



PROJECT MUSE®

---

## Prisons in the Late Ottoman Empire

Schull, Kent F.

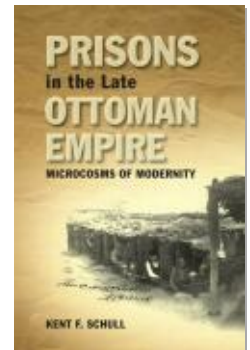
Published by Edinburgh University Press

Schull, Kent F.

Prisons in the Late Ottoman Empire: Microcosms of Modernity.

Edinburgh University Press, 2014.

Project MUSE.[muse.jhu.edu/book/64101](https://muse.jhu.edu/book/64101).



➔ For additional information about this book

<https://muse.jhu.edu/book/64101>

---

Access provided at 20 Jan 2020 08:54 GMT with no institutional affiliation



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

## Note on Transliteration and Pronunciation

---

I have utilised a modified system of transliterating Ottoman Turkish and Arabic proper names and terms as suggested by the *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies (IJMES)*. I have chosen not to use diacritical markings except for the occasional apostrophe to signify both the ‘ayn’ and the *hamza*. Most Ottoman Turkish proper names and places are spelled according to modern Turkish conventions, except for the fact that I have maintained the final voiced consonant that corresponds to the Ottoman spelling: ‘Mehmed’ instead of ‘Mehmet’ and ‘İzmid’ rather than ‘İzmit’. Place names and words that are more familiar to English-language speakers, such as ‘Istanbul’, ‘Beirut’, ‘qadi’, and ‘pasha’ are spelled according to common English usage.

The following is a guide to pronouncing certain letters in modern Turkish and transliterated Ottoman Turkish:

- c = j, as in ‘jet’
- ç = ch, as in ‘church’
- ğ = gh, as in ‘though’
- ı = short ‘e’, as in ‘often’ or ‘i’ as in ‘girl’
- j = zh, as in ‘gendarme’
- ö = German oe, as in ‘Goethe’
- ş = sh, as in ‘short’
- ü = ew, as in ‘ewe’.