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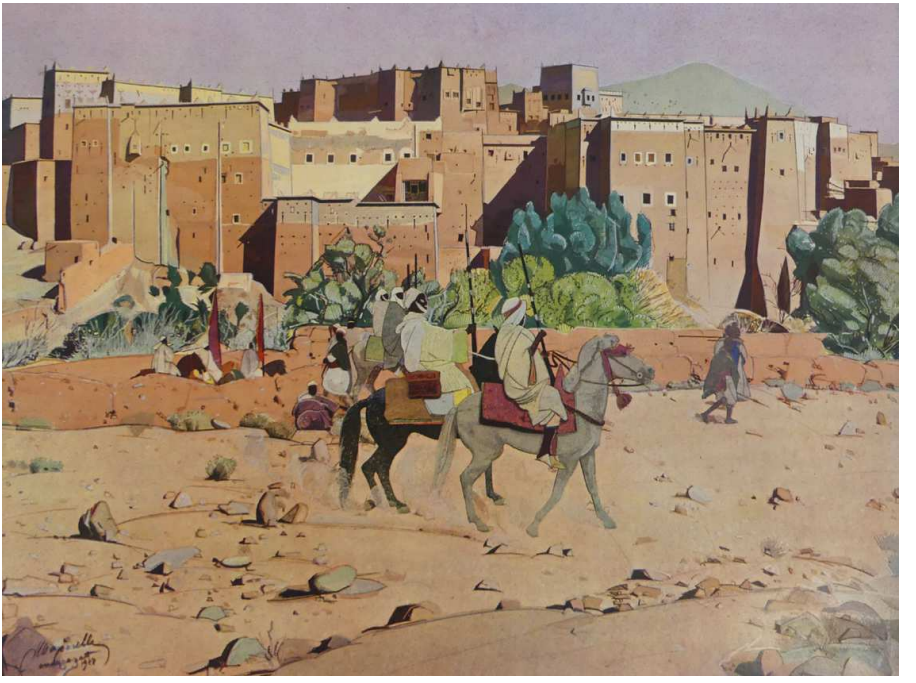
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The JOAS is an international academic organ, which claims to be an independent and pluralist review for the promotion of Asian and African studies. Contributions of scholars and scientists from all over the world are invited.

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detested or rejected! Let us do not forget that during the early Islamic period Muslim teachers witnessed the appearance of a new astronomical discipline, 'ilm al-hay'a (nam. "science of the configuration" of the universe), that had no Greek equivalent per se and may be called an Islamic kind of. Its main impetus was a rejection of the discipline of astrology (on which see George Saliba, "Islamic Astronomy in Context: Attacks on Astrology and the Rise of the *hay'a* Tradition", *Bulletin of the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies* 4 (2002) 25-46), which was conceived to be an integral part of the imported Greek astronomical tradition.

These two scholarly edited volumes provide a critical edition of the Arabic text, improving the former one by R. Lemay (Naples, 1995-1996), based on the consensus of mss. C (Constantinop. / Istanbul, Carullah 1508 of the 10th c.) and P (Paris. Gr. 5902 of the same c.), the older mss. C P and O (Oxford, Bodleian. Hyde 3, 13-14th c.) offering the best text; along with a facing English translation, which includes references to the divergences in the 12th-century Latin translations of John of Seville and Hermann of Carinthia (vol. 1); and the large fragment of a Greek translation (*Ἡ Εἰσαγωγὴ τοῦ Ἀπομάσαρ*), edited by the late David Pingree, based on the three mss. E (Rome, Angelicus Gr. 29, 14th c.), V (Vatic. Gr. 1056, 14th c. but descending from an archetype of the 12th c.), and W (Vatic. Gr. 1058, middle of the 15th c.) and recording all the variants of the Greek text (vol. 2); next to it, comprehensive Arabic, English, Greek and Latin glossaries by the two editors K. Yamamoto† & Charles Burnett enable one to trace changes in vocabulary and terminology as the text passed from one culture to another. There lies the significant contribution of the edition: to the early history of science and intercultural exchanges between Islamic-Arabian and Latin West. Arabologists and epistemologists interested in the history of astrology could estimate this very course of critical edition.

Dr. Nicholas A. E. Kalospyros (Univ. of Athens)

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İBRAHIM ALPER ARISOY, MUHAMMET DAMAR, AŞKIN ÖZDAĞOĞLU, GÜZİN ÖZDAĞOĞLU

TAKING STOCK OF OTTOMAN STUDIES: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON WEB OF SCIENCE (1975-2018)

INTRODUCTION

Scientometrics, bibliometrics, and related methods comprise technical and statistical analyses in the literature a field of interest in itself, which visualize the information related to trends, authors, types of documents and citations, journal distributions, keyword patterns, metrics such as h-index and impact factors, as well as networks between these dimensions[1]. Sengupta reviewed the terminology and rules in this field by emphasizing their origins[2]. Hood and Wilson investigated the publications in bibliometrics and scientometrics, and reviewed the common definitions and concepts[3]. Mingers and Leydesdorff overviewed the historical development of scientometrics, sources of citation data, and related metrics via mapping science[4]. Smith pointed out that the field of bibliometrics and scientometrics play an important role as a discussion platform by presenting opportunities to mine the literature in-depth, to reveal the insights and relationships[5].

This paper is part of a wider research agenda, which covers both bibliometric and scientometric analyses of Ottoman Studies, covering summary statistics to present the demographics in the related literature, and utilizes text and network analytics to reveal clusters and connections. The methodology was designed as an end-to-end process, beginning with the dataset retrieval and ending with obtaining findings from various analyses and tools.

The related data to perform the analyses were extracted from the Web of Science (WoS) online databases. The studies taken up for primary analysis are journal articles, total number of which add up to 4183 (for details see

---

1. Kevin W. Boyack, "Mapping Knowledge Domains: Characterizing PNAS", *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, CI (2004), pp. 5192-5199.

2. In Sengupta, "Bibliometrics, Informetrics, Scientometrics and Librametrics: An Overview", *Libri*, XLII 2 (1992), pp. 75-98.

3. William W. Hood, Concepcion S. Wilson, "The Literature of Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, and Informetrics". *Scientometrics*, LII 2, (2001), pp. 291–314.

4. John Mingers, Loet Leydesdorff, "A Review of Theory and Practice in Scientometrics". *European Journal of Operational Research*, CCXLVI 1 (2015), pp. 1-19.

5. Derek R. Smith, "Impact Factors, Scientometrics and the History of Citation-Based Research". *Scientometrics*, XCII 2 (2012), pp. 419-427.

figures 1-3 and tables 1-2). However, as the study takes also into consideration citations and references, the overall analysis covers books and encyclopaedic sources as well. These sources are given below in a list of mostly-cited works (for details see Tables 5, 6). Besides, the articles themselves include book reviews and most authors of books and chapters are authors of journal articles. Therefore, the analysis practically covers the bulk of the relevant literature including not only articles but also books and the major encyclopaedic sources. The search was conducted as of 21st of January 2018 and the analyses were completed by 30th of January 2018, within the core collection of the WoS, on the title, abstract, and keywords of all studies published between 1975 and 2018, using the research terms ottoman* or osmanli*. The retrieved content contained the full records and cited references in plain text as a tab-delimited text file. The data exported was then stored in a relational database designed in Oracle platform through a special coding developed in the Hypertext Preprocessor Programming (PHP) language, with the goal of obtaining queries with Structured Query Language (SQL) and performing customized analyses. For the analytical stages of the methodology, particular software tools were used, namely, VOSviewer[6] for network/density visualizations, and clustering on the networks and MS-Excel for consolidating the queries and descriptive statistics.

This paper aims to share the results of this research, focusing on the bibliometric aspects. Thus, taking advantages of technical tools offered by bibliometrics, the study engages in an extensive review of Ottoman studies from the last quarter of 20th century onwards, hoping to map out the leading works and major trends in the field, as well as changes over time. As will be noted, especially from the year 2000 onwards, variety and quantity of data increased due to digitalisation. The period covered by a bibliometric analysis of articles on Ottoman studies stretches from 1975 to 2018. All the relevant articles and book chapters, as well as leading books indexed by WoS were taken into consideration, which were published throughout this period, including research and review articles. As stated above, the basic criterion according to which the universe of the study was set up is the keyword "ottoman" or "osmanlı/osmanli" – as appears in Turkish articles – found not only in the titles but also in the abstracts and keywords of the studies published throughout the period covered. Thus, regardless of their category or discipline, *all* the studies where these keywords appeared in the WoS were included in the analysis. Obviously, all of these directly or indirectly related to Ottoman studies and as such, they fall into the wider scope of this field. The data were collected as of January 2018.

6. Nees Jan Van Eck, Ludo Waltman, "Software Survey: VOSviewer, a Computer Program for Bibliometric Mapping". *Scientometrics*, LXXXIV 2 (2013), pp. 523-538.

Thus, it is intended to take stock of the Ottoman studies with insights into the field, shedding light on a variety of details ranging from funding, countries and universities where studies took place, to leading authors frequently receiving references. Needless to say, this exercise of "stock-taking" will also involve the leading topics reflected by relevant keywords as well as their interrelation. Besides, as the study covers a relatively long period, the analyses will also enlighten the change in major trends – and again relations among them, especially since the radical transformation brought about by digitalisation around 2000s.

Scope of the study was deliberately limited in two aspects. Firstly, studies covered were temporally limited to the period between 1975-2018. Needless to say, despite the use of the word "limit" here, research and review articles, as well as major books directly or indirectly related to Ottoman studies throughout this period, still make up a vast database, which represents most of the literature in terms of major trends and research agenda. Besides, as stated above – and will be seen below – the analysis includes leading authors and references to them as well, thus involving the leading works preceding 1975, and practically widening the temporal scope of the study. In that sense, the analysis indirectly covers earlier studies as well, marking the beginning of the Ottoman studies in modern sense. By "modern" here, we mean the studies developed throughout the first decades following the fall of the Ottoman Empire, hence taking the Ottoman state, organisation, society etc. as objects of history. In other words, in addition to the latest trends and leading research agendas, the present study suggests a diachronic review as well, spanning roughly from mid-20th century to this day, exceeding its methodological boundaries.

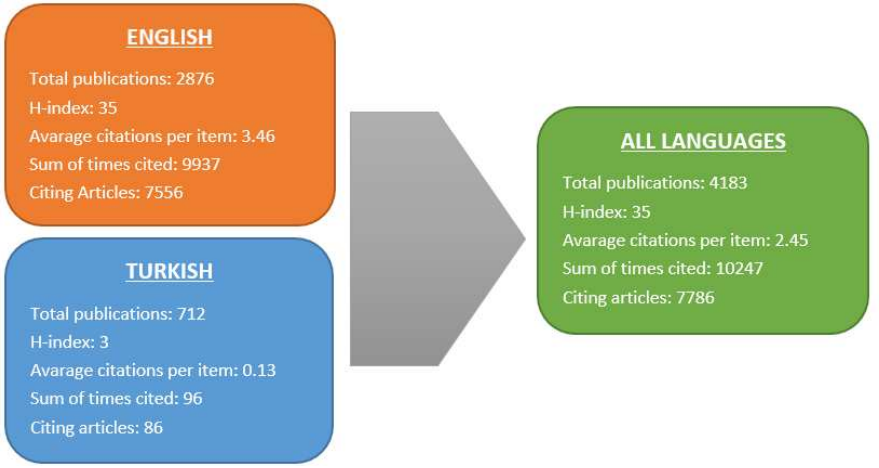
Secondly, due to the nature of the keyword(s), it seems that at first sight, studies covered are limited to two leading languages in the field, i.e. English and Turkish. However, as most of the studies include an English abstract, the analysis covers most studies in other languages as well. In any case, leading languages in this field are English and Turkish. Needless to say, the major reason for this, is the widespread use of English at the international level, academic use of which spread throughout the second half of 20th century. Incidentally, most of this period corresponds to the period covered by this study as well. As for Turkish, the reason is quite understandable: as will be seen below, although majority of the studies indexed by Web of Science are in English, Turkish ones come in the second place. Due to the nature of Ottoman studies, language of basic sources etc., obviously most of the scholars seem familiar with Turkish. In addition to these major languages, taking into consideration the origin of articles as countries or universities, as well as journals, the study gives an idea on the relevant literature in other languages as well.

Thus, both the vast scope and deliberately set limits of the study suggest an overall picture of the Ottoman studies mapping out details ranging from major trends to geographically differing research agendas and reflecting particular interests of various countries. Below, these details will be visited, starting from descriptive analyses.

OVERVIEW AND DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSES

As seen in Table 1 below, total number of articles mentioning "ottoman" or "osmanlı", indexed by WoS for the period between 1975-2018 add up to 4183. Around 15 % of these were written in languages other than English or Turkish (see Figure 2). Of the rest, while 68.75 % accounts for English-language articles, 17.02 % accounts for Turkish-language ones. In other words, bulk of the internationally-indexed literature in Ottoman studies are written in English and Turkish. Of these, number of English articles are four times higher than the Turkish-language ones (see Figures 1, 2). As for their impact, obviously English-language articles received much more citations than Turkish-language ones, as shown below in Figure 1. As for h-index, which functions as an indicator showing an author's citation performance, obviously English-language papers take the lead, as they reach a wider audience.

Figure 1. Overview of Articles



As for articles in other languages, French comes in third place with 4.08 %, followed by German, Russian, Spanish and Italian. This group of languages would hardly surprise anyone, given their widespread use across the globe. Besides, one might also remember that these languages, especially

Italian, French and German do have a long tradition of studying Ottoman Empire. As a matter of fact, it was mostly in these languages that the first detailed scholarly works on Ottoman lands appeared from 16th century onwards[7]. Although Ottoman Empire – as "Turkey" – had already become a subject of study as early as 15th century in Renaissance Italy[8], ensuing centuries witnessed exquisite scholarly works on various aspects of the Empire. In that sense, Dutch and Portuguese can also be added to this group of languages[9]. As for these early works, Amsterdam draws attention as a printing center where relevant works not only in Dutch but also in Italian and French were translated and published[10]. Apart from these languages of "neighbour countries" of the Ottoman Empire, there is another group of languages, which, disproportionately with their number of speakers come also to the foreground. As seen below, these are mostly Greek and Balkan languages, reflecting not only the interest but also the necessities of Ottoman studies for their speakers.

Interpreted along with the rankings of countries contributing to Ottoman studies, outstanding positions of (Serbo-)Croatian[11], Bulgarian and Romanian become clearer[12]. Needless to say, for the works written in these languages, Ottoman period is an integral part of local and national history.

As would be expected, most of the studies containing the keyword "ottoman" fall directly or indirectly under the general title of history. Accordingly, around 35 per cent of all the articles fall directly under the category of history. If one adds studies concerning archaeology to this category as well, which accounts for around 7 per cent, the share of history amounts to around 42 per cent. 13 per cent is accounted for as articles of area studies, obviously

---

7. cf. Lazaro Soranzo, *l'Ottomano* (Napoli: 1600); Paul Rycaut, *The Present State of the Ottoman Empire* (London: 1670); Conte di Marsigli, *Stato Militare dell'Impero Ottomano, Incremento e Decremento del Medesimo*, I, (Amsterdam: 1732); Félix de Beaujour, *Voyage Militaire dans l'Empire Othoman*, (Paris: 1829); Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches: Großentheils aus bisher Unbenützten Handschriften und Archiven*, (Petsch: 1835); Johann W. Zinkeisen, *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches in Europa*, (Hamburg: 1840).

8. Niccolò Machiavelli, *Il Principe*, (Turin: Einaudi, 1961), pp. 13-14; Niccolò Machiavelli, *Discorsi Sopra la Prima Deca di Tito Livio*, (Florence: Sansoni, 1971), pp. 152-153, 208.

9. cf. Olfert Dapper, *Beschryving der Eilanden in de Archipel der Mittelantsche Zee*, (Amsterdam: 1688); Salih Özbaran, *Bir Osmanlı Kimliği*, (Istanbul: Kitap Yayınevi, 2004), pp. 78-88.

10. cf. Conte di Marsigli, *Stato Militare dell'Impero Ottomano*; Jacob Spon, George Wheler, *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant*, (Amsterdam: 1679).

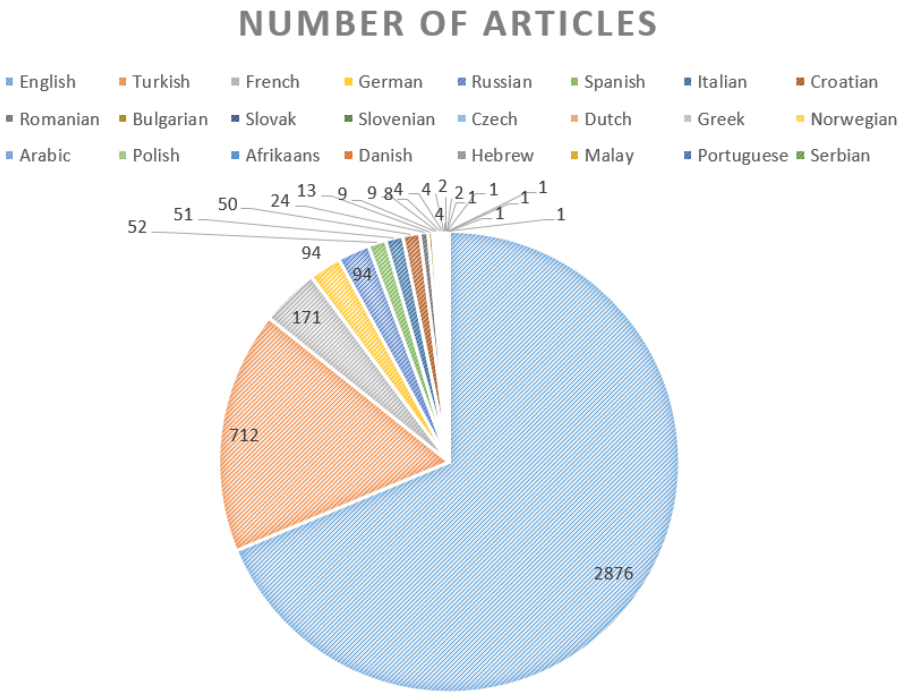
11. As known, Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian and Montenegrin are grammatically, lexically and syntactically based on the same grounds and are mostly regarded as variants of the same language which has been referred to as Serbo-croat. Of these, along with Bosnian, Croatian distinguishes itself with the use of Latin alphabet.

12. See Figure 2.

involving history as well. To this category, one might add the field of "Asian Studies" which is around 8 per cent. Thus, one-fifth of all the articles somehow fall under the category of area studies. Around 10 percent of all studies (9.39 %) are accounted for under the category of "humanities and multidisciplinary", obviously involving history to a considerable degree. Thus, one might suggest that while around half the studies are directly related to history, more than two-third are part of history and/or area studies. Other fields ranging from religion, arts, architecture, political sciences, to folklore, linguistics, ethnic studies etc., all suggest the history as an overarching category touching almost all of the studies.

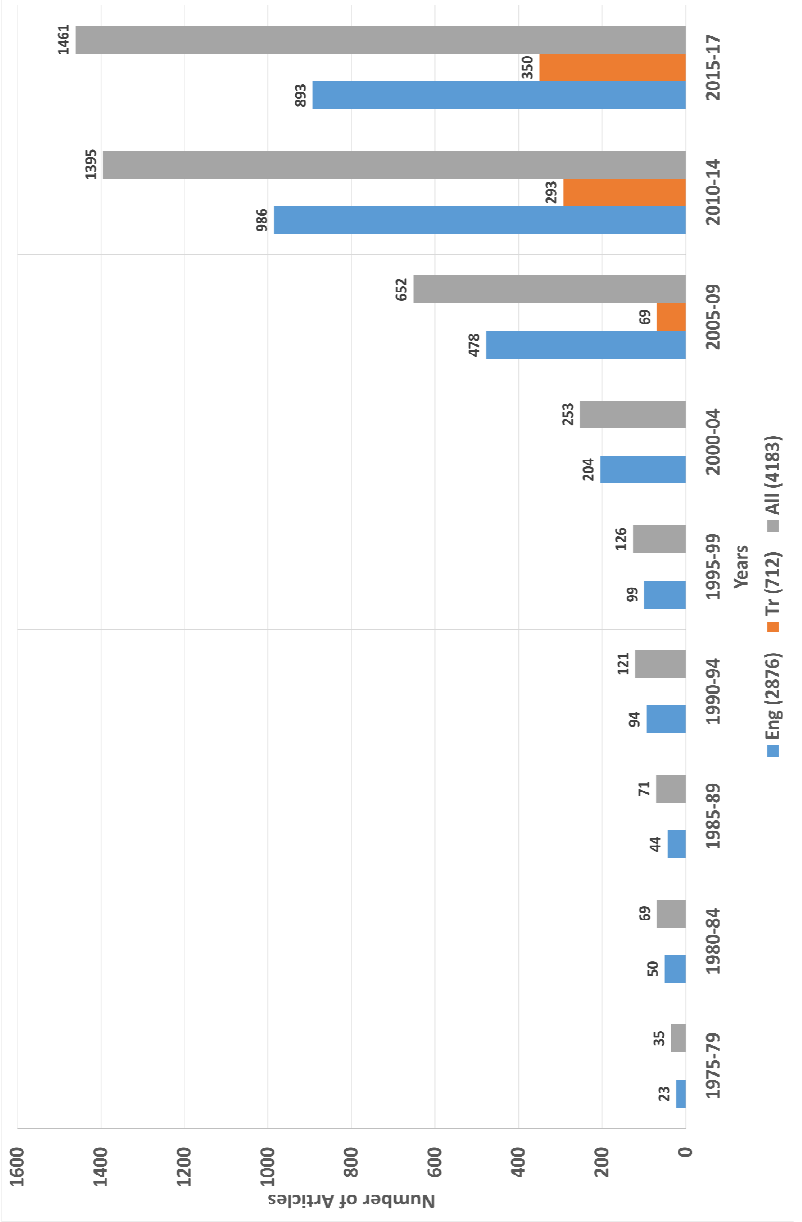
Of the total 4183 articles, only 172 received funding from an organisation, which roughly corresponds to 4 per cent. Of this relatively negligible percentage of funded studies, 13 received funding from Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK), which stands out in the first place among funding institutions.

Figure 2. Languages of Articles



As for the production of articles over the period covered, while there has been a constantly increasing trend in number of articles, the year 2016 stands out as the most productive year of all times for publications in all languages.

Figure 3. Number of Articles over Years



As shown in Figure 3, articles in Turkish language started to be indexed by Web of Science from the year 2007 onwards and their annual increase rate seems higher than that of the English articles, except for the year 2014.

BREAKDOWN OF STUDIES ACCORDING TO HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Ranking of the first 15 higher education and research institutions according to their contributions in the field of Ottoman studies are given in Table 1 below. The table lists universities and research institutions, academies of sciences etc., exceeding the scope of higher education institutions, hence the category reads as "organizations-enhanced". Except for Turkish universities, which take the lead in all categories, University of London (UK), University of California (US) and Haifa University (Israel) draw attention. With an exception of Turkish universities, which account for around half the institutions, US take the lead with 7 universities: Univesity of California, Harvard University, University of New York, New York State University, Michigan, Columbia and Princeton Universities. British universities, which rank among the first 15 institutions in Ottoman studies, are the universities of London, Cambridge and Oxford. Another country, which enters the list with three universities, is Israel. Accordingly, University of Haifa, Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University are the leading Israeli institutions in Ottoman studies. In the list, France is represented with only one institution, CNRS, which at first sight seems to need explanation, given the abundance of French literature on the issue. Obviously, the reason has to do with the French system of higher education and research, in which research is predominantly led by research institutions, the major one being the CNRS. Another institution which appears on the list is Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, as a reminder of the contributions of Balkan countries in the Ottoman studies literature.

Table 1. Contributions to Ottoman Studies: Universities and Research Institutions

Rank	Organizations-Enhanced			Number of articles			%		
	Eng	Tr	All	En	Tr	All	En	Tr	All
1	Bogazici University	Gazi University	Hacettepe University	59	44	65	2.05	6.18	1.55
2	Middle East Technical University	Hacettepe University	Bogazici University	56	39	62	1.94	5.47	1.48
3	University of London	Ataturk University	Ihsan Dogramaci Bilkent Univ.	56	22	60	1.94	3.09	1.43
4	Ihsan Dogramaci Bilkent University	Istanbul University	Istanbul University	52	19	59	1.80	2.66	1.41
5	University of California System	Selcuk University	University of London	48	18	58	1.66	2.52	1.38
6	University of Haifa	Ankara University	M. East Technical University	40	16	57	1.39	2.24	1.36
7	Istanbul University	Marmara University	Gazi University	39	16	56	1.35	2.24	1.33
8	Harvard University	Sakarya University	Ankara University	36	14	49	1.25	1.96	1.17
9	Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem	Kocaeli University	University of California System	36	12	49	1.25	1.68	1.17
10	Tel Aviv University	Hitit Univ.	C.N.R.S.	34	11	44	1.18	1.54	1.05
11	Ankara University	Akdeniz University	University of Haifa	32	10	40	1.13	1.40	0.95
12	Istanbul Teknik univ.	Anadolu University	Harvard University	32	10	39	1.11	1.40	0.93
13	University of Oxford	Dumlupinar Univ.	Marmara University	30	10	39	1.04	1.40	0.93
14	C.N.R.S.	Gaziantep Univ.	Istanbul Teknik University	26	10	38	0.90	1.40	0.90
15	Hacettepe University	Erciyes University	Hebrew Uni.of Jer.	26	9	37	0.90	1.26	0.88

If this list were to be prolonged covering the first 50 institutions, one would also add University of Athens and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki from Greece to the list. As a matter of fact, if one takes into consideration

the leading countries' specific characteristics such as population, the number of publications per million people, research topics etc., details indicated by the above list become clearer. These aspects which exceed the scope of this paper will be visited in further research focusing on country-based contributions to the Ottoman studies literature.

LEADING JOURNALS

The leading journals according to the number of articles published are given below in Table 2. While eight of these journals are published in Turkey, Netherlands comes in second place with three journals. England and US rank the third, both with 2 journals. Among other countries, Bulgaria and Romania draw attention with Bulgarian Historical Review and Transylvanian Review, which rank in the 8th and 10th places respectively.

As for the number of references, another list of leading sources receiving at least 100 citations is given below (Table 3). The total number of citations taken into consideration adds up to 84309. Most of the listed sources are journals but the list includes encyclopedic sources and books as well. Among the latter, besides the mostly-cited works, which are listed further below in Table 3, some such as History of Ottoman Empire[13], edited by M. A. Cook, and the 21-volume Encyclopedia "Türkler" in Turkish Language[14] also draw attention. Needless to say, of the encyclopaedic sources, Encyclopaedia of Islam published by Türkiye Diyanet Foundation is by far well ahead of others[15]. Among the sources in this group, number of references are calculated according to the total of 4183 articles covered by the study.

Table 2. Leading Journals according to number of articles published (All Languages)

Rank	Journal	Publisher Country	FYIF	N	n	% 4183
1	Belleten	Turkey	-	283	154	3.68
2	Middle Eastern Studies	England	0.391	1416	151	3.61
3	Osmanli Arastirmalari the Journal of Ottoman Studies	Turkey	-	163	140	3.34
4	Bilig	Turkey	0.137	496	110	2.63
5	International Journal of Middle East Studies	USA	0.993	927	106	2.53

13. Michael A. Cook, *A History of the Ottoman Empire to 1730*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976).

14. Hasan C. Güzel, Kemal Çiçek, Salim Koca (eds.), *Türkler*, (Ankara: Yeni Türkiye Yayınları, 2002).

15. This encyclopaedia has started to be published as of 1993. Apart from its alphabetically last volume nr. 44, which was published in 2013, two additional volumes were published in 2016 (see for details: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfi İslam Ansiklopedisi, https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/hakkinda/kisa-tarihce).

6	Milli Folklor	Turkey	-	678	73	1.74
7	Turk Kulturu ve Haci Bektaş-i Veli Arastirma Dergisi	Turkey	-	338	68	1.62
8	Bulgarian Historical Review Revue Bulgare d'Histoire	Bulgaria	-	897	66	1.57
9	Turkish Historical Review	Nether-lands	-	67	58	1.38
10	Transylvanian Review	Romania	0.031	932	43	1.02
11	Journal of The Economic And Social History of The Orient	Nether-lands	0.299	239	41	0.98
12	Turkiyat Arastirmalari Dergisi Journal of Studies in Turkology	Turkey	-	146	41	0.98
13	Gazi Akademik Bakis Gazi Academic View	Turkey	-	79	37	0.88
14	Welt des Islams	Nether-lands	-	141	31	0.74
15	Acta Orientalia	Hungary	-	212	29	0.69
16	Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies	England	-	416	29	0.69
17	METU Journal of the Faculty of Architecture	Turkey	-	255	29	0.69
18	Journal of Mediterranean Stud-ies	Malta	-	426	28	0.66
19	Comparative Studies in Society and History	USA	1.084	123 5	27	0.64
20	Islam Zeitschrift fuer Ges-chichte Und Kultur des Islamischen Orients	Germany	-	501	25	0.59

N= Published all article, **FYIF**: Five Year Impact Factor, **Citations**: C

Table 3. Leading sources according to the number of references received (100 citations or more)

Rank	Sources	Citation	Rank	Sources	Citation
1	Communication	3617	24	Ottoman Empire and the World around it	164
2	Thesis	1288	25	International Journal of Turkish Studies	159
3	International Journal of Middle East Studies	1011	26	Osmanli Tarihi	157
4	Turkiye Diyanet Vakfi İslam Ansiklopedisi	579	27	Osmanli Araştirmalari	155
5	Middle Eastern Studies	533	28	The Jour. of Modern Hist.	152
6	Belleten	416	29	Welt Islams	139
7	Osmanli İmparatorluğu	414	30	Vakiflar dergisi	135
8	Encyclopaedia Islamica	375	31	Turkish Studies	135
9	Turcica	370	32	The Journal of the Amer-ican Oriental Society	131

Table 3. Leading sources according to the number of references received (100 citations or more)

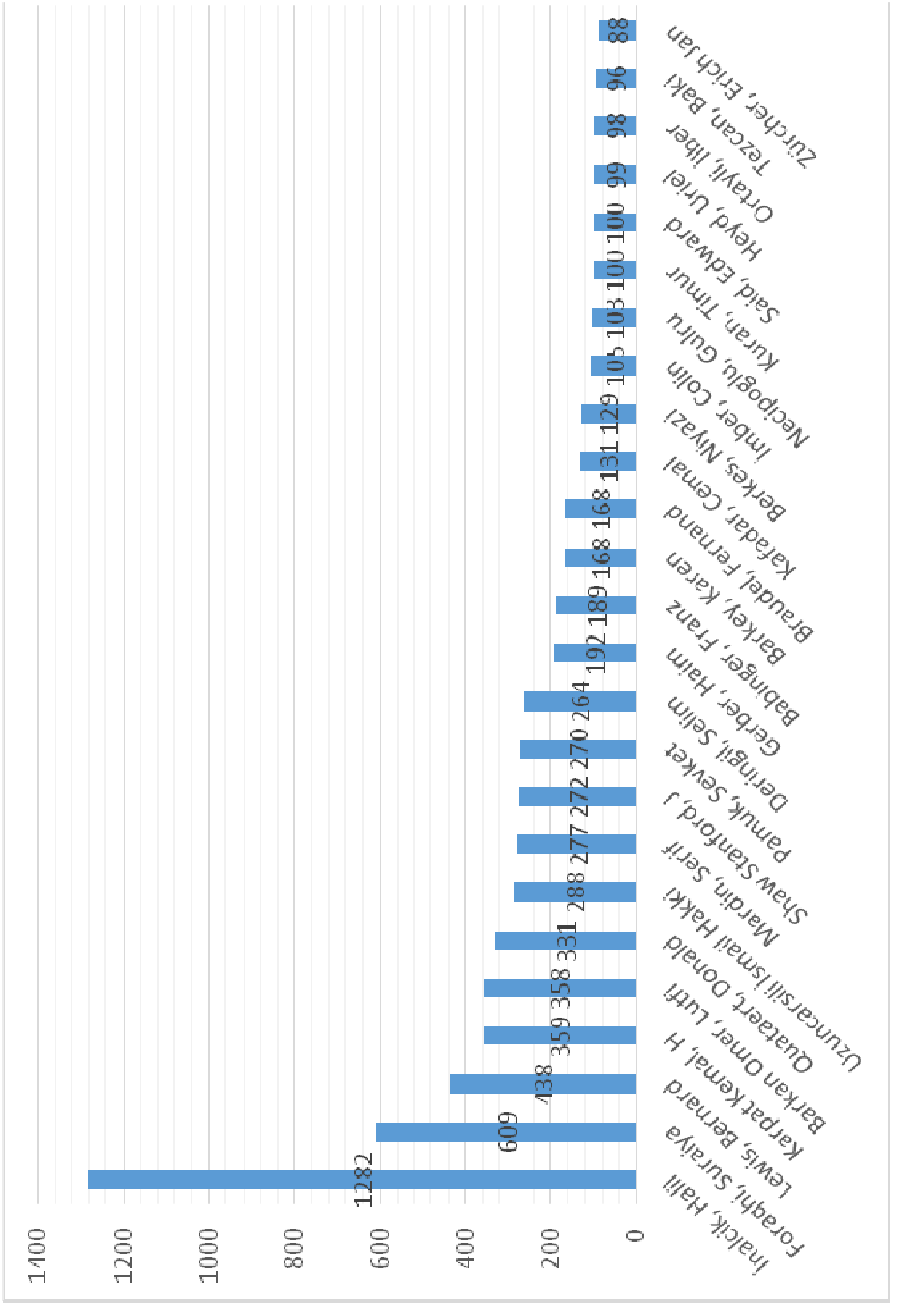
Rank	Sources	Citation	Rank	Sources	Citation
10	Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient	325	33	The Journal of Archaeological Science	129
11	American Historical Review	303	34	The Emergence of Modern Turkey	128
12	Comparative Studies in Society and History	284	35	Toplumsal Tarih	126
13	Studia Islamica	264	36	The Ottoman Empire: The Classical Age 1300-1600	119
14	İslam Ansiklopedisi	258	37	Orientalism	119
15	The Journal of Economic History	257	38	Turkler	119
16	An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire	241	39	New Perspectives on Turkey (NPT)	116
17	Hist.of Ottoman Empire	188	40	Times	114
18	Past and Present	185	41	The Journal of World History	113
19	Muqarnas	183	42	Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnâmesi	108
20	Christians and Jews in the Ottoman Empire	177	43	The Well-Protected Domains	107
21	New York Times	172	44	Slavic Review	106
22	Archivum Ottomanicum	172	45	Journal of Early Modern History	105
23	Bulletin of the SOAS	170	46	Amer. Jour. of Sociology	100

When the lists in Tables 2 and 3 are compared, Belleten, published by Turkish Historical Society, Journal of Middle Eastern Studies and International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies come to the foreground.

LEADING SCHOLARS AND THE MOSTLY-REFERRED STUDIES

The total number of authors referred to in 4183 articles add up to 84309, of whom 2051 received at least ten references. Of these, the leading ones with the greatest number of references are given below in Figure 4. In case of co-authored works, the first author has been taken into consideration.

Figure 4. Mostly-cited authors (All Languages)



The figure above, led predominantly by the late Professor Halil İnalcik is hardly surprising to those familiar with the essentials of Ottoman studies.

İnalcik's contribution to the literature becomes clearer with the following list of mostly-cited works (Table 4). The list has been drafted according to the 160411 cited references in the 4183 articles. Accordingly, there are 1238 different works, which received at least five references. Of these, the first twenty-four are listed below, where Halil İnalcik stands out with his three works among the first ten mostly-cited works.

Table 4. Mostly-cited works (All Languages)*

Rank	Author	Year	Citation	Work
1	İnalcik, Halil	1973	72	The Ottoman Empire: The Classical Age 1300-1600
2	Said, Edward	1978	56	Orientalism
3	Deringil, Selim	1998	55	Well-protected Domains
4	Barkey Karen	2008	45	Empire of Difference: The Ottomans in Comparative Perspective
5	İnalcik Halil	1980	44	Military and Fiscal Transformation in the Ottoman Empire, 1600-1700, Archivum Ottomanicum, vol. 6, pp. 283-337.
6	Berkes Niyazi	1964	44	The Development of Secularism in Turkey.
7	İnalcik Halil	1994	43	An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire
8	Peirce Lesley	2003	40	Morality tales: Law and Gender in the Ottoman Court of Aintab
9	Mardin Serif	1962	38	Genesis of Young Ottoman Thought
10	Findley Carter V.	1980	38	Bureaucratic Reform in the Ottoman Empire: The Sublime Porte, 1789- 1922.
11	Pamuk Sevket	2000	38	A Monetary History of Ottoman Empire
12	Barkey Karen	1994	37	Bandits and Bureaucrats: The Ottoman Route to State Centralization
13	Karpat Kemal H.	1985	37	Ottoman Population, 1830–1914: Demographic and Social Characteristics
14	Lewis, Bernard	1961	36	Emergence of Modern Turkey
15	Makdisi, Ussama	2002	35	Ottoman Orientalism, The American Historical Review, vol. 107/3, pp. 768–796.
16	Deringil Selim	2003	34	"They Live in a State of Nomadism and Savagery": The Late Ottoman Empire and the Post-Colonial Debate, Comparative Studies in Society and History, vol. 45/2, pp. 311-342.
17	Davison, Roderic H.	1963	34	Reform in the Ottoman Empire (1856-1876)
18	Salzmann, Ariel	1993	33	An Ancien Régime Revisited: "Privatization" and Political Economy in the Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Empire, Politics and Society, vol. 21, pp. 393-423.
19	Peirce Leslie	1993	32	The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire
20	Anderson, Ben.	1991	31	Imagined Communities

While books are given with publication dates, Journal articles are given along with volume numbers and publication years.

As far as references are concerned, most of the highly-cited works appear as books or edited volumes. Of these, again Halil İnalcık's "The Ottoman Empire: The Classical Age"[16] seems far ahead of the rest in terms of citations received. Of his works, two others appear among the first ten listed above. With these, İnalcık completed the headlines of the Ottoman classical age, with reference to all of its major aspects[17]. Thus, it wouldn't be misleading to argue that Halil İnalcik marks the beginning of Ottoman studies in modern sense. Professor İnalcik defended his doctoral thesis on the Tanzimat Period and Bulgarian question in 1942[18]. His academic production which went on until his last days had started as early as the years of the Second World War. This period, along with the preceding decade marks the beginning of Ottoman studies in Turkey, with the modern sense of the expression. As pointed out in the introductory part as well, by "modern" here, we mean studies taking up the issues on Ottoman state, organisation, society etc. as subjects of history, i.e. after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. In that sense, along with other early scholars of Ottoman studies such as Ömer Lütfi Barkan, İsmail Hakki Uzunçarşılı, Halil İnalcık stands out as one of the essential "source codes" of the field. Hence, the analysis here involves essential works preceding the year 1975 as well, marking the beginning of the Ottoman studies in modern sense, and thus practically exceeding the temporal limits of the study. In the list above, Edward Said's critical work on orientalism ranks the second[19], which has had much greater impact on political studies, especially throughout eighties and nineties. Apart from this sharp critique of European colonial thought on Middle East, the mostly-cited studies can be classified roughly as follows: works focusing on the classical period of the Ottoman Empire[20]; studies on social and cultural aspects[21]; studies focusing on modernization[22]; and those focusing on economic transfor-

16. Halil İnalcık, *The Ottoman Empire: The Classical Age 1300-1600*, (Michigan: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1973).

17. Halil İnalcık, "Military and Fiscal Transformation in the Ottoman Empire, 1600-1700", *Archivum Ottomanicum*, VI, (1980), pp. 283-337; Halil İnalcık, Donald Quataert (eds.), *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).

18. cf. Halil İnalcık, *Tanzimat ve Bulgar Meselesi*, (Istanbul: Eren Yayıncılık, 1992).

19. Edward Said, *Orientalism*, (New York: Pantheon, 1978).

20. İnalcık, *The Ottoman Empire: The Classical Age 1300-1600*; İnalcık, "Military and Fiscal Transformation in the Ottoman Empire, 1600-1700"; İnalcık, Quataert, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire*.

21. Kemal H. Karpat, *Ottoman Population, 1830–1914: Demographic and Social Characteristics*, (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985); Leslie Peirce, *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993); Lesley Peirce, *Morality tales: Law and Gender in the Ottoman Court of Aintab*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003).

22. Bernard Lewis, *Emergence of Modern Turkey*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1961); Şerif Mardin, *Genesis of Young Ottoman Thought*, (Princeton: Princeton University

mation[23]. Among these, studies focusing on modernization come to the foreground in terms of both number and citations received.

If instead of citations, one takes the number of works per author as a criterion of contribution, the list of authors becomes as in Table 5. In this list, authors and numbers of articles are given separately under three categories for English-language articles, Turkish ones and all of them. Among the leading writers in this category, Şevket Pamuk and Zeynel Özlü stand out in their respective categories.

Table 5. Contributions to the literature according to the number of articles (Top 15 Articles)*

Rank	Authors			Articles			C	ACPA
	ENG	TR	ALL	ENG	TR	ALL		
1	Pamuk, Şevket	Ozlu, Zeynel	Pamuk, Şevket	13	12	13	267	20.54
2	Wasti, Syed Tanvir	Bilgili, A.	Wasti, Syed Tanvir	13	6	13	20	1.54
3	Coşgel, Metin	Gunay, N.	Coşgel, Metin	12	5	12	86	7.17
4	Kark, Ruth	Ozunlu, Emine Erdogan	Kark, Ruth	12	5	12	36	3.00
5	Ben-Bassat Yuval	Yakut, I.	Özlü, Zeynel	11	5	12	1	0.08
6	Ergene, Boğaç	Alkan, Mehmet	Ben-Bassat Yuval	11	4	11	9	0.82
7	Mikhail, .	Bese, A.	Ergene, Boğaç	9	4	11	54	4.91
8	Erunsal, Ismail E.	Celtik, Halil	Erunsal, Ismail E.	8	4	9	13	1.44
9	Angelakis, Andreas .	Emecen, Feridun	Mikhail, A.	7	4	9	64	7.11
10	Tezcan, Baki	Gölen, Zafer	Angelakis, Andreas N.	7	4	7	39	5.57

Press, 1962); Roderic H. Davison, *Reform in the Ottoman Empire (1856-1876)*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963); Niyazi Berkes, *The Development of Secularism in Turkey*, (Montreal: McGill University Press, 1964); Carter V. Findley, *Bureaucratic Reform in the Ottoman Empire: The Sublime Porte, 1789–1922*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1980); Karen Barkey, *Bandits and Bureaucrats: The Ottoman Route to State Centralization*, (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1994); Selim Deringil, *Well-protected Domains: Ideology and the Legitimation of Power in the Ottoman Empire, 1876-1909*, (London: I. B. Tauris, 1998); Karen Barkey, *Empire of Difference: The Ottomans in Comparative Perspective*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008).

23. Ariel Salzmann, "An Ancien Régime Revisited: "Privatization" and Political Economy in the Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Empire", *Politics and Society*, XXI, (1993), pp. 393-423; Şevket Pamuk, *A Monetary History of Ottoman Empire*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000).

Table 5. Contributions to the literature according to the number of articles (Top 15 Articles)*

Rank	Authors			Articles			C	ACPA
	ENG	TR	ALL	ENG	TR	ALL		
11	Barkey, Karen	Keskin, Mustafa Caghan	Dinç, Güven	6	4	7	17	2.43
12	Deringil, Selim	Ozgul, Vatan	Gurkan, Emrah Safa	6	4	7	24	3.43
13	Frantzman, Seth J.	Senyurt, Oya	Tezcan, Baki	6	4	7	16	2.29
14	Quataert, Donald	Tozlu, Selahattin	Aciduman, Ahmet	6	4	6	31	5.17
15	Talbot, Michael	Yoruk, D.	Barkey, Karen	6	4	6	46	7.67

Citations: C; Average Citation Per Article: **ACPA**

* As far as possible, full names of the authors are given. In some cases, in order to evade confusion, first names are left as an abbreviation, as the appear in the database.

In 4183 research articles, a total of 92887 different sources were referred to. Among these, there were 1886 different sources receiving at least ten references. Of this group, the mostly-cited fifteen articles are listed in Table 6 below, along with their authors and journals.

Table 6. The mostly-cited Top 15 articles (All Languages)

Rank	Title	Journal	FYIF	Year	Authors	(A)	C
1*	Toward A Fourth Generation of Revolutionary Theory	Annual Review of Political Science	4.777	2001	Goldstone, Jack	1	134
2	Arabic Cluster: A Bridge Between East and West	Journal of World Business	4.541	2002	Kabasakal, Hayat; Bodur, Muzaffer	2	129
3	Signature of Recent Historical Events In The European Y-Chromosomal STR Haplotype Distribution	Human Genetics	4.157	2005	Roewer, Lutz; Croucher, Peter J.P; Willuweit, Sascha ; Lu, Tim T; Kayser, Manfred; Lessig, Rudiger; de Knijff, Peter; Jobling, Mark A; Tyler-Smith, Chris; Krawczak, M.	10	124

Table 6. The mostly-cited Top 15 articles (All Languages)

Rank	Title	Journal	FYIF	Year	Authors	(A)	C
4	Ottoman Orientalism	Amer.Hist. Review	2.075	2002	Makdisi, Ussama	1	115
5	Traditional Healing with Animals (Zootherapy): Medieval To Present-Day Levantine Practice	Journal of Ethnopharmacology	3.369	2003	Lev, Efraim	1	104
6	Past To Present: Echinococcosis In Turkey	Acta Tropica	2.414	2003	Altintas, Nazmiye	1	91
7	The Application of LIBS For The Analysis of Archaeological Ceramic and Metal Artifacts	Applied Surface Science	3.184	2002	Melessanaki, Kristalia; Mateo, Maripaz; Ferrence, Susan C; Betancourt, Philip P; Anglos, Demetrios	5	91
8	Phenolic Composition of Strawberry Genotypes at Different Maturation Stages	Journal of Agricultural And Food Chemistry	3.504	2004	Kosar, Müberra; Kafkas, Ebru; Paydas, Sevgi; Baser, K. Hüsnü Can	4	89
9	"They Live In A State of Nomadism and Savagery": The Late Ottoman Empire and The Post-Colonial Debate	Comparative Studies In Society And History	1.084	2003	Deringil, Selim	1	80
10	Quality Characteristics of Strawberry Genotypes At Different Maturation Stages	Food Chemistry	4.498	2007	Kafkas, Ebru; Kosar, Müberra; Paydas, Sevgi; Kafkas, S.; Baser, K. Hüsnü Can	5	71
11	An Ancien-Regime Revisited - Privatization and Political-Economy In the 18th-Century Ottoman-Empire	Politics & Society	2.408	1993	Salzmann, Ariel	1	66

Table 6. The mostly-cited Top 15 articles (All Languages)

Rank	Title	Journal	FYIF	Year	Authors	(A)	C
12	Multi-Image 3D Reconstruction Data Evaluation	Journal of Cultural Heritage	2.146	2014	Koutsoudis, Anestis; Vidmar, Blaz; Ioannakis, George; Arnaoutoglou, Fotis; Pavlidis, George; Chamzas, Christodoulos	6	66
13	Real Wages and Standards of Living In The Ottoman Empire, 1489-1914	Journal of Economic History	1.27	1999	Ozmucur, Süleyman; Pamuk, Şevket	2	62
14	Characteristics of Brick Used As Aggregate In Historic Brick-Lime Mortars and Plasters	Cement And Concrete Research	5.872	2006	Boke, Hasan; Akkurt, Sedat; Ipekoglu, Başak; Ugurlu, Elif	4	62
15	Late Holocene Activity of The Dead Sea Transform Revealed In 3D Palaeoseismic Trenches On The Jordan Gorge Segment	Earth And Planetary Science Letters	4.966	2005	Marco, Shmuel ; Rockwell, Thomas K; Heimann, Ariel; Frieslander, Uri; Agnon, Amotz	5	58

FYIF: Five Year Impact Factor, Citations:

Of these articles, at least the half are directly related to Ottoman history. Some, like nr. 1, 2 or 5 seem partly relevant to Ottoman history. In any case, given the relatively recent dates of the articles, the list gives an idea on the way area studies and multidisciplinary approaches rise and thus confirms what was said above on the diversity of topics.

CONCLUSION

Due to its long history and vast geographical extension, as well as diversity and richness of sources, studies on various aspects of Ottoman Empire constantly increase. Although the bulk of these studies fall necessarily within the scope of history, this ever-growing literature of “Ottoman studies”

touch a variety of fields of social sciences. Accordingly, while geography, sociology, anthropology, folklore, political sciences etc. form integral parts of this multidisciplinary field of study, some studies even touch botanics and geology.

The study attempted a bibliometric analysis of such a vast literature based on Web of Science (WoS) online sources. Although the analysis focused on a period stretching from 1975 to 2018, references to leading authors cover the period preceding 1975, thus widening the temporal scope of the study. Therefore, despite its methodologically-set temporal limits, the analysis practically covers the entire field of Ottoman studies in a modern sense. By "modern" in this context, the period following the fall of the Ottoman Empire is meant, when the studies taking the Ottoman civilization as a subject of history. Thus, the paper also offers to be a concise companion on the Ottoman studies literature, especially for beginners or those who wish to have a bird's eyesight onto the field.

While around half the studies fall directly under the category of history, around one-fifth fall within the scope of area studies, apparently involving history as well. Of the rest, most of the studies are under the category of humanities, with striking multidisciplinary characteristics. Along with Turkish universities, which take lead in field of Ottoman studies for obvious reasons, University of London, University of California and Haifa University come to the foreground. If languages of studies are taken into consideration along with the rankings of countries contributing to Ottoman studies, (Serbo-) Croatian, Bulgarian and Romanian come to the foreground, reflecting the importance of Ottoman heritage in countries where these languages are spoken. Details on geographical extent of and major countries' contributions to Ottoman studies, as well as leading topics highlighted by keywords in various countries will be visited in a further paper.

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SUMMARY

Studies on various aspects of Ottoman Empire form a vast and ever-growing literature. This literature, which could roughly be called as “Ottoman studies” mostly falls under the category of history, but its scope and depth increase constantly so as to involve a variety of fields such as sociology, anthropology, folklore, political sciences etc. The present study aims at a bibliometric analysis of this literature, with particular respect to the major trends, research agendas and leading topics. The analysis intends to shed light on changes in trends as well, by means of a diachronic approach covering a time span from 1975 to this day. Thus, the study intends not only to suggest an overall picture of the Ottoman studies, but it is also expected to shed light on changes over time both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

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