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TURKIC MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH LIBRARY¹*Khallieva Gulnoz Iskandarovna*

Prof., Doctor of Philology, Uzbek State

University of World Languages

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-7467-4388

gulnoz7410@mail.ru*Adambaeva Nargiza Kadambayevna*

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philology,

Oriental University

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

mumtaz1980@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The founding date of the British Library (The National Library of England) dates back to the 1750s. The library, formerly housed within the British Museum, was legally separated from the institution and established as an independent entity known as the British Library. The British Library, officially opened by the Queen in 1998, contains more than 150 million documents. The British Library is considered the second largest library in terms of books and other contents in the world. The British Library is near St. Pancras-Kings Cross station, where all trains meet in central London. Currently, the British Library does not have any catalogs specifically dedicated to Turkish manuscripts, nor do they contain a comprehensive collection of all Turkish manuscripts within the library. The catalogs and brochures contained within Turkish manuscripts, which were compiled in the years 1888 and 1958, are considered insufficient for contemporary researchers. The British Library has a wide variety of Turkish manuscripts. It is possible to discover a significant quantity of manuscripts composed in various Turkic languages, including Gokturk, Old Uyghur Turkic, Karahanlı-Harezmi-Kipchak in the East, and Azerbaijan Turkic, Old Anatolian Turkish, Ottoman Turkish, and Turkish Turkish in the West, all of which belong to the Oghuz branch of the Turkic language family. In addition, the British Library has treatises in almost all Turkish dialects (Bashkurt, Uzbek, Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Chuvash, etc.).

KEY WORDS

Британская
библиотека, турецкие и
тюркские рукописи,
Лондон, Англия,
восточнотюркский,
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BRITANIYA KUTUBXONASIDAGI TURKIY QO'LYOZMALAR

Xalliyeva Gulnoz Iskandarovna

prof., f.f.d., O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Toshkent, O'zbekiston

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-7467-4388

gulnoz7410@mail.ru

Adambayeva Nargiza Kadambayevna

dotsent, f.f.f.d., Oriental universiteti

Toshkent, O'zbekiston

mumtaz1980@mail.ru

ANNOTATSIYA

Britaniya kutubxonasining (Angliya Milliy kutubxonasi) tashkil topgan sanasi 1750-yillarga borib taqaladi. Ilgari Britaniya muzeyida faoliyat yuritgan kutubxona qonuniy tartibga solish orqali Britaniya muzeyidan ajratilib, Britaniya kutubxonasi nomi ostida mustaqil tuzilmaga aylantirildi. Qirolicha tomonidan 1998-yilda rasman ochilgan Britaniya kutubxonasida 150 milliondan ortiq hujjatlar mavjud. Bu kutubxonasi kitoblar va boshqa kontentlar bo'yicha dunyodagi ikkinchi yirik kutubxona hisoblanadi. Britaniya kutubxonasi binosi Londonning markaziy qismidagi milliy va xalqaro poyezd qatnovlarining uchrashadigan joyi hisoblangan Sent-Pankras-Kings Kross bekatiga yaqin joyda joylashgan. Britaniya kutubxonasida turkcha qo'lyozmalar uchun tayyorlangan va bugungi kungacha kutubxonadagi barcha turkcha qo'lyozmalarni o'z ichiga olgan hech qanday katalog mavjud emas. 1888 va 1958 yillarda tayyorlangan turkiy qo'lyozmalardagi katalog va risolalar bugungi tadqiqotchilar uchun yetarli emas. Go'kturk, qadimgi uyg'ur turkiy tillarida, Sharqiy turkiyini ifodalovchi Qoraxonli-Harazm-Qipchoq hududi va G'arbiy turkiy tilda o'rin olgan Ozarbayjon turkiy, Eski Anadolu turkiy, Usmonli turkiy, Chig'atoy turkiysidan o'g'uz turkiy tillarida yozilgan ko'plab turkcha qo'lyozmalarni uchratish mumkin. Bulardan tashqari Britaniya kutubxonasida deyarli barcha turk lahjalarida (boshqurt, o'zbek, tatar, qozoq, qirg'iz, chuvash va boshqalar) risolalar mavjud.

KALIT SO'ZLAR

Britaniya kutubxonasi, turkiy qo'lyozmalar, London, Angliya, Sharqiy turk, g'arbiy turk, Klaudis Rich, Charlz Per Genri Rieu, Glin Munro Meredit-Ouens, Buyuk Britaniya

ТЮРКСКИЕ РУКОПИСИ В БРИТАНСКОЙ БИБЛИОТЕКЕ

Халлиева Гулноз Искандаровна

проф., д.ф.н., Узбекский государственный

университет мировых языков

Ташкент, Узбекистан

gulnoz7410@mail.ru

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-7467-4388

Адамбаева Наргиза Кадамбаевна

доцент, д.ф.ф.н., Университет востоковедения

Ташкент, Узбекистан

mumtaz1980@mail.ru

АННОТАЦИЯ

Основание Британской библиотеки (Национальной библиотеки Англии) относится к 1750-м гг. Библиотека, которая ранее служила Британскому музею, была отделена от него посредством юридического постановления и преобразована в независимую структуру под названием Британская библиотека. Британская библиотека, официально открытая королевой в 1998 году, содержит более 150 миллионов документов. Она считается второй библиотекой в мире по количеству книг и другого контента. Здание Британской библиотеки расположено в непосредственной близости от станции Сент-Панкрас-Кингс-Кросс, которая является точкой пересечения маршрутов национальных и международных поездов в центре Лондона. На сегодняшний день в Британской библиотеке нет подготовленных каталогов турецких рукописей, которые содержали бы названия и описания всех турецких рукописей, хранящихся в библиотеке, а каталогов и брошюр по турецким рукописям, подготовленных в 1888 и 1958 годах, недостаточно для современных исследователей. В Британской библиотеке имеется большое разнообразие турецких рукописей. В частности, здесь можно найти большое количество рукописей, написанных на языке гектюрков, древнеуйгурском тюркском языке, тюркском, представляющим восточную ветвь на территории Караханидов-Хорезма-Кипчаков, и азербайджанском тюркском, относящемся к западнотюркским языкам, староанатолийском тюркском, османском тюркском и турецком тюркском. Помимо этого, в Британской библиотеке есть сочинения почти на всех тюркских наречиях (башкирском, узбекском, татарском, казахском, киргизском, чувашском и т. д.).

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

Британская библиотека, турецкие и тюркские рукописи, Лондон, Англия, восточнотюркский, западнотюркский, Клодис Рич, Чарльз Пьер Генри Рьё, Глин Манро Мередит-Оуэнс, Соединенное Королевство

INTRODUCTION

In this study, the Turkish manuscripts in the British Library are outlined. By presenting the history of the library, it was aimed to follow the navigation and exploration of current Turkish manuscripts. The Turkish manuscripts are roughly classified according to their own era. Examples from the manuscripts of the relevant period were presented. The catalog and brochure studies about the Turkish manuscripts are also included in the notes on how to obtain the Turkish manuscripts in the library. The works were also classified in terms of their contents. The British Library, which has around 4000 Turkish manuscripts written in various fields, such as ottoman poetries, journals, a collection of biographies, decrees, history books, literature, music, astronomy, interpretation, Koran, has been attracting researchers' attention.

It is difficult to say a clear thing about the current situation and the number of Turkish manuscripts in the British Library (The National Library of England). It is possible to talk about roughly 4000 manuscripts in Turkish. However, in this number 4000, there are sometimes voluminous ottoman poetries, history books, religious works, as well as fragments consisting of only one page or sheet. According to the information obtained from the library, there are about 4000 Turkish manuscripts in the British Library. But we only have access to catalog information of about 1300 of these manuscripts. An attempt is being made to prepare a catalog in the form of a hand list of all Turkish manuscripts preserved in the British Library. However, this issue has not yet been adequately addressed in terms of reading and cataloging many Ottoman Turkish manuscripts, especially the writings of Chagatay and other Turkish dialects. It is possible to obtain more comprehensive information about the relevant manuscript in the independent works about the manuscripts kept in the library. The information provided in the current catalog work or manual lists is more limited and more problematic.

The Turkish manuscripts in the British Library vary in their contents. Thousands of manuscripts written in the field of ottoman poetries, Masnavi, journals, medical works, musical works, encyclopedias, history books, diplomatic

correspondences, decrees, recollections, geographical works, mathematics, science, astronomy, faith, mysticism, Islam, Bible, Koran, interpretation, politics, grammar, language, literature, anthology are waiting for researchers. The journals and other works within must be carefully studied.

MAIN PART

The foundation date of the British Library dates back to the 1750s. The British Library is the national library of the United Kingdom. In this article, expressions such as the British Library, the National Library of England, and the National Library of England are used to express the same meaning. In addition, although the country's official name is the United Kingdom, the famous word England is also intended to express the United Kingdom. The legal foundations of the British National Library were laid in 1969. The intention to establish the British Library emerged in the report of the National Libraries Committee Presidency established in the British Parliament. In 1971, the official report on this subject was accepted, and the British National Library gained legal status. The British Library Act, submitted to the parliament in 1972, was approved by the parliament, but the British Library started its active work on July 1, 1973. With this legal process, different sections have been added to the British Library, which operates as part and department of the British Museum, over time.

The oldest and most famous of these sections is, of course, the Library of the British Museum. The foundations of this library, which is one of the oldest and most established sections of the museum, were laid in 1753.

Initially, the printed books section was established, and over the 200 years that followed, it became the largest section of the British Museum. This library served as a general library, a public library. In addition, a procedure called "legal deposit" was put into practice for the Library of the British Museum. A real or legal person transfers a copy of the books they own to the library in return for a legal protocol. In this way, both the library acquires books, and the books of individuals or institutions are preserved in the library as a compilation collection on a legal basis.

In this context, the Library of the British Museum has the world's leading collections. In fact, in the late 19th century, the collections of Soviet statesman Lenin were offered to readers in a specially built reading room in the Library of the British Museum. In fact, Lenin donated so many books to the library that it is said that the number of these books is more than those in Moscow and Petersburg. Legal deposit does not cover the Lenin collection. The Library of the British Museum contains a wide range of content, including not only printed books, but also music sound recordings, maps, manuscripts, special collections, and periodicals. In the records, we witnessed that Lenin used the pseudonym Jacob Richter. In addition to Lenin, there are also collections of famous names, such as Karl Marx, Charles Dickens, George Bernard Shaw and Virginia Woolf.

Another unit of the British Library, the Patent Office Library (renamed the National Library of Science and Invention after 1962), was established in 1855. The unit's purpose of establishment was to ensure legal procedures for opening copies of works in the library to public use, and to prevent illegal printing, copying, etc. The National Central Library was established in 1916. Its purpose was to provide students with books to borrow, to provide resources, etc. It moved to its new building near the British Museum in 1966. The National Lending Library for Science and Technology section is the third largest section of the British Library. The unit, which started operating in London in 1916, was transferred to Yorkshire in 1961. In 1973, the unit related to the British Library Lending Division was brought together under one roof. In 1985, the name of the department was changed to the British Library Document Supply Centre. The unit aims to provide technical data and support services to libraries throughout the UK. Orders placed domestically and internationally, copy services, photocopying, scanning etc. are undertaken by the unit. When looking at the figures for the year, it is possible to speak of a very intensive work volume.

In 1974, the British Library was transformed into two institutions. One of these was The British National Bibliography, and the other was The Office of Scientific and Technical Information. Since the 1950s, The British National

Bibliography has operated as a company; it has provided services such as publishing, printing, publication, technical data analysis, etc. The Office of Scientific and Technical Information was a department transferred from the Ministry of Education and Science and became the Research and Development department of the British Library. In 1999, the function of the current department was transferred from the British Library to the Library and Information Commission, now known as The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council. One of the most important departments of the British Library is the India Office Library and Records.

The India Office Library and Records, a unit within the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, came under the roof of the British Library in 1982.

In 1983, when the British Library took over the British Institute of Recorded Sound, the records and volume of the India Office Library and Records expanded. This unit, which was further enriched with special collections and recordings, was renamed the Sounds Archive and is today considered one of the world's leading sound archives. The process of moving the British Library, which currently operates in a very modern and functional building, from the British Museum dates back to the early 1900s. The space problem experienced in the British Museum had emerged in the early 1900s. Providing space and preservation for millions of books, collections, maps and newspapers was not an easy task. First of all, a separate building was allocated for newspapers, and they were moved to their current location in Colindale.

It operates under the name British Library Newspapers. During World War II, the collections in the British Museum were damaged due to the German bombing of London. Especially in the 1940s, heavy bombing caused serious damage to the library. During this time, the books and collections were moved to the Royal Arsenal for a short time. After the storage problem experienced in the 1960s, a place was purchased in Bloomsbury, and storage was carried out there until 1967. In the annual report prepared in 1973-74, it was emphasized that the library urgently needed a place.

LIBRARY CONTENT

The British Library is considered the second largest library in the world in terms of the number of books and other content it contains. The British Library building, which houses more than 150 million documents, is located right next to St. Pancras-Kings Cross station, considered the meeting point of national and international train services in central London. The exterior of the British Library building, which was planned in a very detailed and special way according to its usage area, is made of red brick in accordance with the classical English architectural style. The library also has a large underground usage area. This section is specially designed for book storage. Factory belts deliver the ordered books to the relevant units from these underground warehouses. The minimum waiting time for the ordered book to reach the reading room is 70 minutes.

When you exit the Kings cross Underground Station, one of the most crowded places in London where thousands of people come and go every day, St. Pancras Church, one of the most magnificent structures of the Renaissance period, stands out on the main street. This magnificent structure serves as a hotel today. To escape the crowds, traffic and noise on the street, it is enough to throw yourself into the British Library garden. The bronze Newton statue welcomes you in the garden. The science and congress center is located on the right side and operates independently of the library building. After passing through the security check while entering the main building through the automatic doors, there is an information desk in front of you. There is a store on the left of the entrance where various publications and souvenirs are sold. When you walk up the stairs on the left, you will see the rare works exhibition in the British Library. It is possible to come across many rare objects, such as ancient Quran manuscripts, Bibles, Latin works, first English books, voice recordings of famous musicians, valuable manuscript copies, maps, Far Eastern manuscripts, stamp collections, etc. When you enter the library, there is an interior library made of glass in the middle, resembling an elevator cabin from bottom to top. This library contains the books of King George III (1760-1820).

Turkish Manuscripts in the British Library

The core of the library, which is enriched with the special collections and support of leading British collectors and royal researchers, consists of manuscripts and rare collections. The British Library, which is among the world's leading libraries today, contains millions of books and collections.

The British Library is extremely important, not only for the Turks, but also for the nations of Asia, the Middle East, Europe, Africa and other continents. (Caferoğlu Ahmet., 2000, 42.)

England, which was trying to dominate the world with its colonial order, showed a special interest and concern for Islamic manuscripts and collections, especially in the Middle East. Today, there are thousands of manuscripts in the British Library. In addition to manuscripts, there are also many Turkish printed works in the British Library, and the number of Turkish printed and manuscript works in the British Library can be expressed in tens of thousands. Turkish works are not limited to Turkey, the Balkans and the Middle East. Manuscripts or printed works from almost every part of the Turkish world are kept in the library. In addition to printed and manuscript works in many Turkish dialects, such as Bashkir, Tatar, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Crimean, Yakut, Chuvash, Uzbek, Turkmen, Azeri, Karakalpak, thousands of manuscripts written in Gokturk, Uyghur, Karahanli, Harezmi, Kipchak, Chaghatay, Ottoman Turkish are also kept in the British Library. All these works in the library are mentioned under the name Turkish. In classification studies, expressions such as Ottoman Turkish, Kok Turkish, Uyghur, Chaghatay, Eastern Turkic are used. Almost all types of alphabets used by Turks throughout history, such as Göktürk (Runic), Old Uyghur, Cyrillic, Arabic and Latin, are available in the British Library. Factors such as grants and purchases played a role in the acquisition of Turkish manuscripts in the British Library. The role of Western orientalists, especially in grants, cannot be underestimated. (Caferoğlu Ahmet., 2000, 44.)

The most important of these are British orientalists, travelers and collectors. Many orientalists or diplomats who served in the Ottoman Empire, India, Russia and Middle Eastern countries for the United Kingdom preserved the works they

purchased in their personal libraries or donated them to various libraries in the United Kingdom. Before moving to its current building, the British Library was operating within the British Museum.

At that time, the Sloane and Harleian libraries within the British Museum constitute the core of the Turkish manuscripts in today's British Library. According to the information we obtained from the library data, the British collector Claudius Rich (1787-1820) donated 124 Turkish manuscripts to the library. Among these works is *Kıyasü'l-Enbiyâ*, written in Çağatay Turkish. The Turkish manuscripts collected by Claudius Rich were also collected in a catalogue. The catalogue mainly includes the works between Ad. 7830-7939 in the British Museum. This catalogue, which includes 109 Turkish manuscripts, is the basis of the second catalogue prepared by Charles Pierre Henry Rieu (1820-1902) in 1888. It is known that Claudius Rich, who also traveled in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, was on a diplomatic mission in Baghdad for the United Kingdom in the early 19th century.

The Russian consul in Erzurum, Alexandre Jaba (1801-1894), was a researcher who studied oriental studies in Petersburg. 49 volumes of Turkish manuscripts from the collection of Alexandre Jaba, who served in Erzurum between 1848-1866, were transferred to the British Library. Divans have a large place among these manuscripts.

Orientalist Osman Oskar Rescher (1884-1972), who changed from German citizenship to Turkish citizenship and continued his studies in Istanbul, is an important name among orientalists. He donated some of his numerous Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts to the British Library. A large part of Osman Oskar Rescher's collection was donated to Yale University and some universities in Germany. Scottish orientalist Elias John Wilkinson Gibb (1857-1901) is one of the people who donated the most manuscripts to the British Library. Elias John Wilkinson Gibb, who was particularly interested in Ottoman works and Divan literature, donated 320 Turkish manuscripts in his collection to the British Library after his death.

It is stated that there are 325 Turkish-Arabic-Persian manuscripts in the Elias John Wilkinson Gibb library, 10 of which are tezkires; 160 are Divan; 19 are Mesnevi and 15 are anthologies. (Arat Reşit Rahmeti, 1953, 65-68).

General Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner (1764-1843) was an Englishman of military origin and accompanied the famous Rosetta Stone to be brought from Egypt to England. Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner's son-in-law Henry Octavius Coxe (1811-1881) was an English scholar and librarian. He initially worked as the curator of manuscripts at the British Museum. Later, it can be said that Henry Octavius Coxe, who worked at the Bodleian Library in Oxford, was influential in the British Museum indirectly in the acquisition of Turkish manuscripts from the collection of his father-in-law, General Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner. Another British collector who donated manuscripts to the British Library was Sidney John Alexander Churchill (1862-1921), who was originally a British diplomat. He served as the British consul in Iran for many years. Sidney John Alexander Churchill, who spoke Persian very well, donated Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hebrew manuscripts to the British Museum indirectly to the British Library. The "Churchill Manuscripts" hold a special place in the library's Persian manuscript catalogue. The 12-volume manuscript of the comprehensive Redhouse dictionary, prepared by the famous Turkologist and orientalist Sir James William Redhouse (1811-1892), was transferred to the Turkish Manuscripts section of the British Library via the British Museum.

In 1935, Rıza Nur (1879-1942) sent all the works he had written to the British Museum with a letter of specification. As is known, the manuscripts in the British Museum were later transferred to the British Library. In his letter of specification, Rıza Nur requested his works not be published until 1960. As is known, many authors have donated their works to this library within the scope of the legal deposit implemented by the British Library.

It is difficult to say anything clear about the current status and number of Turkish manuscripts in the British Library (National Library of England). It is possible to talk about roughly 4000 Turkish manuscripts. However, sometimes,

within this number of 4000, there are voluminous divans, history books, religious works, as well as fragments consisting of only a single page or leaf. According to the information obtained from the library, there are approximately 4000 Turkish manuscripts in the British Library. However, we can only access the catalog information of about 1300 of these manuscripts. Efforts are ongoing to prepare a catalog in the form of a handlist of all Turkish manuscripts preserved in the British Library. However, no sufficient work has yet been initiated on this subject, especially in terms of reading and cataloging the numerous manuscripts - Chagatai and other Turkish dialects - other than Ottoman Turkish (Arat Reşit Rahmeti, 1953, 65-68).

CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

The British Library, which houses millions of documents and manuscripts, is also a rich library in terms of Turkish manuscripts. Known as the second largest library in the world, the number of Turkish manuscripts in the British Library is roughly 4000. However, since magazines and some manuscripts contain more than one manuscript, we can increase this number even higher. For this, every inventory registered in the library must be examined carefully.

From Gokturk texts in Runic letters to the letters of Ziya Pasha, one of the writers of the Tanzimat period; from the Manichaean texts in Old Uyghur letters to Rabguzî's *Kıssasü'l-Enbiyâ* written in Khwarezm Turkish; from Zemahşerî's *Mukaddimetü'l Edeb* dictionary to Senglah Dictionary, Abuşka Dictionary, from the works of Ali Şir Nevaî to Balıkesirli Zâtî; From the Divan of Kadı Burhaneddin to the Divan of Shah Ismail; from Âşık Paşa's *Garibnâme* to the memoirs of Babur; from the Turkish poems of Sultan Veled to the works of Fakih Ahmed; from the Hüsrev ü Şirin of Şeyhi to the *Muhabbetnâme* of Harezmi; from the letters of Sultan Alp Arslan to the letters and decrees of the Safavid and Ottoman sultans; from the Divan of the Turkmen national poet Mahtumkulu to the Divan of another Turkmen poet Bayram Han; from Sufism to music and songs; from interpretations and interpretations of the Quran to works on mathematics, astronomy and physics; from Yunus Emre to Esrar Dede; from Ahmet Paşa to Şeyh Galib; from the Divan of Âşık

Ömer to Zihnî of Bayburt; The British Library, which preserves a wide range of Turkish works in the Gokturk-Uyghur-Arabic-Latin-Cyrillic alphabet, from Central Asian history to Anatolian history, from Tarih Reşidî to Tarih-i Râşid; from Keçecizâde İzzet Molla Divanı to Fitnat Hanım Divan, from Enderunlu Fazıl Divanı to Râsih-i Enderunî Divanı; from Niyazi Misri poems to Kırımlı Rahmi Efendi poems, is an important center for our cultural and literary history. There is no catalog prepared for all Turkish manuscripts in the British Library, including all the works. The Turkish manuscripts in the library were first made by the English orientalist, traveler and antiquarian Claudius Rich (1787-1821). This catalog study, consisting of 118 pages, has not been published. This first catalogue of Turkish manuscripts, measuring 33x20 cm, includes Turkish manuscripts collected by Claudius Rich. The catalogue mainly includes works from Add. 7830-7939 in the British Museum. This catalogue, which includes a total of 109 Turkish manuscripts, forms the basis of the second catalogue prepared by Charles Pierre Henry Rieu (1820-1902) in 1888.

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