

A CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES

Title of the Scientific Research Project: A Cultural History of the Turkic Peoples

Periods Covered: From the beginning to the beginning of the 20th century.

Subjects: Material cultural remains, written sources, works of art, architectural structures, folk culture, oral literature, written literature, the world of faith, men of science, men of culture.

Content of the Research to be Conducted: The lives and works of writers, poets, scientists, culture and clergymen who shaped the culture in the Turkic world will be examined. An inventory of tangible and intangible cultural assets, primarily historical, scientific and literary works and artistic productions preserved in various world collections, will be drawn and evaluated. Similarly, traditions and customs that have continued since the ancient Turks, as well as ceremonial practices and musical assets, primarily folk dances, will be studied and explained. New cultural elements assimilated with Islam will be included in particular. The seven independent Turkic states today (Turkey, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Northern Cyprus) and all Turkic communities living within the borders of various Asian and European countries, whether they have autonomous status or not, are included in the scope of this project. In addition, comparative articles from countries and communities that are considered to be related, especially Hungary and Mongolia, will also be included.

Importance of the Project: This project will realise the duties of demonstrating the role and contributions of the culture of the Turkic people in the overall world civilization on a scientific basis, presenting them collectively in a work and preserving them in a way.

The Expected Product of the Project: We plan to publish a collective encyclopedic book that is expected to be 10 volumes. In the first stage, it will be published in Turkish and Uzbek. We hope that the project owner and stakeholder institutions will welcome the request for publication in other Turkic dialects as well. The work is expected to consist of approximately 200 chapters. There is no problem or limit to increasing it if necessary. We are waiting for title suggestions from field experts on the topics described above and explained in the attached draft. Our project manager will exchange ideas with you on the suitability of the title you suggest or on whether it should be expanded or narrowed. After the final title is agreed upon, the article of the determined size will be expected from you in accordance with the writing rules described below, and when your article is delivered, a contract will be signed and a royalty payment of \$100 will be made.

The Project Duration: 1 July 2024 – 31 December 2025.

The Stakeholders of the Project:

- The Presidency for the Turks and Relative Peoples Abroad (YTB)
- The Institute of History at the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences
- The Institute for the Turkic World Studies at the Ege University
- The Society for the Black Sea Studies (KaraM)

The Project Co-Chairs:

Prof. Dr. Azamat Ziyoyeva (The Institute of History, UAS)

Prof. Dr. Nadim Macit (The Institute for the Turkic World Studies, EU)

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Country Representatives

Prof. Dr. Fuzuli Bayat (Azerbaijan)

Prof. Dr. Gülbanu Jukenbayeva (Kazakhstan)

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Prof. Dr. Osman Karatay (Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Azamat Ziyoyev (Uzbekistan)

Prof. Dr. Berdi Sarıyev (Turkmenistan)

Dr. Nazım Muradov (TRNC)

BASIC HEADINGS

1- The problems of origin and homeland: Archaeological findings and cultures (Anav, Kelteminar, Afanas'ovo, Andronovo, Karasuk, Tagar, Taştık etc.)

2- Turkic language: Its place in language families, relations with other languages in a broad framework, branches and offshoots of Turkic, the formation of today's written Turkic languages, cultural circles and Turkic.

3- The Turks and writing: The roots of the Turkic carved writing, old Turkic texts, alphabets used by Turks throughout history (Aramaic/Sogdian, Hebrew, Greek, Cyrillic etc.), the dominance of Arabic writing in the Turkish world.

4- Ethnic formations and naming patterns, ethnic sociology of Turkic peoples and communities.

5- Family and social structure, kinship terms, the seven-generation practice, naming traditions etc.

6- Transitional period customs (birth, marriage and death), related practices and ceremonies

7- Ancient Turkic world perception: Pre-Islamic period, changes brought about by Islam, the problem of existence.

8- Ancient Turkic belief world: The mythological period, naturalist and spiritualist approaches, belief in God, basic cults.

9- Turks and global religions: Basic patterns in the sociology of religion, Manichaeism, Buddhism, Judaism and Christianity among the Turks, the Turkic conversion to Islam, lifestyle and religion.

10- War and warfare as a cultural area: Geography and warrior attitude, material resources, war tools and equipment, psychoanalysis of war, war and economic order, war strategies, warrior and army relationship, army formation patterns

11- Economic structure in the traditional society: The period when Eurasian steppes were dominated by agriculture, the rise of nomadism, pasture sharing and customs, nomadism as a mode of production, the continuity of agriculture in the Eurasian world, agricultural terms and linguistic relations, agricultural society and state, commercial structure, trade routes and Central Asian countries, craft productions, natural resources of Central Asia in the traditional period

12- Settlement patterns: Geography and sheltering, nomadism and sheltering, agricultural society and settlements, settlements in the Eurasian region in the prehistoric period, settlements in the period of Eurasian nomadic empires, urban areas in Central Asia, trade and urbanization, traditional architectural styles.

13- Games and music: Traditional games in the Turkic peoples, the relationship between games and rituals, folk games, theatrical games, children's games, basic musical patterns, traditional music in the Turkic peoples, periodic changes, musical instruments, music theories.

14- Calendar in ancient Turks, important days, the phenomenon of holidays, changes experienced in the Islamic period, traditional holidays and celebrations, toys, gatherings, celebrations and commemorations

15- Material culture in Turkic peoples: Painting and sculpture, steppe animal style, decorative arts, traditional handicrafts, carpets and rugs, fabric weaving, block printing, tile making, ceramic-pottery making, embroidery, needlework, leather work, musical instrument making, stone work, coppersmithing, basketry, saddle making, metal work, felt making, knitting, wood and wood work, carpentry, etc.

16- Clothing culture in Turkic communities: Geography and clothing, periodic changes, men's clothing, women's clothing, children's clothing, daily clothing, ceremonial clothing, occupations and clothing that determine age groups, adornment.

17- Nutrition and health in Turkic communities: Food types, obtaining food, preparing it, preserving it, food types, food sociology, food and health, basic health practices, the ocaklık institution, traditional medicine, medicines and treatments.

18- Traditional literature of the Turkic people: Oral literature period (epic era, legends, tales, stories, poems, jokes, idioms, tongue twisters, riddles, applause and curses, hymns, folk songs), written literature products.

19- Well-known historical, epic, literary, scientific figures: Oghuz Kagan, Tomris, Alper Tona, Dede Korkut, Tonyukuk, Bilge Kagan, Bögu Kagan, Satuk Bugra Khan, Manas, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Alp Arslan, Mahmud of Kashgar, Yusuf Has Hacip, Hodja Ahmet Yesevi, Yunus Emre, Ulugh Beg, Abdulkadir of Maraga, Ali Shir Navai, Babur, Abu'l-Gazi Bahadır Khan, Fuzuli, Baki, Tole Bi, Karacaoğlan, Uzbek Khan, Shah Ismail Hatayi, Abay Kunanbayev, Ismail, Gasprinski, Mahdumkulu etc.

WRITING RULES

1. Title

It should be short, clear and sufficiently reflect the content of the article, and should be written in capital letters and bold.

2. Author Name(s) and Address(es)

The name and surname of the section author should be at the bottom right of the article title, and the institution where the author works, e-mail address, academic title, ORCID number should be stated in a starred footnote. For example:

THE DUAL DISTINCTION OF BLACK AND WHITE IN THE OLD HUNGARIANS

Osman Karatay*

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3. Main Text

The text should preferably use Times News Roman font. Page layout is not important. Sections should not be less than 5,000 words. Depending on the importance and breadth of the topic, it can be expanded to 20,000 words. Automatic numbering should never be used in the text.

- Headings: All should be in bold, and the first letter of each word should be capitalized.

- Figures, tables and photographs: Figures and tables should be numbered and named as Table 1, Graph 3 and Figure 7 etc. Numbers and headings should be written below figures and tables.

4. Citations:

The APA method is used as a basis for citations in the article and the following method is used.

- Citations should be given in parentheses with the author's surname, the publication year of the work and the page number: (Ercilasun 2015: 157).

- In cases where more than one source is used, the author names are listed in the same parentheses, from the oldest to the newest, separated by a semicolon: (Arat, 1979, 54; Ercilasun 2015: 157).

- In sources with two or more authors, only the surname of the first author and the abbreviation 'et al.' should be written: (Yalçın et al. 2002: 56).

- If the name of the author referred to is given in the text, only the publication date of the source should be written: Taştan (2011: 42), in this regard...

- If a reference is made to works by an author published in the same year, a letter should be added to the publication year of the work: (Gökdağ 2012a: 69), (Gökdağ 2012b: 163).

- Works of two authors with the same surname published in the same year are indicated by writing their names and surnames clearly: (Yılmaz Çetin 2014: 325), (Yılmaz Yağmur 2014: 127).

- When a reference is made to another source without showing the source cited, the work from which the quote is made should be indicated together with this source as follows: (Köprülü 1911: 75, cited by Kartal 2008: 60).

- When citing archive documents, the abbreviation in the text should be as in the example, and its expansion should be given in the bibliography. Example: (BCA, Mühimme 15, 25).

- When citing internet sources, for news sites; the name of the news site and the date of the news should be included; the URL code should be indicated in the references (Habertürk 2018). When citing internet sources with certain authors, the author's surname and the date of publication of the news should be taken as basis, and the URL code should be indicated in the references (Kireççi 2018). If more than one source published in the same year by the same site/newspaper is used, it should be indicated by lettering.

- Footnotes: The use of footnotes should be avoided as much as possible, only used for explanations and automatic numbering should be used.

- Quotations: Quotations should be given in quotation marks; quotations less than five lines should be written between the lines, and quotations longer than five lines should be written 2 cm in from the right and left of the line, in block form and with single line spacing, in 10 point font size. APA method should be preferred for non-verbatim quotations.

- Automatic Numbering: Automatic numbering should not be used in the article, except for footnotes.

5. References

All sources used in the article should be included in the “References”, and works that are not used, even if they are relevant to the subject of the study, should not be included in the references. Sources should be given alphabetically according to the author surnames under the title “REFERENCES”. Book and journal titles should be written in italics.

a) Books and Book-like Works

SURNAME, A. (Year of publication). Title of the Book. City of Publication: Publishing House.

- ÖZTÜRK, R. (1997). Verbs in Uyghur and Uzbek Turkish. Ankara: Turkish Language Association Publications.

If there is a writer, editor, translator of the work, they are given in parentheses after the book title as follows: SURNAME, A. (Year of publication). Title of the Work. [Name and Surname of the writer (ed.), editor (ed.) or translator (trans.)]. City of Publication: Publishing House.

- KARPAT, K. H. (2001). The Ottoman Legacy and Nationalism in the Middle East. (Trans. Recep Boztemur). Ankara: İmge Bookstore.

In works with two authors, both authors are given. However, the name and surname of the second author should be in normal order.

- ANHEGGER, R. – H. İNALCIK (1956). Kânûnnâme-i Sultânî Ber Mûcebi ‘Örf-i Osmanî. Ankara: Turkish Historical Society Publications.

In works with more than two authors, only the first author is given, and the abbreviation “et al.” is used for others.

- YALÇIN, D. et al. (2012). History of the Republic of Turkey I. Ankara: Atatürk Research Center.

Multiple works by the same author are listed chronologically.

- TEKİN, T. (2003). Orhon Turkish Grammar. Istanbul: Sanat Bookstore.
- TEKİN, T. (2013). Irk Bitig. Ankara: Turkish Language Society Publications.

To distinguish between works of an author published in the same year, letters are used after the publication date.

- UNLU, S. (2012a). Khwarezm Altınordu Turkish Dictionary. Konya: Eğitim Publishing House.

- UNLU, S. (2012b). Karahanlı Turkish Dictionary. Konya: Eğitim Publishing House.

In works with unknown authors, the name of the work is written instead of the author's name and the work is included in alphabetical order.

- Turkish Dictionary (2011). Ankara: Turkish Language Association Publications.

The following method should be preferred for book chapters: SURNAME, A. (Year of Publication). "Chapter Name". Book Title. (ed. Name Surname). City of Publication: Publishing House. Page Range.

- TOGAN, I. (2012). "A Look at Central Asian History to Understand Today". Central Asian Republics in the Twentieth Year of Their Independence Turkish-Speaking Peoples – Relations with Turkey I. Book. (ed. Ayşegül Aydıngün - Çiğdem Balım). Ankara: Atatürk Cultural Center Publications: 19-50.

b) Articles in Periodicals

• Journals:

SURNAME, A. (year). "Title of the Article". Name of the Journal. Volume No. (in Roman numerals)/Number: Page Range.

- İLHAN, S. (1990). "Turkish Modernization". Atatürk Research Center Journal. VII/19: 7-19.

• Printed newspapers:

SURNAME, A. (year. month. day). "Title of the Article". Name of the Newspaper: (if any) page number.

- TALU, E. E. (1945.01.13). "Vah Velid". Last Post: 1-7.

c) Theses

SURNAME, A. (date). Title of the Thesis. City: University and Institute name. (Unpublished Bachelor/Master/Doctoral thesis).

- MERT, O. (2002). Status Category in Kutadgu Bilig. Erzurum: Ataturk University Institute of Social Sciences. (Unpublished PhD Thesis).

d) Proceedings

SURNAME, A. (year). "Title of the Proceeding". Name of the Symposium, Panel or Congress (date). City: Publishing House: page no.

- ERDAL, M. (2011). "Kutadgu Bilig Text". Yusuf Has Hacib and His Work Kutadgu Bilig Proceedings in the 990th Year of His Birth (26-27 October 2009). Turkish Language Association Publications: 201-208.

e) Internet Sources

Name of the Site/Newspaper (date of the news). “Title of the News”. Access Date: link to the news

• Sputnik (2018). “EU Leaders Approved the Brexit Agreement”. Access Date: 02.12.2018. <https://tr.sputniknews.com/avrupa/201811251036312530-ab-brexit-anlasmasi-onay/>

Internet sources with known authors: SOYAD, A. (date of writing). “Text Title”. Access Date: link to the text

• KİREÇCİ, M. A. (2018). “Brexit Process and Geopolitical Effects”. Access Date: 01.12.2018. <https://www.dunyabulteni.net/dubam/brexit-sureci-ve-jeopolitik->

f) Manuscripts

Author of the Work. Name of the Work. Name of the Library Where the Manuscript is Preserved. Archive/Catalog Number.

• Firdevsî-i Rumî. Süleyman-nâme-i Kebîr. Topkapı Palace Museum Library. H. 1535.

If the author of the work is unknown, the name of the manuscript is placed first and written in italics.

g) Archive Documents

Archive documents used in articles are given at the end of the REFERENCES section under the title “Archive Documents” together with explanations of the abbreviations used.

• Archive Documents

• General Staff Presidency ATASE Presidency Archive Documents, Folder (K), File (D), Index (F).

• K: 145, D: 103, F: 26-1.

• K: 587, D: 43, F: 1-42.

h) Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the text are listed alphabetically side by side immediately before the REFERENCES section and are given under the title “Abbreviations”.

• Abbreviations

• Ar. Arabic; Az. Azerbaijan Turkish; DLT Dîvân Lugât al-Turk; DS The Compilation Dictionary; EDPT An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth-Century Turkish.