



JEMĀLI

JEMĀLI, Ottoman poet and writer of the 15th century. In two manuscripts of the supplement (*deyl*), which he wrote for the *Ḳosrow o Širin* of Šayḳi, his name is given as Bāyazid b. Moṣṭafā b. Šayḳ Aḥmad Tarjomāni Āqšahri or as Bāyazid b. Moṣṭafā al-mašhur be Šayḳ-oḡlu (Kut, p. 316). In medieval sources he was often confused with Šayḳ-oḡlu Moṣṭafā (1340-?; see Akün, pp. 481-85). Very little is known about Jemāli's life. He was apparently born around 1410-12 and originated from Qarāmān in southern Turkey. He was the nephew of Šayḳi, who was an outstanding poet of the 14th-15th century. In the beginning of his career, Jemāli was very close to the Ottoman vizier Çandarlı Ḥalil Pasha (d. 1453). While in Bursa, he came under the protection of Sultan Morād II (r. 1421-44 and 1446-51) and became a highly respected poet at the court. After the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453 he came to live in Istanbul. Jemāli wrote several poems in praise of Meḥmet (Moḥammad) II (r. 1444-46 and 1451-81) and took part in his campaign to Albania. In comparison with the famous contemporary Ottoman poets such as Šayḳi, Nejāti Beg, and Aḥmed Pasha, he always remained second-class. According to the prevailing opinion, he died in Istanbul during the last years of the reign of Bāyazid II (r. 1481-1512).

Works. Jemāli's Turkish *divān* has come down to us in a unique manuscript which also contains a few Persian couplets (Ankara, Millî Library, MS A. 7978/1; see Erimer, 1974). This *divān* has been dealt with in two different theses, both of them published (Derdiyok, 1988 and 1994; Karaman, 1988 and 2002). Jemāli's *Deyl-e Ḳosrow o Širin*, which is the supplement to the *Ḳosrow o*

Şirin by Şaykī, comprises 109 couplets. Most probably it was written in 1430-31. The *Homā vo Homāyun* (*Golšan-e 'Oššāq*), for which the *Homāy o Homāyun* by K̄vāju-ye Kermāni (q.v.) had served as a model, was written for Morād II in 1446. It contains 4,593 couplets and has been recorded in two manuscripts (İlca, 1961; Alkan, 1966; Horata, 1990). The *Meftāḥ al-faraj*, containing about 5,000 couplets, was completed in 1456 and presented to Meḥmet II (Yıldız, 1992). *Al-Resāla al-'ajiba fī al-šanā'e' wa al-badā'e'* is known by the only manuscript preserved in the Cambridge University Library (MS no. 465, see Kut, p. 317). The *Dar bayān-e mašāqqat-e safar wa żarurat o molāzemat*, a small work of 73 couplets, can be found at the end of Jemāli's *divān*. It deals with the difficulties of Meḥmet II's campaign to Albania (Erimer, 1974).

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