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(Sarajevo)

JUGOSLOVENSKI NAUČNI SKUP O
PROBLEMIMA OSMANISTIKE SA POSEBNIM OSVRTOM NA IZDAVANJE
IZVORA

U Sarajevu je, u organizaciji Orijentalnog instituta, 21. i 22. decembra 1985. godine održan naučni skup o problemima osmanistike sa posebnim osvrtom na izdavanje izvora. Skup je imao jugoslavenski karakter i prisustvovao mu je izuzetno veliki broj od oko šezdeset naučnih radnika iz cijele Jugoslavije. O postojanju problema određene vrste u osmanističkim izučavanjima, s kojima se susreću jugoslavenski istoriografi, svjedoči široki odziv i osmanista, ali i istoričara mediavelista i istoričara novog vijeka.

Skup je otvorio i pozdravio prisutne goste direktor Orijentalnog instituta prof. dr Sulejman Grozdanić. U ime Republičkog komiteta za obrazovanje, nauku i fizičku kulturu skup je pozdravio i zaželio mu uspješan rad pomoćnik sekretara ovoga tijela sada pokojni mr. Mehmed Kurbegović. Pozdravnu riječ je u ime Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine dao akademik dr. Alojz Benac, a u ime Univerziteta u Sarajevu prof. dr Rade Petrović.

Uvodno izlaganje podnio je predsjednik Naučnog vijeća Orijentalnog instituta mr Ahmed Aličić. U tom izlaganju naznačene su neke značajnije tačke iz dosadašnjeg rada Instituta i najkrupniji problemi sa kojima se susreće u radu na polju osmanistike i izdavanja izvora. U prvom redu je istaknut jugoslavenski značaj Instituta koji se prvenstveno manifestuje kroz njegov godišnjak »Prilozi za orijentalnu filologiju« jer u njemu svoje radove objavljuju naučnici iz cijele Jugoslavije, a njegova redakcija ima jugoslavenski karakter. I pored postignutih značajnih rezultata u oblasti osmanistike istaknuta su i neka, još neobrađena pitanja koja imaju veliko značenje za istoriju Bosne, pa i drugih zemalja pod Osmanlijama. Posebno su istaknuti problemi u metodologiji izdavanja izvora iz serije Orijentalnog instituta *Monumenta turcica historiam slavorum meridionalium illustrantia*, jer su sve knjige te serije urađene po različitom metodološkom postupku, ali je, isto tako, dat akcent i na činjenicu da u cijeloj jugoslavenskoj osmanistici nema jedinstvenog pristupa u izdavanju izvora. Drugi, veoma važan problem, jeste kadrovska pitanje, pošto je sve manje mladih školovanih ljudi koji se mogu normalno uključiti u osmanistička istraživanja. Jedan od glavnih razloga je taj što danas ne postoji ni jedna institucija ili bolje rečeno fakultet u zemlji koji obrazuje kadrove potrebne za osmanistička istraživanja.

Ovo uvodno izlaganje je predstavljalo osnovicu za diskusiju. Svoj prilog bogatoj, otvorenoj i korisnoj diskusiji na ovome naučnom skupu dali su mnogi istaknuti naši naučni radnici iz oblasti istorije, osmanistike i orijentalistike. Tokom diskusije došlo se do tri osnovna zaključka:

- davanje općejugoslavenskog značaja Orijentalnom institutu,
- školovanje kadra za rad u osmanistici i
- uspostavljanje zajedničke, jugoslavenske metodologije u izdavanju turskih istorijskih izvora.

Kada se govori o općejugoslavenskom značaju Orijentalnog instituta, treba istaknuti da bi se, prema mišljenjima prisutnih na ovome skupu, ova akcija morala kreirati u nekoliko pravaca. Treba raditi na tome da ovaj Institut zaista i dobije općejugoslavenski karakter i da dobije tu težinu, ne samo po svojoj ulozi u razvitku nauke i ne samo po svome kadrovskom sastavu, nego i po svom poslu na koordiniranju osmanističke nauke davanjem određenih pravaca i smjernica i to na nivou zemlje. Dalje, kao jedna od najvažnijih stvari u bržem razvoju ove nauke kod nas, istaknuta je potreba finansiranja određenih projekata Instituta na jugoslavenskom nivou.

Kao jedan od gorućih problema u bržem i kvalitetnijem razvoju osmanistike kod nas istaknuto je pitanje pripremanja kadra za takve poslove. Danas u Jugoslaviji nema ni jedne institucije u kojoj se školuju kadrovi koji bi bili u mogućnosti da startuju u poslove iz oblasti osmanistike barem sa osnovnim predznanjima. Tako svršeni orijentalista ili istoričar, ukoliko bi i želio da se bavi ovom problematikom, nailazi na velike poteškoće, orijentalista jer ne poznaje istorijsku nauku i njenu metodologiju, a istoričar jer ne poznaje turski jezik niti diplomatiku. Onda se pokušava nekom vrstom doškolovavanja, bilo putem postdiplomskog studija, bilo na neke druge načine, što ne daje uvijek najbolje rezultate. Posebno je istaknuto i pitanje stimulisanja mlađeg kadra da se uopće počne baviti ovim poslom, jer današnja primanja destimulativno djeluju. Svi ovi problemi su bili u diskusiji veoma naglašeni, pa je donesen zaključak da katedre za orijentalistiku i istoriju iz Beograda i Sarajeva pokušaju napraviti neke zajedničke programe koji bi omogućili školovanje kadra za rad u osmanističkoj nauci.

Problemi u metodologiji pripremanja i izdavanja turskih isorijskih izvora su, također, istaknuti kao jedno od najvažnijih neriješenih pitanja u oblasti osmanistike. Poznato je da do sada u izdavanju turskih istorijskih izvora nije bilo jedinstvene metodologije, mada je Orijentalni institut još prilično davno osjetio ovaj problem i pokušao ga riješiti, ali bezuspješno. Ovi izvori su izdavani ili samo u prijevodu, ili u prijevodu sa faksimilima, ili prijevod sa turskim tekstom transliteriranim u latinici itd. Bilo je i pokušaja pripremanja izdanja samo u turskoj latiničkoj transliteraciji, ali se to pokazalo nepodesnim. Sve ovo pokazuje da je neophodno, na nivou Jugoslavije, pristupiti pokušaju da se izradi jedinstven metodološki pristup. U tom smislu je na ovom naučnom skupu formirano i radno tijelo koje će u 1986. godini nastaviti rad na rješavanju ovdje navedenih problema i predložiti preduzimanje daljih konkretnih akcija za što uspješniji razvoj osmanistike u nas.

Ovdje treba dodati da su u toku 1986. godine u Beogradu, u organizaciji Balkanskog instituta Srpske akademije nauka i umetnosti, održana dva skupa navedenog radnog tijela na kojima su doneseni zaključci o jedinstvenoj jugoslavenskoj metodologiji u izdavanju turskih istorijskih izvora i naznačeni pravci o načinu obnove kadra za osmanistička izučavanja. Zbog važnosti tog materijala u ovome broju časopisa se objavljuju i zaključci sa tih skupova.

S u m m a r y

JUGOSLAV SCHOLARLY SYMPOSIUM ABOUT PROBLEMS IN OTTOMAN STUDIES WITH A SPECIAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLISHING OF MANUSCRIPTS

The scholarly Symposium regarding »Problems in Ottoman Studies with a Special Review of the Publishing of Manuscripts« was held under the auspices of the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo on December 21-22, 1985. Of a totally Yugoslav character, the Symposium was attended by as many as sixty scholars from all over

Yugoslavia. The good response of the specialists; historians, medievalists, and contemporary historians is proof that certain kinds of problems do exist and can be solved by these historians in Ottoman studies.

The Symposium was opened and the guests were greeted by the director of the Oriental Institute, Prof. Dr. Sulejman Grozdanić. On behalf of the Republican Committee for Education, Science, Culture and Physical Culture, best wishes for successful work were extended by the Assistant Secretary of this Committee, by the late Mehmed Kurbegović, M. A. On behalf of the Academy of Arts and Science, the Symposium members were greeted by academician, Dr. Alojz Benac, and on behalf of Sarajevo University, by Prof. dr. Rade Petrović.

The introductory exposé was given by the president of the Scholarly Council of the Oriental Institute, Ahmed Aličić, M. A. In this exposé, some important developments from former investigations by the Institute were pointed out together with the most important challenges that Ottoman studies and the publishing of manuscripts will face. Emphasized first of all was the importance to Yugoslavia of the publishing of the Institute's annual publication »Contributions to Oriental Philology« which contains works of scholars from throughout Yugoslavia and whose editorial board is also totally Yugoslav in character. Besides important achievements in the field of Ottoman studies, some still unexplored matters which are of great significance to the history of Bosnia and to some other countries under the Ottomans were also pointed out. Methodological problems of publishing manuscripts were especially emphasized concerning the Oriental Institute's series *Monumenta Turcica Historiam Slavorum Meridionalium Illustrantia*, each volume of which having been composed by a different methodological approach, emphasizing the need for a uniform approach to the publishing of manuscripts in Yugoslav Ottoman studies. The second very important question is the state of specialists in the field as the number of young people entering Ottoman studies has been decreasing. One of the main reasons for this is that there is no institution nor university which has as yet attempted to create specialists in this field.

The introductory exposé was the basis for a discussion. Many of our eminent scholars in the field of historiography, both Ottoman and Oriental, took part and contributed to this extensive, sincere, and useful part of the Symposium. Three main conclusions were reached by the end of the discussion, that:

- the Oriental Institute should have a common Yugoslav significance,
- more specialists should be trained in Ottoman studies and
- a uniform methodology for publishing Ottoman historical manuscripts should be established reflecting a Yugoslav character.

It should be pointed out that according to all the scholars present, the establishment by the Oriental Institute of Yugoslav-wide significance should be undertaken in several directions. The establishment of a Yugoslav character and its importance in the Institute can be created not only by the development of the science and by increasing the number of specialists, but also by the Institute coordinating Ottoman studies and by providing certain guidelines and instructions in general for the whole country. Furthermore, the need for financing certain projects at the Institute on the Yugoslav level was pointed out as one of the most important facts for faster development of this science in our country.

The education of specialists for the faster and higher-quality development of Ottoman studies in our country was emphasized as one of the most urgent problems. Currently in Yugoslavia not a single institution for educating scholars in Ottoman studies exists which could offer essential training. So, the graduated Orientalist or historian who wants to deal with Ottoman studies meets great difficulties: the

Orientalist because he has not studied history and its methodology, and the historian because he has neither studied Turkish nor diplomatics. Then he tries to continue to complete his education by graduate studies or in some other way which does not always provide the best results. The problem of creating interest in this kind of work at all was especially emphasized when considering the negative effects that today's economy has on prospective scholars. Each of these problems was thoroughly discussed, and it was finally concluded that the Departments of Oriental Studies and History in Belgrade and Sarajevo should try to create some common programs which will enable scholars to be educated in Ottoman studies.

The problems concerning the methodology of preparation and publishing of Ottoman historical manuscripts were also pointed out as one of the most important unsolved questions in the field of Ottoman studies. It is known that up to now there has not been any uniform methodology, although the Oriental Institute has marked this as a problem and tried to solve it a long time ago, but without any success. These manuscripts were published either only as translations, as translations with facsimiles, or as translations with the Turkish text transliterated in Latin letters, etc. There were some attempts in preparing manuscripts for publication only as Turkish-Latin alphabet transliterations, but it has been proved as inconvenient. All this shows that it is necessary, on the Yugoslav level, to make an attempt in finding uniform methodological approach. In that sense this Symposium appointed a work group which will, in 1986, continue its activities in solving the above mentioned problems and propose further actions for the most possible successful development of Ottoman studies in our country.

It could be added that, in the course of 1986 in Belgrade and in the organization of the Institute for Balkan Studies of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, two meetings of the mentioned work group took place resulting in conclusions on a uniform, Yugoslav methodology in publishing of Turkish historical manuscripts, and designation of guidelines for attracting new specialists in Ottoman studies. Owing to the importance of these materials, the conclusions from these meetings are also published in this issue.