

Introduction

Few professions are so closely associated with a specific individual. Few individuals are so attached to their vocations that it is impossible to observe them separately. In Croatia the word *turkologist* has become almost synonymous with Professor Ekrem Čaušević, a scholar known world-wide, who established the first university program in Turkish studies in the country—hence the title for the collection of essays dedicated to the Professor on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

This volume contains twenty-five papers, mostly from the realm of Turkish studies, authored by the Professor's colleagues, friends and associates. There are many links in it to the honoree—dedications, acknowledgments, and references to his works—eloquent reminders of the influence of his research accomplishments and longstanding successful collaboration with scholars in Turkish studies, Croatian studies, historians and linguists. Contributions authored by junior colleagues in Turkish studies are proof of the Professor's determination to encourage the most competent students to engage in research.

The diverse topics in this volume reflect the extensive research interests of Ekrem Čaušević. The first part, "Philology", is focused on the area Čaušević contributed to the most. This section opens with Fikret Turan's paper *Emergence, Development and Spread of the First Person Plural Suffix -K and Its Variants in Turkic*. Turan states that the suffix -K was developed from the final -K participle -DUK through regression, reduction and grammaticalization. The final -K participle -DUK was used for the 1st person plural past definite tense. The author provides an overview of the development and spread of this participle, mostly in the Oghuz languages, including Standard Turkish, Azerbaijani, and Turkmen, and their different dialects. The next paper is Henryk Jankowski's *A Ziker of Polish-Lithuanian-Belarusian Tatars in Turkish and Its Polish Translation by Mustafa Szahidewicz*. Jankowski offers a critical edition of a *ziker*, a Turkish hymn to the prophet Muhammad, transcribed by Polish-Lithuanian-Belarusian Tatars and whose versions are found in seven manuscripts. The author also provides a philological analysis and assessment of the Polish translation of the hymn.

In his paper *Osmanlıcada 'kucaklamak' o ile mi u ile mi?* [Should 'Kucaklamak' in Ottoman Texts be Read with *o* or *u*?], Mehmet Ölmez points to inconsistencies in the use of graphemes in various dictionaries and texts from the mid-twentieth century onwards for annotating the rounded vowel in the root morpheme of Turkish verbs. Ölmez provides a diachronic analysis of a large set of relevant references, puts forward his conclusions about the features of this vowel and emphasizes the need for its correct annotation and reading. In the following paper titled *Balkan Slav dillerinden Türkçe hakkında ne öğrenebiliriz?* [What Can We Learn about Turkish from the Balkan Slavic Languages?], Marek Stachowski states the strong and weak points of the existing research on the relationship between Slavic languages and Turkish in the Balkans and offers guidelines and incentive for further research in language borrowing. In her paper *Elements of Türkî-yi 'acemî in an Eyewitness Report on the Ottoman Siege of Baghdad (1034-35/1625-26) Preserved in Iskandar Munşî's 'Âlam-ârâ-yi 'Abbâsî*, Claudia Römer provides a transliteration into Latin script and linguistic analysis of a narrative source about the Ottoman siege of Baghdad. She concludes that the text contains linguistic elements that can only be interpreted as *Türkî-yi 'acemî*, i.e. the Oghuz-Turkish *koiné* spread in the Safavid army and court.

In the paper *Bezekvivalentna leksika i frazeološke jedinice u Novom tursko-srpskom rečniku (Yeni Türkçe-Sırpça Sözlük): leksikološki i leksikografski izazovi* [Non-equivalent Lexis and Phraseological Units in the *New Turkish-Serbian Dictionary (Yeni Türkçe-Sırpça Sözlük): Lexicological and Lexicographic Challenges*], Marija Đinđić discusses the problems of presenting non-equivalent lexis that she had encountered while compiling a Turkish-Serbian dictionary. She specifically emphasizes the culturally specific phraseological units and offers their translations. In the paper *Türkçe Ses Bilgisi ve Ses Değişmeleri (Sınıflandırma, Çözümleme ve Öğretim Üzerine Yaklaşımlar)* [Turkish Phonetics and Sound Changes (Approaches to Classification, Analysis and Teaching)], Mustafa Öner provides an overview and analysis of Turkish phonology according to the existing grammars and offers a new classification of the Turkish phonemic system that could enhance Turkish language classes. In their paper *Pragmatički aspekt turskih vlastitih imena* [The Pragmatic Aspect of Turkish Personal Names], Sabina Bakšić and Alena Čatović classify and analyze Turkish personal names as speech acts. The authors explain the cultural, social, and religious contexts of some of the names, their origins, and the motivation behind the naming process on the basis of mapping features of various phenomena onto people. The paper by Barbara Kerovec and Ida Raffaelli, *S infnitnim oblicima kroz Istanbul: glagolska imenica na -mA u atributnoj funkciji i njezini hrvatski prijevodni ekvivalenti* [With Non-Finite Verb Forms through Istanbul: The Verbal Noun *-mA* in the Role of Attribute and Its Croatian Translation Equivalents], relies on the contrastive research conducted by Professor Čaušević

on the grammatical structures of Croatian and Turkish. The paper provides a novel insight into applying lexicalization patterns in analyzing genitive constructions, a detailed classification of nouns that, as superordinate members, together with the verbal noun *-mA* create genitive relations, and analyses of the relation between the verbal noun *-mA* and other verbal nouns.

The first part of the volume ends with contributions by scholars outside of Turkish studies who are linked with Professor Čaušević through many years of successful collaboration. It should be emphasized here that the Professor's contrastive research of Turkish and Croatian bears great importance for Croatian linguistics as well. With his colleagues from Croatian studies, he shares a common interest in lexical borrowing that emerges from language contact between Turkish and Croatian. The topic of borrowing is present in the paper by Ivo Pranjković, „*Male riječi orijentalnoga podrijetla u hrvatskome jeziku* [“Small Words” of Oriental Origin in the Croatian Language], which is a valuable contribution to studying Turkish loan words in the sense of highlighting a rather neglected segment of particles, interjections, adverbs and conjunctions. The author analyzes them in regard to their markedness in Standard Croatian and uses illustrative examples to describe their meanings and uses, emphasizing the importance of context in their interpretation. The paper *Bilješka o rukometu, dobu i ponovljenom antecedentu u hrvatskome* [A Note on Rukomet, Doba, and the Repeated Antecedent in Croatian] by Ivan Marković is not as connected with Turkish studies but is very directly related to Professor Čaušević himself. In it, the author focuses on the development of the meaning of the word *rukomet* (‘handball’) (which is not a coincidence, considering that Professor Čaušević was a handball goalkeeper), explains how the declension of the Croatian noun *doba* (‘age’; ‘time’) developed and also analyzes the repetition of the antecedent in Croatian relative clauses with the relative conjunction *koji* (‘which’). The series of philological contributions concludes with the paper by Mislav Ježić, *Xerxov natpis u Persepoli o uništenju svetišta daiva* [Xerxes’ Persepolis Inscription on the Destruction of a Sanctuary of the Daivas], which expands this mainly turkological volume towards Iranian studies. The paper provides the Croatian translation of an Old Persian inscription, thereby opening our collection of essays towards the linguistic and geographic area of Central Asia, the area which will be viewed from a turkological standpoint in another article in this volume.

The second part, “History”, contains contributions that do not belong to the research interests of Ekrem Čaušević in the narrower sense. However, historiography still presents a relevant and valuable framework for his linguistic works which include a diachronic perspective as well. Professor Čaušević has also conducted cultural and historical research and delved into imagology. He has worked on manuscripts and other Ottoman sources and for many years held inspired lectures on the history of the Turkic peoples. Most of the contributions in this part of the volume

are related to his research interests in a broader sense. Due to the very specific character of this publication, the order of contributions reflects the disciplines and topics closest to the Professor.

In her paper *Može li Ferdowsi's Šahname biti izvor za povijest starih turkijskih naroda?* [Can Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* Serve as a Source for the History of the Ancient Turkic Peoples?], Azra Abadžić Navaey observes the famous Persian epic from a turkological perspective and interprets the reasons for the lack of interest in its Turanian/Turkic component. By analyzing the historical background of the *Shahnameh* she examines to what extent the plot of the epic is a reflection of Ferdowsi's time, on the one hand, and to what extent it is a reflection of earlier stages in Iranian-Turkic history, on the other. In the paper *Bosanski franjevci i osmanski turski jezik u predmodernu doba* [Bosnian Franciscans and Ottoman Turkish Language in Pre-Modern Times], Vjeran Kursar writes about the developing interest for learning Ottoman Turkish in the Franciscan Bosnia until the 19th century. Although Kursar could accurately identify only two Franciscan experts of that time for Ottoman Turkish, he does observe a keen interest for the official language of the country in the works of Franciscan chroniclers Lašvanin and Benić, who included in their annals not only many words of Turkish origin but also translations and transliterations of Ottoman texts and documents. In the paper *Hrvat Etnograf Antun Hangi'nin Anlatımlarında Bosna-Hersek Müslümanları ve Günlük Yaşamları* [Bosnian and Herzegovinian Muslims and Their Daily Lives in the Narrations of the Croatian Ethnographer Antun Hangi] by Hatice Oruç, the ethnographic description of everyday life in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the turn of the 20th century as provided by the Croatian teacher Antun Hangi has been offered in Turkish for the first time. Along with a comprehensive overview of the content of this ethnographic work, the author also includes the historical context of its origin.

In the paper *Crvena boja u Putopisu Evlije Čelebija* [The Color Red in Evliya Çelebi's *Seyahatname*], Marta Andrić and Musa Duman tackle the manuscript, autograph possibly, of Çelebi's monumental work. The authors show that the paleographic analysis of the parts of the text written in red ink can contribute to better understanding of the content and entice new questions about the origins and design of *Seyahatname*. Tatjana Paić-Vukić presents a personal notebook from Ottoman Bosnia in her paper *Kodikološko ispitivanje livanjske medžmue, otkrivanje povijesti rukopisa* [Codicological Examination of a *Mecmua* from Livno, Uncovering the History of the Manuscript]. Considering the lack of information on those who owned the notebook and wrote in it, the author focuses her analysis on the characteristics of the paper and the ductus, follows traces of additions and alterations in the notebook and reads these as non-verbal paratexts that help her reconstruct the history of the codex to some degree.

The following two contributions focus on the history of diplomacy. In the paper *Corruption, Bribes or Just Presents? The Practice of Offering Gifts in Ottoman-Hungarian and Ottoman-Romanian Relations*, Sándor Papp uses numerous sources to analyze the differences between bribery and gift-giving in the Ottoman Empire, with specific focus on gifts in the Ottoman-Hungarian and Ottoman-Romanian diplomatic relations. Gift-giving and other interesting details of diplomatic relations are also dealt with in the paper *Aleksandar Mavrocordato Exaporite, glavni dragoman i tajni savjetnik Porte: dubrovačka iskustva* [Alexander Mavrocordatos Exaporite, Grand Dragoman and Secret Adviser of the Porte: The Dubrovnik Experience] by Vesna Miović. The author discloses the significant, and at times crucial, role of the exceptional diplomat Mavrocordatos in the history of the Ottoman-Dubrovnik relations.

In the paper *Cliometrics Rehabilitated: Inequalities of Wealth and Income in Ottoman Economy as Reflected in Cadastral Surveys*, Nenad Moaćanin analyzes the role of cliometrics in investigating the economic history of the Ottoman Empire. He concludes that the earlier criticism of cliometrics as being unreliable can only be partially supported and shows the value of such studies by offering results of his own research of cadastral registers. Kornelija Jurin Starčević brings fresh insight about one of the most important Ottoman fortifications in Croatia. In her paper *Osmanska utvrda Udbina i udbinska nahija u 16. i 17. stoljeću* [The Ottoman Fort of Udbina and the Udbina *Nâhiye* in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries], on the basis of many, mostly Ottoman sources, she reconstructs the military system in the fort and the social and religious structure of the population of the *varoš* and the *nâhiye*. In the paper *Tursun Bey Lost in Translation: How a Popular Edition of Târih-i Ebû'l-Feth Inspired a National Myth*, Slobodan Ilić provides a critical analysis of the historiographical myths about the Ottoman conquest of Bosnia, whose origins he finds in the incorrect interpretations of particular sources, especially the chronicle *Târih-i Ebû'l-Feth* by Tursun Bey. The author warns that some well-established historiographical conclusions are based on sentences that were inserted in the frequently used edition of the chronicle from 1976, which are not found in the original edition.

The following set of papers contains interdisciplinary investigations of the Ottoman architecture based on relevant historical sources. In his paper *Putopis Evlije Čelebija kao izvor za poznavanje džamija i drugih islamskih vjerskih građevina u osmanskoj Hrvatskoj 17. stoljeća* [Çelebi's *Seyahatnâme* as Source of Knowledge about the Mosques and other Islamic Religious Structures in Ottoman Croatia of the 17th Century], Zlatko Karač provides abundant information about mosques, mašjids, tekkes, turbes and other Islamic religious buildings in the Croatian regions under the Ottoman rule. Most of his information is obtained from Çelebi's *Seyahatnâme*, which contains descriptions of urban features of the settlements and

towns as well as many important buildings which are no longer present today. The paper *Views and Layers of Late Medieval Anatolia through Bāyezīd Pasha's Corner of Amasya* by Zeynep Oğuz Kursar focuses on the dervish *zaviye* built in 1414 in Amasya by the influential vizier Bayezid Pasha. The author offers a detailed analysis of the architectural features of this compound, its inscriptions, and surroundings so as to provide valuable findings about its place in the social and cultural life of late medieval Anatolia. The final paper in this volume is titled *Bogatstvo i raznovrsnost rabinske literature u Osmanskom Carstvu 18. i 19. stoljeća* [The Wealth and the Diversity of Rabbinic Literature in the Ottoman Empire during the 18th and 19th Centuries] and is authored by Kotel Dadon. It provides an overview of the modes of Torah study and the history of Jewish publishing in the period mentioned in the title. It also includes a review of the works of Ottoman Jews which left a mark in the rabbinic literature across the globe.

We wish to thank the authors for their invaluable contributions to this celebratory collection of essays. Each paper underwent a double-blind peer review. The entire volume was reviewed in a separate process. We owe thanks to the colleagues who readily accepted our review requests and contributed to the quality of this publication.

To our honoree Ekrem Čaušević, scholar, professor, translator, colleague and friend, our sincerest congratulations on all successful endeavors in the past nearly five decades. We wish him good health and prolific work in the years to come.

Editors