



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book

5th Annual International Conference on
Turkey & Turkish Studies
2-5 July 2018, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2018

Abstracts
5th Annual International
Conference on
Turkey & Turkish Studies
2-5 July 2018
Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

First published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and Research.

ISBN: 978-960-598-214-0

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, retrieved system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the written permission of the publisher, nor be otherwise circulated in any form of binding or cover.

8 Valaoritou Street
Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece
www.atiner.gr

©Copyright 2018 by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. The individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(In Alphabetical Order by Author's Family name)

Preface		6
Organizing Committee		8
Conference Program		9
1.	Effect of Social Media Dependence of Nursing Students on Communication Skills <i>Ayfer Açıkgöz, Merve Ezen, Büşra Emir & Ayşe Ozkaraman</i>	13
2.	Dominance or Effectiveness? Which is More Important in Brand Personality Decisions? <i>Oylum Korkut Altuna & Fatma Müge Arslan</i>	15
3.	The Secret of Number Three: Its Influence on Human Thought and Behaviour from the Past into the Present <i>Selahattin Bayram</i>	16
4.	Left Kemalism and the '68 Generation in Turkey <i>Maria Chiara Cantelmo</i>	17
5.	From Mosques to Churches: Religious Properties Transfer after the Christian Conquest of al-Andalus <i>Ana María Carballeira-Debasa</i>	19
6.	Discourse on Justice of the Ancient Greece and the Present Age <i>Jayoung Che & Hyeon-sil Choi</i>	20
7.	The Cultural Interrelationship between the Cretan Double - Axe and the Mesopotamian Hoe <i>Hae Young Choi</i>	21
8.	The Main Structure of Turkish International Arbitration Law <i>Nezhis Deren -Yildirim</i>	22
9.	The Lower Nubian Egyptian Fortresses in the Middle Kingdom: A Strategic Point of View <i>Eduardo Ferreira</i>	23
10.	Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretimine Karşılaştırmalı Bir Yaklaşım <i>Hanife Güven</i>	24
11.	The Macedonian Tomb Façade Formation and its Significant Role and Critical Stage for the Development of Hellenistic and Late Classical Façade Morphology <i>Naif Haddad</i>	25
12.	Democratization and the Constitutional Court: The Recent Developments in Turkey <i>Masamichi Iwasaka</i>	26
13.	The Role of the US in Military Interventions in Turkey <i>Murat Kasapsaracoglu</i>	27

14.	Nature of the Influence of Chinese and English Language on the Turkish Language <i>Yilmaz Keskin</i>	29
15.	Myth Versus History: Controversy Over The First State of Korea And History Textbook <i>Jangsuk Kim & Jaehoon Hwang</i>	31
16.	Communication of Politics through Social Media: A Comparison of Turkish and Greek Leaders Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and Alexis Tsipras Twitter Management <i>Mihalis Kuyucu</i>	32
17.	Karia, Geometrik Dönem Mezar Mimarisi <i>Mustafa Tuncay Özdemir</i>	33
18.	European Warrior Communities and the Rise of the Modern State – New Approaches to the Study of the Consolidation of State Power <i>Nicholas Pappas</i>	34
19.	Bir Karadeniz Kasabasında Gurbetçilikten Yazlıkçılığa Evrilen Süreçte Toplu Bayramlaşma Gelenekleri <i>Tulay Uguzman</i>	35

Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 5th *Annual International Conference on Turkey & Turkish Studies (2-5 July 2018)*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

In total 19 papers were submitted by 20 presenters, coming from 14 different countries (China, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Portugal, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, UK, USA). The conference was organized into 8 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as Law, Politics and International Affairs in Turkey and more. A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. ATINER was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and 37 research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

**5th Annual International Conference on Turkey & Turkish
Studies, 2-5 July 2018,
Athens, Greece
Organizing and Academic Committee**

ATINER's conferences are small events which serve the mission of the association under the guidance of its Academic Committee which sets the policies. In addition, each conference has its own academic committee. Members of the committee include all those who have evaluated the abstract-paper submissions and have chaired the sessions of the conference. The members of the **academic committee** were the following:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.
3. David Wick, Professor, Gordon College, USA.
4. Mert Uydaci, Professor, Marmara University, Turkey.
5. Nevin Karabiyik Yerden, Assistant Professor, Marmara University, Turkey.
6. Roy Domenico, Professor, The University of Scranton, USA.
7. Yilmaz Keskin, Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan.
8. Mihalis Kuyucu, Lecturer, İstinye University, Turkey.
9. Murat Kasapsaracoglu, Assistant Professor, Antalya Bilim University, Turkey.
10. Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

The Organizing Committee of the conference was:

1. Zoe Charalampous, Researcher, ATINER.
2. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
3. Despina Katzoli, Researcher, ATINER.
4. Eirini Lentzou, Administrative Assistant, ATINER.
5. Konstantinos Manolidis, Administrator, ATINER.
6. Kostas Spyropoulos, Administrator, ATINER.

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
5th Annual International Conference on Turkey & Turkish Studies,
2-5 July 2018, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Street, 10678 Athens, Greece

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Monday 2 July 2018

08:00-08:45 Registration and Refreshments

08:45-09:30 Welcome and Opening Address (Room C - 10th Floor)

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room E - Mezzanine Floor): Law, Politics and International Affairs in Turkey

Chair: Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

1. Nevhis Deren-Yildirim, Professor, Koç University, Turkey. The Main Structure of Turkish International Arbitration Law.
Nevhis Deren-Yildirim, Profesör, Koç Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi, Türkiye. Türk Milletlerarası Tahkim Hukukunun Temel Yapısı.
2. Masamichi Iwasaka, Associate Professor, Doshisha University, Japan. Democratization and the Constitutional Court: The Recent Developments in Turkey.
Masamichi Iwasaka, Doçent, Doşışa Üniversitesi, Japonya. Demokratikleşme ve Anayasa Mahkemesi: Türkiye'de Son Gelişmeler.
3. Murat Kasapsaracoglu, Assistant Professor, Antalya Bilim University, Turkey. The Role of the US in Military Interventions in Turkey.
Murat Kasapsaraçoğlu, Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Antalya Bilim Üniversitesi, Türkiye. Türkiyedeki Askeri Darbelerde Amerikan Etkisi.
4. Maria Chiara Cantelmo, PhD Student, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy. Left Kemalism and the '68 Generation in Turkey.
Maria Chiara Cantelmo, Doktora Öğrencisi, Sapienza Üniversitesi, İtalya, Türkiye'de Sol Kemalizm ve '68 Kusagi.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room E - Mezzanine Floor): Business and Other Issues in Turkey

Chair: Yilmaz Keskin, Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan.

1. Tulay Uguzman, Head of Department of Sociology, Başkent University, Turkey. Communal Holiday Greeting Rituals In The Transformation From Being Expatriates To Being Summer Visitors At A Blacksea Town
Tulay Uguzman, Sosyoloji Bölümü Başkanı, Başkent Üniversitesi, Türkiye. Bir Karadeniz Kasabasında Gurbetçilikten Yazlıkçılığa Evrilen Süreçte Toplu Bayramlaşma Gelenekleri.
2. Selahattin Bayram, Assistant Professor, İstanbul University, Turkey. The Secret of Number Three: Its Influence on Human Thought and Behaviour from the Past into the Present.
Selahattin Bayram, Öğretim Üyesi, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Türkiye, Tarihten Günümüze Üçün Sembolizmi: İnsan Düşünce ve Eylemlerinin Üçle İlişkisi.

12:30-14:00 Session III (Room D - 10th Floor): Art, Artifacts, and Architecture in the Near East

Chair: Roy Domenico, Professor, The University of Scranton, USA.

1. Naif Haddad, Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Design, American University of Madaba, Jordan. The Macedonian Tomb Façade Formation and its Significant Role and Critical Stage for the Development of Hellenistic and Late Classical Façade Morphology.
2. Hae Young Choi, Professor, Chonnam National University, South Korea. The Cultural Interrelationship between the Cretan Double - Axe and the Mesopotamian Hoe.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session IV (Room E - Mezzanine Floor): Special Issues

Chair: Murat Kasapsaracoglu, Assistant Professor, Antalya Bilim University, Turkey.

1. Yilmaz Keskin, Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan. Nature of the Influence of Chinese and English Language on the Turkish Language.
Yilmaz Keskin, Profesör, Tunghai Üniversitesi, Tayvan. Türkçede Çince ve İngilizce Dilinin Etkisinin Doğası.
2. Hanife Güven, Assistant Professor, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey. A Comparative Approach to the Education of Turkish as a Foreign Language.
Hanife Guven, Yardımcı Doçent Doktor, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Türkiye. Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretimine Karşılaştırmalı Bir Yaklaşım.
3. Mustafa Tuncay Özdemir, Lecturer, Pamukkale University, Caria, Geometric Period Grave Architecture.
Mustafa Tuncay Özdemir, Öğretim Görevlisi, Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Türkiye. Karia, Geometrik Dönem Mezar Mimarisi.
4. Oylum Korkut Altuna, Associate Professor, Istanbul University, Turkey & Fatma Müge Arslan, Professor, Marmara University, Turkey. Dominance or Effectiveness? Which is More Important in Brand Personality Decisions?
Oylum Korkut Altuna, Doçent Doktor, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Türkiye & Fatma Müge Arslan, Profesör Doktor, Marmara Üniversitesi, Türkiye. Baskın Özellik mi, Etkin Özellik mi? Marka Kişiliği Kararlarında Hangi Özellik Daha Önemlidir?

17:30-19:30 Session V (Room C - 10th Floor): ATINER's 2018 Series of Academic Dialogues: A Symposium Discussion on Publishing and Researching for Professional Academic Development

Chairs: Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER and Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA.

1. Cleopatra Veloutsou, Head, Marketing Unit, ATINER, Editor, Journal of Product & Brand Management and Professor of Brand Management, University of Glasgow, UK. Main Trends in Publishing in Top Management Journals.
2. Codruta Simona Stoica, Head, Mathematics & Statistics Unit, ATINER & Professor and Vice-Rector, Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania. Implementing the Research Strategy within "Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad in order to Enhance its International Prestige and Visibility.
3. Ampalavanar Nanthakumar, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, State University of New York at Oswego, USA. Why Did I Engage Myself in Research?
4. Manoranjan Pal, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, India. Publishing and Researching for Professional Academic Development: The Indian Experiences.
5. Can Liu, Professor, China National Forestry Economics and Development Research Center, China. How to Train Young Scientists for Researching of Forest Economics and Policy in China.

6. Rainer Przywara, President, Cooperative University Baden-Württemberg Heidenheim, Germany. Towards a Research Strategy for the Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University (DHBW).

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner

Tuesday 3 July 2018

07:45-10:45 Session VI: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Chair: Gregory A. Katsas, Vice President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.
Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

11:00-13:00 Session VII (Room E - Mezzanine Floor): Society and Politics in the Twentieth Century

Chair: Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.

1. Mihalis Kuyucu, Lecturer, İstinye University, Turkey. Communication of Politics through Social Media: A Comparison of Turkish and Greek Leaders Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and Alexis Tsipras Twitter Management.
Mihalis (Michael) Kuyucu, Doçent Doktor, İstinye Üniversitesi İktisadi İdari ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi. Sosyal Medya ve Politik İletişim: Türkiye Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan ve Yunanistan Başbakanı Alexis Tsipras'ın Twitter Yönetimi Üzerine Karşılaştırmalı Bir Analiz.
2. Merve Ezen, Research Assistant, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey. Effect of Social Media Dependence of Nursing Students on Communication Skills.
Merve Ezen. Araştırma Görevlisi. Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Türkiye. Hemşirelik öğrencilerinin sosyal medya bağımlılıklarının iletişim becerilerine etkisi.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session VIII (Room D - 10th Floor): Power and Politics in the Word History

Chair: David Wick, Professor, Gordon College, USA.

1. Jangsuk Kim, Professor, Seoul National University, South Korea & Jaehoon Hwang, Assistant Professor, Chungnam National University, South Korea. Myth versus History: Controversy over the First State of Korea and History Textbook.
2. Nicholas Pappas, Vice President of Academic Membership, ATINER & Professor of History, Sam Houston University, USA. European Warrior Communities and the Rise of the Modern State—New Approaches to the Study of the Consolidation of State Power.
3. Hyeon-sil Choi, Lecturer, Dong-kuk University, South Korea & Jayoung Che, Deputy Director, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, South Korea. Discourse on Justice of the Ancient Greece and the Present Age.
4. Ana Maria Carballeira-Debasa, Tenured Researcher, Escuela de Estudios Árabes (CSIC), Spain. From Mosques to Churches: The Transfer of Religious Property after the Christian Conquest of Al-Andalus.
5. Eduardo Ferreira, Researcher / PhD Candidate, University of Lisbon, Portugal. The Lower Nubian Egyptian Fortresses in the Middle Kingdom: A Strategic Point of View.

20:00- 21:30 Dinner

Wednesday 4 July 2018
Mycenae and Island of Poros Visit
Educational Island Tour

Thursday 5 July 2018
Delphi Visit

Friday 6 July 2018
Ancient Corinth and Cape Sounion

Ayfer Açıkgöz

Assistant Professor, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Merve Ezen

Research Assistant, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Büşra Emir

Research Assistant, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

&

Ayşe Ozkaraman

Assistant Professor, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Effect of Social Media Dependence of Nursing Students on Communication Skills

Introduction and Purpose: Social media, which gains more importance in communication every day, has negative aspects as well as positive aspects. Some of these are reducing communication and hindering people's face-to-face interaction. These negativities are more important especially in occupations such as nursing where face-to-face communication is essential. It is necessary to identify this situation when it is considered that today's nursing students belong to a generation who are born into a world with internet and who spend all their lives in the digital environment. Our study was conducted to identify the effect of social media dependence of nursing students on these students' communication skills.

Material - Method: The survey was completed with 104 students from 175 nursing students attending Eskişehir Osmangazi University School of Health Sciences and who were at school and volunteered to participate in the study during the Summer School period, on August 24-25, 2017, which was the days that the study was performed. Students from the other universities for summer school were excluded from the research to prevent differences in education and training to reflect the results of the study. "Personal Information Form", "Social Media Addiction Scale (SMAS)" and "Communication Skills Inventory (CSI)" were used to collect data. Research data was analyzed using the IBM Statistical 21.0.

Findings: When the relationship between the descriptive characteristics of students and scale scores is examined, a significant relationship between the school year and SMAS scores has been found. 95.2% of the students had social media subscriptions. It has been found that there is a significant relationship between the amount of time a student spent on social media and student's feelings of being social media addicts and the total SMAS scores. When the relationship between the total scores of the scales was examined, it was found that there was no significant correlation between the total SMAS score and the total CSI score.

Discussion and Conclusion: The communication between the nurse and the individual is quite important in increasing the efficiency of the education

given to the healthy-patient individual and in accelerating the healing of the patient. The fact that the Y-generation keeps performing its communication mainly through social media is causing many people to worry that they may experience problems in face-to-face communication. The study we performed shows that, contrarily to this belief, social media dependence does not affect face-to-face communication. Our recommendation is to conduct similar studies in larger populations.

Oylum Korkut Altuna

Associate Professor, Istanbul University, Turkey

&

Fatma Müge Arslan

Professor, Marmara University, Turkey

Dominance or Effectiveness? Which is More Important in Brand Personality Decisions?

The post-modern age has created new consumption styles that highly focus on products and brands. Consumers have developed strong relationships with brands as the brands have become significant tools that are deliberately picked up by consumers to manifest the ideal self-image to others. Thus, products and brands are known to carry a symbolic meaning besides their functional characteristics. In this context, consumers prefer to purchase the most congruent brands with their life styles, self-image and ideal self-image. Hence, one of the most crucial characteristics of a brand has become its personality and the level of its congruence with its target market.

Brand personality has become a widely-used element in brand positioning, differentiation and communication strategies. It has been an important topic of research in academic literature for the last decades. In most of these studies, the dimensional structure of brand personality is investigated and the main personality trait (factor) with the highest score is accepted as the brand personality characteristic to be highlighted as part of the positioning and marketing communication strategies. In other words, in most of the academic studies and applied marketing research, a brand's personality to be communicated is determined as to be the factor with the highest variance explained score as a result of Factor Analysis. This study focuses on the effects of each dimension of brand personality on brand image, brand loyalty and willingness to recommend the brand in order to be able to determine which trait should be communicated in integrated marketing communications.

The study was conducted on a 4410 respondents who were the customers of a well-known apparel e-retailer brand in Turkey. An online questionnaire was applied using the company's CRM databases. The results show that although the dominant brand personality trait was found to be a particular one; the most effective traits on brand loyalty, brand image and willingness to recommend the brand were completely different.

Selahattin Bayram

Assistant Professor, İstanbul University, Turkey

The Secret of Number Three: Its Influence on Human Thought and Behaviour from the Past into the Present

This article argues that in our modern world of increasing secularization and scientific-mindedness, the number three still holds a mysterious sway over the minds and actions of people. In history, the appearance of systems of counting and the attribution of mystery to particular numbers took place simultaneously, and since then the number three has been considered a mystifying number that has a tangible impact on human life. The philosophers of antiquity were influenced by primitive religions and pagan culture when it came to the mystery of three. The Stoic school, for example, frequently chose to define ideas using three concepts. Similarly, major world religions including Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Taoism, Hinduism, and Buddhism have been influenced by pagan cultures and antique thought regarding the powers of the number three.

The emphasis laid on the mystery of the number three by various religions and cultures has, throughout history, been thoroughly accepted and adopted by individuals. This understanding, which has penetrated many areas such as fairy tales, literature, and folklore, has in time turned into a reflex, becoming an inseparable piece of human thought and action, and those expressions, definitions, or actions that do not resonate with three have been deemed somewhat incomplete.

By placing the concept of trinity in the center of its belief system, Christianity has been the unyielding defender of the number three in the last two thousand years. This strict defense gives the impression that the idea of three-ness and trinity is a way of thinking that is particular and native to Christianity.

Beginning in the 19th century, sociologists have maintained that the mystification with the number three started with primitive religions. In the 20th century, this fascination with three and its reflections in fairy tales, poetry, literature, and the visual arts have been explored.

Maria Chiara Cantelmo

PhD Student, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Left Kemalism and the '68 Generation in Turkey

Kemalism, as the main ideological source of Turkish politics, has been subject to different interpretations by various socio-political actors. Generally, we can distinguish a Right Kemalism (which is a conservative and chauvinist political stream) and a Left one, based on the idea of Kemalism as a "national" way of socialism, opposing capitalism and communism. In fact, in order to modernize Turkey and complete Atatürk's revolution, Left Kemalists believed in the cooperation of the intellectual avant-garde and the youth with the Army's progressive forces. Despite being born in intellectual circles, Left Kemalism have had a significant political influence since the 1930s, when the journal *Kadro* firstly elaborated it. This ideology reached the widest success after the 1960 coup, with the foundation of the journal *Yön* led by Doğan Avcıoğlu. Mihri Belli's theory of "National Democratic Revolution" (published on the journal in 1966) had a great appeal even on military officials, who planned a (failed) "Leftist" coup on March 9, 1971.

Left Kemalism also inspired Turkish 1968 movement which developed differently from other countries in terms of its roots, substantial lack of cultural claims and connection with the "myth of youth" that is very popular in the country. Fifty years later, the members of the so-called '68 Generation are still at the hearth of Turkish revolutionary imaginary, but also criticized by many as the promoters of an impossible synthesis between Marxist-Leninist ideals and Kemalist principles. In Turkey, too, '68 revolutionary groups stem from the student activism in major universities (for example Ankara, Istanbul and Middle East Technical Universities), where radical Leftist and Rightist groups started a violent struggle for political hegemony and rose a strong extra-parliamentary opposition. Indeed, since 1970 some leaders of student movement embraced the thesis of armed propaganda and founded clandestine organizations.

Despite the harsh repression following the 12 March 1971 military memorandum, Turkish '68 movement generated a second revolutionary wave between 1974 and 1978, so that some historians believe that Turkish '68 actually continued until the 1980 coup. In this period, Turkey also witnessed the autonomous development of a revolutionary Kurdish movement, whose most powerful organization soon became the PKK (Kurdistan Workers Party) led by Abdullah Öcalan. Kurdish Left movement itself derived from the Turkish '68 experiences and adopted Marxist ideology. Nevertheless, even with its criticism towards Kemalism, it tended to repeat Turkish Left's political model and to share its main deficiencies: radicalism, extreme factionalism and low tolerance towards political and identity pluralism.

Given the above background, we will thus describe the relationship between Left Kemalist ideology and the '68 Generation in order to explain problems and contradictions that, according to some, made Turkish '68 youth a "lost generation". To Hamit Bozarslan, Turkish '68 leaders are "revolutionaries that history proved to be wrong", because they pursued a military coup instead of a socialist revolution. Lastly, we will see that the ambiguous relation between Kemalism and Turkish Left in general (which, in Taha Parla's words, kept trying to make "injection of socialism" to Atatürk's ideology) is probably one of the reasons for the historical weakness of Leftist opposition in the country.

Ana María Carballeira-Debasa
Tenured Researcher, Escuela de Estudios Árabes (CSIC), Spain

From Mosques to Churches: Religious Properties Transfer after the Christian Conquest of al-Andalus

In the framework of the legacy transmitted from pre-modern Western Islamic societies to the Christian world, there exist specific elements that were adopted after the Christian conquest of al-Andalus in 1492. In this context one must consider the phenomenon of converting mosques into churches in Castilia as a sign of victory. At the same time, one should not overlook that these Christian temples were endowed with abundant properties from Islamic centers of worship, mostly pious endowments (in Arabic, waqf, pl. awqāf; ḥubs, pl. aḥbās).

The Islamic pious endowment is a donation in perpetuity, in which the proprietor renounces the rights with the condition that the profit or usufruct be dedicated toward the immediate or future benefit of some pious charity; it has an essentially altruistic character, being an endowment with a pious purpose in the benefit of institutions of public utility, whether it be a service of a religious or a social order. Through the institution of pious endowments, the founder assured himself not only of achieving some religious merit in the eyes of God, with the hope of gaining the recompense of the hereafter, but also of acquiring social prestige and political legitimation.

The principal aim of this paper is to examine how this Islamic system of property was integrated into a Christian society. Accordingly, it explores the manner in which pious endowments from al-Andalus were transferred to diverse institutions after Castilian conquest, with special focus on endowed properties created for religious purposes. Furthermore, this paper seeks to elucidate the legal status and the internal functioning of these type of goods in its new historical context.

Jayoung Che

Deputy Director, Korean Academy of Greek Studies, S. Korea

&

Hyeon-sil Choi

Lecturer, Dong-kuk University, S. Korea

Discourse on Justice of the Ancient Greece and the Present Age

Both Rawls' 'equalitarian liberalism' and Sandel's insistence on 'minimizing disproportionate opportunity in capitalistic economy by consolidating fair procedures' presuppose more or less democratic liberalism which permits civil discussions and decisions. And theory of Justice on the basis of civil society is also be found in Plato and Aristotle who present themselves at the dawn of Western History.

As Sandel referred to Aristotle's "justice", there is a theory to prove the difference between modern and Aristotle's justice: the former aims to find the principle of justice that is neutral, so that people can choose and pursue for their own purposes, while the justice of Aristotle is not neutral.

In my view, however, there is a greater difference of justice between ancient philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, rather than the difference between ancient and modern justice. Indeed, Aristotle's notion of justice still refers to the concept of fairness, we can see that his concept of fairness is set differently from that of Plato.

Hae Young Choi

Professor, Chonnam National University, S. Korea

The Cultural Interrelationship between the Cretan Double - Axe and the Mesopotamian Hoe

This paper firstly analyzes the social roles and the cultural meanings of the Double Axe found in Crete, including the sign of the 'Mason' mark. Then it compares the Cretan Double Axe with the Sumerian instrument called Alu (or Al, or Ar), which was originally an agriculture instrument that later became a symbol of prosperity and power. Alu was considered to have cosmological functions in the end, not only for farming , but also for weaponry, masonry and even resuscitating the dead.

By comparing the similarities between the Cretan Double-Axe and Alu, this Mesopotamian Hoe would help to illuminate the socio-cultural role of the Cretan Double Axe, which still remains shrouded in mystery.

Nevhis Deren -Yildirim
Professor, Koc University, Turkey

The main structure of Turkish International Arbitration Law

Arbitration is a very common dispute resolution method. About 97% percent of the disputes in the international trade are being solved by arbitrators. There are two types of arbitration which are namely ad hoc and institutional arbitrations. For instance, ICC (International Chamber of Commerce) Arbitration is a type of institutional arbitration. Preferring an arbitral tribunal instead of a court by law can help to decrease costs, save time, protect industrial or business secrets.

The ad hoc arbitration is regulated by two different codes in Turkey. The domestic arbitration is regulated by Civil Procedure Act from 2011. Whereas, the international arbitration is regulated by the International Arbitration Act from 2001. The source law of both is the Uncitral Model Law.

According to the Article 4 paragraph 1 of the Turkish International Arbitration Act, arbitration agreement is an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all of certain which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship.

The written form of the arbitration is a requirement.

The invalidity of the arbitration agreement constitutes a firm ground for setting aside an arbitral award as well as for rejection of its recognition and enforcement. There are controversial opinions about the legal nature of the arbitration agreement. According to one opinion, it is a civil law contract and some other authors regard it as a procedural contract.

Eduardo Ferreira

Researcher – PhD candidate, University of Lisbon / School of Arts and
Humanities / Centre of History of the University of Lisbon – PhD
candidate, Portugal

**The Lower Nubian Egyptian Fortresses in the Middle
Kingdom: A Strategic Point of View**

Most archaeological excavations and Egyptology studies focus mainly the cultural, social and religious aspects of Ancient Egypt, leaving the study of other areas, such as warfare, into the background. The country of the Nile, will certainly not be among the civilizations of the Ancient World, the one that put the emphasis on the act of war against other nations, but if we look carefully, we find that especially from the Middle Kingdom period to the following times, the warfare is always present in foreign and internal policy of the pharaohs and of their officers. One of these external policies was to build a network of defensive structures along the river Nile, in the regions of the second cataract and of the Batn el-Hagar, in Nubia.

The forts were relevant in the defense and in offensive matters of the Egyptian army. Built in Lower Nubia by the pharaohs of the XII dynasty of the Middle Kingdom, provide support to the armies that usually came from North in campaign and allowed the ancient Egyptian control, in various aspects, the boundary with Kuch. In fact, one of the most importance features of these fortresses was the possibility to control from specifics territorial point a larger region which, because it's characteristics, was difficult to control. Probably they were the main reason why Egypt could maintain a territory so vast as the Lower Nubia, this circumstance is verified in the Second Intermediate Period were all the forts are lost because of the lesser might of the central power and in consequence, Egypt no longer controls the Lower Nubia. These strongholds, although they were built in very close chronological periods, they present a considerable diversification in terms of size, defense, functions, and in the context in which they operate. In short, the objectives of this communication are to bring to the area of Egyptology this topic – warfare and fortification.

Hanife Guven

Yardımcı Doçent Doktor, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretimine Karşılaştırmalı Bir Yaklaşım

Bilindiği gibi farklı dil ailelerine mensup diller arasındaki benzerlik ve ayrılıklar bu dillerin öğrenimini/öğretimi zorlaştıran ya da kolaylaştıran en önemli etmenlerdir. Yabancı dil öğretiminde, sıfırdan başlamak yerine, kendilerine özgü bu yapısal özelliklerini göz önüne almak ve ayrıca öğretimi çok boyutlu ve karşılaştırmalı olarak planlamak gerekliliği barizdir. Avrupa Diller İçin Ortak Başvuru Çerçevesi özellikle birinci yabancı dil öğretimi başlarken temel hedef olarak öğrencilerin anadili ya da çevrelerinde konuşulan başka diller ile yeni öğrenilmeye başlanan dil arasında ilişkiler kurmayı, bu diller arasındaki benzerlik ve farklılıkları vurgulayarak, bu konuda farkındalık yaratmayı önermektedir.

Ünlü-ünsüz özellikleri, sözcük-tümce yapıları ve karmaşık tümcelerin kuruluş biçimleri açısından Fransızca, İtalyanca, İspanyolca vb. Roman dilleri (Romance languages) ile kıyaslandığında Türkçe'nin, kendine özgü sesbilimsel, biçimbilimsel, sözdizimsel özelliklere sahip olduğu kolayca görülmektedir. Ünlülerin çeşitliliği, zenginliği ve uyumu, ünsüz benzeşmesi, dilin eklemliliği, ad ve eylem çekimleri, sözdizimdeki sıralama, ayrıca gerek karmaşık cümle yapısındaki ve gerekse olumsuz ve çoğul yapısındaki sadeliği Türkçe'nin diğer dillere göre ön plana çıkan temel özellikleri arasındadır. Ancak bu onun diğer dillere göre zor ya da kolay olduğunu değil, sadece çeşitli boyutlarda farklı olduğunu ortaya koyar.

Bu bildiride Avrupa Diller İçin Ortak Başvuru Çerçevesi'nde belirtilen dilsel yeterlilik bileşenleri açısından Türkçe bilhassa Romans dillerinden Fransızca, İtalyanca ve Anglo-Sakson dillerinden İngilizce ile karşılaştırılarak, aralarındaki farklılık ve benzerlikler ele alınacak ve böylelikle Türkçe'nin yabancı dil olarak öğretilmesini kolaylaştırabilecek özellikleri vurgulanacaktır.

Naif Haddad

Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Design, American University of
Madaba(AUM), Jordan

The Macedonian Tomb Façade Formation and its Significant Role and Critical Stage for the Development of Hellenistic and Late Classical Façade Morphology

The last thirty-five years, in fact, witnessed significant changes in almost all areas of the study of Macedonian art and architecture, especially in funerary architecture. New discoveries made in Macedonia, mainly in Vergina and Pella have radically changed the composition of the evidence and induced a revision of the current image(s) of ancient Macedonia and its relation to the architecture of the Hellenistic world and of Ptolemaic Alexandria.

Through the Macedonian tombs, we find for the first time the use of a specific Greek architectural element in a new image and brand but slightly adjusted to harmonize better with the Greek architectural practices. From the beginning, the Macedonian tomb's façade formation is conceived as an independent screen set in front of the building achieving a theatrical /scenographic effect, rather than organic and logical elements of the structure as a whole.

From an architectural historical point of view, this morphological façade scene might be described as a tour de force in real and authentic proto-Hellenistic baroque. With the appearance of the Macedonian pedimented and entablatured doorways, the earliest plainly baroque structural forms such as segmental pediments as broken and curved entablatures appeared in Alexandria in the second century BCE. There are many reasons to believe that the pedimented and entablatured doorway model was not an import from outside Macedonian Greece, but a symbolic powerful model applied on a doorway as symbolic and metaphoric visions of everyday life and life after death.

This paper attempts to clarify how the Macedonian tomb façades formation played a significant role and a critical stage for the appearance of the pedimented and entablatured doorways, based on a critical assessment, investigation and interpretation of the artistic production style of the Macedonian façade tomb formation, and the Macedonian tombs triangular pedimented and entablatured doorways origin debate. The depiction and definition of this role will be confirmed by examination of how the evaluation of their façade formation contributed in opening new alternative images, brand and perspective for more innovative architectural formations approaches and treatments in Hellenistic, Roman to the late classical antiquity.

Masamichi Iwasaka

Associate Professor, Doshisha University, Japan

Democratization and the Constitutional Court: The Recent Developments in Turkey

Since its foundation by the junta in 1961, the Constitutional Court (Anayasa Mahkemesi) has been regarded as a part of the secular and pro-military establishment of Turkey. In fact, the Constitutional Court has denounced the pro-Islamist political parties and movements, as we can see in the quasi-coup of the “28 February process” in 1997 and the closure case of the Welfare Party (Refah Partisi).

However, this attitude seemed to be changed under the rule of the Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi, AKP) since 2002. The AKP government tried to promote democratizing process and to weaken the political influence of the military through the massive electoral victories and the legal reforms. At the same time, the government succeeded in taking control the Constitutional Court by seizing the personnel affairs of its judges. The survival of the AKP in the closure case for their Islamist behavior in 2008 and the change of the attitude of the Constitutional Court can be explained by this appointment system, to some extent.

But again, the situation was changed since 2013, in particular after ex-Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan had been elected the President in 2014. Erdoğan has been much powerful than the President written in the Constitution of the parliamentary system and strengthened his authoritarian tendency. The Constitutional Court, whose judges were mainly appointed by the government, was clearly against the government’s restriction on the social media, journalists and academicians, and seemed to try to protect so-called Western democratic values. Then, how can we explain this recent “democratic” attitude of the Constitutional Court?

In the paper, the Turkish Constitutional Court’s behavioral pattern and its transition will be examined and explained through the analysis of the characteristics of judges, including the influence of the EU and its judicial aspect. Moreover, the judicial independence in Turkey will be reexamined, especially after 2014 and 2017, when the referendum, which aimed to introduce the presidential system in 2019 and critically changed the power structure among the executive, the legislature and the judiciary, was approved.

Murat Kasapsaracoglu

Assistant Professor, Antalya Bilim University, Turkey

The Role of the US in Military Interventions in Turkey

The first military intervention in the Republican history was carried out by a junta and ended the Democrat Party (DP) regime on May 27, 1960. This coup d'état has been regarded as a "revolution" by some circles and it was celebrated as "Freedom and Constitution Festival" for two decades. The basic reason for this approach was some undemocratic policies of the DP government and the 1961 Constitution was prepared as a reaction to the DP's unlimited power. Freedoms, justice and control were the basic pillars of this constitution. On the other hand, it provided a basis for tutelage institutions such as the National Security Council, High Constitutional Court, etc. In this respect, military intervention in 1960 paved the way for successive military memorandums and interventions and the interruption of democratic system, despite its failures and problems, afterwards. With the military intervention in 1980, Turkish politics, economy, society and culture were totally transformed. Military memorandum in 1998, e-memorandum in 2007 and the failed military uprising show that Turkey's problem with this military interventionism has not finished yet. The main argument of this presentation is the fact that timing of these military interventions which started with Turkey's membership to NATO in 1952 is not a coincidence. When we look at some indicators, we cannot argue that the United States (US) did not play a role in these military operations. Much before the military coup in 1960, the US ambassador said in a telegram to Washington that they had friends in the Turkish army and this was a chance to influence Turkish domestic politics. Moreover, in British archives, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs, who was accused of being pro-American and executed after the intervention, was regarded as a xenophobic, stubborn Turkish diplomat not liked by the Americans. In addition, the military intervention had taken place just before DP prime minister and minister of foreign affairs was about to visit the USSR for some economic support. The US government recognized the military government just three days after the coup in 1960. After the military intervention, the junta regime hit leftists in the army and intelligentsia very hard and this paved the way for the military memorandum in 1971 and the coup in 1980 in line with the American interests. Lastly, the attempt to take the JDP government over on July 15, 2016 was another anomaly of Turkish political life. The head of this organization was recruited by the CIA in the late 1950s and after the attempt one US general said that their friends were captured and jailed. Despite our limited information about this coup attempt, relations between the CIA and this organization are known to some extent. In this

presentation, I will try to analyze these military operations and attempts started in 1960 and, hopefully, ended in 2016 within the context of Turkish-US relations.

Yilmaz Keskin

Professor, Tunghai University, Taiwan

Nature of the Influence of Chinese and English Language on the Turkish Language

The purpose of this study is to explore existing education policy and the impact of Chinese and English on learning Turkish. The selected case was made college sophomores, juniors, and seniors in Taiwan. Selected were 45 Chinese participants among those who studied Turkish in a university in the Taipei area.

In the example of appellation, the title of courtesy, Mr., appears before the name only in English. Students usually misuse this rule of English in learning Turkish. They incorrectly wrote the form "Bey Wang" rather than correctly writing "Wang Bey." Many difference exist between English and Turkish. The manner of politeness is one of the differences.

In Chinese, "書(book)" is a noun and "讀 (read)" is a verb. When the two words "讀" "書" are put into together "讀書," it means a situation "study." In Turkish, "Ders" can mean class, lesson, or lecture. "Kitap" means books. "Çalış" means "to work," or "to study." One should choose the word "kitap" rather than the word "ders" to express "study." But in the sense of a word, it is better to use "ders çalış" than "kitaplar çalış." In this study, the limitation of the research is the translation from Chinese to English and to Turkish. If students' vocabularies are insufficient, this might affect their answers.

The major findings are, first, intralanguage errors, overall, are the source of a great many errors; however, in the higher grades, interlanguage error seems to decrease significantly. The influence of Chinese seems less than the influence of English. Second, regardless of level of student, third grade seems to be a turning point. Third, the number of students learning other languages decreases in the third year. The target to raise students' level of language learning cannot be increased by adding learning periods.

Based on the results of this study, I make a few suggestions as ways to formulate education policy. First, the current policy has led students who are attending the university to choose outstanding universities rather than choosing outstanding departments. Then, students often leave the original department by transferring to another system or taking a transfer test. Therefore, it is necessary to restrict the ability to "test out" of a subject. I also suggest that all freshmen take aptitude tests to help students select interesting majors, thereby removing waste in the cost in education and the unnecessary investment in students' learning. Second, language is the most important tool to communicate with people across nations. Learning several languages can help a person understand various cultural and ethnic differences. However, language learning takes considerable time and cost. To aid in the third-language learning process, raising a student's ability in the

second language cannot shorten the process. I suggest teaching the third language as early as possible in a child's life.

Jangsuk Kim

Professor, Department of Archaeology and Art History, Seoul National
University, South Korea

&

Jaehoon Hwang

Assistant Professor, Department of Archaeology, Chungnam National
University, South Korea

**Myth versus History: Controversy over the First State of
Korea and History Textbook**

Nationalism of Korea took shape in the early 20th century when Japan colonized Korea, and was actively applied to historical interpretations until the liberation in 1945, providing independence movement with ideological rationale. In particular, *Gojoseon* which had been told as the first state of Korea founded by *King Dangun*, the son between the god and bear lady, in 2333 BCE was the most important symbolic key to establishing Korean identity under Japanese rule. Since 1945, South Korean historians have regarded Dangun as a fictive king in a myth, pointing out the unreality of the records and the lack of archaeological evidence. In contrast, unprofessional historians, most of which were conservative right-wingers, believed Gojoseon and King Dangun as historical facts and severely criticized that professional historians still falsely adhered to Japanese colonialism by denying glorious past of Korean nation. These two conflicting views of Gojoseon have coexisted in Korea and resulted in controversy over the formation of Korean nation and what should be taught to young generations.

Understandings and treatment of Gojoseon and King Dangun in history textbooks for middle and high schools have cyclically altered over time, depending on not only political position of the party in power but also diplomatic relationships with neighboring China, Japan, and even North Korea. In 2015, right wing government led by President Park Geun Hye announced that history textbook be written and distributed exclusively by government in order to teach young generations the 'right' history based on nationalistic perspective. But, combined with personal corruption issue of President Park, government monopolization of history textbook provoked a fierce civic protest and eventually resulted in her impeachment.

In this paper, we review (1) how Gojoseon and King Dangun have been differently described and defined in historical textbooks according to internal and international political situations and (2) accordant changes in history textbook production system. Then, we discuss dualistic but changing reactions of South Korean teenagers to Gojoseon and Dangun under conflicting policies of history education.

Mihalis Kuyucu

Associate Professor Lecturer, İstinye University Faculty of Economics
Administrative and Social Sciences, Turkey

**Communication of Politics through Social Media:
A Comparison of Turkish and Greek Leaders Recep Tayyip
Erdoğan and Alexis Tsipras Twitter Management**

The technological change that was faced in the world caused many changes for every market. Especially the improvement of Web 2.0 created a new way of communication which was called as Social media. Social media first accepted by the common people, in the second step the companies start using social media for their corporate reputation. The final step was the use of countries, the governments, the politicians and politic institutions. These three steps caused social media platforms to be accepted officially by the world. The politics adapted to social media very quickly. They start using it not only for elections in their marketing campaigns but in their common life as a communication tool. After politics started using Facebook and Twitter which are the most popular social media platforms in the world the communication of politicians had a turn point. Especially in the 2010s the usage of social media had a tremendous increase around the world. The number one social media platform Facebook, increased its reach to billion, Twitter became the second most important global social media platform in the world. This paper made a descriptive research on the social media usage of Turkey and Greece with a comparison of two countries most popular Facebook and Twitter platforms. The paper will give a look to the social media term and its global usage through politicians for Facebook and Twitter in the first part. In the second part of the paper there will be a research about the most popular Facebook and Twitter accounts of Turkey and Greece. The research will include the quantitative analysis of the highest ten accounts of two countries by June 2018. The second part of the paper which is the main part of the research made an analysis for the Greek leader Alexis Tsipras and Turkish leader Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's way of communication on their Twitter accounts. There would be a content analysis for the two leaders Twitter accounts for May 2018 and interpretations will be made.

Mustafa Tuncay Özdemir

Öğretim Görevlisi, Pamukkale Üniversitesi Buldan Meslek Yüksek Okulu,
Türkiye

Karia, Geometrik Dönem Mezar Mimarisi

Karia genel olarak doğu ve güneydoğuda Phrygia ve Lykia, kuzeyde Lydia ve İonia bölgeleriyle komşudur. Batı ve güneyi ise tümüyle Ege Denizi ile sınırlanmaktadır. Karia bölgesi günümüzde Aydın ve Muğla illerinin büyük bir bölümü ile Denizli ilinin batı uç kesimlerini kapsamaktadır. Karia Bölgesi içerisinde bulunan Dirmil, Pedasa, Hydia, Bozukbağ, Emirler, Beçin, İasos, Börükçü, Belentepe, Mengefe nekropol alanlarında çeşitli tipte mezarlara rastlanılmıştır. Geometrik döneme tarihlendirilen (1050-700/680) mezarlar, İasos'ta yassı taşlarla yapılan plaka mezarlar, Bozukbağ, Emirler, Beçin nekropollerinde örgü tekne mezarlar, Börükçü, Belentepe, Mengefe nekropollerinde örgü tekne ve oda mezarlar, Dirmil, Pedasa ve Hydia nekropollerinde ise sadece oda mezar tipinde görülmektedir. Örgü tekniğinde yapılan oda mezarların tavana doğru daralarak yapıldıkları görülmüştür. Erken Tunç Çağı'nda başlayan duvarların çatıya doğru daralarak örülme geleneğinin, Miken mezarlarından sonrada devam etmektedir. Protogeometrik Dönemde de örnekleri görülen bu örgü biçiminin Geometrik Dönem içerisinde oda mezarlarda uygulandığı görülmektedir.

Farklı bölgelerde ve hatta aynı nekropol alanlarında görülen çeşitli mezar tiplerinin toplumun sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik farklılıkları ortaya koyduğu bilinmektedir. Fakat bölgenin coğrafi ve doğal yapısının da mezar tiplerinin oluşmasındaki önemli sebeplerden birisi olduğu belirtilmelidir. Karia Bölgesi'nde Geometrik Döneme tarihlendirilen mezarlar içerisinde inhumasyon ve kremasyon gömülerin yapıldığı görülmüştür. İnhumasyon gömülerde dorsal, hocker ve yarı hocker yatış pozisyonlarına rastlanılmıştır. Hem inhumasyon hemde kremasyon gömülerde oldukça çeşitli mezar hediyeleri bulunmuştur. Mezarlar içerisinde bulunan iskeletlerin sayısının çokluğundan anlaşılacağı üzere birçok defa gömüler yapılmıştır. Mezarlar içerisindeki gömü sayısının fazlalığı nekropol alanı içerisinde aile mezarı kullanımının yaygınlığını göstermektedir

Nicholas Pappas

Professor, Sam Houston State University, United States
Vice President for Academic Membership, Athens Institute for
Education and Research, Greece

**European Warrior Communities and the Rise of the
Modern State – New Approaches to the Study of the
Consolidation of State Power**

This paper will present the preliminary findings of a study on the origins, development, and destinies of autonomous communities in Europe during the early modern era. It investigates the origin of clan, tribal and brotherhood organizations of particular “warrior communities” in Scotland and Ireland, Switzerland, Montenegro and other South Slav Lands, Albania, Greece, Russia and Ukraine. Particular emphasis is made on how these communities confronted the rise of the Modern State. Some, like Switzerland and Montenegro, eventually emerged as independent states, while others, like the Scottish highlanders and Cossacks, were subsumed into the modern states of Great Britain and Russia through cooption, coercion and emigration. The study tries to compare and contrast the geographic, economic, societal, political, and cultural features of these communities that made them warrior communities that were difficult to subdue. It scrutinizes the problems of blood feud, vendetta, rustling, banditry, piracy, and mercenary service, and warfare, as well as the age and gender roles in these societies. Moreover, it tries to ascertain how and why some of these communities survived and others changed in the face of modernity, and the degree to which their fate was influenced by external pressures and domestic conditions. Finally, it investigates how the historiography of these communities has evolved with the shifting economic, social, political and cultural changes of the 19th and 20th centuries. While these findings are provisional, they mean to engender further study by scholars on the nature of both regionalism and the rise of the modern state.

Tulay Uguzman

Sosyoloji Bölümü Başkanı, Başkent Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Bir Karadeniz Kasabasında Gurbetçilikten Yazlıkçılığa Evrilen Süreçte Toplu Bayramlaşma Gelenekleri

Sosyoloji literatüründe 19. yüzyıldan itibaren dikotomik (ikiz bölümlü) bir sınıflama geleneğinin etkili olduğu bilinmektedir. Bunlar Tonnie's'de "*cemaat ve cemiyet*", Durkheim'da "*organik ve mekanik toplum tipi*", Redfield'de "*küçük ve büyük toplum geleneği*", Parsons'da "*topluluk ve toplum*", Lerner'da ve Levy'de ise "*geleneksel toplum-modern toplum*" olarak belirginlik kazanmaktadır.¹ Toplumlar, sosyologlar tarafından büyük çoğunlukla bu ikili yapı üzerinden anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Türk Sosyolojisinde de bu konudaki ilgili literatür incelendiğinde, durumu saptamaya yönelik sosyal bilim araştırmalarının gündeme geldiği, alan araştırmalarının ön plana çıktığı ve bu çalışmalarda *köy- kent ayrımı* üzerinden ikili bir sınıflamaya gidilerek önceki dönemlerde daha çok köy, ilerleyen yıllarda ise gecekondulaşma ve kent araştırmalarına yer verildiği görülmektedir. Bu çalışmalar üzerinde yapılan değerlendirmeler, Türkiye'de köyü ve kenti konu alan sosyolojik araştırmaların, nicelik ve nitelik açısından oldukça ileri bir düzeye ulaştığı, yapılmakta olan çalışmalarla da gittikçe zenginleştiğini söyleyebilmenin mümkün olduğu yönündedir.

Oysa Türkiye'deki sosyal yapı üzerinde, bu ikili sınıflandırma üzerinden yapılacak araştırmalarda ve bu araştırmaların sonuçlarına ilişkin değerlendirmelerde bir eksiklik yaşanabileceği, kasabaların köy ve kent belirlemeleri içinde ele alınmasının doğru olmadığı, kasabaların ayrı bir sosyal gerçeklik olması dolayısıyla bunlar üzerinde yapılacak çalışmaların da önemsenmesi gerektiği hakkında yazılara rastlamak mümkündür. Buna rağmen kasabalar üzerinde yapılan araştırmalar, köy ve kent çalışmalarına göre oldukça az sayıdadır.

¹Robert Redfield, "*The Folk Society*", American journal of sociology, 52, January, 1947, s.293-308 den aktaran Emre Kongar, **A.g.e.**, s. 240-241