



# PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ALTAISTIC CONFERENCE

## NEWSLETTER

No. 7

April 1972

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PIAC will take place near Vienna in Strebersdorf, Austria, from the 7th to the 11th of August, 1972, under the Presidency of one of the earliest PIAC members, Professor Karl Jahn. There are probably not many international scholarly organizations that have organized meetings in a variety of countries for fifteen consecutive years. Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, the United States of America, have all hosted the PIAC - some of these countries more than once - and now, for the first time we are going to meet on Austrian soil. Your Secretary-General cannot but feel grateful to his colleagues who, year after year, were willing to assume the burden of the local organization on which, ultimately, the success of our meetings depends.

It is unavoidable and indeed fortunate that the meetings should reflect local interests to some extent and should, in other ways as well, be adapted to local customs. Members of the PIAC belong to different nations, each of which has its own historical past, its own political system. It would be a delusion to imagine that scholarly endeavors can be independent from the heritage of the past and from the political and social systems within which they are made. For not only are the means for our research and teaching provided by the society within which we work but also, and perhaps even more decisively, we are influenced by our own scholarly upbringing and by the tacit or outspoken rules which govern the scholarly community of our respective countries. I have always considered one of the PIAC's great achievements that in these fifteen years we have steered clear of what may separate us in order to concentrate on what links us together: the love of our chosen field of study. We have not engaged in Byzantine disputes of terminology, we have not attempted to impose uniformity, recognizing that a variety of approaches and opinions will be more fruitful than rigid dogmatism. Though fond of talking and of teaching, we listened to each other and learned from one another. We have not done too badly. Though far from perfect, the PIAC has grown over the years and gained national recognition from many quarters. Pleasing though these results may be, I still consider that our main objective should be to remain a forum in which, year

after year, young and old scholars of various disciplines can meet in a friendly, open, informal atmosphere to exchange information, to learn, to teach without preaching, and to strengthen our mutual esteem and friendship. It is difficult to imagine a place better suited than Vienna for a meeting of this type. I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Denis Sinor  
Secretary-General

#### THE FOURTH EAST ASIAN ALTAISTIC CONFERENCE

Under the joint sponsorship of the National Chengchi University, the National Palace Museum, and the National Taiwan University, the East Asian Altaistic Conference held its fourth meeting in Taipei from December 26 to 31, 1971. The Chairman of the Conference was Professor Shen Kang-peh and its Secretary-General Professor Ch'en Chieh-hsien, both from National Taiwan University. The Conference owed very much to the indefatigable Professor Sechin Jagchid who has done so much to develop Altaic and Inner Asian Studies in the Republic of China. Ill health prevented Professor Nobuo Yamada, Secretary-General of the East Asian Conference, from attending the meeting. The PIAC's Secretary-General participated in the Conference in the capacity of an "academic advisor."

From the scholarly as well as from the human point of view the meeting was a great success and its Proceedings will be published in due course. They cannot but be a pale reflection of the vivacity of the meeting, the most interesting discussions, and the truly exceptional hospitality with which the participants were treated.

My only regret is that once again I had to notice the compartmentalization of our studies. Very few Western scholars are aware of the splendid work done - mainly in the fields of Manchu studies and Manchu and Mongol history - in East Asia and, I am afraid, I had to notice with regret that our East Asian colleagues have sometimes great difficulty in keeping abreast with research undertaken in other parts of the world. No. 6 of this Newsletter, and again this issue, carry a generous offer by some of our Chinese colleagues willing to give us some of their publications. Would it not be possible to reciprocate?

D.S.

## THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE PIAC

The 14th meeting of the PIAC was held in Szeged, Hungary, from August 22 to 28, 1971, under the Presidency of Professor Louis Ligeti, with Professor A. Róna-Tas as Organizing Secretary. The central topic of the meeting was "Historical relations among the Altaic Languages," but papers dealing with other, non-linguistic subjects were also read.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the closing session of the meeting:

Proposed by the Secretary-General: "The PIAC assembled on the border of the Tisza, in the charming city of Szeged, wishes to put on record its appreciation of and gratitude for the generous hospitality and excellent organization which characterized its 14th meeting.

"On the institutional level thanks are due to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the József Attila University, and the city of Szeged.

"On the more important, personal level the 14th meeting of the PIAC is deeply indebted to its President, Professor Louis Ligeti, and to Professor Róna-Tas, on whose shoulders the organizational tasks rested. Mrs. Eva Szilágyi's charm and efficiency helped to solve many problems, unavoidable at any scholarly gathering. Thanks are due also to the Rector of the József Attila University, Professor Ferenc Márta, who took more than fleeting interest in our meeting, and to Professor Peter Hajdó, holder of the chair of Finno-Ugric Studies at the University, who was instrumental in the establishment of Altaic Studies at Szeged; to Dr. Géza Bethlenfalvy, to the students working under Professor Róna-Tas, and to many others too numerous to be mentioned by name. They acted with kindness, generosity, and efficiency, upholding the very best human and scholarly traditions of the PIAC.

"Be it therefore resolved that to the aforementioned institutions and persons our sincere appreciation and gratitude be conveyed and put on record."

Proposed by Sir Gerard Clauson (London): "As our Secretary-General has already said, we have come to the end of another session of the PIAC. We have spent four happy days in delightful surroundings, meeting old friends and making new ones. We are enormously indebted to our Hungarian hosts for their generous hospitality.

"But we have also another debt to pay. Once again our proceedings have been guided discreetly and in the background by our Secretary-General, Professor Denis Sinor.

"I have known Denis for many years. He is one of my dearest friends, and I have unbounded admiration for his energy and his courage.

"His energy is enormous, he is like the juggler who keeps half a dozen balls in the air and never lets one of them fall to the ground. Not only has he produced the whole series of distinguished scholarly works which Dr. Schütz enumerated in this room yesterday, when he was admitted as an Honorary Fellow of the Körösi Csoma Society. He has been the inspiration and driving force behind many new developments connected with our discipline and for these we owe an enormous debt of gratitude to him. I think that probably his favourite brainchild is this PIAC. It is entirely due to his energy and devotion that we are still able to meet one another year after year.

"And then his courage. He had a very severe heart attack last year, but still came to Strasbourg to supervise our proceedings. Since then he has had another severe heart attack, but here he is again. As the English poet said, "beneath the bludgeonings of chance, his head is bloody but unbowed."

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now my privilege to invite you to pass a vote of thanks to our Secretary-General. It would be an empty gesture to ask whether there is any opposition to this motion. Will you cast aside your customary scholarly reaction and express your gratitude and affection to our Secretary-General in the traditional manner?"

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## INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR ALTAIC STUDIES

### AWARD FOR 1971

The 1971 Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies, consisting of a gold medal, was awarded by the 14th meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference to Professor Annemarie von Gabain (University of Hamburg, retired) in recognition of her outstanding service to Altaic studies. Advised by telegram and by letter of the award, Professor von Gabain wrote the following letter to the Secretary-General:

"Lieber Herr Sinor, vom diesjährigen in Szeged stattgefundenen Kongress der Permanent International Altaistic Conference wurde mir mitgeteilt, dass mir die Medaille der Indiana University in Bloomington zuerkannt worden ist.

"Diese Ehrung hat mich ausserordentlich gefreut. Glaube ich doch darin zu erkennen, dass meine Bemühungen als sinnvoll anerkannt werden: Wir hatten es wichtig gefunden, neben den alt- anerkannten Fächern innerhalb der Orientalistischen Philologie wie z.B. der Indologie und der

Semitistik, das wissenschaftliche Interesse auf die Welt der Völker mit einer altaischen Sprache zu richten und deren Probleme zu erarbeiten. Wir bemühen uns, den Vertretern dieser Disziplin durch unsere Tagungen, durch unsere Zeitschrift und durch persönlichen Einsatz helfend zur Seite zu stehen, ebenso wie ich zu meiner eigenen wissenschaftlichen Entfaltung eines sympathisierenden Kreises von Fachgenossen bedarf.

"Diese Ehrung wurde mir zu meinem siebzigsten Geburtstag zuteil. Da ich des Alters wegen von der Pflicht zu Vorlesungen entbunden bin, kann ich mich umso mehr durch Forschung und Redaktion bemühen, und ich bin glücklich, jetzt in aller Welt eine grosse Schar befähigter und eifriger Altaisten herangereift zu sehen, die in harmonischer Zusammenarbeit unser Fach pflegen.

"Unserer lieben PIAC und Ihnen, lieber Herr Sinor, meine herzlichsten Grüsse,

Ihre

Maryam apa."

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#### HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE KÖRÖSI CSOMA SOCIETY ELECTED

Within the framework of the 14th Meeting of the PIAC, in the afternoon of August 24, 1972, a solemn session of the Körösi Csoma Society (the Hungarian Oriental Society) was held in the ceremonial hall of the Jozsef Attila University. During the moving but intimate ceremony the following scholars were elected Honorary Fellows of the Society:

Professor N. A. Baskakov (U.S.S.R.)  
 Sir Gerard Clauson (Great Britain)  
 Professor T. Gökbilgin (Turkey)  
 Professor Denis Sinor (U.S.A.)

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE PIAC (Ravello, September 26-30, 1966) were published by the Istituto Universitario Orientale, Seminario di Turcologia (Naples 1970, 276 pp.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE PIAC (Hørsholm, Denmark, June 2-6, 1968), edited by Iben Raphael Meyer, appeared as Vol. XXXII, 1970 (307 pp.) of the Acta Orientalia.

# EINE NEUE VERÖFFENTLICHUNGSREIHE FÜR DIE BERLINER TURFANTEXTE

G. Hazai

Im Jahre 1971 begann das Zentralinstitut für alte Geschichte und Archäologie der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften im Rahmen seiner Publikationstätigkeit eine neue Reihe für die Edition und Bearbeitung der Texte der Berliner Turfansammlung. Diese Reihe, die den Titel "Berliner Turfantexte" trägt und vom Akademie-Verlag (Berlin) veröffentlicht wird, ist eine Unterreihe innerhalb der "Schriften zur Geschichte und Kultur des alten Orients". Die Gründung der neuen Reihe hat einerseits die rege Forschungstätigkeit an den Turfantexten, die in den letzten Jahren neue Impulse bekommen hat, andererseits die durch im Jahre 1968 begonnene Akademiereform gebrachten Änderungen in den Veröffentlichungsformen der Akademie notwendig gemacht. Die Auflösung der Klassen der Akademie bedeutete gleichzeitig die Einstellung ihrer verschiedenen Publikationen, so auch die Herausgabe der Abhandlungen, zu welchen nach dem II. Weltkrieg u.a. auch die Reihe "Türkische Turfantexte" gehörte. Die neue Veröffentlichungsreihe des Zentralinstituts für alte Geschichte und Archäologie weist auch in ihrem Titel darauf hin, dass sie nicht nur für die Edition der türkischen, sondern auch für die Edition der iranischen, chinesischen, usw. Turfantexte vorgesehen ist.

Die ersten zwei Bände sind uigurische Textausgaben, die natürlich schon Jahre vorher in Angriff genommen und deshalb als Bände der Reihe "Türkische Turfantexte" angekündigt worden waren.\* Beide Bände verwirklichen bewusst ein neues Editionsprinzip: sie bringen das komplette Faksimilematerial der bearbeiteten Texte und machen somit die Kontrolle und Vertiefung in die Einzelheiten für alle möglich.

Des weiteren möchten wir über eingereichte und eingeplante Manuskripte berichten, die als nächste Hefte der Reihe vorgesehen sind. Zur Zeit befinden sich drei Manuskripte in der konkreten Vorbereitungsphase der Druckarbeiten.

Das erste ist das Werk von S. Tezcan (Ankara) unter dem Titel "Das uigurische Insadi-Sūtra". Das Manuskript stellt die Bearbeitung eines umfangreichen uigurischen Kursivtextes dar, die der Verfasser 1970 als Doktorarbeit an der Universität Göttingen mit Erfolg verteidigt hat. Das zweite ist die Arbeit von Dr. W. Sundermann und trägt den folgenden Titel: "Mittelpersische und parthische kosmogonische und Parabeltexte der Manichäer". Die Untersuchungen dieser Textgruppe ist nicht nur unter dem Gesichtspunkt der iranischen Sprachgeschichte, sondern auch für die Erfor-

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\*G. Hazai - P. Zieme: Fragmente der uigurischen Version des "Jin'gangjing mit den Gathas des Meister Fu" nebst einem Anhang von T. Inokuchi. Berlin 1971. - K. Böhrborn: Eine uigurische Totenmesse; Text, Übersetzung, Kommentar, Faksimiles. Berlin 1971.



schung des Manichäismus äusserst wichtig. Das dritte ist die Bearbeitung (Transkription, Übersetzung, usw.) der uigurischen Maitrisimit-Texte, deren Faksimiles im Laufe der fünfziger Jahre in zwei Bänden von Prof. A. v. Gabain herausgegeben worden sind. Obwohl das umfangreiche Wörterverzeichnis sich noch in Bearbeitung befindet, hat man die Redaktion des ersten Teiles dieses Werkes (S. Tekin, Cambridge, Mass.) begonnen.

Kurz vor dem Abschluss befinden sich zwei Arbeiten, deren Manuskripte voraussichtlich noch in den nächsten Monate eingereicht werden.

Dr. P. Zieme veröffentlicht die noch nicht bekannten türkisch-manichäischen Texte der Turfan-Sammlung, die vor einigen Jahren - zusammen mit den veröffentlichten Texten - die Grundlage für seine Dissertation über die Sprache der manichäisch-türkischen Texte bildete. Mit der Veröffentlichung dieses Bandes, der den Titel "Manichäisch-türkische Texte" tragen wird, werden die türkischen Manichäica - abgesehen von einigen kleineren Fragmenten - völlig ediert sein.

Dr. Th. Thilo and Dr. G. Schmitt stehen kurz vor dem Abschluss des Katalogs der chinesischen buddhistischen Texte, an dem auch drei japanische Wissenschaftler, Inokuchi Taijun, Kuizumi Enjun, und Uyeyama Daishun, die in den letzten Jahren zu längeren Studienaufenthalten nach Berlin gekommen waren, mitgewirkt haben. Dieses Werk ist somit als ein Produkt internationaler Zusammenarbeit anzusehen. Es wird in den umfangreichsten, aber am wenigsten bekannten Teil der Berliner Turfansammlung einen Einblick ermöglichen.

Es gibt natürlich auch andere Unternehmen, deren Produkte für die Reihe "Berliner Turfantexte" geplant sind. Da diese Arbeiten im statu nascendi sind, möchten wir sie nur kurz aufzählen.

Von Prof. N. Yamada (Osaka) erwartet man den baldigen Abschluss der Arbeit an den uigurischen Wirtschaftstexten. Dr. K. Schmidt (Göttingen) arbeitet an den noch nicht veröffentlichten Tocharica, deren Edition und Bearbeitung von grosser Bedeutung ist. Dr. M. Taube (Leipzig) hat die Tibetica der Sammlung in Angriff genommen und arbeitet z.Z. an ihrem Katalog. Frh. I. Meyer arbeitet an den uigurischen Ksanti-Texten, die mit den von Dr. K. Röhrborn herausgebrachten Texten organisch zusammenhängen. Dr. G. Hazai beschäftigt sich mit dem umfangreichen Material der uigurischen Blockdrucke.

Wir hoffen, dass die Ergebnisse aller dieser Unternehmen im Laufe der nächsten Jahre in den Berliner Turfantexten ihren Niederschlag finden werden.

Wenn es auch nicht zum erörterten Thema gehört, möchte ich dennoch über den Protokollband der XII. PIAC (Berlin 1969) berichten. Ich kann mit grosser Freude mitteilen, dass das Manuskript im Frühjahr 1971 dem Akademie-Verlag zur Veröffentlichung eingereicht wurde. Man kann so mit dem baldigen Beginn der Druckarbeiten rechnen. Viele Kollegen, die mich wegen des Tagungsbandes

schon früher gefragt haben, werden jetzt sicher die Frage stellen: woher diese grosse Verspätung? Dazu muss ich Ihnen einige Einzelheiten, die vielleicht auch für die Herausgeber späterer PIAC-Bände lehrreich sein können, verraten.

Einige Manuskripte, auf deren Veröffentlichung wir auf gar keinen Fall verzichten wollten, sind erst Anfang 1971 eingegangen. Ein grosser Teil der Manuskripte wurde nicht im Original eingereicht. Die Durchschläge waren für die Setzarbeit leider nicht geeignet. Alle diese sowie auch einige andere, die in einem sehr schlechten Zustand waren, mussten neu abgeschrieben werden. All das hat dazu beigetragen, dass das umfangreiche Manuskript mit grosser Verspätung zur eigentlichen Druckarbeit gelangen kann. Trotzdem wage ich zu hoffen, dass der Band bald den Interessenten zur Verfügung stehen wird.

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THE NATIONALITY QUESTION IN CONTEMPORARY SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA was considered at an interdisciplinary conference organized by the Program on Soviet Nationality Problems of Columbia University, April 7-8, 1972. Professor Edward Allworth was Chairman of the Conference. About fifteen papers were read, most of them presented by graduate students. As can be expected, lively discussions followed some of the papers, but the general tone of the conference remained well within the bounds of scholarly restraint.

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THE INSTITUTE OF CHINA BORDER AREA STUDIES of the National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan, publishes a Bulletin of which so far two numbers have appeared. Professor Sechin Jagchid, Director of the Institute, has sent some copies to the PIAC headquarters and these will be given away, on a first-come-first-served basis, to those who ask for them. The great majority of the articles included in the volumes of between 360 and 380 pages deals with Mongol, Manchu, or Uighur history. About 300 pages of each volume are written in Chinese, the remainder in English. The PIAC is very grateful to Professor Jagchid for this generous gift and hopes that the circulation of these volumes will result in a greater awareness of the work done in East Asia, and more particularly in Taiwan, in the field of Altaic studies.

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OUR COLLEAGUE M. MOLLOVA (R. Dolina 7, Sofia, Bulgaria) prepared a work entitled Šin des Tatares balkaniques. Written in French, the manuscript consists of three parts: 1) Introduction aux études des šin (pp. 3-191); 2) Textes (pp. 192-473); 3) Traduction française (pp. 477-856). Dr. Mollova is very anxious to have this work published and would appreciate any help she could receive on this account.



# ALTAIC LINGUISTICS IN THE USSR--A BRIEF SURVEY

A. N. Kononov

The Altaic languages in the USSR are represented by three families of languages: Turkic (23 languages), Mongolian (Buryat), Kalmuk, and other dialects), and Tunguz-Manchu (Evenki, Even, Negidal, Nanai, Ulch, Orok, and Udegei). Speakers of the Altaic languages occupy second place in the USSR and are outnumbered only by speakers of Slavic. Among the Altaic languages of the USSR the Turkic languages occupy first place and are the official languages of five of the Union Republics: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and Uzbekistan; of six of the Autonomous Republics: Bashkiria, Karakalpakia, Tataria, Tuva, Chuvashia, and Yakutia; and of two of the Autonomous Regions: Gorno-Altai and Khakass. There are also Turkic-speaking peoples in the following localities: Daghestan ASSR (Kumyks, Nogais), Kabardino-Balkar ASSR and Karachaevo-Cherkess Autonomous Region (Balkars, Karachais, Nogais), Stavropol Krai (Nogais, Trukhmen), Moldavian SSR (Gagauz), and Nakhichevan ASSR (Azeris). Turkic is also spoken by the Karaim (Lithuanian SSR and Ukrainian SSR), by the Urums (Donets Region, Georgian SSR), and by the Krymchaks (Crimea and other regions).

## I. Turkological Research.

The following special scientific research institutes study various aspects of Turkology:

At the Academy of Sciences, USSR: Institute of Oriental Studies (founded in 1818), Institute of Philology, Institute of Ethnography (Moscow-Leningrad), Institute of World Literature (Moscow), Institute of History, Language, and Literature (Kazan, Makhachkala, Ufa), Institute of History, Philology, and Philosophy (Novosibirsk), Institute of Literature and History (Yakutsk).

In the Academies of Science of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, and Uzbekistan, special institutes have been established which do research on problems of philology, history, ethnography, and literature of various peoples, including the Turkic-speaking peoples.

At the scientific research institutes of languages, literature, and history in the Gorno-Altai Region, Tuva, Khakassia, and Chuvashia, research is being done in the languages, literatures, and ethnographies of the peoples of these regions.

Turkic languages are taught and studied at all the universities of the Soviet East: Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad, Baku, Kazan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Ufa, Yakutsk, etc., as well as at the numerous pedagogical institutes of the Turkic-speaking Republics and Regions.

The Universities of Leningrad, Moscow, and Tbilisi also train qualified Turkologists.

The most important subjects of research in Russian Turkology (established long ago) are the following:

1. Phonetics, phonology.
2. Morphology, syntax.
3. Lexicography, lexicology.
4. Dialectography, dialectology.
5. Study and publication of Turkic literary monuments.
6. Description of Turkic manuscripts.

Mention should be made of a methodological feature which has been characteristic of Soviet Turkology for the past twenty years, i.e. the phonetic and grammatical structure of the Turkic languages are studied by comparative and comparative-historical methods.

Research in Turkic phonetics is as a rule carried on with the aid of the latest technical achievements in the field. Experimental research in phonetics covers practically every Turkic language in the Soviet Union. Listed below are several works in the field.

- S. Azamov, Radiographs of the Pronunciation of Uzbek Phonemes, 1960.
- S. Sadykhov, Characteristics of Azeri Consonantal Phonemes According to Experimental Data, 1961.
- T. K. Akhmatov, The Phonetic Structure of the Modern Kirghiz Literary Language. Experimental Research in Phonetics, 1968.
- M. M. Isabekov, Qualitative Features of Vowels in the Modern Kirghiz Literary Language. Experimental Research in Phonetics, Frunze Academy, 1971, 23 pp.
- A. K. Alekperov, The Phonematic System of Modern Azeri, Baku, 1971, 96 pp.
- A. M. Shcherbak, Comparative Phonetics of the Turkic Languages,

Research in the grammar of modern Turkic languages is being carried out on a large scale and all the Turkic languages of the USSR are now described in monographs which deal with their morphological and syntactic structures. Regrettably, lack of space will not allow a complete enumeration of the many books which deal with research in the morphology and syntax of the Turkic languages. We shall mention here only a few:

- E. V. Sevortyan, Verb-Forming Affixes in Azeri, Moscow, 1962; and Noun-Forming Affixes in Azeri, Moscow, 1966.
- V. N. Khangul'din, Grammar of the Tatar Language, Kazan, 1959 (in Tatar).
- A. A. Yldashev, Analytical Forms of the Verb in the Turkic Languages, Moscow, 1965.
- M.S. Mikhaylov, Studies in Turkish Grammar. Periphrastic Forms of the Verb, Moscow, 1965.

- B. Charyyarov, Tenses of the Verb in the Southeastern Group of the Turkic Languages, Ashkhabad, 1969 (in Turkmen).
- N.Z. Gadzhieva, Basic Developments in the Syntactic Structure of the Turkic Languages (Doctoral dissertation, in manuscript).
- E. I. Korkina, Conjugation of Verbs in Yakut, 1970; also, Grammar of the Turkmen Language, Part I, Phonetics and Morphology, Ashkhabad, 1970, 503 pp; also, Grammar of the Azeri Language: Phonetics, Morphology, and Syntax, Baku, 1971, 413 pp.; also, The Modern Tatar Literary Language: Syntax, Kazan 1971, 311 pp.
- F. P. Zeynalov, Auxiliary Parts of Speech in Modern Turkic Languages, Baku, 1971, 312 pp. (in Azeri).

For a review of the phonetics and grammar of the Turkic languages of the USSR and for a comprehensive bibliography, see The Languages of the Peoples of the USSR, Vol. II, Moscow, 1966.

Great emphasis is at present being given to the comparative study of the Turkic languages as is evident from the special series Research in the Comparative Grammar of the Turkic Languages, Vols. I-IV.

Turkic lexicography in the USSR, which has a long and magnificent history (V.I. Verbitskiy, L.Z. Budagov, V.V. Radlov, E.K. Pekarskiy, N.I. Ashmarin, K.K. Yudakhin), has of late been supplemented by the following great dictionaries: Kirghiz-Russian, Turkmen-Russian, Uzbek-Russian, Tatar-Russian, and Uighur-Russian. All the Turkic languages of the USSR now have their own dictionaries. The large Turkish-Russian and Russian-Turkish lexicons have been completed, and the compilation of the large Kazakh-Russian dictionary will soon be finished. Work is continuing on the large Azeri-Russian dictionary, etc. Complete Azeri, Kazakh, and Turkmen dictionaries have been published, and a complete Tatar dictionary is ready for publication. Many dialect and phraseological dictionaries as well as dictionaries of synonyms have also been published.

Special mention should be made of the Old Turkic Dictionary (Leningrad, 1969) which was compiled from the monuments of the 8th to 13th centuries.

A Karaim-Russian-Polish Dictionary has been compiled through the joint efforts of Soviet and Polish Turkologists (edited by A.A. Zayonchkovskiy and N.A. Baskakov), and a Gagauz-Russian-Moldavian Dictionary was compiled by co-workers of the Institute of Language and Literature of the AS, Moldavian SSR, and the Institute of Linguistics of the AS USSR (edited by N.A. Baskakov).

During the past few years there have been developments in one of the most difficult branches of lexicography: the compilation of etymological dictionaries of the Turkic languages. These works include:

An Etymological Dictionary of the Chuvash Language, by V.G. Egorov (1964);  
A Short Etymological Dictionary of the Kazakh Language, compiled by a writers' collective (1966);  
An Etymological Dictionary of the Turkic Languages, by E.V. Sevortyan, Part I, 65 pp. (soon to be published);  
An Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, by A.G. Gulyamov, is now being compiled.

Many terminological dictionaries have also been compiled and published, e.g., on cattle breeding, trades, construction, etc.

Long experience in lexicography and the existence of dictionaries in all the Turkic languages have made possible the transition to a new stage of work in this field: lexicology, which is now an important field of activity for Soviet Turkologists. See the symposia The Historical Development of the Vocabulary of the Turkic Peoples, Moscow, 1961; Turkic Lexicology and Lexicography, Moscow, 1971; Dzh. Kagramanov, Modern Azeri: Vocabulary, Baku, 1970, 235 pp. (in Azeri); and T. Zhanuzakov, Kazakh Anthroponomics, Alma-Ata, 1971, 218 pp. (in Kazakh).

Of great importance in the research of Soviet Turkologists is the study of Turkic phraseology and the compiling of phraseological dictionaries. Mention should be made of Sh. Rakhmatulaev's research in Uzbek phraseology and the compilation of the large Kazakh Phraseological Dictionary, the product of many years' work by S. K. Kenesbaev.

Dialectographic research is being carried on in the USSR wherever there are Turkic-speaking people. See Problems in the Dialectology of the Turkic Peoples, Vols. I-IV. At present the most important work in this field is the compilation of dialect dictionaries and the collecting and processing of materials for a dialect atlas of the Turkic languages of the USSR.

The study and editing of Turkic monuments is one of the most important means for the solving of some of the most pressing problems in contemporary Turkology: historical phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary of the Turkic languages.

All known Turkic monuments are at present being studied, beginning with the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions. Special mention should be made of the intensive study of the Divan-u lugat it-turk by Mahmud Kashgari (11th century). The fourth conference of Turkologists which convened in Leningrad on April 2-4, 1970, was in honor of the 900th anniversary of the creation of the famous poem Kutadgu bilig by Yusuf of Balasagun. (Reports read at the conference were published in the periodical Sovetskaya tyurkologiya, 1970, No. 4). Kavum Karimov has published the Kutadgu bilig in transcription and in Uzbek translation (Tashkent, 1971).

Recent publications on the study of the grammatical structure and vocabulary of the monuments include:

- S.N. Ivanov, The Genealogy of the Turks by Abu-l-Gazi Khan, Tashkent, 1969.
- E.I. Fazylov, The Old Uzbek Language. The Khwarezm Monuments of the 14th Century, Vols. I-II, Tashkent, 1966, 1971.
- E.M. Fazylov, Fragments of an Unknown Old Turkic Monument, Tashkent, 1970, 70 pp.
- K. Mukhitdinov, The "Sanglah" of Mirza Mukhammed Mekhdikhan. Research, Commentary, Translation, and Transcription. Academy, Tashkent, 1971, 17 pp.
- Ch. Dzhumagulov, The Language of the Syriac-Turkic (Nestorian) Monuments of Kirghizia, Frunze, 1971, 163 pp.
- U. Sanakulov, A Study of the Language of the Fifteenth-Century Monument "Muhamat-ul-lugatain" by Alisher Navoi, Academy, Tashkent, 1971, 20 pp.; and The Ancient Turkic Dialects and Their Reflection in Modern Languages, Frunze, 1971, 195 pp. (symposium).
- Sh. Shukurov, From the History of the Verb. Conjugations and Tenses in the Language of the Ancient Turkic Monuments, Tashkent, 1970, 107 pp.

E.N. Nadzhip has completed his multi-volume research of many years on the vocabulary of the Turkic monuments of the 14th century. The first section of the work, A Comparative-Historical Dictionary of the Turkic Monuments of the 14th Century, has been accepted by the Academy of Sciences for publication.

Kazakh scholars have begun to publish a new series of works entitled Epigraphy of Kazakhstan, the first volume of which has now appeared (Alma-Ata, 1971, 163 pp.).

Among historical-philological studies mention should be made of A.S. Tveritinova's The Law-Book of Sultan Selim I, Moscow, 1969, 158 pp., which is based on two hitherto unknown works of the same title which Tveritinova discovered in the collection of the Oriental Institute of the AS USSR.

Also worthy of attention is I.V. Stebleva's research on the problems of ancient Turkic poetry. This year her new book appeared: The Development of Turkic Poetical Forms in the 11th Century, Moscow, 1971.

A special branch of historical-philological studies is the description of Turkic manuscripts which, along with manuscripts in other Oriental languages, are preserved in the libraries of Leningrad, Moscow, Tashkent, Baku, Kazan, Yerevan, Tbilisi, Dushanbe, Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad, and Makhachkala. In these cities the cultural monuments of the peoples of the East are being systematized, described, catalogued, and published, both in the original and in translation.

Periodicals on Turkology are represented in the USSR by the Russian periodical Sovetskaya tyurkologiya, the first issue of which appeared in April, 1970 (published six times annually); by the Uzbek periodical Uzbek tili va adabiet (Uzbek Language and Literature), which has been published in Tashkent since 1957

(published six times annually), and by the Russian periodical Obshchestvennye nauki y Uzbekistane (Social Sciences in Uzbekistan) which has been published in Tashkent since 1956 and appears twelve times annually. There are also the periodicals Narody Azii i Afriki (The Peoples of Asia and Africa), Voprosy yazykoz-naniya (Problems of Linguistics), Sovetskaya etnografiya (Soviet Ethnography), published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, as well as the social science publications of the Academies of Sciences of the Republics. The Transactions of the various universities and pedagogical institutes also regularly publish works on research in Altaic philology.

## II. Research in Mongolistics

Research in Mongolistics is carried on in the following institutions of the Soviet Union: Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Institute of Philology of the AS USSR; Buryat Institute of Social Sciences of the Buryat Branch of the Siberian AS USSR (in Ulan Ude); Kalmuk Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, and History (in Elista); and at the Universities of Leningrad and Moscow.

The following works are representative of work being done in the phonetics and grammar of the Mongol languages:

- G.D. Sanzheev, Comparative Grammar of the Mongolian Languages.
- T.A. Bertagaev, Comparative Syntax of the Mongolian Language; also, Morphological Structure of the Word in the Mongolian Languages; and, A Buryat Grammar.
- B.Kh. Todaeva, The Baon Language; and, The Dunsyan Language. Her large monograph, The Monguor Language, is now in press, as is her work, Dialects of the Mongol Languages of China.
- I.D. Buraev, The Sound Structure of Buryat.
- Ts.B. Tsydendambaev, The Buryat Historical Chronicles and their Language (manuscript).

At the Institute of Oriental Studies of the AS USSR an etymological dictionary of the Mongolian language is being compiled under the direction of G.D. Sanzheev.

The Buryat Institute of Social Sciences is systematically working on Buryat dialects and is compiling a dialect atlas of the Buryat language.

Mongolian literary monuments are being studied both from the standpoint of linguistics and of historical research.

The "Altan Tobchi" by Lubsan Dandzan will soon be published with a Russian translation and commentary by N.P. Shastina. M.N. Orlovskaya is studying the grammatical peculiarities of this chronicle.



The Buryat Institute of Social Sciences possesses one of the largest collections of Mongol, Buryat, and Tibetan manuscripts and xylographs in the world. This collection is being used as a source for An Outline of the Cultural History of the Mongols (in five volumes). The initiator of the work and author of the first two volumes (still in manuscript) was the late Mongolist G. N. Rumyantsev.

The Kalmuk Scientific Research Institute for Language, Literature, and History is at present compiling a large Kalmuk-Russian Dictionary (this is being done by a writers' collective under the direction of B. Muniev), and research is being done in the phonetics of Kalmuk by D.A. Pavlov and P. Bitkeev, and in Kalmuk folklore by A. Sh. Kichikov and others.

Outlines of the phonetic and grammatical structure of Buryat and Kalmuk are to be found in Volume Five of The Languages of the Peoples of the USSR, Leningrad, 1968, as is related literature.

Both the Buryat and the Kalmuk Institutes also publish Bulletins.

### III. Research in Tunguz-Manchu

The center of this branch of Altaic studies is the Department of Altaic Languages of the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Philology of the AS USSR which deals primarily with problems in Tunguz and Turkic philology.

After the completion of the Old Turkic Dictionary, Leningrad, 1969, and the Comparative Dictionary of the Tunguz-Manchu Languages, manuscript, 185 pp., the Department concentrated its efforts on research in the basic problems of Altaic studies: comparative-historical research in vocabulary, morphology, and phonetics of the Turkic, Mongolian, and Tunguz-Manchu languages, also taking into account Korean.

A collective monograph directed by O.P. Sunik, An Outline of Comparative Lexicology of the Altaic Languages, has been completed and gives the results of a comparative study of pronominal suffixes, causative forms, aspect-tense forms, etc.

Another collective monograph, Introduction to Altaic Studies. An Outline of Comparative Phonetics, will contain a brief exposition of the history of Altaic studies and its results as well as the results of the comparative study of the more important phonetic correspondences among the Altaic languages taking into account new material on several Altaic languages which were little studied in the past. This work is expected to be completed in 1971.

The Department expects to continue and expand its research in the field of etymology and comparative grammar of the Altaic languages (1971-1975).

Preliminary results of the Department's studies were discussed at the First Conference of Altaic Studies in Leningrad in May, 1969. The reports read at the Conference have been published: The Problem of Community of the Altaic Languages, Leningrad, 1969, 88 pp. See also: Problems in Linguistics, No. 6, 1969, and Report of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, No. 10, 1969. The majority of these reports were published in the symposium The Problem of the Community of the Altaic Languages, Leningrad, 1971, 404 pp.

Among recent works in Tunguz linguistics we may mention studies on the phonetics and grammar of Evenki, Even, Negidal, Nanai, Ulch, Oroch, Oroch, and Udegei which appear in Volume Five of The Languages of the Peoples of the USSR, Leningrad, 1968, and the following monographs:

- V.D. Kolesnikova, Evenki Syntax, Moscow-Leningrad, 1966.
- T.I. Petrova, The Language of the Oroks (Ultas), Leningrad, 1967.
- G.M. Vasilevich, The Historical Folklore of the Evenkis. Texts, Translation, Commentary, Moscow-Leningrad, 1966.
- V.A. Avrorin and E.P. Lebedeva, Oroch Folktales and Myths, Novosibirsk, 1966.

The following works are ready or will soon be ready for publication:

- Nanai-Russian Dictionary (S.N. Onenko).
- The Negidal Language (V.I. Tsintsius, O.A. Konstantinova, V.D. Kolesnikova).
- The Evenki Vanavar Dialect (B.A. Gortsevskaya).
- Evenki Dialects (K.A. Novikova).
- The Udegei Language (I.V. Kormushin).
- The Ulch Language (O.P. Sunik).
- The Tunguz-Manchu Languages (comparative studies, now in press).

The co-workers of the Altaic Language Department have for many years organized field trips for the study of little-known languages and their dialects. They have collected and prepared for publication an enormous amount of material on the dialects of the Tunguz languages of the Soviet Union.

Lack of time does not permit a more detailed description of the present status or the results and achievements of Altaic linguistics in the USSR, but manifest facts such as the breadth of the problems studied by Soviet Altaic scholars, the introduction on a scientific basis of new, important, and well-systematized materials in all branches of Altaic linguistics, the in-depth and detailed study of phonetics, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary of the Altaic languages on the basis of descriptive, comparative, and comparative-historical research, and the compilation and publishing of study aids essential to deeper research in the Altaic languages (grammars, dictionaries, etc.), bear evidence to the extent and the basic trends of research in the field of Altaic linguistics in the USSR.

Translated from the Russian by Stanley Frye.

# Alphabetical Listing of Russian Titles Occurring in Foregoing Article

Professor A.N. Kononov kindly consented that the above survey, given by him in Russian at the 14th meeting of the PIAC, should appear in translation in this Newsletter. For technical reasons it was impossible to incorporate the Russian titles into the English text. They are given here in alphabetical order. The Editor hopes that this not very satisfactory arrangement will not substantially diminish the value of Professor Kononov's splendid survey.

Аврорин, В. А., Лебедева, Е. П., Орочские сказки и мифы. Новосибирск, 1966.

Азамов, С. Рентгенограммы произношения фонем узбекского языка, 1960.

Азербайджанско-русский словарь.

Азербайджанский толковый словарь.

Алекперов, А. К., Фонематическая система современного азербайджанского языка, Баку, 1971, 96 стр.

Ахматов, Т. К., Звуковой строй современного киргизского литературного языка /Экспериментально-фонетическое исследование/, 1968.

Баласагунский, Ю., Кутагду билиг.

Баскаков, Н. А. /отв. редактор/, Гагузско-русско-молдавский словарь.

Бертагиев, Т. А., Синтаксис современного монгольского языка в сравнительном освещении, Морфологическая структура слова в монгольских языках, Бурятская грамматика.

Бураев, И. Д., Звуковой состав бурятского языка.

Василевич, Г. М., Исторический фольклор эвенков. Запись текстов, перевод, комментарии..М.-Л., 1966.

Введение в алтаистику /Очерки сравнительной фонетики/.

Вестник Академии наук, СССР, 1969 г., № 6, 1969

Вопросы диалектологии Тюркских языков, т. т. 1-4.

Вопросы языкознания, № 6, 1969.

Гаджиева, Н. З., Основные пути развития синтаксической структуры тюркских языков. /Докторская диссертация, рукопись/.

Горцевская, В. А., Ванаварский говор эвенков.

Гулямов, А. Г., Этимологический словарь узбекского языка.

Дарбеева, А. А., Функции бурятского литературного языка.

Джафаров, С., Современный азербайджанский язык. Лексика. Баку, 1970, 235 стр. /на азербайджанск. яз./

Джумагулов, Ч., Язык сиро-тюркских /несторианских/ памятников Киргизии. Фрунзе, 1971, 163 стр.

Диалектологический атлас бурятского языка.

Диалектологический атлас тюркских языков СССР.

Древнетюркский словарь. Лб, 1969.

Егоров, В. Г., Краткий этимологический словарь чувашского языка.

Жанузакон, Т., Казахская антропонимика. Алма-Ата, 1971, 218 стр.

Зайончковский, А. А. и Баскаков, Н. А., Караимско-русско-польский словарь.

Зейналов, Ф. Р., Вспомогательные части речи в современных тюркских языках. Баку, 1971, 312 стр. /на азербайджанск. яз./

Иванов, С. Н., Родословное древо тюрок Абу-л-Гази-хана. Ташкент, 1969.

Исабеков, М. М., Количественная характеристика гласных звуков в современном киргизском литературном языке. Экспериментально-фонетическое исследование. Акад. Фрунзе, 1971, 23 стр.

Исследования по сравнительной грамматике тюркских языков.

Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. Сборники.

Каграманов, Дж., Лексика "Дивана" Насими. Баку, 1970, /на азербайджанск. яз./

Казахско-русский словарь.

Казахский толковый словарь.

Калмыцко-русский словарь.

Каримов, Каюм, Кутагду билиг в транскрипции и в переводе на узбекский язык. Ташкент, 1971.

Кашгарский, М., Диван-у лугат ит-тюрк.

Кенесбаев, С. К., Казахский фразеологический словарь.

Киргизско-русский словарь.

Колесникова, В. Д., Синтаксис эвенкийского языка. /Монография/, М.-Л., 1966.

Коркина, Е. И., Наклонения глагола в якутском языке. 1970.

Кормушин, И. В., Удегейский язык.

Краткий этимологический словарь казахского языка.

Михайлов, М. С., Исследования по грамматике турецкого языка. Перифрастические формы глагола. М., 1965.

Мухтидинов, К., "Санглах" Мирзы Мухаммеда Мехдихана, Исследование, комментарии, перевод и транскрипция. Акад. Ташкент, 1971, 17 стр.

Наджип, Э. Н., Сравнительно-исторический словарь тюркских памятников 19 в. Часть первая. Изд. АН СССР.

Народы Азии и Африки.

Новикова, К. А., Очерки диалектов эвенского языка.

Общественные науки в Узбекистане.

Осненко, С. Н., Нанайско-русский словарь.

Очерки сравнительной лексикологии алтайских языков.

Очерки сравнительной морфологии алтайских языков.

Петрова, Т. И., Язык ороков, /ульта/.

Проблема общности алтайских языков, Л., 1969, 88 стр.

Румянцев, Г. Н., Очерки по истории культуры монголов.

Садыхов, С., Характеристика согласных фонем азербайджанского языка по экспериментальным данным. 1961.

Санакулов, У., Исследование языка памятника 15-го века, "Мухакимат ул-лугатайн" Алишера Навои. Акад. Ташкент, 1971.

Санжеев, Г. Д., Сравнительная грамматика монгольских языков.

Севортян, Э. В., Аффиксы глаголообразования в азербайджанском языке. Аффиксы именного словообразования в азербайджанском языке. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков, 1-я часть, /65 авт. листов/.

Советская тюркология.

Советская этнография.

Сравнительный словарь тунгусо-маньчжурских языков, /рукопись, 185 а. л./

Стеблева И. В., Развитие тюркских поэтических форм в 11 веке. М., 1971.

Структура и история тюркских языков, М., 1971, сборник.

Сунник, О. П., Ульчский язык.

Татарско-русский словарь.

Тверитинова, А. С., Книга законов султана Селима 1-го. М., 1969, 158 стр.

Тодаева, Б. Х., Баоанский язык.

Толковый словарь татарского языка.

Тунгусо-маньчжурские языки.

Турецко-русский словарь.

Туркменско-русский словарь.

Туркменско толковый словарь.

Тюркская лексикология и лексикография, М., 1971.



Узбек тили ва адабиёти.

Узбекско-русский словарь.

Уйгурско-русский словарь.

Ученые записки Бурятских и Калмыцких институтов.

Фазылов, Э. И., Старо-узбекский язык Хорезмийские памятники 14-го века. Тома 1-2. Фрагменты неизвестного старо-тюркского памятника. Ташкент, 1970, 70 стр.

Хангильдин, В. Н., Грамматика татарского языка, /на татаряк. яз./, Казань, 1959.

Цинциус, В. И., Негидальский язык.

Цыдендамбаев, Ц. Б., Бурятские исторические хроники и их язык. /рукопись/.

Чарьяров, Б., Времена глагола в тюркских языках, юго-западной группы. /на туркменск. яз./ Ашхабад, 1969

Шастина, Н. П., Алтан тобчи.

Шукуров, Ш., Из истории глагола. Формы наклонений и времен в языке древнетюркских памятников. Ташкент, 1970, 107 стр.

Щербак, А. М., Сравнительная фонетика тюркских языков.

Эпиграфика Казахстана, первый выпуск, Алма-Ата, 1971.

Этимологический словарь монгольского языка, /корневые слова/.

Юлдашев, А. А., Аналитические формы глагола в тюркских языках, М., 1965.

Языки народов СССР, т. 2, М., 1966.

# IMPORTANT OLD BOOKS IN NEW GARB

It can be stated with no fear of exaggeration that the sudden development of reprinting techniques and, in its wake, the spectacular growth of the reprint industry have had a considerable effect on the study of the humanities in general and on Oriental studies in particular. Books and periodicals, out of print for decades if not for generations, can now be obtained at a price which may be too high for many individuals but one which does not preclude libraries from filling gaps in their holdings. With their relatively restricted market, Altaic studies did not appeal to all reprint publishers and we must therefore applaud two companies who had the courage of moving into this commercially not very promising field. I should like to review here, very briefly, some recent reprints issued by two companies: Gregg International Publishers Ltd. (Westmead, Farnborough, Hants, England) and Frederick A. Praeger (111 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003, USA). In the choice of works to be reprinted, Gregg had the advice of our colleagues Professors N.N. Poppe and Charles Bawden. Praeger asked this reviewer to be the editor of a series entitled "Source Books and Studies on Inner Asia," part of a larger project, "Praeger Scholarly Reprints in Asian Studies." All the works published in the Praeger Series carry a new introduction by myself. In these I have tried to give a few essential data concerning the authors of the respective volumes and to indicate the general background against which their initial publication must be set.

Both the Gregg and the Praeger reprints are of excellent technical quality and they are hard covered. To facilitate further identification, whenever possible I indicate the number under which the original works were listed in my Introduction à l'étude de l'Eurasie Centrale (Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1963). The transcription of Russian titles is that which appears in front of the original titles on the reprints.

In the linguistic field the following books were reprinted by Gregg:

B. Ia. Vladimirtsov, Sravnitel'naia grammatika mongol'skogo pis'mennogo iazyka i khalkhaskogo narechiia. Vvedenie i fonetika, Leningrad 1929 (Sinor No. 1761), £ 11.40, \$27.35.

G. N. Rumiantsev, Mongol'sko-russkii slovar' (po sovremennoi presse), s predisloviem prof. N. N. Poppe, Leningrad 1937 (Sinor No. 1745), £17.40, \$41.75.

N. N. Poppe, Mongol'skii slovar' Mukaddimat al-Adab, I-III, Moscow-Leningrad 1938-39 (Sinor No. 2158), £8.40, \$20.20.

It would be superfluous to expatiate on the value of these works, nor is it necessary to point out that very few libraries or private individuals are fortunate enough to possess a copy of the original edition. (By the way, the quality of the paper of the reprints is far superior to that of the original editions.)

The same remarks would apply also to the following reprints - all by Gregg - of works dealing with Mongol literature:

B. Ia. Vladimirtsov, Mongolo-oiratskii geroicheskii epos, Petersburg-Moscow 1923 (Sinor No. 1912), £7.80, \$18.75.

B. Ia. Vladimirtsov, Obraztsy mongol'skoi narodnoi slovesnosti (S.Z. Mongoliia), Leningrad 1926 (Sinor No. 1903), £7.80, \$18.75.

N. N. Poppe, Khalkha-mongol'skii geroicheskii epos, Moscow-Leningrad 1939 (Sinor No. 1757), £5.40, \$12.95.

For the last work mentioned, Professor Poppe has written a new, English introduction. Recent years have witnessed a resurgence of interest in the heroic poetry of Inner Asia. It is good news indeed that some of the basic works have now become easily available.

Both Gregg and Praeger have re-issued a number of valuable travelogues written in the 19th century. From the purely scholarly point of view, the most valuable of these is probably N. Prejevalsky, Mongolia, the Tangut Country, and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet, I-II, London 1876, Gregg, £21, \$50.40. This is the English translation of Przheval'skiy's Mongoliya i strana tangutov. It is a mystery of minor importance why the author's name is spelled as it is on the English translation, and hence on the reprint, but it is not unimportant to remark that the English version of the work has an introduction and notes by Henry Yule. Przheval'skiy was the forerunner of A. M. Pozdneev, whose very important Mongoliya i mongoly, St. Petersburg 1896, has now appeared in an English translation edited by Professor John R. Krueger: A. M. Pozdneev, Mongolia and the Mongols (Indiana University Publications, Uralic and Altaic Series Vol. 61, 1971, 531 pp., \$18.00). The work contains a very useful "Glossary of Terms," an essay by Fred Adelman on the authority and significance of the work, and it is well indexed. It is indeed fortunate that these books by respectively Przheval'skiy and Pozdneev should have again become easily available, and the latter, for the first time, in English translation.

Przheval'skiy and Pozdneev were true scholars, a claim that Thomas Witlam Atkinson could never have made. Yet his two travel books, now reprinted, contain much material of interest: Oriental and Western Siberia: a Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures, London 1858, has been reprinted by Praeger, 1970, \$34.50, while Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of China, London 1860, is re-issued by Gregg, 1971, £9, \$21.60. There is also a reprint by Gregg, 1971, of Edmund Spencer, Travels in Circassia, Krim Tartary, etc., I-II, London 1837, £15.60, \$37.50, which contains some interesting information on the Crimean and Nogay Tatars.

There are two more travelogues reprinted by Praeger: James Gilmour, Among the Mongols, London 1898 (1970), \$16.00, and the classic of Arminius Vambery, Travels in Central Asia: Being an Account of a Journey from Teheran across the Turkoman Desert on the Eastern Shore of the Caspian to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarkand, London 1864 (1970), \$21.50.

The Praeger reprints include also Sir Henry Rawlinson, England and Russia in the East: A Series of Papers on the Political

and Geographical Condition of Central Asia, London 1898, \$16.50, and the very important work of N. Elias - E. Denison Ross, A History of the Moghuls of Central Asia, being the Tarikh-i-Rashidi of Mirza Muhammad Haidar, Dughlat, London 1898 (1970), \$22.00 (Sinor No. 4060).

To all evidence, Praeger, and on a much larger scale Gregg International Publishers Ltd., have engaged on an ambitious program of "Orientalia" reprints. It is only natural for the PIAC to hope that Altaic studies, in their linguistic as well as in their historical aspects, will receive due attention in future planning.

Denis Sinor

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#### JEWISH VARIETIES OF THE ALTAIC LANGUAGES

The International Center for Research on Bilingualism (Laval University, Quebec City) is conducting a survey of the world's languages and would like to establish contact with researchers working on Jewish varieties of the Altaic languages such as Judeo-Turkish, Judeo-Uzbek, or the language of the Karaites. Inquiries should be directed to:

David L. Gold  
Committee on Yiddish Terminology  
YIVO Institute for Jewish Research  
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