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# Reviews

Klára Agyagási: Review of I. M. Agišev, Ä. G. Biišev, G. D. Zäynulli-na et alii. *Bašqort tĕlĕnĕŋ hüδlĕgĕ I-II.* Moskva, Russkij jazyk, 1993. 1681 pages. 16,5 x 25 cm. Hardbound. DM 120,-. ISBN: 5-200-01108-6.

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The publication of the new Bashkirian dictionary is an important and long-awaited event in Turcology. Before 1993, Bashkirian vocabulary was represented by different small dictionaries, among which the most significant are the *Baškirsko-russkij slovar'* (edited by K. Z. Axmerov, T. G. Baišev, G. R. Karimova, A. A. Juldašev, Moskva, 1958), *Slovar' baškirskix govorov I. Vostočnyj dialekt* (Ufa, 1967), *Slovar' baškirskix govorov II. Južnyj dialekt* (Ufa, 1970), and *Slovar' baškirskix govorov III. Zapadnyj dialekt* (Ufa, 1987).

The new dictionary, in comparison with the earlier ones, contains the greatest number of lexical units, 55,000 words and idioms. The lexical stock, besides containing the traditional elements of the literary language and dialects, includes the names of materials and conceptual innovations of 20th-century industrial and technical civilisation, terminology of all current sciences, as well as the archaic words that are important for the understanding of Bashkirian culture.

The dictionary is unilingual, but it is not called "An explanatory dictionary of the Bashkirian language". In addition to their semantics, the lexemes are given as detailed a treatment as possible. After the lemmata we find abbreviations regarding their grammatical category, as well as their stylistic character (literary, colloquial, dialectal, archaic, professional, jargon). In some places reference is also made to the etymology of the words. If the lemma is a foreign word or a loan, and its origin is known, the donor form and the source of borrowing are shown in square brackets. When an international idiom has come into Bashkirian through Russian intermediation, the primary source of the word is also listed. Turkic origin of words is not marked. Unfortunately, when the etymology of a word is unknown or disputable, its origin is not indicated either, so the absence of an etymological reference is misleading.

Bashkirian orthography based on the Cyrillic script follows the phonetic principle, which means that the spelling of a word largely corresponds to its pronunciation. If in a word of Turkic origin the spelling differs from the pronunciation, the phonetic transcription is given after the title-word, for example *tŏnsŏγ-* (Vol. II. page 370), but the differences between spelling and pronunciation are not marked in words of Russian origin. Due to this practice, there is a contradiction in the interpretation of the graphemes. It would seem that the Russian words without phonetic transcription are also pronounced in accordance with their spelling. The following examples, however, show the big differences in the pronunciation of the same letter, depending on the origin of the word and on its phonetic position. The letter *e* in initial position in words of Turkic origin marks *y* + *front illabial reduced vowel,* as in the word *eɀem* [yĕgĕt] 'brave lad' (Vol. I. page 308). In recent Russian borrowings, when the first syllable is stressed, this letter has the pronunciation *y* + *illabial front vowel of middle tongue position of normal length,* as in the word *eɀepь* [yég'er'] 'professional hunter' (Vol. I. page 308). The letter *e* in unstressed initial position in new Russian borrowings can be pronounced as *y* + *front illabial reduced vowel of high tongue position,* as in the word *eɀunmóлоɀ* [yigⁱptólʌk] 'Egyptologist' (Vol. I. page 309). A consistent presentation of the phonetic transcription could enhance the value of the dictionary.

The demonstration of the semantic field of the words is the most detailed part of the dictionary. Meanings are listed in the form of conceptual definitions, beginning with the most concrete lexical sense of the words and advancing to the more abstract ones. As a rule, the order of the meanings throws light on the path of semantic development. Each conceptual definition is illustrated by sample sentences cited from Bashkirian fiction, folklore or press. The meaning of words and idioms in phraseological usage is also given. In the verb as well as some noun entries, grammatical meanings are also listed after the lexical ones. For instance, after the verb of existence *bul-* (Vol. I. page 172-173) we find eight lexical meanings and 22 examples of periphrastic tenses. The noun *arqa* (Vol. I. page 73) provided with possessive suffixes and case markers has a postpositional function expressing local relationships, and this function is also listed among the lexical meanings of this word. (The postpositional form is also given as an entry.) This practice is acceptable because of the lack of a new functional grammar of the Bashkirian language, but in principle the grammatical meanings of the words are not of equal rank with the lexical ones.

Concerning grammatical information, the verbal governments are not listed directly after the different meanings of the verbs. They are indirectly represented only in sample sentences. It would be more useful to display them in the form of abbreviations of cases following each conceptual definition.

This large Bashkirian dictionary is a significant result of Bashkirian lexicography and will prove to be a useful tool in Bashkirian studies. The only reason for the few critical remarks made in the present review is to turn the attention of experts to some of the tasks Bashkirian philology must cope with in the future.

Peter Bakker: Review of Otto Ladstätter & Andreas Tietze: *Die Abdal (Äynu) in Xinjiang.* Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1994. 116 pp. ISBN 3-7001-2076-1.

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The title does not show this book's relevance for the study of Turkic languages. But it is indeed: the language of the Abdals of Xinjiang in Chinese Turkestan is a mixture of Persian vocabulary with the grammatical system of Uyghur. The Äynu, as they call themselves, are a separate group, who claim that they are originally from Persia. This name has no known etymology. Outsiders, such as the Uyghurs, call them Abdal. A Sinologist and a Turcologist have joined forces to unravel the mystery of the origin of the Abdal people by studying the published sources as well as by doing ethnographic, historical and linguistic fieldwork in China. In their quest for the roots of the Abdals, they make use of travel reports, oral traditions, published studies and linguistic material collected both by the authors and others. The result is a fascinating story, which, however, raises more questions than it answers.

The Abdals are a peripatetic group, superficially similar in the supposed lifestyle and appearance to the Roma (Gypsies), but not related to them. Groups called Abdals are found in many parts of the Turkish speaking territories: in any case Anatolia, South Central Asia and Chinese Turkestan. In all of these regions the grammatical system of the language of the Abdals is that of the local Turkish language and the basic lexicon is partly of Persian and partly of unknown origin. Some of these unknown core words recur in the different Abdal varieties, and these words may contain the key to their origin.

As mentioned, the grammatical system of Abdal is identical to that of Uyghur in China (and other Turkic languages elsewhere), as is clear from the following example:

| pedir-*im* | hatta-*din* | jɛk | saŋ atɛš | yn-*di* | (Abdal) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| dada-*m* | bazar-*din* | *bir* | tšaqmaq teši | ɛpkɛp-*tu* | (Uyghur) |
| father-1.POSS | market-ABL | one | flint-stone | bring-PST | |

'my father brought a flint-stone from the market'

In this Abdal example the Uyghur grammatical elements are underlined, and they are completely identical in the two languages (abstracting from morphophonemics). Word order is also identical, except for the order noun-modifier. Note also that Uyghur has the Persian borrowing *bazar*, where Abdal has a typically Abdal word. In Abdal as in Uyghur, there is no vowel harmony in the ablative. In the word for 'flint-stone', the order of the head noun and modifier is reversed, following Persian and Turkish patterns respectively.

The authors discuss no less than fourteen hypotheses formulated about the origin of these people: Jews, religious sectarians, descendants of Islamic missionaries, Gypsies, mendicant monks, descendants of the Hepthalites, etc. None of these presents itself as the obvious truth, and many can be dismissed right away.

By studying the linguistic data on the language, the authors hope to get closer to a solution. The grammatical system is of no use for historical reconstruction, as it is identical to the local Uyghur language (in the Chinese variety of Abdal, that is). One has to study the lexicon. Abdal in China contains many Uyghur elements, which is not surprising as all of the Abdals speak Uyghur beside their own, mixed language of Uyghur and Persian. Further there are about a dozen words from other Turkic languages, many from Iranian languages, especially Persian, a few words from languages of Persian Luli-Gypsies and similar marginal groups of the Near East and Middle East, further about half a dozen Arabic words, a few from Chinese, but nothing from extinct languages of the area such as Tokharian, Soghdic and Khotanese, and none from living languages of Afghanistan or North India. The authors seem to have searched in vain for cognates in languages from India to Turkey. Despite their attempts, about 60 core words of the Abdal language remain unexplained, and therefore the origin of the Abdals as well. The impression one gets from the book is that the Abdals could be the remainder of some disappeared people who lost their original language except for a core of words, as was suggested more explicitly elsewhere by Tietze (1991).

There is another possible solution, however, which is not discussed or mentioned in this book. In other areas of the world there are also reports on mixed languages like Abdal, combining the grammatical system of one language with the lexicon of another. Most of these languages are spoken either by groups of settled nomads or new ethnic groups. The settled nomads retain the lexicon of their original, imported language, but embed this in the grammatical system of the language of the host

country. The new ethnic groups who speak such a mixed language were formed by immigrant men, all speakers of some language, who all married local women, speakers of another language. These men were often soldiers or traders. Their descendants, if they are numerous enough to become a separate ethnic group, combine the grammatical system of the language of the mothers with the lexicon of the language of the fathers. Examples of both types of mixed languages can be found in Bakker & Mous (1994).

Although the authors would have seemed to prefer a nomadic group if they had to choose to explain Abdal origins, the solution may be much more simple: descendants of Persian speaking traders who married Uyghur women and stayed behind in China. These traders would have travelled along the silk route. This becomes all the more likely if one plots places where Abdal is spoken in China: some of the identifiable places like Khotan, Keriya, Yarkand and Kashgar were major points along the (southern) silk route and other Chinese-Persian trade routes. This was also the conclusion reached by the Chinese-Australian linguist Mei W. Lee-Smith (1996) on the basis of her Abdal fieldwork (Lee-Smith 1996).

Although this hypothesis seems neat for the Abdals in Chinese Turkestan, it still needs to be studied and thoroughly tested. The presence of Abdals in Turkey, for instance, is still not well explainable as a result of the silk route trade. These Abdals also have a language with a Persian lexical stock and a Turkish grammatical system, which includes some of the words of unknown origin. Whether they could be related to the Abdals in China, is likely, but not certain.

Ladstätter and Tietze's book provides a most welcome study, summarizing a great number of works on the Abdals and their language, published in languages as varied as French, English, Chinese and Uyghur. The list of references contains everything published on Abdal and many other useful sources as well, forming a useful guide for further study of this forgotten marginal group of the Turkish world.

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Ahmet Kocaman: Review of Ömer Demircan, *Türkçenin sesdizimi* [The phonology of Turkish]. İstanbul: Der Yayınları, 1996.

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One of the most conspicuous features of Turkish is the regularity of its phonology; consequently, interest in historical and synchronic aspects of the Turkish sound system has always been intense in linguistic theory in general (see, for example, Demircan & Erözden 1990). However, apart from many non-Turkish contributions and those of several Turkish scholars (e.g. Boeschoten & Verhoeven 1991, Sezer 1981, 1983), these studies are either historical in orientation or have been written within a non-linguistic framework. Demircan is one of the few who have been studying various aspects of Turkish phonology since the late 1960's within a modern perspective, and this makes his work worthy of consideration.

As Demircan himself explains in the preface, this book is in a way the recapitulation of what he has been writing on the topic in the form of articles in various journals at different times and a reappraisal and updating of his former *Türkçenin ses düzeni* (The phonology of Turkish).

The book consists of four chapters, the first two of which are concerned with general phonological issues like speech organs, their roles in the production of sounds, distinctive features of sounds, vowel and consonant phonemes of Turkish. The third chapter deals with the phonological changes such as vowel and consonant harmony, rounding, unrounding, neutralisation, assimilation and so on.

Demircan has been particularly concerned with echoic words in Turkish, and almost twenty pages are devoted to the topic in the book. However, the most original part of the book is the last chapter, which covers almost all aspects of suprasegmental phonology of Turkish. Although Demircan himself admits that there is still much to be done in this area, he has already achieved a great deal in the clarification and elucidation of various superficially treated areas of Turkish phonology such as stress, intonation and pause. Demircan relates information structure, foregrounding and similar issues to suprasegmental patterns and thus presents preliminaries to a discourse phonology of Turkish.

Demircan's bibliography is not as rich as expected of him (when one considers his enthusiasm and painstaking efforts in this field). Although a general index is included, a Turkish-English terminology guide will greatly enhance the "user-value" of the book. Yet we do believe that this new book will be an indispensable guide for linguistics students, for scholars interested in Turkish linguistics and for the general reader who cares about a modern linguistic treatment of Turkish phonology.

*References:*

Boeschoten, H. & Verhoeven, L. 1994. *Turkish linguistics today.* Leiden: Brill.

Demircan, Ö. & Erözden, A. 1990. Dil üzerine yayınlar ve incelemeler. In: Durmuş-oğlu, G. & İmer, K. & Kocaman, A. & Özsoy, S. (eds.) *Dilbilim Araştırmaları 1990.* Ankara: Hitit Yayınevi. 191-295.

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Sezer, E. 1983. On non-final stress in Turkish. *Journal of Turkish Studies* 5, 61-69.

Edhem Tenishev: Review of B. O. Oruzbaeva. *Söz (sözdün tüzülüšü)* [The word (the structure of the word.)] Bishkek: Ilim, 1994.

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A significant place in the versatile creative work of Bübüna Oruzbaeva, member of the National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan, is occupied by the study of the word: its structure, meaning and function in Kirghiz and other Turkic languages. From the very beginning of her research activity (1955) to the present (1994), she has devoted numerous works to this field, which is cardinal in Turkic and general linguistics.

Among these works there are three monographs: Кыргыз тилиндеги сөз жасоочу аффикстер ('Word-formation affixes in Kirghiz', Frunze, 1958), Словообразование в киргизском языке ('Word formation in Kirghiz', Frunze, 1964), and the book under present review.

The first two books reflect the state of derivational systems from the synchronic viewpoint, whereas the recently published third book is devoted to the study of the word stem from a diachronic viewpoint. Because of this historical approach, the

author has to take into account not only the modern Kirghiz literary language but also the data of Kirghiz dialects and material from other Turkic languages.

The first part of the book, consisting of a preface, an introduction and a survey of previous research, discusses the notions of the word stem and derivational elements, which can be affixal or have full lexical meaning (in the sense of an autonomous word with a semantic variation range).

In the following theoretical parts of the work, it is justly pointed out that the word is an object of study of lexicology, semasiology, morphology (inflection and word formation), and syntax. The word is subject to historical changes accompanied by processes of fusion. Referring to the broad Turcological experience, the author pays particular attention to the works of researchers dealing with Kirghiz studies concerning the problems of the word, its structure and formation. In doing this, she pays special tribute to the scientific views of Kasym Tynystanov (Qasïm Tïnïstan ūlu), one of the founders of modern Kirghiz linguistics.

Tynystanov wrote a book about his native language, *Ene tilibiz* 'Our mother-tongue' (1928), in which the notions of the word, its components and the stock of word-formation units are clearly defined. Thus, the research of the structure of the word and its derivations has a long history in Kirghiz linguistics.

Two important chapters deal with the notion of the stem, the syllable and their mutual relations. There are several syllable concepts: the syllable (i) as the result of an expiratory ejection (the expiratory theory of syllable-formation), (ii) as a combination of a sonorous element with less sonorous ones (the sonant theory), (iii) as a combination of a sonorous element with a less sonorous one as a result of a muscle tension (the physiological theory) and (iv) as an interdependent distribution of phonemes according to certain rules (the distributive theory).

The work under review applies the distributive theory, which is based on the strictly limited combination of phonemes in three positions: the beginning, the middle and the end of a word. For this purpose, it is necessary to determine the types of groups and the occurrence of phonemes in the three positions.

The Kirghiz-Russian dictionary compiled by K. K. Yudakhin (Moscow, 1965), which is a real treasure of Kirghiz vocabulary, has served as the major lexical source. Altogether, 75 types of syllable patterns of indivisible stems were distinguished.
A special chapter with the title "A brief description of the types of phonetic structure of stems" constitutes the major part of the book and is the most significant one for Kirghiz and Turkic linguistics in general. It should be noted that this chapter is the most difficult to review due to the richness of its content. We will only dwell upon the most important details here.

The following types prove to be the most frequent: VC (a vowel + a consonant) – 172 variants; CVC – 726; CVCC – 217; CVCV – 420; VCCV – 149; VCVC – 273;

VCCVC – 234; CVCCV – 411; CVCVC – 936; CVCCVC – 920; CVCVCVC – 131. Seven of these eleven patterns begin with a consonant phoneme. The most frequent type is the CVCVC pattern, which also includes the CVC pattern as the second part. One of the most frequent types contains the CVC pattern twice. This conclusion was already drawn in the early studies of Władysław Kotwicz. The CVC pattern is the one that gets the most attention in the book (pages 103-122). The material will help to obtain further insights into the syllable structure of Turkic languages.

The reader's attention is also attracted to the problem of the correlation of such units as *biš-*, *bït-*, *byč-* < *biči-* 'to cut' (page 170), which has not yet been solved in Turcology. The same is valid for the unexplained correspondence of *l* and *d* in affixes: *ele*, dialectally *ede* / *edi*, 3rd person of the past tense of the auxiliary verb 'to be' (page 86), and *elek*, which, added to the converb in *-A(y)*, indicates an action that is not yet carried out.

The book ends with a list of paired and complex words from Yudakhin's dictionary, calling the Turcological reader's attention to a number of rare combinations.

This new work by B. O. Oruzbaeva enriches our knowledge about the structure and the development of stems and stimulates further research.

## Style sheet

**Style rules**. Authors are recommended to follow the style rules given below. Deviations from the rules should be discussed with the editors in advance.

**Orthography**. When using English, both American and British forms are acceptable, but spelling must be consistent throughout.

**Transcription**. Whenever possible, Roman script should be used. For transcription, please apply standard systems, preferably the one presented in *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta I*, Wiesbaden 1959, p. XV, or the International Phonetic Alphabet. When applying the Fundamenta system or the system of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, please use *ǰ* instead of *ǧ* to avoid confusion with Turkish *ğ*. In cases of doubt, the editors should be consulted.

**Text**. The text should be justified to the left margin only; do not use right-margin justification. Do not break words at the ends of lines. New paragraphs that do not follow immediately after a heading should be indicated by an indentation of 0,5 cm at the beginning of the first line. Do not leave blank lines between paragraphs.

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**Linguistic examples**. Signs, words, and phrases cited as linguistic examples should be italicized (or underlined in the manuscript) and followed by glosses in single quotation marks, e.g. *at* 'horse'.

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**Quotations**. Quotations should be enclosed within double quotation marks ("..."). Additions by the author are indicated by square brackets, omissions by ellipsis points without brackets. Single quotation marks ('...') are only used for the translation of words and phrases cited as linguistic examples. Quotation marks are placed inside punctuation when a word or part of a sentence is quoted. They are placed outside punctuation when complete sentences are cited.

**Displayed examples.** Authors choosing to display examples separated from the main text should leave one line of space before and after each example and number the examples consecutively throughout the article. The numbers are placed in brackets. A period is used at the end of an example, if it is a sentence. Interlinear glosses are placed on the line below the example. A translation (in single quotation marks) is placed on the third line. Use tabs (not the space bar) to align examples and glosses. Example:

(1)    Gelip         görsün.
       come:CONV  see:OPT.3SG
       'Let her come and see.'

**Notes**. Notes should, whenever possible, be incorporated in the text. Footnotes should be as few and short as possible. They should not be used for listing references. Footnote numbers are indicated in the text by sequential raised index numbers without punctuation or brackets. Punctuation marks, including closing parentheses, precede note numbers in the text. Acknowledgements are marked by an asterisk and precede the consecutively numbered footnotes. Footnotes are placed to the left with two blank spaces following the index number.

**Abbreviations**. Abbreviations should be avoided. Please limit their use to a few common ones such as "e.g.", "i.e.", "et al.", and "etc.". Do not use indications such as "loc.cit." or "op.cit.". Language names may be abbreviated if followed by a linguistic form cited, e.g. "OT *at* 'horse'", but should otherwise be written in full, e.g. "The Old Turkic word for horse" (not "The OT word for horse"). Titles of periodicals, handbooks, etc. should normally not be abbreviated. If they are, the abbreviations employed must be integrated into the alphabetical reference list with the full titles spelled out there. All special signs and abbreviations, e.g. abbreviations of grammatical category labels used in glosses, must be listed at the end of the contribution.

**Brief citations in the text.** References to literature in the main text and in the text of the footnotes should be given as in the following examples:

As Brands noted (1973: 39), ...
As Kahane et al. (1958: 134-136) have shown ...
Some authors (Pritsak 1963: 32, Dankoff & Kelly 1982: 60-62) argue that ...

Thus, only brief citations should be included in the text itself. When referring to a publication with more than one author, use the sign "&", e.g. "Dankoff & Kelly" or "Kahane, Kahane & Tietze". In the case of more than three authors, use "et al.", e.g. "Deny et al.". (The names of all the authors should be given in the reference list.) When reference is made to inclusive page numbers, no digits are dropped, e.g. "101-156" (not "101-56"). Do not use "f." or "ff." to indicate page numbers.

In exceptional cases abbreviations of titles may be used, e.g. YTS for *Yeni Tarama Sözlüğü.*

When a citation refers to a work consisting of more than one volume, use the form "1994, 2: 264". When citing reprint editions, the original publication year should be given prominence, e.g.: "1901 [1972]". Use initials only to distinguish authors with identical surnames. Do not use "ibid.", "loc. cit." or "op. cit.", but repeat the brief citation. Do not use brackets around year numbers in references and citations. When referring to examples, do not use brackets around the example numbers .

**Reference list.** All works cited in the text must be listed fully in a reference section at the end of the manuscript, under the heading "References", in alphabetical order of authors' names and with each author's publications arranged chronologically.

References begin with the author's surname, given name(s) or initial(s), year of publication. Given names should be indicated where known and used. In the case of more than one author, the names of all the authors are given and linked by "&" signs. The order "surname, given name" is also used for non-first authors or editors. Deviating name formats are conformed to it, e.g. "Gabain, Annemarie von" > "von Gabain, Annemarie", "Agyagási Klára" > "Agyagási, Klára", "Hayasi Tooru" > "Hayasi, Tooru". If you cite several works written by one and the same author and published in one and the same year, please add, both in the main text and in the reference list, a small a, b,

c, etc. immediately after the year of publication. For unpublished works, use "forthcoming" or "in preparation". Non-first editions are indicated by a raised index number after the year of publication, e.g. "Menges, Karl H. 1995$^2$".

Titles of books are given in full and *italicized*. They are followed by the place of publication and the publisher. Titles of articles and contributions to journals or books are followed by the name of the journal or book (*italicized*, not abbreviated), volume number, page numbers. Page numbers should thus appear at the very end of the bibliographical reference. The names of the editor(s) should appear in front of the title. Titles of publications in English have the same capitalization as normal text, i.e. content words are not capitalized. When numbering volumes of periodicals and series of books, please use Arabic numbers. Papers published in contributed volumes may, if the volume itself is listed under "References", be referred to with a brief citation, e.g. "In: Deny et al. (eds.)", "In: Slobin 1985 (ed.)" plus page numbers. Supplementary information is given in square brackets at the end of the entry, e.g. "[Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.]".

Examples :

Deny, Jean & Grønbech, Kaare & Scheel, Helmuth & Togan, Zeki Velidi (eds.) 1959. *Philologiae turcicae fundamenta* 1. Aquis Mattiacis: Steiner.

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