

**ISTANBUL GELISIM
UNIVERSITY**



SosyoCom

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THE REDISCOVERY OF ARTWORKS THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES: THE SECRET SELF-PORTRAIT IN VINCENT VAN GOGH PAINTING REVEALED

Res. Asst. Ceren DEMİR
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A pioneer in the art of painting, a role model: Vincent van Gogh, the immortal soul who died physically at the age of 37. His works and his life still contain many mysteries and continue to be the subject of research. At this point, another new discovery has emerged from one of these studies. A hidden Van Gogh self-portrait has been discovered under the "Head of a Peasant Woman" painting which is one of Gogh's works.

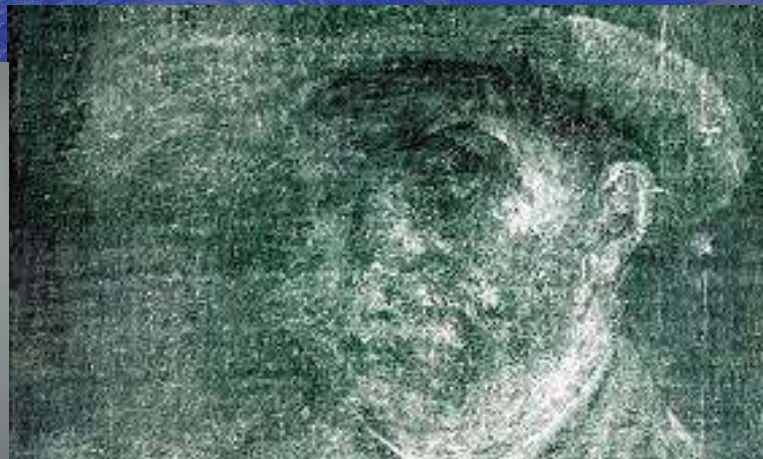
Experts at the National Galleries of Scotland made the find when the canvas was X-rayed before an exhibition. The hidden self-portrait was covered by layers of glue and cardboard on the back of an earlier work called Head of a Peasant Woman. The gallery's senior conservator Lesley Stevenson said she felt shock to find the artist "looking out at us". The Dutch artist often re-used canvases to save money, turning them over and then working on the other side.

One of the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art, Gogh's works were not appreciated throughout his life. The attention he deserved unfortunately came after he died in 1890 at the age of 37.

This work, which shows a local woman from the town of Nuenen in the south of the Netherlands, where the artist lived from December 1883 to November 1885, was lent to an exhibition at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, about 15 years after his death. The painting changed hands several times and arrived in Scotland in 1951, entering the collection of Alexander and Rosalind Maitland. In 1960, it became part of the collection of the National Gallery of Scotland (NGS). Van Gogh is thought to have undergone a transformation in his work after he moved to Paris in 1886 due to his poverty and inability to pay his rent and was exposed to the work of the French impressionists. It is assumed that this secret portrait was also created during this period - that is, after the portrait of the peasant woman.

Experts at the gallery said it may be possible to uncover the hidden self-portrait, but that the process of removing the glue and cardboard will require delicate conservation work. Research is ongoing to work out how that can be done without harming Head of a Peasant Woman. However, visitors to an exhibition in Edinburgh will be able to see the X-ray image for the first time through a specially-crafted lightbox.

Prof. Frances Fowle, senior curator of French Art at the National Galleries of Scotland, described the discovery as "an incredible gift for Scotland" and she said that moments like this are incredibly rare.



An X-ray image showing the hidden
Vincent van Gogh painting

Senior curator Frances Fowle
with Head of a Peasant Woman

CAN WE SOLVE CLIMATE PROBLEMS WITH ECONOMIC POLICIES?

(We Already Created This Problem with Economic Policies)

ECO-AGENDA

THE CLIMATE IS CHANGING WHY AREN'T WE?

Res. Asst. Ceren DEMİR

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The world began debating how to reverse climate change over a sweltering summer. In this context, faculty at Kalamazoo College in Michigan also embarked on a research that would scientifically address the importance of national initiatives for trade and environmental policies. The analysis by Patrik Hultberg, Virginia Van Dalson and Darshana Udayanganie, will be published soon in the Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy. The recommendations will emphasize the importance of Europe and the US adopting border regulation taxes by 2026 for foreign countries to reduce their carbon emissions. Hultberg and Udayanganie assert those taxes' necessity to the world's environmental-policy deals—such as the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol and the Montreal Protocol—that seem to have shortcomings. Hultberg thinks the best solution is for all countries to work together and make these international agreements. Udayanganie, on the other hand, thinks that it is important to encourage actions that benefit the environment by calculating the amount of carbon content created by the production of a good, adding the tax applied to the producing country, and accordingly increasing the global price of the product.

With border tax regulation, carbon emissions transferred from countries such as Europe and the USA to developing countries can be reduced. At this point, there also may be an opportunity for an international intervention, at least, for Turkey's transformation into Europe's garbage center. A strategy that combines environmental and economic action can provide the best option in tackling climate change. This combination can force firms to clean up the environment in one country or to take actions that harm another country's environment in their own country. It can go a long way in curbing concepts such as carbon leakage, which is the movement of emissions from developed countries to weaker or non-environmentally regulated countries.

The researchers who conducted the study want to establish a more moderate system of mathematically combining climate and economic policies and teaching how to implement them. Thus, it can be made easier to teach this system to people and institutions working in the field of nature protection because the main problem in most of the economics literature is that the models used are very intangible and mathematically very compelling. This will also make it difficult to teach relevant climate models to relevant individuals and institutions from both economics and mathematics perspectives. Therefore, it is important to develop a more understandable method in modeling the theory within the framework of mathematical economics. Academicians working on the subject aim to create a new literature in this field.



DATA ARCHITECT

**NEW
PROFESSIONS**

**Res. Asst. Süreyya İMRE BIYIKLI
The Department of Management
Information Systems**

In the changing age, the processing and storage of information is entirely through technological developments. Processing and storing this information in the digital environment is vital for both companies and individuals. Nowadays, where data science has become more important, processing information and distributing this processed information has made the acquisition of new data continuous. This has led to the formation of complex databases. The creation of systems that can select the right information from these databases is done by Data Architects.

In addition, determining how to store and manage data and database objects on appropriate physical storage devices and for what purpose this data will be used, creating solutions for databases and completing the data architecture are among the main responsibilities. In short, it is their first duty to make database systems the most effective systems for companies and institutions. Data architects must have the ability to analyze the data inputs and changes needed, as well as the coding skills to create the appropriate database design.

Data architectures, designing databases and creating database models, determining suitable physical storage devices, conducting research on information systems that will increase efficiency within the company, developing backup and storage strategies to prevent system disruption, and transferring existing data to the new system during system change are primarily responsible for. To be a data architect, it is necessary to graduate from undergraduate departments such as computer engineering, information systems engineering, computer and software engineering. It is necessary for graduates of the relevant departments to be trained in database creation, database management, SQL database expertise and error catching in order to be a successful data architect. In addition, database expertise certificate programs created in the continuing education centers of global technology companies and universities can also be used.

Data architects can work in IT firms, Technology companies and Financial institutions.

Assoc. Prof. Hacer GÜLŞEN
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CULTURE- ARTS- LITERATURE

NEW IN OUR LITERATURE

Folk, Classical and Western poetry takes place at the source of the poem that fed Turkish literature in the first years of our republic. Poetry feeds on these sources. Until the Republican period, each generation tried to do something different from the past, to create a new understanding of literature.

Considering all the new ones in our literature, we should actually say 1st New is 7th New, and 2nd New is 8th New. The community called the 1st New was found strange, but after it 2nd New Movement, on the other hand, developed in a different direction.

Especially in the period of the 2nd New, it is seen that there are a lot of internal conversations in the poem and the atmosphere of mutual conversation attracts attention. An understanding of poetry in which poetry triggers individual loneliness and in which bodily pleasures (mostly sexuality, which pushes the boundaries of society) take place a lot, draws attention. The poet cannot find people to talk to. Therefore, the poet often lists the actions that come to his/her mind to his readers. This poem reminds us a bit of early 19th century poetry. Usually a long, prose narrative is seen (Just like 19th century poetry, there is a use of masnavi that day, and today from a story). The poet who speaks through images resembles the Classical poets who speak through metaphors.

The poet embraces his/her loneliness over time and begins to see it as something precious. Edip Cansever in his poem "Cin" expresses this situation with the following lines:

***"The most valuable thing a person can give to a person
is loneliness."***

Literature is now in pursuit of different new ones. But one day these new ones will get old too. The rule of every so-called new thing continues until that thing gets old. Just as there is nothing new under the sun, every new will carry something from the old. Only if each generation can understand the previous generation will it be renewed and always remembered. As Cemal Süreya said, maybe it will be enough just to be remembered:

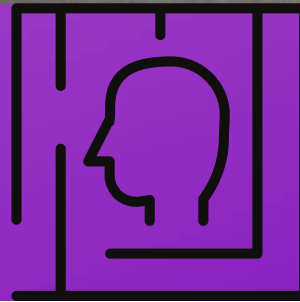
***"One day
if i come to your mind
order me a poem
Let's talk about September"***

Myths Remedy To Our Seeking Meaning: Do We Know Ourselves?



Asst. Prof. Özlem DERİN
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Myths are stories that people put forward to make sense of their existence and the forces of nature. The frightening nature of disasters stems from the benevolent and evil aspects of the spirits living there. At the same time, since communicating with these spirits is a sacred and supernatural phenomenon, there must be a person who can host the souls in his body. On the other hand, the ceremonial hunting and eating of animals presented to us by nature is a sign of respect for spirits. Since the welfare of society comes first, it is natural to make sacrifices and integrate the blood with the soil. However, death is a form that avoids as it is the image of the unknown and frightening. Even in rituals, while acts of killing people and eating their flesh are commonplace, the skull of the deceased is separated from the body and burned, with the thought that a dead person will want to kill the living by resurrecting and the body left in the tree hollow to mix with nature. Although these extreme examples are the product of primitive periods, the situation is not very different in Ancient Greece, which we can describe as the golden age of myths. The adventures of the libertine Zeus, who can take on the image of any living thing or object he wants. The definition of every pouring rain as Hera's tears; eaten the liver of Prometheus by an eagle every day for stealing fire from Olympus for giving it to humanity; golden apple stealer Atlas, who carries the world on his back as a punishment... Many more facts show that what people want to believe is a structure that takes on flesh and bones as the period pass. However, it should not overlook that the mythical beliefs that took on flesh from uncertainty in the cyclicity of history and transformed from spirits to gods, whether monotheistic religions or teachings, manage to shed light on the human dimension of beliefs. People who want to believe try to make sense of those around them because, as Heraclitus puts it, "everything flows." A person who seeks himself in the flow needs what is stationary in time and space. When we look at the myths, which are a substitute for stasis, a wise word comes to mind for humanity: "Know yourself!"



MOTHER NATURE AND WOMAN IN ECOFEMINISTIC THOUGHT

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In this article, the results of the ecofeministic thought and how it came to be, what its origins are and how this thought is reflected in our literature will be discussed in very general terms. Therefore, the conceptual framework of the article can be expressed as "ecofeministic thought".

The point that many researchers point out in common in the historical development process of the feminist movement is the idea that the movement consists of three chronological waves. These processes are known as the First, Second and Third feminist waves. These three waves of feminist thought are seen in a period from the 19th century to the 21st century in the most general sense. It is believed that this historical development process of ecofeministic thought had occurred within the Third wave.

With the rapid growth that emerged with the Industrial Revolution, it was finally understood that the natural resources that were used irresponsibly faced a great danger and the idea that the global eco-system was limited was finally reached. It is seen that the resources in the world have been/are irreversibly destroyed. It is also seen and known that humanity and future generations have already begun to pay the price of great mistakes made in this regard.

It can be said that ecological movements basically started from these ideas. These movements, which have developed around the main idea of protecting nature and spread over a wide range, include the Greenpeace Movement, Ecology Party, ecological groups such as Friends of Earth and the Ecofeminism Movement.

Those who have adopted the ecofeminist thought establish a direct relationship between women and nature. masculine forces to nature; They think they treat women the way they treat them. They believe that masculine forces are trying to conquer and control nature. Therefore, the basic view that dominates ecofeministic thought; It can be said that there is a belief that there is a significant relationship between the exploitation of nature and the oppression of women.



When we consider the very old historical process, the Mother Goddess “Matar” in Hittite culture, “Kybele” thought to be her counterpart in Anatolia, “Gaia” in Ancient Greek civilization, on the other hand “Īna” in Indian culture and female shamans in various shamanistic cultures; it is seen that they point to a strong female being who is friendly with nature and knows the secrets of nature, and today it is believed that all of them gave birth to the idea of "Mother Nature" since women are also fertile like the soil, and, therefore, throughout history women have been respected and believed to be a sacred being identical with nature. It was thought that the balance was disturbed as a result of the domination of the world and nature by masculine domination. This is how ecofeministic thought is explained by exemplifying the historical process.

The world-famous author of Turkish literature Latife Tekin's narrative named Muinar is a narrative in which the theme of ecofeministic thought comes to mind. In this narrative, which is thought to have been written as a "women's narrative", it is seen that the world and nature are losing their secret, magic and fertility at an increasing rate after being dominated by a male-dominated and exploitative, and ultimately capitalist mentality, whereas in the times when women dominated the world, "magical" in beauty and compassion. It is shaped around the theme of the existence of “and glazed” nature.

On the other hand, in Latife Tekin's last two narratives published at the same time, Sürüklenme and Manves City, it is mentioned about the massacre of nature and the increasing evil since the damage done to the vitality of nature is not stopped, although it must be stopped.

As a result, whether it was developed around ecofeministic thought or developed without any line of thought; the damage that human beings have caused to nature is now at a stage that is very difficult to return. As our ancestors, who took their power from the wisdom of nature, said, the profit should be known from where the harm is turned, and the cruel and cruel acts against mother nature should be replaced by compassion and mercy. As a result, Mother Nature will respond to us with love and compassion in the same way.

AN EVENING*

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Listen to Istanbul in an evening
In the dark streets of the city,
The pain grows slowly
Maybe a little light, maybe deep.

Your footsteps on the roads,
Your smiles are lost,
Like a distant memory, maybe
Once upon a time...

Listen to Istanbul in an evening,
Like a lost friend,
To run and catch up behind,
It's like running and running and losing.

Roads get shorter with trams,
People fade over time.
What you call life turns into a fairy tale,
Who knows where it starts and ends.

* This poem was translated from "Bir Akşamüstü" which was published in the January 2002 issue of the Journal of Turkish Language.



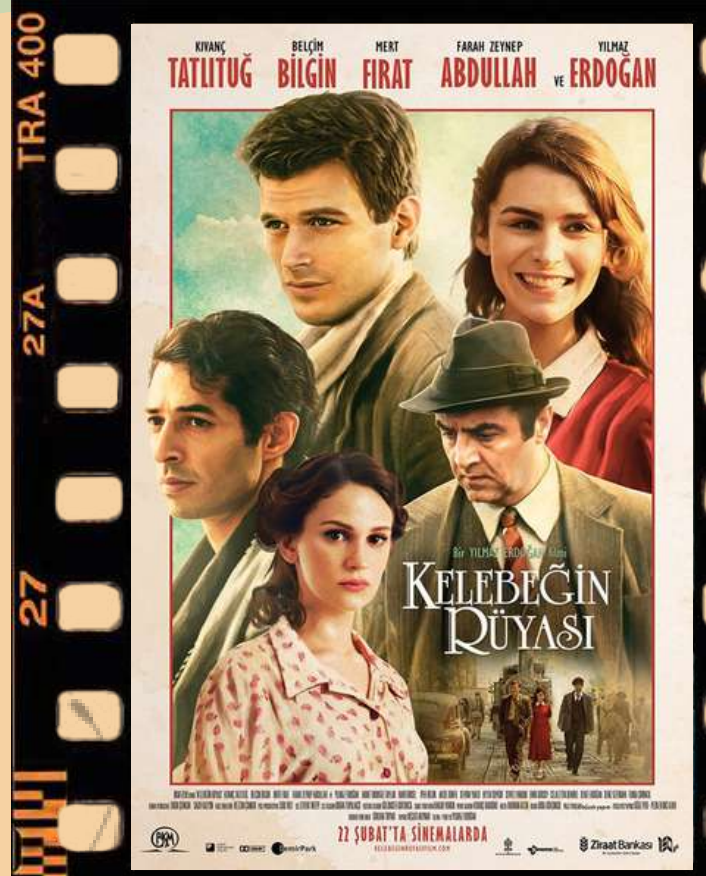
THE BUTTERFLY'S DREAM

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The movie, produced in 2013, tells the life story of Rüştü Onur and Muzaffer Tayyip Uslu, two of the precious poets of Turkish Literature. Mert Fırat and Kivanç Tatlıtuğ play these two important poets in the movie. Yılmaz Erdoğan, who wrote the script and directed the movie, plays the literature teacher Behçet Necatigil in The Butterfly's Dream.

Rüştü Onur and Muzaffer Tayyip Uslu are young poets whose purpose in life is to have their poems published in various journals. These two young people want to reach a large number of people, become famous and even be remembered for generations. World War II, the difficulty of earning money, the mines of Zonguldak, tuberculosis on the one hand, the first love experienced with reference to "the most beautiful girl has a poetic soul" are the aspects that deeply affects these two young poets.

With a revenue of approximately 20 million, The Butterfly's Dream immortalizes two precious poets, Rüştü Onur and Muzaffer Tayyip Uslu, who wished to be remembered and become timeless throughout their short lives.





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Language and Literature

OLIVE TREE

Olive Tree is a romantic and drama Turkish series. Its first episode aired on July 28, 2022, on a paid digital platform. The series, which consists of 8 episodes in total, has been watched a lot since the first day it was broadcasted. Olive Tree is on the list of the most watched TV series not only in Turkey but also in 28 countries including Argentina, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Poland and Switzerland.

In the series, the story of Toprak, Selim, Tevfik Fikret, Erdem and Mukadder and even Zaman Bey is told through Ada, Leyla and Sevgi. The "family sequence", which has recently attracted attention to make sense of family roots, is the main subject of the series. The characters of the series question their experiences about themselves, their past and the choices they made with the family sequences combined with psychodrama throughout the series.

In the series, it is emphasized to what extent a family elder, whose existence is not even known, or a family ancestor whose life in the family is covered or ignored, affects the next generation or generations. Acting on the logic of first healing the roots in order to save the olive tree, the series offers an informative and entertaining 400 minutes to the audience.



It Didn't Start With You

Assoc. Prof. N. Gamze ILICAK

The Department of Turkish Language and Literature

The book was penned by Mark Wolynn. The relapse of Mark Wolynn's eye disease, in which he lost his sight day by day for no reason and without any treatment, and his process of curing this disease constitutes the core of the book and even his studies. The book contains information about Mark Wolynn's work at the Hereditary Family Trauma Institute in San Francisco and the experiences of his clients.

Written from the perspective of "Life sends us to the future with something unresolved in the past", the book focuses on how hereditary family traumas affect subsequent generations. Mark Wolynn offers his reader a transformative, liberating approach to situations where traditional psychotherapy, medication, or other interventions are unprofitable. The author offers the reader a roadmap for coping with hereditary family traumas in his book "It Didn't Start With You".





MELEK ÖZLEM SEZER
**MASALLAR VE
TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET**



Book Review of the Month

RES. ASST. KEMAL ÇINKO
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LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

FAIRY TALES AND GENDER

The book questions what kind of secret transmissions tales, one of the most ancient genres of oral and written literature, have, apart from their functions of entertaining their readers/listeners. In the book, it is exemplified through cult tale texts that tales are also a genre that is used to convey social ideology, give secret messages about gender roles, and fix these messages to the subconscious.

The author tries to reveal the messages that are hidden in the background of the tales and processed into the subconscious of the reader/listener through various tale texts throughout the book. Here is an example from the book: In the fairy tale *Snow White*, one of the most famous fairy tales in the world, the queen is aware of her own beauty, is in control of her destiny and is a free woman who is not pressured by anyone. She is a "femme fatale". When the mirror changes the queen's answer to the question "Mirror mirror on the wall, who's the fairest of them all" that is, when it says that there is someone more beautiful than her, the queen does not accept that situation and take a move. On the other hand, Snow White seems to have an unconditional benevolence disease despite all the events that happened to her in the fairy tale. For example, she intrudes into the house of the seven dwarves. This is the home of strangers, after all. So, what does she do first when she gets home? Of course, the first thing a woman should do at home (!) is cleaning... Snow White sleeps in this house after she finishes her housework. It is completely passive, does not struggle and waits to be rescued. Despite this unacceptable behavior, the fairy tale does not criticize Snow White. Because, according to the message of the fairy tale, the ideal woman is the passive woman.

The Snow White tale actually says in its subtext: Keep quiet and wait to be rescued. Keep your home and heart clean; someone will come and save you. In order to convey this teaching, the tale establishes the relationship between the beauty of two women through contrasts. As a result, the fairy tale rewards this passive attitude of the princess with a magnificent marriage, while punishing the queen who does not consent to her fate. Briefly, women are taught the lesson that they should never be a femme fatale.

Fairy tales make you laugh and entertain. It enriches the imagination of children; improves language skills and vocabulary. Tales are an important value transfer tool with such qualities. However, it should not be overlooked that tales are suitable for making various directions about social ideology and identity roles, as well as their many positive functions. In the words of the author, three apples falling from the sky should be caught and questioned why they are red or green. If tales are approached with such awareness, it will be easier to get the maximum efficiency from them. *Masallar ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet* is a must-read for those who want to travel to the hidden worlds of the famous fairy tales that adorned our childhood years and make a deep reading about fairy tales. Good reading!

Movie Review of the Month

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The Department of Turkish
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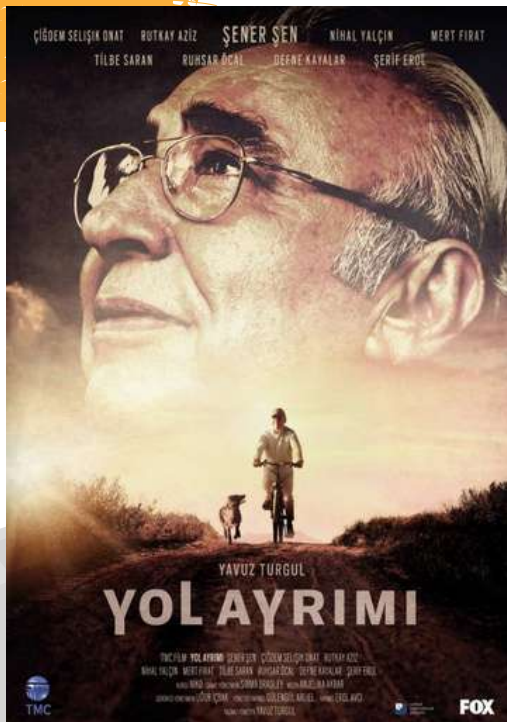
ONE ROAD, ONE PASSENGER AND A FORK

Year: 2017

Time: 2 saat 30 dakika

Director: Yavuz Turgul

Cast: Şener Şen, Çiğdem Selişik Onat, Rutkay Aziz



Robert Frost's famous poem "The Road Not Taken" ends as follows: Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, and I—/ I took the one less traveled by, / And that has made all the difference." This poem has inspired many art connoisseurs. One of these names is Yavuz Turgul. Inspired by this poem, Turgul shot the movie "Yol Ayrımı" starring a master actor like Şener Şen. The script of the film contains direct references to the poem. The director's message to the audience is very clear. The protagonist of the movie, like the protagonist of the poem, chooses a path that is not preferred by everyone at a crossroad, and this is what makes the difference. We said it was very clear that Turgul referred to Frost in the movie, but is Turgul's inspiration only Frost? Of course not. Another source of inspiration is the famous scientist Carl Gustav Jung. There are clever references to Jung's archetypal theory in the film as well. For example, the protagonist is almost the representative of Jung's persona archetype before he comes to a certain crossroads. The businessman is at the forefront with his persona. There are no gestures or facial expressions. It's like he is wearing a mask. We cannot see his emotions. He acts like a machine. His whole life is work. Even family life works with business life rules. After making the obvious distinction, we see the protagonist smiling, we read his feelings on his face. This hero, who previously put a mask between himself and life, has now begun to live and feel. He notices the reflections of the sun's rays and enjoys the raindrops. In short, he experienced and matured the Jungian "individualization". In this journey of individualization, he encounters "confrontation with the shadow", "finding the anima", etc. Let's leave the details to you and move on to film's another inspiration, Jorge Luis Borges. In the movie, we listen to his poem "Moments" from Şener Şen's magnificent voice and both our ears and our souls get rusty. In short, the movie "Yol Ayrımı" is a beautiful movie with a very solid script. It is more than worth watching. Enjoy!

THIS MONTH'S PHRASE



Res. Asst. Ercan
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The Department of
English Language
and Literature

“ BUSY AS A BEE ”

The idiom “busy as a bee” refers to someone that is busily occupied in an activity or someone that is working very hard to achieve something. The reason why bees are associated with hard work is that they are some of the busiest and hardest working species in the world. Even the queen is very busy, laying up to 2000 eggs a day. It is considered as one of the oldest phrases that is still in use today. Surprisingly enough, it was coined by Geoffrey Chaucer in his magnum opus, Canterbury Tales (c. 1387), which is one of the earliest works written in English. The idiom is used in “The Squire’s Tale”:

*“Ey! Goddes mercy!” sayd our Hoste tho,
Now such a wyf I pray God keep me fro.
Lo, suche sleightes and subtilitees
In wommen be; for ay as busy as bees
Be thay us seely men for to desceyve,”*



Here in this context, the idiom is used by the Squire to imply that women are very busy when devising ways to deceive men.

ACADEMIC PLAYLIST



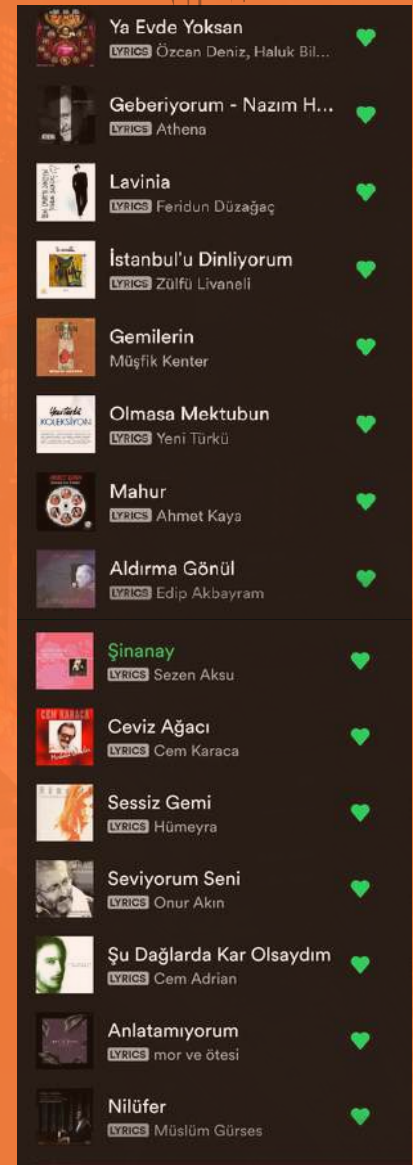
Poetry and music have always established an emotional bond from past to present. The composers, who discovered the rhythm in the poems, put the poets' works into notes, so that the poems that had the opportunity to be re-expressed with music had the opportunity to live their existence in new areas.

This month, we updated our playlists with 15 unforgettable songs composed of unforgettable poems from Turkish literature. The songs in our playlist are composed of the poets' poems written below:

1. Aldırma Gönül – Sabahattin Ali
2. Mahur Beste – Attila İlhan
3. Olmasa Mektubun – Murathan Mungan
4. Gemilerim – Orhan Veli Kanık
5. İstanbul'u Dinliyorum – Orhan Veli Kanık
6. Lavinia – Özdemir Asaf
7. Günler (Geberiyorum Kederimden)– Nazım Hikmet Ran
8. Ya Evde Yoksan - Cemal Safi
9. Nilüfer - Murathan Mungan
10. Anlatamıyorum – Orhan Veli Kanık
11. Dağlarda Kar Olsaydım – Yusuf Hayaloğlu
12. Seviyorum Seni – Nazım Hikmet Ran
13. Sessiz Gemi – Yahya Kemal Beyatlı
14. Ceviz Ağacı – Nazım Hikmet Ran
15. Şinanay - Melih Cevdet Anday

[Click to access our playlist:](#)

Res. Asst. Emre ERGEN
*The Department of Public
Relations and Publicity*





EDUCATION RESEARCH



Multimedia Learning Theory

Asst. Prof. Pelin EKŞİ

*The Department of Turkish Language and
Literature*

There are many theories that explain and examine the learning. One of them is Richard E. Mayer's "Multimedia Learning Theory". In his book, published in 2011, Mayer evaluated how technology-based learning environments should be designed to maximize learning and developed his theory by writing various articles and books on this subject.



MULTI- MEDIA LEARNING

Richard E. Mayer

“Multimedia” in education means the environment that appeals to the senses of seeing, listening and touching. The introduction of technology into educational environments has enriched teaching environments by designing teaching materials suitable for different student characteristics. Proper use of technology is now vital for educators.

Multimedia learning means learning through the use of images (via images, animations, text and videos) and audio (via narrated voice-over). Mayer discusses 12 multimedia learning principles:



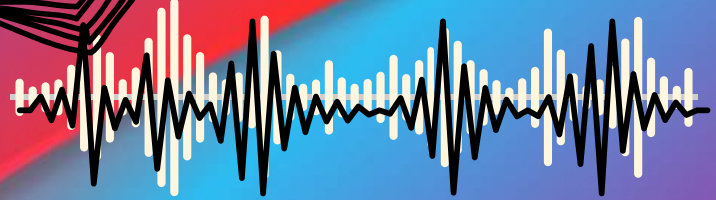
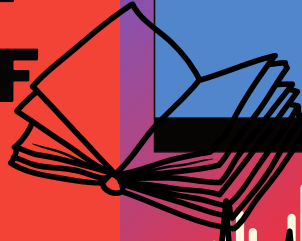
- 1. The Coherence Principle:** Simply said, use only the information that the learner needs
- 2. The Signaling Principle:** This essentially means that humans learn best when they are shown exactly what to pay attention to on the screen.
- 3. The Redundancy Principle:** This principle suggests that humans learn best with narration and graphics, as opposed to narration, graphics, and text.
- 4. The Spatial Contiguity Principle:** This is about the actual space in between your text and visuals on the screen, stating that humans learn best when relevant text and visuals are physically close together.
- 5. The Temporal Contiguity Principle:** According to this principle humans learn best when corresponding words and visuals are presented together, instead of in consecutive order.
- 6. The Segmenting Principle:** It states that humans learn best when information is presented in segments, rather than one long continuous stream.
- 7. The Pre-Training Principle:** It states that humans learn more efficiently if they already know some of the basics.
- 8. The Modality Principle:** It states that humans learn best from visuals and spoken words than from visuals and printed words.
- 9. The Multimedia Principle:** According to The Multimedia Principle, humans learn best from words and pictures than just words alone.
- 10. The Personalization Principle:** Humans learn best from a more informal, conversational voice than an overly formal voice. Using simple and casual language make easy learning
- 11. The Voice Principle:** It states that humans learn best from a human voice than a computer voice.
- 12. The Image Principle:** The Image Principle states that humans do not necessarily learn better from a talking head video.

THE NEW TREND IN PUBLISHING: DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE OF AUDIOBOOKS

Remzi SOYTÜRK

*The Department of Turkish
Language and Literature*

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION



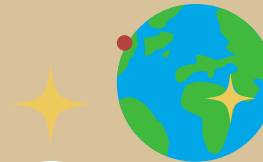
Audiobooks are recordings of text-based books (Text to Speech) using human voice. Audiobooks were born in America in 1932 with the aim to help visually impaired people or elders. Today, the development of technology has changed the way people receive information, leading to the popularity of audiobooks and increasing usage among youngsters. Despite being around for a long time, audio books only have rapid growth around the world in recent years.

According to a report by Omdia, a UK-based telecoms market research company, audiobook revenue reached USD 4 billion in 2020. It is expected to be USD 4.8 billion this year and continue its strong growth in the next few years. By 2026, Omdia predicted that there would be 337 million people listening to audiobooks each month all over the world. According to the America Audio Publishers Association, audiobook revenue in this country reached USD 1.3 billion in 2020. In the first two months of 2021, this number increased by 23.7% and reached USD 131.6 million. The Guardian UK also admitted that 2020 is the booming time of audiobooks.

So what are the reasons for the explosion of audiobooks? The trend of applying Text-to-speech technology in the audiobook industry is gradually shaping the future of this industry when being embraced by "giants" such as Google and Amazon: Google Play Books has introduced teaching assistant program in March 2021, allowing AI to read out loud books, automatically turn pages and access children's dictionary; Amazon has created a similar audiobook tutor for children in June 2021, and recently Alexa has been connected with the free audiobook program of the National Institute of Blind People, etc. Another thing to consider is the evolution of the storage capacity of the technology we have. Audiobooks are typically 8-12 hours long, and until recently, our devices didn't have enough storage to hold an audiobook. In addition, the interest of young people in this genre is quite high.



The rise in reader interest in digital storytelling means that the time of audiobooks has come, and they are advancing technologically as they grow in popularity. There are different scenarios for the future of audiobooks. While you might see professional artists or writers reading books, for example, the day is not far off when artificial intelligence (AI) will take over and read the entire book. As AI technology evolves, publishers will mass-produce audiobooks, resulting in faster and cheaper audiobooks to market. In fact, artificial intelligence will imitate the voice of your loved one and even your beloved friend and deliver the books to you in the voice of your loved one. In addition, the technology of the future will allow audiobooks to be translated into other languages with ease. As you know, the audiobook will be available in both the native language and English as well as the customer's preferred language. That's why the world's biggest companies like Google, Amazon and major publishers are making rapid progress in the fast-growing audiobook industry with billions of dollars in downloads.




POLITICAL AGENDA

GRAIN EXPORTS DEAL

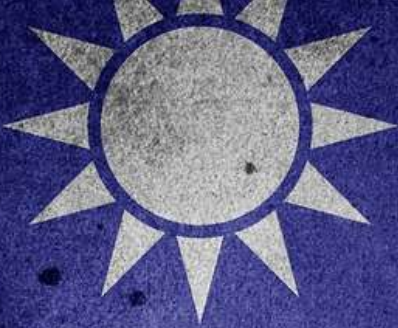
**RES. ASST. YUNUS TURAN
THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

The inflation developed due to monetary expansion following the Covid-19 pandemics has lastly been aggravated by the war between Ukraine and Russia. Thus, while there is a rapid increase in the general level of prices in parallel with the bottleneck in the energy markets, Europe faced a serious energy crisis in addition to military security concerns. As a result, the rise in energy prices negatively affected global markets. Moreover, "Food Crisis Global Report", published in 2022 by United Nations, indicates that 193 million people are currently deprived of food security. This horrifying situation has become even worse with the current war situation, considering that Russia and Ukraine are global grain exporters. The main risks that emerged in this context, the tension between NATO and Russia and the military security concerns, the fate of the changes in the balance between these two actors, which are difficult to predict, and increasing energy costs, have come to include food security as well as a global economic deterioration. In this context, it is worth to note that food security is an issue that is so important as it may cause new migration waves to come to the fore, especially for the African continent. In summary, the current situation indicates that the current crisis, that we face, is a comprehensive set of problems, including humanitarian, military, and political issues such as migration, famine, and war.



Considering the current crises within this context could help for a better understanding of how crucial such initiatives for the solution of the problem are. The Grain Exports Deal, made with the mediation of Turkey, should also be evaluated from this perspective. As we know the grain exports were interrupted due to the embargos imposed by Russia to Ukraine. As a result of the negotiations on the subject, with the Grain Deal made in Istanbul, three important Ukrainian ports were made open for grain exports. Thus, there was a relative relief in terms of food security. This initiative is substantial because it provides a framework for negotiations that can be carried out between the two sides in war on economic, political, and humanitarian issues, besides being a simple solution to grain exports crises. As it is known, the first bilateral meeting between the parties took place in Turkey at the Antalya Diplomatic Forum and paved the way for a negotiation process carried out on the Belarusian border of Ukraine. In this context, the Grain Exports Deal can also represent a key development that may pave the way for new negotiation opportunities, albeit limited, between the parties of the current war.





RES. ASST. ONUR KAYA
POLITICAL SCIENCE
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RELATIONS


A HISTORICAL LOOK AT THE TAIWAN QUESTION

Taiwan, officially named as the Republic of China, and Chinese Taipei in some international organizations or Olympic games, has a very important location globally because of being in the center of the Chinese South Sea and the Western Pacific Ocean.

To understand today's tension, it is necessary to look at the historical development of the event. Taiwan became part of the Qing Dynasty, which had ruled China from the 17th century to the early 20th century, in 1683. Together with the start of the first Sino-Japanese War, the control of the island passed to the Japanese in 1895. In 1945, when World War II ended, it was returned to China by the Japanese, who lost the war.

After the communists won the civil war between the Chinese Nationalist Party led by Chiang Kai-shek, who had ruled China since 1947, and the Chinese Communist Party led by Mao Tse-tung, in 1949, the leader of the Nationalist Party and his soldiers, with the help of the USA, went to the Taiwan (Formosa) island in order to recover and they declared that the Republic of China, which was established in 1912, continued in this island. On the other hand, the Communists, who won the war on the mainland, declared the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, and stated that they saw Taiwan as a province affiliated with it. At the root of this problem is that both the Republic of China in Taiwan and the People's Republic of China see themselves as the leaders of the whole of China.





After the inclusion of the People's Republic of China to the Korean War, the USA ended all relations with this country and saw the Republic of China in Taiwan as the legitimate representative of China. In the United Nations, the Republic of China had been given the authority to represent the whole of China. This situation continued until 1971. Until this period, while Taiwan was in the seat of the Security Council representing China, in 1971, the People's Republic of China was accepted to the UN membership with the decision taken in the General Assembly and all its rights and powers in the UN were returned. The USA accepted the People's Republic of China as a legitimate authority representing the whole of China in 1979 and stated that it would continue to establish informal relations with the Taiwanese people. In 1987, after the election in Taiwan, a change began in both domestic and foreign policy. The one-party rule in Taiwan lifted the martial law that had been going on since 1949 and started to take democratization steps. In 1992, after many meetings between the two sides, a consensus was formed, and the parties agreed on the concept of "One China" and its own interpretation of this concept.

In the 2000s, developments such as the policies that started with Chen Shui-bian, who formed his politics through the discourse of independence, the unstoppable rise of the Chinese economy, and the redefinition of the strategies of the USA in the Asia-Pacific region, added a different dimension to the crisis. This situation brought the US-China-Taiwan tension back to the agenda of international relations when the Speaker of the US House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi visited Taiwan despite the objections of China.

FEAR OF MISSING OUT



FEAR OF MISSING OUT: A REAL RISK

Res. Asst. Onur TAYFUN

The Department of Aviation Management

Health-Psychology



#FOMO

Are you worried and upset that your family, friends or people around you are doing something without you somewhere? Do you feel jealous or uncomfortable when your friends or family members post a photo on social media that you are not included in? Are you constantly checking your cell phone? Congratulations, you are experiencing FoMO. Yes, this feeling you experience has a name; FoMO. In other words, "Fear of Missing Out" in English.

Fear of Missing Out: It is an individual's anxiety about being deprived of rewarding and exciting experiences that others may have, and is characterized by a desire to stay in constant connection with what others are doing.

The triggers of the fear of missing out include problematic smartphone use, excessive use of social media, developing of communication channels and technology, emulating the lives of celebrities and the desire to live like those people. The fear of missing out also arises as a result of situations such as missing out on financial or moral opportunities. All these reasons have negative effects on the person's family, work and friends. In addition, the fear of missing out is a feeling that can lead people to suicide by causing negative emotions such as depression, stress, anxiety, anxiety disorder or unnecessary regret.



In order to overcome this feeling, one has to realize and accept her own truths. It is recommended that people who think they have a fear of missing out should seek professional support.

The Relationship Between Literature and Psychology

NURDAN REİS
A GRADUATE STUDENT FROM THE
DEPARTMENT OF TURKISH LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE/ PSYCHOLOGY



Psychology is a science that examines human phenomena such as emotion, thought, excitement and their laws. Literature, on the other hand, is the art of expressing these feelings, thoughts and emotions in an aesthetic way through language. The subject of this article will be discussed in two stages: The reflection of the psychological structures of the authors on their works and the effects of these works on the people who read them. Psychology and Literature are highly interconnected disciplines. Our writers who produce literary works definitely reflect a trace of themselves in the works they produce. Literary works deal with people's inner world, dreams and feelings. At this point, the connection between these disciplines draws attention. Writers describe their inner worlds in their works by changing and transforming them. Sometimes an object in their work can be themselves.

In psychology, there is an opinion that writing is comfortable. People try to relax by writing about the difficult situations they are in. For this reason, Virginia Woolf, one of the most known writers in world literature, was trying to treat her illness, which could not be diagnosed at that time, by writing in her own way. When her seizures came, she wrote about her situation. She was writing about the unbearable headaches, the flashes of lightning in her eyes, and the fact that she couldn't stand them any longer. He also said that he thought and wrote his most beautiful works during these shifts.

Dostoevsky was also an epileptic, his struggle with epileptic seizures marked almost all of his works. Dostoevsky had auras. During these auras, a foul odor was coming into his nose, a blue light was coming into his eyes, and his mouth was foaming. Therefore, Dostoevsky was also describing the situation he was in by writing. It is possible to see the most obvious traces of this in his work *Nausea*. Miguel De Cervantes also tried to explain psychosis in his work *Don Quixote* at that time. Is *Don Quixote* schizophrenic when *Don Quixote* thinks he is a Knight and attacks windmills as a giant? It brought questions to our minds. After presenting the examples of world literature in general terms, if we give some examples of Turkish literature in chronological order, one of our Tanzimat-era writers, Sami Paşazade Sezai, in his work *Sergüzeşt*, allows Dilber to be released to the Nile river, allowing him to regain his freedom. In fact, he was exiled to Paris at that time and his homeland was in his mouth. He wanted to declare his freedom by leaving Dilber to the cool waters of the Nile. He wanted to get out of the situation he was in and relax in this way. Tevfik Fikret, one of the important poets of his wealth, reflected his melancholic situation in his poems. We see this melancholic state in his poem of fog that he wrote for Istanbul. In this poem, he criticized the administration of Istanbul at that time.

Beşir Fuat, one of the pioneers of the positivism movement, also wrote about his suicide. After cutting his wrist, he told about his death moment by moment. Considering the opinion of Ahmet Haşim, one of the important poets of Fecriati literature, that "the poet's homeland is his childhood", when we look at Ahmet Haşim, we can see that there are deep traces and images of his childhood in his works. In psychology, when psychiatrists or psychologists see their clients, they first ask them to talk about their childhood. Because it is known that the underlying factors of the problems such as mental depression, distress, anxiety, trauma, depression and phobia are related to childhood. We see his childhood in Ahmet Haşim's poems. Ahmet Haşim lost his mother at an early age. He uses black, the color of mourning, in his poems. In his poems, we see the red color of his walks with his mother in Baghdad, at sunset, by the sea. Many of the works of Halide Edip Adıvar, one of our writers of the national literature period, are autobiographical. Halide Edip married her own mathematics teacher, Salih Zeki. This marriage ended in divorce because Salih Zeki cheated on her. She described her unhappy marriage in her book *Handan*. Sait Faik, one of the writers of the republican period, also described his own illness in his work called *Dülger fish's death*. Orhan Kemal wrote the novel *Cemile* to his wife.

Yaşar Kemal described his childhood, the environment he lived in, and the period in his novels. In letters to Nazım Hikmet Piraye, he told his lover about the situation he was in during his prison days. Oğuz Atay also told him that he was in conflict with his father's authority in a letter to my father, which he wrote two years after his death. Latife Tekin also said, "Writing was a watch for me." He said. He expressed the problems he experienced in his youth, the conflict of generations, the problems he experienced while migrating from the village to the city in his narrative called Dear Arsız death. The Sorrows of Young Werther, written by Johan Wolfgang Von Goethe, had a great impact on its readers at the time it was written. There was a fashion for clothes and suicide in the youth of the period. Everyone started to dress like Young Werther, and blue coats, yellow vests and boots were fashionable at that time. The number of suicides increased considerably at that time. Madame Bovary, written by Gustave Flaubert, also gave birth to the bovarzim movement in literature. This trend has taken its place in psychology as a disease that means dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction. In Turkish literature, Halit Ziya's Aşk-ı Memnu novel has created Bihter fashion.

These kinds of novels had a great impact on the family structure of the society at the time they were written. It is obvious that the novels affect the society. It is for this reason that our writers wrote with a different temperament than the authors of world literature. For example, in his work called Halit Ziya, Mai ve Siyah, Ahmet Cemil did not commit suicide. Despite all the negative events he experienced, Ahmet Cemil only burned his poetry notebook. Goethe, in Young Werther's suffering, had Young Werther commit suicide. In Gustave Flaubert's Madame Bovary, Emma is defiantly cheating on her husband. In Halit Ziya's work called Aşk-ı Memnu, Bihter did the same thing with hesitation. Zehra, the first psychological novel in Turkish literature, was written by Nabizade Nazım during the Funun period. In the novel, there is a jealous, cheated girl who lost her mother. Jealousy is an intense emotion that people feel for fear of being abandoned and disliked. When we look at the novel, there is a girl who lost her mother and is disliked by her husband. The author may be attributing Zehra's jealousy to her loss of her mother and being disliked by her husband. In September, the first psychological novel, Mehmet Rauf started a fire at the end of the novel. The author may have started this fire as a punishment here. Suat cheated on his wife and eventually burned to death, he may have wanted to punish forbidden love. Halit Ziya also had Bihter commit suicide at the end of his work Aşk-ı Memnu.

In their novels, the authors tried to explain the events that people may encounter as a result of their choices and the reasons for the situations they are in. Literature and psychology cannot be separated from each other because the subject of both is human. Written works describe the situation people are in. The works read can affect people's lives very deeply. As Orhan Pamuk said, "I read a novel and my life changed."

Can IKEA be a Poet or a Writer?

Res. Asst. Melih YILDIZ
The Department of Business
Administration

Turkish Language Association (TDK) defines the window as “an opening that is made more useful with additions such as frames, glass, blinds, curtains made to illuminate and ventilate buildings or transportation vehicles such as trains, ferries, etc.”. So what if we want to metaphorize the window?



Literature is a poet's or a writer's window. Thanks to literature, artists can convey the invisible to the readers, apart from the visible. Just as it's like looking through the window of a house.

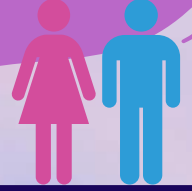
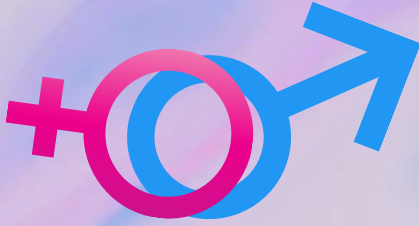
The Swedish brand IKEA, which writes various stories in its own market, decided to show its inner world to its customers through the advertising campaign launched in Toronto, that is, it opened its window to its customers.

IKEA has turned some of the houses on the street into live IKEA catalogs to promote its new store opened on Yonge and Gerrard Avenues in Toronto. As part of the campaign, the windows of some houses were turned into live IKEA catalogs. When passers-by look through the window, they can sometimes see a person working at their desk, a teenager cooking in the kitchen, and cute children running around in the living room. Even if the apocalypse breaks outside!

Thus, could IKEA have aimed to show the invisible faces of the daily life's bustle to its followers, as if it were a writer, and to draw attention with it?

An Evaluation of Gender Equality*

SOCIO- AGENDA



Asst. Prof. AYŞE AYDIN
The Department of Sociology

According to the definition of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence “gender shall mean the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for women and men”. This definition is not a new one. This definition is not a new definition of the concept of gender but is similar to the definitions that have been made since the date it was introduced to social sciences. By definition, it does not directly point to any social problem but rather points to the difference in roles, behaviors, actions, and qualities that are deemed appropriate by society for women and men. However, these differences do not only consist of innocent and harmless dissimilarities that do not create an inequality situation that would lead to the victimization of one of the parties, such as the color blue for boys and pink for girls deemed appropriate by some societies. These distinctions that occur based on roles, behavior patterns, actions, and qualities, that are deemed appropriate for men and women by society and socially constructed, are also the source of a series of social problems generally working in favor of men and working against women and extend to the deprivation of their right to life. Therefore, although gender as a concept does not directly evoke a social problem such as violence, crime, unemployment, or poverty in terms of its definition, it has been developed by drawing attention to various interrelated social problems, especially the violation of women's human rights. However, within the framework of the definition of the concept of gender, normalizing the differences in roles, behavior patterns, actions, and qualities that are socially constructed and appropriate for women and men by society may cause the reproduction and reproduction of traditional gender patterns that include inequality situations that work against women. These situations constitute one of the obstacles in front of studies aiming to ensure equality between men and women in both private and public life on the axis of the concept of gender. Because the ultimate goal of gender studies is to ensure equality between men and women based on human rights. Gender studies carried out in line to ensure equality between men and women in the private and public spheres are not a power struggle, but a fight for rights-based equality. Therefore, gender studies also reject violence which is often used as a legitimate tool in power struggles. From this point of view, gender studies serve to build a new world order based on the principle of equality and non-violence in the long run.

*The full text of the article was published in the 24th issue of ALMILA in 2016.



Res. Asst. A. Mecid VERGÜL
The Department of Tourism Guidance

TIME TO SOCIALIZE

You may have heard before that the first written peace treaty in human history was the Treaty of Kadesh. Well, did you know that this treaty was made between the two superpowers of the ancient world, Egypt and the Hittite States? Did you know that you can see the original cuneiform tablet on which this treaty was engraved in Istanbul Archeology Museums?

Istanbul Archeology Museum is one of the most important museums in Turkey with its stunning collection. The history of the museum dates back to the Ottoman period. Osman Hamdi Bey, who we know with his painting *The Tortoise Trainer*, is the person who laid the foundation of the Istanbul Archeology Museums in the modern sense with his identity as an archaeologist and museum director.

The architecture of the main building of the museum was inspired by sarcophagi. The sarcophagus tradition is a burial technique widely used by societies in ancient times. The sarcophagi, specially made for superior and wealthy people, were usually made of stone and were carefully carved and shaped by stone masons. Istanbul Archaeology Museum is also designed as sarcophagus and contains great works that shed light on the history of humanity.

Today, the Museum consists of 3 main sections. Oriental Works Museum, Tiled Kiosk Museum, and Archeology Museum. It may take more than a few hours to tour the museum, which brings the history of humanity from the Paleolithic period, where the hunter-gatherer lifestyle was driven, to modern times. From the Kadesh Treaty to the Alexander Sarcophagus, from the gigantic chains drawn to the Golden Horn during the Conquest, to the spectacular tiles produced in Anatolia, from the tools used in the hunter-gatherer periods to the first traces of settled life, such as Lycia, Lydia, Phrygia, Urartu, Hittites, which Anatolia and Mesopotamia embraced. This extraordinary museum, where you can trace the traces of many different civilizations, is accepted as one of the leading archeology museums in the world, as it also has international awards.



EVENTS IN ISTANBUL

Res. Asst. Ahmet Mecid VERGÜL
The Department of Tourism Guidance

**İSTANBULU
KOSUYORUM**
AVRUPA ETABI
02.10.2022

Son Kayıt Tarihi
29 Eylül 2022

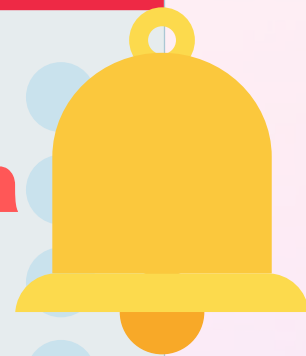
There are a thousand and one ways to socialize in Istanbul. The event we have chosen for you this month is "I'm Running Istanbul". You can participate in the run, one of the events organized by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, as a competitor or an organization volunteer.

Organized in stages, the race will be run in Yenikapı on October 2nd stage of the event. If you want to run on the Yenikapı shore on a beautiful autumn day, visit www.istanbulukosurum.com and register. You can easily reach the event area at Yenikapı Metro Station.

We have compiled some of the prominent events in Istanbul in October for you.

Res. Asst. Ahmet Mecid VERGÜL
The Department of Tourism Guidance

October in Istanbul...



Activity Type	Event Name	Place	Date
Theatre	Otelde Cinayet	Duru Ataşehir Watergarden Avm, Ana Sahne	1-15-29 October 2022
Tiyatro	Ferris Wheel	Duru Ataşehir / Watergarden	1-15-29 October 2022
Theatre	Olay Rusya'da Geçiyor	İstanbulimpro	1-15 October 2022
Concert	Renaissance and Baroque Masterpieces	İstanbul Şişli - Nazım Hikmet Kültür Merkezi	7 October 2022
Concert	Now 90s	Moi Sahne	22 October 2022
Exhibition	Ansen "Allegory of The Cave"	X-İst	9 Eylül - 8 October 2022
Exhibition	Ali Miharbi's "Degrees of Freedom"	Pilot Galeri	10 September- 22 Ekim 2022
Exhibition	Group Exhibition / Petrified Dreams	Galeri Nev	9 Eylül - 29 October 2022
Sport	I'm Running Istanbul	Yenikapı	2 October 2022

LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

IGU STUDENT



Merve TÜFEKCI
A Student from The
Department of Turkish
Language and Literature

Have you ever thought about why literature?

Because literature begins with the cradle, and it engulfs all aspects of human life with the subjects of its life. Literature seeks to capture the fast flow of our consciousness with language. That's what modernists are trying to do the most. It is an effort to express the flow of emotion and thought of human consciousness under the topics of love, death, nature, and morality from the elements of literature. The harm in expressing our feelings and thoughts is evident in the life of Asik Veysel. The thing is that he married a girl named Esma in the village of Asik Veysel but Esma never felt warm to this marriage because her heart was with someone else. But the marriage was forced by the families. Even though Asik Veysel did not express it, he loved his wife very much but he was very jealous. Esma was overwhelmed by this jealousy, and this brought the end of their marriage. Esma had lost her heart to someone else. Asik Veysel was blind and couldn't see what was happening, but he felt it from the inside. He knew his wife would leave him one day. Unfortunately, even though Asik Veysel made her feel loved, he had already lost it because he could not convey that love with his tongue. Esma ran away one night and left. After walking a long way, she realized something was bothering her in his shoe. What came out of her shoe was the money that Asik Veysel had put in so that she would not have any trouble. In his life full of sadness, Asik Veysel experienced the regret of not being able to express the love in his heart rather than making her feel the love in his heart. As a result, literature is not just about feelings and thoughts. Expressing this, philosopher Kant also states how important it is to transfer language to us in literature by saying, "*The unspoken thought is the road not taken*".



MY INTERNSHIP AND TRAVEL DIARY IN ANKARA

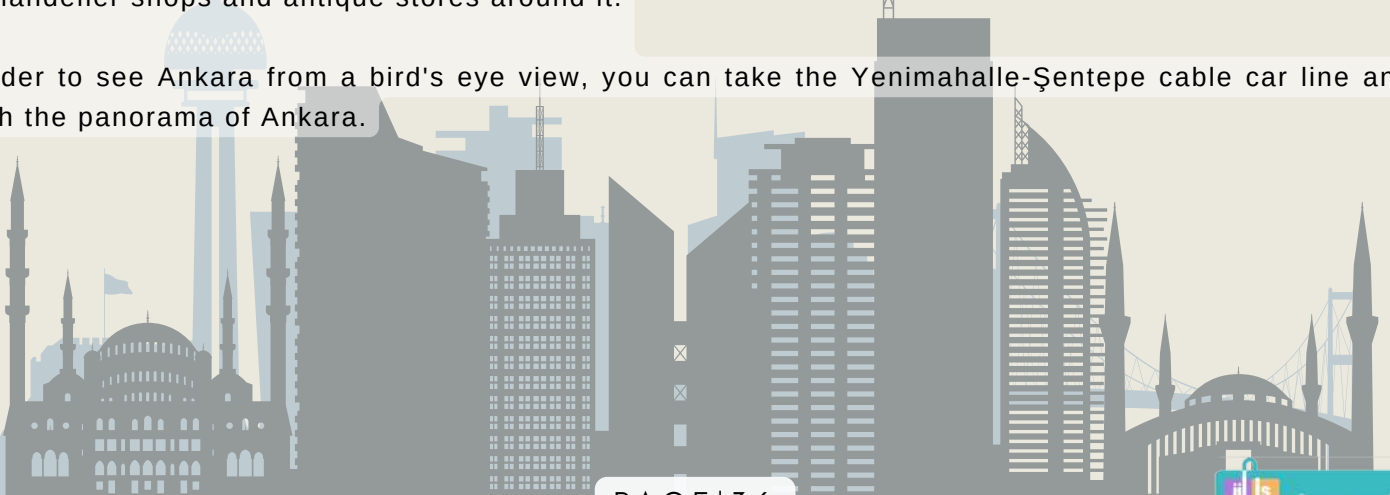
HİLAL UYGUR
A STUDENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Hello,

I am a 3rd-year student at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration and a double major undergraduate program student in the Sociology Department. I did my internship at the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the Ministry of Interior's Civil Inspection Board. During my internship, I saw the public sector closely. Along with an priceless experience, this has made a significant contribution to my career. I had the chance to experience the theoretical knowledge I received in the department in practice. Since it was my first time in Ankara, I tried to visit the museums and must-see places in Ankara.

Must-see places to see in Ankara: Ulus Square, Hamamönü, Ankara Castle, and Suluhan Bazaar make you feel the old Ankara life and beautiful architectural structure (no unplanned urbanization). The surroundings of the Hacı Bayram Veli mosque take people back to ancient times. There are places such as chandelier shops and antique stores around it.

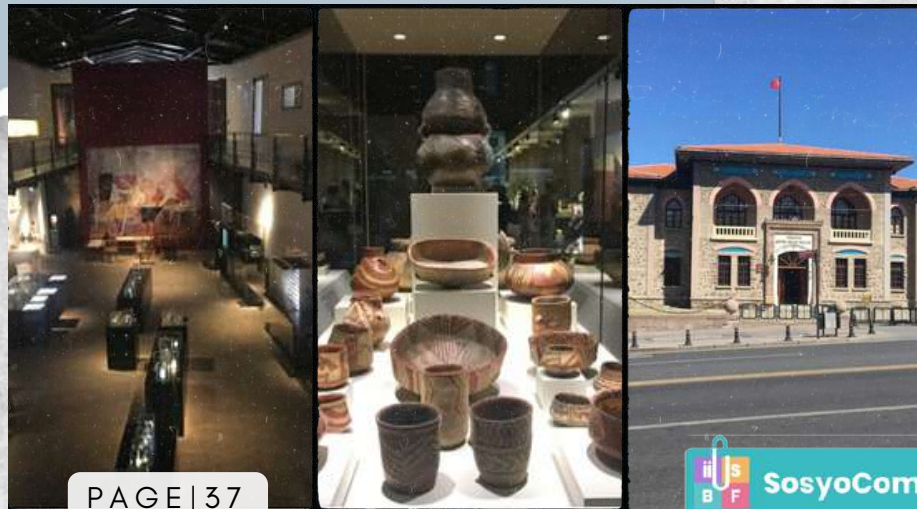
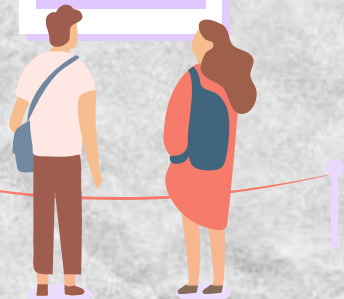
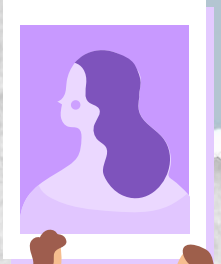
In order to see Ankara from a bird's eye view, you can take the Yenimahalle-Şentepe cable car line and watch the panorama of Ankara.





Museums I Can Recommend:

- Anıtkabir (Atatürk and War of Independence Museum)
- War of Independence Museum (I. Parliament Building)
- Republic Museum (2nd Parliament Building)
- Ankara Painting and Sculpture Museum (It is a unique art museum that contains important works such as Osman Hamdi Bey's "Arms Dealer").
- Gökyay Foundation Chess Museum (You can go on a different journey with cultural connotations in the chess museum where 723 chess sets from 110 countries are exhibited on 4 main themes).
- Ulucanlar Prison Museum (Political Science and Public Administration, a place where students studying Sociology should definitely go. The museum is a former prison where notable statesmen such as Bülent Ecevit and sociologists, writers, and directors like Behice Boran, Nâzım Hikmet, Ahmed Arif, Yılmaz Güney stayed during the events that deeply affected Turkish political history in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. Unfortunately, it is a place that deeply affected those who went because it was the place where Deniz Gezmiş, Hüseyin İnan, Yusuf Aslan, and underage Erdal Eren were executed.
- Ankara Ethnography, Türkiye İş Bankası Economic Independence, Erimtan, Archeology and Art, Anatolian Civilizations and Rahmi M. Koç Museums.



IGU GRADUATE



Hatice AYVERDI

A Graduate Student from The Department
of Turkish Language and Literature

Hello,

I am Hatice Ayverdi. I graduated from Istanbul Gelişim University, Department of Turkish Language and Literature past year. I think graduating means leaving behind the student years of our life journey. As we progressed in our life journey, I and my department mates left behind the studentship profession. It will open new doors for us and help us achieve our goals. We'll get one step closer. From the earliest time I remember myself, my goal has always been to be a teacher. I am happy that I got closer to my goal by graduating, but I am also sad because I left my school and my friends, with whom I spent four years, and my department which taught me how to communicate. Most importantly, it taught me to know myself. I call it the most important because one should know oneself so that later on, one can get to know other individuals. I believe that literature is the soul, and words reflect this spirit. When we write an article, everyone reflects their share of this spirit. Everyone's writing is different, which shows that literature is the art of changing and transforming. For four years, we tried to understand this spirit of literature both with our lessons and with the activities we did at the Language, Thought and Literature Club. Our lecturers have always been our biggest supporters on this path. They taught me to look at life from brand new and different windows. I have also accumulated many beauties that will stay with me forever on this road. As Yahya Kemal said;

"If it is the day to weigh anchor from the time,

A ship to unknown sails from this port", the day has come to anchor, new pages in our life journey. I have had stories I will remember every day of my four years with beauty. I've always said it's good literature since the first day, and I will continue to say it. I want to say that our best days are those we haven't experienced yet, because better days are ours...



ISTANBUL CONFECTIONERS

Res. Asst. Dilek EROL
The Department of New
Media and
Communication

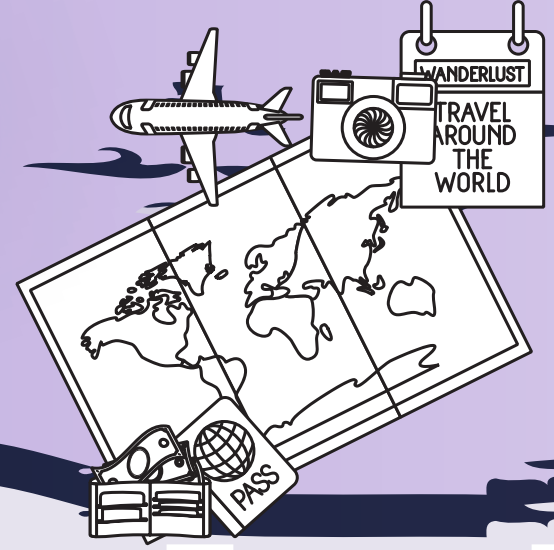
CONFECTIONERS THAT WILL TAKE US TO THE BAIRAM MORNINGS OF OUR CHILDHOOD

Colorful candies presented in silver, porcelain, glass, and mica sugar bowls are among the sweetest memories of our childhood for most of us. The indispensable activity of Eid mornings in Turkey was that the children of the neighborhood got together and went from door to door and collected holiday candies by kissing the hands of the elders. The fact that Ramadan Feast is known as "Candy Feast" among the people shows the importance of the confectionery tradition. With its many types and varieties of confectionery, Turkey has been maintained this treat culture since the Ottoman Empire. Not only bairams but also weddings, oil lamps, mawlid, and celebrations can be given as examples of events where Turkish delight and sweets are preferred.

Aside from Turkish delight, fruit candies, mawlid candies, pastes, almond candies, chocolates, and other sweets, the first flavor that comes to mind is rock candy ("akide", in Turkish). Akide comes from the Arabic word "akit", which means agreement, contract, and commitment. In the Ottoman Empire, the janissaries, who were satisfied with their service pay, would boil rock sugar in cauldrons and send them to the Sultan. When they were not satisfied, they would protest the situation with empty cauldrons. That's why the phrase "to overturn the cauldrons", meaning to rebel, to mutiny against the authority, came into existence. Likewise, the sultan would offer akide to his important guests. It was thought that akide, which had dozens of varieties, symbolized the state with its hard and colorful structure.

Confectioners with a history dating back to three centuries in Istanbul continue to produce confectionery with the traditional methods they learned from their ancestors. Considering its many varieties, cultural value, and place in social rituals, you may want to buy the best confectionery from the best confectioners. These confectioners that sweeten our lives are especially located in and around Eminönü. Hicipoğlu, one of the oldest of these confectioners, each of which carries a different history and culture, is serving in Eminönü. Ali Muhiddin Hacı Bekir, who is especially famous for his Turkish delight and has branches in Eminönü, Beyoğlu, Galata and Kadıköy, is also one of the most well-known confectioners. While Eminönü is home to other famous confectioners such as Altan Confectionery, Şekerci Hafız Mustafa, Özsoy Confectionery; Şekerci Cafer Erol and Cemilzâde are well-known confectioners in Kadıköy.

ERASMUS + Diary



Damla Dinç
The Department of English
Language and Literature



Hello everyone,

I am Damla, a 4th-year English Language and Literature student at Istanbul Gelişim University. I went to Masaryk University in Czech Republic to attend Erasmus program in the spring semester of 2021/22.

Since my first day of starting university, I have dreamt of participating in Erasmus. My dreams came true and I lived the most magnificent 5 months of my life.

I always heard the same positive opinions from my friends who had gone through this program. I'm happy to say that I have now experienced that program for myself. I met people from many cultures, visited 17 European cities, changed my perspective on life, and made great friends.

I think it is incredible to have this experience and everyone should taste it. I do not doubt that you will experience the most unforgettable period of your life while doing Erasmus. Be confident in yourself and work hard for your goals. I strongly recommend you take advantage of this magnificent mobility during your university years.

ABOUT ACADEMIC LIFE

PUBLICATIONS

- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*Discerning the role of renewable energy and energy efficiency in finding the path to cleaner consumption and production patterns: New insights from developing economies*" was published in **Energy**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis from lens of economic complexity index for BRICS: Evidence from second generation panel analysis*" was published in **Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*Estimating the energy consumption function: evidence from across the globe*" was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*How does institutional quality moderates the impact of tourism on economic growth? Startling evidence from high earners and tourism-dependent economies*" was published in **Tourism Economics**.
- **Asst. Prof. Festus Victor Bekun's** article titled "*Revisiting the Nexus between FDI, financial development and economic growth: Empirical evidence from Nigeria*" was published in **Journal of Public Affairs**.
- **Asst. Prof. Edmund Ntom Udemba and Res. Asst. Selin Yalçıntaş's** article titled "*Unveiling the symptoms of Dutch disease: A comparative and sustainable analysis of two oil-rich countries*" was published in **Resources Policy**.
- **Asst. Prof. Edmund Ntom Udemba's** article titled "*Investigating possibility of achieving sustainable development goals through renewable energy, technological innovation, and entrepreneur: a study of global best practice policies*" was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- **Asst. Prof. Edmund Ntom Udemba's** article titled "*Policy inference from technological innovation, renewable energy, and financial development for sustainable development goals (SDGs): insight from asymmetric and bootstrap Granger causality approaches*" was published in **Environmental Science and Pollution Research**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled "*The moderating role of environmental-related innovation and technologies in growth-energy utilization nexus in highest-performing eco-innovation economies*" was published in the **Technological Forecasting and Social Change**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola and Asst. Prof. Uju Violet Alola's** article titled "*The Role of Legal System and Socioeconomic Aspects in the Environmental Quality Drive of the Global South*" was published in the **Social Indicators Research**.

- **Asst. Prof. Uju Violet Alola's** article titled "*Can Website quality Moderate the Relationship between Information-task-fit and Electronic word of mouth?*" was published in **Journal of Public Affairs**.
- **Asst. Prof. Uju Violet Alola and Assoc. Prof. Serdar Çöp's** article titled "*Green training an effective strategy for a cleaner environment: Study on hotel employees*" was published in **Journal of Public Affairs**.
- **Asst. Prof. Andrew Adewale Alola's** article titled "*The role of foreign aids and income inequality in poverty reduction: A sustainable development approach for Africa?*" was published in **Journal of Social And Economic Development**.
- **Assoc. Prof. Onur Özdemir's** article titled "*The Lending Behavior of Investment and Development Banks in Türkiye: Evidence from Quantile Regression Approach*" was published in **Istanbul Journal of Economics**.

LEAVERS

- **Asst. Prof. Andrew ADEWALE ALOLA** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Sinem TUNA** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Ceylan BEVINGTON** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Oliver David BEVINGTON** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Hiba GHANEM** left our faculty.
- **Assoc. Prof. Alireza ARSHADIKHAMSEH** left our faculty.
- **Res. Asst. Fatih AVCILAR** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Yücel YILMAZ** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Hakan KARAŞ** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Necip ÇAPRAZ** left our faculty.
- **Asst. Prof. Alpaslan KELLEÇİ** left our faculty.

ASSIGNMENT-UPGRADE

- **Asst. Prof. Fatih ÇAM** was reassigned to The Department of Political Science and Public Administration.

MASTHEAD

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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