

PUBLISHING PRINCIPLES OF ANKARA'S JOURNAL OF ANATOLIA AND RUMELIA STUDIES

- 1- The article to be published must be written within the framework of the spelling rules determined by the Executive Board of the Ankara's Journal of Anatolian and Rumeli Studies. It is the author's responsibility to correct the spelling and information errors in the work.
2. Articles submitted for publication are first pre-evaluated. Then, plagiarism is screened to check whether it is suitable for publication in the journal. Later, the article is sent to the referees for review by the Editorial Board of the Ankara's Journal of Anatolian and Rumeli Studies.
3. The Editorial Board of the Ankara's Journal of Anatolian and Rumeli Studies decides whether the article will be published or not by examining the reports from the referees. Editorial Board reserves the right not to publish the article independently from the referee reports.
4. The articles requested by the referees for correction are sent back to their authors. The works of the authors who do not return within the requested time will not be delivered to the Editorial Board.
5. Articles corrected within the framework approved by the Editorial Board are sent to the Board of Directors.
6. Articles approved for publication by the Executive Board of Ankara Journal of Anatolian and Rumeli Studies are queued for publication.
7. The author must fulfill the issues (article editing period, spelling rules, etc.) communicated to him by the Editorial Board of the Ankara's Journal of Anatolian and Rumeli Studies. Otherwise, the article printing process is stopped and the expenses incurred until that date (typesetting and layout expenses, etc.) are collected from the author.

WRITING RULES

Language of Publication: The language of the journal is Turkish. In addition, articles in English, German, French, and Russian can be published.

Writing rules: It is obligatory for the publication association that the manuscripts to be sent to our journal have the following formal features.

Turkish Title: It should be written in bold capital letters, not exceeding 10-12 words, compatible with the content, and should be placed in the middle of the page. The title should be 11 pt, the December first 20 pt, then 12 pt. Right and left should be written 1cm inside.

English Title: It should be written in bold capital letters, not exceeding 10-12 words, under the Turkish Abstract, 11 pt, 1 cm inside right and left with 3 nk spaces before and after.

Author's name and address: Author (s) 'name (lowercase) and surname (uppercase) should be centered under the title in 11 pt. title, institution, communication, e-mail addresses and ORCID should be indicated as a footnote in normal characters.

Abstract and Key Words: Articles in Turkish or foreign languages should contain abstract between 120-150 words. Turkish and English abstracts should be listed on the first page with a Turkish summary followed by an English summary. Abstract should be 10 font, single line, 1 cm from left and right. Abstract should start just below the name of the author, leaving 3 pt

spaces. Under the Abstract and Abstract, there should be keywords between 3-10 words starting with capital letters. The abstract title should be written in 10 pt bold and in the form of "Abstract: Text" - "Abstract: Text".

For Example:

Örnek:

**İKİ KOMŞU'NUN İLK İTTİFAKI 1915-1918
(OSMANLI DEVLETİ-BULGARİSTAN)***

Ökkeş NARİNÇ **

Öz: Birinci Dünya Savaşının yaklaştığı süreçte Bulgaristan ve Osmanlı Devleti savaşa girmeyi düşünmeyip, tarafsız kalma politikası takip etmekteydi. Zaten tarafların birbirlerine savaş ilan ettiği dönemde de (Temmuz-Ağustos 1914) her iki ülke tarafsız kaldıklarını dünya kamuoyuna ilan etmişti. Fakat savaşın başlaması ile aralarındaki pozitif diplomatik iletişimin de etkisi ve devlet erkani içerisinde gerek askeri alanda gerekse de diplomasi alanında görev yapan üst

düze görevlilerin de katkısı ile Almanya, Osmanlı Devleti'nin savaşa giriş sürecini hızlandırmıştır (2 Ağustos 1914 gizli anlaşma). Osmanlı Devleti 11 Kasım 1914 tarihinde Padişah Mehmed Reşad'ın manifestosu ile de savaşa resmen katılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birinci Dünya Savaşı, Osmanlı Devleti, Bulgaristan.

**THE FIRST ALLIANCE OF TWO NEIGHBOURS
1915-1918 (OTTOMAN STATE-BULGARIA)**

Abstract: In the process of the First World War, Bulgaria and the Ottoman State did not consider entering the war, but followed the policy of neutrality. Already in the period when the parties declared war on each other (July-August 1914), both countries declared to the world public that they were neutral. However, when the battle began, Germany accelerated Ottoman State's entry into the war with the effect of positive diplomatic communication among them and the contribution of senior officials working in the field of military affairs as well as diplomacy with in the state enterprise. (August 2, 1914 secret agreement) The Ottoman State officially participated in the war with the manifesto of Sultan Mehmed Reşad on 11 November 1914. Bulgaria extended the process of neutrality until 6 September 1915 in order to provide the best conditions.

Key words: First World War, Ottaman State, Bulgaria.

* Bu Makale 24.10.2018-26.10.2018 tarihleri arasında Kahramanmaraş'ta gerçekleştirilen "Mondros Mütarekesi'nin 100. Yılı I. Dünya Savaşı'nın Sonu, Mütarekeler ve Barış Antlaşmaları, Uluslar arası Sempozyumu"nda sunulan bildiri metninin düzenlenmiş halidir.

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Main text: Text with Microsoft Word software program on the page with dimensions of 17/24 cm, Times New Roman with 11 font, single line spacing and 2.5 cm from the top, 2.5 cm from the bottom, 2.5 cm from the left, 2.5 cm from the right. It should be submitted in a single column with margins and not exceeding 30 pages. Paragraphs should start with 0 cm indents. The main text should start just below the summary section with 3 pt spaces.

Section titles: Subject headings in the article should be numbered, bold and starting from the left margin, except for Introduction, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Figures and Tables: The name of the figure should be placed below the figure and the title of the table above the table. Figures and table numbers should be given as 1, 2, 3, ...

Quotations and References: It should be made in Chicago style (classical style) as a footnote numbered below the page. The page number is not specified in the quotations and quotations made in the form of summarization; Page numbers or numbers are given in full only in direct quotations. Quotations with more than 3 lines should only be indented 1 cm from the left according to the main text. In footnotes, when the source is used for the first time, it should be made in the form of name surname, title of the work, volume and number, if any, translator's name, publisher, place of publication, date of publication and the page number from which the information was obtained. If the same work will be used several times, author surname, a.g.e (mentioned work) - a.g.m. (mentioned article), a footnote should be included in the form of the relevant page number. (Ex: Kayapınar, *ibid*, p. 356).

Main Head Size 11 pt, centered, bold

Paper Size 17 x 24 cm

Main Text Top Margin 2.5 cm

Bottom Margin 2.5 cm

Left Margin 2.5 cm

Right Margin 2.5 cm

First line indent 0 cm

Font Times New Roman

Font Style Normal

Normal Text Size 11 pt

Paragraph Spacing 3 pt

Line Spacing Single

Footnote Text Size 9 pt

Quote Text Size 10 pt

Quote Margins 1 cm to the left

Abstract Font Times New Roman

Abstract Font Style Normal

Core Margins Right - Left 1 cm

Abstract Text Size 10 pt

Core Title 10 pt, Justified, Bold

Abstract Font Times New Roman

Abstract Font Style Normal

Abstract Margins Right - Left 1 cm

Abstract Text Size 10 pt

Abstract Title 10 pt, Justified, Bold

Bibliography Font Times New Roman

Bibliography Text Size 9 pt

Bibliography Indent 1.25 Hanging

Bibliography Alphabetical order by surname

Examples for Bibliography

Book: Halil İnalçık, Ottoman Empire-Classical Age, 1300-1600, trans. Ruşen Sezer, Yapı Kredi Publications, İstanbul 2009, 11th ed., P. 115.

In the following citations: İnalçık, op.cit., P. 123.

If the author has more than one work, in the following footnotes:

İnalçık, Classical Age, p. 123.

Article: İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, "Mütalea Regarding the First Viziers in the Ottomans", Belleten, c. III / sy. 9 [or III / 9] (1939), p. 101.

Bibliography: The sources and researches used in the articles should be indicated under this heading at the end of the article. The bibliography should be written in 9 points. Only the references cited in the text should be included and arranged alphabetically according to the surname of the authors:

İNALCIK Halil, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu-Klasik Çağ, 1300-1600, çev. Ruşen Sezer, Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul 2009.

UZUNÇARŞILI İsmail Hakkı, "Osmanlılarda İlk Vezirlere Dair Mütalea", Belleten, c. III/ sy. 9 [veya III/9] (1939), ss. 99-106.

Principles to be followed in Translated Texts

Before a translated text is included among the publications of the Journal of Anatolian and Balkan Studies, it must have been prepared or edited in accordance with the following points.

a) In printed texts after the Tanzimat:

1. In such texts, transliteration or in other words "attenuated transcription" is applied, not scientific transcription. The concept of "transcription", which will be used from now on, is to reflect all the letters, including the letters that are not used in Turkish, exactly with another alphabet; Transliteration, on the other hand, describes transferring without any simplification by preserving the integrity of the word.

2. All long syllables should be written with the letters â, û, î.

Ex. hâkimiyet; rûberû; cerîde ... For the long a sound found in words that should be read in bold and may cause confusion, the spelling "â" may be preferred to prevent this situation.

Ex. Gâzî; mukâyese; tekâbül , kânûn... This will also prevent reading errors in Arabic and Persian words with similar spelling.

Ex. As in the words "kânûn" meaning "law" and "İkincikânûn" (Kânûnisânî) meaning "month of January" ...

3. The original sounds of the words should be preserved, and the attenuation in transcription should be limited to spelling.

Ex. Aptülhak Hamit (-) → Abdülhak Hâmid (+)

4. In the writing of Arabic compositions in ISAM DIA and MEB. The spelling rules adopted in the Islamic Encyclopedia should be applied.

Ex. Muhîtü'l-Maârif; Muînü'd-devle ...

5. In Persian formulations, the hyphen of the compound should be written every time. Ex. Devlet-i Aliyye; hüsn-i muâmele, mudîr-i umûmî... The composition-i in Persian compositions should not be written as "-ü".

Ex. müdür-ü umûmî (-); hüsn-ü muâmele (-); umûr-u mâliye (-) → umûr-ı mâliye (+) ... The “ü” corresponding to the word “and” are preserved exactly and written without being concatenated to the word before and after it.

6. In Ottoman printed texts, names of persons and cities belonging to the Western field are usually written as they are read. In the translation of a post-Tanzimat text, such words should be written in accordance with the spelling in the original language.

Ex. "The letter sent by the French who stayed in Egypt to the umur-ı mâliye mudîr-i umûmîsi Posiyelk (...)" (-). "The letter sent by the French who stayed in Egypt to umûr-ı mâliye mudîr-i umûmîsi Poussielque (...)" (+) The use of Turkish is the basis for the names of foreign places and persons that are commonly used in Turkish.

7. Masdar-ı ca'lis should be written with an even y, except for those written with a single y because it is used frequently in today's Turkish.

Ex. Osmâniyye; Cülûsiyye; şahsiyye ... eg favorites. Bahriye; Mülkiye...

8. At the end of the words ending with Nisbet -î, when the name becomes -e, it should be written as "î" in order to avoid confusion with masdar-ı ca'lis, but this spelling should not be used in masdar-ı ca'lis:

Ex. “In accordance with Âmâl-i national...” (Here the -ye at the end of the word millî indicates the state of the name). “In accordance with the nationality...” (The spelling of “Âmâl-i Millîyeye” is wrong).

9. The words and proper names that are wanted to be emphasized in Ottoman Turkish printed works are mostly emphasized by putting them in parentheses. However, today, highlighting is preferred by enclosing double quotes instead. From this perspective;

a) If there is only one (or a few) words that need to be emphasized, it should be written in quotation marks instead of brackets.

Ex. "(...) Nâm-ı âlîleri (Nizâm-ı Cedîd) was awarded." (-) "(...) nâm-ı âlîleri" Nizâm-ı Cedîd "was appointed." (+)

b) If it is a book title that is desired to be emphasized, writing it in italics is sufficient for emphasis.

Ex. "Tameşvarî (Hadîkatü'ş-Şu'arâ) / "Hadîkatü'ş-Şu'arâ" nâm eser-i bîhemtâsında (...)" (-). "Tameşvarî Hadîkatü'ş-Şu'arâ nâm eser-i bî-hemtâsında (...)" (+).

c) Since there is no difference between upper and lower case letters in the Ottoman alphabet, there is no need for a special emphasis in the form of quotation marks for proper names in terms of personal, institution or place names; capital letters are sufficient.

Ex. "The Shaykh al-Islam's master (Münir Efendi) was also called and brought to the square." (-) "Münîr Efendi, the master of Shaykh al-Islam, was also summoned and brought to the square." (+) Therefore, in such cases, parentheses used in texts written in Ottoman Turkish should not be used at all. Of course, parentheses will be used in sentences or groups of words that serve as explanation and additional information.

10. The translations of the sentences in languages other than Turkish in the main text should be translated into the text, if necessary, the original spelling should be given before the source information in the footnotes.

11. In the spelling of Persian words that are not used in today's Turkish, Turkish pronunciation should be taken as basis as in the ones used today.

Ex. nohoft (-) → nühüft (+); dovvom (-) → düvvüm (+) ...

12. The common Turkish pronunciation should be taken as a basis in the writing of all kinds of Arabic words in a printed text in Ottoman Turkish.

Ex. Rasûl (-) → Resûl; a'yân → âyân ...

13. Ayn, a sound specific to Arabic words, should not be reflected in spelling unless it causes confusion or reading error.

14. Apostrophs and hyphens to be used in conjugated Arabic and Persian compositions should be removed since they are named or used a lot, since the printed texts will be based on transliteration rather than transcription in post-Tanzimat texts.

Ex. Abdü'l-Hamid (-) → Abdülhamîd (+)

Kânûn-i sâni (-) → Kânûnisâni (+);

Teşrîn-i sâni (-) → Teşrînisâni (+);

Rabîü'l-evvel → Rebîülevvel

Cemâziye'l-ahhir → Cemâziyelâhir;

In Zi'l-ka → In Zilk

Şeyhü'l-İslâm (-) → Şeyhülislâm (+) etc.

15. Although the letters b, generally b and c and d are used in Ottoman texts at the end of Turkish words, especially words with verb origin, and in some other words, the letters p, ç and t should be used in transliteration studies. Again, especially in verb-based words, the "ü" sounds "i" and "ı", which are reflected in the Ottoman spelling as a continuation of the Old Turkish pronunciation in the Anatolian area, should be corrected according to the harmony of the sound; The sound, also known as the closed letter e and usually written with the letter "i", should be written with the letter "e".

Ex. idüb (-) → edip (+); konub (-) → konup (+); bitüb (-) → bitip (+); içün (-) → için (+); ağac (-) → ağaç (+); yiğid → (-) yiğit (+); geçid (-) → geçit (+) ...

b) Post-Tanzîmat writing In archive documents: The scientific transcription method is applied in such texts.

c) In printed or written texts before the Tanzimat:

While preparing the translations of such works, the scientific transcription method applied in ISAM DIA and MEB Islamic Encyclopedia should have been used. If there is any discrepancy between these two Encyclopedias, DIA is taken as basis. While the institution is offered the publication of a pre-Tanzimat text, the letters of the transcription alphabet should be shown at the beginning of the work as a list; Throughout the text, especially in the writing of letters that are not found in Turkish, this alphabet should be taken as a basis.

d) Russian, Bulgarian, Greek etc. transliteration of the alphabet in different languages should be used, the transfer of words should be according to Turkish pronunciation.