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A REPORT ON THE COLLOQUIUM "GREEK AND TURKISH:
LINGUISTIC RELATIONS" (THESSALONIKI, 14 MAY 1994)

For the fifteenth time the Linguistics Department of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki organized its Annual Meeting on Greek Linguistics from 11 till 13 May 1994. The organizers announced in advance that the conference should become a homage to professor Michalis Setatos, who will be retiring in two years, and therefore the proceedings of the 15th Meeting will be treated as a *Festschrift* in acknowledgement of his personal and scientific merits. It is no wonder that the programme of the Meeting contained more than 90 reports. The presence of two Polish researchers (both from Łódź) in the circle of the invited participants is noteworthy. Anna Maciejewska discussed the linguistic research before Plato ("Glossologikés éreunes prin apó ton Plátōna"), while Krzysztof Tomasz Witczak delivered his paper "Six Polyrrhenian words in Hesychius' lexicon and their value for explaining the ethnolinguistic situation in Ancient Crete".

After the Meeting on Saturday, May 14th, two small colloquia on "Linguistic relations between Greek and Turkish" and on "Metaphor" complemented the conference's achievements. The first colloquium was coordinated by prof. Ch. Symeonidis and prof. Ch. Tzitzilis, the well-known authorities on Greek-Turkish linguistic questions¹. The second colloquium prepared by prof. S. Tsohatzidis and prof. A.-Ph. Christidis was held at the same time. It is unfortunate that the two colloquia overlapped, thus forcing participants to choose between them. I decided to take part in the Greek-Turkish colloquium, and my decision turned out to be rewarding. It was indeed a genuine intellectual feast.

¹ I would like to mention their following books and articles on this subject: Ch. Symeonidis, *Griechische Lehnwörter im Türkischen*, *Balkan Studies* 14 (1973), pp. 167—200; the same, *Der Vokalismus der griechischen Lehnwörter im Türkischen*, Thessaloniki 1976; the same, *Die türkische Vermittlung bei den griechischen Lehnwörtern des Bulgarischen* [in:] *Α' Ελληνο-Βουλγαρικό Συμπόσιο*, Thessaloniki 1980, pp. 281—289; Ch. Tzitzilis, *Griechische Lehnwörter im Türkischen (mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der anatolischen Dialekte)*, Wien 1987; the same, *Zur Problematik des Lehnbaus im Pontischen Türkisch*, *Studies in Greek Linguistics* 10, Thessaloniki 1989 (publ. 1990), pp. 179—214; the same, *Zu den griechisch-türkischen Sprachbeziehungen*, *Linguistique Balkanique* 32 (1989), fasc. 3—4, pp. 185—197.

The following speakers presented their reports at the colloquium:
1. Andreas Tietze (Wien, Austria) — "Griechisch und Türkisch, Parallelen und Gegensätze"; as a renowned specialist on the Ottoman empire he presented his ideas on the origins of the consumption of coffee and drugs in Turkey and the rest of Europe. He mentioned an interesting document from the Topkapi archives (No. 6366) in which an educator of one of the Bayazid's sons recommended to the young man the use of *afyon* 'opium' and *berşiş*. The latter word has not been satisfactory etymologized (Tietze following his investigations on the Greek loanwords in Turkish² suggested its Greek origin), but most likely it denoted an aphrodisiac.

2. Georgy Hazai (Budapest, Hungary) — "Probleme der türkischen Sprachdenkmaleditionen"; he talked generally about his editorial work on the Turkish (Ottoman) manuscripts deposited in Budapest.

3. Michalis Setatos (Thessaloniki, Greece) — "Remarks on the Turkish loan-words in Common Modern Greek"; the lecture (delivered in Modern Greek) illustrated Setatos' deepening interest in Greek-Turkish language contacts³. The celebrated scholar discussed in detail Turkish borrowings in the Greek language from the historical, etymological, sociolinguistic and statistical points of view. According to him, after Greece's liberation from the Ottoman yoke, Turkish loanwords have shown a substantial change of connotation (they are no more neuter, literal expressions). The turkisms belong now to the popular, familiar, vulgar, idiomatic language, contributing in this way to the enrichment of the Modern Greek tongue.

4. Bernt Brendemoen (Oslo, Norway) — "Copula in Turkish Black Sea Dialects — Archaisms or Innovation due to Greek Influence?"; the author presented some of his ideas on the copula (the verb 'to be') in a 'micro-dialect' on the eastern Black Sea coast. His arguments and conclusions were highly impressive, but my imperfect knowledge of Turkish allows no useful comments on the numerous examples quoted in his hand-out.

5. Christos Tzitzilis (Thessaloniki, Greece) — "The Turkish elements in Common Modern Greek in comparison with those in other Balkanic Languages"; in his lecture (delivered in Modern Greek) Tzitzilis touched upon many questions concerning Turkish borrowings in all Balkan languages (such as Modern Greek, Albanian, Aroumanian, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian and Roumanian). I enjoyed his observations on the dialectal origin of common Balkan turkisms,

² Cf. A. Tietze, *Griechische Lehnwörter im anatolischen Türkisch*, *Oriens* 8 (1955), 204—257; the same, *Einige weitere griechische Lehnwörter im anatolischen Türkisch*, *Nemeth Armağanı*, Ankara 1962, 373—388.

³ See, e.g., M. Setatos, *Greek and Turkish: some cases of borrowing* (text in Modern Greek) [in:] *Studies in Greek Linguistics* 10, Thessaloniki 1989 (publ. 1990), 129—139.

e.g. Mod. Gk. τσιφούτης — Alb. *çifut* — Aroum. *çifut* — Bulg. *çifutin* — SC. *çifutin* — Roum. *cifut* 'rascal, bad character' are derived from Turk. dial. *çifut* (not from Modern Literary Turkish *çifit*).

6. Dimitris Theodoridis (Munich, Germany) — "Die frühosmanische ivladi -Stoffe und der Name des Stadtviertels für nichtmuslime zu Ankyra (16 Jh.)"; this etymological presentation was devoted to an obscure but interesting problem of the origin of an Anatolian 16th-century district. Unfortunately, some aspects of Theodoridis' derivation were unclear not only to me, but also — as I believe — to other participants. The lecturer himself was somewhat confused when he explained some ambiguous details mentioned in the discussion. I hope that the expected publication of the full text of Theodoridis' paper will solve all problems and obscurities.

7. Matthias Kappler (Venice, Italy) — "Über die Funktion der Türzismen im griechischen Journalismus"; he observed a decrease in the use of Turkish items in the most recent Greek journals. The turkisms function mainly on the level of irony or joke.

8. Charalambos Symeonidis (Thessaloniki, Greece) "The Greek — Turkish phraseological isoglosses". Utilizing an earlier paper by Tietze, Symeonidis spoke about Greek and Turkish phraseological sentences chosen from the semantic field of 'nose' and 'to smell'. It is difficult to review this lecture (delivered in Modern Greek), because numerous Greek and Turkish idioms were incomprehensible to me.

The wide-ranging discussion, led by M. Setatos and G. Hazai, allowed us a valuable insight into the current state of research on Greek-Turkish linguistic relations⁴. Unfortunately, prof. Paulos Hidi-roglou (Athens, Greece) was unable to participate in the Greek-Turkish colloquium, as previously planned. I hope that his paper "Ein unveröffentlichtes Gedicht in kretischer Mundart über die Geburt des Propheten Mohammed" will be included in the colloquium materials and that any future publication of the studies we have heard should reach a wider international audience.

ALEKSANDER DUBIŃSKI

ZYGMUNT ABRAHAMOWICZ

1923—1990

On the day 13th December 1990 Dr. Zygmunt Abrahamowicz — an orientalist, specialist in Polish-Turkish relationships and Ottoman-Turkish paleography died in Cracow.

The defunct was born on the 20th February 1923 in Halicz (Stanisławów district) in an old patriarchal family of Karaites living in this town. The father of Zygmunt was the owner of a small farm. At the age of eleven Zygmunt lost his father and a year later he left for grammar-school in Stanisławów. He was a studious and talented pupil. Because he was not in good health doctors advised him to stop an intensive learning for at least one year. After the break he returned to the grammar-school and continued studying already after the outbreak of the II World War under a system of the soviet secondary school. At the end of war he was taken out to Germany for forced labour and after war he found himself in the Lower Silesia. Working so that he could survive he enrolled for the studies, first at Oriental Institute of Warsaw University but shortly after he transferred to Cracow, where he continued to study at the Institute of Oriental Philology at the Jagiellonian University and in 1951 he received his Master's degree at oriental philology — he was a specialist in Turkish studies.

The history of relationships between Poland and Turkey and Khanate of Crimea he chose as the main subject of his scientific interests. He worked over this topic from 1952 as an archivist, the researcher of Polish archival collection in Warsaw (The Main Office of Old Records) and in Cracow (Provincial State Office Record), he worked there till 1976. He obtained a doctorate in 1968 at Jagiellonian University.

The penetrating and arduous analyses of preserved in archives texts of correspondence between the Ottoman Port and chancellery of kings and hetmans, required a deep historical knowledge and a discernment in the Ottoman paleography intricacies. Many years' work in this field allowed him to get a position of an experienced expert who was recognized by the national and foreign scientists. The publishing

⁴ To the documentation given in notes 1—3 we should add some other recent publications, e.g. B. E. Newton, *Some Modern Greek-Turkish Semantic Parallelisms*. Glotta 40 (1962), 315—320; S. Stachowski *Beiträge zur Geschichte der griechischen Lehnwörter im Osmanisch-Türkisch*, Folia Orientalia 8 (1971), 267—298; P. Georgiadis, *Die lautlichen Veränderungen der türkischen Lehnwörter im Griechischen*, München 1974; S. Stachowski, *Die Rolle des Griechischen in der Geschichte des Osmanisch-Türkischen* [in:] *Analecta Indoeuropaea Cracoviensia Ioannis Safarewicz memoriae dicata*, edenda curavit W. Smoczyński, Kraków 1994 (in press).