

KERIMA FILAN

GEMINATED CONSONANTS IN THE CHRONICLE
BY MULA MUSTAFA BAŠESKİJA*

1. Mula Mustafa Bašeskija (1731/32-1804/5) is known in the Bosnian cultural history by his Chronicle in which he recorded the events in his birth town of Sarajevo, in a period between the sixties of the XVIII century until the end of his life.¹ As an essay which contains numerous data on the events and the manner of life on Sarajevo and in Bosnia, Bašeskija's manuscript is a precious source, particularly for cultural history.

Bašeskija wrote his work in the Turkish language in Arabic script. His language contains the elements which were characteristic for the Turkish pronunciation in Bosnia, and even words and sentences in the Bosnian language. This is the reason why Bašeksija's Chronicle is also a rich source of linguistic studies.

The elements of the Bosnian Turkish dialect are present in Bašeskija's work at the level of syntax. As a Bosnian who learnt Turkish as a second language, Bašeskija constructed a Turkish sentence under the Bosnian syntax, which makes some parts of the text incomprehensible to a native Turkish speaker. On the other hand, in terms of many other dialectological features and especially those at the phonetic and phonological level, Bašeskija's Chronicle provides us with a limited data because of his maintenance of the original spelling. This is the case with all works in the Turkish language written in Arabic script. Clichéd orthography could not reflect phonetic changes which developed in the spoken language, which made diachronic and dialectal researches into the Turkish language of historical texts difficult.

We know about Bašeskija as much as he wrote in his Chronicle. We cannot find any information on his possible systemic education. We learn from the Chronicle that Bašeskija was a teacher in the full-time religious school: *Ferhâdiyye kurbında mektebde mu'allim-i sibyân oldum sene 1171²* (7b/18).

* See: "Geminirani konsonanti u *Ljetopisu* Mula Mustafe Bašeskije". In: *POF* 47-48/1997-98, Sarajevo, 1999, pp. 17-28.

¹ Mula Mustafa Bašeskija's life and Bašeskija's importance as a chronicle writer, see: Bašeskija, *Ljetopis* [*Chronicle*], Translation from Turkish, Preface and Commentary by Mehmed Mujezinović, Sarajevo, "Uvod" ["Preface"], pp 5-24. Also see H. Šabanović, *Književnost Muslimana BiH na orijentalnim jezicima* [*Literature of Muslims in BiH in Oriental Languages*], Sarajevo, 1973, pp 537-551.

² I became a teacher in Mekteb near Ferhadija, 1171.

We can conclude from this that he was at medresa, although the Chronicle does not reveal any data on this. During one period Bašeskija attended classes given by scholars from Sarajevo. We learn from *Velî Hoca-oğli el-Hâcc Mehmed Efendî Hüsrev Begüñ mektebinde mültekî ile i'lm-i nücumî... okutdı. Ve bu hakîr dağî meclislerinde bulunup istimâ' eder oldum, fi sene 1184³* (16a/7-8) that he studied astronomy. Later Bašeskija wrote that he was interested in tasavvuf and that he had read a lot about this discipline: *Bir zemân-dan sonra el-Hâcc Sinân tekyesinüñ şeyh ile sohbet ederken ve taşavvuf kitâbları mütâla'a etmesi sebeb ile dad aldıkça aldum⁴* (36b/20-21).

Since we know that the author of the Chronicle acquired certain education, it is no wonder that the original spelling was maintained by the lexemes which had a different phonetic structure in the Bosnian Turkish spoken language. This is proven by the sources written in transcription. It was only at some places that Bašeskija registered their form in the spoken language. Those dual records of the same lexeme are valuable for linguistic analysis, as the characteristic of the pronunciation could be recognised in a different record.

The spelling of the same lexeme in two different ways is sometimes indicative of phonetic changes it underwent in speech. It found its place in the standard Turkish language in a new form. An example is a Persian word *çârşû* which Bašeskija usually wrote as جارشو (for example 8b/16, 12b/6, 13b/1, 14b/12, 77a/8 etc.) which reflects its form in the original language. At one place he wrote it in the form of *çarşı* جارشی (140a/18) as it was transformed in the Turkish language and is known here as such. The examples of these phonetic changes were also recorded in some other works produced in the Turkish language and Arabic script, especially in prose in which the authors, willingly or unwillingly, missed the forms of the spoken language.

We find another example of different spelling of the same lexeme, when one or two spellings represent a form of the spoken language, in the example of *güzel* كوزل (43b/6) and *cüzel/ cuzel* جوزل (133a/13). These examples are a characteristic of a dialect and unlike the former, they are found only in the works written in the language of that dialect.

We shall focus on Bašeskija's spelling of geminated consonants. We are primarily interested in the examples by which Bašeskija indicated the existence of geminated consonants in Turkish words. Thereafter we shall focus on the spelling of etymological geminates in the Arabic words and on the examples

³ Hajji Mehmed Efendi Velihodžić taught astronomy in Husrev-bay's Mekteb. My petty self went there and listened to them.

⁴ Some time later it was my pleasure to talk to the Sheikh of Hajji Sinan's tekke and read the books on tasawwuf.

of Arabic words with etymological geminates which were not indicated in Bašeskija's spelling, which in turn may be considered as an indicator of reducing geminates in the spoken language.

2. Geminated consonants in the original Turkish language are a rare phenomenon. Turkish grammars explain that geminated consonants, such as *belli*, *gömmе*, *issı*, *yassı*, which in modern language appear as etymological, have resulted from certain changes which developed in the language. In other words, such geminates are not etymological but combined in pairs (Banguoğlu, paragraph 36, Čaušević, *Gramatika* [Grammar], paragraph 74).⁵

2.1. Geminated consonants in Turkish base morphemes which can conditionally be referred to as etymological, are indicated in the Chronicle without exception. We can find the following examples in our text:

bellü بلّو (17a/26, 33b/20, 34b/10, 93b/16, 125a/16) بّو (70a/26, 124b/13) and *belli* يّلي (9b/10)

elli الّلي (21b/12, 22b/11, 25a/6, 26a/2, 42b/2, 52a/13, 53a/2, 56a/19, 118b/18 etc.) اللّلي (118a/15)

yassı يّصّی (80a/3) یّصّی (119b/7, 124b/8)

As we can see from the above examples, Bašeskija indicated geminated consonants in those words by the *tašdid*, two consonants next to each other, or sometimes he wrote the same consonant two times and put the *tašdid*. This spelling exists whenever *l* is a geminated consonant.

3. We are particularly interested in the cases when Bašeskija wrote geminated consonants in Turkish base morphemes which do not belong to the above mentioned category. This way of spelling leads us to believe that they were used in the spoken language with double consonants. This is why these secondary geminates are the elements of the spoken language which Bašeskija included in his text. In view of the manner in which they are written in the text, there are two types of examples with secondary geminates:

⁵ Although etymological geminates in Turkish are a foreign category, Deny said that "there is a tendency toward gemination of middle consonants in numbers." (Deny, para 173). Deny stated further that the gemination was limited to the following Turkish consonants: *t* (*d*), *ç* (*c*), *k*, *s*, *l*, *m*, *n* and added that bracketed consonants should be kept outside this category, as only a voiceless pair of the mentioned consonants could be found in a final position of morphemes. (Deny, par 172). Banguoğlu termed this type of geminates "organic". Stressing that "organic geminates" in Turkish were a considerably rare phenomenon, he gave the following examples: *ikki*, *sekkiz*, *ottuz*, *ellig*. (Banguoğlu, para 36). These examples of Turkish lexemes with geminated consonants are related to older epochs of Turkish and its historical dialects. It should be mentioned that gemination of a middle consonant in numbers still exists in some Turkish dialects.

a) those in which secondary geminates are marked regularly:

illerü اللرو (> *ileri*) (7b/7, 15a/19, 27a/12/13, 28a/18, 30a/26, 55a/11, 90a/19, 125b/3, 137b/10)

kıṣṣa قصه (> *kısa*) (43a/22, 80b/18, 86a/24, 126b/9)

b) Those in which secondary geminates are marked only in one place in the text, while the same examples in the rest of the text do not contain the *tašdid* or graphemes which indicate geminated consonants. The examples are as follows:

billemedüm بله مدم (52b/5)

billür بلور (153a/23)

çölle جهوله (> *köle*) (127a/1)

*fuççı*⁶ فوججی (6a/6)

şallı صلی (35b/1)

üççer اجر (12a/3)

Secondary geminates in the above examples represent a specificity of the Bosnian Turkish dialect (Čaušević, p. 130). Namely, we know that geminated consonants may be heard in the Bosniak pronunciation of the words in which there is not etymological need for combined consonants in pairs. This peculiarity of the Bosnian speech in the written language may be found in Aljamiado texts in which paired consonants are marked with *tašdid*. (Janković, p 24). This is why, in all probability, certain Turkish words must have been pronounced in Bosnia with combined consonants, which is proven in Bašeskija's works as well.⁷

3.1. The occurrence of secondary geminates in the Chronicle is not restricted to the Turkish words only. They can be found in a number of Arabic words as well:

ferrāce فرّاجه (34b/17, 35b/13, 89a/22 two examples, 128b/18)

hibbe هبه (23a/17, 53b/8)

karrye قرّيه (17b/15)

mest-i müddām مست مدام (92a/16, 124b/9)

nessi (> *neshi*)⁸ نسي (128b/5)

⁶ We mention the word *fuççı* which came to Turkish from Greek. It has no etymological geminate.

⁷ Secondary geminates can be found in some texts in Turkish, written in transcription. Thus, we can find in the Harsanya text, in addition to other examples of geminated consonants, the examples *illeri* and *bill-* (Hazai, p. 323). The example of kiss, which Bašeskija always marked with the *tašdid*, was also written with a geminated consonant in Dragomanović's translation of Ottoman Grammer, *Kavaid-i Osmaniye*, as it was established by Čaušević. (Čaušević, 1996, p 130).

⁸ It is most probable that in this example the *h* drop resulted in the transfer of its value to the preceding consonant *s*, so that *s* was heard as a separate sound.

It is worth mentioning that Arabic word *ferrâce* is written with two r's in Seyâhatname by Evlija Čelebija (Duman, para 84). It is believed that the word *ferrâce* in this form had a wide use and that r consonant was reduced later which resulted in *ferâce*, the word recorded in all dictionaries (Duman, para 84). In this case the geminated consonant in this work does not have to be necessarily a characteristic of the Bosnian Turkish dialect only. It is important for us that it is geminated in the Chronicle.

There is another example: *Teberrîç* تبریح (8a/6, 15a/1, 39b/6/22, 41a/2) or *Teberrîk*⁹ تبرک (38b/2, 39b/7) as Bašeskija wrote the name of mount Trebević, always with the *tašdîd*.

3.2. Secondary geminates appear in the Chronicle in foreign and Turkish suffixed words.¹⁰ Geminated consonants are marked in two examples in a suffix morpheme and in one example in a base morpheme.

bahâllu بهاللو (14b/4, 25b/5, 28a/5, 32a/26, 40a/4, 40b/24, 41a/19, 50b/1, 56b/6, 58a/1/2/5, 120a/2/18)

*pahâllu*¹¹ پهاللو (31a/27, 50b/1)

illi/illü اوروم اللى (>Urum illi) (35a/20, 39a/6, 40b/29, 49a/8, 50a/12/15, 51b/5), 53a/5, 58a/7

sullar صوللر (19a/21, 35b/1)

4. Combined geminates, when an initial consonant of the suffix is equal to the final consonant of the base morpheme, are always marked by the *tašdîd* or two graphemes.

güzellenürdi كوزللوردى (92a/12), *kolluk* قلك (7a/7), *mâllar* ماللر (15b/23), *oğulları* اوغللارى (73a/18), *sakallı* صقاللو (72b/10), *yılluk* يىلق (18a/5), *yollar* يوللر (10a/5).

4.1. Another situation should be mentioned here. When suffix d is attached to a verbal base ending in a voiceless consonant t, Bašeskija always put the *tašdîd* between a base and a suffix morphemes.

bitdi بتدى (13a/2, 20a/4), *boşatdı* بوшатدى (44a/25), *étđi* (14b/14, 20a/14), *ét-düm* (20a/6), *étđiler* اتدی لر (42a/9), *getürtdi* گورتدی (9b/8), *gitđi* (41b/25), *gitdi-ler* (9b/14, 14a/10), *işitdüm* اشدتم (10a/6), *kapatđılar* قباتدلر (14b/13), *okutđi* (17a/12), *yatdüm* ياتدم (147b/19).

⁹ Bašeskija sometimes used ك to indicate phoneme ç. There is a considerable hesitation over writing phoneme ç in base morphemes in Turkish and Bosnian, so that most of the lexemes in which Bašeskija wrote phoneme ç with grapheme ك also contain grapheme ج, as the example shows.

¹⁰ The same phenomenon was established in Dragomanović's text (Čaušević, p 130).

¹¹ Lexemes *bahâllu* and *pahâllu* have the same meaning and we mention them in the form in which Bašeskija wrote them.

This form of writing is very frequent in the Chronicle, and there is only a small number of examples without the *tašdîd*.

Bašeskija treated in the same way the situations in which the same type of verbs received suffix *d^rr* for a factitive: *akıtdurdi* اقتدردی (9b/18, 19b/10), *detdürdi* دیتدردی (146b/3), *ètdürdi* اتدردی (16a/21, 146a/9), *ètdürmek* (20a/13), *okutdurmağıyla* (42a/8), *uğratdurmamak* (7a/10).

In nouns, the *tašdîd* exists only in *şoḥbetde* صورحبته (33b/7).

The *tašdîd* seems to have had the purpose of indicating a phonetic change of consonant shift (dt>tt) leading to geminated *t*. This change may have been developed in speech, but Bašeskija adhered to the orthography and indicated, without exception, a suffix morpheme by grapheme *dal* (د). On the other hand, *tašdîd* was never used in the cases when suffix *-dik* was attached to those verbal bases: *ètdikde* اتدکه (73a/28), *gıtdiğini* کدیغنی (44a/17), *işitdiğinden* (43a/6) etc.

5. Bašeskija pointed to etymological geminates in the Arabic words mainly correctly by *tašdîd*: *evvel* اول (11b/15/21), *ḥabbaz* خبباز (11b/5), *ḥafıyyeten* حفیته (9a/13), *hattat* (15a/21), *kazzaz* (11b/6), *kerre* کرة (4b/3), *mahalle* محله (9b/1), *Muhammed* محمد (7b/12), *Muharrem* محرم (8a/17), *mutesellim* (15b/25), *suffe* (16b/2), *sunnet* (7a/13), *şevval* (6a/20), *şiddet* (8b/13), *taşarruf* (15a/12), *teferrüc* (7a/14), *zimmi* (6b/19).

We could include many more examples.

Although he used *tašdîd*, Bašeskija sometimes used the same examples without *tašdîd*. This is often found in other words written in Arabic, especially in prose and the works intended for a wide audience. This is usually ascribed to the writer's negligence. In the Chronicle this phenomenon occurs in a high frequency words: for example *dellal* دلان (9a/11, 12b/6; 19a/5/7) but *دل* (21b/7), *molla* ملا (14b/5, 18a/14) *ali* ملا (16a/7), *serrâc* سراج (16b/10) but *سراج* (17a/18).

It is important to stress here that such words in the Chronicle are mainly written with *tašdîd* and only rarely without this graphic sign.

6. In some Arabic words with etymological geminates, the geminates were reduced in the Turkish language and came into wide use in a changed form. In the texts written in Arabic it is difficult to establish with certainty this phonemic change which developed in the spoken language because of the reliance on a stereotyped orthography. We have found several spelling forms in the Chronicle which could be regarded as an indication of the fact that some Arabic words were used in the Bosnian Turkish speech with reduced geminates.

6.1. The reduction of geminated consonants is also found in the professional title *tabak* طاباق (59a/12, 61a/12, 62b/9) whose original form is *debbâg* دبّاغ, as Bašeskija marked this lexeme most often (for example 17b/2, 72b/8, 75b/11, 77b/13, 95a/18, etc.). The form *tabak* reflects phonetic changes that this word underwent in the Turkish language (a change of initial *d* to *t* and final *g* to *k*), including the reduction of geminated consonant *b*.

6.2. The Arab word *serrâc* is found in Bašeskija's Chronicle very often and it is often spelled with the *tašdîd*. It assumed the form of *saraç* in Turkish and is known in our language as such. This change exists in the Chronicle, in the form of صراج (60a/12) where its spelling was totally changed. *Tašdîd* does not seem to have been omitted accidentally in the following example *Saraçbegovik* (< *Saraçbegoviç*) سراجبکویک (33b/9). Not only was *tašdîd* omitted; it is worth noting that the final consonant *ç* was used, which reflects the pronunciation of this family name.

6.3. Lexeme *kaşşâb* قصاب is found in the Chronicle without *tašdîd* – *kaşab* قصاب (8b/15, 19b/4, 40a/22, 58b/6, 59b/4, 60a/7/2, 74a/17, 75a/1, 90b/12),

7. Unlike the above examples which came into the standard Turkish in the form with reduced geminate, we find in the Chronicle several words without *tašdîd*, which we believe indicates their pronunciation in the dialect. The text, especially prose, written in Arabic, is always open to the possibility of the writer's accidental failure to mark *tašdîd*. But a regular absence of *tašdîd* in the words with etymological geminates, especially if they are the words with high frequency, leads us to believe that the reduction of geminates took place in the spoken language, as a phonetic change had been completed and the word adopted a reduced form in the language spoken in the area in which the text was written. In the Chronicle this specificity was noticed in the following examples:

7.1. *bakâl* بقال (> بقال) (11b/5, 21b/17, 27b/16, 28b/15, 33a/5, 33b/8/9, 38a/12, 40a/9, 44a/7, 46a/13, 119a/16, 149b/6, 153b/13)

We shall mention several examples pertaining to the writing of lexeme *bakâl*, which, in our opinion, support the belief that the absence of *tašdîd* indicates the reduction of an etymological geminate in speech. In examples in which plural suffix *-lar* was attached to the lexeme *bakâl*, resulting in *bakâllar* بقاللر, *tašdîd* was marked above the consonant *l*, while the consonant *k* remained without *tašdîd*. This kind of writing was noticed in examples in 40a/1 and 88a/22. We found the same case in the example in which derivative suffix *-lik* was attached to lexeme *bakâl*: *bakâlluk* بقالق (129a/22). We find at one place in the text *çakkâl bakkâl* جقال بقال (42a/8) in which the first lexeme has *tašdîd*, while *tašdîd* is omitted from the other lexeme.

Unlike this phenomenon, in lexeme *bakkâllân* بٲان (141b/15) found only once in the text, consonant k has the tašdîd, which is in agreement with its etymology. In all certainty Bašeskija thought that this example was not common in the spoken language and thus marked it properly, with the *tašdîd*.

7.2. Bašeskija always marked the word *dükkân* دكان with *waw* and without *tašdîd*:

dukân دكان (12a/1, 14b/12/14, 16b/4, 18a/1/14, 18b/22, 26b/3/11/14, 27a/4, 28b/15, 31a/5, 33b/1/8, 37a/17, 38a/4, 38b/2, 39b/6, 41b/8, 44a/5/15, 55b/29, 56a/10, 56b/2, 118b/5, 145b/7, 153b/9)

We believe that this changed spelling reflects primarily the reduction of geminate in speech, while a regular use of *waw* in writing could be explained as a graphic mark for velarisation of vocal *ü* (>*u*). The same graphic specificity was found in some other words which in the Bosnian Turkish palatal changed vocal *ü* into velar *u*.

7.3. The word *edrelez* (Turkish *hidrellez*) is marked in the Chronicle in the form of ادريز (13b/25, 17a/24, 23a/3, 37b/18/28, 45b/16, 118a/11, 119a/23, 129a/10, 146a/22, 149a/11), without any mark for geminated *l*. In some Rumelian dialects this word maintained the form with reduced consonant *l*: *hidirles* (Gülensoy, p 127).

7.4. Arab word *ukiyye* which assumed the form of *okka* in Turkish is regularly marked in the Chronicle as اوكيه (22a/2, 32a/13/14, 19/20, 38a/12, 40b/2, 148b/13), under the applicable orthography. This is why it cannot be concluded from our text whether it had a reduced consonant k in Bašeskija's language. We can only assume as it is known in our language as *oka*.

8. In addition to the said examples, which may be taken as indicators of reduced geminates, we believe that it is worth mentioning some other examples of writing lexemes with etymological gemination.

8.1. Bašeskija wrote lexemes *teferrüc* by marking the vocals legibly دفرج (15b/29)¹². *Tašdîd* was not used, which leads us to believe that this type of writing reflects the pronunciation of the words without geminates.

8.2. At one place in the Chronicle, personal name *Muharrem* was written in the form محارم *Muḥârem* (134a/13). The spelling of this name without *tašdîd* and with the sign indicating the length of vocal a and which reflects the form of this name which is still known in the local region.

¹² This is the only example in the text in which lexeme *teferrüc* was marked with a *dal* (د). Since this lexeme is often found in the *Chronicle* and is always written in its original form, its spelling with the *dal* was influenced by the applicable orthography of Turkish words with short vocals, for example *ditremek* (>*titremek*) *depe* (>*tepe*) as they were written by Bašeskija.

8.3. There is another example which could be regarded as the reduction of geminated consonant. It is lexeme *meyyit*, found at several different places and is always marked with *tašdîd*, for example مَيْت (41b/17, 44a/6, 147a/1) except for the sentence *İki gece mukaddem meytini rüyâda gördüm.* (88a/6). Since the writer of the Chronicle wrote his own words, we may think that he wrote in the form in which he pronounced them. In that case lexeme *meyyit* was written without *tašdîd* مَيْت, which leads us to believe that its form in the spoken language was *meyt*, in which it is still known in our language.

9. Bašeskija does not provide us with reliable data on the reduction of geminates in a final position of the words. Namely, lexemes such as *had* (d), *sed* (d), *sir* (r), were written without *tašdîd*. *Tašdîd* was put above the geminated consonant at certain places only, in the words: *muhîbb* عِبِّ (for example 16b/15) and regularly in the word *zann* ظَنَّ (*zann êt* – 36b/9, 37b/21, 42a/9) and *zann eyle-* (42b/9, 147b/18). In the cases where there is no *tašdîd*, Bašeskija does not mark *sukun* as a graphic sign which would have indicated that there was a reduction of geminates.

We find lexeme *haddî* (7a/21), *haddında* حَدِّدَه (38a/11) without *tašdîd*, which means that geminate was preserved in the case of suffixation.

The only example in our text which points to the reduction of geminates in the final position is found in the word *ser-hat* سَرَحَتْ (7a/11, 52a/17) which means that the final consonant d became voiceless t. 'd' became voiceless after the geminate was reduced in speech.

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GEMINIRANI KONSONANTI
U LJETOPISU MULA MUSTAFE BAŞESKİJE

SAŽETAK

Naše smo razmatranje usmjerili na bilježenje geminiranih konsonanata u tekstu *Ljetopisa Mula Mustafe Bašeskije* koji je napisan na turskom jeziku sa određenim elementima turskog govora u Bosni. Ova se dijalekatska obilježja mogu vidjeti i kroz način pisanja geminiranih konsonanata. Tako je utvrđeno da je Bašeskija neke korijenske turske riječi pisao redovno sa *tašdîdom* (*illerü, kaşşa*), dok je u nekima *tašdîd* samo mjestimično zabilježen (*billur, çölle, üççer*). S obzirom na to da je općenito geminiranje konsonanata turskom jeziku strana kategorija, ova se sekundarna geminacija smatra obilježjem turskog govora u Bosni.

Dalje su razmotreni primjeri riječi sa etimološkim geminatima koje su u *Ljetopisu* zabilježene bez *tašdîda*.

Na jednoj strani ukazano je na primjere koji su u turskom jeziku našli široku upotrebu u obliku sa reduciranim geminatom, pa su takve bile korištene i u bosanskom turskom dijalektu. Na ovu je glasovnu promjenu u tekstu *Ljetopisa* ukazano upornim pisanjem lekseme bez *tašdîda* (*kasab*) ili izmijenjenom grafijom (*saraç, tabak*).

Na drugoj strani ukazano je na primjere koji u *Ljetopisu* imaju veliku frekventnost, a redovno su napisani bez *tašdîda* (*bakâl, dukân*). Ovi su primjeri ocijenjeni kao signal reduciranja geminata u dijalektu. U razmatranje su uzeti i primjeri koji su u *Ljetopisu* samo na određenim mjestima zabilježeni bez *tašdîda*, a takvi su inače u bosanskom jeziku poznati bez geminata (*teferiç, Muharem, mejt*).

GEMINATED CONSONANTS IN THE CHRONICLE
BY MULA MUSTAFA BAŞESKİJA

SUMMARY

The subject of this work are the geminated consonants in *The Chronicle (Ljetopis)* by Mula Mustafa Bašeskija, that were written in Turkish, with certain elements of the Turkish used by the people of Bosnia and Hercegovina. This dialectic peculiarities are clearly shown by the way geminated consonants are written. It has been discovered that Bašeskija wrote some of the Turkish