

NOTE ON WRITING STYLE AND TRANSCRIPTIONS

Since changes in vowels and consonants between the nineteenth century Ottoman Turkish and contemporary Turkish have been not substantial, the present Turkish orthography has been applied in the transcription of Ottoman Turkish texts. Concerning place names, internationally well-established usages, such as “Aleppo”, “Salonica”, “Sarajevo”, “Tripoli”, are applied in that form. This is true also for those Ottoman institutions and titles that have their established English forms, such as “Grand Vizierate”, “Caliphate”, “Vizier”, “Pasha”. Otherwise, the Ottoman Turkish historical forms are preferred.

Pronunciations of those Turkish letters, which are non-existent in the English alphabet, are as follows:

- c = *j* as in *joy*.
- ç = *ch* as in *chair*.
- ı, I = a vowel peculiar to Turkish, similar to *a* in *private*, or *u* in *radium*.
- j = French *j* in *journal*.
- ö = German *ö* in *können*.
- ş = *sh* as in *show*.
- ü = German *ü* in *über*.