabályainak 11. kiadásáról. Magyar Nyelvőr 385–401.
- FÁBIÁN PÁL 1991. A szaknyelvek kutatása a Mai Magyar Nyelvi Tanszéken. In: Balázs Géza szerk., Hagyomány és újítás a mai magyar nyelvi kutatásban és oktatásban. (Az ELTE Bölcsészettudományi Kar Mai Magyar Nyelvi Tanszékének 20 éves jubileuma alkalmából rendezett munkahelyi konferencia előadásai, 1990. november 28.) Nyelvtudományi Dolgozatok 38. Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem. Budapest. 93–99.
- FÁBIÁN PÁL 1999. A nyelv művelés feladatai. In: Glatz Ferenc szerk., A magyar nyelv az informatika korában. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Budapest. 73–78.
- FÁBIÁN PÁL – FÖLDI ERVIN – HÖNYI EDE 1998. A földrajzi nevek helyesírása. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
- FÁBIÁN PÁL – MAGASI PÉTER 1992. Orvosi helyesírási szótár. Akadémiai Kiadó – Országos Orvostudományi Információs Intézet és Könyvtár. Budapest.
- FARKAS TAMÁS 2008. Hozzászólás az új akadémiai helyesírási szabályzat tervezetének a tulajdonnevek írásával kapcsolatos szabálypontjaihoz. Magyar Nyelvőr 407–416.
- FÓRIS ÁGOTA 2007. A terminológia megújításának feladatai: a műszaki-tudományos terminusok rendszerezése. Magyar Nyelv. 55–66.
- GRÉTSY LÁSZLÓ 1988. A szaknyelvek és a csoportnyelvek jelentősége napjainkban. In: Kiss Jenő–Szűts László (szerk.): A magyar nyelv rétegződése. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest. 85–107.
- HAJDÚ MIHÁLY 2003. Általános és magyar névtan. Személynevek. Osiris Kiadó. Budapest.
- HARGITAI HENRIK – KOZMA JUDIT – KERESZTURI ÁKOS – BÉRCZI SZANISZLÓ – DUTKÓ ANDRÁS – ILLÉS ERZSÉBET – KARÁTSÓN DÁVID – SIK ANDRÁS 2010. Javaslat a planetológiai nevezéktan magyar rendszerére. In: Benkő József – Mizser Attila szerk., Meteor csillagászati évkönyv. 280–302.

- HBJ. = Az MTA Helyesírási Bizottsága jegyzőkönyvei és tervtanulmányai 1974–1979. Kézirat.
- Hírek 2005–2009 = A Magyar Csillagászati Egyesület hírportálja. 2005–2009. (főoldal: hirek.csillagaszat.hu; hozzáférés: 2012. 11. 18.)
- KÁLMÁN BÉLA 1996. A nevek világa. 4., átdolgozott kiadás. Csokonai Kiadó. Debrecen.
- KELEMEN JÁNOS et al. 1980. A csillagászati szavak írásmódjáról. Meteor 1: 2–3.
- KESZLER BORBÁLA 1996. A névjelek fejlődése a képjeltől a nagybetűs írásig. Magyar Nyelvőr 220–226.
- KOZMA JUDIT 2007a. Csillagászati elnevezések helyesírása. Szakdolgozat. ELTE Mai Magyar Nyelvi Tanszék. Kézirat.
- LANGENDONCK, WILLY VAN 2007. Theory and Typology of Proper Names. Mouton de Gruyter. Berlin – New York.
- Luna = Luna. A Hold térképe. Az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Kozmikus Anyagokat Vizsgáló Űrkutató Csoportja. Budapest. 2003.
- Mars = Az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Kozmikus Anyagokat Vizsgáló Űrkutató Csoportja. Budapest. [é. n.]
- MIZSER ATTILA szerk. 2002. Amatőr csillagászok kézikönyve. Magyar Csillagászati Egyesület. Budapest.
- MMNyR. I. = Tompa József szerk. 1961. A mai magyar nyelv rendszere I. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
- OH. 2004. = Laczkó Krisztina – Mártonfi Attila 2004. Helyesírás. Osiris Kiadó. Budapest.
- OHT. 2008. = Laczkó Krisztina – Mártonfi Attila 2008. Helyesírási tanácsadó. Osiris diákszótár 2. Osiris Kiadó. Budapest.
- Phobos–Deimos = Phobos–Deimos. A Phobos és a Deimos térképe. Az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Kozmikus Anyagokat Vizsgáló Űrkutató Csoportja. Budapest. 2005.
- RAÁTZ JUDIT 2011. Névtan. In: Balázs Géza szerk., Nyelvészetről mindenkinek. 77 nyelvészeti összefoglaló. Inter Nonprofit Kft. Budapest. 232–235.
- J. SOLTÉSZ KATALIN 1979. A tulajdonnév funkciója és jelentése. Akadémiai Kiadó.
- SZABÓ ISTVÁN MIHÁLY 2001. A magyar szaknyelvi-kommunikációs kultúra az ezredfordulón. Magyar Tudomány 739–752.
- SZATHMÁRI ISTVÁN 1975. Nyelvünk alakulása az utóbbi három évtizedben. Magyar Nyelv 274–287.
- SZEMERE GYULA 1974. Az akadémiai helyesírás története (1832–1954). Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
- SZIRMAI MONIKA 2005. Bevezetés a korpusznyelvészetbe. A korpusznyelvészet alkalmazása az anyanyelv és az idegen nyelv tanulásában és tanításában. Segédkönyvek a nyelvészet tanulmányozásához 46. Tinta Könyvkiadó. Budapest.
- T. URBÁN ILONA 1988. Szaknyelv és helyesírás. In: Kiss Jenő– Szűts László szerk., A magyar nyelv rétegződése. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest. 1012–1020.
- Venus = Venus. A Vénusz térképe. Az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Kozmikus Anyagokat Vizsgáló Űrkutató Csoportja. Budapest. Budapest. 2002–2003.

