

Throughout its entire history, Byzantine culture was in active interaction with Perso-Arab-Turkic Asia. The appropriation of Asian elements in Byzantium was extensive, permeating various social and cultural spheres. Concurrently, Muslim Anatolia was marked by its cultural openness, actively integrating elements of the Greek Other. This openness in both cultures fostered a particularly intense mutual exchange, especially from the twelfth century onwards. It would be worthwhile to compare the principles and mechanisms for adopting the Other in these cultures, including the nature of middle grounds that allowed for cultural transfers and the characteristics of the agents of these transfers. The shared traits and differences between these cultural areas shaped the typology of adaptable phenomena. The paper aims to outline the invariant core of both cultures, establishing the cultural filters for communication channels with the Other.