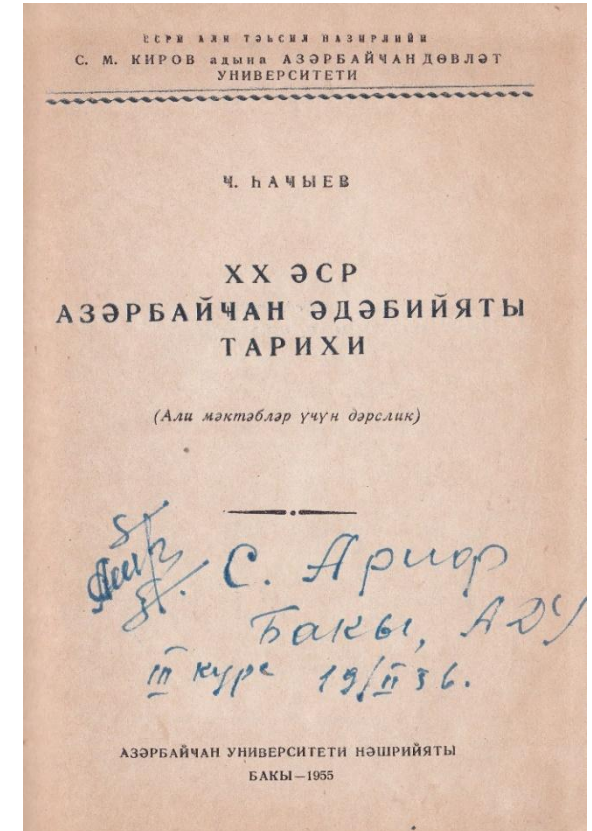
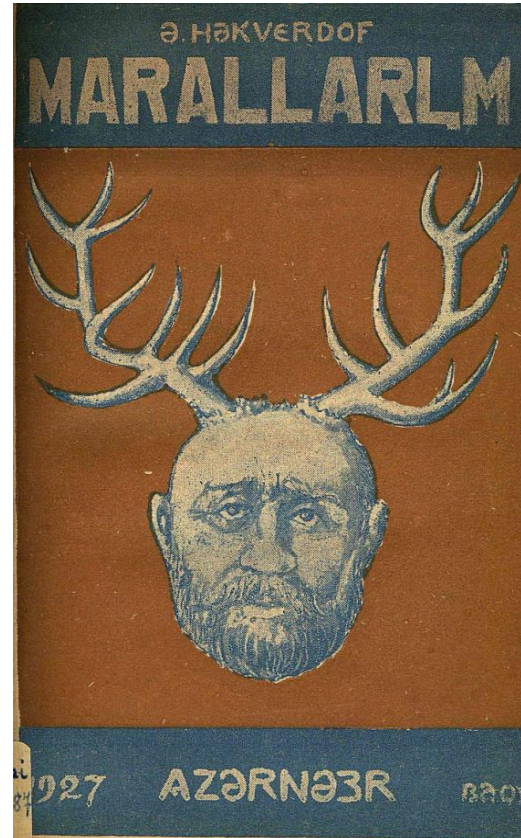
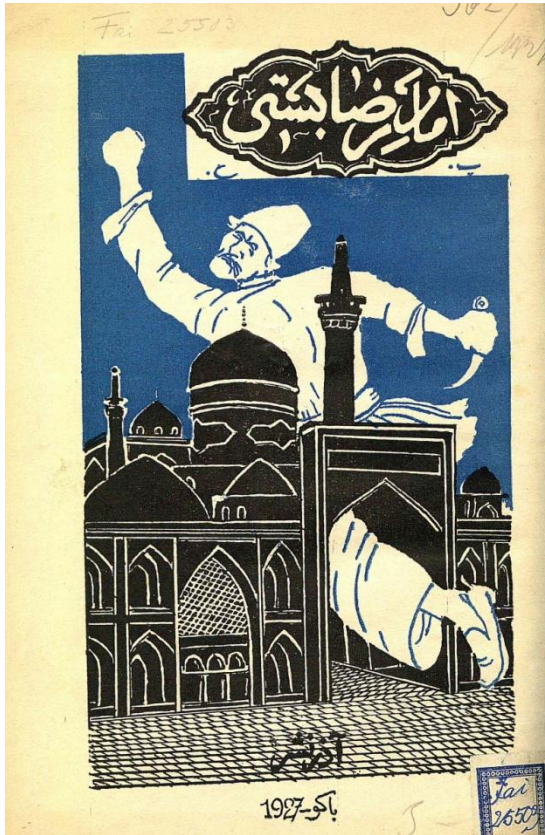


Literature from Azerbaijan – How to cope with constant alphabet reforms and diverse Romanisation methods?



Dr. Volker Adam
University and State Library Saxony-Anhalt,
Germany

MELCom International 2017
Cambridge, 05/07/2017

In addition to its rich holdings of Arabic, Persian and Turkish books and periodicals, the [University and State Library Saxony-Anhalt](#) (Halle) collects Turkic alongside with Caucasian publications from the former Soviet Union and neighbouring countries since the late 1990s .

All these new acquisitions have been made accessible so far via our online catalogue or the Worldcat. But a decent shelves with rare holdings in Turkic languages from the 1920s which belong to the [Library of the German Oriental Society](#) have remained inaccessible to the outside world until now since no online records exist.

What complicates the recording most is the fact that these titles have been written in variant kinds of Arabic and Latin alphabets before the Turkic languages adopted Cyrillic alphabets, different from each other, at the end of the 1930s. While Romanisation rules do exist for these Cyrillic alphabets, we have no standards for the transliteration of Turkic titles in the modified Arabic or Latin alphabets of the 1920s and early 1930s.

To make things more complicated for our users:

- 1) The Romanisation rules for Cyrillic alphabets sharply differ between the [ALA-LC](#), the [German DIN](#) and ISO standards. A retrieval of Turkic books in the Worldcat is complicated by these circumstances.
- 2) Since the collapse of the Soviet Union a couple of these Turkic languages have switched to the Latin alphabet but have added specific letters, different from language to language, which do not belong to the standard Latin set and require a special treatment by Western librarians.

It is by far not an academic issue. The reform process continues in the 21st century as we can see from recent news:

Alphabet reforms in the 21st century

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Kazakhstan: President Calls for Switch to Latin Alphabet by 2025

April 12, 2017 - 6:44am, by *Aktan Rysaliev* **Inside the Cocoon** **Kazakhstan** **Language**

The president of Kazakhstan published an article in a state newspaper on April 12 announcing a switchover to the Latin alphabet by 2025 — a stark change of tack from the vaguer and longer-term objectives set previously.

Nursultan Nazarbayev *wrote* in Kazakh language newspaper Egemen Kazakhstan that under government plans, all official documents, periodicals and books in Kazakh should be published in Latin letters by that date.

Work is already under way and a timetable for the transition will be ready by the end of the year, he said. That is the timetable being set for experts and the public to agree on a unified standard alphabet.

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Slide 4

An ambitious project if we consider the fact that some 40 percent of Kazakhstan's population is made up by ethnical Russians and that many Kazakhs still prefer to publish in Russian. This reminds us of the fact that politics has been and continues to be a crucial factor in the Turkic language reform process.

Western librarians are trapped between conflicting principles:

- a) Shall they obey to legitimate recording rules, requiring a correct transliteration, which enables a librarian with no specific language skills to reconstruct the original title from its Romanised form? This means that we have to elaborate and apply dozens of transliteration rules for all the variations of alphabets which have been in use since the beginning of the 20s century. As professional librarians we would certainly be able to do this, but... who on earth will know all these rules outside of the library?

B) Should librarians try to find a way to make this material easily accessible for present-day users by searching alternative methods or recording, even if this demands a violation of existing recording rules?

C) We could of course try to hide such kind of publications from our users and stick the books back in the darkest corner of our library where they may remain untouched and forgotten in old paper catalogues until our retirement. To be honest such a solution would be undesirable.

Language	Countries	Current alphabets
Azerbaijani	Azerbaijan, Georgia Russia Iran	Latin Latin/Cyrillic Arabic
Uzbek	Uzbekistan Tajikistan Afghanistan China	Latin/Cyrillic Cyrillic/Latin Arabic Arabic
Turkmen	Turkmenistan Afghanistan Iran	Latin Arabic Arabic
Kazakh	Kazakhstan Mongolia China	Cyrillic Cyrillic Arabic
Kyrgyz	Kyrgyzstan China	Cyrillic Arabic
Uyghur	China Kazakhstan	Arabic Cyrillic
Tatar	Russia	Cyrillic
Bashkir	Russia	Cyrillic
Karakalpak	Uzbekistan	Latin/Cyrillic
Karachay-Balkar	Russia	Cyrillic
Nogai	Russia	Cyrillic
Kumyk	Russia	Cyrillic
Crimean Tatar	Russia/Ukraine	Cyrillic/Latin

Slide 7

This table shows the Turkic languages in question, their geographical dissemination and alphabets in use at the beginning of the 21st century.

As you can see from the table, some languages are written at the same time in neighbouring countries in different alphabets.

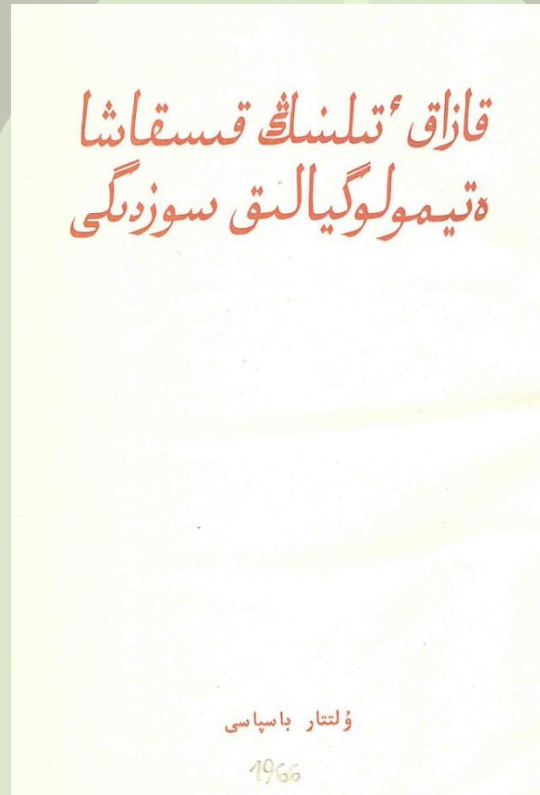
The library in Halle has a focus on the Islamic Turkic nations, while other libraries like the [State and University library in Göttingen](#) have collected books in non-Islamic Turkic languages (like Gagauz, Yakut or Chuvash) as well.

Göttingen has a very rich collection of Turkic books and is strong in Kypchak languages as well as in Uyghur while Halle is leading in Turkish and Azerbaijani.

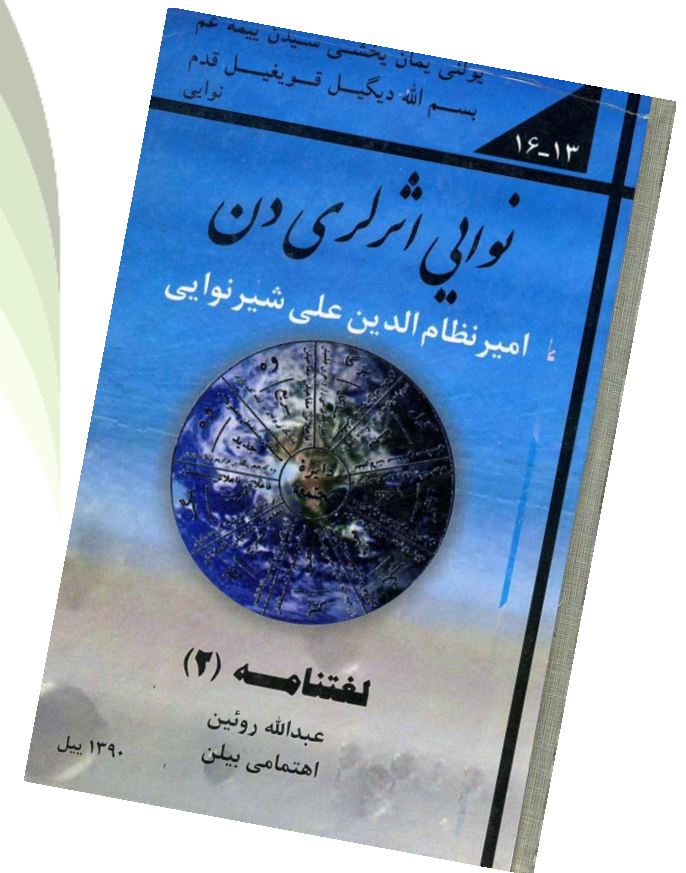
Turkic languages – Arabic script in the 2000s



Azerbaijani, Iran



Kazakh, China



Uzbek, Afghanistan

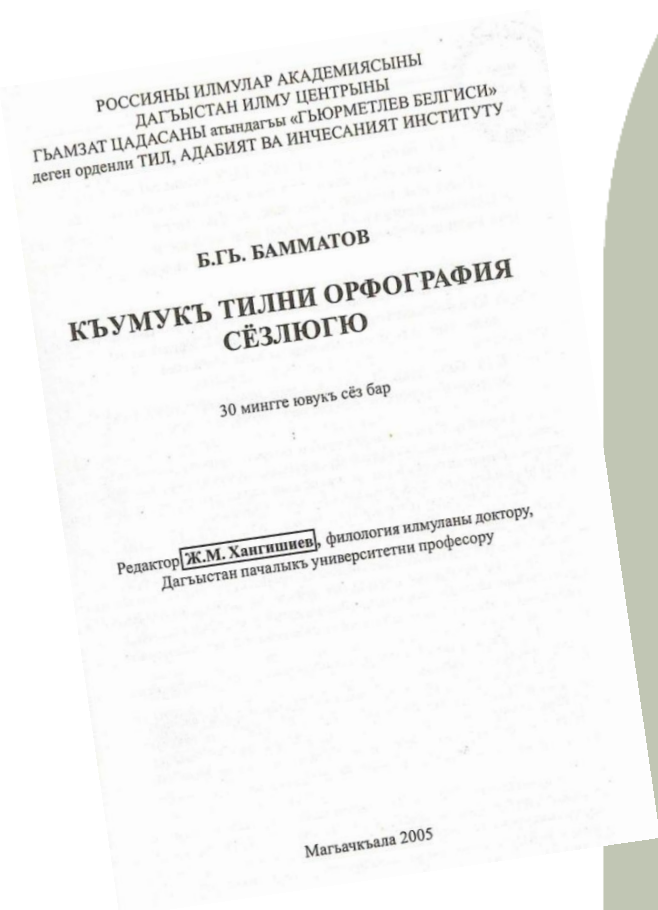
Slide 9

Although sometime ignored even by orientalist: The Arabic/Persian script is still in use in the Turkic world.

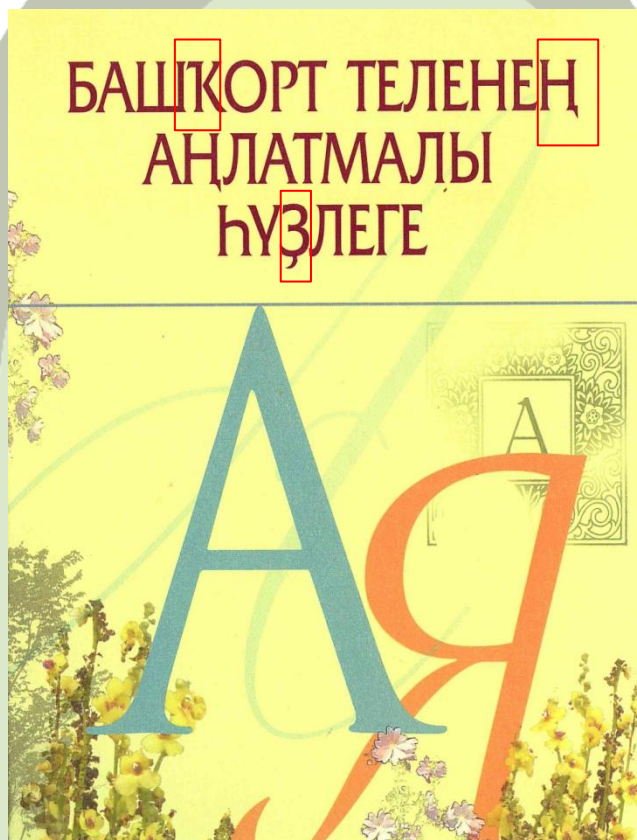
Sometimes in a conservative way (Uzbek and Turkmen in Afghanistan) and sometimes (especially in China: Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz) with additional letters and an amendment of Arabic and Persian loanwords according to the Turkic spelling.

Or a mixture of both approaches like in the case of Azerbaijani in Iran.

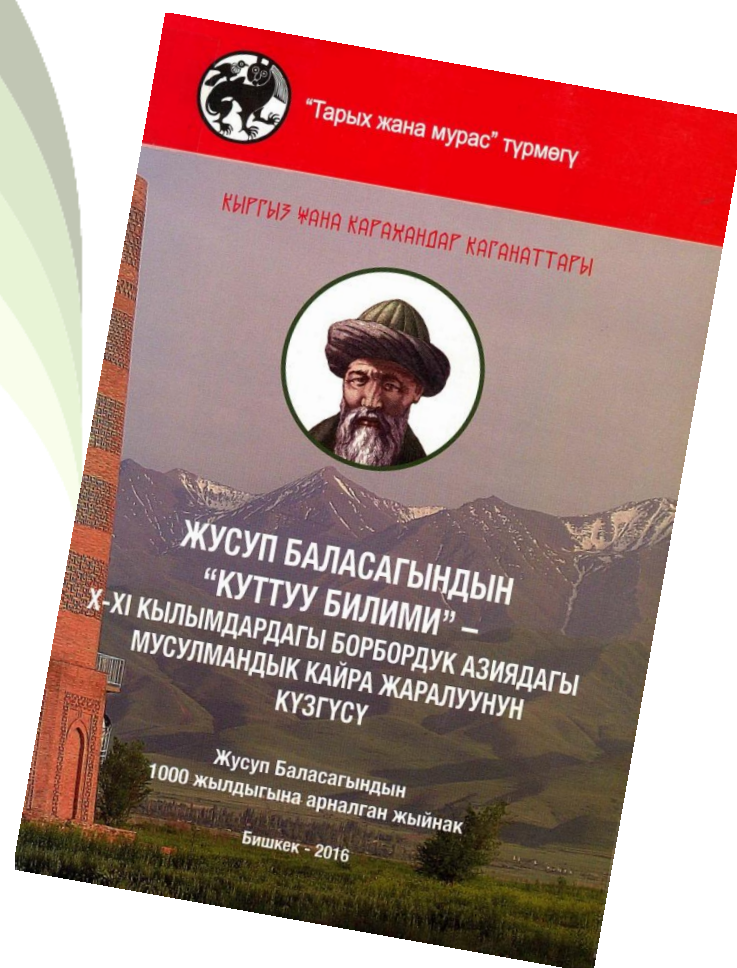
Turkic languages – Cyrillic script in the 2000s



Kumyk language, 2005



Bashkir language, 2011



Kyrgyz language, 2016

Slide 11

Within the Russian Federation and some neighbouring countries, Turkic languages are written in Cyrillic alphabets.

Each one differs more or less from the Russian Cyrillic alphabet through additional letters.

Less in the case of Kyrgyz e.g. but clear-cut in a language like Bashkir.

Turkic languages – Latin script in the 2000s



Azerbaijani language,
2017

TÜRKMENISTANYŇ YLYMLAR AKADEMIÝASYNYŇ
MILLI GOLÝAZMALAR INSTITUTY

KÖŇÜL GÖZGÜSI

*Magtymgulynyň 290 ýyllygyna bagyşlanan
makalalar ýygyny*

Aşgabat
Türkmen döwlet neşirýat gullugy
2014

Turkmen language, 2014



Karakalpak language, 2005

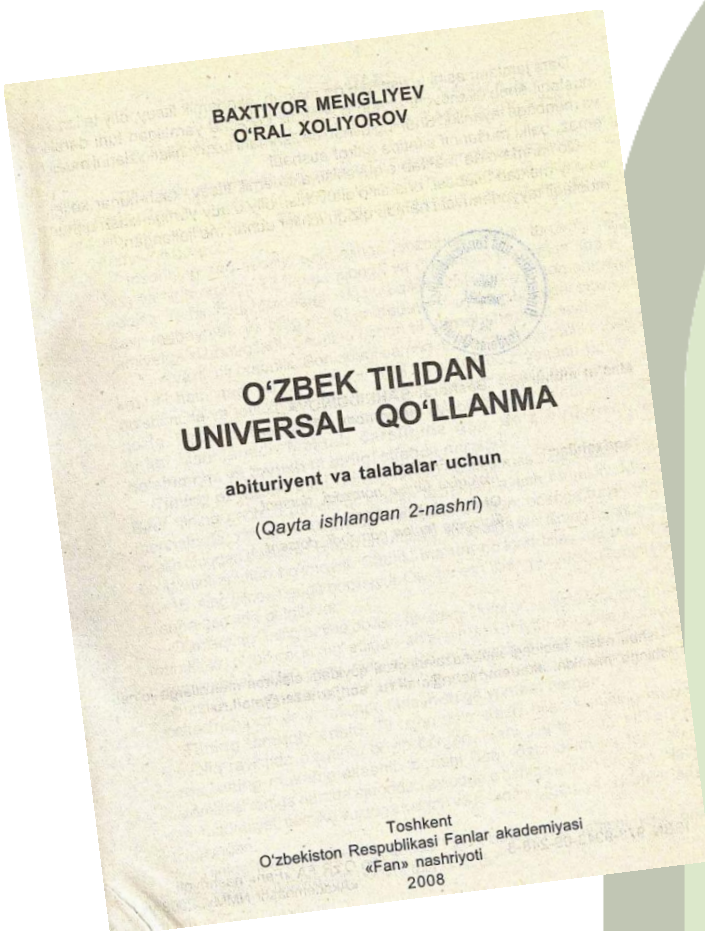
Slide 13

In other cases governments of the now independent states have switched to the Latin alphabet during the 1990ies or early 2000s.

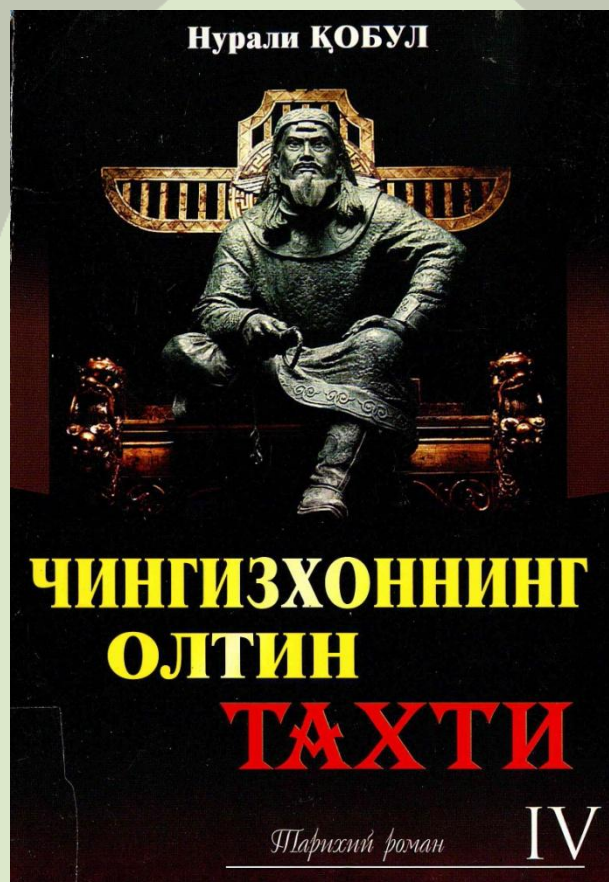
Some of these Latin alphabets have kept single letters from their former Cyrillic alphabet (like in the case of Azerbaijani), others have invented new Latin letters (e.g. Turkmen) which caused headache to Western librarians prior to the use of Uniform during the recording process.

And yet others like Uzbekistan (for Uzbek and Karakalpak) have introduced an ASCII standard based alphabet.

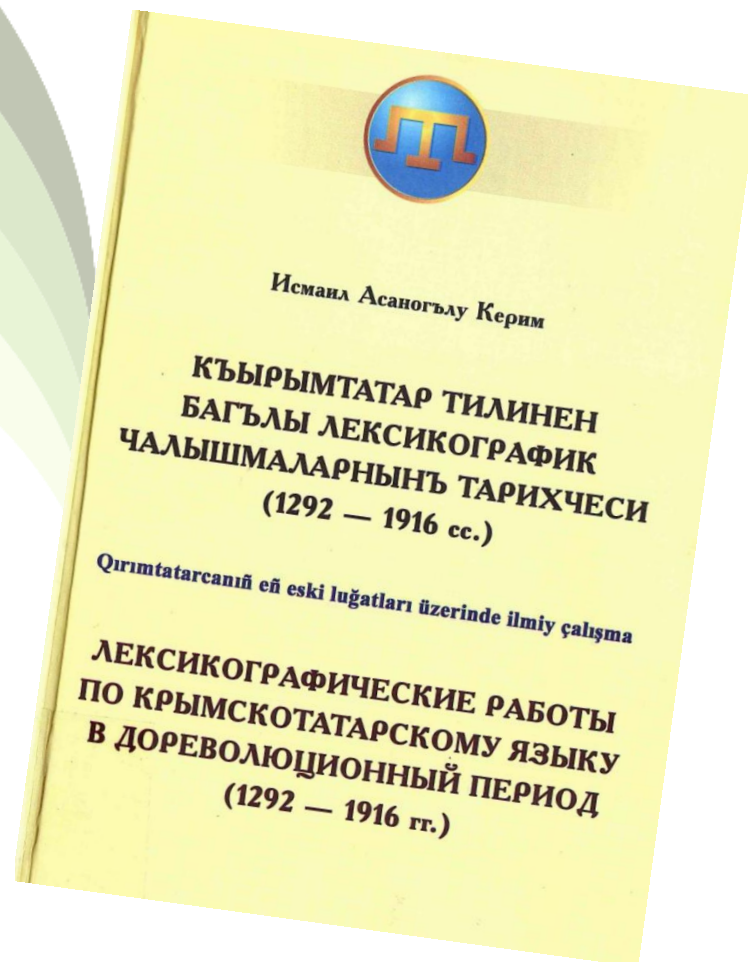
Examples for a coexistence between a Latin and a Cyrillic version in the 2000s



Uzbek language, 2008



Uzbek language, 2015



Crimean Tatar language, 2016

Slide 15

But we also have examples where in one and the same country Cyrillic and Latin alphabets are existing side by side: Uzbekistan has introduced a Latin alphabet a couple of years ago but still tolerates the use of the Cyrillic alphabet.

Unfortunately for every user, the transliteration of such a title (center of the picture) differs from its present day Latin version, whether the Romanisation had been made according to the ALA-LC rules or the German rules.

- If a user doesn't know in which alphabet a modern Uzbek title has been published he always has to search always in at least two different ways.

The case of the Crimean Tatars is particular delicate. After their return from Central Asia and their resettlement on the peninsula during the 1990s, they adopted a new Latin alphabet. But in 2014 they have become Russian subjects and according to a decree from 2003 all nationalities have to use a Cyrillic alphabet within the Russian Federation.

- On the right we have a recent title in a) Russian, b) Crimean Tatar (Cyrillic) but it has also an alternative Crimean Tatar title in Latin (with additional letters).

Slide 18-20

Azerbaijan is a particular vivid example for alphabet reforms and their impact on Western library catalogues since we are confronted with at least eight stages of reform (3 major and 5 minor) which occurred during the 20th century.

Stages of alphabet reform in Azerbaijan

Arabic	Latin	Cyrillic	Latin
until 1929	Early unofficial version 1920-1928	Official version I 1939-1958	
... modified in the 1920ies	Official version I 1929-1933	Official version II 1958-2001	
... in use in Iran since the 1940ies	Official version II 1933-1939		Official version III 1991-
		 slightly modified in two cases since 1991

Azerbaijani alphabets of the 20th century

ؤ	O o	O o		[ɔ]		
ؤ	Ə ə	Ə ə	Ö ö	[œ]		
پ	П п	P p		[p]		
ر	Р р	R r		[r]		
ص, س, ث	С с	S s		[s]		
ش	Ш ш	З з	Ş ş	[ʃ]		
ط, ت	Т т	T t		[t]		
و	У у	У у	U u	[u]		
ؤ	У у	U u	Y y	Ü ü	[y]	
ف	В в	V v		[v]		
ی	Й й	J j	J j	Y y	[j]	
یا	Я я	JA ja	JA ja	YA ya	[ja]	
یِ	Е е ¹	JE je	JE je	YE ye	[je]	
ای	Э э ¹	Е е	E e		[e]	
یو	Йо йо	JO jo	JO jo	YO yo	[jo]	
یو	Ю ю	JY jy	JY jy	JU ju	YU yu	[ju]
ظ, ض, ز, ذ	З з	Z z		[z]		

Additional Arabic letters to indicate Turkic vowels

Cyrillic letters abandoned in 1958 and replaced by more Latin-like ones



Azerbaijani alphabets of the 20th century

Transliteration [\[edit\]](#)

The Arabic, Latin, and Cyrillic alphabets each have a different sequence of letters. The table below is ordered according to the latest Latin alphabet:

Azerbaijani alphabet transliteration table

Arabic	Cyrillic		Latin				IPA
	–1922	1939–1958	1958–1991	1922–1933	1933–1939	1991–1992	
ا		А а		A a			[ɑ]
ب		Б б	B b	В в		B b	[b]
چ		Ч ч	C c	Ç ç		C c	[dʒ]
ع		Ч ч	Ç ç	C c		Ç ç	[tʃ]
د		Д д		D d			[d]
ه		Е е		E e			[e]
اِ		Ə ə	Ə ə		Ä ä	Ə ə	[æ]
ف		Ф ф		F f			[f]
گ		К к	Q q		G g		[ɟ]
غ		Ғ ғ	G g	Q q		Ğ ğ	[ɣ]
ح, ه		Һ һ		H h			[h]
خ		Х х		X x			[x]
ق		Ы ы	ı, ı	Ь ь		I i	[ɯ]
ی		И и		I i		İ i	[ɪ]
ژ		Ж ж		Z z		J j	[ʒ]

Characters substituted within the Latin alphabet

Slide 22

Libraries use defined Romanisation rules for the Azeri Cyrillic alphabet which are more or less known by scholars with an interest in such kind of material.

On the right

A) a book title from the mid 1950s

B) its Romanisation according to ALA-LC rules

C) its Romanisation according to German DIN norms

D) same title in present day Azeri Latin alphabet

The present day version looks different from its ALA-LC and German transliterations.

- Users always have always to keep in mind different sets of letters when they are searching for Turkic titles
- If we introduce even more transliteration rules for the changing alphabets of the 1920s and 30s the more complicated the retrieval becomes.

Romanisation rules for Turkic Cyrillic alphabets

Cyrillic script

Vernacular

Romanization

Vernacular

Romanization

Upper case letters

Lower case letters

А	A	а	a
Б	B	б	b
В	V	в	v
Г	G	г	g
Ғ	Gh	ғ	gh
Д	D	д	d
Е	E	е	e
Ё	Ë	ё	ë
Ә	Ä	ә	ä
Ж	Zh	ж	zh
З	Z	з	z
И	I	и	i
Й	Ĭ	й	ĭ
Ј	Ĵ	ј	ĵ
К	K	к	k
Қ	Ġ	қ (қк)	ğ
Л	L	л	l
М	M	м	m
Н	N	н	n
О	O	о	o

XX ЭСР
АЗƏРБАЙЧАН ƏДƏБИЙЯТЫ

Azeri book title from the mid 1950s

XX əsr Azərbaïjan ədəbiiātı

Its Romanisation according to ALA-LC rules

XX əsr Azərbajǰan ədəbijjatı

Its Romanisation according to German DIN

XX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı

Same title in present day Latin alphabet



Slide 24

Azerbaijan is characterized by further alphabets which have been adopted (and repeatedly modified) for its Iranian and Caucasian minorities.

Some of these languages already had their own alphabets in the 1920s, others received an alphabet of their own in the late Soviet period or only after the independence – in the late 1990s most of them switched from Cyrillic characters to Latin ones following the Latinisation of the dominating Azeri language.

Lezgians and Avars who have strong ties to Dagestan have kept their Cyrillic alphabets so far. Any pressure from the Azerbaijani authorities towards a Latinisation would potentially raise unrest and provoke an intervention by Russia.

Smaller Caucasian minorities, like the Tsakhur or Khinalug, have, however, followed the Latinisation process like the Iranian speaking groups.

Minority languages in present day Azerbaijan and their alphabets

	Cyrillic	Latin
Iranian languages		
Kurdish	1940ies-	1928-1940ies, 2000s-
Talysh	1938 – 1990ies	1928-1939, 2000s-
Tat language	1935 - 1990ies	2000s-
Caucasian languages		
Lezgian	1939-	
Avar	1939-	
Udi	1974-1994	1994-
Tsakhur, Rutul, Budukh, Khinalug	(1990ies)	2000s-
Ingoloy		2000s-

Slide 26

When the first books written in newly developed alphabets arrived at Halle in the early 2000s, we had to solve the problem of how to catalogue them.

We decided to catalogue them in the original script alongside with a transliteration. Since this translation was ours and nowhere documented before, the rendering of the Cyrillic original seemed the only way to give users an impression on how the title page looks like.

Cataloguing new invented alphabets

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PPN: 384824706 [Cite](#)

Title: [Nana očqal : šeirho, g'ėkjaıtho / \[g'ıačqɸıjo Žora Kečaari\]](#)
[Нана очъал : шеирхо, гьекйаьтхо / \[гъачъплийо Жора Кечаари\]](#)

Other persons: [Kečaari, Žora](#)

Published: Baıku : Azyrbedžani Doıvlaıti Naıšrijaıt ; Бакку : Азырбеджани Доввлаьт Наьшрийаьт, 1996

Language/s: Caucasian (Other)

Extent: 75 S

Note: Parallelsacht.: Ana torpag
In kyrill. Schr., uдинisch

ISBN: 5-552-01512-6

Classification: Basisklassifikation: [18.92 \(Sonstige asiatische Sprachen und Literaturen\)](#)
[17.98 \(Textsammlungen\)](#)



Udi language

search history shortlist **full title**

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PPN: 384823238 [Cite](#)

Title: [E g'ıaır ž'ugqab sa paıǵlıvanmaı / Maıhımmaıd Fizuli. \[Red.: Faıhraıddin Aıhımmaıd. Kaıtši miçıu taıržımaı kujdu: Raıhım Alhas\]](#)
[Е гъаьр ж'угъаб са паьгливанмаь / Маьхлиммаьд Физули. \[Ред.: Фаьхраьддин Аьхлімаьд. Каьтши мицлу таьржимаь куйду: Раьхлим Алхас\]](#)

Author: [Fuzulı *1480-1556*](#)

Other persons: [Aıhımmaıd, Faıhraıddin ; Alhas, Raıhım](#)

Published: Bokku : Azaırnaıšr ; Бокку : Азаьрнаьшр, 1996

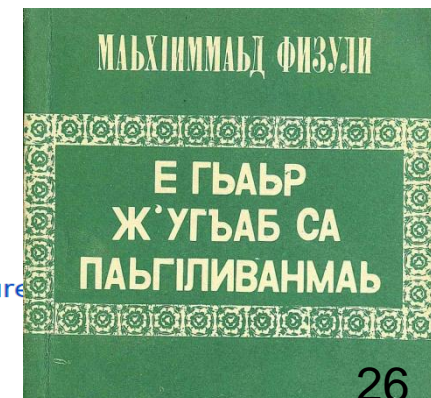
Language/s: Caucasian (Other)

Extent: 63 S

Note: In kyrill. Schr., chynalugisch.

ISBN: 5-552-01514-2

Classification: Basisklassifikation: [18.92 \(Sonstige asiatische Sprachen und Literaturen\)](#)
[\(Texte eines einzelnen Autors\)](#)



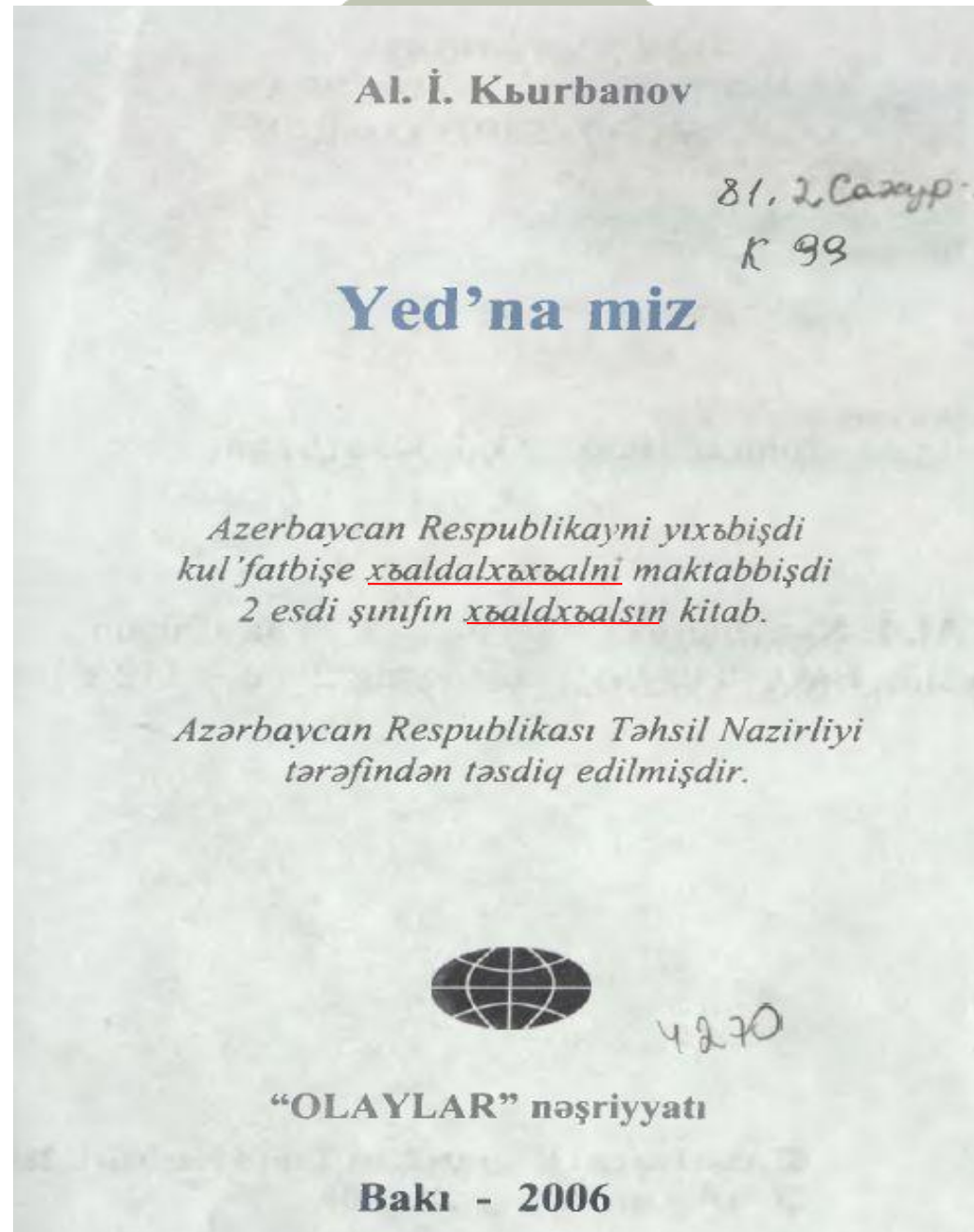
Khinalug language

Slide 28

As mentioned, most of the minorities in Azerbaijan have meanwhile adopted Latin alphabets, which contain curious additional letters now and then.

Halle has not acquired a book in the new Tsakhur alphabet so far, but as soon as the first example arrives, we will have to find a solution for these Cyrillic style letters within the Latin alphabet.

Cataloguing minority alphabets: Textbook in Tsakhur



Slides 30-34

But even a widespread national language like present day Azerbaijani contains a single letter within its set of Latin characters which causes constant troubles:

- the notorious Schwa ə - which has been taken over from the previous Cyrillic alphabet.

Even though this letter is now part of a Latin alphabet, cataloguers still tend to romanize it. The schwa is transliterated in Germany as „ ä “ (or an „ a “ with two dots) and according the ALA-LC rules as „ a “ or „ ǎ “ – both transliterations lead to hits in our catalogues (see slide 30 and 31)

But a search request with the letter ə itself gives no results (slide 32). This situation is disappointing because present-day Azerbaijanis as well as foreigners who have studied this language in the last decade are accustomed to use the ə and risk to find no results in our catalogues.

- We should solve this problem by adding the original title version with the schwa and make it retrievable (slides 33-34)

Special characters within the Latin alphabet

The schwa – ə



Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə bibliografik



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1 of 2



ə = ä

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MARC Tags

Personal name

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Main title

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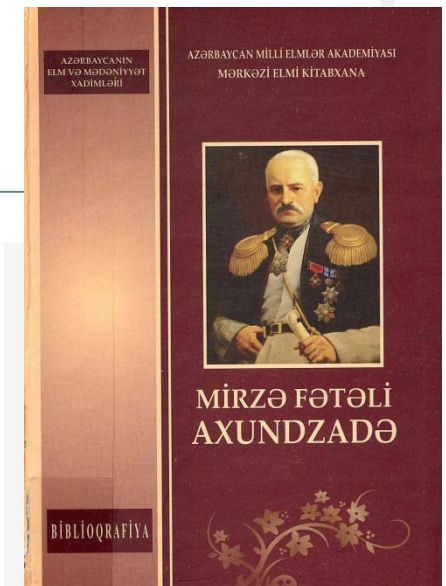
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Special characters within the Latin alphabet

The schwa – ə



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ə = ä or a''

BOOK

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Main title

Mirzä Fätäli Axundzadä : bibliografik göstärici / Tärtibçi: Nadir İsmayılov.

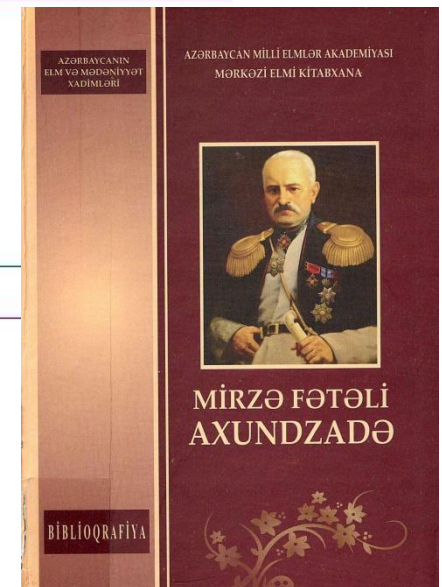
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Special characters within the Latin alphabet

The schwa – ə



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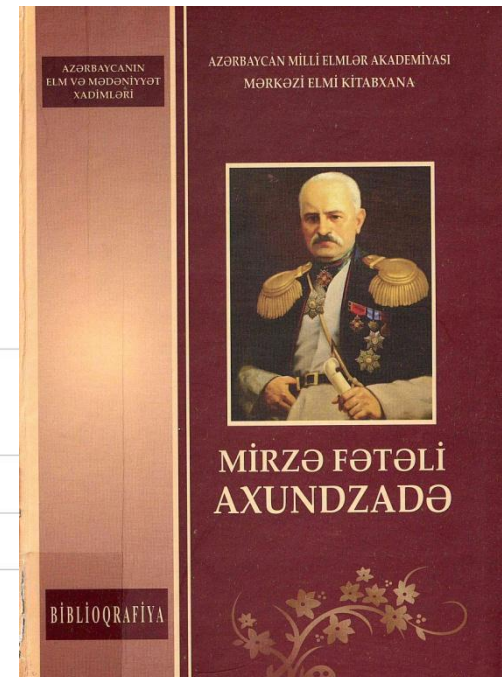
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Special characters within the Latin alphabet

The schwa – ə

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search results [and]	([ALL] all words without fulltext)	Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə	loan request Copy request save/print info add to my list



PPN: 796870403 [Cite](#)

Title: [Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə](#) : bibliografik göstərici / Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Mərkəzi Elmi Kitabxana. [Tərtibçi: Nadir İsmayılov]

Author: [İsmayılov, Nadir](#)

Published: Bakı : Elm Nəşr., 2013

Language/s: Azerbaijani

Extent: 432 S.

Series: [Dejateli nauki i kul'tury Azerbajdžana : Bibliografija](#)

Subject headings: [*Əhündzadə, Fətəli *1812-1878*](#) [⌘](#) / [Bibliographie](#)

Classification: Library of Congress Classification: [Z8020.176](#)
Basisklassifikation: [18.87 \(Türkische Sprachen und Literaturen\)](#) [⌘](#) | [15.74 \(Russland\)](#)
[<Geschichte>](#) [⌘](#)



Special characters within the Latin alphabet

The schwa – ə

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2240 GBV: 796870403

3000 İsmayılov, Nadir![796871027!](#)İsmayılov, Nadir ; ID: gnd/1058424270

3260 Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə

4000 Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadə\$**d**bibliografik göstərici\$**h**Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Mərkəzi Elmi Kitabxana. [Tərtibçi: Nadir İsmayılov]

4030 Bakı\$**n**Elm Nəşr.

4060 432 S.

4170 Dejateli nauki i kul'tury Azerbajidžana\$**e**Bibliografija

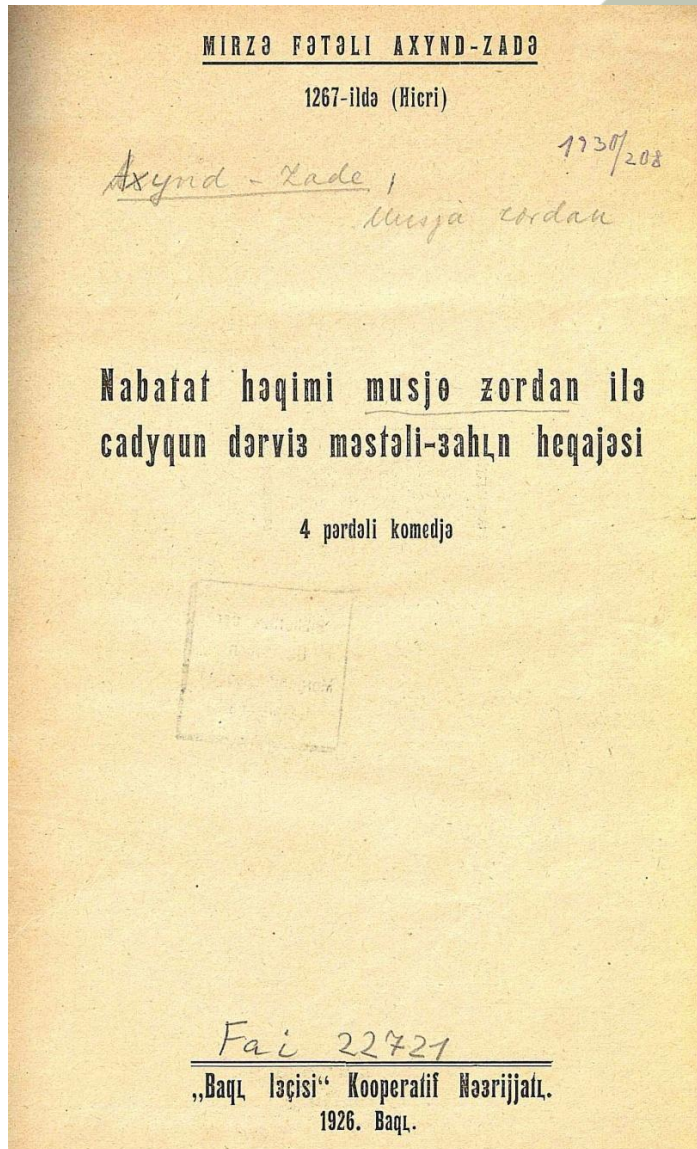
Slides 36-37

The Turkic Latin alphabets of the 1920s contain further non-standard letters which differ from the present-day Latin alphabets – see the two examples in Azerbaijani and Turkmen

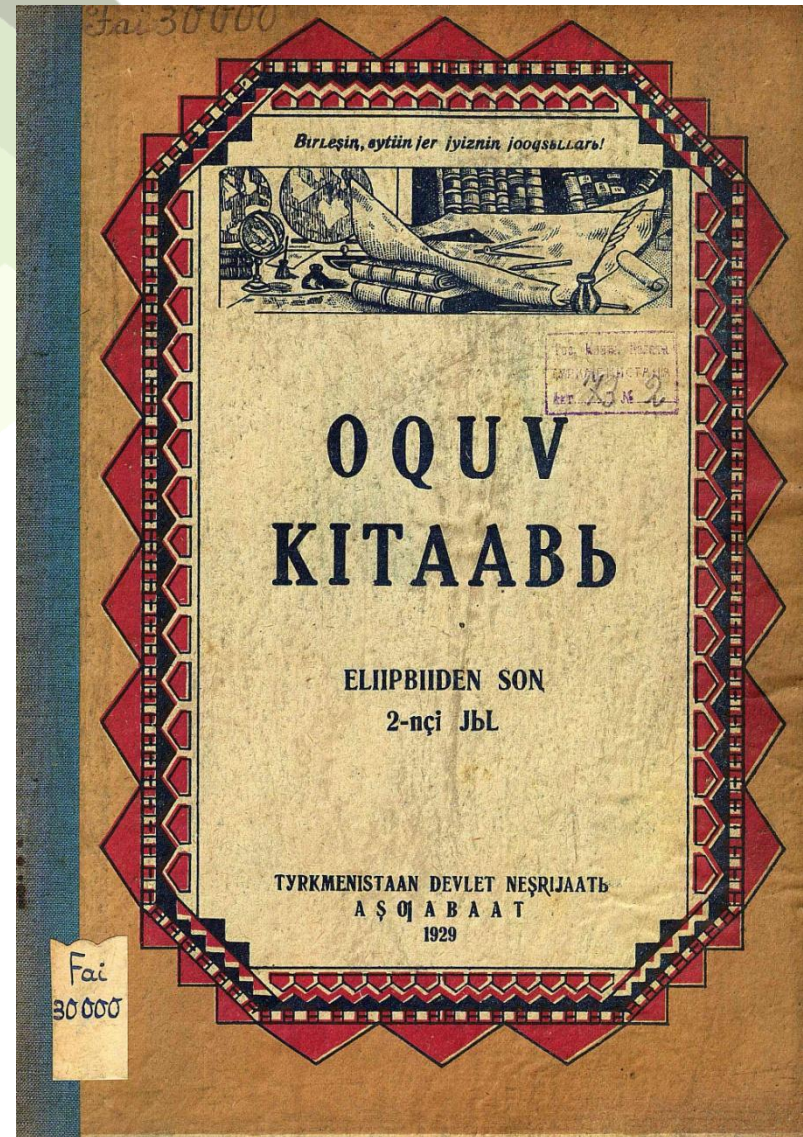
Cataloguing of such material should include the

- a) the original script - which gives users and librarians an idea of how the title page looks like
 - b) a version with the present-day spelling (in the actual Latin script)
 - c) a Romanised version of the present-day spelling regarding the “schwa”
 - d) as many suitable transliterations of the original script as possible
- Librarians as well as users unfamiliar with Romanisation rules will be able to find the title.

Special characters of the 1920s Latin alphabet



Azerbaijani



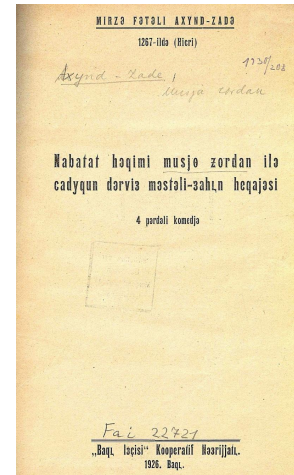
Turkmen

Cataloging 1920s Latin alphabet

search history	shortlist	full title
results search [and] PPN 881015709 1 hits		
loan request Copy request save/print info add to my list		



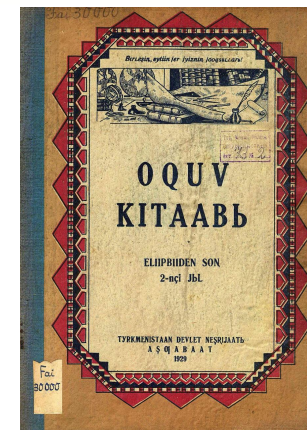
PPN: 881015709 [Cite](#)
Title: Nabatat həqimi müsje Zordan ilə cadyqun dərviş Məstəli-şahın heqajəsi : 4 pərdəli komedje / Mirzə Fətəli Axynd-zadə 1267-ildə (Hicri)
Person/s: Āhündzāda, Fath' alī *1812-1878* [VerfasserIn]
Published: Baqı, : Baqı, İzçisi Kooperatif Nəzriyatı, 1926
Language/s: Azerbaijani
Extent: 28 Seiten
Paralleltitel: Botanik i doktor mos'e Žordan i derviš Mestali-Šach
 Ботаник и доктор мосье Жордан и дервиш Местали-Шах
 Note: Transkriptionsvariante: Nabatat həkimi müsyo Jordan ilə cadükün dərviş Məstəli-şahın hekayəsi. - Nabatat həkimi müsyo Jordan ilə cadükün dərviş Məstəli-şahın hekayəsi
 In reformierter Lateinschr. "Yangelif", aserb.



search history	shortlist	full title
results search [and] PPN 883006375 1 hits		
loan request Copy request save/print info add to my list		



PPN: 883006375 [Cite](#)
Title: Oquv kitaabı : eliipbiiden soñ, 2-nçi jyl
Published: Aşqabaat : Tyrkmenistaan Devlet Neşrijaatı, 1929
Language/s: Turkmen
Type of content: Lesebuch
Extent: 136 Seiten : Illustrationen
Paralleltitel: Kniga dlja čtenija
 Книга для чтения
 Note: Transkriptionsvariante: Oquv kitaaby. - Okuw kitaby. - Okuv kitaby
 In reformierter Lateinschrift "Yangelif", turkmenisch



Slides 39-40

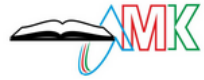
In the case of Azerbaijani books the National Library of Azerbaijan gives access through its electronic catalogue to a wide range of old publications including those in Arabic or Latin characters.

All the recording has been done on the base of the present-day spelling, whether a title had been written in Cyrillic, Arabic or in Latin characters of the 1920s.

This fact demonstrates the necessity of including the present-day spelling in our recording, even though it is not indicated in the books themselves or part of any official transliteration.

But more and more scholars will accustom themselves to it.

Online catalogues for Turkic publications



Elektron Kataloq

Azərbaycanca ▼



Giriş	Qovluq	Başlıq üzrə axtarış	Axtarış tarixi	Seansı silmək	Mobil versiya
-------	--------	---------------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

[Ətraflı axtarış](#)

Axtarışınızı yeniləyin

Əlavə axtarış terminləri

Nəşr ili

1929 (956)
1928 (772)
1927 (606)
1926 (652)
1925 (511)

[Daha çox göstər...](#)

Bibliqrafik təsvir

Monoqrafiya (3977)
Dövri mətbuat (92)
Məqalələr (2)

Format

Kitab (3949)
Dövri mətbuat (92)
Notlar (6)
Elektron resurslar (4)
Məqalələr (2)

Məzmun

Vəsaitlər (185)
Qanunvericilik (48)
Ensiklopediyalar (24)
Lüğətlər (22)
Elmi əsərlər (16)

[Daha çox göstər...](#)

Dil

Azərbaycanca (2890)
Rus dili (1121)

Cari axtarış: **1920 - 1929** ✕

Nəticələr 1 dən 50 qədər 4071

Çeşidləmək...

Axtarışın nəticələrinin həcmi qovluğa əlavə etmək üçün çox böyükdür.

1.



Adəmdən əvvəl [Mətn] : hekayə /Cek London ; tərc.: X. Əzizbəyli

London, Cek. (Con Qriffit Çeyni) Amerika yazıçısı 1876-1916

Bib-ID vtls000015735

Buraxılış məlumatları Bakı: Bakı işçisi, 1926.

Fiziki xüsusiyyətləri 87 s.: 22 sm.

Digər məlumatlar Mətn köhnə latın qrafikasıdır.

Multimedia

istifadəsi mümkün olan nüsxə sayı 8

ANL Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatının Arxivi şöbəsi **(1 nüsxə)**

ANL KS Azf **(7 nüsxə)**

2.



Аравия, Турция, Персия, Афгаистан, Индия, Зап. Китай [Текст] : общественно-политический и экономический справочник : с 6 схем картами

Bib-ID vtls000024447

Buraxılış məlumatları Ташкент: Изд-во Бюро прессы Среднего Востока при Сред.-Аз. Бюро ЦК ВКП(б), 1928.

Fiziki xüsusiyyətləri 48 s.: 20 sm. + [6 схем. карта] слож. л.

istifadəsi mümkün olan nüsxələrin sayı 1

ANL KS F-2 **(1 nüsxə)**

3.



Yax! Yax! Yax! [Mətn]: Hekayələr /Cek London; Tərc. Ə. Kasımı

London, Cek. (Con Qriffit Çeyni) Amerika yazıçısı 1876-1916

Bib-ID vtls000025014

Buraxılış məlumatları Bakı: Azərbaycan, 1927.



Online catalogues for Turkic publications

Giriş	Qovluq	Başlıq üzrə axtarış	Axtarış tarixi	Seansı silmək	Mobil versiya
		Nabatat həkimi müsyo Jordan		Axtarış	
				Ətraflı axtarış	

Axtarışınızı yeniləyin

Əlavə axtarış terminləri

[Əlavə et](#)

Nəşr ili
1930 - 1939 (1)
1920 - 1929 (1)

Yerləşdiyi yer
 ANL - Bakı (2)
 ANL Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatının Arxivi şöbəsi (2)
 ANL KS Azf (2)

Cari axtarış: **Nabatat həkimi ...**

Nəticələr 1 dən 2 qədər 2

Çeşidləmək...

[Add All To Cart](#)

-  **Nabatat həkimi müsyo Jordan ilə cadükün dərviş Məstəli-şahın hekayəsi [Mətn] : 4 pərdəli komediya / M. F. Axundzadə**
Axundzadə, Mirzə Fətəli Məhəmmədağlı oğlu. yazıçı-dramaturq, materialist filosof, ictimai xadim 1812-1878

Bib-ID vtls000202171
Paralel sərlövə Müsyo Jordan və Məstəli-şah
Buraxılış məlumatları Bakı: Bakı işçisi, 1926.
Fiziki xüsusiyyətləri 28 s.: 21 sm.
Digər məlumatlar Mətn köhnə latın qrafikasıdır.
Multimedia http://web.anl.az/el/arxiv/a/amf_nhmj.pdf

istifadəsi mümkün olan nüsxə sayı 4
ANL Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatının Arxivi şöbəsi (1 nüsxə)
ANL KS Azf (3 nüsxə)

[Qovluğa əlavə etmək](#)
-  **Müsyo Jordan və Məstəli-Şah. Nabatət həkimi müsyo Jordan ilə cadukun dərviş Məstəli-şahın hekayəsi [Mətn] : 4 pərdəli komediya : böyük yaşlı cocuqlar üçün / M. F. Axundov ; red. M. Seyidzadə.**
Axundov, Mirzə Fətəli Məhəmmədağlı oğlu. (Axundzadə) yazıçı-dramaturq, materialist filosof, ictimai xadim 1812-1878

Bib-ID vtls000325215
Buraxılış məlumatları Bakı: Azərşəsr, 1935.
Fiziki xüsusiyyətləri 39 s.: 17 sm.
Digər məlumatlar Mətn köhnə latın qrafikasıdır.


istifadəsi mümkün olan nüsxə sayı 2
ANL Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatının Arxivi şöbəsi (1 nüsxə)
ANL KS Azf (1 nüsxə)


Slide 42

The cataloguing of Azerbaijani and Turkmen titles written in the modified Arabic script of the 1920s should also include the

- a) the original script - which gives users and librarians an idea of how the title page looks like
 - b) a version with the present-day spelling (in the actual Latin script)
 - c) a Romanised version of the present-day spelling regarding the “schwa”
 - d) as many suitable transliterations of the original script as possible
- Librarians as well as users unfamiliar with Romanisation rules will be able to find the title.

Title sets in Arabic script

- PPN:** 887471706 [Cite](#)
- Title:** Hamlet : Danimarka prinsı ; 5 pərdəli hailə / yazanı: Vilyam Şekspir ; çevirəni: Cəfər Cabbarlı
هامله ت : دانيمارقا پره نسی ; 5 پرده لی هائله / یازانی: ویلیام شکسپیر ; چه ویره نی: جعفر جبارلی
- Person/s:** Shakespeare, William *1564-1616* [VerfasserIn] 
Cabbarlı, Cəfər *1899-1934* [ÜbersetzerIn] 
- Published:** Bakı : Azərnəşr, 1926
- Language/s:** Azerbaijani
- Language of original:** English
- Extent:** 128 Seiten
- Title of work:** Shakespeare, William: Hamlet
- Note:** Transkriptionsvariante: Hamlet : Danimarka prinsı ; 5 pərdəli hailə. - Hämlet : Dānimārquā prensī ; 5 perdelī hā' ile

- PPN:** 882963562 [Cite](#)
- Title:** Nadir şah : (4 məclis və 7 pərdəli drama) / Doktor Nəriman bəy Nərimanof
نادر شاه : (۴ مجلس و ۷ پرده لی دراما) / دوکتور نریمان بک نریمانوف
- Person/s:** Nərimanov, Nəriman *1870-1925* [VerfasserIn] 
- Edition:** Üçüncü tab
- Published:** Bakı : Bakı İşçisi Kooperatif Nəşriyyatı, 1926
- Language/s:** Azerbaijani
- Extent:** 61 Seiten
- Note:** Transkriptionsvariante: Nadir şah : (4 məclis və 7 pərdəli drama). - Nādir Šāh
In arabischer Schrift, aserbaidshanisch

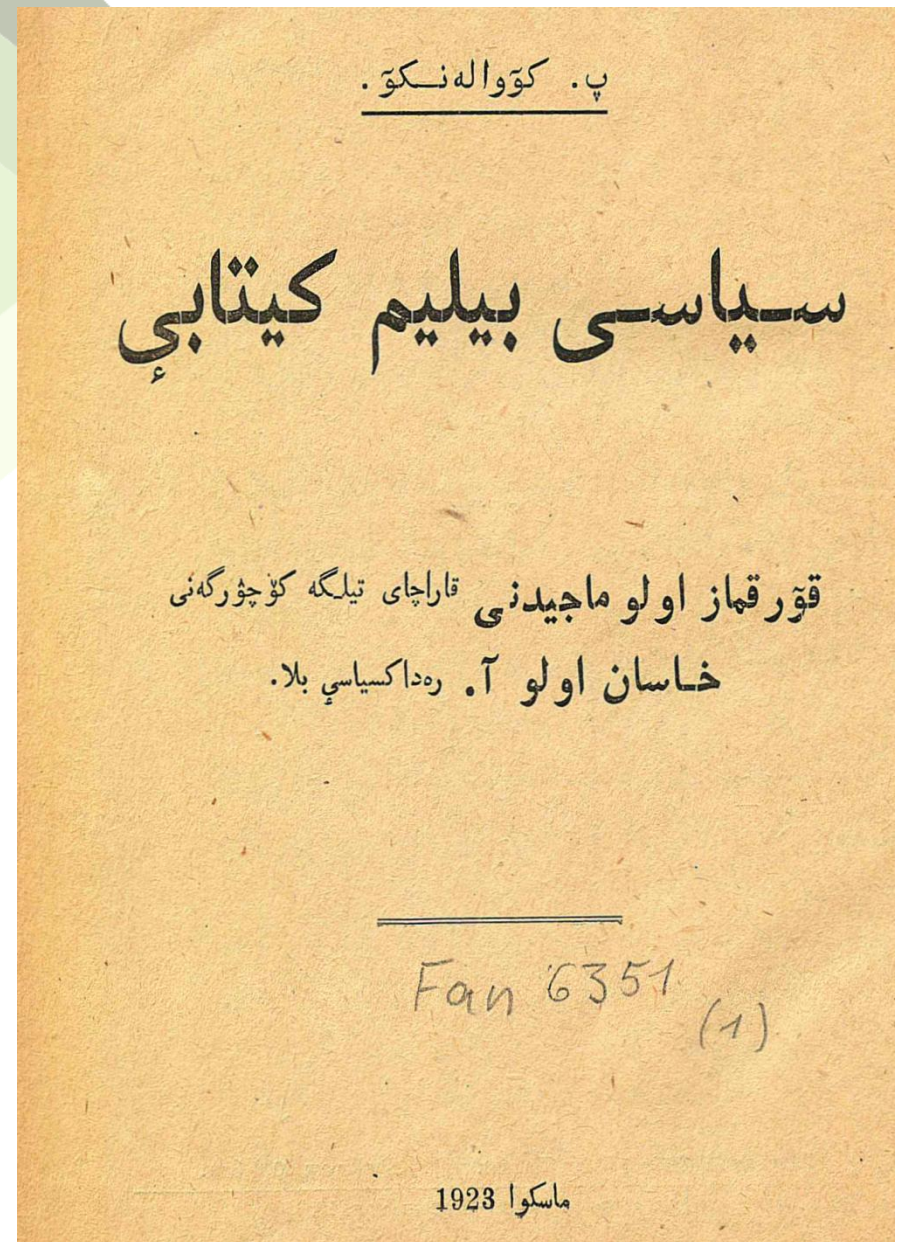
Slides 44-46

The cataloguing of Turkic material written in the modified Arabic script of the 1920s requires a slightly different approach if the present-day alphabet of the language is not Latin but Cyrillic – see two cases in Tatar and Karachay.

Cataloguing should include

- a) the original script - which gives users and librarians an idea of how the title page looks like
 - b) a version with the present-day spelling (in the actual Cyrillic script)
 - c) a Romanised version from this official Cyrillic spelling
 - d) as many suitable transliterations of the original script as possible
- Librarians as well as users familiar with the present-day Cyrillic alphabet and its Romanisation will be able to find the title.

Titles in Arabic script



Tatar

Karachay

Tatar title in Arabic script



PPN:

890922772 [Cite](#)

Title:

Kyzyl armeec älifbasy / Šäriif Sättarof
قزل ئارمىيىست ئە لىفباسى / شه ريف سه تتارف

Person/s:

Sättarov, Šäriif [VerfasserIn]

Published:

Mäskäü : S.S.S.R. Halyklarynyň Üzäk Näšrijaty, 1925

Language/s:

Tatar

Extent:

64 Seiten : Illustrationen

Paralleltitel:

Bukvar' krasnoarmejsa
Букварь красноармейца

Note:

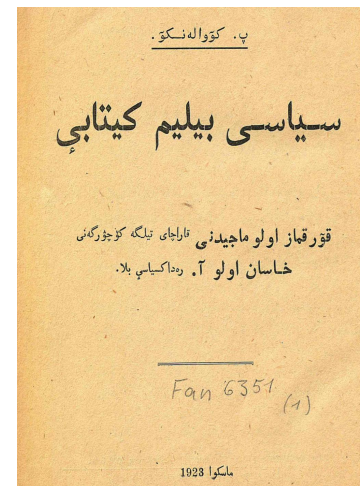
Hauptsachtitel in kyrillischer Schrift: Кызыл армеец әлифбасы
Übersetzung des Haupttitels: Fibel für den Rotarmisten
In reformierter arabischer Schrift, tatarisch

Subject headings: *Sowjetunion ☘ / Militär ☘ / Soldat ☘ / Indoktrination ☘

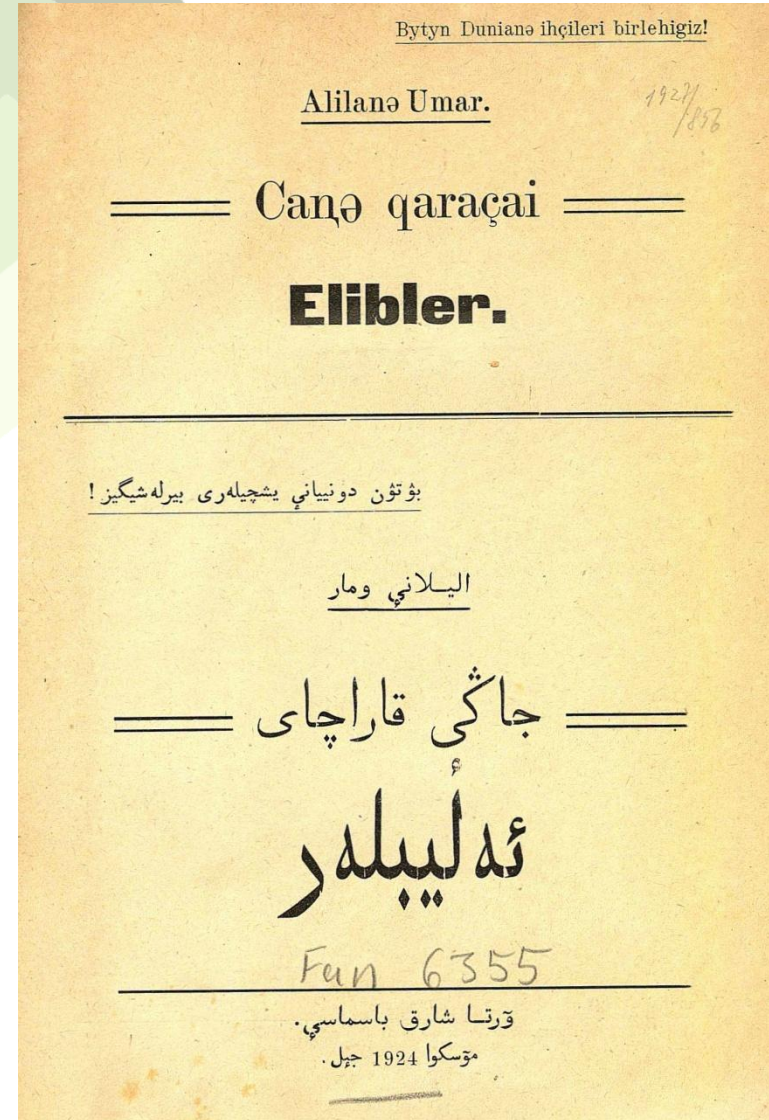
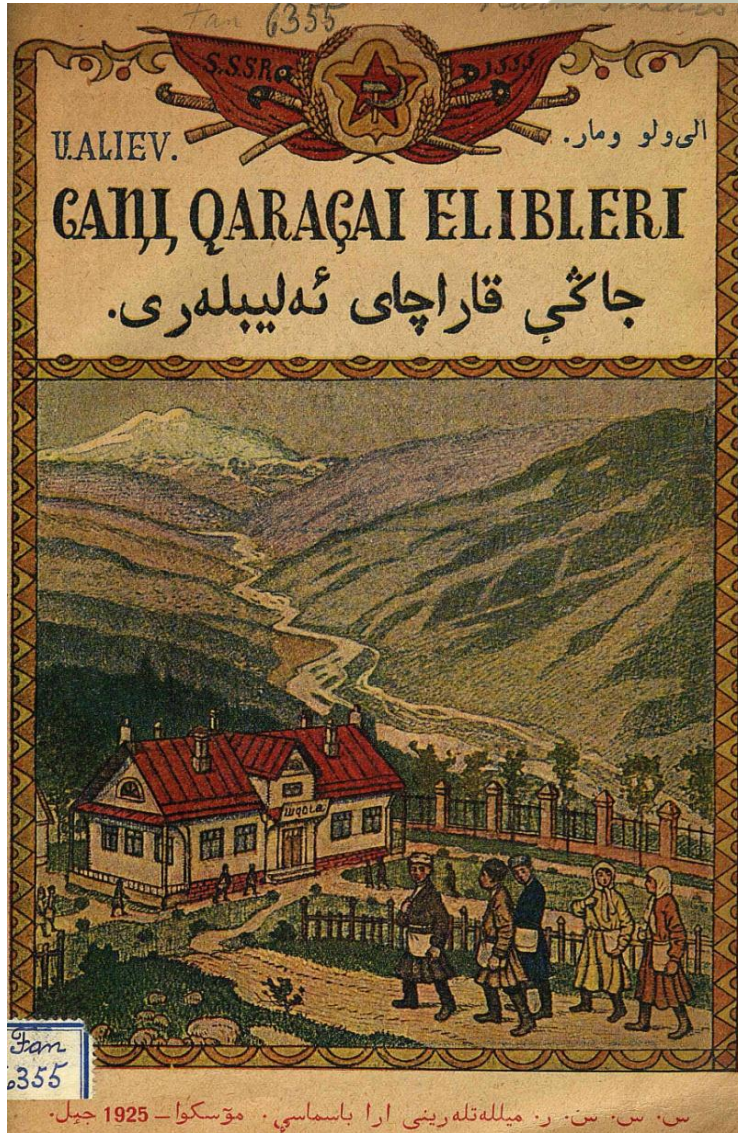
Classification: Basisklassifikation: 89.15 (Kommunismus) <Politologie> ☘

Karachay title in Arabic script

- PPN:** 526216662 [Cite](#)
- Title:** *Sijasi bilim kitaby* / P. Kovalenko; K"ork"mazulu Madžidni k"aračaj tilge köčürgeni, Hasanulu A. redaksjasy bila
سیاسی بیلیم کیتابی / پ. کۆواله کنۆ . قورقماز اولو ماجیدنی قاراچای تیلگه کۆچۆرگه نی, خاسان اولو آ. ره
داکسیاسی بلا
- Author:** Kovalenko, P. [VerfasserIn]
- Other persons:** K"ork"mazulu, Madžid [ÜbersetzerIn] ; Hasanulu, A. [HerausgeberIn]
- Published:** Maskva : Milletleni Işleri Halk" Kamisarjatny džanydag"y Orta Şark" Basmasy, 1923
- Extent:** 112 S
- Bibliogr. citations:** BTD 33.7416
- Paralleltitel:** Knižka političeskoj gramoty
Книжка политической грамоты
- Translation of title:** [Einführung in d. Politik.]
- Note:** Transkriptionsvariante: *Sijasi bilim kitaby*
[Karatschaisch.]
Hauptsachtitel in kyrillischer Schrift: **Сияси билим китабы**
In reformierter arabischer Schrift, karatschaisch
- Subject headings:** *[Kommunismus](#) ✂ / [Politik](#) ✂ / [Weltbild](#) ✂



Titles in modified Latin and Arabic ...



...and a humble attempt to record them



PPN: 895921707 [Zitier](#)
Titel: [Caṇə qaraçai](#) : elibler / Alilanə Umar
Verfasser: [Aliev, Umar B. *1912-1972*](#) [VerfasserIn]
Ort/Jahr: Moskva : Orta Šark" Basmasy, 1924
Sprache/n: Karachay-Balkar

Art des Inhalts: [Lehrbuch](#)

Umfang: 121 Seiten : Illustrationen ; 26 cm

Paralleltitel: Bukvar'
Букварь

Anmerkung: Transkriptionsvarianten: [Caṇə qaraçai](#). - **Cani qaraçai**
Abweichende Schreibung des Titels: Čangy k"aračaj. - جاڭي قاراچاي
Abweichender Titel auf Umschlag: **Caṇi qaraçai** elibleri. - Čangy k"aračaj eliblari. -
جاڭي قاراچاي نه ليبله ري
Veröffentlichungsangabe laut Umschlag: 1925 im Verlag S.S.S.R. Millätläri
Arabasmasy, Moskva
Teilweise in reformierter arabischer Schrift, teilweise in reformierter Lateinschrift
"Yangalif", karatschai-balkar

Schlagwörter: *[Karatschaisch-Balkarisch](#)

Klassifikation: Basisklassifikation: [18.87 \(Türkische Sprachen und Literaturen\)](#)

Don't give up – these books deserve to be catalogued!!

