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Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU
Zeynel KARACAGİL

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Brand Perception in Second-Hand Online Trade

*Onur GÜR¹
Mustafa KAPLAN²*

Abstract

In today's digital age, consumers' shopping behaviors are significantly shaped through online platforms. Particularly, online second-hand marketplaces have emerged as a significant alternative shopping platform enabling consumers to make purchases considering economic, environmental, and social factors. In this context, the concept of brand loyalty is increasingly gaining importance. Consumer loyalty to brands can affect not only the relationship with brands but also their purchase intentions. This research aims to thoroughly examine the effects of brand loyalty in online second-hand marketplaces on consumers' purchase intentions. The focal point of this study is to understand how consumers' loyalty to brands on these platforms reflects their intentions to purchase specific products or services. By filling the existing gap in the literature, the aim is to provide a more detailed explanation of the relationship between brand loyalty in online second-hand marketplaces and purchase intention. As the research methodology, consumers' shopping behaviors were analyzed using a comprehensive dataset obtained from online second-hand marketplaces. The relationship between brand loyalty and purchase intention was assessed using statistical methods, and the findings were extensively reported. The results indicate a positive relationship between brand loyalty and increased purchase intention. The significance of this research lies in the profound insights it offers into how brand loyalty in online second-hand marketplaces shapes consumers' purchasing behaviors.

Keywords: Brand, Second-hand, Loyalty, Trade, Marketing

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The Impact of Innovation Perceptions and Market Competitiveness of Tourism Sector Managers on Innovation Performance and Business Performance: The Example of Çanakkale

Hikmet İZMİRLİOĞLU¹

Mustafa KAPLAN²

Abstract

Technological developments and innovation make a difference at the company level and, when carried out successfully as a process, give the company competitive power. The purpose of this study is to see the effects of tourism industry managers' innovation perceptions and market competitiveness on their innovation performance and business performance. For this purpose, innovation, innovation dimensions, creativity, entrepreneurship and patent concepts to which innovation is related, innovation process, innovation types such as product innovation, process innovation, marketing innovation, organizational innovation and social innovation, innovation performance, innovation perception and Turkey, market competition and its types. , markets and perfect competition market, market and its importance, the concept of competition, competitiveness, market competitiveness and its types, market competitive advantage, the relationship between market competition and innovation are examined in the second part of the study. In the research section, for the study; Information about the purpose of the research, the importance of the research, the scope of the research, the data set and the research model is included. In the study, the innovation perceptions of tourism sector managers and the effects of market competitiveness on innovation performances and business performance of 331 people residing in Çanakkale and working in the tourism sector were investigated. Exploratory factor analysis, inter-variable correlation analysis, regression analysis and reliability analysis conducted with 331 regular data in the sample revealed that tourism industry managers' innovation perceptions and market competitiveness have a significant and positive relationship with innovation performance and business performance.

Keywords: Innovation Perception, Innovation Performance, Innovation Process, Innovation Types, Market Competitiveness, Perfect Competition Market

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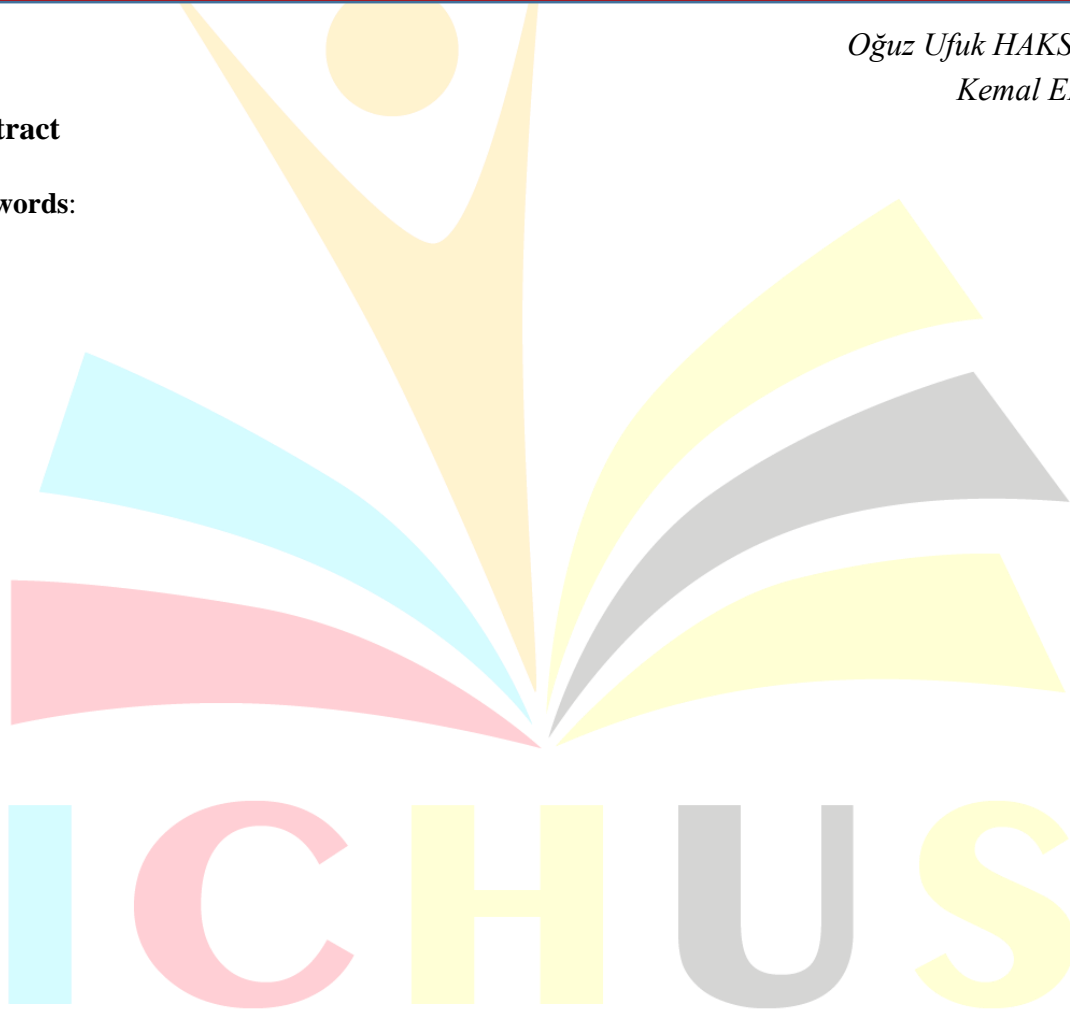
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Norm-building Through Civil Society: The European Union and Means of Interaction with The Turkish Cypriot Community

Oğuz Ufuk HAKSEVER
Kemal ELYELİ

Abstract

Keywords:



AI Governance: Shaping the Future of Responsible AI

Hafijur RAHMAN¹

Shler Ahmed IBRAHIM²

Abstract

AI governance involves overseeing an organization's AI activities to ensure they're transparent, compliant, and trustworthy. It sets policies and accountability measures throughout the AI lifecycle, adhering to principles of fairness, *treating all individuals and groups equitably without favoritism or bias*, explainability, transparency, and privacy. The goal is to use AI ethically and transparently, maximizing benefits while minimizing costs and risks. The future of AI aims to transform various aspects of our lives and society, including scientific methods, consumer experiences, climate crisis, personalized medicine, economic prosperity, foreign policy, human-centered AI, job creation, and civic empowerment. However, AI faces crucial challenges in achieving its objectives, such as a lack of public knowledge, a shortage of skilled workers, substantial data needs, and vulnerability to cyber-attacks. The significant hurdles also include high expenses, integration issues, public trust concerns, job displacement worries, privacy issues, and potential biases in AI algorithms. Therefore, implementing an intensive follow-up and reporting system is crucial in the successful deployment of AI within organizations. Continuous monitoring and evaluation allow for the identification of any issues or biases that may arise during the application of AI technologies. In this context, this article aims to analyze the crucial challenges of AI, including some recommendations to face the challenges in the framework of AI governance.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI Governance, AI Ethics, Future of AI, Human-centered AI

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The Role of the Concept of Desert in the Framework of Distributive Justice in the Political Sphere

Enes OLGUN^{1 2}

Abstract

Many philosophers, such as Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Hobbes, Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, have thought that everyone ought to get what they deserve. After John Rawls' criticisms in his book *A Theory of Justice*, the concept of desert has been frequently discussed and studied in academic circles. However, in almost all of these discussions, the concept has been evaluated from a moral perspective. The topic of this study is the extent to which desert should play a role in the distribution of benefits and burdens - such as offices, positions, opportunities or punishments- in the political sphere. This study argues that a distribution in the political sphere based on the concept of political desert would ensure justice. This thesis can be divided into three sections. The chapter part will deal with the writings on desert from Ancient Greece to the present day and will attempt to identify their differences and common features by classical interpretations and modern interpretations. Thus, a theory of political desert, to be developed in the following chapters, will be synthesized from the ideas of the philosophers and thinkers mentioned in this chapter. Moreover, since the concept of desert is related to many philosophical concepts such as time, responsibility, entitlement, need, equality and merit, the second chapter will discuss the relationship between these concepts and desert. While some of these concepts constitute the basic foundations of the concept of desert, other concepts will contribute to a thorough discussion of the concept. In particular, merit will constitute one of the main pillars of the theory of political desert that will be put forward in this study. In the third chapter, political desert will be elaborated and defended against possible criticisms. Finally, distributing benefits and burdens in the political sphere according to political desert based on merit will lead to justice.

Keywords: Distributive justice, political desert, desert, merit.

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The Role of Family Social Support Programme (ASDEP) Supported by the Ministry of Family and Social Services Determining the Need in Social Service Model

Aziz ARMUTLU¹²

Abstract

The Family Social Support Programme (ASDEP), run by the Ministry of Family and Social Services, has a critical role in the development and implementation of social service models in Turkey. ASDEP adopts a data and research-based approach to make social services more effective and needs-oriented. The main aim of the programme is to identify the basic needs of individuals and to help them achieve self-actualisation by meeting these needs. Individuals who are able to fulfil their needs contribute positively to the general welfare of society. The legal basis of ASDEP is based on Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. The Constitution emphasises that the family institution is the foundation of society and is based on the principle of equality. In this context, the state is entrusted with the task of protecting the peace and welfare of families, especially women, the elderly and children, which we call disadvantaged groups. This task is carried out by the Ministry of Family and Social Services. ASDEP aims to respond to the changing needs of society. The programme plays an important role in identifying the needs of disadvantaged groups and developing social service models. In this way, it contributes to ensuring social justice. This study used document analysis method to determine the role of ASDEP in the process of identifying and developing the needs of social service models. The impacts and contributions of the programme have been examined in detail through documents such as reports, statistics, projects and archive documents. The objectives defined for ASDEP in the 2022-2026 strategic plans of the Ministry of Family and Social Services are of great importance, especially in terms of identifying and meeting the needs of disadvantaged groups. The Plan aims to reach 1,000,000 household visits in 2023 and 1,200,000 in 2024 with ASDEP. This is particularly important in terms of identifying the needs of disadvantaged groups and determining social service models. In addition, ASDEP contributes to the development of social service models in cooperation with other public institutions. In this way, it enables more effective and comprehensive provision of social services in Turkey. For example, through ASDEP, 41,522 people were referred to the Turkish Labour Institution and 44,952 people were referred to the Social Solidarity and Assistance Foundation. ASDEP is expected to contribute to making social services more effective and inclusive in Turkey through its role in identifying needs, particularly for disadvantaged groups.

Keywords: Social Service, Social Service Model, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Family Social Support Programme (ASDEP), Disadvantaged Groups

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Relatives Martyrs, the Rights Granted to the War and Duty Disabled and their Relatives and A Model Proposal *

İsmail IŞIKTAŞ¹

Abstract

Due to the death or disability of the armed forces personnel who constitute the workforce of the country's defense, certain social rights and guarantees are offered to their families or themselves. The fact that the services offered are called aid provided to war and duty disabled people and their families is perceived as a blessing. In this context, all services provided must be delivered to the owner of the right as a part of social security within the scope of the social state principle and social policies implemented to ensure social justice.

In the study, the rights provided under 46 headings for beneficiaries in disadvantaged groups are included. Out of the forty-six (46) subject headings provided to the beneficiaries, there is no need for application requirements for only six (6) of them. However, for these six-groups, it has been ensured that the beneficiaries benefit from their rights thanks to sending the documents prepared by the institution where the “official/civil servant, soldier...” work to the Social Security Institution (SGK) and the Turkish Armed Forces Assistance and Pension Fund (OYAK). On the other hand, in order to benefit from the opportunities and exemptions under the rest of 40 headings, the beneficiaries must apply to the relevant institutions in person.

When the root causes of not being able to benefit from the rights provided are examined, the data obtained using RQDA (R package for Qualitative Data Analysis-R i386 3.5.2) was found in the qualitative research study.

The source of the problem is that the right holders' level of knowledge is not sufficient, their financial situation is inadequate, their level of education is low, they are faced with humiliating situations, they experience social exclusion, and they experience grievances due to social pressures (neighborhood pressure) because the rights provided to the right holders are based on application.

As a result of the process improvement and development activities to be carried out in the e-Government Gateway system to solve the problem, various suggestions have been made with a model proposal that allows the transformation of the rights holders' process of benefiting from their rights from an application-based structure to a structure with a central power of attorney system.

Keywords: Social Policy, Social Justice, Disadvantaged Groups, War and Duty Disabled, e-Government Gateway.

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Examining the Impact of Health Literacy on Rational Drug Use Awareness and Patient Activity Level

Zeynep HATİPOĞLU¹
Mehmet YORULMAZ²

Abstract

This study aims to examine the health literacy of adult individuals, their awareness of rational drug use, and their levels of patient activity.

The study population comprises individuals aged 18 and above living in Turkey. A non-probability convenience sampling method was used to reach 502 participants. The study is designed as a quantitative research model and consists of three scales: the Health Literacy Scale TSOY-32, Rational Drug Use Awareness Scale, and Patient Activity Level Scale. Data were analyzed using the SPSS-27 software. Frequency tables have been prepared for sociodemographic data. To examine the mean differences between two-group variables, an independent sample t-test has been used, and for variables with three or more groups, a One-Way ANOVA Analysis has been employed. To determine the direction and magnitude of the relationships between the scales, a Pearson correlation analysis has been conducted. These analyses have been performed at the $\alpha=0.05$ level.

Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients for the scales used in the study were 0.95 for the Health Literacy Scale, 0.73 for the Rational Drug Use Awareness Scale, and 0.87 for the Patient Activity Level Scale. Of the participants, 51.8% were female, and 48.2% were male. The study results show a positive, weak, and significant relationship between health literacy level and rational drug use awareness ($r=.235$; $p=.000$). There is a positive, weak, and significant relationship between the Patient Activity Level Scale and the Health Literacy Scale ($r=.271$; $p=.000$). Additionally, a positive, weak, and significant relationship exists between the Patient Activity Level Scale and the Rational Drug Use Awareness Scale ($r=.301$; $p=.000$).

Keywords: Health literacy; Rational drug use; Patient activity level; Awareness; Drug

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Current Psychosocial Approaches in Cardiovascular Diseases: A Review Study

Merve ÇELİK¹

Didem AYHAN²

Abstract

The relationship between the cardiovascular system and the psychic structure is very important and these two affect each other bidirectionally. Mental disorders can have a negative effect on the cardiovascular system, as well as diseases of this system have a negative effect on the mental structure. If the individual does not have the methods to cope with the disease and the difficulties it brings, they may enter a period of great depression and experience mental disorders. Fear of death is one of the most common mental effects in these individuals. This is followed by stress, anxiety, depression, hopelessness and many other disorders. Compared to most illnesses, a person with heart disease may feel closer to death and may feel a sense of hopelessness, thinking that their life has lost its meaning. This can lead to depression and anxiety disorders and changes in quality of life. Sudden changes in life can lead to stress. Cardiovascular diseases can cause loss of motivation in some patients, leading to depressive symptoms and impaired compliance. Some patients show self-destructive behaviors. Underlying these attitudes are feeling close to death, acting as one's heart desires, trying to convince oneself that one is not ill, and having the disease in one's mind. Psychosocial risk factors for cardiovascular diseases are also quite high. Personality characteristics of individuals (type A and D), low socioeconomic status, communication breakdown, insufficient support from the environment, work stress, family problems, globalization and urbanization are some of the risk factors. In this process, verbal contact with patients, psychological assessment, referral to and application of appropriate psychotherapy may be necessary. In this way, in addition to a good clinical course in cardiovascular system diseases, early recognition and intervention of mental disorders that may arise can be done.

Keywords: cardiovascular diseases, psychosocial risk factors, psychosocial

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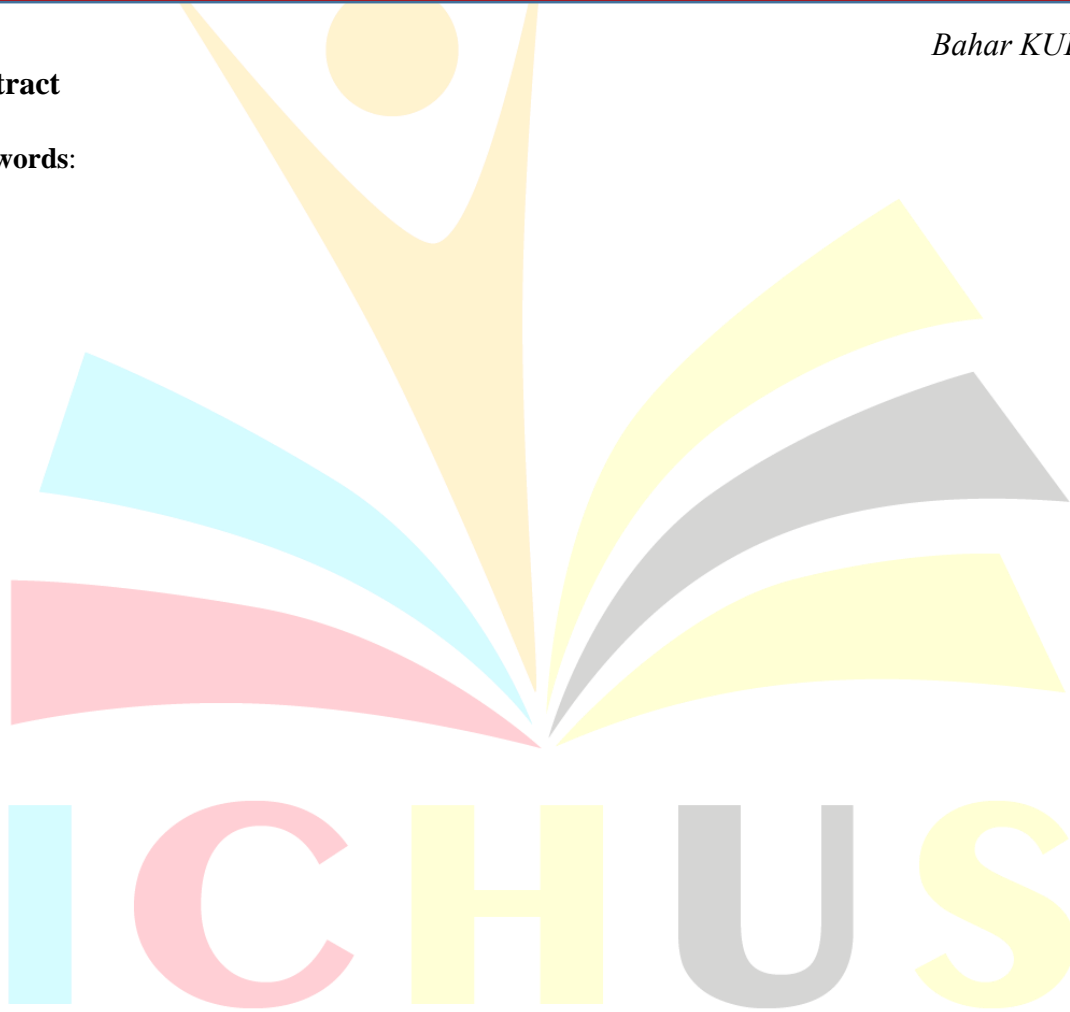
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Core Competencies in Disaster Nursing and Reflections on Nursing Practice

Abstract

Keywords:

Bahar KULEYİN

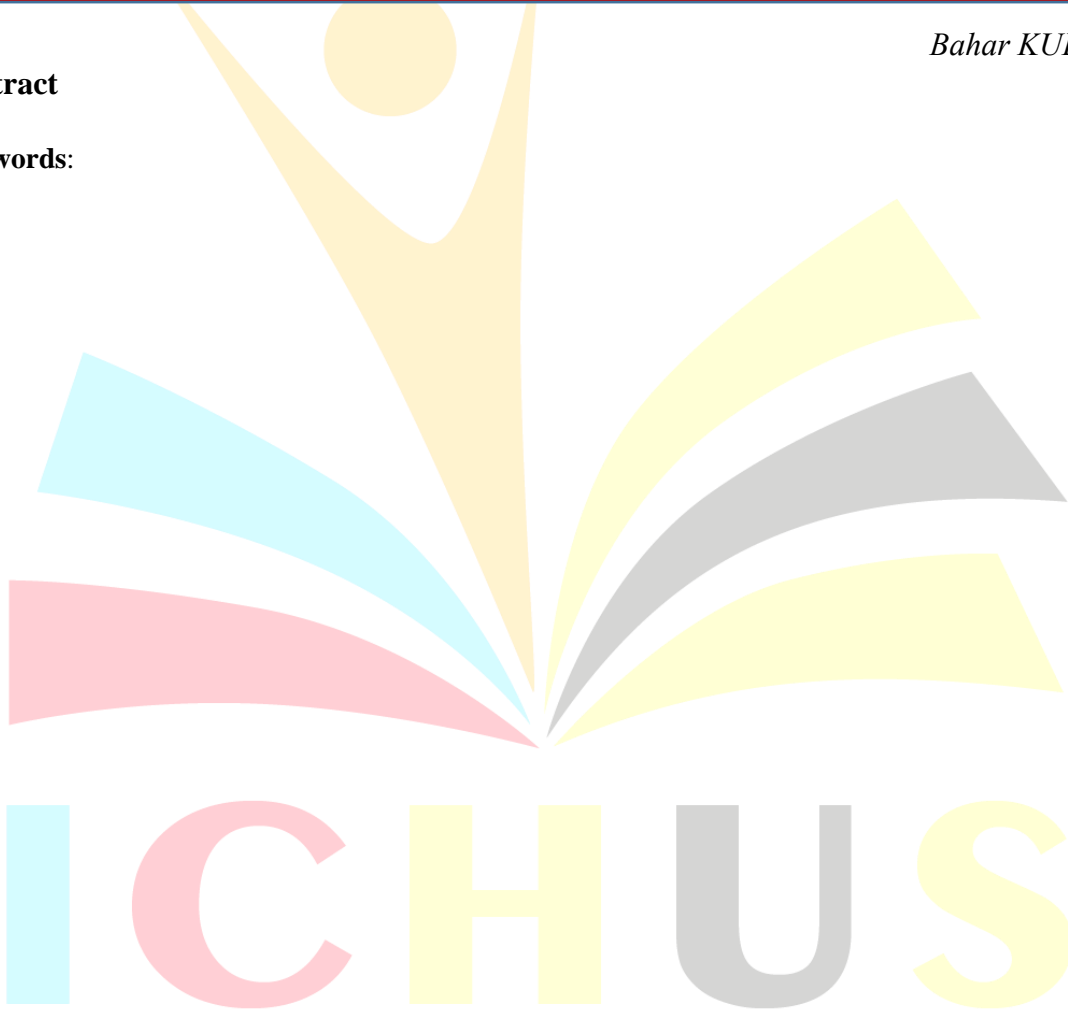


Examining the Dependency of Manager Nurses in Decision Making Processes

Abstract

Keywords:

Bahar KULEYİN

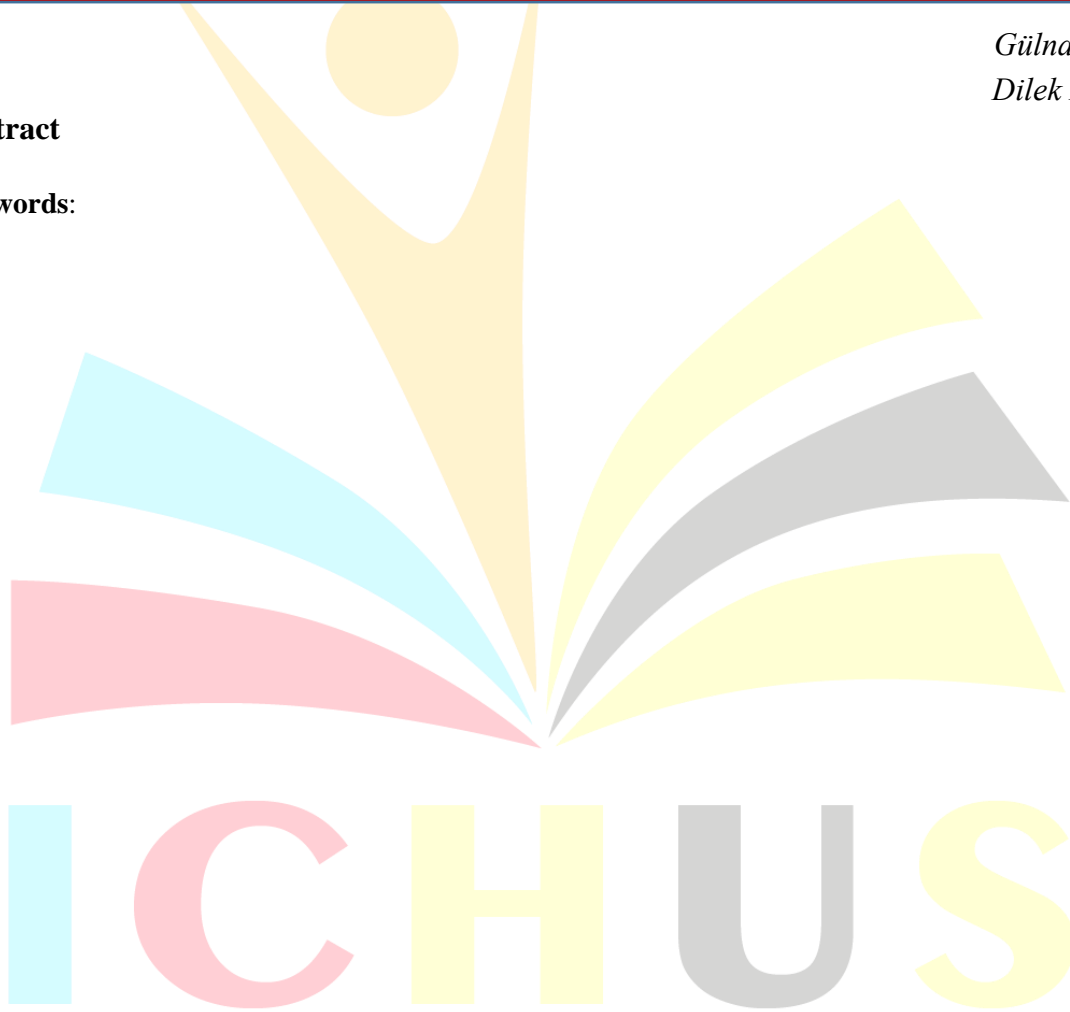


An Important Recipe in Breast Cancer: A Healthy Lifestyle

*Gölnaz ATA
Dilek KILIÇ*

Abstract

Keywords:



Difficulties Experienced by Individuals with Substance Use Disorders in the Treatment Process and Social Work Practices

Nurgül BAŞTÜRK¹

Hande ALBAYRAK²

Abstract

Substance use disorder (SUD) is a growing problem area with both individual and social effects in our country and in the world. Due to the necessity of addressing this problem area in all its physical, psychological, social and economic dimensions, the meaning attributed to treatment processes is also changing. It is important that treatment is not only a process of detoxification with medication, but also evaluated in accordance with the needs and expectations of the individual in terms of psychological, social, economic and legal aspects.

The beliefs of individuals with SUD that they can quit the substance they use at any time, their unwillingness to leave the environment in which they use substances, their lack of knowledge about addiction and treatment processes, and their difficulties in reaching treatment appointments may cause them not to apply for treatment. Another important problem is the low number and capacity of treatment centers in our country and the very limited rehabilitation services after treatment. Even if individuals with SUD provide the necessary motivation and decide to receive treatment, they face systemic and institutional difficulties and cannot continue the process. Therefore, a multidisciplinary approach and interventions from different perspectives are necessary for individuals with SUD to access and maintain treatment. Social workers play important roles in this multidisciplinary team by providing counseling to the individual and his/her family regarding treatment processes, mobilizing resources in line with the needs of the individual and his/her family, and providing motivation for treatment.

In this study, the difficulties experienced by individuals with substance use disorder in treatment processes and the active role of social workers in the treatment dimension with a multidisciplinary approach will be discussed.

Keywords: Substance Use Disorder, Addiction Treatment, Social Work Practices

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Understanding Mass Psychology: The Power and Perils of Group Behavior

Cengiz TEZ¹

Emre ÇİYDEM²

Didem AYHAN³

Abstract

Mass psychology is a very interesting field that studies how individuals behave when they are part of a larger group. Gustave Le Bon argued that the behavior of individuals as members of a group is different from the behavior of individuals on their own. This idea has formed the basis for understanding mass psychology. Mass psychology focuses on explaining the complex emotions, thoughts and behaviors that arise when people come together in communities. A key concept in mass psychology is that individuals tend to adjust their behavior and opinions to conform to the group consensus. Suggestion, charismatic leadership, propaganda, group cohesion and anonymity are other important concepts studied in mass psychology. While mass psychology has the potential to create positive social change through social movements, it also has the possibility of negative consequences. Deindividuation and anonymity can lead individuals to engage in irrational and destructive group behavior in a crowd. The field of mass psychology continues to evolve with the advent of technology and the rise of social media. Such technological developments have transformed social movements and the dynamics of information dissemination. Mass psychology is becoming an increasingly important field in the context of politics, economics and media as it plays an important role in shaping public opinion, consumer behavior and political landscapes. The aim of this review is therefore to try to understand and explain the power and dangers of group behavior in the context of mass psychology through theoretical explanations and examples. The review also discusses how group behavior can be used as a positive agent of change in the field of mental health.

Keywords: Mass psychology, group behavior, mental health

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Bibliometric Analysis of Theses on Climate Change In The Field Of Nursing and Public Health

Veysel ABALI¹
Gizem Deniz BÜYÜKSOY²

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the theses on climate change in the field of public health and nursing.

Bibliometric analysis method was used. Higher Education Institution National Thesis Center database was searched using the keywords "climate change", "environmental sensitivity", "global warming" and "climate and health". Data were collected between September 27th- November 20th, 2023. After typing the keywords in the search section on the website, limitations were made by typing all in the field to be searched and permitted in the permission status section. A total of 19 theses were accessed and examined in the National Thesis Center database. The data were grouped under the following headings: type of thesis, department, year of publication, method, number of samples and location. The findings were analyzed with numbers and percentages.

The theses started to be produced in 2009 and gradually increased after 2021. It was observed that 52.6% of the theses (n=10) were master's thesis and 15.7% (n=3) were in the field of nursing and 84.2% (n=16) in the field of public health. 26.3% (n=5) of the theses were descriptive studies. The sample groups consisted of 26.3% (n=5) patients, 15.7% (n=3) university students and 10.5% (n=2) adult. The data collection tools were only questionnaires (36.8%, n=7), databases (36.8%, n=7) and four theses used scales. The most common locations of the theses were universities (36.7%, n=7) and hospitals (15.7%, n=3).

In this study, it was determined that the theses on climate change in the last 14 years were generally descriptive and the studies were generally conducted in universities and hospitals. It is recommended to plan studies on climate change in different sample groups.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Climate Change, Nursing, Public Health, Thesis.

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Sağlıklı Beslenmeye Erişim: Küresel ve Türkiye Özelinde İstatiksel Bir İnceleme

*Safiye DURANOĞLU¹
Ahmet Bahadır ŞİMŞEK²*

Abstract

This study aims to illuminate this important issue by examining statistical data on access to healthy nutrition around the world. Access to healthy nutrition is recognized as an indicator of a country's sustainable health policies and economic well-being. The data used in the study covers the period between 2017 and 2021 and includes four key indicators that show countries' access to healthy nutrition during this period. Dec. G1: The ratio of the cost of a healthy diet to the food poverty line. G2: The average cost of a healthy diet. G3: The percentage of the population that has difficulty accessing a healthy diet. G4: The number of people experiencing serious difficulties in accessing a healthy diet. Based on the analysis of access to healthy nutrition and its cost, a general trend has been determined in the period from 2017 to 2021. The findings show that there are difficulties in accessing healthy nutrition during this time. Increases in average values, increases in minimum and maximum values, dominance and skewness values showing a positive trend reflect this situation. In this context, it is clear that more efforts and policies are needed to increase access to healthy nutrition. It has also been observed that the cost of healthy eating has increased over the years and is higher in low-income countries. This cost, which varies according to geographical regions, reflects the impact of economic and geographical factors. The cost of healthy eating is generally stable but varies depending on the income level. The proportion of the population that cannot afford it and the number of people who cannot eat healthily with 52% of income are also remarkable indicators. The findings also show that there are significant differences between geographical regions and that there have been some changes over time. Dec. This study highlights the complexity of access to healthy nutrition at the international level and the importance of policy efforts in this area. The analysis of the variability in access to healthy nutrition provides guidance for policy makers and provides researchers with an opportunity to better understand and solve this important issue.

Keywords: Access to Healthy Nutrition, Cost of Healthy Nutrition, Geographical Regions, Population Ratio

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Child Abuse Cases Encountered in Emergency Services and Forensic Nursing

Ebru AYDEMİR KARADAĞ¹

Filiz ADANA²

Nükhet BALLIEL³

Abstract

Healthcare professionals in emergency departments frequently encounter forensic cases. Every human life is valuable, but the situation of child neglect and abuse is very sensitive. Children who cannot yet protect themselves physically, psychologically and mentally, who do not have role and job definitions, are vulnerable to all kinds of physical and spiritual abuse. Child abuse and neglect, a common problem all over the world, are among the most important public health problems. There are some difficulties in diagnosing or recognizing abuse in cases of child abuse and neglect. In order to prevent further wear and damage to children who have been subjected to sexual abuse and neglect, Child Monitoring Centers have begun to be established in hospitals to carry out the forensic and medical process in a center staffed by people trained in this field. Neglect and abuse of children are accepted as crimes by the Turkish Penal Code, and everyone who notices the crime is obliged to report it. Nurses have a great responsibility to detect abuse and neglect during the examination of the child. In such a case, notification is mandatory, and nurses must be informed about the notification procedure and the path to follow. The presence of forensic nurses is of great importance to ensure that the process of forensic cases is carried out completely and that children are not worn out in this process. In forensic cases, intervention must be made without damaging any evidence. Collecting, storing, recording and reporting evidence related to the case requires team understanding and work. Since this subject is an area that requires special expertise, it is important for nurses with forensic nursing training to take part in the detection and process of these cases. Since there is no legal definition and regulation of forensic nursing in Turkey, nurses cannot show the desired approach in forensic cases. Since there are not enough forensic nurses in emergency departments, emergency nurses are on duty in forensic cases. This may not lead to the correct conclusion in the follow-up of the forensic case. In order for nurses to undertake and fulfill this duty, there is a need for them to receive training and an increase in the number of forensic nurses.

Keywords: Forensic case, forensic nursing, emergency service, child abuse, child neglect.

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Education and Diplomacy

Hakan TOPALOĞLU¹

Abstract

In today's world, countries seek to resolve issues between them more cost-effectively by using diplomatic channels rather than resorting to military force. Diplomacy takes the lead among these channels. Diplomacy is a field of practice that aims to prevent issues between states from reaching the stage of using force by effectively utilizing negotiation and communication channels before reaching that point. The purpose of diplomatic initiatives and activities is essentially to enable powerful countries to achieve their goals without the need for the use of force. Due to the execution of international diplomatic efforts by the public sector, the term used more frequently is 'public diplomacy.' The tools employed by public diplomacy include education, culture, sports, scientific, and artistic activities. Public diplomacy primarily aims for success through effective communication with civil society organizations and involving them in processes.

Education diplomacy is one of the most important tools used by public diplomacy. Countries that seek to exert influence internationally use the field of education for their national interests. Through education diplomacy, different cultures get to know each other, and international collaborations in education eliminate different perspectives between societies, promote the acceptance of differences, and view all diversities as richness. In the field of education diplomacy, the most commonly used tool is the higher education sector. On a local level, education diplomacy can also be used to involve all segments of society in the education process. The inclusion of disabled individuals, refugees, and immigrants in the education process can be achieved through various persuasion processes, namely through diplomacy. The targeted outcome of education diplomacy is to develop international collaborations in education, influence public opinion using scientists, and achieve political goals that align with one's interests. This study focuses on a literature review of the concept of diplomacy and how it can be applied in the field of education. In this context, the concepts of diplomacy, public diplomacy, and education diplomacy will be discussed. Then, an attempt will be made to identify the duties and responsibilities of educational leadership for the effective use of education diplomacy in educational management."

Keywords: Education, diplomacy, public diplomacy, education diplomacy.

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Educators' Views on the Importance of Four-Hands Practises in Beginning Stage Piano Education

Ayşegül GÖKLEN YILMAZ¹

Abstract

Acquiring the correct technical and musical skills in beginner piano education is a process that requires systematic progress. In this process, solo works in the piano repertoire are mostly included. However, it can be said that teaching four-hand piano is the most appropriate method for developing joint playing skills in early piano education. It is known that four-handed exercises improve the student's skills in playing together, rhythmic harmony, listening and creating a common musical language. In this respect, the aim of the research is to reveal the opinions of instructors who are experts in the field of piano regarding the use of four-hand exercises in beginner level piano education and the gains provided by these studies. In addition, determining the recommendations of expert faculty members on the subject is important in terms of guiding piano educators and students. The population of the research, which is a qualitative study, consists of instructors who teach piano lessons at state conservatories, and the sample consists of 7 instructors selected by purposeful sampling method. In the study, data were collected through a survey consisting of open-ended questions developed by the researcher based on the correspondence technique. The data obtained was analyzed by content analysis. According to the results obtained from the research, instructors find it appropriate to start four-handed exercises after gaining basic technical skills and note reading skills in beginner level piano education. In addition, these studies have a positive impact on the student's sight-reading, technical, musical and rhythmic skills and provide them with the discipline of playing together. It has been stated that increasing the time allocated to four-hand exercises in lessons will positively affect the student's attitude towards the instrument.

Keywords: Instrument training, piano, piano training, four hands, piano duets.

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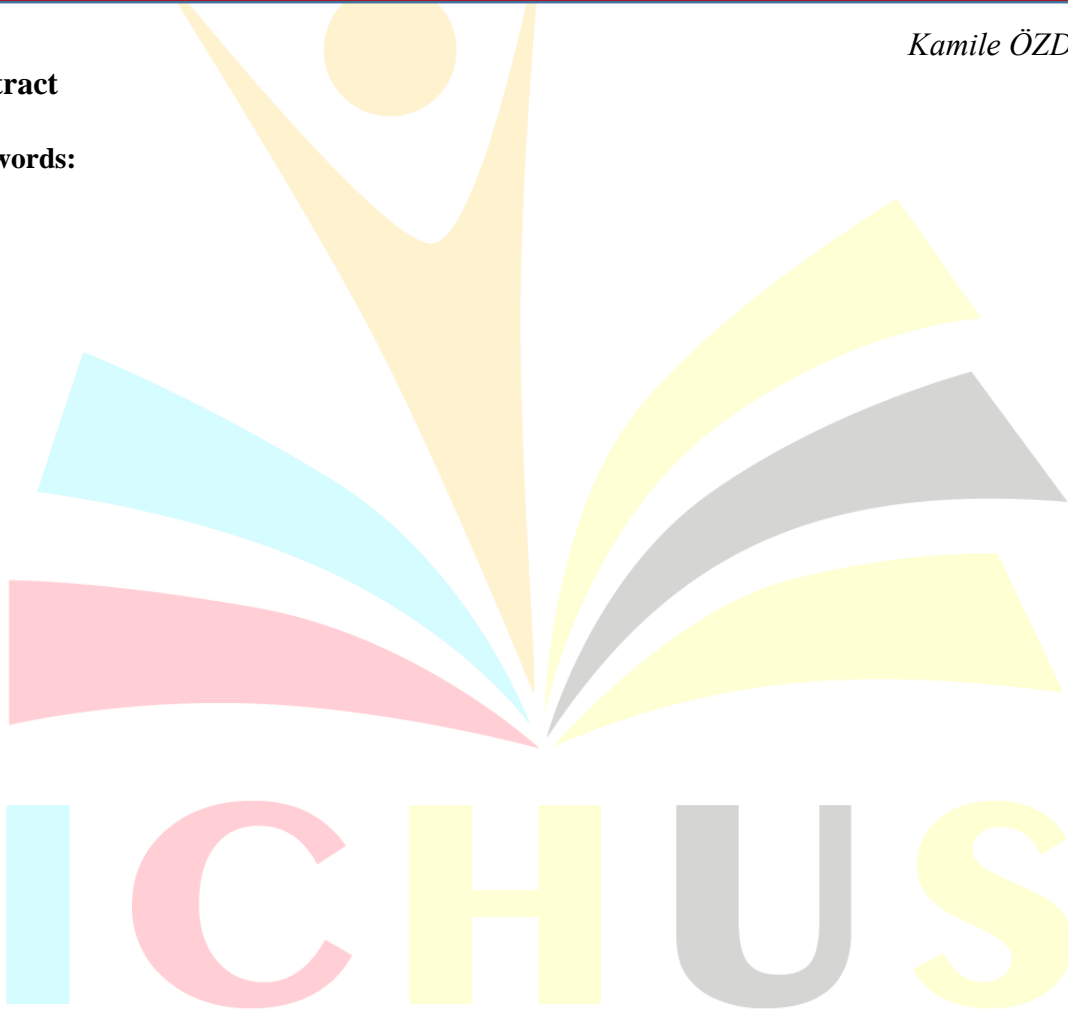
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My World Montessori

Abstract

Keywords:

Kamile ÖZDEMİR



Child Development and Education Teachers and Kindergarten Teachers Attitudes About Distance Education

Zeynep Asena KOCAMAN¹

Güzin Yasemin TUNÇAY²

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemics, which begin in March 2020, have seriously affected Turkey as well as the world in terms of health, social, economy and education. Education continued as distance education during the pandemic. This study aims to determine the views and attitudes of child development and training teachers and preschool teachers who teach by distance education during the Covid-19 pandemic process. Semi-structured personal information form and the “Distance Education Attitude Scale” consisting of 21 items were used for the teachers participating in their search. Permission was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Çankırı Karatekin University about research. Permission was also obtained from the scale owner. The scale was applied to 50 child development and training and 50 preschool teachers, total of 100 teachers. The data of the research were collected between 11 November 2021 and 7 March 2022. The distance education attitude scores of the teachers were found to be 64.58. As a result of research, it was determined that the teachers encountered difficulties in the distance education process. Additionally, it was determined that the teachers ran into many different difficulties in this process. According to the findings of their search, while there was no significant difference in teachers’ attitudes towards distance education according to the variables of age and working years in the profession, a significant difference was observed according to the variables of distance education experience and proficiency in the use of computer.

Keywords: COVID-19, Child Development, Pre-School, Distance Education,

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Digitalization in Education and Adult Education Within the Scope of Lifelong Learning

Bahar YÜCE¹

Abstract

With the technological developments in the information age, changes have occurred in society's information needs, sources, and ways of accessing information. Technological innovations have given importance to faster access to and sharing of information. Innovations in technology have led to a digitalization of society that has impacted every aspect of life. Through the integration of technology, digital transformation has started in education, one of the areas where the effects of digitalization in society are observed. As an inevitable result of the digitalizing world, new technologies have begun to be used in education, and thus traditional learning methods have been replaced by learning methods in which digital technologies come to the fore. On the other hand, digitalization in education covers a transformation not only in formal education but also in non-formal education. At this point, it is considered important to examine the education of adults who benefit from non-formal education in the context of digitalization. Adult education is important for continuing learning throughout life and creating learning societies. It provides a wealth of chances for the people who comprise society to pursue their personal development goals and remain fully integrated into society. With technological developments, the knowledge, skills, and competencies that the digitalized world expects from adults have also differentiated. This situation has led adults to see the need to improve their digital skills and equip themselves with new technological applications. In this study, digitalization in education and adult education together were taken into consideration to provide a literature-based conceptual review. In this context, the concepts of digitalization and digitalization in education have been introduced in association with adult education. This review study will serve as a guide for the digitization of adult education in Türkiye by examining the reflections of digitalization on education.

Keywords: Digitalization, Digitalization in Education, Adult, Adult Education, Lifelong Learning

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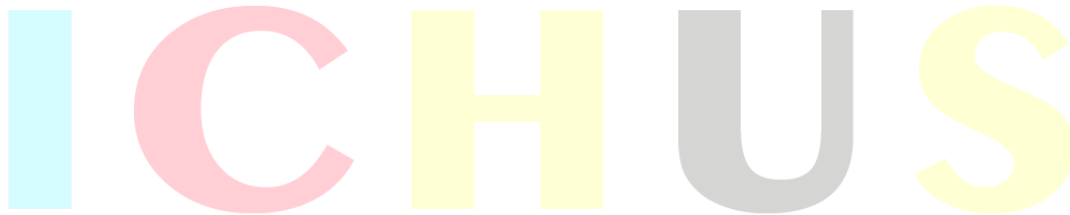
The Relationship between Voice Training and Breathing Awareness

Ezgi ERTEK-BABAÇ¹

Abstract

How well do we know breath? How aware are we of breathing, holding, and exhaling? How much do we use breathing for internal relaxation in vocal training? This research was conducted to seek answers to these questions, to notice, understand and give meaning to the breath, which is one of the most basic elements in voice training, and to touch upon how breathing can be included in the process, all within the framework of technical issues, but beyond, by focusing on the subject of "relaxation in voice training", which I prioritize in my own work. This research is a study designed in a conceptual screening model, focusing on voice training, and breath awareness. Based on this, first of all, it is explained what the breath itself is, then its contribution to relaxation in voice training, and finally how it can be used as an awareness exercise in voice training. The relationship between voice training and breath awareness has been examined within a conceptual framework, and then the exercises recommended for basic breath awareness to be used in voice training practices are "observing the entrance and exit of the breath", "noticing the types of breathing with body awareness", "directing attention to the head area, facial muscles and throat" and "It is presented under the subheadings "recognizing the support system for singing breath".

Keywords: Voice training, breathing, breathing awareness, breathing exercises, relaxation

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS logo, with the letters 'I', 'C', 'H', 'U', and 'S' in different colors (blue, orange, yellow, green, red) and a large, stylized human figure in the background.

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Atom Modelleri ile Zamanda Yolculuk: STEM+ Bilim Tarihi

Zeynep ÖZEN¹

Ayberk BOSTAN SARIOĞLAN²

Handan ÜREK³

Abstract

Accessing scientific knowledge has been important for every society from past to present. However, depending on the developments in technology, accessing scientific information has changed and become easier over time. This situation was also reflected in the field of education and brought about various developments. However, awareness of 21st century skills and the importance of STEM has increased nowadays. STEM: it appears as a holistic approach that combines science, technology, engineering and mathematics. The science course allows for various STEM applications. Based on these thoughts, in the current study; with the design-based learning model, it is aimed to present a teaching proposal that addresses the granular structure of matter in the science course curriculum with STEM+ history of science and to contribute to the science course curriculum. In the study, within the scope of the "Pure Substance and Mixtures / Matter and Nature" unit in the seventh-grade science course curriculum, the change of ideas about the concept of atom from past to present was examined in a way that will support the development of students' history of science skills and provides an instruction that will contribute to the understanding of the development of atomic models over time. The developed instructional design will be presented in detail in the study.

Keywords: STEM+, science course, atomic models

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Internalizing by Experiencing: Reinforcing Outcomes with Nature Education in Preschool Mathematics Education

Hülya YAY

Serkan OKAY

Esin DÖNMEZLER

Semih AŞİRET

Abstract

The aim of this study is to improve the attitudes of 5+ year old preschool students participating in the "Little ARFs in Nature" project carried out in Mersin province, towards nature and mathematics and to increase their awareness of the mathematics-nature relationship. For this purpose, the project carried out within the scope of TUBITAK 4004 Nature Education and Science School Mathematics Year Special Call offered students an opportunity to develop skills that can be associated with mathematics in natural environments.

25 students aged 5+ enrolled in different pre-school institutions in Mersin province participated in the study. Five-day nature education was given to students, providing them with the opportunity to practice skills that can be associated with mathematics in natural environments. Within the scope of the study, activities were implemented to develop students' attention, estimation, counting, observation, matching, grouping, comparing, sorting, measuring objects, recognizing geometric shapes, addition-subtraction, understanding cause-effect relationships and problem solving skills.

To collect data, nature and mathematics themed pictures drawn by the students before and after the project, explanations about the pictures, a graffiti board created at the end of the project, and an activity evaluation form applied after each activity were used. Students' drawings, explanations and graffiti panels were examined by qualitative data analysis using the content analysis method. The drawings, descriptions, and graffiti board were coded under three different themes: "living elements," "inanimate elements," and "mathematical elements." Frequency and percentage values of the data obtained with the activity evaluation forms were calculated. The analysis results were used to evaluate whether the purpose of the study was achieved and the effectiveness of nature education in preschool mathematics education.

According to the research results, it was seen that before the project, students included more inanimate elements in their drawings related to nature and mathematics, and used mathematical elements less. Among the mathematical elements, the digits/numbers category was used most frequently. In the evaluation made at the end of the project, it was seen that the most frequently used mathematical elements were patterns, followed by numbers/digits, geometric shapes, quantification, far-near and small-large categories, respectively.

As a result of the study, it was observed that students' awareness of the relationship between nature and mathematics increased. Additionally, at the end of the project, students associated nature with people and gave more space to the idea that humans are a part of nature. This shows that students' awareness of nature has increased.

Keywords:

Preparation of Materials for Self-Learning Turkish

Mehmet ER¹

Abstract

Methods and techniques in teaching Turkish as a foreign and second language are one of the most discussed topics. However, these teaching methods are generally interpreted with an understanding that takes the material and the teacher to the center and makes the learner passive. Today, individual learning models have come to the fore in different fields due to both technological developments and personalized lifestyles. Language learning is no longer only done in traditional classroom settings. Self-directed language learning, which proceeds outside the classroom, differs from language learning under the guidance of a teacher, both in terms of methods and purposes. To this learning method; especially short trips, tourism, marriage etc. It is frequently used by those who want to learn a language for reasons. Need-based technological applications or some guidebooks are the most frequently used materials by those who want to learn a language by themselves. In this study, it was discussed how the material design should be for the use of those who learn Turkish as a foreign language or as a second language, and a sample material was prepared.

Keywords: Self-learning Turkish, material development, learning methods



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“Do You Remember, Once We Would Take National Security Lecture?”: On Understanding Imam Hatip School Female Student’s Experiences

Nesibenur ŞATIROĞLU¹

Abstract

Religion, state and politics is a hot topic in Republican Turkey from history to politics, sociology and anthropology. Historical narrative of the Republic itself as well as the richness in religious fractions enriches the discussions on the subject. Among this vast body of literature, I have realized there was one topic which did not contain any ethnographic work. When we look at the history of education in Turkey, there is a reality which was abolished in 2012 and yet the memory of it continues: having a National Security course during high school taught by a military official. The course was in the curriculum since the Early Republican era which military and militarization were the zeitgeist of the era around the world. While National Security course is analyzed through theories on political sociology and political history, I argue that the course itself is also a part of the autobiographical construction of individuals and hence the narrative of the society. In light of what I have said, this work moves beyond mere historical and political theory arguments and raise the voices of people. I will be presenting the experiences of women during National Security Course who were educated in Imam Hatip Highschools after mid-1990s. First, I will be giving a historical background of Imam Hatip Schools and National Security course. The importance of chosen time period will be explained with relation to Imam Hatip schools and religion in Republican Turkey. Then, my analysis revolves around discussions on emotion, memory, embodiment and space. In this study, three in-depth interviews were conducted, and interlocutors were reached through snow-ball technique. While this work is a small ethnographic work, I hope that it will be a seed for the bigger ideas on the subject.

Keywords:

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Is The Space of Women's Basketball Fandom Influenced by Gender?

Serda ÖRNEK¹
Aytekin ALPULLU²

Abstract

Football fans, who hold the most popularity and market share, have been the primary subjects of research due to the predominantly masculine orientation of football culture. This has led to a disproportionate emphasis on male spectators, while female fans' perspectives have been mostly overlooked. This study aims to address the underrepresentation of women in sports, focusing on female basketball fans through gender analysis.

The research used a qualitative-phenomenological approach, with eight female basketball fans in Istanbul, irrespective of their team affiliation. The data collection process involved a semi-constructed interview technique to inquire about four aspects pertaining to the identification of the supporter. Themes were identified through content analysis.

Female basketball fans often expressed that their experiences of viewing live events are "conditional," "hard to watch live," and "can go if given priority." They also expressed that gender does not influence affiliation identification. When asked about the necessity of demonstrating one's supportive identity, four individuals responded affirmatively, while the remaining four expressed a negative response.

The study's findings indicate that the live viewing experiences of women's basketball fans exhibit considerable variation based on their priorities. They do not perceive the realm of fancy as exclusive to males and that their gender does not influence their identification with fancy. They express the need to validate their fan identity through certain means. Our research aims to provide a comprehensive explanation for future studies on women's advocacy.

Keywords: Basketball, female fans, gender, fan identity

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Examining the Relationship between Distance Education and Student Achievement

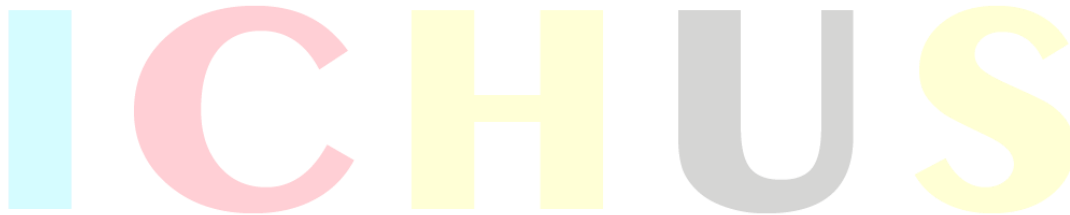
Süleyman AKEKMEK¹

Hakan DEMİRGİL²

Abstract

The reflections of technology, which has caused radical changes in all areas of life, have been at least as striking as in other areas. Although it seems to have come to the fore with the Covid – 19 Pandemic, distance education is an important issue that has been on the agenda of educators for a long time and is trying to be developed. The abrupt closure of universities due to the pandemic has resulted in an unexpected and unplanned shift from face-to-face classes to distance learning. Since this situation occurs without the possibility of adequate mental preparation, appropriate curriculum planning, and meeting equipment and technological requirements, this sudden unplanned change and fears about illness have caused anxiety for both students and instructors, regardless of previous experience in online education. In this study, it was tried to reveal the reflections of the process on student success by investigating and comparing the success rates of Süleyman Demirel University associate and undergraduate students in the 2018-2019 academic year, 2019-2020 Fall semester formal education, 2019-2020 Spring semester, 2020-2021 academic year distance education and 2021-2022 Fall semester formal education students during the pandemic process.

Keywords: Comparison of student success, Student success during the pandemic period, Measuring student success,

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS logo is centered on the page. The letters are in a light, pastel color palette: I (light blue), C (light pink), H (light yellow), U (light grey), and S (light yellow). The logo is set against a background of large, overlapping, semi-transparent shapes in the same color palette, creating a layered effect.

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Sociocultural Adaptation of International Students: The Case of Yıldız Technical University

*İsmail Doğukan ERZURUM¹
Şerif ESENDEMİR²*

Abstract

International students' cultural adaptation is of great importance for both their happiness and academic success. Foreign students serve as a bridge for countries to develop their political, economic and cultural relations. In this context, it is a policy that should be emphasized that international students are successful in the countries where they study and that they easily overcome the adaptation processes. In this study, it is aimed to examine the sociocultural adaptation of international students studying at Yıldız Technical University and to reveal which demographic variables are related to this adaptation level.

In this research, the 'Sociocultural Adaptation Scale', developed by Ward and Kennedy and later adapted into Turkish by various researchers, was used to measure sociocultural adaptation. In order to apply the scale, a survey was conducted by contacting all foreign students studying at Yıldız Technical University in the fall semester of the 2023-2024 academic year, who constitute the entire population, via e-mail. The collected data were examined with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program. Normality, validity and reliability analyzes of the survey data were conducted. Additionally, the relationship between demographic data and sociocultural adaptation was examined with Pearson correlation analysis.

As a result of the correlation analysis conducted within the scope of the research, a significant relationship was found between the sociocultural adaptation of international students and their gender, income level, whether they have acquaintances in Turkey or not, and the number of times they use the education and socialization areas at the university. However, no significant relationship was found between the sociocultural adaptation of international students and the level of education received, duration of stay in Turkey, and membership in a student club or not.

It is thought that international students can have an important role in relations between countries. In this context, it is important to ensure the sociocultural adaptation of foreign students at the highest level. For this purpose, in line with the findings, suggestions were made to administrators working in higher education institutions to increase the sociocultural adaptation of international students.

Keywords: Sociocultural adaptation, international students, Culture, University, Education

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The Impact of Civil Society Organizations on the Social State

Tuğba ATASEVER KARABACAK¹

Adem BÖLÜKBAŞI²

Abstract

There are many opposing views that argue that the impact of civil society organizations on the welfare state is positive or negative. While some argue that limiting the authority of the social state through civil society organizations has negative consequences, others see the control and limitation of the social state as a necessity of the democratic way of life. It is seen that the social state and civil society organizations are united under a common roof in terms of basic principles and objectives such as meeting the needs of education, health and housing, maximizing social welfare, raising the minimum living standards of individuals, and promising a life worthy of human dignity. In our country, there are many social state planning and practices that are not considered to be fully adequate, but which have developed over time. Social state and non-governmental organizations make effective interventions in the face of important issues such as distributing national income fairly to the society, combating unemployment and employment problems, ensuring equality of opportunity, combating poverty, and reducing polarization between individuals. This study addresses the basic principles and responsibilities required to be a social state and examines whether civil society organizations and the social state are in a mutual pass or conflict. The aim of the study is to explain how the presence or absence of civil society organizations affects the state and whether they remove the state from the social state approach by analyzing the literature. As a result, when the data in the literature are examined, it is observed that civil society organizations form the basis of the social state understanding, do not pose any risk, and the existence of civil society organizations does not prevent the state from being a social state.

Keywords: Social State, Civil Society, Social Welfare, Civil Society Organizations, Social Policy

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The Importance of Psychosocial Intervention in Disasters: Kahramanmaraş Pazarcık Earthquake Example

Büşra GÜRBÜZ¹

Mine KORKUT²

Abstract

Disasters are natural or human-caused events that negatively affect human life in different aspects such as physical, psychological, economic and social. Disasters have more devastating effects on people because they occur unexpectedly and at an unexpected speed. Due to these major impacts, emergency response efforts are required for people who experienced the disaster. This study deals with the phenomenon of earthquake, which is a natural disaster due to its subject. From past to present, people have encountered earthquakes from time to time. Turkey is a country where disasters occur and there is a risk of disasters due to its geography. As a matter of fact, two earthquakes of magnitude 7.8 and 7.5 centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, are the biggest indicators of this feature of Turkey. After this earthquake, a significant part of the city was destroyed, and the effect of the earthquake was felt in different cities and neighboring countries. According to reports, more than 50 thousand people lost their lives, and devastating psychological, economic and social consequences occurred for the survivors. Based on this, the aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of psychosocial intervention in disasters and to reveal the necessity of psychosocial intervention through the Kahramanmaraş Pazarcık Earthquake. The study is a theoretical compilation study based on literature review. In this context, studies that could be accessed in various databases using the keywords of the study were examined. In this regard, in order to understand the need for psychosocial intervention services, first the psychological and social changes experienced in the society after the earthquake were discussed. As a result of the investigations, some suggestions were developed regarding the diversity and sustainability of psychosocial interventions.

Keywords: Disaster, Earthquake, Psychosocial Intervention, Kahramanmaraş Pazarcık Earthquake, Disaster Management.

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Reproduction of Social Biases through AI: A Study on AI Developers' Awareness on Social Biases

Aylin ŞAHİN¹
Müzeyyen PANDIR²

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) stands as an evolving and controversial force, changing the way of work in numerous sectors including education, art, finance, health, transportation, and security, also having influences over daily lives. While discussions often revolve around the technological breakthroughs and economic ramifications of AI, it is imperative to recognize and address the social impacts and consequences it carries, particularly with respect to potential social biases and discriminations that it will (re)produce or contribute to. This study explores AI developers' awareness and perspectives on gender, race and ethnicity-based biases in general, and how AI may contribute to these in particular. Surveys were conducted with 60 professionals working in different areas of AI and related issues. The findings revealed relatively informed understandings of the concepts of gender, race and ethnicity, whereas a lack of awareness among participants about prejudice. The study discusses that while considering what new technologies bring to society, it is crucial to understand how these new technologies may perpetuate existing social problems. To prevent such developments, it is crucial that those who play a role in the development of these technologies have an informed and ethical perspective towards the reproduction of social inequalities, for building more inclusive societies.

Keywords: social bias, prejudice, artificial intelligence, social implications of technology.

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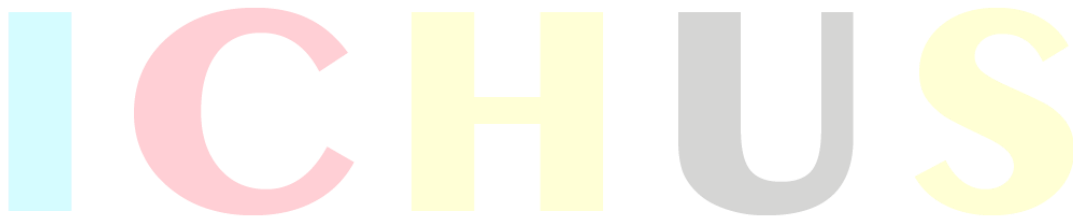
Constructing Images-Constructing Worlds: Architecture and Photography in the Modern Age

Cansın İlayda ÇETİN

Abstract

Photography has changed the ways we observe architecture. The representational feature of photography is never a pure or natural reflection of the object. Through photography, we reflect a real object by differentiating it in our own language. Each photograph means creating a new product from a different perspective. To give an example in terms of architecture, a building produced by an architect transforms into a different architecture in each photograph. Photography establishes a mutually nourishing relationship with architecture. Rather than being just a marketing tool, it has now become a two-dimensional work of art consisting of 'artist impulses'. The aim of this topic is to search for photographic tools and methods of thinking about architecture, re-expressing architecture and saying a word about architecture. It covers the process of photographically reproducing the spaces we know in an unconventional way. The concept of image construction is developed by reconstructing the architectural structures in two dimensions with different perspectives. Thus, it is aimed not only to use basic visual production tools such as cameras, but also to have hardware information that will increase aesthetics and expressive power. In this way, new perspectives will be revealed by focusing on the position of photography as a critical thinking and narrative tool for architecture.

Keywords: Architectural photography, Design visualisation, Observation, Framing architecture, Reading images.

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS logo is centered on the page. The letters are in a bold, sans-serif font, with each letter in a different color (I: blue, C: orange, H: yellow, U: green, S: red). The logo is set against a background of a stylized sun with rays in various colors (yellow, orange, red, green, blue) and a large, colorful, abstract shape resembling a book or a fan.

Comparison of Kassamzâde Mehmed Efendi's Work Called "Meclis-İ Meyde Sâkiya, Give Me Neither a Rose or a Tulip" with the Nikriz Maqam in Arel Theory

Emre AKGÜN¹

Abstract

The aim of this research is “Meclis-i Meyde Sâkiya Bana Ne Gül Ne Lâle Ver”, composed in Nikriz maqam and Yürük Semâî form by Kassamzâde Mehmed Efendi, who was the contemporary of Buhûrîzâde Mustafa İtrî, one of the most important composers of Classical Turkish music, and the older brother of Tab’î Mustafa Efendi. By examining his work, the aim is to describe the composer's theoretical approach to the Nikriz maqam and also to reveal the similarities and differences of the work with the Nikriz maqam in the Arel-Ezgi-Uzdilek theory. The notes examined in the study were accessed from the TRT music archive. In this study, where qualitative research method was used, the data obtained were analyzed by document analysis and maqam analysis method. Onur Akdoğu's makam analysis method was used in the research. The work was first discussed in terms of maqam, divided into sections under the name of quartets, quintets, alterations, transitions and regions where melodic activity is intense (zemin, meyân), and then sections, sentences and phrases were made according to the stays made on the frets that make up the Nikriz maqam. clauses have been determined. The maqam analysis of the work was made by indicating the section names in capital letters, sentence names in lowercase letters at the beginning of the staff, sentence repetitions in exponent numbers placed on the letters, and phrases in lowercase letters with numbers. As a result of the research, Kassamzâde Mehmed Efendi's work "Meclis-i Meyde Sâkiya Bana Ne Gül Ne Lâle Ver", which is in the TRT repertoire, includes Çargâh on the Çargâh note, which is not included in the Nikriz maqam sequence mentioned in the Arel theory, Missing Ferahnâk on the Segâh note, and Uşşak on the Dügâh note. It has been determined that Sabâ passage was used on the Dügâh note with vine stays and Bûselik alterations were also used on the Dügâh note. Based on these quartets, quintets, alterations and transitions used, it has been determined that the work examined contains great richness in terms of maqam and that the composer's command of maqam theory is at a high level.

Keywords: Maqam, Nikriz Maqam, Modulation, Alteration, Kassamzâde Mehmed Efendi

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Improving Music Making Ability in Computer Programs

Hakan Emre ZİYAGİL¹

Abstract

Nowadays, thanks to the constantly and rapidly developing technology, the concept of music is now evolving in a different direction. This different direction includes computer-based programs and they are improving day by day. It is now possible for individuals to produce music through computer-based programs without having to play any instruments to make music. Therefore, the importance of the ability to use computer programs and the training to be received on them becomes evident. Music technology courses are becoming more popular in most departments of conservatories and music education faculties, and it is observed that the interest of students in this direction is also increasing. In order to develop the ability to make music without the need for an instrument, a theoretical infrastructure must be created. Thanks to this infrastructure, individuals working in front of the computer will at least notice the correct notes and sensations, making the music they create more listenable.

There are many programs developed to make music on the computer. Although the main logic of these programs is the same, they differ in terms of interfaces and usage. The important thing here is that the individual who will make PC-based music should understand the basic logic of the music production stage in the program they will use. By providing training and information in this direction, individuals can improve their own abilities. The main system for fully transferring the music created in one's mind by using computer power and music programs is based on this perception.

Keywords: Music, Music Technology, Music on Computer, Music Programs, Computer

ICHUS

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Ceramic Tiles as Part of the Architectural Structure

Oğuz BOZDEMİR¹
Hüseyin ÖZÇELİK²

Abstract

Tile is a roofing material made of terracotta, derived from the Latin word “tegula”, which is derived from the Ancient Greek verb “tegein” (to cover). We see its first examples in the Ancient Greek civilisation dating back to 2000 BC. As a result of the use of ceramics, which are not as difficult as the processing of stone and have easy shaping possibilities, it has become possible to use them as a coating material on roofs as a building element due to these features. The history of this roofing material made of terracotta is as old as terracotta brick, which is the basic building material. With the use of ceramic tiles, a more durable and safer standard of living has been achieved by going beyond the disadvantageous use of simple materials such as straw and adobe, which are used as roofing materials and especially vulnerable to natural disasters such as fire and flood. In addition to the benefits of ceramic material being inexpensive and long-lasting, thanks to the groove shape discovered, when placed on the roof, they enable the rain to flow and drain through the channels without accumulating. Thus, terracotta tiles have become a popular cladding material due to their durability, energy efficiency and aesthetic appeal. They have been used and continue to be used in many buildings from past to present. In this study, the historical process of the use of terracotta tiles is analysed and how they are used as a complementary part in structural spaces in line with the needs is also investigated. It has been revealed how ceramic tile applications have developed according to the changing structural needs in the historical process, technical developments have been gradually revealed and the visual integrity they provide to the overall structures has also been evaluated. The aim has been to reveal the tiles, which constitute the building blocks of the places where we live in our history and whose emotional change never ends, and to live and keep this adventure alive.

Keywords: Terracotta Roof, History, Application, Structure, Ceramic.

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Examination of studies which are made on methods singing etude and techies made about voice education in Turkey.

*Neziha DOĞAN BAĞIRGAN¹
Gülşah BAŞARAN TANRIÖVER²*

Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze the studies on methods, voice studies and techniques written in the field of vocal education in Turkey, orthophony, research type of studies on techniques, publishing year, research model, participant feature, data gathering tool according to Turkish and western music. The research was designed in the type of qualitative research. The research population is based on articles, master and doctorate thesis in the field of music in Turkey. Method which was written in voice training education field in Turkey, singing study, and studies over the techniques are the sample of the research. Research was done by choosing search engines which has academic studies on the internet by writing “method, singing study and technique” on the Google Scholar, YOK thesis center, Dergi park and Ulakbim database, academic studies which were found were analyzed. All of the studies in sample were analyzed one by one in certain categories and data was gathered, tabulated and analysis was conducted. As the result of the research, it has been determined that there are 34 studies in the field of music in Turkey and the majority of these studies are in the type of master's thesis. It was determined that the most studies were carried out between the years 2017-2022, the studies were often shaped according to qualitative models, the most participants consisted of students, interview method was used the most as a data collection tool, and mostly western music studies were conducted.

Keywords: Music, Method, Voice study, Vokal training, Technique.

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Theatre without Human: From Symbolists to Rimini Protokoll

Melike Saba AKIM¹

Abstract

The actor and the audience, the ontic components of the theatre, are expected to be human. In the post-human era, contemporary theatre seems to have removed this expectation. The German theatre company Rimini Protokoll's 2018 production of *Uncanny Valley* featured an animatronic robot on stage instead of a human actor. In the company's 2021 production of *Temple du Présent*, the protagonist was, this time, a live octopus.

Dreaming of this move—of constructing a dramaturgy centred on a theatrical design without human-actors—is not just a contemporary approach that is exclusive to new dramaturgies. On the contrary, it is an idea that goes back almost two centuries. Theatre without human-actors has been performed since puppet theatre existed. However, the idea of eliminating the human-actor from the theatre gained popularity at a theoretical level during the late 19th century, particularly with Symbolism. In this presentation, first, the views of the two symbolist theatre pioneers Maurice Maeterlinck and Gordon Craig, who dealt with the imagination of theatre without humans in different ways, are given. Then, two of Rimini Protokoll's contemporary productions, *Uncanny Valley* and *Temple du Présent*, are exemplified as performances that withdraw the human-actor from the theatre stage.

Keywords: Post-human, Contemporary theatre, Non-human-actor, Symbolism, Rimini Protokoll.

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Reflections of John Stuart Mill's Theory of Utilitarianism on Gender: An Examination Specific to Harriet Taylor Mill

Cahide GÖĞÜSDERE¹

Abstract

The theory of utilitarianism was put forward by Jeremy Bentham in England in the 18th century. Utilitarianism is the action that will bring the greatest happiness to the greatest number of people. John Stuart Mill was influenced by Jeremy Bentham's views on the philosophy of utilitarianism. According to Mill, utilitarianism is a doctrine that accepts the basis of morality or the greatest happiness principle. Happiness is the presence of pleasure and the absence of pain. Unhappiness is the presence of pain and lack of pleasure. One of the necessary conditions for ensuring the happiness of the society is that each individual in the society is accepted as equal. In his work *The Subjection of Women* (1869), which he wrote together with his wife, Harriet Taylor Mill, on "the dependence of one sex on the other", John Stuart Mill argues that the reason that has caused women to be enslaved throughout history is devoid of emotion. In this context, reason and emotion should not disrupt equality in society and ensure freedom and social justice. According to Taylor, a utilitarian person like Mill, gender equality is necessary for social progress. Taylor strongly opposed the argument that women lead to excessive competition in the labor force. Because, people should be valued according to their skills, not their gender, and thus market forces decide who will work in which profession. In this study, the effects of Mill's theory of utilitarianism on gender will be examined on the basis of Taylor's views. Moreover, in the context of these views, the issue of gender equality/inequality will be analyzed comparatively for the 19th century and the 21st century.

Keywords: Gender, utilitarianism, equality, labor, women.

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Decision Making Process: A Research in Terms of Behavioral Economics

Salih YILDIRIM¹

Abstract

In terms of normative decision-making theories, individuals make optimal inferences and choices in an ideal decision-making environment. The decision-making process of individuals and the formation of behavior occur in accordance with the expected utility model. The expected utility model reduces the decision situation of individuals to an optimization problem and has the goal of finding a solution to this problem. Empirical evidence against normative theories has increased significantly with the development of behavioral economics since the 1950s. According to behavioral economics, judgment and decision-making involve psychological processes because individuals have limited information and computational abilities to make optimal inferences and choices. For this reason, individuals' cognitive structures and perceptions are effective in the decision-making process. Systematic research in behavioral economics paved the way for the development of descriptive decision-making theories. Descriptive theories explain the decision-making process and behavior within the framework of behavioral decision-making and heuristics. For descriptive theories, the decision-making and research process requires a psychological approach based on cognitive structure, while for normative theories, it takes place in accordance with certain principles that show how the decision will be made. Behavioral economists have developed descriptive decision-making models that explain the decisions individuals make under uncertainty. In 1979, D. Kahneman and A. Tversky introduced prospect theory as a descriptive model of decision-making under uncertainty. In the light of prospect theory, the psychological processes surrounding individuals' decisions and the formation of behavior can be explained within the framework of the market mechanism. This study reveals the contributions of behavioral economics in explaining the decision-making process and its importance for economic research.

Keywords: Decision Making Process, Normative Theories, Descriptive Theories, Behavioral Economics, Prospect Theory

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Islamic Participation Banking as An Alternative Model to Conventional Banking System: A Study on Turkey

*Ubeydullah ŞENER¹
İbrahim Halil SUGÖZÜ²*

Abstract

Emerging as an alternative to conventional banks, Islamic Banking, or in other words Interest-Free Banking (or Participation Banking in Türkiye), has risen to a significant position in the finance and banking system in recent years. Due to its interest rate sensitivity, participation banking is recognized as an important alternative for bringing inactive funds that are not included in the conventional banking system into the economy and attracting foreign capital to the country. In accordance with the principles of interest-free banking, these banks carry out all kinds of daily banking transactions and operations, as well as labor-capital partnership, proxy trading, and other financial transactions with their own unique instruments. It is also characterized as a banking system operating on the basis of profit and loss participation. Despite sharing many functional similarities with deposit banks, it has used its own fund collection and disbursement instruments to build a new customer portfolio. Particularly in the case of Türkiye, it has developed into an essential instrument for raising funds in order to draw natural gas and oil revenues from the Gulf and the Middle East into the nation as well as to channel residents' under-pillow savings into the economy through interest-free instruments and methods. The aim of this study is to investigate the origin, rationale, historical development, working principles, fund collection and utilization tools and procedures of Islamic (Participation) Banking and its place and importance in the Turkish banking system. In this study, the asset size, profitability ratio, capital adequacy ratio, funds collected and allocated, shareholders' equity, number of branches, and personnel of Participation Banks operating in Türkiye in the Turkish banking sector between 2013 and 2023 are evaluated.

Keywords: Islamic Banking, Participation Banking, Interest-free Banking, Conventional Banking, Türkiye

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The Comparison of Islamic and Conventional Banking in the Context of Behavioral Finance

İbrahim Halil SUGÖZÜ¹

Sema YAŞAR²

Can VERBERİ³

Abstract

This research paper aims to undertake a comparison of Islamic and conventional banking in Türkiye with respect to their approaches to rationality and earning, offering insights that could shape the future of ethical banking. The banking system is divided into conventional and Islamic banking systems. Conventional banking relies on interest-based transactions and acts as intermediaries, facilitating loans and offering interest-bearing accounts to depositors. Islamic banking, on the other hand, aligns with the ethical and moral principles of Islam, engaging in profit-and-loss sharing arrangements, asset-backed financing, and trade financing methods like Murabaha and Ijara. This system is a cornerstone of Islamic banking, embodying equity and justice principles. The rationality behind financial decisions in these two systems is a subject of considerable interest. In conventional banking, rationality often equates to maximizing financial returns, driven by market conditions and interest rates. Islamic banking incorporates additional layers of rationality that consider social welfare, ethical financing, and adherence to religious tenets. Earning in these systems is not merely about the financial bottom line but encompasses the broader socio-economic impact of banking practices. Understanding the differences in rationality and earning can inform choices about where to bank, how to invest, and which policies might promote a more equitable and sustainable financial system. The data show that conventional banks in Turkey had higher rates of return over the observed period. According to rational preferences, it can be interpreted that the preference should be in this direction. According to mainstream economic thought, this should be the outcome. However, rationality usually involves maximizing the utility of the individual and is not defined solely by financial returns. If individuals derive satisfaction from participating in banking practices that are consistent with their ethical beliefs, their preference for Islamic banking can be considered rational.

Keywords: Islamic Banking, Conventional Banking, Behavioral Finance, Interest Rates, Profit-And-Loss Sharing, Rationality

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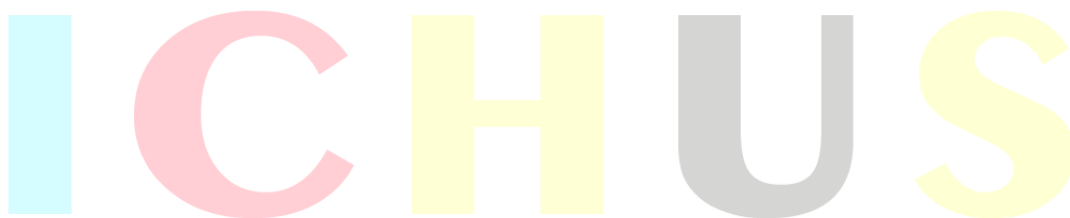
"The Impact of R&D Expenditures on Unemployment: The Case of Turkey"

Hüseyin NASIROV¹

Abstract

The rapid evolution of technology and the continuous emergence of new technologies have various impacts on economic and labor markets. This situation makes it imperative for economic policies to produce solutions, especially those that incorporate technological developments. With the industrial revolution, the importance of R&D activities has increased, creating a competitive environment between developed and developing countries. The impact of R&D expenditures on unemployment has become a factor that will lead to a struggle for leadership in market and competitive conditions among countries. This study analyzes the impact of Turkey's R&D expenditures on unemployment in detail. In the analysis covering the period 1996-2020, various indicators are used to determine the effect of changes in R&D expenditures on the unemployment rate. Methods such as Johansen Cointegration test and Granger Causality Test have been effectively used to determine the nature of the relationship between variables. According to the test results, it is concluded that although R&D expenditures do not have a significant effect on unemployment in the short run, they increase unemployment in the long run perspective. These findings suggest that the contribution of R&D expenditures to economic growth should be carefully evaluated by taking into account the long-term negative effects on the unemployment rate.

Keywords: Economic growth, R&D expenditures, Granger Causality Test

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS logo, with the letters 'I', 'C', 'H', 'U', and 'S' in different colors (blue, orange, yellow, green, red) and a large, stylized human figure in the background.

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The Relationship Between Trade Openness and Inflation: Panel ARDL Bounds Test and Causality Analysis for G-7 Countries

Onur YAĞIŞ¹

Abstract

With the effect of globalization, countries liberalize their trade and open up more; along with this opening, it increases trade and interdependence between countries; This brings forward the concept of globalization of trade. With the globalization of trade, as interdependence between national economies increases, the national level is contained and transformed by the international level. Trade openness is one of the important concepts that reveals the level of a country's relations with the world economy. As the degree of trade openness increases, lower levels of inflation may be possible with controlled expansionary monetary policies and properly managed foreign trade. In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between trade openness and inflation for G-7 countries. Panel ARDL analysis and Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012)'s panel causality test were used as methods. As G-7 countries; USA, UK, Canada, Germany, France, Italy and Japan are included in the model. As a result of the panel ARDL, it can be said that inflation accelerates inflation by increasing aggregate demand through exchange rate, current account deficit and trade deficit channels in open economies. It can be said that an increase in economic growth puts a downward pressure on inflation since it means more goods and services supply given the money supply. As a result of the panel causality test of Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012), a one-way causality relationship was determined between economic growth and inflation. A two-way causality relationship was found between trade openness and inflation.

Keywords: Commercial Openness, Inflation, G-7 Countries, Panel ARDL, Causality Test

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The Importance of Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus for Gothic History and Historiography

Mert KOZAN¹

Abstract

There are very few primary sources that provide direct information about the place of the Goths in history. Most of these sources also give almost no information about the early history of the Goths. The Goths only appear in the sources when they came into contact with Rome, in other words, when they attracted the attention of Rome. If we look at the sources, we find only a few scraps of information about the early history of the Goths. This information is usually obtained by describing a geographical region, mentioning the peoples living in that region, and mentioning the name of the Gothic tribe. Although our knowledge and data on early Gothic history is limited, there is a dramatic increase in the information we have from the period of contact with Rome. The reason why the Gothic tribe appears so much in the sources is that the Goths came into direct contact with the Romans. Especially during the reign of Theodericus the Great, there is an abundance of information. The main reason for this is that Theodericus the Great himself gave importance to the works of the authors. One of these important scholars was Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus. Cassiodorus was born in Scylletium in 485. A member of a noble family, Cassiodorus received an extremely good education. He founded the Calabrian Vivarium Monastery and lived there until his death. As a government official, he mentored Theodericus and other Goths on how the Goths should adapt to the Roman order. He held important positions throughout Theodericus' reign. A diligent writer as well as an administrator, one of Cassiodorus' works is the *Variae*, a twelve-book collection of official correspondence that would serve as a model for later high courts. The main purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the importance of Cassiodorus for Gothic history and historiography.

Keywords: Cassiodorus, Goths, Historiography

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The Change of the Urban Phenomenon: The Case of Constantinople

Mert KOZAN¹

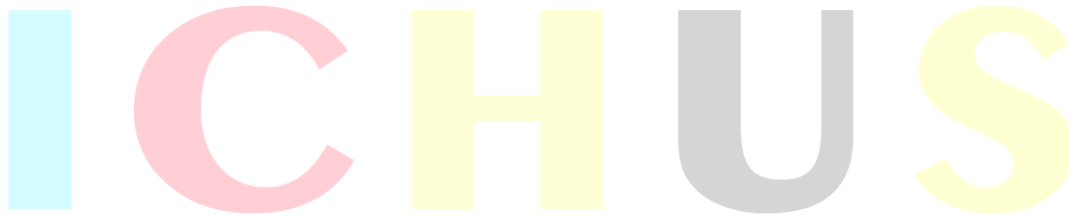
Abstract

As recently as the 20th century, only a tenth of the world's population lived in cities. The rest of the masses lived in rural areas. However, from the second phase of the 21st century onwards, the urban population grew rapidly. For example, by the 80s, the urban population had reached 30% of the total population. As a result of research conducted by scientists, they say that this rate will reach 50% a few decades after the millennium.

We are forced to look deeper. While today's urban boom, which is the direct result of the industrial revolution, is a new phenomenon, the history of these cities, which have their roots in the past, goes back to the beginning of civilization. Some Near Eastern cities and Egyptian cities date back to long before Christ. Jerusalem, for example, dates back 3,000 years, but Paris is only 2,000 years old. If we look back to six thousand years BC, the Sumerian city of Larsa, built near the Euphrates, stands as a monument. The city of Susa, called "living history", which still exists today, still uses the name it had six thousand years ago.

The main purpose of our paper will be to examine how the city phenomenon has developed in the historical process through the city of Constantinople.

Keywords: Eastern Roman Empire, City, Urbanization

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The Importance of Medieval Armenian Sources in terms of Timurid History Research

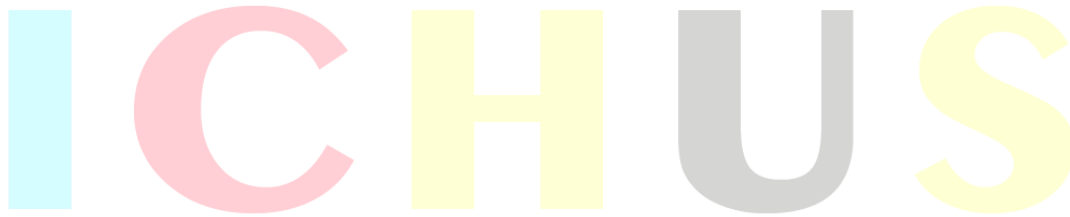
İlhan ASLAN¹

Abstract

Medieval Armenian chronicles contain extremely important information for the study of Near Eastern history. These chronicles were generally written by members of the church. For this reason, Armenian chronicles are often characterized by anachronism and a strong Christian influence. Despite this, it is possible to say that the records in these chronicles constitute a source for historical research when compared to other works of the period. The Armenian chronicles, which have a regional character, mostly cover Timur's campaigns in the Caucasus and Eastern Anatolia. For this reason, it becomes possible to learn from Armenian sources information that is not included in detail in the Arabic and Persian chronicles of the Timurid period. The Armenian chronicles touch not only on Timur's wars against Christian nations, but also on his relations with the Turkmen, Ottomans and Qaraqoyunids. Therefore, Armenian sources provide a wealth of information for the understanding of Timurid history as well as Anatolian Turkish history.

This paper will focus on these issues and emphasize that Armenian sources have an important place in Turkish historical research.

Keywords: Armenian sources, Timurids, Near East, Christianity.

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS logo is centered on the page. The letters are in a bold, sans-serif font, with each letter in a different color: I (blue), C (orange), H (yellow), U (green), and S (red). The letters are slightly shadowed, giving them a 3D appearance.

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Examples of the Use of Čatr, one of the Symbols of Domination in the Iraq Seljuk State

Pınar KAYA TAN¹

Abstract

The administrators who took over the power in the Turkish-Islamic states made efforts to obtain and carry certain symbols of sovereignty and domination in order to had their legitimacy accepted in the Islamic world. It was seen that the rulers of the Iraq Seljuk State, which reigned between 513-590/1119-1194 as the representative of the Great Seljuk State in the west, used various signs of dominance. One of these was the čatr, which has been used since the ancient Iranians and has meanings such as ruler umbrella (mizalla), shade and tent. Čatr, which has been seen in Islamic countries since the Abbāsīds, has become an indispensable symbol for almost every state. When the ruler went on any expedition or moved with his regiment, an umbrella, that is a čatr, was held over his head. Similarly, in the Iraq Seljuk State, it was seen that čatr was used as a symbol of domination. There are even examples available of Iraq Seljuk maliks using čatr even before they ascended to the throne. The maliks, with the influence of their atabegs and statesmen who supported them, had participated in the expeditions with the čatrs held over their heads or they were attempting to rebel. In this study, it will be examined how one section of the Seljuks used the signs of dominance. Examples will also be given of the situations in which the Iraq Seljuk Sultans and the maliks used čatr since its establishment. Thus, the information in the sources will be brought together about one of the symbols of sovereignty that made the Iraq Seljuk rulers known both inside and outside.

Keywords: Čatr, Iraq Seljuks, Domination, Symbol.

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An Important Author of the First Crusade: Albert of Aachen and Evaluation of 7th and 8th Books of his ‘Historia Ierosolimitana’*

Yüksel KARAASLAN¹

Aydın ÇELİK²

Abstract

The First Crusade, initiated in 1096, marked a pivotal chapter in medieval European and Anatolian history. Motivated by religious fervor and the call to reclaim Jerusalem from Islamic control, a diverse coalition of Western European knights embarked an arduous journey to the Holy Land. After enduring wars and sieges the Crusades achieved their primary objective with the capture of Jerusalem in 1099. This military campaign resulted in the establishment of several Crusader states in the Levant, shaping the dynamics of the region for centuries. This important event was written by a lot of historians, authors, and soldiers. One of these important authors was Albert of Aachen. We don't have much information about the life of Albert of Aachen. In spite of our limited knowledge about him we have a valuable source written by him. His book about the first crusade is “Historia Ierosolimitana”. In this study we want to give a brief information about the first crusade, life of Albert of Aachen, 7th and 8th book of his ‘Historia Ierosolimitana’, other important sources about the First Crusade, Crusader States. Also, our study is important in terms of the forgotten history of the Crusades of 1101. Albert of Aachen's 8th book is the only source that gives the most detailed information about the Crusades of 1101. The Crusades of 1101 is very important for History of Anatolian Seljukids. This book also gives much more detailed information of the first crusades than other sources.

Keywords: The First Crusade, Albert of Aachen, Historia Ierosolimitana, the Crusades of 1101, Crusader States.

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*Bu çalışma Prof Dr. Aydın Çelik danışmanlığında, Yüksel Karaaslan’ın hazırladığı “Aachenli Albert’in Historia Ierosolimitana İsimli eserinin 7. Ve 8. Kitaplarının Tercümesi ve Değerlendirilmesi” isimli, yüksek lisans tezinden türetilmiştir.

Color Contrast in the Context of Green-Red and Reflections of This Contrast from the Past to the Present

Fadime TIKBAŞ APAK¹

Abstract

The subject of color has occupied the human mind from the past to the present. Questions such as what color is, which ones should be accepted as the main color, how to create intermediate colors, what colors can complement and absorb each other, whether colors are a message or a cultural/commercial indicator/image have created their own answers in areas such as philosophy, psychology, painting, architecture, design, fashion, marketing, cultural studies etc.

These answers and the world of meaning formed around them also constitute a story. Colors are elements that serve connotation in this aspect that produce symbols, have a story and produce a collectivity again through this story and connotations and the symbol.

In this study, in the context of red and green, first, the layers of meaning that these two colors create on their own, then the meaning that they express together and ultimately the meaning that arises from their opposite uses, are focused on.

Red fire and blood, violence, sin, crime, prohibition, anger, hell, attention, warning, danger, energy, movement, confusion, thesis vitality, etc. while bringing such associations to mind, green points to the concepts of peace, tranquility, nature, rebirth, heaven, religious integrity, holiness, health, cleanliness, freedom. In addition, it also creates a contrast in the visions of Hızır and Erlik around the symbols of good and evil.

It is seen that these meanings formed by complementing each other or creating contrasts have been preserved from the past to the present. Showing correct and incorrect answers at traffic lights, competition programs, green and red areas indicating the seriousness of the situation in hospitals, interpreting dream phrases for good or trouble to show the athlete entering and leaving the game at sports competitions, etc. in the examples, the contrast of these two colors is used.

Keywords: colors, red, green, contrasts, cultural symbols.

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The Image Of “War” In Tim O’Brien’s Work Called “The Things They Carried”

Engin BÖLÜKMEŞE¹

Emre ŞANLI²

Abstract

Imagology, an interdisciplinary science, takes its place in many fields within the context of social sciences. Imagology has spread to fields such as literature, sociology, philosophy, history and psychology. Imagology studies is a discipline that finds the opportunity to work especially within the science of comparative literature. Comparative literature, which carries out its studies with an interdisciplinary understanding, examines the image, which can be examined with an interdisciplinary study, and specifically the reflections of the embodied elements of the view of the other, such as stereotypes and prejudice, in literature. Assuredly, this analysis is done on the axis of both the author and the reader in terms of impact. This study, which is an imagology research, will focus on the image of "war" in Tim O'Brien's work "The Things They Carried". In the study, theoretical information about imagology will be given and information will be given about psychoanalytic and sociological criticism. In addition, information about the author and the period will be revealed and the elements to be explained will be determined and interpreted in the light of different disciplines. In accordance with this information, it will be questioned why the author used such an image in this work, and what effect these negative concepts processed and conveyed in the work may have on today's readers or how form the transfer may take will be questioned with a critical approach.

Keywords: The Things They Carried, War, Tim O'Brien, Image, Imagology

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Characteristic Dialect Features of Yomra-Vanoz (Şanlı Village)

Adiye ŞİMŞEK¹

Abstract

Yomra is located in the Eastern Black Sea Region of the Black Sea Region, within the borders of Trabzon province. The settlement date of Trabzon and its surroundings dates back to B.C. It goes back to 2000. On the other hand, Yomra became one of the sub-districts of the Trabzon central district. Vanoz, or Şanlı Village, is a village settlement belonging to Şana, a neighborhood of Yomra. The subject of our study is the characteristic dialect features of Şanlı, formerly known as Vanoz village.

When the literature is examined, although there are theses, articles and books on the general dialect characteristics of Trabzon, it is noteworthy that there are few studies on the district and village specifically. When we look at the dialect characteristics in the districts and the dialect characteristics in the villages, it is seen that there are differences under the influence of ethnic structure. Usages contrary to standard Turkish, different idiom structures and pronunciation features, and the diversity and richness of language data are noteworthy features. Each district, each village and, in some villages, each neighborhood can be evaluated separately. However, the weight of the geographical conditions in the region is not very suitable for evaluating this material separately.

The study is based on dialect compilations made by 91-year-old Şahinde Önal, who lives in Şanlı village of Yomra district. Not all of the texts compiled in the study are given, but the uses that characterize the dialect of the region are emphasized. In this way, structures specific to the dialect characteristics of Şanlı village will be revealed and the aspects of this dialect that are different from Standard Turkish will be determined.

Keywords: Yomra, Şanlı Village, Dialect Features

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How Can Expression Skills Be Improved in Turkish/Language Arts Class?

Mehmet YEŞİLKAYA¹

Abstract

Science and Art Centers offer various activities to their students for improving their expression skills in the Turkish/Language Arts course. These include reading, listening, speaking, writing, and performing arts activities. Writing and storytelling activities involving stories, poems, and various important events are done to help students develop their language and expression skills. However, sometimes these common in-class activities may not be sufficient. In addition to those standard activities, different activities can be held for the purpose of reinforcement of student learning and teachers working in these institutions can introduce different activities. Teachers have the authority to adjust and differentiate activities provided that they do not deviate from the objectives of the course. Some of the aims of the Turkish/Language Arts course are related to the development of students' speaking and writing skills. A common method deployed by teachers to achieve this goal is to ask students to describe a topic they are familiar with or to have them rewrite a text they have previously read in their own words. This method allows limited development in students' written and oral expression skills. A more useful strategy would be to have students form sentences with the newly acquired proverbs, idioms, or words. In addition, illustrations of the newly acquired proverbs, idioms or words would facilitate learning further. Also, a constructed table of the frequently misspelled vocabulary with accurate spelling helps students remember them easily. Research shows that visual materials boost learning, help students recall information easily and aid the retention of information. For this reason, the introduction of visual aids and materials will also be useful in developing the written and oral expression skills of students in Turkish/Language Arts course. At Küçükçekmece Science and Art Center, various visual materials were used to improve the written and oral expression skills of students, and it was observed that students' skills improved significantly further with the introduction of visual materials.

Keywords: Turkish, Language Arts, expression skills, writing skills, Science and Art Center

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The Effect of a Group Art Therapy Intervention Program for University Students with Childhood Trauma on Somatization and Self Compassion

Safiye Gülay TOKER¹

Levent SÜTÇİGİL²

Abstract

In this study, the impact of a group psychological counseling program based on Art Therapy on university students' levels of self-compassion and somatization in relation to childhood trauma is examined. The themes addressed in the sessions include self-criticism, self-acceptance and awareness, physical complaints and psychoeducation, acceptance of emotions, identification of negative cognitions, exploration of alternative perspectives, identification of strengths, exploration of life values, post-traumatic growth, and addressing hope for the future. A total of 358 voluntary participants from university students were presented with a demographic information form, childhood trauma scale, self-compassion scale, and somatization scale. For the study investigating the impact, nine students with high childhood trauma scores volunteered to participate. Additionally, a control group of nine individuals was established. In the pre-test and post-test application, no statistically significant relationship was found between somatization levels and childhood trauma levels. On the other hand, there is a statistically significant positive relationship between self-compassion levels and childhood trauma levels, with a moderate strength. Although this indicates that as self-awareness levels increase, childhood trauma levels also increase, there was no statistically significant difference in self-awareness between pre-test and post-test levels. However, there is a statistically significant difference between childhood trauma levels in pre-test and post-test levels, with pre-test scores being significantly higher. The findings suggest that the intervention program may not be effective in reducing somatization and increasing self-compassion for individuals with high childhood trauma scores. The timing and content of group art therapy applications are crucial, given that they were implemented for individuals affected by the earthquake in Gaziantep on February 6th. However, considering the timing for measurements, it is recommended to repeat this study. The study is unique in that it includes a group art therapy intervention for self-compassion and somatization. Furthermore, its occurrence in an earthquake-affected region adds to its significance.

Keywords: Trauma, Group Art Therapy, Self-Compassion, Somatization

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Examining the Relationships between University Students' Cognitive Flexibility, Empathic Skills, and Stigmatization Tendency

Nehir BAZNA DENKTAŞ¹

Abstract

Stigmatization is defined as the negative evaluation and exclusion of an individual based on a specific characteristic, situation, or group membership. Given the potential of stigmatization to have serious adverse effects on psychological health and social relationships, it is important to examine the determinants of stigmatization behavior. In this context, cognitive flexibility and empathy emerge as two crucial concepts that can influence stigmatization. Individuals with cognitive flexibility, expressing the ability to rapidly adopt new information and exhibit flexible thinking, tend to question and change their perspectives. High cognitive flexibility may contribute to individuals reassessing and changing their prejudices, thus reducing stigmatization tendencies. Empathy, defined as the ability to understand and share others' feelings, may also contribute to individuals better understanding others' perspectives and reducing their prejudices, thereby decreasing stigmatization tendencies.

In this context, it is aimed in this research to examine the impact of university students' cognitive flexibility and empathic skills on their tendencies toward stigmatization. Additionally, the study will explore whether there are significant differences in the levels of cognitive flexibility, empathy, and stigmatization based on participants' genders.

The research will be conducted using a relational screening model. The sample of the study will consist of 500 participants selected through simple random sampling from university students in Istanbul. In the research, primary data will be collected using a questionnaire including a "Sociodemographic Data Form," "Cognitive Flexibility Scale," "Empathy Scale," and "Stigmatization Scale." The obtained data will be analyzed using the SPSS program. Multivariate regression analysis and independent groups t-test will be employed in testing the research hypotheses. It is expected that the research will conclude with the finding that cognitive flexibility and empathy have negative effects on stigmatization.

Keywords: Cognitive Flexibility, Empathy, Stigmatization, University Students.

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Is It Your Coaching or Your Ego That's Dancing?

Ayşe Burcu EREN¹

Canan YILDIRAN²

Abstract

The research is about the dance of professional harmony between the coach and her/his client, the chemistry interview that is of critical importance in the coaching profession. Within the scope of the ethical rules of the coaching profession, the chemistry interview, which is the first and most important step, is important for the coaching process to be efficient and to result in success. At the same time, it's important for the coach to be able to control her/his ego, since the relationship between the coach's ego and the coaching process must include congruence and harmony, starting from the chemistry meeting, which is the first step of the coaching process. The research examines these two important issues. The basic proposition of this research is that the two most critical factors in the success of the coaching process can be ignored by those who carry out the profession. The relationship between the coach and her/his client begins with a chemistry meeting. During the chemistry meeting, the coach focuses on explaining her professional boundaries and getting to know her/his client. The client gets to know the coach and the coaching profession at this stage. The success or efficiency of the coaching session depends on the coach's ability to control her/his own ego and focus on the client. In this case, the coach, who is a mirror to her/his client, will create an environment of trust in coaching. The unique value of the research is that the literature on coaching largely examines coaching approaches and a few specific types of coaching. However, this article reminds the readers of the importance of the chemistry meeting, which is a critical success factor in theory and practice in the coaching profession and the coach-client relationship, as well as the importance of ego control in the harmony process.

Keywords: Coaching, Coaching Profession, Chemistry Interview, Coaching Contract, Ego

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Metaverse and Communication: The New Communication Paradigm of the Digital Future

Mert KÜÇÜKVARDAR¹

Abstract

Technological advances are radically changing the ways we communicate and interact with the world. Metaverse enables digital worlds to interact with the real world and people to come together through virtual avatars. It is also pioneering the digital universe of the future with the evolution of digital worlds and virtual reality technologies. The concept, which is considered as an interactive digital platform where people can get rid of real-world limitations, has the potential to transform many sectors from business to entertainment, education to art and communication. The Metaverse and communication epistemology discussion, which is the subject of this study, proceeds through new communication experiences, online decisions, information flow-content production, digital reality-perception, privacy-security frameworks. In addition, it is evaluated how the metaverse can be used as an innovative news presentation platform in journalism. From this point of view, journalism practices such as virtual reality news interviews, holographic news presentations, virtual news conferences, interactive data visualization revealed by metaverse have been discussed in this study. As a result, it has been observed that in order to understand the effects of the new digital age on communication and to be prepared for the future, comprehensive studies examining the metaverse-communication link from an academic point of view are needed. However, it is believed that the metaverse can have a significant impact on the practice of journalism and that news presentation may become more interactive and richer in the future.

Keywords: Metaverse, Digital Future, Virtual Reality, Interactive News, Digital Media.

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Analyzing the Preferences of Z and Y Generation Women in Purchasing Clothes

Demet AKMAN¹

Fatma ARSLAN²

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze data on fashion purchasing behavior of Generation Z and Y in Turkey. An online survey was conducted for this research. There are 32 questions in this survey of 773 people. A total of 185 female participants from the Z generation and 280 from the Y generation responded in this online survey. In line with these answers, data was collected in the study to examine the demographic structure of Generation Y and Z women, their educational status, monthly income, shopping frequency according to monthly income, brand awareness questions, the effect of brands' advertising activities on purchasing, and general fashion-related purchasing behavior. Additionally, the effect of social media use on clothing purchasing preferences was examined for generations Z and Y. When the online survey answered by a total of 465 women was analyzed, similar and different aspects of brand perception and clothing purchases of generation Y and Z women emerged. These similar and different aspects suggest that fashion brands operating in Turkey understand the demands of Generations Y and Z, develop strategies that will ensure the growth of the market and the establishment of a balanced supply-demand chain, and increase their efficiency in the market in line with these strategies. This analysis, which will enable market growth and the establishment of a balanced supply-demand chain, will also enable companies to increase customer satisfaction by making improvements in design, style, and price-based issues.

Keywords: Gen Z, Gen Y, Purchasing behavior, Apparel, E-retail, Consumer

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Glass Ceiling in North Cyprus: Women in Politics

Oğuz Ufuk HAKSEVER¹

Kemal ELYELİ²

Abstract

The literature defines the glass ceiling as metaphor for abstract discrimination that minority group is subject to in terms of promotion to a higher position in given sector. This concept is widely used to refer to unseen barriers that women face in the workplace or in politics, which compared to men, limit them to become to occupy top positions.

This study investigates women's participation in political offices in North Cyprus and argues that glass ceiling in politics prevents them from becoming holders of offices in politics. According to a dataset released by the Statistical Institute in North Cyprus in 2021, women make up 45,6% of the society. In the same dataset, when the public sector enrollment is analyzed, it is found that the secretarial officer position, the lowest in the hierarchy and in terms of salary, is occupied by women with 75%. In contrast to this finding, it is only 32% of the department manager positions occupied by women, the highest position in public sector.

This trend is traceable in the political offices in North Cyprus. There are only 11 women members of the parliament with fifty seats and there is a single municipality with a women mayor, out of 18. In the case of the higher political offices, there has never been a woman president in North Cyprus, and the only woman prime minister headed provisional government for a three-month period.

In this regard, more active and inclusive role should be attributed to women in the politics of North Cyprus as officeholders, rather than considering them solely as voters. The state, political parties, and civil society must engage in cooperation in order to tear down the existing glass ceiling for women in North Cyprus politics.

Keywords: Women, Northern Cyprus, Glass Ceiling, Politics, Disadvantaged Population.

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Clinical Social Work in Women's Shelters

Melike YALÇIN¹

Arzu ÇOBAN İÇAĞASIOĞLU²

Abstract

Women's shelters are organizations that provide housing and security services to women exposed to violence. Services are provided in shelters on the basis of empowering women by ending the cycle of violence. Violence against women is considered as “gender-based violence” encountered in every country, society and family. This situation, which has become an important social problem, is not only physical, but also manifests itself in the form of sexual, psychological and economic violence. It is known that violence affects women's mental and emotional health. Being exposed to violence is one of the other traumatic events such as war, disaster, accident, childhood abuse and its effects on women are quite high. Women exposed to violence suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, suicidal thoughts, self-blame, and low self-esteem. In this framework, the importance of clinical studies emerges. In clinical social work, the client is handled within her environment resolving emotional, mental and behavioral problems. It is aimed to offer personal and interpersonal resources for the benefit of women and to increase psycho-social functionality. Clinical social work uses a broad range of knowledge derived from biological, psychological and social sciences to use problem solving and assessment. Although clinical social work practitioners emphasize various views and use different terminologies, they are more likely to use cognitive, cultural and systems theories. Clinical social work knowledge and skills based on psycho-dynamic theories, cognitive-behavioral theories, humanistic theories and postmodern theories are used when working with women exposed to violence at the micro level. In this study, the importance of clinical social work with women exposed to violence is mentioned and its theoretical and practical basis is explained.

Keywords: Violence against women, women's shelter, clinical social work, theory and practice

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Bu bildiri Prof. Dr. Arzu ÇOBAN İÇAĞASIOĞLU danışmanlığında, Başkent Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sosyal Hizmet Yüksek Lisans Programında birinci yazar tarafından tamamlanan tezin bir kısmından yararlanarak hazırlanmıştır.

The Three Criteria of Righteous Action in Mohist Philosophy

Havva ERŞAHİN KAPICI¹

Abstract

Mohist philosophy, originating with Mo Zi (also known as Mo Di) in China during the 5th century BCE, presents a unique philosophical system. The Chinese philosopher utilized a method called the “Three Criteria” (三表法) to defend and highlight the main ideas in his philosophy. This method marks a rigorous transition in Mohist thought, evolving from general reasoning with specific content and characteristics to refined logical thinking.

In this study, the fundamental teachings of Mohist philosophy will be elucidated and exemplified through the “Three Criteria”, a methodological framework that provides a structured approach to reasoning and argumentation within the Mohist doctrine. This exploration will detail how these criteria serve as the basis for assessing the validity of arguments, emphasizing the historical and philosophical significance of the “Three Criteria” in the context of Mohist logic. This approach is underpinned by a thorough assessment of traditional wisdom, practical effects, and overall utility, serving as a comprehensive standard for validating ideas and arguments, as meticulously outlined in his texts to form a robust structure for intellectual discourse and debate.

In this context, Mo Zi’s “Three Criteria” approach, when integrated with a moral philosophy that prioritizes individual and social benefits, enhances the understanding of both the theoretical and practical aspects of Mohist thought. This underscores the applicability of Mohism not only in terms of abstract philosophical concepts but also in everyday life and governance practice. In conclusion, Mo Zi’s “Three Criteria” method presents a structure where his original ideas are integrated with practical applications, thereby strengthening the axiological foundations of Mohist philosophy.

Keywords: Mohist Philosophy, Ancient Chinese Philosophy, Argumentation, Dialectical Thought of Mo Zi, Three Criteria

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The Three Criteria of Righteous Action in Mohist Philosophy

Edanur KAYA¹

Abstract

In this article, we will try to explain the theory of harmony established by God through the concept of substance explained by Leibniz, one of the founding names of modern philosophy, in his work "Monadology". In addition, Leibniz's understanding of 'the best of all possible worlds' will be examined and the problems of evil and theodicy that arise from this will be clarified. The problem of evil and theodicy, as it arises, is a rebellion against God's attributes of unlimited power and unlimited goodness. Because in a situation where there is the idea of God, explaining evil becomes problematic. The concept of evil has been one of the main problems that have to be reconciled by many philosophers and theologians throughout history with the attributes of goodness and power that God has in Himself. Although the explanation of evil appears in many ways, it also continues to exist as a metaphysical phenomenon. In addition to natural and moral evil, metaphysical evil has created a separate problem area for philosophers. In this context, the ways in which philosophers and theologians deal with the phenomenon of evil will be examined around the problem of evil and theodicy. However, in this study, philosophers' perspective on the problem of evil and theodicy will be on the axis of methodological transformations rather than a purely historical analysis. The main purpose of this study is to try to explain concepts such as goodness, power and moral evil itself in relation to God, around the problem of evil and theodicy.

Keywords: Leibniz, Evil, Theodicy, Theory of Harmony, Theory of Possible Worlds

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The Objection of Sampson to Chomskyan Linguistic Innatism

Selami Atakan ALTINÖRS¹

Abstract

In linguistics and even before that in philosophy of language, one of the main perspectives used to explain human language is known as “innatism”. What is meant by the term linguistic innatism may be [1] that language is a potentially innate faculty in the human species and/or [2] that humans are born with a ready-made language of thought in their mind, as Fodor argues within his own radical version of linguistic innatism. In addition to Fodor, linguistic innatism is also advocated by Chomsky and Pinker. These versions of linguistic innatism are known for the claims of a “universal grammar” put forward by Chomsky and a “language instinct” put forward by Pinker, have been met with criticism as well as support. Chomsky defines universal grammar as the system of principles, conditions and rules which are elements or properties of all human languages, not only by accident but by biological necessity. In his view, universal grammar can be seen as expression of “the essence of human language”. Universal grammar is the invariant structure among humans. Pinker, another contemporary linguist and philosopher who follows in Chomsky’s footsteps, also defends his nativist theory of language. Pinker argues that language is not a cultural artefact acquired through “learning” in the ordinary sense of the term. He is convinced that language is a especial element of the biological constitution of our brain. In this paper, we will examine the arguments of Geoffrey Sampson, one of the recent critics of Chomskyan linguistic innatism.

Keywords:

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Bricks and Roof Tiles of Alanya Castle: Evaluation of Animal Footprints from an Ichnoarchaeological Perspective

Mustafa YILDIZLI¹

Abstract

The use of bricks and roof tiles was prevalent during the ancient era. Brick production could be established wherever suitable clay was available. However, the production methods and demand for bricks varied regionally. In settlements abundant in stone, brick usage was minimal, while in regions with scarce stone resources, brick usage was widespread. Nevertheless, brick usage could still be found in areas where stone was abundant, depending on local preferences and increased demand. The architecture of Alanya Castle also prominently features the use of bricks, especially in the construction of the corner baths and large cisterns in the Inner Castle. Partially, shops within the Middle Wall, such as the Seljuk Bath, Old Bazar (Arasta) and Old Bazaar (Bedesten), were also constructed with bricks. Due to its geographical location, Alanya Castle served as a bustling port city during the Hellenic, Roman, Byzantine (Eastern Roman), Seljuk, and Ottoman periods. There are no written records indicating whether brick trade took place during these periods, which suggests that the city might have produced its own bricks. This study aims to determine the formation process of imprints found on the bricks and roof tiles discovered in the excavations of Alanya Castle. It also seeks to interpret which animals these imprints belong to and analyze data regarding the local production of bricks, contributing to ichnoarchaeological research. Imprints of both human and animal footprints, as well as those created by plants, can be found on bricks and roof tiles. In Alanya Castle, twenty bricks and one roof tile with animal footprints have been identified and examined. It has been determined that the imprints belong to dogs, wild goats, domestic goats, and jackals. The most common group of imprints is from canids, particularly dogs. Imprints of wild goats and domestic goats represent another significant group on the bricks of Alanya Castle. Wild goat species still reside in Alanya Castle today. The steep rocky terrain of the castle's location, along with the presence of shrubs, has provided a suitable environment for these animals. In summary, this study aims to shed light on the formation of imprints on bricks and roof tiles found in Alanya Castle, offering valuable insights into ichnoarchaeological research, while also providing information on the potential local production of bricks during different historical periods.

Keywords: Alanya Castle, Tile, Brick, Ichnoarchaeology, Animal Footprint

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Monks in Byzantine Cappadocia

Handan ÇETİN¹

Abstract

Cappadocia Region is one of the regions where conical shaped bodies such as fairy chimneys have been formed due to the effects of volcanic activity, natural events such as wind and flood, and therefore the natural formation can be best observed in architecture. In this study, the monks who lived in the Cappadocia Region during the Byzantine Period, their preferred living spaces, and the reasons why they chose the region as a settlement will be examined through seclusion and perception of space. Young Antonius, who was born in Egypt, is accepted as the starting point of the Byzantine monks who escaped from the routine dynamics of life and devoted their lives only to the requirements of their religious beliefs. The asceticism movement, which started with Antonius, went beyond the Egyptian lands and spread to the Tur Abdin Mountains in Mesopotamia, Syria, Antakya and from there to Cappadocia. The monkhood, which extended to Cappadocia with the influence of Monk Simeon, the pioneer of the Syrian monkhood, was founded in St. It progresses under the leadership of Basileus. In Basileus' perception of monkhood, while a monk goes through the period of seclusion, he must also do work for the benefit of society. In order to benefit society, a monk must also improve himself culturally and scientifically. It can be said that Basileus, who opposes the relatively advanced understanding of asceticism, and the Cappadocian monkhood differs from other perceptions of monkhood in this context. In general, kenobitic perception is accepted in Cappadocia monks. The fact that the monks' cells are located on the upper floor of a church building, near building elements such as wineries, dovecotes and chapels, supports the kenobitic lifestyle.

Keywords: Byzantium, Monk, Monkhood, Cappadocia, Late Antiquity.

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Chalcolithic Period Effects in Western Anatolia

Bilge GÜLTEN ÇİFTÇİ

Abstract

The Chalcolithic Period, literally the Copper Stone Age, is considered in some sources as the transition period from the Neolithic Period to the Early Bronze Age. In this age, which started around 6000 BC, the use of stone tools continued, but the production and use of metal tools, especially copper, began. In this study, many important centers such as Demircihöyük, Uğurlu-Zeytinlik Höyük, Baklatepe, Beycesultan, Bağbaşı Höyük, Burdur Kuruçay and Hacılar will be evaluated culturally and socially. The fact that the early and middle phases of the Chalcolithic Period are the least known time period for Western Anatolia makes it difficult to understand the existence, continuity and development line of this period in the region. The Chalcolithic Period continues in Western Anatolia until the beginning of the 4th millennium BC. One of the most important features of this period in Western Anatolia and all other regions is the increase in human population. There is also evidence that people started to travel to other settlements. The Chalcolithic Period is also mentioned in the sources as an age in which the ruling class and defense systems emerged. Evidence of this can be seen in the Hacılar and Kuruçay mounds in the vicinity of Antalya. The Chalcolithic Period is described as an advanced productive age in terms of the history of civilization. It can be observed that it spread over a wider area compared to the Neolithic Age culture. This was due to the prolongation of human life span and the increase in population as a result of the improvement in living conditions. It is noteworthy that agriculture gained priority over hunting and the settlements were surrounded by walls.

Keywords: Chalcolithic Period, West Anatolia, Culture, Production, Socioeconomics

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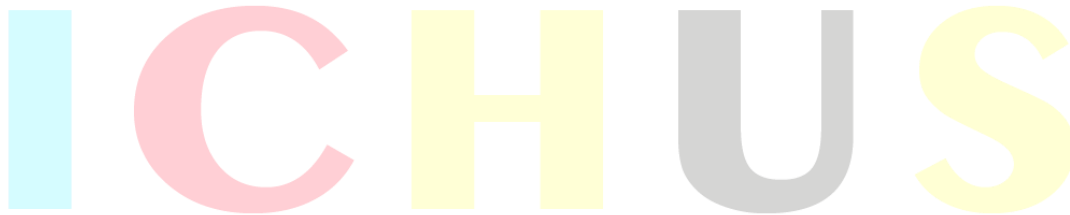
Artificial Intelligence Applications in Sports Management and Opinions of Sports Managers

Ahmet USLU¹

Abstract

The research focuses on artificial intelligence studies conducted in the field of sports management and the developed artificial intelligence applications. Additionally, the aim is to gather the opinions of sports managers regarding these artificial intelligence applications. A qualitative research method was employed in the study. A semi-structured interview form prepared by the researcher was administered to 21 sports managers within the scope of the study. It was observed in the study that sports managers generally expressed positive views towards artificial intelligence applications. Statements were made indicating that these applications are "facilitative" and "preventive" in terms of potential problems. However, there were also expressions of "apprehension" regarding the use of the applications. Concerns were raised under the umbrella of sports management about the accuracy of relying entirely on the results of applications in different areas, the possibility of error in the applications, and the potential for incorrect outcomes. In this context, it is emphasized that systematic and detailed efforts are necessary both in the development stage of applications and in providing sufficient training to the users of these applications.

Keywords: Sports Management, Artificial Intelligence, Sports Manager

A large, stylized version of the ICHUS logo is centered on the page. The letters are in a bold, sans-serif font, with each letter in a different color (blue, orange, yellow, green, red). The letters are slightly overlapping and have a soft shadow effect.

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Investigation of the Sportsmanship Behaviour of Secondary School Students in Physical Education and Sports Class According to Some Variables

Sedef KAPTAN

Abstract

In this study, the historical Mosque, known by more than one name such as Hacı Ali Paşa, Çarşı, Eski, Ahmet Çelebi, located on Atatürk Street in Bayır District of Armutlu district of Yalova province, will be introduced and evaluated.

The construction inscription of the building is not available. Although some sources state that the building was built during the founding period of the Ottoman Empire; There are no definitive architectural findings to confirm this. Therefore, the structure; We evaluate it as an 18th century Ottoman structure, based on its architectural features, decorations, State Archives Directorate Records and the date on the sign hung by the district mufti's office on the body of the building.

The building has a rectangular plan in the east-west direction and has a 3-section narthex, thought to have been added in the 19th century; It consists of a harim with a rectangular plan, almost square, in the north-south direction. It has wooden ceilings and hipped roofs. Plaster on the altar of the mosque; Wooden materials were used in the pulpit, preaching platform, ceiling and harim door. The stone-walled building has alternating wall bases located adjacent to the body on the west façade; It has a cylindrical minaret with a brick body. More than the building architecture, albeit in small numbers; It attracts attention with its wooden and hand-carved decorations on its interior walls.

To the north of the mosque; The courtyard of the mosque, which also has an octagonal planned and wooden structured fountain and a water well to the west of the fountain; There are scattered burial grounds (cemeteries) in the east, west and south. It is thought that this burial chamber, consisting of later placed tombstones, is representative.

Keywords: Yalova, Armutlu, Haji Ali Pasha Mosque, Ottoman

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Technological Evolution of Man in the Context of the Philosophy of Being and the Concept of Substance

Oktay Tavas¹

Abstract

The problem of existence has been a metaphysical problem on which philosophers have pondered since the beginning of philosophical thought. Philosophers have endeavored to determine the dimensions of the relationship between human beings and existence through their different philosophical systems. As Aristotle has put it, "man who naturally wants to know" has observed existence with curiosity and has tried to establish a relation with objects. If we define ontology, it is "the name given to the branch of philosophy that makes existence its subject. In addition to this, ontology is the philosophical discipline that examines what existence is, its meaning, nature, structure, principle and types." (Çüçen and Zafer and Esenyel, 2009: 27). Being itself is the subject. Therefore, it is essentially a field of research that examines the knowledge of the being (Mengüşoğlu, 2003: 112). Ontology is the science of what exists or being. As for today, rather than mechanization of man, we see a process towards the humanization of the machine. In New York humans are added to machines, in İstanbul machines are added to humans. In one case humans are mechanized, in the other machines are humanized. Therefore, the world is undergoing a new change and transformation. All countries will grow not on the New York side, but on the İstanbul side, and İstanbul, the city of peace, will prevail over New York (Gürdoğan 2001). Together with digitalization, there is a reaction to the established modern world and an ontological crisis caused by modernity. As long as humanity's relationship with technology and digitalization continues, new ideas and concepts will emerge (Transhumanism, artificial intelligence, human 2.0 or human 3.0). Both in this and the following century, it seems that we will be confronted with advanced level of technological developments which will exceed the limits of the human mind. There is only one thing we need to do against all these developments; to humanize technology and present it to its benefits.

Keywords: Existence, Substance, Transhumanism, Artificial Intelligence, Human 2.0

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Duty of Care Arising from the Medical Contract Between the Dentist and the Patient with Risky Infection

Hasibe Sena AKKIŞLA¹

Abstract

The legal responsibilities of physicians cover an important area within health law. The legal responsibilities of dentists and their obligations arising from medical intervention are within this field. Within the scope of the patient-physician relationship, the parties have obligations. From the moment the doctor-patient relationship is established, the patient must be honest with the dentist about the information about himself and inform him correctly about his disease. Obligations of care are auxiliary to the protection and realization of the main purpose. It is important to determine the limits of the duty of care in the event that the dentist catches an infectious virus from the patient due to the patient's incomplete information about the dentist. The method to be used in the study will be based on comparative law values. In terms of the legal responsibilities of patients with risky infections, the duty of care will be discussed in terms of foreign law. In the contract between the dentist and the patient, the fact that the patient has a risky infection significantly affects the nature of the work, the scope and limits of the duty of care. The working environment, the level of infection risk, the treatment used, the expertise and skill of the dentist have a determining effect on the patient's duty of care. Patients with dangerous and widely risky health problems such as the recent Covid outbreak, SARS virus, avian flu, etc. will have a wide range of attentive behaviours and limits in the contracts they will make regarding the diagnosis and treatment they will receive from dentists.

Keywords: Contract of Works, Duty of Care, Legal Liability Arising from Medical Intervention, Patient-Physician Relationship, Health Law

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Individual and Social Effects of Earthquake

Mehmet TURGUT¹

Abstract

There are times when world life shows people bad experiences as well as its beauties. Sometimes while inhaling clean oxygen in a wonderful forest, sometimes we have good times when we eat our favourite food with pleasure. In addition to all these, the pains that make us forget the good times also manifest themselves. The most obvious and sudden manifestation of these pains are disasters. Disasters have a wide range of effects on the individual and society. It is a fact that every issue that concerns individuals also concerns the society indirectly or directly. This situation is also supported by the fact that man is a social being. Among natural disasters, earthquake is the event in which this effect is seen most clearly. Starting from the moment of the earthquake until years later, its effects are seen in various degrees. The way the individual and the society perceive the situation and the earthquake is effective in this effect. Since parameters such as our age, financial situation, family relations, human imagination shape our world of thought, they also determine the sphere of influence. Deprivation of basic needs, feeling insecure and helpless, loss of relatives or fear of this affects our lives negatively. In this presentation, we will try to express these effects.

Keywords: Human, Earthquake, Disasters, Effects



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The Tradition of Glosses on at-Taftāzānī's al-Mutawwal in the Ottoman Empire: The Case of Mullā Khusraw's Hāshiya 'ala 'l- Muṭawwal

Atilla KAYA¹

Abstract

Arabic rhetoric studies in Ottoman period focuses on as-Sakkākī's (d. 626/1229) Miftāḥ al-'ulum's third part. There are a lot of commentaries, glosses and extracts from it. Therefore al-Qazwīnī (d. 739/1338) wrote *Talḥiṣ al-miftāḥ* about it. Author of *al-Muṭawwal* which is comment for explaining of vague issues of *Miftāḥ al-'ulum* and one of the most famous commentaries about *Talḥiṣ* is at-Taftāzānī (d. 792/1390). at-Taftāzānī's commentary was used as reference book in Ottoman's madrasahs.

Presenting the relation between Arabic rhetoric and the Ottoman's scientific, this study covers examinations of Ottoman commentaries and glosses tradition and based from the at-Taftāzānī's *Muṭawwal*. The work has been the subject of many glosses from the time it was written until today. In this study, the glosses written on *al-Muṭawwal* in the Ottoman period are analysed together with their authors. Then it examines Mullā Khusraw's (1400? -1480) *Hāshiya 'ala 'l- Muṭawwal* with the view from six centuries of Ottoman rhetoric tradition.

Known as one of the Ottoman scholars, Mullā Khusraw, who lived in Ottoman golden age for science, was Shayh al-Islam at period of Fatih Sultan Mehmet. He's one of the names that marked the Ottoman scholarly organisation in his time. His most comprehensive work on rhetorical sciences is *Hāshiya 'alā 'l-Muṭawwal*. The work was written as a gloss on at-Taftāzānī's *al-Muṭawwal*. It's one of the first glosses on *al-Muṭawwal* in the Ottoman Empire and one of the glosses with the largest number of manuscript copies.

This study becomes as a unique study because it gets theoretic information about evaluations of the author's academic ideas and has assessments that period's rhetoric and glosses tradition.

Keywords: Arabic Language and Rhetoric, at-Taftāzānī, al-Muṭawwal, Mullā Khusraw, Hāshiya 'alā 'l- Muṭawwal, Glosses.

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Evaluation of the Urban Development Process of Lapseki (Çanakkale)

Serkan KAÇAN¹

Canan Zehra ÇAVUŞ²

Abstract

Lapseki district, a settlement dating back to the Hellenistic period, is located at the intersection of 40°20'N latitude and 26°42'E longitude. Since Lapseki is located on the shores of the Dardanelles, it is both a strategic settlement in terms of location and has potential in many respects. In order to reveal the socio-economic development and change of Lapseki, its urban development and land use pattern are important. The aim of the study is to reveal the potential of the district, its current situation and the outlines of the urbanization process that will continue in the future. It is a matter of curiosity in terms of human geography how the district has developed in human terms and which factors have shaped this development. In addition, the development dynamics of the district are examined with the recent 1915 Çanakkale Bridge project, which has a significant impact on Lapseki. It is foreseen that it will contribute to the process of preparing the urbanization policies of local and central governments in the region in the future. In addition to the literature reviews on physical and human geography, TurkStat data and published reports were used as the methodology of the study. The study is also supported with maps and a spatial analysis is presented.

Keywords: Urbanization, Urban development, Spatial change, 1915 Çanakkale Bridge, Lapseki.

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Transformation of Rural Settlements in Çanakkale Urban Periphery: Socio-Spatial and Economic

Yaren KÖROĞLU¹
Canan Zehra CAVUS²

Abstract

The spatial growth process of cities brings about many changes. It can be said that the areas most affected by the growth process and the places that face unfavorable conditions are especially rural settlements. Various studies have been conducted both in the world and in Turkey on the subject. There is no study that deals with the process of urban sprawl in the villages of Erenköy, Kalabaklı, Çınarlı and Sarıcaeli on the Çanakkale urban periphery. With this study, the mentioned areas were examined from a geographical perspective and an attempt was made to fill the gap in the literature on the subject. Çanakkale city continues its spatial growth process. During this growth process, it is seen that a visible spatial and social change has occurred, especially in rural settlements on the urban periphery. This study aims to determine the extent to which the urban sprawl from Çanakkale city center to rural areas has transformed especially rural settlements in socio-spatial and economic terms. The study area consists of the villages of Erenköy, Kalabaklı, Çınarlı and Sarıcaeli in the urban periphery of Çanakkale. Within the scope of the study, a literature review was conducted, data were obtained from official institutions, observations were made in the study area and interviews were conducted with village headmen. As a result of the study, it was determined that there is an intense migration to the villages in the study area, mostly retired people prefer these villages, modern dwellings have been built, some values specific to the villages have disappeared, the main source of livelihood of the villages is agriculture and the weight of agriculture is cereals, there are no problems in transportation and communication, there is an intense demand for land in the villages, and village headmen are not satisfied with this expansion.

Keywords: Urbanization, Urban Sprawl, Urban Periphery, Çanakkale

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The Effect of Memorable Holiday Experiences on Recommendation Intention: A Study on Tourists Visiting Arsuz

Gizem ÇAPAR¹

Müşerref KAYLESİZ KARATEKE²

Abstract

The study aimed to examine the effect of memorable holiday experiences on recommendation intention. For this purpose, data was collected from tourists visiting Arsuz district of Hatay province between May and November 2022, through convenience sampling technique and survey, and 522 usable surveys were obtained. Explanatory factor analysis, correlation and regression analyzes were applied to the data in accordance with the research purpose. As a result of the analysis, it was seen that memorable holiday experiences were collected in six dimensions. In addition, it has been determined that knowledge, participation and local cultural experiences have a positive and significant effect on tourists' recommendation intention. The results obtained may enable a better understanding of the place of memorable experiences in consumer behavior.

Keywords: Tourism, Memorable tourism experience, Intention to recommend, Arsuz.

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Investigation of the Relationship of Trust and Loyalty of Customers of Four- and Five-Star Hotel Managements Operating in Ankara

Gamze ERYILMAZ¹

Müşerref KAYLESİZ KARATEKE²

Abstract

The aim of the study is to reveal how customer trust affects loyalty in 4 and 5 star hotel businesses operating in Ankara and the importance of trust in creating customer loyalty. In accordance with the purpose, a survey was conducted for customers receiving service in four and five star hotel establishments operating in Ankara. The data was collected between February and April 2021. Data was collected from 346 participants using a convenience sampling technique. Correlation and regression analyze were used during the analysis phase. According to the analysis results, it was determined that there was a linear positive relationship between trust and loyalty. It has also been determined that a significant part of loyalty is explained by the perception of trust. In other words, it has been observed that hotels show that their promises to customers are fulfilled while providing service, treating them transparently and providing accurate information creates a perception of trust in them. It has been determined that the perception of trust plays a significant role in their re-preferring the hotels from which they receive service. It is thought that the study will be important in terms of providing guidance both to the literature and to city hotel operators operating in Ankara and other city hotel operators.

Keywords: Trust, Loyalty, Hotel Management, 4 and 5 Stars, Ankara.

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Persuasion Strategies and Linguistic Arguments in Artificial Intelligence

Bertuğ SAKIN¹

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence, a term first introduced by John McCarthy in 1956 and highlighted by Alan Turing in his 1950 work titled "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," has become an indispensable part of humanity's life, especially demonstrating significant technological advancements in the last 50 years across all aspects of our lives. The ability to acquire and use information, perception, analytical thinking, and the ability to establish advanced communication, which makes humans superior to other living beings, can be successfully demonstrated by artificial intelligence in today's world. The artificial intelligence's ability in Natural Language Processing (NLP) allows it to communicate effortlessly with humans in almost every language. Its language proficiency, evolving day by day, has become a crucial subject, particularly for linguists working on human-machine communication. The artificial intelligence, which has become a being capable of analyzing natural language, perceiving the language directed towards it, and producing its arguments in the context frame, presenting them to the "human" in their own language, is gaining importance in modern linguistic studies. Investigating how artificial intelligence uses language, for what purposes, and in what contexts, along with its evolving language skills, is crucial for modern linguistic studies. The purpose of this research is to determine the linguistic persuasion strategies, linguistic arguments, and linguistic structures created by artificial intelligence in communication with humans, in response to the counterarguments presented by humans, along with its evolving language skills. Within the scope of the study, communication is established with the artificial intelligence model ChatGPT 3.5, which has an advanced language model, regarding six predetermined fundamental topics, three abstract and three concrete. The research aims to identify the linguistic strategies and linguistic arguments used by artificial intelligence to persuade a human and the linguistic structures created in response to the counterarguments presented by humans.

Keywords: Linguistic argument, linguistic persuasion strategy, language in artificial intelligence, natural language processing, machine learning.

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Translation of Tambûrî Ali Efendi's Sûzidil Peşrev Found in the Hamparsum Manuscript into Today's Notes and Comparison with its Three Different Versions Today

Gülay KARMAHMMUTOĞLU¹

Abstract

In the duration of Ottoman Empire, writing down the music was not acceptable thought for the musicians and composers of the classical Turkish maqam music that techniques and other elements of maqam music theory and songs was teaching and learning by a kind of memorisation method called “Mesk (Meshk)”. However, with this method, it is not possible to keep in mind compositions without changing. In the history of Classical Turkish Makam Music, an easy-to-use notation in practice begins with Hamparsum notation.

From the beginning of the first quarter of 19th century, this new, simple musical notation system, which was easier to use, introduced in classical Turkish maqam music. In classical Turkish maqam music, before introducing of international (European) staff notation, among the various musical notation systems (Ebced, Nay-i Osman Dede, Kantemir, Abdalbaki Nasir Dede...) Hamparsum notation was the widely used one. It is a musical notation system developed by Hamparsum Limonciyan (1768-1839) who was encouraged and demanded by Sultan Selim III (1761-1808). This musical notation system has proved useful to thousands of compositions have been reach today. Many Hamparsum manuscripts are still waiting to be translated into international (European) notation. These manuscripts contain compositions, some known and some different from what is known today.

The subject of this paper is Suzidil Peşrev by Tambûrî Ali Efendi in a Hamparsum notation manuscript in my personal archive.

Keywords: Tanburi Ali Efendi, Suzidil Peşrev, Hamparsum Notation, Hamparsum Manuscript, Hamparsum Limonciyan.

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Detection Of Neuropsychological Diseases with Artificial Intelligence Supported Mobile Infrastructures

Oğuzhan AYDEMİR¹

Sude Cansu TURGUT²

Busra Nur SENER³

Esranur YILMAZ⁴

Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to diagnose neuropsychological diseases with artificial intelligence-supported mobile infrastructures. The other aim of this research is to determine the psychometric effect of mobile (online) psycho tests administered via mobile devices and to psychometrically compare mobile attention tests with paper-and-pencil tests. Young and elderly populations need to be evaluated with reliable, valid and appropriate methods in order to detect, prevent or early intervention of decline in cognitive functions and attention deficit (4). The research is a quantitative study and is a descriptive survey type study that aims to determine the psychometric effect of psycho tests applied with mobile (online) devices and to test the detection of distraction. The screening model is a research model that aims to determine the occurrence of variables one by one, in type or quantity (5). Trail Making test, Frankfurter attention test, Stroop test, Burdon attention test and visual memory test were modeled and converted into a mobile application. 100 participants were tested using the mobile access method. As a result of the study conducted with 100 participants, they received an average score of 67.40 as a result of the tests carried out with the mobile application. It has been observed that psychometric tests performed with the mobile application increase the success of the participant and there is a high positive relationship between them. In our study, impaired cognitive areas and their subcomponents such as memory, attention, language, visual-spatial and executive functions are discussed, and in addition to monitoring young people and children in these cognitive areas, changes that occur in parallel with the development of diseases such as Alzheimer's can also be monitored. We think that it would be useful to develop an application that is easy to adapt for early diagnosis and monitoring the course of the diseases in question. Cognition includes all the mental processes we use in perception, learning, thinking and understanding (11). Therefore, it may be possible to measure the consciousness levels of young people and children and predict their academic success with the mobile test method.

Keywords: Neuropsychological tests, Psychometrics, Mobile Application

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Investigation Of the Sportsmanship Behaviour of Secondary School Students in Physical Education and Sports Class According to Some Variables

Ferhat ÇAKIR¹

Abstract

Introduction and Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the sportsmanship behaviours of the students according to some variables of physical education and sports courses taught in secondary schools.

Method: 175 students studying at Isparta Yaşar Ulucan Secondary School, Yaşar Ulucan Imam Hatip Secondary School and İbrahim Şener Secondary School in the 2022-2023 academic year from Yalvaç District of Isparta province participated in the research. As a data collection tool, 'Physitional Education Course Sportmanship Behaviour Scale' developed by Koç (2013) was used. In the analysis of the data, with the descriptive statistical analyses in the SPSS (Ver.22) package program, independent samples t test from parametric tests was used to determine the difference between students showing appropriate behaviours and avoiding inappropriate behaviours according to gender and sports situation because the data were normally distributed. One-Way Anova test was applied from parametric tests to determine the difference between students exhibiting appropriate behaviour and avoiding inappropriate behaviour according to the class level of the students. Pearson correlation analysis was applied in the determination of the relationship between gender, class level and sports status and the sub-dimensions of the 'Physitional Education Course Sportsmanship Behaviour Scale'. In this study, the error level was accepted as 0.05.

Results: According to the results of the research; It was determined that there was a significant difference between the status of secondary school students exhibiting appropriate behaviours according to the gender variable ($p < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference between the avoidance of inappropriate behaviours ($p > 0.05$). It has been determined that the level of male secondary school students exhibiting appropriate behaviours is higher than female students. It was determined that there was a significant difference between the status of secondary school students to exhibit appropriate behaviours according to the sports variable ($p < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference between the avoidance of inappropriate behaviours ($p > 0.05$). According to the data, it has been determined that the levels of secondary school students who actively play sports exhibit appropriate behaviours are higher than those who do not do sports. It was determined that there was a significant difference between the status of secondary school students showing appropriate behaviours and avoiding inappropriate behaviours according to the grade level variable ($p < 0.05$), it was determined that the levels of 5th grade secondary school students exhibiting appropriate behaviours were higher than the levels ($\bar{X} = 4,222$), 6th grade ($\bar{X} = 3,780$), $\bar{X} = 3,644$ and 8th grade ($\bar{X} = 2,743$) levels, respectively. According to the data, it was determined that the avoidance of inappropriate behaviour of 8th grade secondary school students was higher than the 6th grade ($\bar{X} = 2.193$), $\bar{X} = 1,755$, 7th grade ($\bar{X} = 1,610$) and 5th grade ($\bar{X} = 1,507$), respectively.

Conclusion: As a result, it is known that doing sports is effective in exhibiting sportsmanship behaviours of secondary school students, and it is thought that there is a decrease in the level of sportsmanship

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behaviours as they go to the upper classes at the classroom level. In addition, it was concluded that while the avoidance of inappropriate behaviour of male and female students is similar, there is a positive relationship between gender, class level and sports status and attitudes to exhibit appropriate behaviours, and that there is a positive relationship between class level and avoiding inappropriate behaviours.

Keywords: Physical Education and Sports, Sportsmanship, Secondary School Education



Aging, Technology and Speed

Seher ÇATALOĞLU¹

Abstract

Studies on the intersection of aging and technology have increased considerably. The rapidly advancing technology of modern times gives importance to how older adults experience technology. This study, conducted with older adults in the Kadıköy district of Istanbul between 2020 and 2023, is ethnographic in nature and adopts an interpretivist paradigm. The conflict between the pace of technology and the aging process is particularly evident in the challenges that older adults face in trying to cope with this pace. Under the influence of capitalist systems, technological progress often excludes older populations and relegates them to the background in the process of adapting to rapid change. While older adults are valued for their wisdom, this perception of value has changed with the impact of modernization. This transformation has caused older adults to lose their status. Older individuals have been perceived as invisible and useless, overshadowed by younger generations in social interactions. Capitalism's culture of staying young considers aging as "weakness", "deficiency", "incompetence" and sees it as a period to be avoided. In this context, capitalism's perception of aging further complicates the position of older adults in the face of technological developments and speed in the modern era. In the face of the technological developments of the modern era, older adults do not attach importance to their own experiences. The difficult experiences of older adults, who state that although they try to keep up with technology, they are left behind in the face of its speed, feed the perception of older adults as "incompetent" and "inadequate" in the face of technology. In this context, older adults supported the stereotype that older adults are not predisposed to technology.

Keywords: technology, aging, speed, capitalism, ageism

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Language, Culture and Identity: An Evaluation on Iraqi Turkmen

Seher ÇATALOĞLU¹

Meryem BULUT²

Abstract

This study is based on field research conducted at the Iraqi Turks Culture and Solidarity Association in Istanbul between 2014-2017. Participant observation and in-depth interview techniques were applied in the study. By trying to understand this deep connection between language, culture and identity, the study interprets how Iraqi Turkmen perceive and define their identity. Language reflects a community's past, values and worldview, and carries the cultural accumulation of the community in which it is spoken. To understand the language, culture and identity of a community is to understand that community in depth. When people learn a language, they interact with the culture it embodies and the identity it represents. Language is one of the elements that have an important role in the identity formation of Iraqi Turkmen. The majority of Iraqi Turkmen speak at least three languages, including Turkish, Arabic, Kurdish (sometimes Persian) and Kurdish. Language stands out as an area where ethnic boundaries are defined, and identity is preserved. Beyond being a mere means of communication, language has also become a subject of the ties established with Turkey. While the interviewees establish a closeness between Turkmen and Turks through language, they also emphasize the differences through language. The sensitivity of Iraqi Turkmen to language, coupled with the policies of Arabization, shows that language is not only a means of communication integrated with culture and identity, but is also associated with nationalism and the struggle for existence. Under the influence of ethnic divisions and assimilation policies, language has become a powerful symbol for Iraqi Turkmen. This shows that language has a power far beyond being just a means of communication.

Keywords: language, culture, identity, Iraq, Turkmen

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Cybersecurity in the Sports Sector

Abdullah ŞİMŞEK¹

Abstract

As a result of the relationship between sports and technology, a large database of fans, players, clubs, organizations and places where they are held is formed. Ensuring the security of the data obtained as a result of technological developments in the sports industry is of great importance. In this regard, different problems occur regarding cybersecurity in the sports industry. Cybersecurity is defined as all of the technologies, processes, practices, interventions and mitigation measures designed to protect computers, networks, programmes and data from attack, damage and unauthorised access to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability. All organizations in the sports sector; they use digital technologies for their social media accounts, email access, cloud-based servers, online bank accounts and databases. It is of great importance to ensure the security of the data of these services. Cybercriminals in the field of sports; data belonging to athletes and fans, to cause loss of reputation and organizational infrastructures, etc. they target points. When cybercriminals examine the threats against their targets, they include commercial email compromise, ransomware, phishing, brute force attacks, etc. It carries out cyber attacks using methods. It is seen that 70% of the institutions, organisations, parties or organisations in the sports sector are subjected to cyber-attacks at least once a year, causing an average financial damage of approximately 13,000 USD per attack. In this respect, it is necessary for the managers of sports sector stakeholders to provide cybersecurity training to their employees, invest in information technology infrastructure and cybersecurity in an active preparation process for possible cyber attacks. This research was evaluated in a multidimensional way with the descriptive method in order to determine cyber threats to institutions, organisations and organisations in the sports sector, to take measures against threats and to determine the applications.

Keywords: Sport, Security, Cybersecurity, Cyber Threat

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Approaches to Organ Donation in Different Communities

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Abstract

In this study, approaches to organ donation in different communities will be evaluated. This study is based on knowledge literature. Organ donation came to the fore at the beginning of the 19th century. Initially, experimental studies were conducted on animals. The studies conducted on humans, positive results have been obtained in treatment through organ donation. However, societies keep away from the issue of organ donation. In some societies, organ donation from living organ donors is considered more acceptable than organ donation from brain-dead individuals. This situation differentiates the approaches to organ donation due to the fact that societies have different cultural value judgments. Although in some societies it is not a legal obstacle to receive an organ from someone who is brain dead, organ donation is not accepted because this situation is not internalized in the society. For example, while there is no legal obstacle to harvesting organs from brain dead people in Japan, brain death is not seen as real death in Japanese cultural values. Therefore, organ donation is not permitted. It is stated that Chinese Americans see organ donation as disrespect to their ancestors and Asian Americans are reluctant to donate organs due to the belief that their physical integrity will be disrupted after death. The main reason for this situation is derived from doctrine of Confucius' physical integrity. Also it is reported that Americans' religious beliefs are especially effective in organ donation attitudes, while Chinese people's level of adherence to social norms and cultural beliefs is effective in organ donation. This situation differs in Türkiye. Türkiye has first rank at living organ donors but has the latest ranks at deceased organ donors. It can be said that religion beliefs, attitudes or cultural behaviours may lead to these results in Türkiye.

Keywords: Organ donation, culture, different communities, brain dead, living organ donor.

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