Books: Russia 463
Besprechungen: *Marian Lewicki: La langue mongole des transcriptions chinoises
du XIVe siècle — Le Houa-yi yi-yü de 1389, II: Vocabulaire-Index, Breslau 1959,
91 S. (angezeigt von Janusz Chmielewski) // *Charlotte Vandeville: Etude sur
les sources et la composition du Rāmāyāṇa de Tulsī-Ḍās; Dieselbe: Le lac spirituel.
Traduction française de l'Ayodhyākāṇḍa du Rāmāyāṇa de Tulsī-Ḍās avec intro-
(angezeigt von Eugeniusz Słuszkiwicz) // Milarepa ou Jetsün-Kahbum, aus dem
Tibetischen übersetzt vom Lama Kazi Dawa-Samdup, franz. von Roland
Rudolf Loewenthal: The Turkic languages and literatures of Central Asia. A
Bibliography, Haag 1957. Mouton. 212 S. (angezeigt von Stanislaw Kalużyński; mit
Ergänzungen).
Hamburg

RUSYA / RUSSIA

A Decade of Soviet Publications on Turkish Studies 1.

Turkish studies in the Soviet Union follow, on the one hand, a venerable academic
tradition, and represent, on the other hand, a response to current interests, 'line'
and events. They combine Western-type study with native scholarly development
inasmuch as in addition to scholarly nuclei in Leningrad and Moscow, people to
whom some Turkic language is native are increasingly drawn into the academic
apparatus, especially as a result of the more recent university and academy deve-
lopment in the Turkic-language republics (in Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Ashkabad,
Kazan). The field of work extends to Turkic peoples inside the Soviet Union and to
those outside it (zarubehshnyie). Considerable work has been done in linguistics,
and in compiling collective works on the history of the Turkic peoples and republics
in the Soviet Union. Here, we should like to concentrate on publications relating to
Turkey proper, and to mention only turcological publications of more general
import.

The Academy of Sciences published three volumes by S. E. Malov (1880-1957) 2.
Monuments of Old Turkic Literature (Pamiatniki drevneturkskoi pis'mennosti, 1951;
451 pp.) is an anthology which offers very fine reproductions of texts in the
various original scripts — Runic, Uigur, Arabic —, transliterations and trans-
lations. The inscriptions from Mongolia, Mahmud Kashghari, Rabguzi, etc. are
introduced to the reader and student. The vocabulary is almost a hundred pages
strong. This was followed by a volume on inscriptions from the Yenisei region
(Yenisеiskiaia pis'mennost' tur'kov 1952; 116 pp.) and a volume on Uighur (Uighur-
skii iazyk, 1954; 203 pp.).

The Academy published a collective work edited by N. K. Dmitiev (1898-1954) 3
Studies in the Comparative Grammar of the Turkic Languages, I-II (Issledovaniiia
po sраннить'noii грамматике туркскikh iazykov, 1955-6; 336 + 335 pp.) in which
N. A. Baskakov, E. V. Sevortian, F. G. Ishakov and others took part. These
volumes represent a unique course in the subject.

Akademiku V. A. Gordlevskomu (A.N., 1953; 343 p.) is a Festschrift on the oc-
casion (in 1951) of the 75th birthday of the distinguished osmanist (1876-1956) 4
and contains some thirty studies, almost all turcological.

1 UZ = Uchenie Zapiski Instituta Vostokovedenia.
KS = Kratkie Soobshchenia Instituta Vostokovedenia.
No claim is laid, of course, to a complete enumeration of all the germane material.
2 cf. E. I. Ubriatova in Izvestiia of the Academy, Literature and Language
Section, 1955, pp. 93-8, and in Turkologicheskii Sbornik I (1951).
3 cf. Izvestiia, pp. 150-69.
4 cf. KS, XXII
In the study of Turkey's Turkish, advance was marked in three Academy publications: E. V. Sevortian's *Fonteika turetskogo literaturnogo iazyka* (1955; 152 p.), A. N. Kononov's *Grammatika sovremennoho turetskogo literaturnogo iazyka* (1956; 569 pp.), and S. S. Maizel's (1900-1952) posthumous *Izayet v turetskom iazyke* (1957; 186 p.). The K.S. XVIII (1956) brings P. I. Kuznetsov's paper on periphrastic forms (pp. 19-33), and XXII a study by Kononov on the conjunctionless compound subordinate clause (13-18).

About a decade ago several books on Turkish history appeared. A. F. Miller published *An Outline of Turkish History* (1948, 304 pp.), and two substantial studies—one on Mustafa Pasha Bairaktar, *The Ottoman Empire in the Early 19c* (1947, 507 pp.) the other, *Studies in the Modern History of Turkey* (1948, 280 pp.) dealing with the period since the eve of World War I. A. Tveritinova's study on the *Revolt of Kara Yasici Oglu* (1599-1603) appeared somewhat earlier (1946, 87 p.). N. A. Smirnov published two parts of a research on *Russia and Turkey in the 16-17 centuries* (Moscow Univ., 1946, 160 + 152 pp.) and papers on Sheikh Mansur as a Turkish agent in his Caucasian revolt (Voprosy Istorii 1950 N. 10, and Voprosy Istorii religii i ateizma, 1950). In the fifties a solid volume was added: E. I. Druzhinina's *The Peace of Kucuk Kaynarci* (1955, 368 pp.). G. L. Bondarevskii dealt with *The Baghdad Road and the Penetration of German Imperialism into the Near East* (Tashkent 1955, 319 pp.). A. Tveritinova wrote a number of articles such as, "On Russian Turkish Relations in the Time of the Empress Elisabeth (1741-1762)" in the old series of *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie* VI (1949, pp. 312-326); "A Critique of A. F. Miller's Sketch of Turkish History" in *Uchenye Zapiski* of the University of Leningrad (N. 128, 1952, pp. 221-8); "The Falsified Version of the Turkish Caliphate" in *Izvestiia Akademii Nauk Tadjikskoi SSR* (Stalinabad, 1954, 167-180); "The Young Turks and Pan-Turkism" KS XXII (1956, pp. 66-74); "On the Agrarian Policy and the State of Peasants' Economy in Turkey in 1923-29", *ibid*, XIX (1956, pp. 41-8). She also did a translation of "Kocibey's Second Risale", *UZ*, VI (1953, pp. 212-68) 1.

A. S. Ananian collected in the original and in Russian translation *The Armenian Sources on the Fall of Byzantium*, Erevan (1957, 150 pp.); A. M. Samsutdinov wrote on "The Participation of Sultanate Turkey in the Intervention against Soviet Russia in 1918", *UZ*, XIV (1956, pp. 163-96) while A. M. Valuiskii produced a paper on "the Founding of the First Young Turk Organizations", *ibid* (pp. 197-221). There are sections on Turkey in the collective university textbooks on the history of the non-Soviet East but they are hardly impressive (the latest, *Istoriia stran zarubezhnago Vostoka v srednie veka*, Moscow Univ., 1957, section on Turkey by N. A. Smirnov). Original Russian historical studies make extensive use of material from old Russian archives and this sometimes proves very valuable. On the whole, the historical works somehow have declined in quantity.

On the other hand, work on literary history and study seem to have been advanced by L. O. Alkaleva in her study on Halit Ziya Usakligil (1956, 144 pp.), her sketch on Tevfik Fikret, *KS*, XXII (pp. 45-55). In Tashkent appeared *Alizer Navoi, Hamsa, Sabai Sayir, Dorduncu Desian, ilmi tenkidi metin* prepared by Parso çamisl (xv + 209 pp.), the only volume of classical Arabic script text publication. Turkic and Turkish materials of the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences were described briefly in the *UZ* vv. VI and IX (1953-54). Krachkovsky's paper on Ibrahim Mutefarrika in *Tiurkologicheski Sbornik* (1951, pp. 120-6) is now superseded by the extensive treatment of Turkish geographic literature in his capital posthumous work *Arabic Geographic Literature*, [Selected Works, v. IV 1957], esp. ch. XX-XXI (pp. 547-65). Gordjevskii's translation of the Nasreddin cycle

1 She further discussed The first anti-feudal peasant revolt in medieval Turkey [*Visantitiskii Vremennik* XI, 1956] and the Christian spahis in the Balkans under the Ottomans (*ibid.*, v. XIII, 1958).