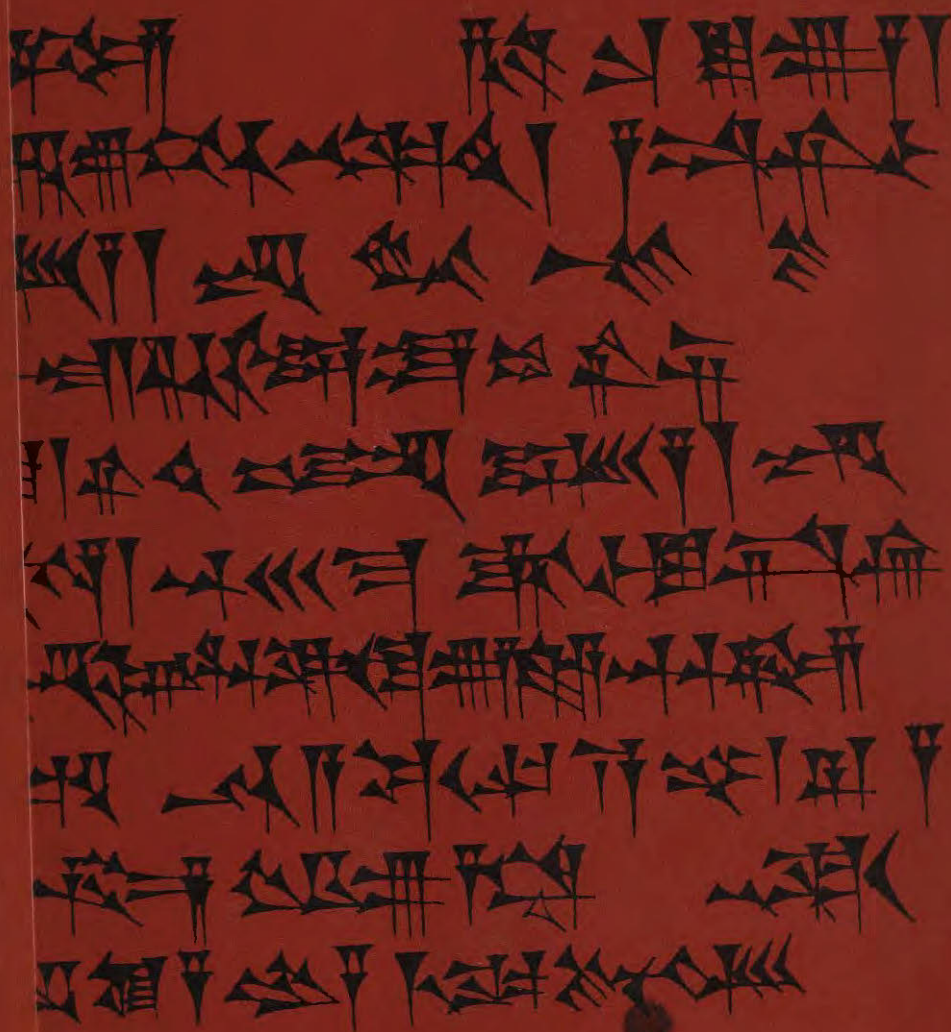


ARD C. LEWANSKI

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VOLUME III

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Compiled by
RICHARD C. LEWANSKI

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INTRODUCTION TO VOLUME III

THE present volume follows, with a few minor exceptions, the basic arrangement used in previous volumes of this series of bibliographies of Slavic dictionaries. For the Russian volume, additional subdivisions for monolingual terminological dictionaries and for polyglot dictionaries have been adopted, as demanded by the bulk of the material. In hopes of reducing the large mass of material somewhat, abbreviations have been used and the names of publishing houses are given in the shortest possible form. Biographical dictionaries have been excluded, since they have been comprehensively covered in Isaak M. Kaufman's *Russkiye biograficheskiye i bibliograficheskiye slovari* (Moskva, Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvø Kul'turno-Prosvetitel'noĭ Literaturny, 1955).

An index of alternate names of languages and their dialects is provided for non-Slavic language names, supplementing the index of alternate Slavic language names given in Volume II (p xiv-xv). Names for many less-known languages differ greatly depending on source; this index is designed to help in connecting various terms for the same language and to direct the user to the term adopted in the present bibliography. Also included is a chart of linguistic relationships, with special emphasis on the languages of the Soviet Union. This chart has been prepared to facilitate the search for substitute dictionaries, whether general or special, in related languages and dialects. An appendix listing the linguistic population groups of the Soviet Union indicates the relative strengths of these groups.

Several basic facts can be stated on the basis of the material accumulated here. It is clear that there has been a fragmentation of non-Slavic nationality groups within the Soviet Union, minor enclaves

(*) In the early 1920s, when there was thought of adopting the Latin alphabet for Russian, the Latin script was substituted for Arabic and Mongolian characters in many languages of the Soviet Union. But a decade later the Latin alphabet was superseded by Cyrillic, thus attracting more Caucasian, Iranian, Mongolian, and Turkish peoples to the Russian culture while severing yet another link with Turkey and Sinkiang. Charts of alphabets of national minorities of the Soviet Union (p xxv-xl), although far from being complete, illustrate successive stages and changes in that respect.

tending to be absorbed by more numerous and linguistically more active tongues. The Russian language has grown in importance as the language of international and interdialectal communication, replacing the earlier Arabic, Iranian, and Turkish as *lingua franca* in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and in some other regions (*). Aiding this process of unification has been the successful development of modern Russian technological and scientific terminology, as well as the mobility of the industrial population. There is a trend visible in many Eastern European and Soviet Asian languages toward a structural rapprochement with and an increasing number of lexical borrowings from Russian.

In the Soviet Union itself the percentage of Russians has grown from 36 % in 1897 to 54.8 % in 1959. According to the census of 1959 10.2 million non-Russians gave Russian as their mother tongue, bringing the total of Russian-speaking inhabitants to 124.6 million persons, or approximately 60 per cent of the total population of 208.8 million. It should also be noted that over 70 per cent of Soviet book production and 80 per cent of Soviet periodical and newspaper circulation is in Russian.

In addition to the collection of the Slavonic Division in the New York Public Library, the catalogs and resources of the following libraries were checked during the compilation of the present bibliography:

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Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Cracow, Poland
Narodna in Univerzitetna Knjižnica, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia (Slovenia)
Národní a Univerzitní Knihovna, Prague, Czechoslovakia (Bohemia)
Uniwersytet Warszawski (Biblioteka Główna), Warsaw, Poland
Polska Akademia Nauk (Biblioteka), Warsaw, Poland
Nacionalna Sveučilišna Biblioteka, Zagreb, Yugoslavia (Croatia).

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R. C. L.