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ANKARA

4th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HUMAN STUDIES

**Abstracts
Booklet**





4thInternational
Congress of Human Studies

Abstracts Booklet

10-11 Dec 2021

Ankara/Turkey

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ISBN: 978-605-71156-3-8

1st Edition

2021

4th International Congress of Human Studies Abstracts Booklet

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4thINTERNATIONAL

CONGRESS of HUMAN Studies

ISBN: 978-605-71156-3-8



ABSTRACTS

ICHUS

Teaching Effective Written Communication in Higher Education

Ayça BAKINER¹

Abstract

This study gives detailed guidance on how to teach effective written communication in higher education. Being different from other skills, writing requires instruction. As we do not get to practice it and get help professionally, writing skill becomes even more difficult to acquire. Also, whereas the mistakes we make in verbal communication are often not very noticeable, this is not the case in written communication. Furthermore, we can count a number of actions that college students do as part of their daily lives, such as writing or replying to an e-mail, writing reports, producing written texts in electronic media. In this context, helping our students to improve their ability to communicate effectively and appropriately in writing corresponds to their real lives. Therefore, the paper also touches upon some suggestions on how to motivate and encourage students to write and possible ways of guiding students in this process. In this respect, I would like to believe that this study will be of great use for teachers who aim to put their students on the road to develop their written communication skills in higher education.

Keywords: Written Communication, Written Language, Teaching, Higher Education

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Examples of Skills and Acquisition-Based Practices in Ottoman Education Journalism

Ekrem Zahid BOYRAZ¹

Abstract

Education is the activity of creating behavioral change by establishing will in order to ensure the formation of the personal and social role of the individual. In this respect, education is an active action in all dimensions of life. The period when the education policies of the Ottoman Empire were radically changed was the Tanzimat Period. The new levels of education and schools created during this period have been important actors in the social transformation. The Tanzimat Period press (newspapers and magazines) played an important and active role in the activities of policy practitioners to transform society in the field of thought. In this context, Ottoman education journalism implemented policies aimed at creating skill and acquisition-based behavioral changes, especially in the Constitutional Period. In addition to this function, educational journalism, which is also used as a propaganda tool by individuals belonging to different opinion movements, aims to be useful to the audience it addresses in parallel with the publication line. Especially during the II Constitutional period, the number and diversity of educational journals increased and the practices for the education of individuals gained importance. In this study, examples of skill and acquisition-based practice in the learning process of individuals in the education journalism are included.

Keywords: Education, Press, Journalism, Skills and Acquisition

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Educational Policies for Immigrants in Turkey and Educational Problems of Migrant Students from the Middle East

Ayşe SOMUNCU¹

Aynur YALÇIN²

Abstract

In the last 10 years, there has been a great increase in the number of immigrants coming to Turkey due to the wars and violence in the Middle East. Immigrants have brought many problems such as housing, health and education in the country. The aim of this research is to evaluate the problems experienced by immigrant students in education through the views of the participant students. The study was carried out with 4 middle school and 4 high school students selected by random sampling method who are still studying. In the study, the situation was evaluated with the interview questions created by the qualitative method for the immigrant students. It has been observed that the children of immigrants with good economic status do not have many problems in education. Children from families with economic difficulties; It was understood that they had difficulty in communicating with their peers and could not adapt to school because they did not know enough language. Participating students dream of immigrating to countries with more financial means, considering Turkey as a transit area in the future, as the war situation continues in their country. They also state that they love the country they came from and that's why they want to return to their country if the war ends.

Keywords: : Immigrants, Turkey, Migration, Adaptation, Education

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The Importance of Self-Regulated Learning In Distance Education

Hanife ÇİVRİL¹
Emine ARUĞASLAN²

Abstract

Distance education, unlike face-to-face education, is an education system where the responsibility of learning is largely on the learner. The learner decides when, where and how to learn. Therefore, it is very important for distance education learners to have different self-regulation skills and self-regulated learning strategies. In self-regulated learning, learners are expected to set their own goals, create learning plans accordingly, use learning resources effectively, manage time well, and evaluate the learning process and outcome. In short, we can define self-regulated learners as active participants in the learning process. Distance education includes different student profiles. Therefore, it cannot be expected that all learners will have the same perspective, similar learning level or skills. In this system, where there are learners with different individual characteristics, they may need support in order to gain self-regulation skills for academic success. Instructors have a great responsibility as a guide for learners to acquire this skill. For this reason, there is a need for instructors who are aware of self-regulation, who will explain its importance and guide learners for their application in their educational life. Learners with self-regulation skills will achieve higher academic success and are less likely to drop out of school. In this study, the importance of self-regulated learning in distance education, studies on self-regulated learning in the literature and environments that can be used for self-regulated learning today are discussed.

Keywords: self-regulated learning, distance education, learning strategies, online learning

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The Development of the Concept of Childhood and Its Reflections on Education From Past to Present

Okan DEDE¹

Abstract

People's beliefs, the geography they live in, the social order they have established, the relations they have established with other communities, technological developments have directly or indirectly affected the lives of societies. Naturally, societies' perspectives on children have also changed. When we look at the history, it is striking that the concept of childhood is not different from the concept of adulthood, and in the following processes, this concept has been transformed by the change process that societies have experienced. Although they were different from adults in terms of physical, emotional and behavioral aspects in early societies, children were not considered as children, but were seen as miniature adults in every respect. No matter how much children are loved, it is striking that childhood awareness is lacking in all societies in the past and today. Societies in the world have not had enough information about the child in the historical process, and this lack of information unfortunately continues today. It can be said that successful practices that have been made or are being carried out around the world have reached very few children and that child education programs have not reached the desired levels with the effect of this. For this reason, when it comes to the education of children, it is seen that many problems have faced children throughout history. The perspective of a society towards the child is reflected in the child education program in that society. Although the concept of childhood is the subject of many researches, it is an important problem that child education programs cannot get its share from these researches. In this study, considering this problem, the historical development of the concept of childhood in the world and in Turkey and how this is reflected in the education programs will be discussed.

Keywords: Childhood History, Child in the World, Child in Turkey, Child Education Programs, Societies' Perspective on Children

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Authentic Learning in Distance Education Environment

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Abstract

Today, it is known that distance education is extremely important. It can be stated that distance education, whose prevalence has increased throughout the world for the last ten years, is indispensable with the pandemic. Due to the epidemic that emerged in the last months of 2019 and the case was seen in our country in March 2020, the advantage of the distance education environment was benefited from at all education levels. In the literature, it is seen that the biggest concern about distance education is in social dimensions such as interaction and communication. In addition, it is observed that educators who will provide distance education in this process have a concern in this direction. This situation has brought the use of different methods and strategies in distance education to the agenda. One of these methods is authentic learning. Authentic learning enables the development of high-level thinking skills, which are among the 21st century student characteristics, critical thinking, synthesizing knowledge and reflecting it to real contexts. The activities carried out in authentic learning are expected to be related to real life problems that students may encounter both in the education process and in their later lives. Thus, it will be possible to learn more effectively and permanently. In this study, it has been examined what can be considered in the process of using the authentic learning method in the distance education environment. It is aimed that the determined principles will guide the educators who give or will teach in the distance education environment. It is aimed to raise awareness of both educators and students who take courses that students can be active in the distance education environment and that what is told can be put into practice without remaining in theory.

Keywords: Authentic Learning, distance education, interaction

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Relationships between parent academic achievement pressure and support, and self-regulation and academic motivation in gifted children

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Abstract

Although academic motivation of students in school environment has been investigated from various aspects, there seems to be a limited number of studies looking into the same subject in gifted children. However, there has been a growing awareness around the significance of self-regulation in gifted children. The current study looks at the relationship between academic motivation and self-regulation of gifted children, and parent academic achievement pressure and support. Data were collected from 203 gifted girls and 234 gifted boys aged 9-18. Data collection instruments were “Parent Academic Achievement Pressure and Support Scale”, developed by Kapıkıran (2016), “Academic Motivation Scale”, developed by Bozanoğlu (2014), “Perceived Self-regulation Scale”, developed by Arslan and Gelişli (2015) as well as “Personal Information Form” prepared by the researchers. The study utilized relational model to determine the degree and the direction of changes among the variables. Descriptive statistics were reviewed and Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated. The results showed that there are negative relationships between parent academic achievement pressure, and self-regulation and academic motivation in gifted children. On the other hand, positive relationships were found to exist between parent academic achievement support, and self-regulation and academic motivation. The results indicate that the more academic pressure parents put on gifted children, the less academic motivation and self-regulation these children have, while parents’ academic support to gifted children leads to higher academic motivation and self-regulation.

Keywords: Gifted children, academic motivation, self-regulation, parent academic motivation pressure and support

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Investigation of Studies Related to Digital Partnership

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the scientific studies on digital parenting and to determine the trends of these studies. Since the concept of digital parenting is a new concept, it is thought that the proposed study will both fill the gap in the literature and give an idea to researchers who are considering working on this topic. This research was designed by adopting the qualitative research method. Document analysis method was used to collect research data. The studies examined within the scope of the research were determined by criterion sampling. The criterion used for determining the studies examined within the scope of this research is their relevance to digital parenting. In this context, 15 articles published in Google Scholar and 4 postgraduate theses in the YÖK thesis database, a total of 19 studies were examined. Studies were subjected to descriptive content analysis. The following results are found within the scope of this study: The number of studies increased since 2018, the studies mostly aimed to investigate digital parenting roles/approaches, the quantitative method and descriptive/screening design were preferred the most, the simple random sampling method was used in most of the studies, the study material consisted of theses/articles/documents, the most used data collection tool is survey and the most preferred data analysis technique is descriptive statistics. Digital parenting is an important skill in the current times and the studies conducted on this topic are quite limited. To address this, suggestions are made to shift the focus of academic studies on to this topic and to investigate the studies in the international literature.

Keywords: Partnership, Digital Partnership, Qualitative Research, Document Reviewer, Descriptive Content Analysis

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The Effects of Digital Games on Violent Behaviors of High School Students

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Ömer CANPOLAT²

Gökhan KIZILIŞIKOĞLU³

Abstract

This paper, which was carried out to determine the effects of digital games on secondary school students' behaviors towards violence, was designed according to the descriptive research model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. In accordance with the method and purpose of the research, the sample consists of 1598 high school students with different demographic characteristics in Ankara, who were determined by snowball sampling over social media. On the other hand, the data of the research were obtained with the questionnaires "Effects of Game Videos on the Secondary School Students' Attitudes towards School Violence" developed by the researchers and "Violence Tendency Scale" developed by Haskan and Yıldırım (2012). In the light of the data of this research, which focuses on the effects of digital games on violent behavior, the most striking results are game playing behaviors change depending on gender (contrary to what is known), the tendency to violence increases as the daily game playing time increases and digital games have a negative effect on academic performance. In addition to these, the findings that should be taken into consideration are that digital games cause deformation of mother tongue and that there is an increase in gaming behaviors during the global pandemic (Covid-19). Based on these findings, awareness trainings that cover all the addressees of the subject should be planned and more research should be conducted on the effect of digital games on the sources of social violence and mother tongue deformation.

Keywords: Digital Games, Violence, High School Students.

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Making a Paper Ship: A Content Analysis of Design Thinking Process in a STEAM Activity

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Abstract

This study included a content analysis of middle school students' views on the design thinking process that was implemented in a STEAM activity, making a paper ship. Research in STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math) education receives considerable attention in recent years. In specific, design thinking is one of the crucial 21st-century skills that students are expected to develop in STEAM education. However, examining the design thinking process through the lens of students' views remains vague. This study aims to provide a content analysis of middle school students' views on the design thinking process to understand better how students perceive the design thinking process in STEAM education. This study presents an Origami activity, making a paper ship, that follows a design thinking process. Twenty-two middle school students whose grade level ranged from 5-8 (age from 11-14) attended the Making a Paper Ship activity in the online sessions. Based on the analysis of students' experiences and views on the design thinking process, we present several skills that students display in particular parts of the design thinking process. We hope that the detailed content analysis of the design thinking process will provide insights into the students' perspectives. Hence, educators will have ideas on effective implementation of the design thinking process in STEAM education.

Keywords: Design Thinking, Origami, STEAM

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History and the Role of History Education in Turkey and the World: As A Discipline of Social Sciences Education

Elchin SULEYMANOV¹

Abstract

In this research, the aim is to learn how history education in social studies education is trained in different periods of history and its usefulness in the World and Turkey. In the research, the preferred document review was used in Qualitative Research. With the important role of History Education as a discipline of Social Sciences from history to the present day, course load and contents, curriculum development and history were examined. In addition, the purpose of History Education in social information in different eras, its main goal in state administrations was learned by literature review. In different pages of history, the importance of History Education as a branch of social sciences education has been emphasized as a solution course in the search for citizens with national spiritual values, where they have made significant gains in the lives of both Turkey and different Countries of the World.

Keywords: *Social Studies Teaching, Social Sciences Education, History Education, History, Role*

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Evaluation of Financial Performance of Insurance Companies Traded in İstanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) with CRITIC Weighting, TOPSIS and ARAS

İbrahim GÖRMÜŞ¹

Abstract

While insurance is a formation that generally ensures that the possible risks of individuals are secured in return for a certain premium and at the specified level of coverage, the insurance industry is also one of the important players in the financial system in both developed and developing countries, as well as creating funds due to the funds collected, plays a major role in mediating and securing various investments. Multi-criteria decision-making methods (MCDM), on the other hand, are the decision-makers in terms of eliminating the problem in an investment, study or research and taking the right decisions, as a result of the alternatives specific to the situation in question, based on the criteria suitable for the solution, and determining the best and most appropriate alternative for the solution. can be defined as Within the framework of the research, the financial performance indicators of insurance companies traded in İstanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) are weighted with the CRITIC method and the results obtained by evaluating with TOPSIS and ARAS methods, which are multi-criteria decision-making techniques, are presented to the readers. Due to the performance evaluation criteria covered in the scope of the study, the insurance company with the highest financial performance among the insurance companies traded in İstanbul Stock Exchange in 2020 Türkiye Insurance Inc. and then Ray Insurance Inc. it has been detected.

Keywords: Insurance, Multi-Criteria Decision-Making, İstanbul Stock Exchange, Financial Performance, Insurance Sector.

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University Students' Preference Reasons for the University/Department and Their Thoughts on the Future: The Case of Ordu University Students

Sebiha KABLAY¹

Abstract

Universities are the institutions where scientific knowledge is produced and transferred to the students, and also where the students take an active role in teaching process. Students have different reasons for getting a university education. The aim of this study is to examine university students' university and department preferences and their thoughts about the future. For his purpose, field research was carried out. Quantitative research method was used in the field research, and survey was preferred as the research technique. The research was carried out on 1059 students studying at faculties and colleges of Ordu University. In the research results, it was determined that most of the students (76.5%) like their department. While a significant portion of the students (46.8%) choose the department because it was the profession they wanted to do; random (15%), job opportunities (13.3%), family desires (6.9%), and counselor teachers (6.4%) stated by the students as other preference reasons for their departments. There is a statistically significant relationship between the reason for choosing the department and the faculty studied. A significant part of the students chooses their departments for professions and job opportunities they want to do. However, the rate of those who think that they can find a job when they graduate from the university is 61%. The rate of those who think that they will find a job in their field of education drops to 52.8%. Students think that a diploma is not enough to find a job. There is also a statistically significant relationship between the idea of finding a job suitable for the education received at the faculty after graduating from the university. While this rate increases among those studying at the Medical Faculty, the Faculty of Marine Sciences and the Faculty of Health Sciences, for the students of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences the rate decreases. Students also find certificate programs necessary to facilitate finding a job.

Keywords: University Students, University, University Choice, Get into a Job.

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Tanburi Cemil Bey's Life and His Influence of Turkish Music

Elif Zişan TÜRKMEN¹

Abstract

The purpose of this research is introducing and revealing the innovations and values that Tanburi Cemil Bey brought to our life and music. Before introducing Tanburi Cemil Bey, We should introduce tanbur which is Tanburi Cemil Bey's master subject. Tanbur is a stringed instrument widely used in Turkish Music. There are lot of variety of tanbur according to tanbur's structure or geographical regions. The characteristic feature of tanbur is it has the most tone in similar instruments. Tanburi Cemil Bey on of the leading names of Turkish Music saz performing. Tanburi Cemil Bey was born in İstanbul in 1873. Cemil Bey's interest of music started with violin and qanun. After then his interest of tanbur instrument started. When it concern instrument of tanbur, the first name comes to mind is Tanburi Cemil Bey. He changed the tanbur from the classical style to the modern style. The first stone record made during the Ottoman Empire is owned by Tanburi Cemil Bey. He is the first Turkish virtuoso. In addition to tanbur, Tanburi Cemil Bey was able to perform the bowed tanbur, classical kemencha, alto kemencha, cello and lute with almost same ability. He was the first to try the bowling technique on the tanbur and thus led to the discovery of the bowed tanbur. He is the first Turkish Music Artist to give a single public concert. Besides being an ordinary virtuoso, Tanburi cemil bey is a such talented composer. In addition to his lyrical Works, he composed many instrumental pieces. There are many works of art recorded on stone plaques beside his instrumental solos. By bring innovaiton a brand new, modern style and diffrent interpretation to Turkish Music performance, he played the biggest role in perfecting the performance. Because of such innovations, it deserves to be researched and promoted.

Keywords: Virtuoso, Tanbur, Recital, Instrumental Solo, Theme, Tanburi Cemil Bey

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Exchange Rate and Import Prices Pass-through: Turkey and Cross Country Analysis

Yunis DEDE¹

Abstract

Today, changes in exchange rate maintain its importance for developing countries that show open small economy characteristics. Because many phenomena such as dependency on imported inputs and seeing the exchange rate as an anchor have caused domestic prices to become sensitive to exchange rate changes in some degree. In this study, have been examined exchange rate and import prices pass-through to domestic prices in Turkey and selected countries with quarterly data for the 2006 – 2021 period when the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey adopted explicit inflation targeting. A model of pricing along a distribution chains have been used and positive and negative divergences between Turkey and other countries have been tried to be determined. According to the findings obtained analysis, while Turkey is in in the top ranked in terms of exchange rate pass-through (ERPT), it exhibits an average performance in the import price pass-through. The fact that it has a high ERPT compared to other countries is attributed to the phenomenon of dollarization and the indexing of pricing behavior to the exchange rate in Turkey.

Keywords: Exchange Rate Pass-through, Inflation, Exchange Rate, Dollarization, Pricing Behaviours

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The Place of Macroprudential Policies in the World Economy

Yağmur RENÇBER¹

Abstract

While the changes were transferred to all channels of the economy through the Central Banking, the new extension reflected on the real economy and financial markets was created with the Macro-Prudential Policies, which was developed as a solution policy especially after the Global Financial crisis in 2008. Macro Prudential Policies are defined as precautionary policy tools that limit the disruption of financial services that create serious problems in the real economy by preventing all systematic or non-systematic financial risks. It is aimed to provide solutions to the fluctuations in the market with macro prudential policy tools, which are the steps to be followed in addition to monetary policies in the formation of a systematic risk in the financial markets. In this sense, Anticyclical Capital Buffer, Dynamic Provisions, LTV, DTI, Required Reserves, Leverage Ratio, SIFIs represent some of the macro-prudential policy tools used in developed and developing countries around the world. The purpose of this study is to draw attention to the usage areas and the reasons for preference of macro prudential policies that emerged especially after the 2008 global financial crisis. The fact that macro-prudential policies are more preferred not only plays a regulatory role in financial markets, but also stems from the need to keep their real markets strong in developing countries with fragile economies with relatively weak economic resilience. On the other hand, it is observed that lending, which is in demand within the scope of loan needs in developed economies, is supported by the macro-prudential policy tools such as loan collateral ratio and debt income ratio policies, which act as a supervisory mechanism. With this study, it is aimed to reveal the contribution of macro prudential policies, which play a supportive and developing role in addition to monetary policies, to the world economy, providing financial stability.

Keywords: Macro-prudential Policies, Finance, Macroeconomics, Monetary Policies, Central Banking

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Biometric Data Harvesting: Proposals on Remote Biometric Data Gathering and Measurements in Human Behaviours Scope

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Abstract

The inclusion of personal computers in daily life has led to the emergence of a new form of interaction called human computer interaction (HCI). Academic studies to understand human behavior with HCI are generally carried out with traditional data collection tools such as questionnaires, focus groups and interviews. However, the inconsistency between the attitudes and behaviors of the participants causes debates about the use of traditional methods in human behavior research. At this point, biometric data tools, which take their source from the real physiological reactions of humans, come to the fore with their reliability. In addition, the fact that many human behaviors occur at the unconscious level reveals the importance of biometric methods that can measure the unconscious psycho/physiological reactions of individuals.

In this study, tools of "biometric data harvesting" technique, eye tracking, facial action coding system (FACS), galvanic skin response (GSR) and heart rate (HR), and biometric data harvesting are introduced. In addition, the use of these tools to detect human behavior in areas such as marketing, media and communication, and HCI is mentioned. Purpose of the study; It is to increase the awareness of the potential and usage areas of the tools of the "biometric data harvesting" technique and to make suggestions for future research.

It is thought that remote biometric data harvesting will provide great convenience to cross cultural studies where participants from all over the world can be included cost-effectively. Eye tracking within the FACS technique provides an integrated method solution for web-based research. The combined use of GSR, HR and FACS techniques for biometric measurements and their support with traditional methods are also recommended for future studies. It has been suggested that studies can be conducted on biometric data harvesting for areas such as brand, usability, customer/user/consumer/player experience, e-sports.

Keywords: Biometric Data Harvesting, HCI, Eye Tracking, GSR, FACS, Heart Rate, Remote Biometric Measurement, Human Behavior

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An Evaluation on the ILO's 2021 Global Call for Human Centered Action and Social Policy Recommendations for Recovery Process

Ali İhsan ÇELEN¹

Abstract

Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), which not only threatens public health, but also brings many economic and social deterioration, has become a threat to individual and community welfare in the medium and long term. In other words, COVID-19, which deepens and spreads existing social policy problems, also brings new social policy problems to the agenda. For this reason, the International Labor Organization (ILO), which has been leading the fundamental regulations regarding working life for more than a century, discussed the issue of exit from the crisis and recovery for all humanity at its 109th session in June 2021. In this session, the member states of the ILO; adopted the “Global Call for Action” for an inclusive, sustainable, resilient and human-centered recovery process. Accordingly, the aim of the study is to evaluate the Global Call for Action announced by the ILO in 2021, to determine the social policy priorities that are vital for the recovery process and to make recommendations. In the study, the documents and reports of the ILO on the subject were examined and qualitative data analysis was used within the framework of document review. The study was examined under the inclusive economic growth and employment, protection of all workers, global social protection and social dialogue headings within the framework of the call for action. As a result, the social policies to be developed are primarily; It should be aimed at disadvantaged groups such as working in low-skilled jobs, working in sectors most affected from pandemic, immigrants, racial and ethnic minorities, the elderly, the disabled, especially women and youth. This issue has a great importance in reducing and eliminating the effects of the COVID-19 crisis on economies and societies. These policies should be implemented jointly by government, employers and workers' organizations and must take place within the framework of urgent and coordinated action in a multilateral context. In addition, the policies developed should be inclusive, sustainable, resilient and human-centered, especially within the framework of a decent work.

Keywords: COVID-19, ILO, Global Call for Action, Social Policy, Disadvantaged Groups.

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Effects of Globalization on Branding and Brand Strategies

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Abstract

Globalization, which expresses a process that accelerates with the changes in technology in the 21st century, appears as both a historical and conceptual phenomenon. As with all social events, the concept of globalization should be considered as a process. As the knowledge and experiences of this process are shared, it will be possible to better understand its causes and consequences. Individuals from different societies come together, engage in commercial relations and benefit from each other's commercial experiences. This process provides globalization to reveal international brands and brand strategies. In addition, globalization is closely related to the concept of competition.

Globalization and competition in the new world order force companies to use their brand and brand strategies effectively in order to satisfy the expectations and needs of their customers. With the acceleration of the globalization process, the fields of activity, marketing understandings, organizational structures, competition styles, and management approaches of the companies have begun to change. Along with this change, it is seen that the brand selectivity of customers in global markets is increasingly differentiated and increased. On the other hand, firms think that they will make more profit when they present the goods and services they produce to the world markets with a global brand identity. Besides, small and medium-sized companies will be able to compete with global companies if they revise their brand strategies according to the conditions of globalization and the new world order. Therefore, it is important to understand the role of globalization process, branding and brand strategies. In this study, the effects of globalization on branding and brand strategies were examined by making use of the domestic and foreign literature.

Keywords: Globalization, Brand, Branding, Brand Strategies, Marketing

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The Analysis of the Efficient Market Hypothesis for BIST-Industrial Index by Using Long Memory Models

Erkan USTAOĞLU¹

Abstract

The weak-form effectiveness of the efficient markets hypothesis is based on the assumption that investors cannot generate abnormal returns using past price movements. The current prices formed in this type of market reflect the information that led to the prices in the past. In the study, the validity of the weak-form efficient market hypothesis for the BIST-Industrial index (XUSIN) was investigated using data for the period between January 03, 2000 and October 06, 2020. In the study, the existence of long memory in the mean and variance of the XUSIN was investigated with ARFIMA-FIGARCH, ARFIMA-FIEGARCH, ARFIMA-FIEGARCH models that take into account breaks in variance, and ARFIMA-FIEGARCH models that take into account breaks in variance. The best-fitting model was found to be ARFIMA-FIEGARCH with two breaks in variance. According to the results of the ARFIMA-FIEGARCH estimation, which takes into account structural breaks, the parameter of long memory in the mean model is statistically significant at 0.033, which means that there is a positive dependence between the observations of the series. In other words, the XUSIN returns can be used to estimate the current returns. In the variance model, the long memory parameter was estimated as 0.434 and was statistically significant. This result indicates that the volatility of the return series has long memory properties. According to these results, the existence of long memory has been determined in the volatility of the XUSIN, and it can be said that volatility includes long term dependence and volatility can be predicted with historical data. The predictability of returns and volatility means that the BIST industry sector is not a weak-form efficient market. In addition, the leverage effect was found in the XUSIN in the model, which means that negative news (negative shocks) to the market increase volatility more than positive news (positive shocks).

Keywords: Efficient market hypothesis, ARFIMA-FIGARCH, Long-memory, Weak-form efficiency, BIST.

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Unfaithfulness in Romantic Relationships: A Review on the Antecedents and Consequences of Infidelity Behaviors

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Abstract

Romantic relationships constitute a significant part of adult life with their substantial effect on wellbeing and health. In addition to positive experiences, such as getting support and feeling security, these relationships also contain some negative aspects. Of these negative experiences, infidelity is among the most hurtful. Understanding the reasons of infidelity, and lowering its occurrence as much as possible are vital for the health of both the partners and the relationship. Building on this, the aim of the present talk is to review the studies that investigate the factors predicting infidelity and the consequences of infidelity. In the talk, first, the demographic, psychological, partner-related, and situational variables associated with infidelity will be examined; then the studies investigating the consequences of infidelity for the individual and the relationship and how to mitigate these negative consequences will be reviewed. The results of the reviewed studies show that infidelity is a social phenomenon that results due to complex mechanisms affected by various factors. Even though it appears that certain individual differences put some people at risk for infidelity, the role of situational factors in infidelity shows that there are ample precautions one can take to prevent acts of infidelity. At the end of the talk, avenues for future research in the domain of infidelity will be discussed and methodological issues that need attention will be underlined.

Keywords: Infidelity, Romantic Relationships, Individual Differences in Infidelity, Relational Factors in Infidelity, Situational Factors in Infidelity

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Investigation of University Students' Fear of Missing Out on Social Media, Relationships with Attachment Styles, Internet Addiction, Life Satisfaction and Perceived Social Support

Nevin AKGÜN¹

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the predictions of university students' fear of missing out, internet addictions, attachment styles, life satisfaction, and perceived social support levels and it is the determination of the relationships of university students with the fear of missing out of their personal characteristics such as gender, time of reading, time spent in social media, number of social media accounts owned. The participants of the study, in which scanning, one of the quantitative research models, was used, consists of 303 university students who studied at various universities in Istanbul in the 2018-2019 academic year and participated in the study voluntarily. The data of the study were collected with the, "Fear of missing out scale", "Life Satisfaction Scale", "Three-dimensional Attachment Styles", "Perceived Social Support Scale", "Young Internet addiction Scale Short form" and "Personal Information Form". The data were collected in November-December 2018. In the analysis of the data, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Mann Whitney U test, Independent groups t test, One-way ANOVA and multiple linear regression analysis techniques were used. At the end of the study, it was determined that the level of fear of missing out on university students was moderate. It was found that the students who use social media frequently and have more social media have higher fear of missing out. According to the results of the regression analysis; The four variables subject to the study have a moderately significant relationship with the scores of fear of missing out, and all of the variables together explain 10% of the total variance in students' fear of missing out. The internet dependence and attachment style sub-dimension of variables are significant predictors of secure attachment and fear of missing out.

Keywords: Fear of missing out(FOMO), internet addiction, attachment style, university students.

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Antecedents and Consequences of Emotional Labor: Personality and Employee Wellbeing

Habibe Tuğba EROL KORKMAZ¹

Abstract

Emotional labor is an essential aspect of service jobs such as sales personnel, waitresses, nurses and receptionists. This concept was initially proposed by sociologist Arlie Hoshchild (1983) and she defined it as managing one's own emotional displays as a job requirement. The purpose of this study was to examine the antecedents and consequences of emotional labor. Extraversion and agreeableness dimensions of personality were used as the predictors of emotional labor and employee wellbeing was investigated as an output of emotional labor. Life satisfaction and the psychological symptoms of somatization were used as indicators of employee psychological wellbeing. Data was collected from 230 health workers employed in hospitals. Via questionnaires the participants were asked to make ratings on Likert-type scales. Using LISREL statistical software, path analysis was carried out to test the proposed model. After making the necessary modifications, results of the analysis revealed reasonable fit for the model as indicated by the goodness of fit statistics (chi-square=6.09, df=4, $p=.19$, GFI=.99, RMSEA=.05). T-tests of the regression coefficients of the study variables purported that both dimensions of emotional labor (surface acting and deep acting) were significantly predicted by extraversion and agreeableness. Extraversion was positively related with surface and deep acting. Increase in agreeableness was accompanied by an increase in deep acting and a decrease in surface acting. On the other hand, life satisfaction and somatization were predicted only by surface acting. Increase in surface acting led to a decrease in life satisfaction and was related with an increase in somatization symptoms. Study findings are parallel with previous research referring to the harmful effects of surface acting. Implications of the study findings for organizational and research practices are discussed.

Keywords: Emotional labor, personality, extraversion, agreeableness, wellbeing

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Psychology of Mobile Dating

Zeynep KÜLAHLI¹

Habib ERENŞOY²

Abstract

This quantitative study with a descriptive method was conducted to examine how self-esteem, impulsivity and perceived abuse levels differentiate between mobile dating application users and nonusers; predictors of self-esteem, impulsivity, perceived abuse levels and mobile dating application usage. This study aims to show who prefers mobile dating applications, what is the motivation for, which needs are met while using these applications; to distinguish between users' and nonusers' characteristics.

The sample of the study consists of mobile dating application user and nonuser adults between the ages of 18-65. Sample size is determined according to proportion of mobile dating application users in a community. Sociodemographic Information Form, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Barratt Impulsivity Scale and Romantic Relationship Assessment Inventory were used to collect research data. The data were analyzed using frequency analysis, Kolmogorov-Smirnova, Shapiro-Wilk, Chi-Square, Mann Whitney-U, Kruskal Wallis and binary logistic regression tests using SPSS 24 package. The findings were evaluated at 95% confidence interval and 5% significance level.

According to the findings participants had a high level of self-esteem. The mean of Barratt Impulsivity Scale score was calculated 59,14; the mean of Romantic Relationship Assessment Inventory score was calculated 93,07. The results show that mobile dating application users and nonusers differ significantly according to their self-esteem, impulsivity and perceived abuse levels; mobile dating application users have higher levels of self-esteem, impulsivity and perceived abuse. Gender, sexual orientation and relationship status have a significant effect on mobile dating application usage. The predictors of mobile dating application usage were found age, gender, sexual orientation, relationship status and exposure to abuse. Since self-esteem, impulsivity and perceived abuse variables can not meet the criteria of linearity, the predictors of these variable can not be determined.

Keywords: Mobile dating application, self-esteem, impulsivity, abuse, perceived abuse.

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Moderation Effect of Age on the Relationship Between Domineering-Controlling Behaviors and Gender Role Perception

Çiğdem ÖZDEMİR¹

Miray AKYUNUS²

Abstract

Dominance and domineering-controlling behaviors observed in social and personal relationships can be disturbing for interpersonal interaction. Interpersonal theory suggests that dominance is an interpersonal behavioral pattern that can characterize one's personality. Empirical studies indicated that dominance in interpersonal relations is mostly associated with men and masculinity, and with being young. The present study aims to explore the relationship between dominance in interpersonal relationships and gender role perception, considering its interaction with age. A community sample of 677 adults (392 women, 282 were men, and 3 non-binary) with an age range between 18 and 80 participated in the study. The data collection was conducted online. The Inventory of Interpersonal Problems, The Perception of Gender Scale, and a demographic information form were used for the assessment. A simple moderation model was tested to examine the relationship between dominance and gender perception moderated by age, where the effect of sex was controlled for. Sex revealed a significant effect on gender role perception. According to this, women had higher scores in gender equality perception when compared to men. When the effect of sex is controlled for, the results indicated a significant moderation effect of age between dominance and gender role perception. Accordingly, the relationship between domineering-controlling problems in interpersonal relations and gender equality perception was significant for older participants but not for younger participants. Socio-cultural and clinical implications of the results are discussed.

Keywords: Dominance, interpersonal relationships, age, gender roles, gender perception

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Safety Voice Under Job Insecurity and Production Pressure: A Model Proposal

Şeyhmus AKSOY¹

Nihal MAMATOĞLU²

Abstract

Organizations need employees who are not afraid to share information and contribute to the appearance of the invisible in order to survive and continue their development. The aim of this study is to develop a model that reveals why employees do not voice safety issues they observe and experience, and in what situation and how they voice it under job insecurity and production pressure. For this purpose, qualitative data were collected through a semi-structured interview form in a cable factory established in a town in the Black Sea region with 220 blue-collar employees, which has only been in operation for eight months, and where job opportunities are weak. Participants were determined by the factory management in a way that they would have different status, unit and demographic characteristics by taking voluntariness declarations regarding their participation in the study. The contact information of the employees who volunteered to participate in the study were shared with the researchers. Interviews were held remotely for approximately 30 minutes by teleconference method, and a total of 11 employees, including two shift supervisors, a quality personnel and eight production personnel, were interviewed. According to the findings, employees express safety issues due to their concerns about health. However, the study shows that factors specific to safety processes can also have role in voicing safety issues. Employees, under job insecurity and production pressure, can voice safety issues in order to express the situations that slow down their production, to show that the production slowdown is not caused by them, and to show that their inefficiency is due to the safety issues they mentioned. In short, employees can voice safety issues not only in order to eliminate potential hazards, but also in order to "save themselves" under job insecurity and production pressure. Although the findings in the study are supported by the organizational silence and employee voice literature, it is clear that voicing safety issues have a different structure from employee voice and motivation to staying silent.

Keywords: job insecurity, production pressure, occupational safety, safety voice

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* This study was produced from the first author's PhD thesis.

Interaction of Personality and Culture in Decision Making

Nilgün ÇEPELİOĞULLAR¹

Abstract

Decision making, one of the subjects of experimental psychology, has been the subject of many studies. There are different theories in the literature that argue that we use shortcuts or make decisions by making calculations when faced with a situation where we need to decide. In addition, personality traits were found to be an important factor in decision making. In the studies, two types of personality were emphasized, and how the individuals in the group divided into two as "maximizers" and "satisficers" made decisions and how satisfied they were with the decision they made were examined. It has been the subject of criticism that the majority of these studies were conducted within a certain age range and within the framework of a certain culture, and similar scales were used. The first focus of criticism is the lack of a realistic connection between real life and experimental environment in the studies. Another criticism is the study of personality at two different extremes. Considering the existence of theories such as the five-factor personality theory, it will be insufficient to examine only two dimensions. Finally, it is seen that the studies are mostly limited to similar age groups and similar cultural groups. There are studies in the literature showing that the same scales lead to different results in different cultures. It is thought that studies examining the relationship between personality and decision making in the field of decision making should be expanded in this direction. Studies conducted with groups bearing the characteristics of Eastern culture and using different experimental methods support this. Since culture is a factor affecting personality traits, it is thought to be related to decision making. In addition, classifying the personality according to different personality factors instead of only two extremes as maximizers and satisficers will enrich the results. In this study, the studies conducted in the direction of the literature related to decision making and personality will be summarized and it will be tried to direct new fields of study in line with the criticisms about these studies.

Keywords: Decision making, personality, culture.

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Internal Working Models and Attachment in Romantic Relationship

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to examine the internal working models and the phenomenon of attachment in romantic relationships. In the attachment theory developed by John Bowlby, the internal working models of infants and children are of great importance. The basic assumption of the attachment theory is that the child and the caregiver should develop "internal working models" in the interaction created with the interacting attachment figure in order to activate or stop the attachment system that the child has. Bowlby defines attachment behavior as "a strong desire to seek closeness or association with a figure when one is afraid, tired, or ill". In addition, it is stated that attachment styles acquired during infancy and childhood significantly affect the later stages of life. Hazan and Shaver, Bartholomew and Horowitz examined the effects of attachment styles determined in infancy on romantic relationships in adulthood. Romantic relationship is defined as the process of togetherness between married or dating couples, which both couples prefer with their own will, and where there is passion, intimacy and attachment. One of the most focused variables in studies on romantic relationships is attachment styles, which are stated to affect the thoughts, behaviors and feelings of individuals in their romantic relationships. In addition to the stated situation; It is stated that the romantic relationships established by the couples are a bonding process. Attachment phenomenon is accepted as an important variable in the structuring of romantic relationships established in adulthood.

Keywords: Internal Working Models, Attachment, Attachment in Romantic Relationship

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White Collar Workers' Attitudes Towards Work From Home

Bengisu YURTTAKALAN¹

Şerife DENİZLİ²

Abstract

The spread of the coronavirus epidemic, which started in Wuhan, China, to the whole world, caused countries to take different precautions to protect themselves from the virus. One of these precaution is the transition of organizations to the work from home. Transformations on the working model led to changes in the psychological state and attitudes of workers which is the focus of the study. The study aims to investigate the working from home model's impact on white-collar workers' attitudes and changes in their motivation and productivity with the perspective of Self-Determination Theory that centers on the three basic needs of autonomy, relatedness, and competence. Data were obtained by interviewing 14 participants work from home and analyzed with the MAXQDA. Findings show that working from home satisfies the need for autonomy while fails to satisfy the needs of competence and relatedness. On the other hand, in the findings obtained from the opinions of the participants against work from home and face to face working; It can also be interpreted in terms of participants' expectations from the organization, working environment and working conditions.

Keywords: COVID-19, Work from home, Face-to-face working, Self-Determination Theory (SDT)

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Batı Müziği Ekseninde (Tonal Sistemde) Armoni Ekolleri

Sadık ÖZÇELİK¹

Erşan YÜREK²

Öz

Bu çalışma; Batı Müziği Sistemi (Tampere) Çoksesli Armoni yaklaşımlarını tespit etmek, yaklaşımların müzik eğitimi lisans öğrencilerine uygunluğu bağlamında müzik eğitimcisi görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılan bir araştırmadır. Söz konusu görüşler doğrultusunda örnek uygulamalar oluşturarak çok sesli müzik eğitimine hizmet eden çalışmalar incelenen araştırmada, klasik armoni çözümlerinde kullanılan şifreleme yöntemleri ile derece isimlendirmeleri üzerine değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Tarama yöntemiyle yapılan bu araştırma, değişik ülkelerde armoni öğretimi üzerine eğitim veren kurumlar ile çeşitli müzik kuramcısına ait armoni kitapları incelenmiştir. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda, tonal sistemde armoni çözümlerinde derecelendirme-isimlendirme ve şifreleme yöntemleri işlevsel bağlamda (fonksiyonel) ve basamaksal armoni olarak adlandırıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Şifrelemelerde ağırlıklı olarak Tonik(I), Subdominant (IV) ve Dominant(V) diye ana fonksiyon akorları göz önüne alınırken, diğer yan basamakları ise fonksiyonlarla ilişkilendirilerek paralel veya karşıt olarak adlandırmaktadır. Farklı ülkelerdeki müzik eğitimi veren okulların ders programlarında yer alan armoni yaklaşımları incelenmiş, aralarındaki farklılıklar karşılaştırılmış, aynı zamanda birbirleriyle olan benzerlikleri detaylı bir şekilde açıklanmıştır. Bazı Batı Müziği armoni kuramcıları derece ve fonksiyon isimlerini kullanmayı tercih etmezken, bazıları derece veya fonksiyon kısaltmalarını (bas) şifrenin yanına yazmışlar, kuramcılardan çok azı ise derece ve fonksiyon kısaltmalarını bas şifrelerin altına yazmayı tercih etmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Batı Müziği, Armoni, Tonal Sistem, Şifreleme, Derecelendirme

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An Example Of Local Music Genres In Turkey: Harput Music

Sadık ÖZÇELİK¹

Abstract

The historical city of Harput, which has been under the domination of many states since various periods of history and where many civilizations meet, has an accumulation and richness filtered through centuries in terms of national culture and folklore. Within this rich folklore, local music, which differs partially from other regions of Anatolia, attracts attention. Known as Harput music in Turkey, this music contains elements from both Turkish Classical Music and Turkish Folk Music. Harput culture and music draws attention with its unique structure among Turkish culture, which has a deep-rooted and rich accumulation in the world. This cultural richness of Harput, which became a cultural center where eastern and western civilizations united, especially after the Turks made Anatolia their homeland, under the Seljuk and Ottoman domination, has been preserved for centuries and has survived from generation to generation. In Harput music, which is very rich in terms of mode, instruments used and performance aspects, unlike traditional Turkish Folk Music, most anonymous folk songs produced by the people as a result of the events in the region are not performed with Turkish Folk Music instruments, but with instruments used in Turkish Classical Music. It is very difficult to classify Harput music, which includes elements from both branches of traditional Turkish music, Turkish Classical Music and Turkish Folk Music, within the general definition of Turkish music. It may be possible to define Harput music as a special music that includes both Turkish Classical Music and Turkish Folk Music elements and tries to fuse these two branches in a synthesis.

Keywords: Turkish Folk Music, Local Music, Harput Music.

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Tanburi Cemil Bey's Life and His Influence of Turkish Music

Elif Zişan TÜRKMEN¹

Abstract

The purpose of this research is introducing and revealing the innovations and values that Tanburi Cemil Bey brought to our life and music. Before introducing Tanburi Cemil Bey, We should introduce tanbur which is Tanburi Cemil Bey's master subject. Tanbur is a stringed instrument widely used in Turkish Music. There are lot of variety of tanbur according to tanbur's structure or geographical regions. The characteristic feature of tanbur is it has the most tone in similar instruments. Tanburi Cemil Bey on of the leading names of Turkish Music saz performing. Tanburi Cemil Bey was born in İstanbul in 1873. Cemil Bey's interest of music started with violin and qanun. After then his interest of tanbur instrument started. When it concern instrument of tanbur, the first name comes to mind is Tanburi Cemil Bey. He changed the tanbur from the classical style to the modern style. The first stone record made during the Ottoman Empire is owned by Tanburi Cemil Bey. He is the first Turkish virtuoso. In addition to tanbur, Tanburi Cemil Bey was able to perform the bowed tanbur, classical kemencha, alto kemencha, cello and lute with almost same ability. He was the first to try the bowling technique on the tanbur and thus led to the discovery of the bowed tanbur. He is the first Turkish Music Artist to give a single public concert. Besides being an ordinary virtuoso, Tanburi cemil bey is a such talented composer. In addition to his lyrical Works, he composed many instrumental pieces. There are many works of art recorded on stone plaques beside his instrumental solos. By bring innovaiton a brand new, modern style and diffrent interpretation to Turkish Music performance, he played the biggest role in perfecting the performance. Because of such innovations, it deserves to be researched and promoted.

Keywords: Virtuoso, Tanbur, Recital, Instrumental Solo, Theme

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A Field Study on Memory, History and Architecture

Cansın İlayda ÇETİN¹

Abstract

As long as historical buildings are used, they will continue their memory development that started when they were built. The relationship between space and memory is established with environmental, structural and spatial data. Using it to protect is an opportunity to reveal memory symptoms and maintain the knowledge link between the past and the future. While this approach causes the preservation of social culture, it also causes the continuity of architectural culture. The idea based on the concept of "sustainability of architectural culture" has become an important method in shaping global and social policies today. In addition, in unused historical buildings or environments, historical traces may be lost over time. The rapid increase in the world population and the rapid decrease in natural energy, on the contrary, had a great impact on the emergence of the concept of sustainability in parallel with this. As in developing countries, uncontrolled rapid development has led to unhealthy urban agglomerations that cannot meet their sustainable needs. On the other hand, sustainable architecture is a problem with many variables. In this context, architectural structures can be protected if the basic principles are designed and the environment and services are built in accordance with social, economic and environmental sustainability. One of the aims of this research is to correctly evaluate the historical data that has survived to the present day, to discover the architectural features of the structures that form the texture of the past, to evaluate the spatial relationship of memory and to create a sense of representative architecture. From this point of view, evaluations will be made on the historical examples in Ankara, the urban texture and the importance of architectural memory.

Keywords: Historic Buildings, Conservation, Interior Design, Spatial Memory

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Design Comparison of the Same Functions Given to Two Different Structures of Similar Sizes

Cansın İlayda ÇETİN¹

Abstract

Based on spatial configuration analysis, this research introduces the concept of "designed neighborhood" and examines the spatial relationship with this concept. In this context, this research aims to question the relationship between neighboring spaces in the architectural environment and to discuss the effects of different spatial neighborhood forms on spatial fiction and meaning. In this study, how the modernizing and dynamic design approach is integrated with cultural structures is examined through two example buildings. In the study, the two buildings, which were re-functionalized and transformed into exhibition spaces, were examined architecturally and the function was evaluated in the context of space harmony. These assessments were carried out through spatial analysis, comparison and observation. According to the results of the examination of the selected samples, an analysis table was created and the similarities and differences of the architectural structure of the buildings were determined. Sequence analysis and transform graph models of these examples help to identify the common and changing features of each structure. The historical process of each example, its location in the city scale and its architectural form are evaluated under the headings of building materials and the application of their functions. In order to give advice to researchers and practitioners, common and non-common features were determined in terms of architectural design and use of space. For example, due to the principle of creating a concept in interior design, it was aimed to create a language unity in designs, but today, contrasts have begun to come to the fore. These contradictions are integrated with various analyzes in different structures. As a result of the study, architectural and spatial analysis schemes were presented comparatively.

Keywords: Interior Design, Space Perception, Sustainable Architecture

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The Formation and Development of Interdisciplinary Art

Fırat ARAPOĞLU¹

Abstract

The idea of creating a classification among the arts and treating the branches of art as separate disciplines that emerged with the Renaissance Period began to be questioned with the concept of "gesamtkunstwerk" (total art) put forward by Richard Wagner, who aimed to establish a unity in arts in the 19th century. We can see the effects of this questioning in the history of 20th-century art, in the combination and use of different modes of production, such as in the works of avant-garde art movements Futurism, Dadaism, Surrealism, and in the works of artists such as Marcel Duchamp and John Cage. This research explains how interdisciplinarity develops, how it is defined, and how it is used from an instrumental and theoretical perspective. After explaining where intermedia differs from multimedia and mixed media, the differentiation of interdisciplinarity, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary methods development and application are described. Finally, there are the definitions and history of how interdisciplinary thinking is applied in art, and thus, after the second half of the 20th century, especially in the 1960s, art movements and art production methods such as Fluxus, Happenings, and Performance Art adopted an interdisciplinary production style, It reveals how they try to blur these boundaries by questioning the fields within the art cluster and the boundaries between art and other phenomena of life.

Keywords: Interdisciplinarity, Intermedia, Contemporary Art

Reflections of Technology-Enhanced Bodily Modifications in Contemporary Art

Arif ÇEKDERİ¹

Abstract

Throughout history, interventions developed by people to control and change their own body as they desire have been observed regularly. These interventions, of which many examples can be cited, are called body modifications. Despite variations in their functions through time, body modifications such as body suspensions, which can be defined as hanging of one's self in various ways with hooks pierced into the body, tribal tattoos from different cultures and implants placed under the skin, still exist. Although such practices are accepted as the unconventional expressions of individuality, they still preserve their cultural relevance. Individuals who are not content with society's acceptance of normalcy may resort to modifications to redefine themselves. While some incorporate the symbols representing the subculture they feel close to into their bodies through tattoos, some others continue their search for identity in the light of the personal information they have acquired by experiencing the religious rituals of the cultures in which modification rituals first appeared. From the founder of the Modern Primitive Movement, Fakir Musafar to Steve Haworth, who developed subcutaneous implants with medical devices, such examples paved the way for a discussion ground that gained a new level with the opportunities provided by the developing technology today. This resulted in different mediums for the forms of expression in certain artistic movements that emerged at the end of the 20th century. The production methods of such movements as Cyborg Art, Transhumanist and Posthumanist art develop new identity definitions by reinterpreting this heritage from the past through technology with a postmodern attitude. In this study, the artists who develop the modification methods with a cultural background through technology will be examined. The aim is to gain an idea about the direction in which contemporary art will evolve, through the motivations of the selected artists.

Keywords: Bodily Modification, Transhumanism, Posthumanism, Cyborg Art, Body Art

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Design Comparison of the Same Functions Given to Two Different Structures of Similar Sizes

Cansın İlayda ÇETİN

Abstract

Based on spatial configuration analysis, this research introduces the concept of "designed neighborhood" and examines the spatial relationship with this concept. In this context, this research aims to question the relationship between neighboring spaces in the architectural environment and to discuss the effects of different spatial neighborhood forms on spatial fiction and meaning. In this study, how the modernizing and dynamic design approach is integrated with cultural structures is examined through two example buildings. In the study, the two buildings, which were re-functionalized and transformed into exhibition spaces, were examined architecturally and the function was evaluated in the context of space harmony. These assessments were carried out through spatial analysis, comparison and observation. According to the results of the examination of the selected samples, an analysis table was created and the similarities and differences of the architectural structure of the buildings were determined. Sequence analysis and transform graph models of these examples help to identify the common and changing features of each structure. The historical process of each example, its location in the city scale and its architectural form are evaluated under the headings of building materials and the application of their functions. In order to give advice to researchers and practitioners, common and non-common features were determined in terms of architectural design and use of space. For example, due to the principle of creating a concept in interior design, it was aimed to create a language unity in designs, but today, contrasts have begun to come to the fore. These contradictions are integrated with various analyzes in different structures. As a result of the study, architectural and spatial analysis schemes were presented comparatively.

Keywords: Interior Design, Space Perception, Sustainable Architecture

Contribution Of Today's Ceramic Technology To The Sustainability Of Biodiversity As A Restoration Project

Gamze GÖRGÜNAY¹

Abstract

Thanks to the rapid development of computer technologies in today's design and production world, productions have become low-cost, fast, and facile. The basic principle in rapid prototyping is the direct production of a three-dimensional object created with different software used in the computer system, using three-dimensional printers. Three-dimensional printer technologies are used not only in aviation, jewelry, dentistry, electronics, or automotive industries but also in ceramic production as a new method.

It is an innovative approach in order to produce more difficult, complex or detailed productions that cannot be obtained with traditional methods in the industrial field, more precisely and in series. It is supposed that the problems confronted in the production process will be overcome easily with the help of this method, which is used not only by industrial workers but also by many artists and the developments in technology.

In this study, the production of ceramic clay tiles with three-dimensional printer technology is a restoration project to contribute to the survival of the coral islands under threat due to the mucilage problem in the Marmara Sea. The reconstruction of the atolls destroyed in the Mangkhut Typhoon in Hong Kong sets a precedent. Due to the differences in both the material used and the layering technique according to the technology of the three-dimensional printers, it has been suggested to use the mortar stacking technique in the production of clay tiles to facilitate the stacking of materials with different properties in different regions within the layer.

Keywords: Ceramics, Three Dimensional Printers, Coral Restoration

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Ahead of Its Time as A Social Worker: Amy Gordon Hamilton (1892 - 1967)

Cemre BOLGÜN¹

Abstract

Knowing the history of the profession, recognizing, and understanding the antecedents in the professionalization process has an important place in understanding a profession and discipline. From this point of view, in this study, Amy Gordon Hamilton's life, work, and her contributions to the profession and discipline are discussed. Hamilton, who started her career by performing social work practice in war environments during the First World War, carried out important activities to strengthen disadvantaged individuals and ensure their integration into society by being involved in the important social, economic, and political events of the period. Moreover, she contributed to the development of the person-in-environment perspective and discussed the issues of confidentiality of the case study, client-centered perspective, motivation, and resistance of the client to change. In addition to these, she played an important role in the development of the profession and discipline of social work with his book named 'Social Case Study Theory and Practice', which has been used as a textbook in the field of social work for many years and influenced social work education and practice. In the final analysis, as a social worker and academician, she contributed to the professionalization process of social work beyond his time and took her place among the pioneers of social work.

Keywords: Social work history, pioneers of social work, professionalization of social work, social work with individuals, casework practice.

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A Sociological Study on Divorced Women's Social Identity Construction

Aykut SİĞİN¹

Merve DOĞAN²

Abstract

The institution of family, which occurs through marriage, has a very important place in society whether looked at through micro or macro perspectives. In this social institution, couples might experience some problems and decide to end their marriage through divorce. The changes observed in the social structure affect the family in various ways and divorce goes far beyond being just an individual experience and becomes a phenomenon which needs to be addressed in the social context. It is possible to say that, for the majority of the Turkish society, divorce is not a positive concept. Besides, it might be asserted that divorce is not experienced in the same way by men and women; so much so that the new life of a woman after divorce may be more difficult than that of a man for various reasons. After the divorce process, the quality of life of women decreases significantly and the construction of a social identity as a "divorced woman" brings some difficulties with it. This study aims to reveal how women maintain their social existence after divorce and the problems they face while constructing their new social identity. In this context, the question the study seeks to answer is as follows: What are the dynamics and problems that come into play in women's re-identification and existence in the public sphere after divorce? Within the scope of the study, academic articles, theses, books and reports on divorced women were scanned and examined through document analysis. Two experts, one of whom is a divorce lawyer and the other an academician, were also consulted. The findings of the study reveal that, while reintegrating into social life, divorced women face problems such as economic deprivation, exclusion by family and society and not being preferred in business life.

Keywords: Divorce, Divorced Women, Construction of Social Identity, Gender, Gender Studies

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Toplumsal Cinsiyet Tartışmaları Işığında Kadına Yönelik Aile İçi Şiddet ve İslam

Ayşe Betül TANRIVERDİ¹

Öz

Türkiye’de kadına yönelik şiddet resmi istatistiklerde de görüldüğü üzere son zamanlarda en çok problem haline gelen konulardandır. Kadına yönelik şiddet konusunun toplumsal cinsiyet ve İslami kaynaklardaki yorumlanmasının kadına yönelik aile içi şiddet üzerindeki etkisi bu çalışmanın konusudur. Feminizm, dünyayı etkisi altına alan bir toplumsal hareket olmanın ötesinde dezavantajlı bir sınıfın haklarını savunan paradigma olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Feminizmin toplumlar arasındaki yorumlanma, algılanma ve tepki verilme şekli farklılaşmaktadır. Bu farklılaşma, feminist kuram söylemlerinin politize olmasına sebep olduğu düşünülmektedir. Feminizm olgusunun yanı sıra toplumsal cinsiyet olgusunu da bu tartışmalar ışığında ele almak yerine olacaktır. Çünkü toplumsal cinsiyet feminist literatürden türevlenmektedir. Kadına yönelik şiddetin psikolojik, sosyal, ekonomik ve cinsel nedenleri vardır. Kadına yönelik şiddet toplumsal cinsiyet sorunsalı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, kadına yönelik şiddet ile ataerkillik ve erillik arasında ilişki anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Kadına yönelik şiddetin çoğunlukla, aile içinde ve erkekten kadına doğru olduğu istatistiklerde karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Çalışmada, güncel verilere rastlanmadığı için kullanılan resmi istatistiki veriler geçmiş yıllardaki araştırmaların verisidir. Kadına yönelik şiddeti feminist teoriler ışığında, ataerki toplumsal cinsiyet tartışmaları bağlamında ve İslami kaynaklar çerçevesinde ele almak problemin temeline inme açısından önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmada literatür taraması yapılarak konunun teorik çerçevesi ele alınmaya çalışılmıştır. Buna göre, İslami kaynakların yorumlanma şeklinin ve toplumsal cinsiyet tutumlarındaki eril söylemlerin kadına yönelik aile içi şiddetle ilişkili olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadına Yönelik Aile Şiddet, Toplumsal Cinsiyet, İslam

Perceptions of Syrian Refugees on Social Media: The Case of Twitter

Adnan ÇETİN¹

Abstract

Due to the civil war that has been ongoing on for nearly a decade in Syria, the majority of the Syrian population had to leave their country. Turkey is one of the countries most affected by this migration process. According to the data of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs, the registered Syrian population in Turkey has reached 3,718,332 people as of 07.10.2021 (<https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>). It is obvious that this mass migration has some economic, social, and cultural consequences for Turkey. Some research shows that there is a negative perception towards Syrian refugees and that the media is effective in the formation of these negative perceptions (<https://dergi.tplondon.com/goc/article/view/596>). This study focuses on the perceptions of Syrian Refugees on the social media via the social media platform Twitter. The first hundred (100) results that emerged when the word Syrian was searched on Twitter were converted into meaningful data sets by using the content analysis method these data sets were analyzed. At the end of the research, it was concluded that a marginalizing and exclusionary language is dominant on Twitter and a negative perception is produced about Syrian refugees on Twitter. Media tools have undergone a transformation from written media to audio, visual, social, and digital media in parallel with the development of technology. Even though media tools have been transformed technically, it cannot be said that they have been changed much in terms of their functions the content they produce. Walter Lippmann, in his *Public Opinion* study published in 1922, emphasizes that producing a public opinion is one of the fundamental functions of media tools. According to Lippmann, the public opinion produced by media tools is not an objective/realistic public opinion. Media tools reproduce stereotypes and prejudices in society. It can be said that the social media platform Twitter, which has gradually become a main source of news, functions as a tool for producing stereotypes and prejudices about Syrian refugees.

Keywords: Syrian Refugees, Perception, Social Media, Twitter.

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An Evaluation of the Relationship between Literacy and Social Support in Old Age

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Abstract

As in every period of life, social network and social support have an important place in old age. The years added to the old age with the extended life expectancy mean the differentiation of experiences, the possibility of changing the social network, changing social support, considering the dynamic structure of life. Extended life brings with it many experiences such as loss of relatives, changes in work life, social and physical environment, socio-economic situation, status and role. In this study, the effect of literacy in old age and the importance of social support network will be discussed. For this purpose, as an example, it is aimed to evaluate the findings of the pilot study of a study conducted to understand the experiences of the widowed elderly, and social network and support network in terms of educational status and marital status. The research is carried out with the qualitative method. In-depth interview technique was used as the data collection technique. It was carried out in the context of the life course perspective and the conceptual and technical framework of the convoy model, which constitutes the theoretical approach. The findings will be discussed using the analysis technique of convoy model. In this experience-based study focusing on the common effects of illiteracy and loss of spouse, it was observed that participation in social life made it difficult, increased dependence on others in various activities, and social networks changed.

Keywords: Ageing, Social Support, Convoy Model, Disadvantage, Widowhood

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The Influence of Female Shift Workers over Life Satisfaction

Erhan HANCIĞAZ¹

Himmet HÜLÜR²

Abstract

The first division of labor that started after hunting and gathering in primitive society had changed its form with the changing structure of society, mode of production and production level. The breakups that took place throughout the historical process had given way also to the change in the working pattern. Since the primitive society women assuming different roles had taken part within the realm of productive activities. On the other hand, in modern society their roles in the work life have been changed and taken a complex form. The industrial revolution beginning with mechanization at the same time increased capital accumulation. With the development of production centers that started to have the ability of mass production, the relation between the need and production have changed. From this time on production have not been realized according to needs but consumptions have been realized according to production. In this way, the mass industry started to require much more workers than the usual. At the same time the disequilibrium between female and male population as a consequence of the two world wars has given way to participation of women in great numbers in the work life. This process that consisted of long working hours in the beginning brought about the need for the shift work. Although the shift work as the order of daytime, evening and night work hours showed differences dependent on the management structure, generally it is a concept referring to interleaving work. The main problem of this research is to understand how the shift work that differs from the constant work in terms of working hours, wages policy influences the life satisfaction of women. For this aim, questionnaires were applied to 200 blue-collar and white-collar, public and private sector, female shift workers in the health, security, transportation, informatics, finance, textile and petrochemical fields. In this way, it is purported to determine the socio-psychological influences of shift work over women.

Keywords: Organizational Communication, Industrial Sociology, Female Shift Workers, Sociology of Communication, Mass Industry

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OHS Problems of Informal Workers in Turkey and Recommendations for Solution.

Cengiz AKYILDIZ¹

Abstract

It is well known that informal workers in developing countries are at high risks in terms of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) services. However, there is not enough emphasis on what can be done to solve the problem. In this study, legal practices related to OHS services of unregistered immigrants, asylum seekers and local workers, their accessibility to OHS services, statistical studies with stakeholders, the preventability of OHS problems of immigrants, asylum seekers and local workers and how to overcome the obstacles to prevention were investigated through official data in Turkey. While most of the stakeholders perceived the OHS problems of informal workers as preventable, some of them perceived it as unavoidable. In the survey conducted with OHS experts, it was seen that 39% of them illegally train unregistered workers in the workplace. In the structured face-to-face interviews with employers, 72% of the participants complained about the costs of the employees, while 28% stated that they preferred informal workers because they could not find a permanent worker besides the cost. The high cost of legal workers is the most important determinant of employers' employment of unregistered workers. In face-to-face interviews with informal workers, it was seen that 65% wanted to work formally but could not find a job, and 35% wanted to work on their own behalf. Considering the number of labor inspectors, it is understood that they are insufficient to conduct inspections especially in dangerous and very dangerous workplaces. Barriers to OHS experts' training to informal workers should be removed, or all workers must be registered. State institutions, municipalities and non-governmental organizations should be drawn into this problem and encouraging projects should be developed. Good practices in developed countries should be examined and international organizations and funds should be utilized.

Keywords: Informal Workers, OHS training, OHS service, Turkey

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Example of Humanitarian Aid in the Ottoman-russian War (1877-78): International Refugee Fund

İlksen DİLMAÇ¹

Abstract

The Ottoman-Russian War (1877-78) was a war that took place on two fronts, the Balkans and the Caucasus, and affected the Ottoman Empire in many ways with its results. This war, not only brought economic and political depression to the Ottoman Empire, but also caused the empire to be reshaped in terms of socio-cultural and demographic aspects. After the occupation of the Balkan geography - one of the two fronts of the war- by the Russians, Muslims residing in many parts of the region had to leave their places and migrate to various parts of the country, particularly Istanbul. From the beginning of the war, the Ottoman Empire established immigrant commissions in order to fulfil the needs of its immigrant subjects. Especially in the last periods of the war, new immigrant commissions were established in Istanbul, due to fulfill subjects needs whom immigrate from the Balkans to Istanbul. These commissions, acting together with the Istanbul Şehremaneti and Zaptiye, began to have difficulties in fulfilling the basic needs of the immigrants who migrated to Istanbul, such as food and shelter. However, these endeavors have begun to encounter difficulties due to the significant numbers of immigrant subjects. In order to prevent the humanitarian aid crisis that broke out in the city; European consuls, bankers, foreign newspapers' representatives in Istanbul and foreign self-employed groups came together and formed an aid committee in January 1878. In this paper, the establishment of the International Refugee Fund, which took an active role together with the immigrant commissions of the Ottoman Empire in fulfilling the basic needs of the immigrants in Istanbul between January 1878 and April 1879, the activities of the committee and the dissolution process of the committee were studied.

Keywords: Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, International Refugee Fund, Ottoman Empire, Immigrants, Migration.

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Diyarbakır in Assyrian-Anatolian Relations

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Sinan BİNGÖL²

Abstract

The city of Diyarbakır is located in the Southeastern Anatolia Region, one of the geographical regions of Turkey. The city is located in a geographical location that reaches Mesopotamia via Syria from the south and Iraq from the southeast. It is in an important place both in terms of historical geography and today's geopolitics, due to its location that intersects between Mesopotamia and Anatolia with the help of the passes over the Tur Abdin and Taurus Mountains, and the Tigris River and its tributaries. Diyarbakır has managed to maintain its importance in every era as one of the valuable cultural and commercial centers of Anatolia. Since it is located within the region called the “Fertile Crescent”, it has a special privilege that testifies to many firsts among the civilizations of the Near East. The fact that it is one of the first centers where settled life started and that it has important mineral deposits has increased the importance of the region even more.

Diyarbakır has been exposed to invasions in every period of history and has been a geography where it is desired to benefit from its productivity. It has hosted many tribes and cultures throughout history. One of these tribes was the Assyrians, who realized the importance of the region very early on. The region, located on the trade route from Assyria to Anatolia during the Assyrian Trade Colonies, is of great importance in terms of Assyrian-Anatolian relations. Diyarbakır, which was under the rule of Assyrians for many years in the New Assyrian period, is a very important place for Assyrians in terms of culture and economy.

Keywords: Diyarbakır, Bit-Zamani, Assyrian, Anatolia, Mesopotamia

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Urban Economic Field Experiences of Syrian Ethnic Entrepreneurs in Turkey

Meral YILMAZ¹

Abstract

One prominent aspect of ethnic groups' social life is economics. In the related literature, "ethnic economy" refers to whole economic activities that migrants perform. Moreover, "ethnic entrepreneurship" defines the entrepreneurial economic activities of migrants. The intensive migration of more than millions of Syrians to Turkey since 2011 resulted in an increase in ethnic entrepreneurship practices of these immigrants. It is observed that most of the Syrians that reside in Turkey after their forced migration work in informal and low-paid jobs. At the same time there is a continuing increase in the ethnic entrepreneurial activities every year. Based on official data, there are more than 15.000 firms where Syrians are either partners or owners in Turkey.

In November 2021, Syrians who reside in Turkish cities equal to 3 million 686 thousand 355 people. Therefore, 98.6% of Syrian immigrants in Turkey reside in cities. The cities where Syrians settle extensively are also the best places to observe their political, economic and social effects on Turkish cities. Their places of settlement also reflect their socio-economic statuses. Migrant individuals who pursue ethnic entrepreneurial activities help transform the urban areas that they do business and live in.

entrepreneurs' personal identities, their educational and language qualities and their tendencies to return to their own country after the war. In this work however, the aim is to examine both Syrian immigrants' choice of places of business and residence and to understand how their choices transform urban space based on their accounts of urban economic field experience.

Keywords: Ethnic economy, ethnic entrepreneurship, urban space, Syrian immigrants' socio-economic status, immigrants' places of residence and business

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A Brief Overview of Foreign Policy Developments in the Democratic Party Era

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Abstract

The Democratic Party, which has been ruling the country in Turkey since 1950 until 1960 and has been guiding Turkish democracy, was founded on January 7, 1946 by Celal Bayar, Adnan Menderes, Refik Koraltan and Mehmet Fuat Köprülü, who was elected as a deputy from the Republican People's Party. The DP came to power on May 14, 1950 and tried to shape its pursuits in international politics during the Cold War Period, when there were very intense problems in foreign policy. The reason for this formatting is that Turkey remains dec the bipolar world politics formed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States after the Second World War. The DP Government, which also knows that it should turn to one of these two poles due to its geopolitical position, has been forced to follow a pro-US and pro-Western policy due to the USSR's claims on the straits, which has an expansionist policy, and Turkey's approach that threatens the integrity of the border. Turkey decided to send troops to Korea on June 30, 1950 in order to enter NATO, which was created under the leadership of the United States and is the security umbrella of the Western Alliance. While the outstanding achievements of the Turkish soldier in Korea were continuing, Turkey managed to enter NATO on February 18, 1952. Thus, after Turkey entered NATO, it pursued a policy against the USSR and the countries under its influence in the Middle East, the Balkans, Korea and Bandung. During its ten-year rule, the DP also had to deal with Cyprus and Arab-Israeli problems, in addition to anticommunist policies.

“In the study, a brief overview of foreign policy developments during the Democratic Party period was considered and a document and document analysis method was used, which is one of the qualitative research methods. Thus, archival documents and first-hand sources describing the period were examined and an objective study was tried to be revealed.”

Keywords: Democratic Party, USA, USSR, Cold War, Foreign Policy.

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The Loss of the Turkish Navy in World War II: Sinking Of The Atılay Submarine

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Abstract

Before the Second World War, Turkey ordered four submarines to Germany. Two of these submarines were built in Germany, and both were assembled at Taşkızak Shipyard. The names of the submarines were named by President Atatürk himself. Submarines are named 'Moon class' because their names end with the moon. Launched in the Golden Horn on May 19, 1939, Atılay is the first submarine built in Turkey. In the Second World War, it was necessary to try new technologies in the defense of submarines in Turkey's straits. In order to prevent unauthorized submarine passages through the Straits, magnetic cables from England were laid at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The task of controlling these cables was given to the Atılay Submarine. Atılay came to the Dardanelles and dived under the command of Major Sadettin Gürcan on 14 July. It is planned to cross over the magnetic line and surface in Mordo Bay. Atılay, who dived at 14.30 with his crew of 6 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and 16 privates, was never heard from again. The submarine, whose buoy was sunk by hunter boats, could not be reached.

In this study, the construction process of the Atılay Submarine, its duties in the Turkish navy, its last mission were examined, and the echoes of the submarine in the public after its sinking were discussed. Discussions on the reason for Atılay's sinking and his place in popular culture are examined. It is aimed to contribute to the Turkish maritime literature in the Second World War. Presidency of State Archives Republic Archive documents, research and copyrighted works and Turkish press constitute the bibliography of the study.

Keywords: Atılay, Dardanelles, Submarine, Turkish Maritime History, World War II,

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Socio-Economic Life in Edirne between 1713-1714 (According to Edirne Court Registry No. 90)*Yasemin AKTAŞ¹***Abstract**

There are some factors that affect the continuity or continuation of a state. Social life, socio-economics, political life, economics and socio-cultural factors are some of these factors. These factors are not limited to these. It is possible to examine the Ottoman social life by going down to the sources. The resources of the Ottoman Empire contain rich data in this regard. One of the methods used in city studies is to analyze the Sharia Registers, which are archival materials, and the estate records in these registers. Inheritance records are also the focus of this study. Setting goals and boundaries for each study is an important issue. In the study, it is aimed to look at the traces of the socio-economic life of the people of Edirne in the first quarter of the 18th century, through the estate records. The notebook we are examining is the Edirne Sharia Registry, which covers the years H. 1124-1125, M.1713-1714 and has a fixture number 90 in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives. There are 189 estates in the entire notebook and there are 120 pages in total, two of which are in a single microfilm image. This constitutes the limit of the study. There are two separate limits to the study. One of them is the estate records in the Edirne Sharia Registry number 90, and the other limit is all the socio-economic data in these records. By examining these estates, it is aimed to convey the contributions of the people of Edirne in their social and economic lives to the science of history. Within the socio-economic data; there are elements such as clothing, household goods, immovable property. Apart from these, their economic structure will be reached by looking at wealth analysis. As a result of this study, some light will be shed on the people of Edirne in the early 18th century and therefore the socio-economic history of the Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: Court Registry, Ottoman State, Edirne, Socio-Economic History, 18th Century.

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Persian (Achaemenid) Sovereignty Symbols

Muzaffer DURAN¹

Abstract

Purpose: Sovereignty symbols are tangible or intangible symbols that power-holding dynasties use to declare having supremacy. These symbols were conveyed to the public by engraving on instruments such as statues, rock reliefs, coins, inscriptions which royal propaganda was made. The aim of this paper is to determine the symbols that express the reign of the Persian (Achaemenid) rulers.

Scope: This study covers the period of the Persian (Achaemenid Dynasty) Empire (ca.550-330 BC).

Method: To identify Persian sovereignty symbols, we used written and archaeological sources that depict or describe the Persian kings. Written sources on this subject are the works of Ancient Greek authors and Persian royal inscriptions. Archaeological sources are rock reliefs and some coins depicting Persian rulers. In these sources, depictions and symbols reflecting the power of the Persian kings and their superior to other people were considered.

Findings and Results: We can divide Persian rulership symbols as intangible or tangible symbols. In this regard, intangible symbols are the titles used by the Persian ruler (especially the King of Kings). Cities founded or expanded by Persian rulers can also be included intangible symbols. Although cities and palaces can be thought of as concrete elements, the psychological impact of such magnificent monuments on subject peoples and other countries features the intangible power of cities and palaces. In the study, the tangible signs of the sovereignty were determined as the monarch's attire, bow, sceptre, lotus flower and parasol/umbrella. These symbols are signs of the power of the Persian ruler or the Achaemenid dynasty. The symbols in question are only for the kings. However, there are examples where some symbols could also be used by nobles with the permission of the Persian king. Some of these symbols continued to be used as symbols of sovereignty in ancient Iranian history. As a matter of fact, it is understood that some symbols used as a sign of sovereignty in Parth and Sassanid Iran.

Keywords: Persians, Sovereignty, Title, Dress, Bow, City and Palace, Sceptre, Lotus Flower, Parasol/Umbrella.

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Reflections of Nursing Students' Interactions with Children With Autism and Intellectual Disability in Special Education School: A Qualitative Study

Ecem ÇİÇEK GÜMÜŞ¹

Abstract

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the reflections of nursing students' interactions with children with special needs studying at a special education school.

Method: Qualitative study design was used. 12 nursing students who volunteered were included in the study. The participation of the children in the special education school was determined by the guidance teacher. Classes with students who can interact and according to the level of need were taken. Activities were carried out with the materials they developed by going to the school for three consecutive weeks, one day a week, by the nursing students. The activity held every week was reported and interviews were held with the students at the end of the project.

Results: It was determined that the nursing students included in the study did not spend time with a child with autism or intellectual disability before. For this reason, they stated that they had prejudices and were shy. It was determined that the students who were anxious and shy before going to school changed their minds after the first activity, and they went more eager and excited in the following weeks. It was observed that their prejudices were broken after the interaction and that they were generally satisfied with such an experience. It was stated by the special education teachers that the children had a good time and were happy when they interacted. The "fear" and "prejudice" behaviors towards children with special educational needs have been replaced by "sharing" and "trust".

Conclusion: It was concluded that social prejudices towards children with special needs are also present in nursing students, and interactions and sharing change these feelings. Increasing similar projects is important for developing positive attitudes towards children and individuals with special needs.

Keywords: Special education, intellectual disability, autism, special needs, qualitative study, nursing.

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The frequencies of IL-6 174G/C (rs1800795) gene polymorphism in a Turkish population and similarities with 13 populations

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Abstract

IL-6 is a mediator of the inflammatory and immune responses and affects multiple metabolic processes. The expression of IL-6 is regulated mainly at the transcriptional level and the promoter of the human IL-6 gene confers several polymorphisms; one commonly studied variant is the single G>C base exchange polymorphism in promoter region of IL-6 gene, 174 base pairs upstream from start site of transcription (-174G>C, rs1800795). rs1800795 has been shown to be functionally important since it mediates transcription rate and plasma concentrations of IL-6. Therefore, we selected this genetic variant to determine the frequencies in a healthy Turkish cohort. 236 individuals (aged 30 years) were recruited from healthy Turkish individuals who applied for whole check-up, not having a serious disease or disorder. The alleles and genotypes frequencies of 13 healthy populations of Germany, France, China, Poland, India, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Egypt, Pakistan, South Africa, Brasilia and Iran were defined by the literature published in last 20 years. The frequency of G allele was high in Chinese (100%), Pakistan (100%), Indian (98.28%), Saudi Arabian (96.63%), Iranian (95.78%) and Turkish (94.07%) populations while frequency of C allele was 100% in Egypt. Correlation analysis showed that allele frequencies of Turkish population were comparable with those of Saudi Arabian, Greek, Brazilian, Iranian, Pakistani and French populations ($P>0.05$). The most frequent genotype observed in Turkish population were GG and GC (52.12% and 41.95%), as in Saudi Arabian, Greek, Pakistani, South African and Brazilian populations. The CC genotype was most frequent in only Egyptians. Correlation analysis indicated that genotype frequencies of Turkish population were comparable with those of Greek, South African, Brazilian and Iranian populations ($P>0.05$). Thus, the allele and genotype frequencies of IL-6 gene polymorphism rs1800795 in Turkish population shared similarities with those of Saudi Arabian, Greek, South African, Brazilian, Iranian, Pakistani and French populations.

Keywords: Interleukin-6, rs1800795, Turkish population, polymorphism, frequency

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Genotype frequencies of IL-6 (-572 G/C) polymorphism (rs1800796) in Turkish population comparable with those of White and African Americans

Luftiye KARCIOĞLU BATUR¹

Abstract

Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is a cytokine with both pro- and anti-inflammatory actions, as well as considered as “metabolic hormone” involved in immune responses, affecting glucose, protein and lipid metabolism. Numerous single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were found in the encoding sequence and in the promoter of the IL-6 gene. One variant is SNP in -572 G/C promoter region of IL-6 gene (rs1800796) which has been shown to affect both the transcription and secretion of IL-6. Therefore, we selected this genetic variant to determine the frequencies in a healthy Turkish cohort. 211 individuals (aged 38 years) were recruited from healthy Turkish individuals who applied for whole check-up, not having a serious disease or disorder. The alleles and genotypes frequencies of 9 healthy populations from Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, China, White Americans, Korea, Singapore, Japan and African Americans were defined by the literature published in last 20 years. The frequency of G allele was high in Turkey (98.6%), Iran (96.2%), Pakistan (100%), Egypt (94.9%), White Americans (99.2%) and African Americans (99.7%) populations while frequency of C allele was high in China (88.8%), Korea (94.6%), Singapore (94.7%) and Japan (96.6%). Correlation analysis showed that allele frequencies of Turkish population were comparable with those of White Americans and African Americans ($P>0.05$). The most frequent genotype observed in Turkish population were GG (88.2%), as in White Americans and African Americans (90.9% and 84.3%, respectively). GC genotype was mostly observed in Iranian population (84.9%) and CC genotype in Korea and Singapore. Correlation analysis indicated that genotype frequencies of Turkish population were comparable with those of White and African Americans ($P>0.05$). Thus, the allele and genotype frequencies of IL-6 gene polymorphism rs1800796 in Turkish population shared similarities with those of White and African American populations.

Keywords: Interleukin-6, rs1800796, Turkish population, polymorphism, frequency

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Experiences of Renal Transplantations Performed at Sanko University Medical School

Kenan DEMİRBAKAN¹

Abstract

Renal transplant is the most effective treatment for chronic renal failure. Transplantation should be the first choice for patients with chronic renal failure as it both improves the quality of life of patients and increases its duration. In this study, our center includes the results for the period of 23 June - 30 November 2021.

Total of 37 transplants, 34 from living donors and 3 from cadavers, were performed. 28 of the transplant patients were male, 9 were female. It was the second Renal transplant in two patients and the third Renal transplant in one patient. 3 arteries were anastomosed in 2 of the patients and 2 arteries in 11 of them. All living donors underwent laparoscopic donor nephrectomy.

All functions of our grafts are normal and we have not lost any grafts so far. Two patients died in the 2nd and 3rd months postoperatively due to COVID-19 and one patient died on the 20th day after Renal transplantation due to cardiac causes.

Most of the renal transplant patients in our region prefer external centers for transplantation. For this reason, they may suffer financial losses and be late in treatment. It is important that transplant patients close to transplant center, as they should be followed up especially in the first month by experienced surgeons and nephrologists.

Keywords: Chronic renal failure, renal transplantation, mean age

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Perception of Face Pareidolia in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Gülsüm AKDENİZ¹
Bilal ŞAHUTOĞULLARI²

Abstract

Face pareidolia is a condition in which the brain perceives an image that is not actually a face as a face. Pareidolia results in a strong phenomenological experience that a face exists. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neuropsychiatric disorder that manifests itself with inborn delay or deviation in social relations, communication, and cognitive development and usually begins in the first years of life. Children with ASD have poor face perception and discrimination compared to children with normal development. At the same time, it is known that children with ASD do not show interest in faces like children with normal development in behavioral issues such as decreased orientation towards faces, impaired eye contact. We examined visual perception in children with ASD by using the face pareidolia paradigm. A total of 16 children, 9 with ASD, were shown face pareidolia images and asked whether they saw faces or similar pictures, and their duration and answers were recorded. Neurobehavioral outcomes were analyzed. Participants with ASD were found to have lower rates of recognizing pareidolia pictures as faces. At the same time, children with ASD had a longer response time to images of faces and pareidolia, and the response time to images of pareidolia was found to be longer than the response time of faces. Compared to healthy individuals, children with ASD had low interest and tendency not only in face appearance but also in face pareidolia appearance.

Keywords: ASD, Pareidolia, EEG.

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Investigation of the Effect of Online Solution Focused Short-Term Group Psychological Counseling Program on Nomophobia and Alexithymia

Safiye DOĞRUSOY¹

Nazan TURAN²

Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the effect of solution- Focused short-term group counseling program applied online on nomophobia and alexithymia. The research was carried out as a quasi-experimental study based on a randomized controlled 2x3 (intervention/control groups X pretest/posttest/follow-up test) model with first-year students studying at Ufuk University School of Nursing between January 24 and June 12, 2021. There were 16 students in the intervention group of the study and 16 students in the control group. The Participant Information Sheet (PIS) the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS), and the Nomophobia Scale (NMP-S) were used as data collection tools. 60-90 minutes of online Solution-Focused Short-Term Group Psychological Counseling Program (SSFTGCP) was applied once a week to the intervention group, and an informative training booklet on nomophobia and alexithymia was given to the control group. Frequency, percentage, minimum, maximum and median, mean rank values, which are descriptive statistics, were used in the analysis of the data. The Friedman test was used to test whether our quantitative variables differed from more than two dependent groups, and the multiple comparison test was used to see from which group the difference originated. In the analysis, moderate nomophobia was detected in the pretest-posttest-follow-up tests of the control and intervention groups. In terms of alexithymia, alexithymia was not observed in the control group, while alexithymia was observed in the follow-up test of the intervention group. As a result, although the participants reported positive opinions after Solution-Focused Short-Term Group Psychological Counseling Program (SSFTGCP), it was determined in the analyzes made that Solution-Focused Short-Term Group Psychological Counseling Program (SSFTGCP) applied online was not effective on the nomophobia and alexithymia levels of student nurses.

Keywords: Nomophobia, alexithymia, solution-oriented approach, nursing.

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Features of Social-economic and Cultural And Religious Forms And Methods Of Interaction between Central Asia And Republic Of Turkey in 1990s And 2010s

Valentin Moskalenko¹

Abstract

Makalede XX. yüzyılın doksanlı yıllarından XXI. yüzyılın başına kadar Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Orta Asya ülkeleri arasındaki siyasi, sosyo-ekonomik, dini ve kültürel etkileşim türler ve yöntemler analiz edilmektedir. Araştırma, siyaset biliminde yer alan modifikasyon yöntemlerin entegrasyonu içeren olay analizi, bilişsel haritalama yöntemi ve karşılaştırmalı analiz yer almaktadır. Araştırma aşağıdaki göstergelere göre yapılmıştır: 1) Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Orta Asya ülkeleri arasında yapılan uluslararası antlaşmaların içeriği ve sayısı; 2) Türkiye ile Orta Asya devlet liderlerin arasında yapılan resmi ziyaretlerin gündem konuları ve sorunsallığı; 3) Hem mevcut hem de yeni katılımcılar tarafından oluşturulan dernekler, bloklar, birliklerin çeşitli faaliyetleri ve örgütlenme biçimidir. Araştırma sırasında Türkiye ile Orta Asya ülkeleri arasındaki uluslararası işbirliğinin farklılık gösteren dinamikleri ve ayrışmaları; Türkiye ile Kazakistan arasındaki uluslararası alanda kuvvetli işbirliği; Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Orta Asya ülkeleri arasındaki uluslararası alanda olan işbirliğin temel faktörlerden birisi devlet başkanların tarafından resmi ziyaretlerin gerçekleşmesi ve devlet liderlerin aralarındaki iyi ilişkilerin kurulması; stratejik işbirliği boyutların çıkar odaklı işbirliğindeki üstünlüğü ve Türkiye ile Orta Asya ülkeleri arasındaki ikili işbirliğinin çok taraflı işbirliğine göre daha baskın olması incelenmiştir. Araştırmada belirlenen özellikler Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Orta Asya ülkeleri arasında uluslararası işbirliği stratejilerinin ve yöntemlerinin gelişiminde yardımcı olacaktır.

Keywords: Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, Orta Asya ülkeleri, uluslararası ilişkiler, işbirlik, siyaset biliminin yöntemi, olay analizi, bilişsel haritalama yöntemi, karşılaştırmalı analiz.

¹ eksik

The Rise of Global Far-Right, State Capitalism, and Covid-19: A Critical Assessment

Görkem ALTINÖRS¹

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to critically assess the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the rise of the global far-right in the context of state capitalism literature. Far-right politics have started to rise globally following the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 and it has become even more visible with the Covid-19 pandemic. Issues like anti-immigration, authoritarian populism, anti-intellectualism, and economic nationalism have merged with anti-vaccine and anti-lockdown protests. State capitalism has also become visible in the post-2008 era not only in developing countries like China and Russia but also in central countries with examples of Brexit and Trump. State capitalism does not define an economy in which the state dominates the market entirely, instead, it characterises a free market economy where governments manage capital accumulation by tools like state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and sovereign wealth funds (SWFs). By doing so, governments also control social and political life and consolidate authoritarian rules. In this study, first, the burgeoning literature around the rise of global far-right and state capitalism will be evaluated and then the position of states vis-à-vis markets and global capitalism will be assessed.

Keywords: Far-right, State Capitalism, Covid-19

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An Assessment on the Political Philosophy of the Philosopher King Marcus Aurelius

Ali ÖZGAN¹

Abstract

A philosopher king should be at the head of the best state that Plato has mentioned in his idealized understanding of the state. If this doesn't happen, the best way is for kings to become philosophers. Although Plato's imaginary state could not be realized, the moral and political philosophy of Marcus Aurelius, the Roman emperor and philosopher, who was defined as the wise king in history, and also one of the most important thinkers of the last period stoic school of thought, is important. In this context, in this study, the qualities that Plato's king philosopher or philosopher king should have will be discussed, and then the last period stoic thought structure will be tried to be explained with the evaluation of stoic thought in the context of the general world of thought. For this purpose, the stoic thinkers who contributed to stoic thought before Marcus Aurelius will be mentioned in outline. Finally, in order to reach conclusions about whether Marcus Aurelius is the "philosopher king" described by Plato, his moral and political philosophy will be discussed, because morality and politics are two intertwined phenomena in his philosophy. In the philosophy of Marcus Aurelius, it is almost impossible to separate politics from morality and morality from politics. In the light of all these data, it is aimed to be evaluated by making inferences about the political philosophy of Marcus Aurelius in the last instance.

Keywords: Marcus Aurelius, Stoicism, Political Philosophy, Morality, Politics.

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A New Discussion on the Theories of The Contemporary Public Administration: International Public Administration

Cantürk CANER¹

Abstract

In line with the inclusion of the discipline /science of the public administration within the modern state studies, it is inevitable that this discipline becomes the continuously changing and transforming area of science. In our global world, the point which the science of the Public Administration demonstrates this reality apparently. The Public Administration which has interwoven relationships with the notion of state has changing and transforming persistently within a century. The Public Administration (PA) has developed various sub-disciplines as a result of ending the Cold War and the Age of Globalization. The areas of searching such as New Public Administration (NPA), the Movement of the New Public Administration (MNPA), Governance and Comparative Public Administration (CPA) are the most popular topics of the modern times. However, a new concept has been added to the literature known as the International Public Administration (IPA). IPA is a new and comprehensive field of study including the impacts of the supra-national organizations such as UN, NATO, EU, and IMF on the state and public administration within the global, regional and local levels as well as their structural and functional appearances. Substantially IPA studies inspired by the CPA and the Governance will be transformed into an important sub-discipline of the PA in a near future and frequently come to the agenda. In this context, this study aims to put forward the general terms, point of focus and relations with the other fields of areas of the term IPA with the brief perspective and fix public administrators' attention on this subject matter.

Keywords: Public Administration, International Public Administration, Contemporary Public Administration Theories

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Financing of Public Energy Investments with Crowdfunding in Turkey

Berat SULU¹

Abstract

As of 2018, energy sector investments have reached 1.8 trillion USD worldwide. In particular, interest in renewable energy sources is increasing and countries are directing their energy policies and interest in this area. The countries whose energy import is more than export, such as Turkey, have applied incentive policies to direct private and public investments in this area. However, although public investments in Turkey increased to 35.6 % from 2016 to 2018, the share of energy investments in public investments decreased from 7.5 % to 6.5 % between 2016-2018. This situation shows that the public needs to find alternative sources of financing for energy investments other than allocating a share of the budget. In this context, internet-based crowdfunding which has been on the agenda of financial markets with the technology that has developed in recent years, will be a suitable alternative source of financing for public investments in the energy sector. In this study, the appropriateness of internet-based crowdfunding which has been on the agenda of financial markets with the technology that has developed in recent years, was evaluated by SWOT analysis method. And the results of the study were debated in terms of public finance.

Keywords: Public Finance, Public Investment, Crowdfunding

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Optimal Taxation Criteria in the Efficiency and Fairness Dilemma

Gamze ÇİMEN¹
Filiz GİRAY²

Abstract

The main purpose of taxation is to increase the income needed to finance public expenditures. Governments with stable tax revenue; It can provide various public goods and services such as ensuring national security, building social infrastructure and providing welfare services. Tax revenues are obtained as a result of the application of tax rates to the tax base and are evaluated as the degree of control of the state's economic resources. In ideal tax systems; Policies to increase tax revenue are determined by considering the balance between fairness and efficiency. One of the approaches that contribute to the analysis of this balance is the optimal tax theory. According to optimal taxation, in maximizing fiscal efficiency, the costs incurred due to efficiency should be minimized. As a matter of fact, the primary issue in optimal taxation is to ensure the balance between efficiency and fairness. In this context, in this study, how tax policies should be arranged in order to collect tax revenues with minimum loss of benefit has been examined within the scope of optimal taxation principles. Within the scope of the examination, it has been determined that the most important criterion that makes optimal tax regulations different from classical tax studies in terms of taxation principles is the principle of predictability and stability rather than the principle of flexibility. In optimal tax reforms, it is advocated that tax rules are binding on political authorities, and it is aimed to prevent arbitrary taxation and increase in tax rates. In this respect, it has been determined that the principle of binding has a critical importance for optimal tax reforms.

Keywords: Tax, Optimal Tax Theory, Optimal Taxation Principles.

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The Effects of Military Expenditures on Economic Growth: The case of G7 Countries

Ayfer ÖZYILMAZ¹

Abstract

There are many parameters that determine the armament of countries, especially geographical proximity to countries with political instability or instability, bilateral conflicts from the past of the countries, the level of democracy and the chaos caused by strong economies with developed weapons industry and accordingly, the share of countries spent on the military industry is increasing systematically in most countries. Despite the cyclical fluctuations that shook the national economies such as crises and epidemics, the upward trend in military expenditures continues in some countries. Therefore, one of the issues to be discussed at this point is how do military expenditures affect the national economies? Specifically, what is the impact on growth? In this context, the effect of military expenditures on growth is discussed for the period 2001-2018 in G7 countries. Two different models were used in the study. These models Driscoll-Kraay estimator with fixed effects model and Arellano, Froot and Rogers' estimator with random effects model. In addition, this effect was investigated using two different military expenditure indicators in this models. These are military expenditure (% of general government expenditure) and military expenditure (% of GDP). According to the analysis findings, military expenditures increases economic growth in all models.

Keywords: Military Expenditures, Defence Expenditures, Armament, Economic Growth, G7

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Guns Versus Butter: Approach to Military Expenditure HDI and Growth with Evidence from Turkey

Kubilay Çağrı YILMAZ¹

Abstract

Countries need to consider many parameters when using the budget they have. At the beginning of these requirements, in addition to the economy, which is the budget itself, education, health and safety can be listed as the main actors. Rational distribution of the owned budget is accepted as a necessity on behalf of the countries. But optimizing the rational distribution is not easy. In this study, defense expenditures are evaluated through growth and HDI index, and the weight of expenditures is discussed. The so-called 'arms and butter' phenomenon is considered as an important phenomenon for many countries in the world, both in terms of public spending, prosperity and investments. In this context, the sustainability of economic growth, the rise in the level of prosperity, secure as conjunctural and /or to reduce the industry's external dependence on defense, sometimes a dead end for the country, or a tough choice. Within the scope of this study, the phenomenon of guns and butter was tested and reported as a result of econometric analysis of dynamics such as human development index, defense expenditures and growth for Turkey. In the analysis, data were collected between 1990 and 2019 for all dependent and independent variables. The results obtained revealed the effect of the budget allocated by Turkey for defense on human development and growth, and long-term coefficients were calculated accordingly. By means of these coefficients, the structure of budget expenditures and the preference of Turkey in the case of 'guns and butter' have been determined. The findings are also important in the context of the security dilemma, which is an important concept in international relations and political science, taking into account the defense expenditures made by our border neighbors. %1 increase in expenditure causes %2.43 decrease in growth, however there is no correlation between HDI and expenditure¹.

Keywords: Military Expenditure, Growth, Cointegration

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How to Communicate Brand Image Through Social Media Marketing?

Murat BAŞAL¹

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Abstract

Today, when the competition is intense, it is important how this situation is perceived by the consumers who make up the target audience and how the image of the brand is filled in order to achieve success in the brands of businesses. A brand is the skeleton of the business. Social media, on the other hand, appears as new sales channels that are under the control of consumers and that businesses use to influence consumers. Thanks to social media, people have the opportunity to reach the brands of businesses wherever and whenever they want. These sharing sites created by consumers and the comments there are thought to be one of the effective ways for brands to increase their image by using the social media market. Therefore, with a successful social media marketing process to be implemented, it emerges as an interaction network that is appropriate from individuals to society. In this way, businesses can add a creative image to their brands. In this study, a field study was conducted on how to convey the effect to be made on the image of the consumers in the eyes of the brands of the businesses using social media marketing. In this direction, the acceptance and rejection status of the hypotheses formed as a result of the analyzes such as the Anova test and t-test made with the SPSS 2.0 program, obtained from the survey questions applied to the internet social media users.

Keywords: Brand, Brand image, Social Media, Social Media Marketing, Consumer

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The Witness Evidence in German and Turkish Civil Procedural Law within the Framework of the Right to a Fair Trial and the Right to a Fair Hearing

Merve UYSAL¹

Abstract

The right to a fair trial, stipulated in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights and in constitution (Art. 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey) and the right to a fair hearing (Art. 103/1 of the Constitution of Federal Republic of Germany, Art. 27 of the Civil Procedural Law) are the most significant principles in German and Turkish Civil Procedural Law. In both countries, the right to a fair trial and the right to a fair hearing have a close relationship with the evidences of the parties. In this study, the relation between the components of right to a fair hearing within the framework of the right to a fair trial and the witness evidence, which is the most frequent but at the same time the most unreliable evidence among other evidences is clarified. The crucial points according to right to a fair hearing in the phases of the submission of the witness evidence, the witness hearing and the assessment of witness testimony, such as duty of notification of the judge in the phase of submission of witness evidence, the prohibitions on the collection and the assesment of the evidences as well as the obligation to state reasons for the assessment of witness testimony are comparatively examined. These points which should be taken into account in the phases of petition exchange, oral process and the evidence assessment within the framework of right to a fair trial and fair hearing and the recommendations for Turkish and German Law are described in the conclusion part of the study.

Keywords: : European Convention on Human Rights, the right to a fair trial, the right to a fair hearing, çivil procedural law, evidence, witness evidence, witness testimony.

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Resistance To Wear A Mask To Stop the Spread of Coronavirus and The Criminal Culpability

Recep DOĞAN¹

Abstract

So far there is no jurisdiction that has made Covid-19 vaccination mandatory or equipped their legislation to force people to get vaccinated against Covid-19. Though legislation cannot force any competent adult to get vaccinated, regarding the reduction of coronavirus transmission, one of the measures that has been put into practice is to wear a mask. Though mask-wearing is a key aspect of reducing the spread of coronavirus, there has been resistance to mask-wearing.

In this presentation, the reasons behind this resistance and criminal culpabilities that may stem from such resistance will be discussed. Legal arguments and other reasons given to support and oppose mask-wearing obligation will be explained. The situations that may require custodial sentence and the lawfulness of imposing fine for those who resist wearing a mask will be analysed. Finally, whether there is a need to improve and reformulate current regulations will be discussed with some recommendations. It will be argued that the legislation should be equipped to deal with the resistance to mask-wearing and it should penalise the resistance to mask-wearing which requires custodial sentence under certain circumstances.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, resistance to wear a mask, fine, the lawfulness of fine and other coronavirus measures, situations requiring custodial sentence.

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Employer's Obligation to Inform Employees In Ensuring the Occupational Health and Safety

Candan ALBAYRAK ZİNCİRLİOĞLU¹

Abstract

The right to be informed, are considered as part of the basic human rights of freedom of expression. Reaching people with information and knowledge they gained the opportunity to freely choose a healthy way. The employer's obligation to inform the employees in working life has gained importance in recent years expanded. The employer's obligation to inform employees gained quite a wide range of applications, especially in the provision of occupational health and safety. Contemporary taken the views of occupational health and safety of workers in the provision of health services and a business participant is responsible for ensuring the participation of all employees in safety and process management has been adopted. All workers are to inform the participants about the health of a business process that they may be responsible for the management and security of employees precondition. One of the employers' obligations under the right to occupational health and safety, the employer's occupational health and all employees as regards ensuring the safety and employee representatives, is the workplace hazardous situation and to inform, taking into account its features. Ensuring the occupational health and safety in the workplace and in order to maintain the employer, employees and employee representatives taking into account the characteristics of occupational health and safety information. Employers, in relation to occupational health and employee responsibilities for the provision of information security services, working primarily encountered in the workplace health and safety risks, to protect and inform about preventive measures. Employer's obligation to inform employees of employees, includes to inform about legal rights and responsibilities related to them. It is the most important part of working creates informational disclosure obligations related to emergency work performed. Employers' health and first aid workers to protect the right to security, exceptional situations, disasters and informing about firefighting and evacuation works, allows employees to be informed of the person appointed in relation to these issues. Besides informing the workers immediately who have been exposed to serious danger or who are under the risk of exposing to danger about the precautions that have been taken or are to be taken against the dangers and the risk under these dangers, the employer also gives necessary information to the employer of workers who come to work in his/her work in order to provide them with necessary information. Moreover, the employer provides the supportive personnel and workers' representatives with the information about risk analysis, precautions concerning the occupational health and safety, measurements, analysis, technical control, reports and information coming out of investigations. The responsibility of the employer to inform employees involves primarily his employers and then the employers of the subcontractor. It is necessary to say that the liability of the employer to inform the workers concerning the occupational health and safety of workers expands to everyone within the boundaries of working place.

Keywords: The Right to be Informed, Occupational Health and Safety, The Employer's Obligations

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Evaluation of Tax Errors and Legal Dispute in Turkish Tax Law In the Light Of The Decisions Of The Council Of State

Ali SAKLAN¹

Abstract

Tax errors in Turkish Tax Law are regulated between Article 116 and Article 126 of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213. Tax error arises as a result of unfairly demanding and receiving excessive or deficient tax due to errors in tax calculations or taxation. In the aforementioned law, tax errors are divided into two as accounting errors and taxation errors, and clear and absolute tax errors that are not hesitated by the administration are corrected ex officio by the administration. In addition, taxpayers can request the correction of errors from tax offices in writing.

In Turkish Tax Law, (as can be seen in the decisions given by the Council of State) legal dispute is a legal problem that is not within the scope of open tax error and requires legal interpretation and evaluation in the evaluation of material events and evidence. In Turkish Tax Law, legal dispute is a legal situation that is not included in the scope of open error and is not within the scope of correction and complaint.

When some of the decisions made by the Council of State are examined, the issues that should be considered as legal disputes are evaluated as tax errors by the plaintiffs and their attorneys. Before proceeding to the lawsuit, the plaintiffs apply the correction procedures included in the Tax Procedure Law No. 213, and if the result of the application to the tax administration is negative, they take the matter to the judicial process. However, when a subject in legal dispute is sued as a tax error as a result of applying to the necessary administrative procedures, the case is rejected both in the first instance court and the regional administrative court, as well as before the Council of State.

The study has been prepared by taking into account the situations mentioned above, and the view of the Council of State on tax error and legal disputes in Turkish Tax Law has been tried to be examined by scanning the decisions of the Council of State on the subject.

Keywords: Tax Procedure Law No. 213, Tax Errors, Legal Dispute, Correction, Complaint.

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Foreign Language Learning Anxiety in Primary Education Students: Case of Karaman

Nurten ÖZÇELİK¹

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Abstract

The necessity of learning a foreign language has gained more importance in the world, which has become more global with the ease of access to information. However, besides many external factors that make this learning process difficult; there are also factors arising from individual differences. Many individual differences such as age, gender, disposition, attitude, intelligence and anxiety are the main reasons why the learning process varies from student to student. In this study, it is aimed to examine the effect of anxiety, which is mentioned as an individual difference and makes the learning process difficult, on students learning English as a foreign language. The sample of the study consists of a total of 292 students learning English as a foreign language in three public secondary schools located in the city center of Karaman. The data of the study were collected through the “Foreign Language Learning Anxiety Scale” developed by Baş (2013) and prepared in a five-point Likert type consisting of 27 items. Alpha Cronbach coefficient of the scale is 0.89. With the analysis of the data obtained which will help us to know at which level the anxiety affects the learning process; it is aimed to make suggestions to minimize the effect of anxiety.

Keywords: Primary education, foreign language, English, individual differences, anxiety.

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A Study on The Motivation Levels of University Students for Learning French

Nurten ÖZÇELİK¹

Deniz ERBİLGİN²

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the motivation levels of prospective teachers studying at Gazi University, Faculty of Education, Department of French Language Education and to determine whether there is a significant relationship between the motivation levels of these teacher candidates and variables such as gender, age, class level and academic achievement. is to reveal. The sample of the research consisted of 101 students (preparatory, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade) studying at Gazi University Gazi Education Faculty French Language Teaching Department in the Spring Term of the 2020-2021 academic year. Within the scope of the study, the French Motivation Scale consisting of 16 items, which was prepared by Mehdiyev, Usta and Uğurlu and later adapted to the French field by Erbilgin, was applied remotely. SPSS version 22.0 and Excel programs were used in the analysis of the survey data. For the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean and the inferential statistical techniques t-test and one-way analysis of variance ANOVA were used to reveal the differences between the mean scores. Cronbach Alpha internal reliability coefficient of the scale was found to be .85. As a result of the analysis of the findings obtained from the research, no statistically significant difference was found between the genders, ages and classes of the participants ($p > .05$) however, it was seen that there was a statistically significant difference between their academic achievement levels and their motivation score averages for learning French.

Keywords: Teaching/Learning French, Motivation, University Students

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The Effect of Phonological Awareness on Written Production of L1 Arabic Speakers Learning Turkish as a Foreign Language

Gülnihal AY¹

Saime Esma MASCA²

Abstract

The primary goal of this study was to analyze L1 Arabic speakers' orthographic errors in Turkish consonants that do not exist in the Arabic alphabet. Before this analysis, the different phonemes in the Turkish and Arabic alphabet were determined, and only six letters were chosen to be investigated. These letters were “ç, g, ğ, p, j, and v.” The low-frequency words with the length of 4-6 letters were chosen in order to direct learners' attention merely to orthography, ruling out the focus on the meaning. These words and their frequency ratios were taken from the database of *TNC (Turkish National Corpus)*. It was also intended to look into the similarities and/or variances in errors made by different learners at various proficiency levels. The study consisted of two phases: the quantitative data were collected using the experiment setting and tools, while the qualitative data was collected via *Zoom*. Demographic information was gathered by *Google Forms*. The results show that L1 Arabic speakers who learn Turkish as a foreign language make orthographic errors mostly in three subcategories: omission, insertion, and substitution. Other kinds of unexpected or untested errors and vowel errors were discussed in the results and discussion part of the study.

Keywords: orthographic errors, orthography-phonology relation, word frequency, Turkish, Arabic

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Looking the Gender Equality in Higher Education in Turkey: Good Practices and Good Examples

Melek KAYMAZ MERT¹

Abstract

Sex is a biological concept and expresses the process that begins with the birth of individuals. In other words, it is the biological birth of individuals as male or female. Gender, on the other hand, is where the roles of individuals who are born biologically are defined. It explains a field. That is, what culture or society expects from the individual depending on his or her gender. It is important how gender roles determined by society or culture are perceived. According to the outlook of societies which lots of them are patriarchal, women's roles in the society have always been traditional like domestic responsibilities. On the other hand, women all over the world have been struggling with these patriarchal ideas for years. Turkish women started to look for their rights during the last period of Ottoman Empire. Then, they gained their political rights during the first years of Turkish Republic. Since then, women have been fighting for gender equality in Turkey and have made significant progress. Experts, who are aware of the importance of universities to raise awareness on gender equality, carry out important studies in some universities in Turkey. The aim of this study is to reveal some good examples and practices by shedding light on gender studies in universities in Turkey.

Keywords: Gender, Universities, Turkey.

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Evaluation of the Gender Equality Index Data of European Countries by Cluster Analysis

Burcu Çağla AYABAKAN¹

Abstract

Gender equality is an important study and discussion area, which is included in the EU's treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights, where various policies are created and implemented to ensure it. The research aims to reveal the situation of the member states and their distribution (with differences and similarities) among the member states in the face of the gender equality efforts of the EU, again with an index developed by the EU. In this context, it makes a comparison between EU member states with the Gender Equality Index and its dimensions, using the cluster method. The data used on the study are the 2018 Gender Equality Index data. This comparison is important in terms of revealing the differences and similarities between EU member states in terms of gender equality/inequality. In addition, this study is considered to be important in terms of presenting a worldwide projection based on the grouping of EU member countries in terms of gender equality.

A total of 6 dimensions, including work, money, knowledge, time, power, and health, were included in the analysis and EU member countries were grouped according to their distance from each other with cluster analysis. Squared Euclidean distance was used as a distance measure, and Wards method, one of the hierarchical clustering methods, was used as analysis method. In the analyzes made, a gender equality classification of four clusters has been reached for EU countries. When the dimensions of the Gender Equality Index are examined, a classification of four clusters for the work dimension, three clusters for the money dimension, four clusters for the knowledge dimension, three clusters for the time dimension, three clusters for the power dimension and finally five clusters for the health dimension has been reached.

Keywords: Gender Equality Index, Gender Equality, Cluster Analysis, European Union

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Reconsidering Care in the Light of Sociodemographic Transformation: Global Care Crisis

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Abstract

This study aims to outline the reflections of the sociodemographic transformation on the field of care, the importance of care and the current care crisis in the world. In this context, this transformation, which affects the care and care organization, will be revealed through the literature and will be tried to be embodied through the data of selected countries. Welfare regimes classification and access to data are based on the selection of countries. Sweden and Finland, countries classified under the social democratic welfare regime; Belgium and France, of the countries classified under the conservative welfare regime; England and Australia were selected from the countries classified under the liberal welfare regime. The reason for the selection and evaluation of countries within the scope of welfare regimes is the existing differences in the level and forms of social protection, care policies and gender norms. The study is important in terms of revealing sociodemographic components and dynamics of the care crisis, evaluating the sociodemographic transformation and the care crisis within the scope of welfare regimes and providing a worldwide perspective through data from representative countries with different social protection levels and systems, gender norms, economy, work and care policies, sociodemographic structures. It is thought that revealing the components of care, their relations with each other and the dynamics of the current crisis in the field will be a guide for finding answers to the care crisis, creating and implementing care policies.

Keywords: Care Work, Care Crisis, Socio-demographic Transformation, Welfare Regimes, Social Reproduction

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The Concept of Human Nature in Eastern Civilization: Confucian Ideal Human Type

Ferdi SELİM¹

Abstract

Man has been the subject of research in many disciplines with various aspects such as his anatomical structure, belief, hope, being a member of a family or society. All these investigations, which have become evident as a professional study subject under a certain discipline today, started with simple observations and reasonings based on the people who have always been interested in their surroundings and themselves since the primitive civilizations. The aforementioned interest and curiosity have become evident under specific appearances in religion, philosophy and science since the first periods of history. The concept of "human nature" has been put forward in this direction, especially within the discipline of philosophy, where human beings are examined in an encompassing and rational way without neglecting the metaphysical aspect. This view, which is a founding argument in a time period such as the Age of Enlightenment, when progress was observed in every field, was generally preferred by philosophers. If this argument, which has an undeniable philosophical value, and the debate it creates, are examined by ignoring the professional and complex aspects in accordance with the spirit of the age, it will be seen that the structure that constitutes the core thought is the question of "what is a human being". Within this context, it should be stated that the philosophical problem mentioned is not very new. Confucius, who scrutinized these issues through the idea of ideal human in antiquity, reached important results in terms of the history of philosophy. The philosopher, who sees man as a fundamentally moral being, was closely concerned with the question of "how should we live" and evaluated the behaviour of the person in this direction within the framework of the understanding of virtue. The famous philosopher, who determined a large part of the content of Chinese philosophy, pointed to the concept of übermensch and wanted to evaluate this subject, which is an ideal type, in the direction of a philosophical move in which various aspects such as essence, tradition, actions and education are processed together, and finally in terms of creation of a just society.

Keywords: Human nature, Confucius, ideal human type, Tao, morality.

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From Existentialism to Feminism: Humanism in the Face of Changing Subjects

Beyza ÖZKAN¹

Abstract

"Philosophers have only interpreted the world in different ways; the main thing is to change it." This word has been influential in the whole world of thought in the past, present and future. This saying indicates that philosophers change the world with what they say: So to speak, the philosopher changes the fate of the whole world with what he says. As a matter of fact, the word humanism, which is frequently used today, has taken its share from this situation: Humanism, known as the love of humanity or humanitarianism, which means the defense of human values in another sense, was born in Italy in the 14th century. Humanism was born and raised in Italy, and in 1945 the philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre said, "I am an existentialist because existentialism is a humanism." included in the sentence. On the other hand, in 2021, similar to Sartre, French president Emmanuel Macron, in the opening speech of the United Nations Gender Equality Summit, said, "I am a feminist because feminism is a humanism." She put humanism side by side with feminism by establishing the sentence. At this point, the problem of the study becomes clear: What do Sartre and Macron understand by humanism when they are considered around what they say? What kind of an impact and turning point did their definitions create in their era? Although the definition of humanism has changed around these questions, this study will examine whether those who bring humanism together with their worldview play an active role in changing the world.

Keywords: Humanism, France, Existentialism, Jean-Paul Sartre, Feminism, Emmanuel Macron

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The Phenomenon of Public Health: Sociocultural Analytics

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Abstract

Society's long-term viability depends on its ability to maintain health. Recognition of the social importance of public health and its value is necessary for the efficacy and replication of the social system. Contemporary semantics of philosophy employs socio-philosophical instruments, public health research theory, and methodology, socio-cultural assessment. Since medicine is becoming a paradigm of philosophy, societal challenges study is unlikely without regard to permanent development in medicine. The crisis of Ukrainian society affected public health detrimentally. Correspondingly, resolving it should become a priority for authorities and national security programs. Applying a socio-cultural study as a starting point of the Ukrainian nation's public health analysis demonstrates that the existential attitude toward health is grounded in Christianity. It historically underlined the establishment of exceedingly efficient for its time Zemstvo medicine. The personality of the Zemstvo district physician served as a role model in which professional and moral virtues blended. During the Soviet era, paternalism toward medicine emerged. Later it crystallized as the prominent socio-cultural feature of Ukrainian state development. The state became the source of all benefits and the leader for the Ukrainians. Consequently, under capitalism's systemic crises, state medicine focused on the market-driven pursuit of profit views a person as a means rather than a goal. Modern medicine is not interested in keeping people healthy: the sicker people are, the wealthier the medical-pharmaceutical insurance conglomeration becomes. Thus, progressive humanity is actively considering the transition to post-capitalist social and public cohabitation models, in which the principles of justice and adaptive wealth redistribution gain relevancy. Health seen as a form of wealth can improve exceptionally inside the institutional framework bypassing cultural experience down generations. Education should impose the ideology of a healthy lifestyle to restore public health in the perspective of Ukraine's progressive development.

Keywords: health, analytics, Zemstvo medicine, paternalism, socio-cultural factors

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Necip Fazıl Kısakürek's the Great Eastern Ideal as a Theory

Meltem SALİMOĞLU¹

Abstract

Necip Fazıl Kısakürek is a name known with many identities such as journalist, literator, and writer, and there are hundreds of research about him. In studies, which focused on the ideologies relating to the recent political history, hard to find the expression without Necip Fazıl; also he is keeping up to date as a source of reference at present. This significant role of Necip Fazıl can be clarified that contributed 'we feeling' to the group that already active in the Turkish political life, which is called the "Great Eastern Generation" by Necip Fazıl and dominated their struggle. So it must be clarified that his opinion leader role at the making collective feeling rather than his literate identity. Necip Fazıl that led the re-creation struggle of the group that marginalized the Republic era, shaped this struggle by name Great Eastern as an ideal and goal. The Great Eastern analyzed that referred to "İdeolocya Örgüsü" book and explained his theory's parts as independent of each other that can only make sense when analyzed as a whole. Necip Fazıl constructed the Great Eastern ideal's parts which are interrelated by way of the Büyük Doğu magazine and systematically. This study revealed the Great Eastern ideal presented by Necip Fazıl in the 1943-1952 period as a theory along with analyzed of magazine's articles in this period. In this article is determined that the Great Eastern theory's three stages which are the sequent. These stages are the Great Eastern Party, Islam Revolution, and the Başyücelik State. The Great Eastern ideal concretized with the goal of an Islamic state for the first time in the Republic era and is transferred to the political plan. Therefore, the Great Eastern ideal deserves to be analyzed, above the radical opinions which are swaying from two incompatible edges about Necip Fazıl.

Keywords: Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, The Great Eastern Ideal, Büyük Doğu Party, Islam Revolution, Başyücelik State.

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Creating a Creative Strategy in Print Advertisement Production

Kamile ELMASOĞLU¹

Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to examine an advertising message presented in a Published Advertising Medium with a Print Advertising Medium in terms of creativity. In this direction, first of all, the creativity function is mentioned in the study and the Cratetive Advertising Strategy is clarified. As it is known, advertising is one of the most important marketing components that includes the element of creativity. In fact, it is very difficult for an advertisement text made without creativity to attract the attention of consumers and direct them to purchasing behavior. Then, the Print Advertising Environments are introduced and the relationship between Print Advertising production and creative strategy is questioned. From this point of view, the creative process; it is seen that it is divided into 4 main areas as ideas, words, visual elements and the medium in which they are presented (media). In this respect, issues such as the Development Process of Ideas in Print Advertisement and Title, Main Text, Slogan, Illustrations and Layout in Printed Advertisement are discussed. In this context, with this study, which was written under the title of “Creating a Creative Strategy in Print Advertisement Production”, Answers are sought to many questions such as: How to create Creative Strategy in print advertising media such as Newspapers, Magazines, Brochures, Catalogues? What are the materials available to the Copywriter in Print Ad Production? What should be considered when using theses materials? What are the stages of the creative process? What are the features of Print Advertising Media? Finally, various advertisement examples that were deemed worthy of “Best advertisement awards” in the RED press within the framework of creative print advertisements are included in the study.

Keywords: Print Advertising Production, Cratetive Advertising Strategy, RED Awards

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A Statistical Analysis Approach in Understanding Consumption Related Knowledge Sharing Behavior in Virtual Communities

Özgerk Yavuz¹

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to understand and analyze consumption related knowledge sharing behavior and underlying factors from a behavioral perspective considering the changes brought by information and communication technologies into our lives. Therefore, an integrated research model has been developed following the literature review and the model has been tested afterwards. In research part of the study, following the pre-test of the sample, an exploratory factor analysis has been conducted. This is later followed with regression analysis of the primary data gathered as part of the quantitative research methodology. Based on the analysis conducted it has been found out that we-intention, online word of mouth behavior and perceived usefulness are significant predictors of consumption related knowledge sharing behavior in virtual communities.

Keywords: Virtual community participation behavior, consumption related knowledge sharing behavior, antecedents of consumption related knowledge sharing behavior, knowledge sharing behavior, virtual communities, Quantitative Research, SEM, Regression

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Silence as a Multi-Purpose Speech Act in Trauma Discourse: A Case Study

Erdem AKGÜN¹

Abstract

This study investigates the pragmatic functions of silence in two trauma narratives as a case study. The contextual conversation analytic investigation is based on 376 tokens of silence in total and broadly draws on Jakobson's (1971) six Communicative Functions of Language, and the Relevance Theory focusing on the study of illocutionary force of silence and the corresponding speech acts at a communicative level in both inter and intra turn pauses. Based on my data, the analysis revealed that silence has three main functional categories of use: cognitive, affective, and communicative/cooperative. Cognitive functions help remember the details of the trauma, and re/structuring the ideas before expressing them verbally. Affective ones are those which are employed in order to intensify the preceding or succeeding judgment, an evaluative opinion, or emotional statement in addition to creating narrative expectancy in the story narrated. Silence is, additionally, functional while achieving communicative/cooperative purposes such as topic shift, distancing through indirect speeches, calling for shared information, turn-taking, and improving the narrativization. The data also showed that there are such linguistic patterns as following or being followed by discourse markers or fillers, and positional changes depending on the environment as in the cognitive function and the affective function respectively.

Keywords: silence, discourse, pragmatics, contextual linguistics

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Remote Work: Comfort or control?

Murat Batuhan EZGÜ¹

Abstract

In this study, the effect of the remote work system, which has become widespread with the Covid-19 pandemic, on employees is discussed. With the remote work system, employees spend their working hours outside the office environment and do their “work”. In this study, “flexible” and remote work is discussed in a multifaceted way. Authority can make itself less visible but more tangible with remote work. With remote working, the boss-employee dialogue takes place not face-to-face, but over the phone or the internet. At this point, the boss (or chief/supervisor) can communicate their demands to the employees more easily and comfortably. The fact that the employee is at home can be perceived by the boss (or chief/supervisor) as an availability at any time. Situations like this create a new kind of ambiguity for employees. Ease of making requests, flexible working hours, availability issues can confuse and overwhelm employees. This study aims to reveal how online oppression and domination can be applied and how it will affect employees. In this study, online domination, new ambiguity, ease of demanding something, new online domination, flexible working hours will be discussed. This study, which includes online interviews in accordance with the “spirit of the time”, mainly discusses online forms of oppression and domination.

Keywords: Remote work, online oppression, online domination

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Post-Truth and the Ideology of Knowledge in Postmodernity and Peter Ackroyd's *The Fall of Troy*

Furkan TOZAN¹

Abstract

The zeitgeist of the twenty first century is marked by a new global trend in the production, dissemination and consumption of information which merits revisiting some lasting epistemological questions about knowledge as well as raising new ones about how to approach the post-truth condition of our times. Challenges to truth claims are not new inventions as they have always existed to varying degrees. Postmodern scholarship and art have, in this regard, played a pivotal role in not only defying the conventional but also in unearthing some of the most prominent characteristics of our times. Nevertheless, the over-emphasized subjectivity of reality has now culminated in a global climate of many political and cultural contrarities and mutually exclusive claims to truth. This epistemic paradox finds one of its true expressions in historiographic metafiction, a subgenre of postmodern literature that subverts the authority of historical knowledge with the counterclaim that knowing of any sort is an inherently subjective undertaking. Peter Ackroyd's novel *The Fall of Troy* follows the life of its protagonist, the archeologist Heinrich Obermann, as he concocts a historical fiction of his own with the artifacts he finds at the historical site which he believes to be Troy and with the artifices he contrives to make others believe so, too. Obermann's seemingly sacrilegious and Machiavellian approach to archeology, history, and knowledge parodies the matters of historical objectivity and inviolability and suggests that all motivations involved in knowing essentially serve an ideologically-informed agenda. This study aims to offer an account of the highly subjectivized nature of knowledge in the novel by discussing it within the context of post-truth to argue that postmodern epistemology should be regarded merely as a diagnosis of the current state of things and not the ultimate prescription for an ideal.

Keywords: Historiographic metafiction, post-truth, Peter Ackroyd, *The Fall of Troy*, postmodern epistemology

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Concentric Nature of Carnavalesque and Transgression and Its Manifestation in Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson

Şamil KORKMAZ¹

Abstract

Mikhail Bakhtin's carnivalesque as a self-contained and portable notion has been applied to numerous studies in literature as well as humanities. In his widely examined work, *Rabelais and His World*, Bakhtin first illustrates how carnival and official life in total made up the everyday life of ancient man and how the carnival spirit was gradually separated from the lives of people in the Middle Ages by positioning it on a lower, less serious and insignificant ground. Bakhtin's carnivalesque is a claim which proposes that literature, particularly fantastic folk tales, gets its characteristics from previously unified lives of early man. Carnival, as an inseparable part of life, is a liberation from the dominant ideology of the official life with all the decrownings, violence, laughter and the freedom of body. It emphasizes the unfinalizability of human agency by elaborating the notions of renewal and rebirth as a way of becoming rather than fullness. Bakhtin's carnival, therefore, regards fantastic literature as a recall to archaic desires of reunifying the disparted figures of official and non-official living. The term of transgression, coined and elaborated by Fred Botting, indicates highly ambivalent nature of fantastic literature with all the violence and the sense of freedom it hosts. It refers to an insurrection against already fixed and stabilized norms and values of society by challenging the limits of rationale with all the imaginative flights of violence and depravity. The purpose of this paper is to examine the concentric nature of these two notions in the example of *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson and to determine if it is possible to claim that carnivalesque is the habitat of transgression.

Keywords: Carnavalesque, Transgression, *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, Robert Louis Stevenson

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General Iconographic Characteristics of Bronze Cappadocian Kingdom Coins

Evin BİLGE¹

Abstract

Coins do not only give information about the name or title of the person who minted the coin. It also gives information about the history, culture and economy of the time they were beaten. The general iconographic features of the Hellenistic Cappadocian Kingdom bronze coins reflect the general character of the state. The changing historical, political and cultural characteristics of the period were also reflected in the coin iconography of the period. After a phase in which Eastern cultural symbols at the beginning of the Hellenistic Period predominated, comes a phase in which Hellenism is internalized. The influence of east-west cultural syncretism, which was the spirit of this period, was also reflected on the coins.

Keywords: Kappadokian Kingdom, Ariaratid Dynasty, Bronze Coin, Eusebeia City Coins

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Old Data, New Results: A Reassessment of the Early Bronze Age in Southwest Anatolia Based on the Materials from Regional Museums

Hakkı Levent KESKİN¹

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Abstract

The Early Bronze Age in Anatolia corresponds to a period of approximately 1000 years in which significant changes and transformations were encountered at a societal level. Excavations carried out in different regions of Anatolia for many years have provided important data that will help us understand this period and related dynamics. The increasing number of excavations both on the coastline and inland zones of Western Anatolia began to reveal the cultural development and potential of the region in terms of prehistoric and protohistoric cultures. On the other hand, the Southwest Anatolian region remained the least investigated part. While there are only few excavations in the region which remained isolated, the finds discovered by chance or unearthed as a result of limited rescue excavations were not evaluated as a whole. This situation caused the Southwest Anatolian region to remain almost as a *terra incognita* in terms of prehistoric periods, including the Early Bronze Age. However, this region, which has an extremely important position in terms of its geographical location, constitutes one of the most important means of interaction between Western Aegean cultures and Anatolia. The data obtained in the recent rescue excavations in the region provide important data to reflect the strong potential. A large number of artifacts acquired by the local museums can also be evaluated in this context. Our study on artifacts dating to the Early Bronze Age in the regional museums clearly reveals the potential and importance of the region in this period. By combining the preliminary results of our study on the materials from local museums and the data from recent rescue excavations this paper tries to achieve an up-to-date assessment of the Early Bronze Age in this region and reveal its genuine character in terms of Anatolian and Aegean cultural zones.

Keywords: Early Bronze Age, Southwest Anatolia, Pottery, Caria, Aegean

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Comparison of Imagery Styles of Footballers

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Abstract

This study aims to compare the imagery styles of football players. 244 amateur football players participated in the study. The Sport Imagery Questionnaire, developed by Hall et al. (1998) and adapted into Turkish by Kızıldağ and Tiryaki (2012), was used as a data collection tool in the study. The Sports Imagination Inventory made by Kızıldağ and Tiryaki (2012) was used. The scale consists of 21 questions and 4 sub-dimensions. The sub-dimensions of the scale; “Cognitive Imagery”, “Motivational Special Imagery”, “Motivational General Arousal” and “Motivational General Mastery”. Cognitive Imagination sub-dimension 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15 questions, Motivational Special Imagery 3, 6, 8, 10, 20, Motivational General- Arousal 11,12, 17, 19, Motivational General - Mastery consists of 16, 18, 21 questions. In the study, t-test was used to compare the paired groups. According to the results obtained, there is no difference between the imagery styles of male and female football players ($p>0.05$). When compared to age groups of the athletes, there was no difference between those aged between 18-22 and those aged 23 and over ($p>0.05$). When the sports year is compared, those who are 1-5 years old have higher scores in cognitive imagery and motivational general mastery sub-dimensions than those who are 6 years or older ($p<0.05$). The lack of experience of football players with low sports age may have an effect on the emergence of this situation. It includes items that make cognitive imagery skills more perfect and develop new strategies. Motivation-matched general mastery items also include advanced motivation elements. It can be said that athletes with low sports ages use these imagery styles due to their lack of experience.

Keywords: Imagery, footballers, male football players, female football players, sports age

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On The Mef'ûls Of Ottoman Syntax

Halilibrahim ERTÜRK¹

Abstract

The tradition of taking Arabic grammatical rules as an example in the grammars of the Ottoman period written in the Anatolian field, started from Müyessiretü'l-Ulûm and continued its influence until the first years of the Republic. This effect; makes its presence felt in many sub-branches of grammar such as phonology, morphology, and syntax. Especially in the field of syntax, the effects of Arabic grammar are clearly seen in the definition of the sentence, the classification of the structure and meaning of the sentences, the definition and classification of sentence elements.

The term “mef'ûl”, which is used in Ottoman grammar books to denote other sentence elements other than subject and predicate in verb phrases, is taken from Arabic grammar, as in many other terms. At the point of naming, defining and determining the scope of these elements, Arabic grammar rules have been decisive. In the main Turkish grammar books written after the Republic, the term “tümleç” was mostly used instead of the term “mef'ûl”. However, it is noteworthy that there are some differences between the mef'ûls of the Ottoman syntax and the complements in today's grammar books in terms of function, scope and distinctiveness.

The aim of this study is to determine the definition, scope and classification of the term mef'ûl in the main Ottoman grammar books written in the Anatolian field from Müyessiretü'l-Ulûm to the Republican period and to compare these terms with the complements in today's Turkish grammar books in terms of function and scope. Within the scope of the study, definitions, explanations and examples on mef'ûls in the main Ottoman grammar books were determined; by using a few simple sentences, mef'ûls were compared with the complements in modern Turkish grammar books in terms of function and scope.

Keywords: Syntax, Ottoman syntax, grammar teaching, mef'ûl, complements.

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The Impact of Global Climate Change on The Occurrence of Multiple Disasters

Bekir TAŞTAN¹

Abstract

Despite many comments, reports and explanations about it, global climate change is quietly evolving. One of the main reasons for global climate change is the increase in carbon emissions and the sudden changes in the temperature trend in the world. Depending on temperature rise, there are various anomalies in weather events and as a result, excessive rainfall, sudden temperature rises and falls. Drought is also one of the negative effects of climate change that continues unobtrusively. Sudden changes in weather can cause extreme weather events in the atmosphere and ocean that lead to major disasters. Moreover, when these disasters occur at the same time and in the same place, they cause large-scale catastrophic events.

Multiple disasters occur when more than one disasters coincide or trigger each other at the same time and place. Multiple disasters cause more destruction than single-origin disasters. In this case, events occur that society is unable to cope with. For many years, society has made great efforts to eliminate the negative effects of these events. In order to minimize the negative effects of multiple disasters, it is necessary to uncover the factors that trigger or cause them. Global climate change is one of these factors. The study mentions the relationship between climate change and multiple disasters and examines multiple disasters that may occur in Turkey due to this relationship.

Keywords: Global climate change, multiple disaster risks, Turkey

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Assessment of Antalya Airport Activities by Years in Pandemic Conditions An Analysis with Multi-criteria Decision Making Methods

Barış IŞILDAK¹

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Abstract

Airports are among the factors that positively affect the economic structures and cultural activities of countries. Airports have become more strategically important for countries due to the shortening of distances and time by air transportation. From this point of view, in parallel with the increase in the demand for air transportation, the services and performances of the airports play an important role in the development of the economy and trade in the region and country where they are located, in order to get a larger share from the markets. This necessitates investment and planning for new airports, and improving the performance of existing airports by managing them well. With the Covid-19 virus, which started to spread rapidly in 2019, a pandemic was declared in the world and all sectors were affected by the pandemic. The airline industry is one of the sectors that have been adversely affected by the pandemic. The aim of this study is to evaluate the performance of Antalya Airport, which is actively operating in Turkey between the years 2016-2020, including the pandemic and the period before the pandemic. Antalya Airport is an international airport with heavy flight traffic, serving both domestic and international flights. In evaluating the performance of Antalya Airport; Four criteria have been discussed, namely "number of all aircraft landing and departing from the airport", "number of passengers" traveling using the airport, "number of commercial aircraft" using the airport, and "load quantity" processed at the airport. Among the Multi-Criteria Decision Making methods in the study; ROC, SMART, MOORA, SAW, WPM, ARAS methods were used in an integrated manner. The weights of the criteria were found by the ROC method, and the performance ranking of Antalya Airport by years was listed separately by SMART, MOORA, SAW, WPM and ARAS methods and combined with BORDA rule. According to the ROC method, the most important criterion was the "number of commercial aircraft", while the criterion with lower importance compared to the others was the "load amount" criterion. It was concluded that the best year was 2019 in the performance ranking that emerged by combining the rankings made with the methods used in the study with BORDA rule, while the worst year was 2020 due to the delay of the measures taken due to the Covid-19 epidemic to the next year.

Keywords: *Antalya Airport, ROC, SMART, MOORA, SAW, WPM, ARAS, Borda Rule*

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Addiction, Illusion and Nostalgia: Defence Mechanisms of Tennessee Williams and Eugene O'Neill's Female Characters

Fulya BOSTAN BULUT¹

Abstract

This study examines female characters Laura and Amanda of *The Glass Menagerie* (Tennessee Williams, 1944), Blanche of *A Streetcar Named Desire* (Tennessee Williams, 1947) and Mary of *Long Day's Journey into Night* (Eugene O'Neill, 1956) in terms of addiction, illusion and nostalgia as defence mechanisms, employing Psychoanalysis. According to Freud's Personality Theory, the urge of ID to satisfy its desires and the manipulation of Superego forcing the values and norms of the society create tension in individuals. To reduce the tension and become mentally tranquil, Ego puts forth "Defence Mechanism". The female characters of these plays reflect the tension in them and actuate defence mechanisms through illusion, addiction and nostalgia. The protagonist of *A Streetcar Named Desire* Blanche's alcohol addiction, obsession with bathing, avoidance from light and her fantasy world are her ways to defend herself against misogynistic world. On the other hand, Laura of *The Glass Menagerie* cannot see herself as an object of desire as a female and isolates herself from the outer world retreating into her illusionary world that she creates with her glass figurines and employs escapism and introjection. As for her mother Amanda actuates denial as a defence mechanism so as not to acknowledge Laura's disability, her failed marriage and her dysfunctional family. Moreover, nostalgia becomes her part of life to cope with the reality. Similarly, for Mary, morphine addiction and nostalgia become weapons in her battle against life. She feels guilty about her addiction and regresses into the past to console herself. In addition to that, she employs denial mechanism to cope with her son's serious illness and her failed family. Consequently, this study claims that although these characters have different experiences in life, they employ similar defence mechanisms to cope with harsh realities of life and the norms patriarchal society as females.

Keywords: defence mechanism, female characters, illusion, addiction, nostalgia.

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An Investigation of Visually Impaired Futsal Players' Anxiety to Catch New Type of Corona Virus

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the concerns of visually impaired futsal players catching the new type of coronavirus. Twenty-two visually impaired futsal players participated in the study. As a data collection tool in the study, Athletes' Anxiety of Conceiving New Type Coronavirus (Covid-19) Scale (SYTKYKÖ): Demir et al. (2020). A scale used of 16 items and 2 factors was used. According to the results obtained in the study, according to the age variable, those between the ages of 18-23 have higher scores on socialization anxiety than those aged 24 and over. There is no difference between the groups according to education level and year of sports. The occurrence of socialization anxiety according to the age variable may be related to the restriction of sports competitions. This may have caused more anxiety in futsal players who have limited vision habits.

Keywords/Anahtar Kelimeler: Futsal, visually impaired, anxiety, coronavirus

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Examination of Sports Participation Motivations Of Individuals with Special Needs between 12-17

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Abstract

This study was conducted to examine the motivations of individuals with special needs, who are between the ages of 12 and 17, who are doing sports. The study was planned to examine and reveal the situations that affect motivation in individuals with special needs. A total of 27 individuals with special needs, 17 girls and 10 boys, participated in the study. A demographic questionnaire developed by the researcher was applied to the participants. In order to measure their motivation, "Sport Participation Motivation Scale for Persons with Disabilities (ESKMÖ)" was applied. The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS 22 package program. Shapiro-Wilk test was used for the normality tests of the values taken from the data, since the sample group was smaller than 50. Since the data showed normal distribution, the Independent t test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used. Statistical values were evaluated at 95% confidence interval and $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ significance levels. According to the findings obtained in the study, no significant difference was found in the results of the ESKMÖ scale ($p > 0.05$). These findings showed that there was no significant difference between gender, age, reason for starting sports and types of special needs. According to the results of our study, we think that there is no significant difference in the sub-headings of intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation and amotivation, and this is due to the age group studied, not having licensed athletes, and evaluating team and individual athletes together.

Keywords: Motivation, Special Needs, Sports

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Meanings Attributed To Space in Terms of Gender Norms: A Field Research in Ankara

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Abstract

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Keywords: eksik

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Perception of Women; Constructing the Male Body and Identity with Mass Media

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Abstract

The male body and identity are drawn with the learned social norms and an identity is given to him within these limits. While many mechanisms are effective in the formation of these discourses, in our study; The argument that women's masculinity discourses play a leading role in the construction of the male body and the formation of its identity will be discussed. The transformation of masculinity into a symbolic network of values by being fictionalized with the body and discursing it under the image of the ideal man in society has led to the public and subjective fictionalization of the male body on a variable ground. While the mechanism we define as public is the state, the mechanism we define subjectively is the perception of women. With the mass media and social norms, the masculinity construct in the perception of women remains dynamic and new dimensions are constantly being added and removed. The main problem of the study is how the body and identity of masculinity, which is reshaped in the perception of women with mass media, is constructed.

In order to capture the discourse of masculinity reconstructed by mass media and social norms, in-depth interviews were conducted with women from different segments of the society who follow the mass media.

With the female body and identity that women create with their own bodies in fashion magazines, they actually create the cultural codes of being a man. Especially the fashion design they use in their clothing has been an indicator of this. Common points have been determined in the fashion perception and clothing of women who construct masculinity with modernity and intellectuality.

Keywords: Femininity, Masculinity, Body, Identity, Mass Medi

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Amulet and Amuletism as Body Jewelry and Protector

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Abstract

Amulets are used and worn by subjects in different shapes and styles in order to protect both bodily and spiritual integrity and to defend against invisible and invisible entities. With this functionality, the amulet is used by subjects as a bodily display. In this study, the argument that the amulet is the carrier of mystical words and a living being (amulet/sorcerer) is accepted. In other words, the amulet will be considered as the mystical form of the magician/amulet. The Work will be discussed and evaluated with this argument. The basis of considering the amulet as jewelry lies in its preservation with different objects. There are incantations, signs and shapes in all amulets, but the objects that cover it, that is, that it is kept, differ from person to person. It is accepted that the basis of this is the desire for bodily display.

In line with the arguments put forward in the study, the cultural codes of the meaning patterns in the bodily display of amulets and amulets will be deciphered. In line with this basic problem, the study will be carried out with people who make and have amulets. In-depth interview technique will be used with the people identified for the study, and the meaning systems of the subjects related to amulets and amulets will be revealed with the oral history method.

Keywords: Amulet, Amulet, Jewelry, Body

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Signs in Peirce's Philosophy: Communication of the Object to the Mind

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Abstract:

Signs are known as the basic elements that make up the structure of language. In Peirce's philosophy, the sign is the carrier of information about the object so that the latter can be interpreted. According to the philosopher, the sign represents the idea of something, that is, it carries something from outside the mind to the mind. In this framework, not only the sign carries something but it also allows the emergence of an idea. The thing carried by the sign is the meaning or the object it represents and the idea it raises is its interpreter. Our problem can be formulated as follows: how is the information about the object transferred to the thought even though they are in different bases? In Peircian thought, while representing another sign or interpreting and substituting itself for its object according to a quality, the sign represents its object. Thus, in the thought of Peirce, the sign has three relations with the object, the quality and finally the interpreter. These three aspects of the sign represent Peirce's semiotics or theory of signs. Following what has been said about the sign according to Peirce, we can formulate the following hypothesis: the sign according to Peirce would make it possible to answer the problematic that we have formulated above. In order to analyze the above-mentioned problem, this study aims, on the one hand, to examine what the sign is, what its function is and how information about the object in the external world is transferred to thought. Our research will focus on the question of whether the sign is identical to language, whether the object is the cause of the sign, whether language is the essence of thought and finally we will analyze the tripartite structure of the functions of the sign.

Keywords: language, Peirce, sign, object, mind, communication, thought

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Meanings Attributed to Space in Terms of Gender Norms: A Field Research in Ankara

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Abstract

In terms of being the centre of daily life, the city is a whole for different activities such as settlement, shelter, and service, which hold together the areas where individuals interact at all times. When we consider the factors that affect our view of the city and our existence in it, textural, visual, spatial, and emotional perception forms appear depending on our current location. In this context, the city is a powerful symbol of a potentially complex society. In this study, which emerged in line with the fieldwork of an undergraduate thesis, findings on gender-specific perceptions of space were obtained as a result of interviews with 14 students from Ankara University Faculty of Communication. The comprehension of the city is actually a phenomenon of time and is directed towards a very large-scale object. If the environment is to be understood as an organic whole, understanding the context of its parts is only a small step. In our study, which enables a reading of the city from a gender perspective, the themes of gender practices defined through public and private space in daily life and safe space are discussed. In this respect, in the light of the narratives obtained from anthropological fieldwork, a presentation will be made on how students evaluate the city and space and their definitions of safe space. In addition, the students' reconstruction of the concept of public space and their definitions of "public space within the public" illuminate their evaluations of the university. As a result of the research, it is understood that the changes to be made in daily discourses and practices regarding the elimination of gender, which is reinforced through the roles of femininity and masculinity, instead of its reproduction based on daily discourses and practices, are constructive.

Keywords: Urban Anthropology, Gender Equality, Public Sphere, Spatial Sense, Safe Space

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