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Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neupersischen, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung älterer neupersischer Geschichtsquellen, vor allem der Mongolen- und Timuridenzeit. Bd. III: Türkische Elemente im Neupersischen, öim bis kâf by Gerhard Doerfer; Türkische Lehnwörter im Tadschikischen by Gerhard Doerfer

Review by: Gerard Clauson

*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, No. 1/2 (Apr., 1968), pp. 86-88

Published by: [Cambridge University Press](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25203033>

Accessed: 25/08/2012 10:53

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and records a magnificent collection of 244 MSS. The earliest are grouped according to their scripts and the later according to their country of origin. The introduction is to the point and there are lists of calligraphers and dates. The plates in these catalogues have always been good and in this volume the publishers have surpassed themselves.

**SYRIA, LEBANON, JORDAN.** By JOHN BAGOT GLUBB. (New Nations and Peoples Library.) pp. 236, 69 ill., 10 maps. London, Thames and Hudson. 35s.

A brief general description, preceded by a historical sketch, in accordance with the normal pattern of the series illustrated.

**AMERICAN INTERESTS IN SYRIA 1800-1901: A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL, LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS WORK.** By A. L. TIBAWI. pp. xv. 333. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1966. 63s.

A companion volume to the author's *British interests in Palestine 1800-1901* (1961).

**T. E. LAWRENCE: AN ARAB VIEW.** By SULEIMAN MOUSA, translated by ALBERT BUTROS. pp. x, 301, 3 maps. London, Oxford University Press, 1966. 35s.

A biography, originally published in Arabic in 1962, which questions the veracity of many episodes of Lawrence's campaigns as described in his own writings and others by Western authors. A brief comment by A. W. Lawrence is added.

**FAISAL, KING OF SAUDI ARABIA.** By GERALD DE GAURY. pp. xiv, 176, 25 ill., map. London, Arthur Barker, 1966. 36s.

A popular illustrated biography of the present king of Saudi Arabia with appendices giving the political programme issued by him as head of the government in November, 1962, extracts from his speeches, and a diagram of the Saudi administrative system.

**UNKNOWN OMAN.** By WENDELL PHILLIPS. pp. xiii, 319, 24 ill., 5 maps. London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1966. 42s.

A well-illustrated popular account of the author's travels and archaeological expeditions in Oman and Dhufar.

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## Central Asia, Turcology

**TÜRKISCHE UND MONGOLISCHE ELEMENTE IM NEUPERSISCHEN, UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG ÄLTERER NEUPERSISCHER GESCHICHTSQUELLEN, VOR ALLEM DER MONGOLEN- UND TIMURIDENZEIT. Bd. III: TÜRKISCHE ELEMENTE IM NEUPERSISCHEN, *ÖİM* BIS *KĀF*.** By GERHARD DOERFER. (Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz, Veröffentlichungen der Orientalischen Kommission, Bd. XX.) pp. i, 670. Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag, 1967. DM. 144.

**TÜRKISCHE LEHNWÖRTER IM TADSCHIKISCHEN.** By GERHARD DOERFER. (Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, XXXVII, 3.) pp. 101. Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner for Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, 1967. DM. 20.

Dr., now Professor, Doerfer's *magnum opus*, of which Vol. I was reviewed in *JRAS*, 1965, p. 62, and Vol. II in *JRAS*, 1966, p. 152, proceeds on its stately way; the present volume brings up the score to nearly 2,000 pages and 1,706 *Elemente* with one more volume

to come. Doerfer recently pointed out in *CAJ*, XI, p. 220, that it is not a mere list of loan-words in Persian and that the word *Elemente* was deliberately chosen to cover, as well as loan-words proper, other things like Turkish words quoted as such in Persian texts. Nevertheless, as pointed out in the review of Vol. II, it has been broadened to include as well a few *Elemente* in Persian which reached the language with no Turkish contact at all. There is an interesting example of what appears, at first sight, to be a word of this kind in the present volume, no. 1614, *kabīn* "dowry". As Doerfer points out, where the word has been found in modern Turkish languages, it is clearly a Persian loan-word, and he ventures the opinion that it might originally have been Iranian Xwarazmian, in which he has found it in the form *kābīna*. The odd thing is that, in the form *kabīn*, with back vowels, it does actually occur more than once in a late Uyğur text which he had never seen, one recently published in Tashkent of which I hope to publish a revised text in this country, but that does not make it Turkish either. The likeliest theory is that it is the Chinese phrase *chia pên* "bride capital sum" (Giles, *Chinese-English dictionary*, nos. 1141, 8846), which like other Chinese loan-words was taken into late Uyğur and may have reached the Iranian languages through Turkish, Mongolian, or direct. It would not be difficult to find other minor points on which correction is required or disagreement possible, but these are only small blemishes and do not affect the fact that this will be an indispensable work of reference for many years to come.

The second work listed above is a much less substantial affair. It is based primarily on a study not of the literary Tajik language but of V. S. Rastorgueva's vocabulary of the northern Tajik dialects, and lists 527 words which Doerfer regards as Turkish loan-words. This is an extraordinarily high proportion, about 25 per cent, of Rastorgueva's total vocabulary, and is no doubt too high. It is quite true that Tajikistan is almost encircled by Uzbekistan, and that since the two peoples have lived side by side for generations there has been a massive invasion of the Tajik vocabulary by Uzbek elements, but it is going too far to suggest that every word in Tajik which is not Persian by ancestry must have reached that language via Uzbek. Tajikistan also has quite a long common frontier with Afghanistan, and a word like no. 176, *kičiri*, synonymous with the English word *kedgerie* and like it derived from the Hindi word *khichiri*, is much more likely to have come directly over the Afghan frontier than indirectly via Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, even if 25 per cent is too high a figure, it may not be much too high. The more interesting part of the book is a detailed study of the influence of Uzbek not only on the vocabulary, but also on the accent and syntax of Tajik. Indeed, the process of infiltration has gone so far that a scholar examining present-day Tajik and Uzbek but knowing nothing of the ancestry of the two languages might well be tempted to conclude that they were distant cousins descended from a common ancestor. Only a careful analysis of the two vocabularies using the negative method, that is paying particular attention to the kind of words which are *not* common to the two languages, would suggest that they could not in fact be related. Doerfer embarked on this study for its own sake, but he has also, quite legitimately, used it as a cautionary tale to discourage scholars who are inclined to accept the "Altaic theory" that the Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungus language-groups are genetically related because the same kind of grammatical resemblances and common vocabulary elements exist in the three groups, or at any rate some members of them, as exist in Tajik and Uzbek.

GERARD CLAUSON.

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CENTRAL ASIANS UNDER RUSSIAN RULE: A STUDY IN CULTURE CHANGE. By ELIZABETH E. BACON. pp. xviii, 273, 12 pl., 2 maps. Ithaca, Cornell University Press; London, Oxford University Press, 1966. 52s.

An objective survey, thoroughly documented from Russian and Western European

sources, describing the traditional ways of life of the pastoral nomads and the oasis-dwellers of Central Asia, and the modifications (relatively slight) which they have undergone during the past century of Tsarist and Communist rule.

OBSERVATIONS SUR L'ÉTAT ACTUEL DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN. By HENRY GRENVILLE. Edited by ANDREW S. EHRENKREUTZ. pp. xxvi, 110. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1965. \$6.00.

The University of Michigan possesses a copy of a report submitted in French in 1766 by the British ambassador in Istanbul (the original, as V. J. Parry has pointed out in *BSOAS*, XXX, 1967, 408, is in the British Museum). Professor Ehrenkreutz places this source "into academic orbit" (*sic*) with a transcription of the Michigan text (pp. 1-74), an English summary (pp. 75-90), notes, and an index.

SIMAVNA KADISIOĞLU ŞEYH BEDREDDİN MANÂKIBİ. Edited by ABDÛLBÂKİ GÖLPINARLI and ISMET SUNGURBEY. pp. 205, including 6 pp. facsimile. Istanbul, Eti Yayınevi (Eti yayınları: 2), 1967, T.L. 7.50.

The *vita* of Şeykh Bedreddin composed by his grandson Khalil b. Ismā'il survives in a single manuscript (Istanbul, Belediye Library, Cevdet 228). A transcript of it was published by F. Babinger in 1943 and the work was discussed by H. J. Kissling in *ZDMG*, C=N.S. XXV, 1950, 112-76. Wartime conditions not only prevented the publication of Babinger's projected second volume of commentary but also made his edition practically unobtainable, so that this text in Latin script, with useful notes and glossary, is a particularly welcome substitute.

CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD. By RENÉ GROUSSET, translated by DENIS SINOR and MARIAN MACKELLAR, with preface, notes, and bibliography by DENIS SINOR. pp. xviii, 300. Edinburgh and London, Oliver & Boyd, 1967. 63s.

English translation of Grousset's life of Jenghiz Khan, *Le conquérant du monde* (Paris, 1944). Professor Sinor has updated some of the footnotes and added a valuable critical bibliography of 79 titles.

## South Asia and Buddhism

LES SOURCES DU DROIT DANS LE SYSTÈME TRADITIONNEL DE L'INDE. By ROBERT LINGAT. (Le monde d'outre-mer passé et présent. Première série: Études XXXII.) pp. 322. Paris, Mouton & Co., 1967.

Extremely enlightening for those who wish to know the nature of *dharma* as a source of law, this will at once become the standard introduction to the indigenous Indian legal system. A translation into English will be desirable. The style is as charming and easy as the immense complexity of the subject will allow, but the use of such a book (needed nowhere more than in India itself) should not be confined only to those who understand French. A particularly welcome incidental feature is the citation of A. Barth, whose comments on the Nelson-Innes controversy about the suitability of the Sanskrit book-law for South India were previously buried in the *Revue critique* or his *Œuvres*; there is also a useful reference to that erratic scholar G. Dumézil. Discussion of the views of Indian writers (the bibliography is very rich), of Ludo Rocher, and of this reviewer, occurs unobtrusively in a fully integrated, consistent, and comprehensive explanation of what role the actual literary sources played in begetting or inspiring, rather than propounding, law. The discussions of