SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

Introduction to Turkology

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

5

5. Type of course:

(●) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

none

7. Class restrictions:

Students of I Cycle Degree Programme, Department of Turkish Language and Literature

8. Duration / semester:

1 1

9. Weekly contact hours:

9.1. Lectures:	2
9.2. Seminars:	1
9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes:	0

10. Faculty:

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

11. Department/study program:

Turkish Language and Literature Department

12. Lecturer:

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

14. Web site:

www.ff.untz.ba

15. Course aims:

Introduce students to the history of turkology and introduce them to the achievements, tasks and scientific methods of Turcology studies. Study of teaching methods of turkish studies.Getting to know the students with the oldest European historical sources about Turks and diplomatic missions in Istanbul and Rumelia.
Analyzing the fundamental works of European Turkology on the Ottoman Turkish language and the Turks.
Study of the first printed grammar of the Ottoman Turkish language and acquaintance with the most important turkish centers in Europe in the 19th century.

16. Learning outcomes:

At the end of the semester students who acquainted themselves with the course outline and it objectives and completed course requirements should be able to categorize basic characteristics of Turkology, analyze it's tasks and achievements, and to distunguish various methodologies of Turkology. Also students will be able to recognize the oldest European historical sources about Turks and diplomatic missions in Istanbul and Rumelia.
Analyzing the fundamental works of European Turkology on the Ottoman Turkish language and the Turks.
Study of the first printed grammar of the Ottoman Turkish language and acquaintance with the most important turkish centers in Europe in the 19th century.

17. Course content:

1General notes; less familiar terms; definition of turkology, achievements, methods and tasks.
2 Brief history of Turkish people, History and the meaning of general name and ethnonym türk; first monuments of Turkish literacy and the dialects based on which they were created.
3 The oldest non-Turkish sources about the Turks. The oldest Turkish sources about the Turks. Historical development of Turkish languages; Old Turkic languages in relation to other languages: Turkish and so-called. altian languages; Turkish and Ural languages; 4 Historical development of Turkish languages; the problem of "rotacism" and (li) "zetacism" and the classification of historical Turkish languages into the so-called " R and Z languages / dialects, Old Turkish letters: "Turkish Rune," an Uighur, Tibetan and Brahman script; Arabic letter; an adapted Cyrillic script and a Turkish script; 5 Paleographic properties of the letters used by the Turkic peoples in history. Classification of Contemporary Turkish Languages. Classification of Turkish linguists: the relationship between linguistics and ideology in the examples from Turkish scientific literature 6 A Brief View in Scientific Literature for Introduction to Turkology Studies (I): Essential Works and Their Authors 7 Encyclopaedias and encyclopedic clues about Turkology, Turks and Turkish Languages: A Comparative View on European, Russian and Turkish clues 8 Historical, civilizational and linguistic contacts of the Balkan peoples with.

18. Learning methods:

Lectures combine different methods and forms of teaching, depending on the content, structure and scope of an each teaching unit. An integral part of the lecture is frontal work with the creative use of audio-visual materials and technological possibilities. In the analysis of documents, the principles of group, individual and individualized work are applied. The exercises emphasize the reading of a text, translating and interpreting representative works in their entirety or excerpts. Debates, discussions, pre-prepared student presentations with the application of different types of teaching strategies are some of the most common forms of teaching.
The language of instruction is Bosnian and Turkish.

19. Assessment methods:

Two written tests during a semester and a final exam. Written tests are partial knowledge tests, done after half of the thematic units are processed in the semester. Students can earn a maximum of 20 points. The final exam includes thematic units that were done throughout the semester (ie, writing an independent essay / seminar paper). The final grade is based on the attendance and activities of a student in lectures and exercises (10 points in attendance), and on the results achieved in the tests and the final exam.

20. Assessment components:

Pre-exam points amount to a maximum of 50 points and the maximum number of points that can be earned on the final exam is 50. Pre-exam points include two test over the semester, each earning a maximum of 20 points, attendance and in-class active participation for which students can earn a maximum of 10 point. This amounts to a total of 100 points (50+40+10).
The minimum number of points required to pass an exam is 54:
54-63=6 (six)
64-73=7 (seven)
74-83=8 (eight)
84-93=9 (nine)
94-100=10 (ten)
with 6 being the lowest and 10 being the highest grade.

21. Required reading list:

Baskakov, N. A. (1969.), Vvedenie v izučenie tjurkskih jazykov, Moskva.
Eren, H. (1998.), Türklük Bilimi Sözlüğü, Ankara.
Szeged Róna-Tas, A. (1991.), An Introduction to Turkology

22. Web sources:

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2023/24.

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session: