
Russian Turkology and Heritage

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Abstract:

The urgency of the problem under study is conditioned by the need to study the history of Turkology development in the modern world. This involves the considering of Russian and European orientalist achievements at the turn of the 19-th and 20-th centuries.

The purpose of the article is to give an overview of the Turkic heritage by the Academician A.E. Krymsky and to assess his contribution to Russian and Ukrainian oriental studies.

The leading approach to the study of this problem is the problem-thematic approach, as well as the comparative-historical principle. The main results of the study consist in the systematic description of his works on Turkic studies.

The main attention is paid to various materials written by him during his work at the Lazarev Institute of oriental languages and at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The scientific directions of his Turkic studies were revealed.

The materials of the article can be useful to study the history of world Turkology, for the teaching of languages, history, literature and the culture of the Turkic peoples

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1. Introduction

The study of the Turkish social-political, cultural and ethnic-linguistic space of Eurasia is a long-standing and a significant tradition of practical, academic and university centers of Russia and Europe, including Ukraine. The Turkish political and cultural heritage played a particularly important role in the history and the culture of the peoples of Russia, Ukraine and modern Turkish states. The well-known states and societies of the Turkish world (the Turkish kaganates, the Volga region Bulgaria, Ulus Juchi, the Ottoman Empire and other states of the Middle Ages and modern times), the geographical and historical and cultural regions of the traditional residence of the Turkish people of the Russian Empire and Eurasia in general have become the object and the subject of research for Russian and European orientalist-turkologists during XIX-th - early XX-th century. An exceptional role in the institutionalization and professionalization of world turcology was played by A.E. Krymsky (1871-1942) (Barthold, 1925).

In the history of Russian and Ukrainian Turkology, A.E. Krymsky (1871-1942) occupies a special place. The life and the biography of the Russian and Ukrainian Arabist, Iranian, Turkic and Slavic history expert are connected with two periods - Moscow until the autumn of 1918 and the second period is associated with Kiev. A connoisseur of Arabic-Muslim languages, he created capital works on the history of Arabs, Persians, Turks and other nations (Krachkovsky, 1958).

He studied Arabic philology, Arabic literature and Islam in the Moscow Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages (1889-1892). Persian language and literature, Turkish language and literature were also at the center of his Oriental studies (Basiyants, 1973). A. Krymsky was interested in Turkish heritage since childhood. His ancestor, the Tatar mullah, moved from Bakhchisarai to Byelorussia (Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) at the end of the 17th century. In 1871 Yefim Krymsky was transferred from Lithuania to Volyn as a teacher, where his son Agafangel Krymsky was born. A.E. Yefimovich noted in his letters that after several generations the characteristic eastern features of his face, and his father's face prevented him from forgetting his roots. He considered Turkish studies very important for himself (Gurnitsky, 1980; Vasylyuk, 2006; Tsigankova, 2007).

2. Research Methodology

The methods of this study are based on the use of various modern principles and ideas - worldview, epistemological and logical ones, playing an important role in the study of the events, stages and trends for the development of the world Turkology, including Russian and Ukrainian one. The basic method of the study is the comparative-historical principle. The next method of the study is the periodization of Turkic study history stages and the Turkic studies by Krymsky. The method of the system approach in the study of the topic allows us to consider its main components and their interaction - Turkology at the Institute, historical and scientific events

dedicated to the study of Turkish people history and culture in the activities of societies and associations, etc. On the whole, various methods of this topic study make it possible to describe common, special and isolated phenomena and facts in the formation and the development of Russian and Ukrainian and, in particular, the Turkish heritage by A.E. Krymsky (1915).

3. Results and Discussion

The origins of the Turkish study works by A.E. Krymsky are connected with the "Encyclopedic Dictionary" by Brockhaus and Efron. His first works devoted to Turkic studies: *Kadyn* (1894), *Kylidzh-Arslan I*, *Kylidzh-Arslan II* (1896), *Mohammed I* (1896) and others were published in this famous dictionary. More than 200 articles were written for Russian encyclopedias at the turn of the XIX - XX centuries, about 70 of them were devoted to Turkology (Vasilyuk, 2006).

The next feature of Turkish studies was related to the fact that the works by A.E. Krymsky started as the benefits for the students at the Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages (1898-1918). This is the "Grammar of the Turkish language", stored in the Institute of the National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky. He repeatedly turned to the prepared text, improving it more and more (Turkish language grammar, F.I, c. 25306). The "Scientific and Practical Course of the Turkish Language" consists of six notebooks in Ukrainian (Scientific and practical course of the Turkish language, F.I, c. 25333). During the early 1920-ies A.E. Krymsky prepared his course of the Turkish language to teach Ukrainian students. These manuscripts are interesting in the following: providing the material, he began to form Ukrainian scientific terminology (Practical grammar of Turkish language, F.I, c. 25320). You can also pay attention to his other interesting manuscript materials on Turkic studies (Turkish words, F.I, c. 25336; Turkish language, F.I, c. 25299; Turkish language. Notebooks for practical classes, F.I, c. 25338).

The origins of his fundamental research "The History of Turkey and its Literature" is also associated with the lectures for students. In the beginning, Krymsky publishes the second part of the work - "from heyday to the beginning of decline" (Krymsky, 1910), followed by the first part - "from the beginning to the dawn" (Krymsky, 1916).

Krymsky begins the exposition with the definition that the Turkish (or Turkic tribe) is very numerous and that it settled from the mountains of Altai (its homeland) and the borders of China - to the Slavic and Greek regions on the Balkan Peninsula. Krymsky believes that those Turks advanced to Europe most of all who moved from their historical homeland not to the Urals-Volga, the Don and the Black Sea steppes, but to the Central Asian river Amur-Darya and through it to Persia (Iran) and further to Asia Minor (Krymsky, 1916).

The main attention to the original sources is a characteristic feature of the works by A.E. Krymsky. In his research he relies on Eastern, Slavic and West European sources. In the collection "Tsargrad" A.E. Krymsky published his essay "The history of Turkey". He notes that becoming an ally of Germany, Turkey risks to be finally expelled from Europe in case of defeat (Krymsky, 1915).

After moving to Kiev in 1918, Krymsky (1934) took an active part in the creation of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Contemporaries noted that due to his efforts he managed to preserve and develop the national academy.

It is necessary to turn to a new stage of his oriental studies, including Turkic studies. In 1924 they published "The history of Turkey with 13 drawings, taken mostly from the old printed publications of the 16th-18th centuries" in the Ukrainian language. In 1926 - 1927 they also published the following works in the Ukrainian language - "Introduction to the History of Turkey", "The History of Turkey and its writings" and "From the history of Turkish writing of the XVIth century", etc.

In 1934-1935 he was preparing to write a great work on the history of the New Ottoman literature up to the present with the analysis of Turkish literature decline reasons (Tsigankova, 2007). The complete manuscript was not preserved. At the Institute of Manuscripts of the National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky the text - "New Ottoman Literature" is presented by 12 sheets of typing in Russian and 13 sheets of handwritten text in Ukrainian. A. E. Krymsky writes that in the XIXth century the European influence is noticeable in Turkish literature. He analyzes the works by Ahmed Vefik Pasha, Shinashi, Narim Kemal-bey, Abdulkhak Hamid, Mahmoud Ekrem, Ahmed Midhat and other famous writers (New Ottoman literature, F.I, c. 25334). By the 1930-ies, A.E. Krymsky's publications were devoted to the literatures and the languages of the Turkish-speaking peoples of the USSR. A personal interest of the Turkologist in this trend can be traced in the archives of the Institute of Manuscripts of the National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky (Turkish language, F.I, c. 25299; Tsigankova, 2007).

Let's give an overview of some archival materials. The work "Bashkir language and literature" was written in 1938. He describes the works of his contemporaries - A. Tagirov, D. Davletshin, D. Yul'tyev, M. Gafuri and many other writers and the poets of Bashkiria (Bashkir language and literature, F.I, c.25563).

The article "Turkmen Literature" is kept in two archival cases. For example, A.E. Krymsky analyzes the work by Makhtum-kuli and Turkmen poets (Shaidai, Karadzhoglan, Mayrufi, Kemine). The turkologist concludes his analysis by the conclusion that although the Russian administration created its own schools in Ashgabat and the region, it did not create the basis for the development of new Turkmen literature, and perhaps the new government will help to create new poets and writers (Turkmen Literature, F.I, c. 25572).

A small article "Literature of Turkestan" was also written in the 1930-ies. A.E. Krymsky analyzes the anthology of "Majma-i Shuar" in this article, where various works of Central Asian authors were collected. He notes that under the influence of the Kazan Tatars and Azerbaijanis a theater appears in Turkestan. In general, A.E. Krymsky analyzes the work of contemporary writers and playwrights - Fitrat, Abdulla Badri, Chulpan, Ghulyam Zafari, Gazi Yunus, Uyghur, etc. Also, the Ukrainian turkologist notes especially the appearance of historical articles and monographs of the authors, analyzes the periodicals of Soviet Central Asia (The literature of Turkestan, f.I, c. 25652).

Agafangel Efimovich begins the manuscript article "Azerbaijan Literature" with the thesis that Azerbaijani literature is closely intertwined with the Ottoman tradition. The center of his research attention is represented by the works from Fuzuli, Mesikhi, Kavsi Tabriz, Kasym-bek Zakir, Veli Vidadi, Panah Vakif and other representatives of modern Azerbaijani literature (The Azerbaijan literature, F.I, c. 25512).

In 1930 A.E. Krymsky published several of his articles: "The pages from the History of the Crimea and the Crimean Tatars," to the History of the present 25% Tatar population in the Crimea", and "The literature of the Crimean Tatars". He became one of the first Turkologists in the study of the Crimean Tatar literature. He starts the article stating that although the representatives of the Crimean Khanate took part in the creation of the Golden Horde literature, the era of the Crimean Tatar literature should nevertheless begin with the Girey era. He begins new Crimean Tatar literature with Ismail Bey Gasprinsky and those who were the authors of the articles in "Tarjiman" magazine. In 1926 the manuscript "The History of the Crimean Esnaf (Workshops)" was created and it is kept in the Institute of Manuscripts at the National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky. In this work the author explores the economic life on the peninsula during the 16th-18th centuries, showing the rapid growth of trade and crafts in the cities of Kafa, Bakhchisaray, Karasubazar and in the whole economy of the Crimea (Krymsky, 1930; Krymsky, 2010).

His articles "The pages from the History of Northern or Caucasian Azerbaijan (Classical Albania) [Kabala]" and "The pages from the History of Northern or Caucasian Azerbaijan (Classical Albania). Sheki", which were published in the anniversary collections by S.F. Oldenburg (1934) and N.Ya. Marra (1938) are of great interest. The Turkologist prepared the work "The history of Caucasian Azerbaijan, beginning with the era of cuneiform times and ending with the era of Iranian Sefevid shahs". According to Krymsky, the manuscript was completed (Autobiographies, F.I, c. 22404). Unfortunately, only some fragments preserved in the Manuscript Institute at the National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky. Also, the remained text of the "History of Albanians or Caucasian Azerbaijan" was prepared for publication (Krymsky, 1934, 1938; Türkic languages, F.XXXVI).

A.E. Krymsky also paid attention to the issues of ethnography. The folklore of the Turkic peoples is described in his small published and manuscript works. This topic is described in the early work by A. Krymsky, an incomplete translation of the book by W.A. Clouston "Folk tales and inventions. Their migrations and changes". In an interesting manuscript article "Folk philology [about the Turkic tribes]" A.E. Krymsky explores the work of Azerbaijani ashiki and other folk singers, the folklore monuments of the Turkic peoples (Folk literature [about the Turkic tribes], F.I c.25341).

4. Conclusions

Covering the history of Russian and Ukrainian Turkology and especially the Turkic study heritage from Agafangel Krymsky, you do not cease to be surprised by the diversity of his interests. Today many of his works have become a bibliographic rarity. Unfortunately, the name of an outstanding orientalist was forbidden for many years. His Turkological works were published in the five-volume edition in Kiev for the 100 anniversary of an outstanding Turkologist. In 1996, the "History of Turkey" was published in Ukrainian according to the edition of 1924. In 2007-2010, the Institute of Oriental Studies named after A.E. Krymsky published two volumes of his basic Turkic studies. The study of the scientific heritage from Agafangel Efimovich Krymsky continues. An integral and an important part of this heritage is Turkology. It is important to print all of his unreleased work in the future. At the present stage of the world Turkology development, its heritage has a historical-scientific, historiographical and cultural significance. His work is of great importance for the development of political and cultural ties between the peoples of Russia and Ukraine.

5. Recommendations

The material of the article is of interest to the experts who are engaged in teaching at universities and in the academic studies of Turkic languages, history, literature and culture.

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