

## SUBJECT INDEX

- ABCD Hierarchy, 45–6  
 Abkhazia, 116–8; 119  
 Abkhaz alphabet, 117  
 acronyms, 53; 67  
 All-Union Turcological Conference,  
   49; 122–3  
 alphabet development, 48–51; 81;  
   89–90; 98; 191; 206  
   in the Caucasus, 114; 117; 118;  
   120; 131; 132  
   in Central Asia, 137; 141; 142;  
   145–8 *passim*; 150  
   in Dagestan, 129  
   in Siberia, 160–2; 165; 167; 168–9;  
   171–7 *passim*; 180–3 *passim*  
 Altai language development, 181–  
 Altaic, 9  
 agglutination, 10; 13; 14; 16; 19  
 annexation of Baltic states, 94; 95;  
   102–3  
 Arabic, as lingua franca, 127–8  
 Arabic orthography, 48–50; 54; 69;  
   122–3; 130; 131; 135; 137; 140;  
   141; 146; 150; 151  
 Armenian alphabet, 120  
   reform of, 121  
 Armenian protests, 121  
 Armenian SSR, 120–1  
 assimilation, 18; 177  
 autochthonous language, 30  
 Autonomous District, 5  
 Azerbaijan SSR, 121–3  
 Azeri Turkic, 122; 127
- Balkars, 11; 23; 72; 111; 112; 123;  
   124; 131; 204  
 Baltic states, 93–108; 157; 195–8  
   *passim*  
   ethnic composition, 94; 107  
   language laws, 107–8  
 Bashkir ASSR, 68; 71  
   Bashkir people, 3; 68; 70–1; 122  
   Tatar-Bashkir Republic, 68; 70; 79;  
   80  
 Belarusan, status of, 85–6; 88  
 Belorussian SSR, 85–8  
 Bessarabia, 73; 88–90  
 bilingual instruction, 59–61  
 bilingualism, 21; 26; 31; 65; 88; 90;  
   155–6; 157; 166; 182; 184; 191–4;  
   197  
 Birobidzhan, 74–6 *passim*  
 birth rates, 197–8  
 boarding schools, 165–6  
 Bogoraz, V. G., 160; 166; 167; 172;  
   174  
 books, 3; 68; *see also publishing*  
 Brezhnev, 58–9; 104–5; 193  
 Buriat language development, 177–9
- calques, 52; 96; 147  
 Castrén, M. A., 170; 172  
 Catherine the Great, 76  
 Caucasian, 16–18; 116–9  
 Caucasus, 109–33  
   demographics, 110–1; 132–3  
   ethnicity, 111–112  
   language planning, 127–30  
 census, 7; 21; 25  
   1939, 7; 27–28; 37–39  
 census data, how to analyze, 25; 27–  
   31; 78  
   language data and census, 28–31  
 Chagatai as lingua franca, 140; 146  
 Chechen, 17; 22; 72; *see also entry in*  
   *language index*  
   deportations, 72; 123–4; 131  
   written language, 131  
 clan system, 159; 164  
 Classical Persian, 149–51 *passim*  
 classification of languages, 8–20;  
   181  
 Committee of the North, 160–1  
 Common Rule, 53; 57

- compulsory Russian instruction, 60–2; 83; 91; 97; 144–5  
 Constitution of 1918, 4  
 Constitution of 1936, 36; 58–9  
 Constitution of 1977, 5; 36; 58  
 convergence (and fusion of peoples), 42; 58–9  
 Crimean ASSR, 72–3  
 Crimean Tatars, 23; 70; 71–3; 131; 197  
 Cyrillic alphabet, 33; 49–50; 51; 61; 69; 131; 145; 146; 148; 168; 173; 176; 180; 183  
     reforms for Russian, 66  
  
 Daghستان, 109; 124–30  
 Declaration of Rights, 36–8  
 demographic changes, 194–201  
     Latvian SSR, 100–1  
 deportations, 70; 72; 77; 101; 111; 123–4; 129; 131; 133; 195; 196–7  
     Chechen and Ingush, 131  
     Crimean Tatars, 70; 72; 131  
     Volga Germans, 77  
  
 education, 59–62  
     and language shift, 78  
     Central Asia, 139; 142–5; 149–50  
     Georgian SSR, 119  
     Moldavian schools, 86; 87  
     Latvian schools, 98–9  
     Lithuanian policies, 103–4  
     Siberia, 161; 164–8; 172; 175; 177  
 Education Reforms of 1958, 57–8; 62; 83; 94–5; 191  
 emigration, Russian, 197  
 equality of languages, 36–8; 57  
 Estonian SSR, 4; 6; 15; 63; 68; 93–7; 106–8; 151; 195–7 *passim*; 200  
 ethnic cleansing, 196–7  
 ethnic groups, 20–6; 111–2; 125–7; 132–3  
 ethnicity, 45; 135; 164  
 ethnographers, 38–9  
  
 ethnonyms, 9; 31–3; 79; 112; 129; 159; 180–1  
  
 family size, 196  
 Finno-Cheremistic, 14–5  
 Finno-Permic, 14  
 Finno-Ugric, 14–5; 175–6  
 fusion (of peoples), 42; 58–9  
  
 Gagauz, 10; 11; 88; 192  
 geography of USSR, 4–5  
 Georgian SSR, 113–9  
     literacy, 114–5  
     schools, 119  
 Georgian alphabet, 48; 114  
     and Abkhaz, 48; 117  
 German as second language, 93; 96  
 German influence  
     on Latvian, 98  
     on Lithuanian, 102  
     on Yiddish, 74  
 German occupation, 90; 94; 95; 97; 102–3  
 Germans in USSR, 22; 30; 72; 77–8; 89; 93; 196–7  
 Gertsen Institute, 169; 172  
  
 Hebrew alphabet, 51; 74  
 Hebrew loanwords, 74  
  
 incorporation, 19  
 Indo-European, 8–9  
 Institute of Northern Peoples, 167–8  
 Islam, 5; 48; 49; 69–70; 128; 137–8; 146; 151; *see also Muslim identity*  
  
 Jadid schools, 127–8; 136–7; 149–50  
 Japhetic theory, 116  
 Jewish Autonomous Region, 74  
 Jewish population, 72–5; 88  
 Jewish press, 74–5  
  
 Kalmyk ASSR, 132  
 Karelian people, 78–9  
 Kazakh SSR, 146–9

- Karelian ASSR, 77  
 Karelo-Finnish SSR, 77  
 Koran, 70  
*korenizatsiia* see nativization  
*krai*, 5  
 Kyrgyz SSR, 151–2
- language and ethnicity, 20–21  
 language, development of, 140–2;  
   168–76  
 language/dialect continuum, 10; 134;  
   161  
 language distribution, 22–25; 111;  
   114; 125–7; 199–201  
 language endangerment, 171; 184–9;  
   194  
 language hierarchy, 3  
 language laws, 71; 79; 92; 108; 132;  
   148; 151; 156–7; 202–5  
 language retention, 75; 136; 156–7;  
   182; 184  
 language revitalization, 205–6  
 language shift, 190–4; 198–9; 206  
   for Finno-Ugric speakers, 78; 79  
   for Yiddish speakers, 76  
   in the Baltics, 97; 106–8  
   in the Caucasus, 119  
   in Central Asia, 155–6  
   in Karelia, 78–9  
   in Siberia, 158; 171; 172; 179; 181;  
   182; 184–7; *see also individual*  
   *languages*  
 language status, 63; 68; 107–8; 121;  
   138; 204  
 “large” languages of the North, 170;  
   176–84  
 Latinization, 49–51; 69; 89; 91; 122–  
   3; 147; 168; 176; 180  
 Latvian SSR, 97–101  
   bilingualism, 99–100  
   demographic change, 100–1  
   schools, 98–100  
   urbanization, 101  
 Lenin, 35–37  
   Nationalities Question, 35–8; 41  
   Ukrainian policies, 82  
   lexical development, 52–4; 64; 66–7;  
     96; 105; 119; 145; 178  
     role of Russian, 105; 178  
*Likbez*, 45; 150  
 literacy, 35; 45–54; 66; 103  
   in Central Asia, 135; 139; 140;  
     143; 147–52 *passim*; 153–4; 193  
   in Siberia, 159–64; 170; 171  
   Yakut, 180  
 Lithuanian SSR, 102–5  
 loan words, 13; 52–53; 105; 145;  
   149; 161
- Manas*, 152  
 Mari ASSR, 79–80  
 Marr, Nikolai, 54–6  
   Japhetic theory, 116  
 Marxism, 35  
 Mesrop, 114; 120  
 minority languages, 109; 164–70;  
   182; 189; 205–6  
 missionaries, 14; 80; 146; 164; 166;  
   170–2 *passim*; 176; 180–2 *passim*  
 Moldavian SSR, 88–92  
 Moldovan, creation of, 89  
 Mongolian, 12; 177–8; 183  
 Mongolic script, 49; 132  
 Mordvinian ASSR, 80–1  
 mother-tongue instruction, 83–4;  
   143; 165; 171; 177; 180; 187  
 mother-tongue literacy, 35–6; 58–9;  
   182  
 multilingualism, 26–7  
 Muslim identity, 5; 38; 68; 70; 112;  
   113; 122; 129; 134; 135; 137–8;  
   149; 152; *see also Islam*  
 Muslim schools, 143; 146
- naming issues, 31–3; 88; 112; 129;  
   130–1  
*Narkomnats*, 38; 53  
*Narkompros*, 38; 53  
*narod*, 41; 42  
*narodnost'*, 39–40

- nation, 40–2; 43; 73–4; 162; 164  
 nationalism, 35; 38; 44–5; 102; 108;  
     120; 146–7; 194; 197  
 nationalities, 38–42  
 nationalities question, 37–42; 59  
 national in form, 41–2  
 nationality, 38–41  
 native language, 28–30  
 native-language instruction, *see*  
     *mother-tongue instruction*  
 nativization, 28; 44–5; 54; 70; 72;  
     73; 113; 120; 122; 131; 139; 142–  
     4; 197  
     post-Soviet, 201–6  
*natsiia*, 40  
*natsional'nost'*, 39  
 New Turkic Alphabet, 50–1; 122–3;  
     183–4  
 nomadic schools, 165  
 nomadism, 12; 19; 159–61; 164–7  
     *passim*; 172  
 North Caucasus, 123–32  
 Northern Alphabet (Unified), 162;  
     168; 172; 175; 180  
  
*oblast'*, 5  
 Ob-Ugric, 13–4  
*okrug*, 5  
 oral culture, 109; 112  
 orthographic reform  
     in Yiddish, 73–4  
  
 Paleoasiatic, 173–4  
 Paleosiberian, 18–20; 169; 173–5  
 pan-Turkic identity, 122; 128; 134–6;  
     140–1  
 pedagogical materials, 44; 58; 60; 61;  
     72; 81; 137; 139; 142–3; 161–3  
     *passim*; 166–8; 175–8 *passim*; 182;  
     187; 190  
 Peoples Commissariats, 37–8  
*perestroika*, 62–3; 91; 145  
 population growth, 195–6  
 publishing, 3; 67–8; 74–5  
     Belarusan, 86; 87  
     Buriat, 179  
     Central Asia, 152  
     Daghestan, 128  
     German, 77–8  
     Latvian, 98–9  
     Lithuanian, 105  
     Mingrelian, 118  
     Tatar  
     Tuvin, 183–4  
     Ukrainian, 83; 84–5  
     Yakut, 180  
     Yiddish, 75–6  
  
*raion*, 5  
 Region, 5  
*rodnoi iazyk*, 28–30; *see also native*  
     *language*  
 Russian, acquisition of, 166–7; 172;  
     174  
 Russian, as lingua franca, 3; 65–81  
 Russian, as second language, 135–6;  
     144–5; 156  
 Russian “chauvinism,” 26; 36; 38; 45  
 Russian language instruction, 60–2;  
     119; 121; 131; 144–6; 155–6; 160–  
     3; 167; 169; 187  
 Russian SFSR, 4–6; 51; 61; 64; 65–  
     81; 204  
 Russification, 26; 50; 54; 57–9; 62–3;  
     64–5; 78–9; 80; 101; 166; 190–4  
     Baltic states, 93; 97; 101; 104–8  
     Belarusan, 64–5; 86–8  
     Brezhnev’s policies, 58–9  
     Central Asia, 147; 151  
     Latvian SSR, 99–100  
     Lithuanian SSR, 104–5  
     Siberia, 172  
     Ukrainian, 64–5; 83–4  
  
 Sakha, 180–1; *see also Yakut*  
 Samoyedic, 15–6; 169; 170–1  
*sblizhenie i sliianie narodov*, 42; 58–  
     9  
 schools, 59–62; 78; 81; 165–6; 177  
     Altai, 182

- bilingual, 95  
 Daghestan, 131–2  
 Estonian SSR, 96  
 Georgian SSR, 119  
 Jewish, 75  
 Latvian SSR, 98–100  
 Lithuanian SSR, 103–4  
 North Caucasus, 131–2  
 Siberian, 187–8  
 second-language knowledge, 29–30;  
   115  
 Shevardnadze, Eduard, 115–6; 119  
 Shiite Muslim, 137  
 Shternberg, Lev, 80; 159; 160; 167;  
   172  
 “small” languages of the North, 164–  
   76  
 SOV word order, 10–11; 15; 16; 19  
 Soviet people, 42; 59  
 Soviet vocabulary, 51–3; 73  
 Soviet Union  
   administrative organization, 4–5  
   demographics, 6–7; 20–6  
   geography, 4–6  
 Soviet Yiddish, 73  
 spelling, 31–33; 53  
   of Uzbek, 145  
   of Yiddish, 74–5  
 state language, 35  
   Yakut as, 179  
 Stalin  
   and language policy, 54–7  
   and nationalities question, 35; 42  
   nation state, 42–3  
 standardization, 47–8  
 Sunni Islam, 137  
  
 Tajik SSR, 149–51  
 Tajiki lexicon, 149  
 Tatar ASSR, 68; 70  
 Tatars, 3; 67–73; 136–7  
   education, 69; 70; 72  
   language retention, 71  
   literacy, 69;  
 Tatarstan, 38; 71; 80; 204s  
  
 teacher training, 139; 163; 166–8  
 Terek Cossacks, 123  
 Territory, 5  
 textbooks, 20; 47; 60–1; 72; 115;  
   119; 142–3; 144–8 *passim*; 157;  
   161–2; 167; 169; 172; 174; *see*  
   *also pedagogical materials*  
 Third Congress of Soviets, 81  
 Tungus, 12–3; 169; 171–3  
 Turkestan, 138–40  
 Turkic, 9–12; 134–5  
   as official language, 138–9; 141  
   *see also New Turkic Alphabet; All-*  
   *Union Turcological Congress*  
 Turkmen SSR, 151–2  
  
 Ukrainian language movement, 83–4  
 Ukrainian SSR, 81–5  
 Union Republics, 4–7  
 Uralic, 8; 13–6; 170–1; 175–6  
 urban language use, 84–5; 90; 100;  
   101; 103; 145; 182; 199–201  
 urbanization, 71; 79; 101; 106; 132;  
   184; 190; 195; 199  
 Uzbek identity, creation of, 140–1  
 Uzbek orthography,  
 Uzbek SSR, 140–6  
  
 Volga Germans, 72; 77–8; 196–7  
 vowel harmony, 10; 12; 13; 14–15;  
   16; 18; 141; 145  
  
 World War II, 77  
 written languages, development of,  
   20; 45; 48–51; 60; 74; 79; 140–2;  
   146–8; 150; 160–1; 164; 168–76;  
   178; 180; 181–2; 187; 205–6  
  
 Yakut ASSR, 179–81  
 Yevsektsiia, 73–4  
 Yiddish, 73–6  
  
 Zaia-pandit script, 132  
 Zaretski, Ajzik, 74–5