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Sibgatullina, G.

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LANGUAGES OF
ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY
IN POST-SOVIET RUSSIA

*Institutional Discourses, Community Strategies
and Missionary Rhetoric*

Cover illustration: The Temple of All Religions in Kazan, Russia,
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LANGUAGES OF
ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY
IN POST-SOVIET RUSSIA

*Institutional Discourses, Community Strategies
and Missionary Rhetoric*

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ter verkrijging van
de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden,
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GULNAZ RIFKHATOVNA SIBGATULLINA

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Promotores

Prof. dr. J. Schaeken

Prof. dr. M. Kemper, Universiteit van Amsterdam

Promotiecommissie

Prof. dr. V.O. Bobrovnikov, National Research University
Higher School of Economics

Prof. dr. A.K. Bustanov, European University at St.
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Prof. dr. M.G. Kossmann (secretaris)

Dr. K.M.J. Sanchez

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To Alfina and Rifkhat

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PART I

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Abbreviations

CN	Conversion narrative
DUM	Spiritual Directorate of Muslims (<i>Dukhovnoe upravlenie musul'man</i>)
DUMER	Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of European Russia (<i>Dukhovnoe upravlenie musul'man Evropeiskoi chasti Rossii</i>)
DUM RF	Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Russian Federation (<i>Dukhovnoe upravlenie musul'man Rossiiskoi Federatsii</i>)
DUM RT	Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Tatarstan (<i>Dukhovnoe upravlenie musul'man Respubliki Tatarstan</i>)
ESV	English Standard Version of the Bible
IBT	Institute for Bible Translation in Moscow
IUMS	International Union of Muslim Scholars
NORM	National Organization of Russian Muslims (<i>Natsional'naia organizatsiia russkikh musul'man</i>)
NT	New Testament
NWT	New World Translation
OOK	Public Organization of Krāshens (<i>Obshchestvennaia organizatsiia kriashen</i>)
RBO	Russian Bible Society (<i>Rossiiskoe bibleiskoe obshchestvo</i>)
RCDM	Russian Christian Democratic Movement (<i>Rossiiskoe khristianskoe demokraticheskoe dvizhenie</i>)
ROC	Russian Orthodox Church
RVS	Revised Standard Version of the Bible
SMR	Council of Muftis of Russia (<i>Sovet muftiev Rossii</i>)
TsDUM	Central Spiritual Directorate of Muslims (<i>Tsentral'noe dukhovnoe upravlenie musul'man</i>)
Q	Qur'ān
UBS	United Bible Societies

Notes on Translation and Transliteration

For Arabic and Persian names and terms, I adopt a modified transliteration system as used in the third edition of *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*.¹ When transliterated from Russian and Tatar, these words are also shown in brackets after their Russian/Tatar-based transcription, as given in the quoted source. Thus, I generally use *jihād*, but transliterate it as *dzhikhad* [jihād] when quoting from, for example, a Russian text where the word is mentioned. Titles of newspapers and names of parties and organizations, such as “Ittifak” (Unity), which contain Arabic or Persian words, are given only in their Russian transliteration and English translation.

For transliterations from Russian, a simplified version of the Library of Congress transliteration system is used, except where there is a widely accepted standard English spelling (e.g., Moscow, not Moskva). For Tatar and Kräshen texts written in Cyrillic, I follow the transliteration tables given in *Nationalities of the Soviet East: Publications and Writing Systems* by Edward Allworth.²

All translations from languages other than English are mine unless indicated otherwise or quoted from a published translation.

The Qur’ān and Bible translations

Unless stated otherwise:

- English quotations from the Qur’ān are based on the translation by Muhammad A. S. Abdel Haleem;³
- English quotations of the Bible are taken from the English Standard Version;⁴
- Russian quotations of the Bible are from the Russian Synodal Bible.⁵

For Russian translations of the Qur’ān, there is no standard reference source; specific references are provided for individual translations.

¹ K. Fleet et al., *Encyclopaedia of Islam. The Third Edition* (Leiden: Brill, 2018). Available online at <<http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/encyclopaedia-of-islam-3>> (Accessed on 18 July 2018).

² E. Allworth, *Nationalities of the Soviet East: Publications and Writing Systems* (New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 1971).

³ M.A.S. Abdel Haleem, *The Qur’an* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2005).

⁴ ESV, *The Holy Bible. English Standard Version* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway Bibles, 2016).

⁵ RBO, *Bibliia. Sviashchenoe Pisanie v Sinodal’nom Perevode* (Moscow: Rossiiskoe Bibleiskoe Obschestvo, 2014).

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