

# FAF

MAY 2023

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İLLÜSTRASYON: İREM DEBE- İLETİŞİM VE TASARIM BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİSİ



Faculty of  
Fine Arts

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*Happy*

**19 MAY**

COMMEMORATION OF  
ATATÜRK, YOUTH AND SPORTS  
DAY!







**GREAT AWARD TO  
IGU FAF  
RTC STUDENTS  
FROM  
AMERICA**

*Congratulations to our students who  
won the best short film award!*



# THE SHORT FILM "PAST FUTURE NOW"

WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY **FERİT DOĞAN**  
AND **BERK KÖSE,**

STUDENTS OF ISTANBUL GELİŞİM  
UNİVERSİTY FACULTY OF FINE ARTS  
RADIO TELEVISION AND CINEMA  
DEPARTMENT,

*won the*

**BEST SHORT FILM  
AWARD**

AT THE **BIFOCAL FILM FESTIVAL** ORGANIZED BY  
THE **UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

# GOOD NEWS FROM THE STUDENTS OF THE RADIO, TELEVISION AND CINEMA DEPARTMENT!



Written and directed by Ferit Dođan, a fourth-year student at the Department of Radio, Television and Cinema, and the cinematographer Berk Köse, the short film "Past, Future, Now" continues its festival journey successfully.

"Past, Future, Now", which was previously screened at the Black Cat Award International Film Festival held in Bolivia and the Kalakari Film Festival held in Indonesia, was screened at the Bifocal Film Festival organized by the University of Pennsylvania in the USA, Student Narrative It was awarded the best short film award (in the category of short films made by students). The film, which won a selection at the Student Cuts Film Festival in Slovenia right after this great success, will meet with the audience between 10-12 May.







Happy

18 - 24 MAY

**MUSEUM  
WEEK**



# 18-24 MAY MUSEUM WEEK!



A museum is an institution or organization that collects, preserves, researches, exhibits and interprets objects or works of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific importance. Museums provide a physical space where these objects are displayed and made available to the public for educational, cultural and recreational purposes. It can focus on various themes and disciplines such as art, history, science, technology, natural history, anthropology, archeology. They may be dedicated to a specific topic or have a broader scope covering more than one area of interest. Museums typically have curators and experts who oversee the collection and preservation of artifacts. They carefully select objects to be acquired or donated, document their origin and historical context, and ensure their proper care and preservation.



In addition to permanent exhibitions, museums often hold temporary exhibitions that explore specific topics, showcase traveling collections or present contemporary art. These exhibits may include interactive displays, multimedia presentations and educational materials to engage visitors and enhance their understanding of the subject matter.

**Museums play a very important role in society for several reasons:**

- Preservation and display of cultural heritage
- Education and training
- To promote research and scholarship
- Preservation and preservation of works
- Inspiring creativity and imagination
- Promoting social cohesion and community participation
- Tourism and economic impact



Museums also play a role in research and science. They contribute to the advancement of knowledge in various fields by collaborating with researchers, academics and experts to study and analyze the objects in their collections. Museums often publish scholarly work, organize conferences, and facilitate academic collaborations.



THE PANEL

# “MUSEUMS”

AS MEMORY SPACES

IN TURKEY AND IN THE WORLD

WAS HELD AS PART OF

MUSEUM WEEK ON 18 - 24 MAY

In the panel "**Museums as Memory Spaces in Turkey and in the World**" moderated by Res. Asst. **Başak Lale**, Istanbul Gelisim University Graphic Design Department academic staff member **Prof. Dr. İsmet Çavuşoğlu**, Düzce University Art, Design and Architecture Faculty Basic Art Sciences Department academic staff members Assoc. **Prof. Ayşe Nahide Yılmaz** and Lecturer **Nilgün Yüksel** as panelists.



# MUSEUMS AS MEMORY SPACES IN TURKEY AND IN THE WORLD



Prof. Dr. İsmet Çavuşoğlu talked about the museums he visited in many different countries and on which he conducted scientific studies. Çavuşoğlu shared his pleasant memories in important museums in countries such as the USA, England, France and Italy, and drew attention to the different aspects of museums.

Assoc. Prof. Ayşe Nahide Yılmaz talked about the origin of the concept of museum and the history of museums in detail. Stating that museums make great contributions to countries and societies as social spaces, Yılmaz supported his discourse with examples of museums he gave.

Lecturer Nilgün Yüksel made a presentation on the importance of museology in Turkey and in the world. After Lecturer Nilgün Yüksel finished her speech, questions from the audience were answered.

AGREED TO CONTINUE SERIES  
OF THE EVENT WHICH WAS HELD  
WITH INTENSIVE PARTICIPATION

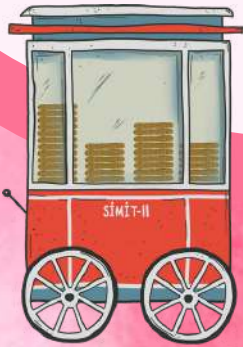
MAY 2023



EVENTS

# ISTANBUL

**ISTANBUL STREET  
FLAVORS TASTING  
AND PHOTO  
SHOOTING EVENT  
HELD IN THE  
PARTNERSHIP OF  
RTC AND GKA**



**Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Faculty of Fine Arts (IGU) Gastronomy and Culinary Arts Department and Radio Television and Cinema Department held the “Istanbul Street Tastes Tasting and Photo Shooting” event on Wednesday, May 26.**

**In the event, which was organized as a joint activity of the two departments that are Internal Stakeholders, various street foods and beverages of Istanbul were first tasted with the recommendation of the Gastronomy and Culinary Arts Department Research Assistants. Then, Radio, Television and Cinema Department Research Assistant Eda Çekemci gave technical information about taking photos of street delicacies.**

MAY 2023



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# EVENTS



## "SHORT AND" EVENTS CONTINUE!



**Guest:  
Bulut Bardak**



"Short and" is known as an event series organized by the Department of Radio, Television and Cinema, where interviews are held specifically for short films.

Director of photography and editor Bulut Bardak was the guest of the event, which was moderated by Emre Doğan. Bardak, who works as a cinematographer and editor in short films, focused on the technical side of short film production. Bardak, who also gave advice to the students who produced short films in the event, where the students showed great interest, talked about the possible problems that may be encountered on the set and their solutions.



# EVENTS



## MOTHER'S DAY AT DARÜLACEZE!



Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Faculty of Fine Arts (IGU) Gastronomy and Culinary Arts Department and Radio Television and Cinema Department held a "Mother's Day at Darülaceze" event on Tuesday, May 9th. Prof. Dr. Aslı Albayrak, Res. Asst. Emel Çirişoğlu, Res. Asst. Ayşe Seray Çetin, Lecturer Çağkan Güner and volunteer students from the Gastronomy and Culinary Arts Department prepared snacks and drinks in the kitchen of Block B to be given to mothers staying at the Darülaceze. A visit was made to Darülaceze on Tuesday, May 9th, with snacks and drinks prepared by the lecturers and students.



EVENTS



# A SOUND DESIGN WORKSHOP WAS HELD AS PART OF THE WEDNESDAY WORKSHOPS



Guest:  
Yigitcan Kiremitci



Sound engineer and sound designer Yiğitcan Kiremitci was the guest of the workshop titled “Sound Design Workshop” organized within the scope of Çarşamba Workshops. Differentiating the sound recording processes in production and post-production, Kiremitci concluded his speech by underlining that sound is one of the subjects that are given the least importance in every project, but in fact one of the most important issues.

EVENTS



# INTENSE INTEREST IN ART DIRECTION WORKSHOP!



Guest:  
Natali Yeres



Art director Natali Yeres, who has worked as an art director in important films of Turkish Cinema and still continues her work actively, started the Art Direction Workshop organized within the scope of Wednesday Workshops with the question of what art direction is and her professional definition. Saying that most people do not have a clear idea of what the art director does, Yeres stated that one of the three directors on the set is the art director and creates the visual atmosphere of the film. Talking about the preparations of the art director before the set, what he did during and after the set, Yeres explained how the art director cooperated with the other teams, especially the director.



# EVENTS



## A NEW EVENT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS



The event "It is very interesting that there are no female candidates among the best actors.." was held with the contributions of the Radio, Television and Cinema Department external stakeholder Apart Art Association and the IGU FAF students, the internal stakeholder of the department that makes up the UFF Istanbul team. At the event, moderated by Zeynep Merve Uygun, the actor, director and writer Görkem Yeltan, screenwriter and director İffet Eren Danışman Boz, sound designer and composer Mine Pakel, actress and writer Nurdan Albamya İnce and producer Umut Eğitimci took part as speakers.





# EVENTS

## INTERVIEW WITH OUR STUDENT ELİFNUR YILMAZ AT THE "FROM CAMERA TO LIGHT - FILM TECHNOLOGIES" EVENT!



Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Faculty of Fine Arts (FAF), Department of Communication and Design Lecturer Ahmet Bikic attended with his students the "From Camera to Light - Film Technologies" event held in Dedeman Istanbul on May 9, 2023 as part of the Content Production on Digital Platforms II course. We made a short interview with Elifnur Yılmaz, a double major student of our department, who participated in the event.



# EVENTS



## 1- Hi Elif, first of all, can you tell us about yourself?

Hello, I'm Elifnur Yilmaz. I am a 4th year student at Istanbul Gelişim University, New Media Communications department, and a 3rd year student at the Communication Design department. In addition to my academic education, where social media and communication are intertwined, I am working on social media content production in these areas. I am working on producing content for Instagram and Youtube platforms and shooting documentaries.



## 2-How did you hear about the "From Camera to Light - Film Technologies" experience day event held in Dedeman Istanbul?

I am taking the Content Production on Digital Platforms course, which is included in the elective course pool in the curriculum of the Department of Communication and Design. Thanks to the sharing of Lecturer Ahmet Bikic, who teaches this course, I became aware of it.

## 3- What is the importance of the event "From Camera to Light - Film Technologies" for you? Did this event meet your expectations? Do you think it is useful to you?

As someone who is related to Digital Content Production and closely follows up-to-date technologies, we participated in this event with my team, where I run projects. Since we are in the sector, technologies related to the field are a very important factor for us. It has been very beneficial for us to be aware of these areas up to date and to have the opportunity to experience equipment such as light. This event, in which university students can participate, met our expectations to a great extent and we hope that the activities will continue.

## 4- Finally, do you have any advice for your friends?

It was a good event for us together with my team that I participated in. I recommend everyone to follow and participate in such events. As a result, in this period when technology and other sectors are intertwined, everyone should be aware of the latest developments and participate in these events where they can get up-to-date information.



# ACADEMIC SUCCESS



## **A NEW PAPER FROM ASST. PROF. DR. RABIYA SALTİK!**

Rabiya Saltik, vice president of the Radio, Television and Cinema Department, made a presentation titled "**Searching for Nostalgia in Domestic TV Series: Reconstruction of the Past in Audience Comments**". The congress hosted by Sivas Cumhuriyet University was held on 5-7 May.



## **RES. ASST. A NEW PAPER PRESENTATION BY ELİZ MUTLU**

Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Faculty of Fine Arts (FAF), Department of Interior Architecture Res. Asst. Eliz Mutlu presented her paper titled "**Evaporating Borders from Physical to Virtual, Virtual to Physical: Pop-up Stores**" at the **Interdisciplinary Art, Design and Social Sciences International Symposium**.



# ACADEMIC SUCCESS



## NEW PAPER PRESENTATION BY RES. ASST. BÜŞRA KILIÇ!

Büşra Kiliç, Research Assistant at Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Faculty of Fine Arts (FAF), Communication and Design Department, presented her paper titled “The Intersection of Artificial Intelligence Technology with Art: The Dali Example” at the 1st International Design Symposium organized by Rumeli University.

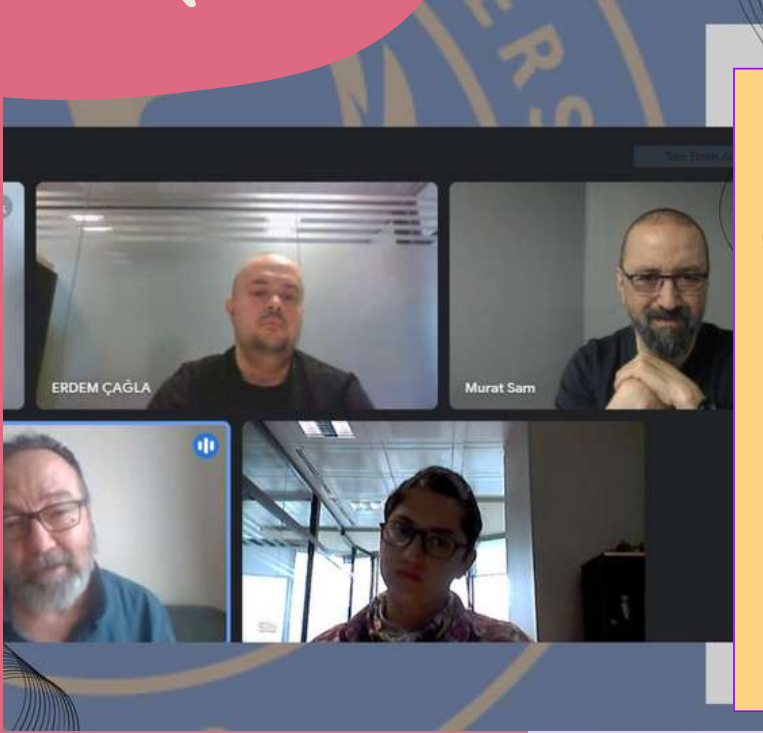


## GASTRONOMY AND CULINARY ARTS DEPARTMENT RESEARCH ASSISTANTS ATTENDED EMITT FAIR

Gastronomy and Culinary Arts Department Research Assistants Emel Çirişoğlu and Ayşe Seray Çetin attended the “Eastern Mediterranean International Tourism and Travel Fair EMITT 2023” as visitors.







## **GRAPHIC DESIGN DEPARTMENT SIGNED AN EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER PROTOCOL WITH THE NEW ALKAN AGENCY**

Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Faculty of Fine Arts Graphic Design Department and “Alkan Ajans Tic. Ltd. Sti.” An external stakeholder protocol was signed in order to cooperate in the 2022-2023 Academic Year Spring semester and future terms.

## **HOW IS THE SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROCESS GOING?**

Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Faculty of Fine Arts (FAF), Communication and Design Department students encounter their first career path at the end of their second and third year, when they start their summer internships. In this context, we answered the questions of the students about the summer internship.

**[Click for details.](#)**



## IMPORTANCE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION



The article of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Doğan, deputy dean of Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU), Faculty of Fine Arts (FAF) and lecturer of the Department of Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, was published in the Journal of Food Taste. The article was featured in the May issue of the magazine with the title "Importance of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption".

When the history of humanity is examined, the first and most important nutrients have always been vegetables and fruits. We are in the month of May, with the spring, seasonal fruits and vegetables will become more abundant and we will have the opportunity to consume the fresh ones.

Let me first start by saying this. Especially in childhood, the most basic way of eating healthy in middle-aged and older age groups is through the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables. Edible parts of plants are vegetables and fruits. Since they contain a large amount of water, they contribute to meeting the need for vitamins and minerals rather than energy needs. Vegetables and fruits are especially rich in folic acid, vitamins A, E, C and B, calcium, potassium, iron, magnesium, fiber and other antioxidant compounds. Antioxidants are important in terms of removing harmful substances from the body or reducing their effects.

**"Vegetables and fruits can also be considered functional foods in the prevention of various diseases."**

Vegetable and fruit group foods play an active role in growth and development, cell regeneration, tissue repair, skin and eye health, tooth and gum health, blood production and the formation of the immune system against diseases. While vegetables provide low energy, they also provide a feeling of satiety due to the fibers they contain. Thus, they support weight control and protection from chronic diseases related to obesity. It also protects the health of the digestive system with its fiber content.





**“Fiber is one of the prebiotics, which are natural foods of probiotics called gut microbiota found in our intestines.”**

As most of us know, probiotics are beneficial microbes that live in our gut. When we consume vegetables and fruits containing plenty of fiber, we feed these microbes living in our intestines well. They also release many metabolites (some substances that are beneficial to health) that are beneficial to our health. Yes, we call it mutual benefit or symbiotic living.

Vegetables and fruits have a small effect on meeting the daily fluid requirement. I recommend consuming different colors and types of vegetables for a healthy diet. Different colors and types mean different amounts of vitamins, minerals and phytochemicals.

**“More importantly, vegetables and fruits are food groups that should be consumed every day.”**

For example, oranges, tangerines, lemons and grapes are very rich in vitamin C and antioxidants. In addition, fruits such as apples, pears, bananas and apricots are rich in potassium content. Fruits that are eaten with their skins such as apricots, plums and strawberries should be washed with plenty of water and eaten without peeling. If we are going to consume fruit juice, we should prefer the fresh and freshly squeezed one. I recommend consuming fruit juices with pulp.



**“Among the vegetables, the only vegetable we should pay attention to is the potato.”**

The reason for this is that it is a little different from other vegetables. Because potatoes contain a high amount of carbohydrates and we generally like to fry them in plenty of oil. For this reason, it is useful to pay attention to both health and calorie balance in its consumption.

Finally, let's finish by talking about healthy daily consumption amounts. It is healthy to consume around 300-400 g of fresh fruits and vegetables per day. To be more specific, it is recommended for children and adults to consume 2-3 portions of vegetables and 2-3 portions of fruit every day. As a result, the way to be a healthy individual and live a healthy life is to consume enough and even plenty of fresh vegetables and fruits (by paying attention to their calorie values, of course).

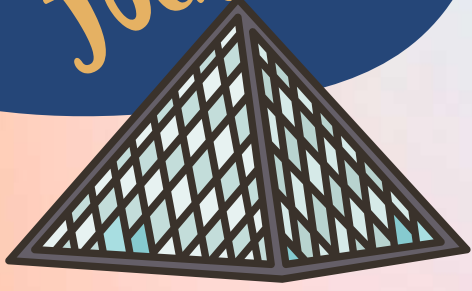
Stay healthy...

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Doğan



# CULTURAL JOURNEY

# ABOUT THE LOUVRE MUSEUM, PARIS...



CONTENT EDITOR:  
PROF.DR.İSMET ÇAVUŞOĞLU



MAY 2023

22





**The Louvre Museum**, located on the banks of the River Seine that runs through the city of Paris, is the largest art museum in the world. The museum is located in the Louvre Palace in Paris, the capital of France. From prehistoric times to the 21st century, the museum has a wide range of collections. Approximately 35,000 historical works of art are exhibited in an area of 72,735 square meters. In 2017, it was chosen as the most visited art museum in the world with 8.1 million visitors.



The museum building was built as a castle between the end of the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century (1204), by the king of the period, Philippe II, but as the building lost its defensive feature over time, it was converted into a palace in 1546 by order of the François I to be used as the official residence of the French kings. Today, traces of the ruins of the castle can still be seen in the basement of the museum. The construction of the Tuileries section of the palace was started in 1564 and was completed during the reign of Napoleon III. After several expansions, Louis XIV decided to move to the Palace of Versailles in 1682, and the Louvre began to exhibit its royal collection, including important works from Greek and Roman civilizations. About 10 years later, the schools of literature and sculpture, founded in 1692 in the name of the royal, moved here and continued their education here for 100 years. Founded during the French Revolution, the national assembly decided that the Louvre should be used as a museum where works of French art were exhibited, so it was turned into a museum again.



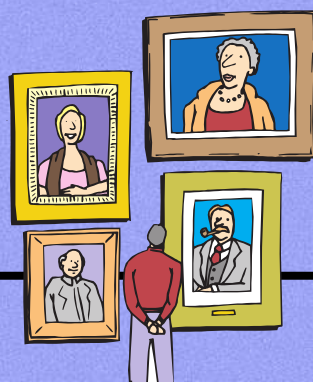


# LOUVRE MUSEUM

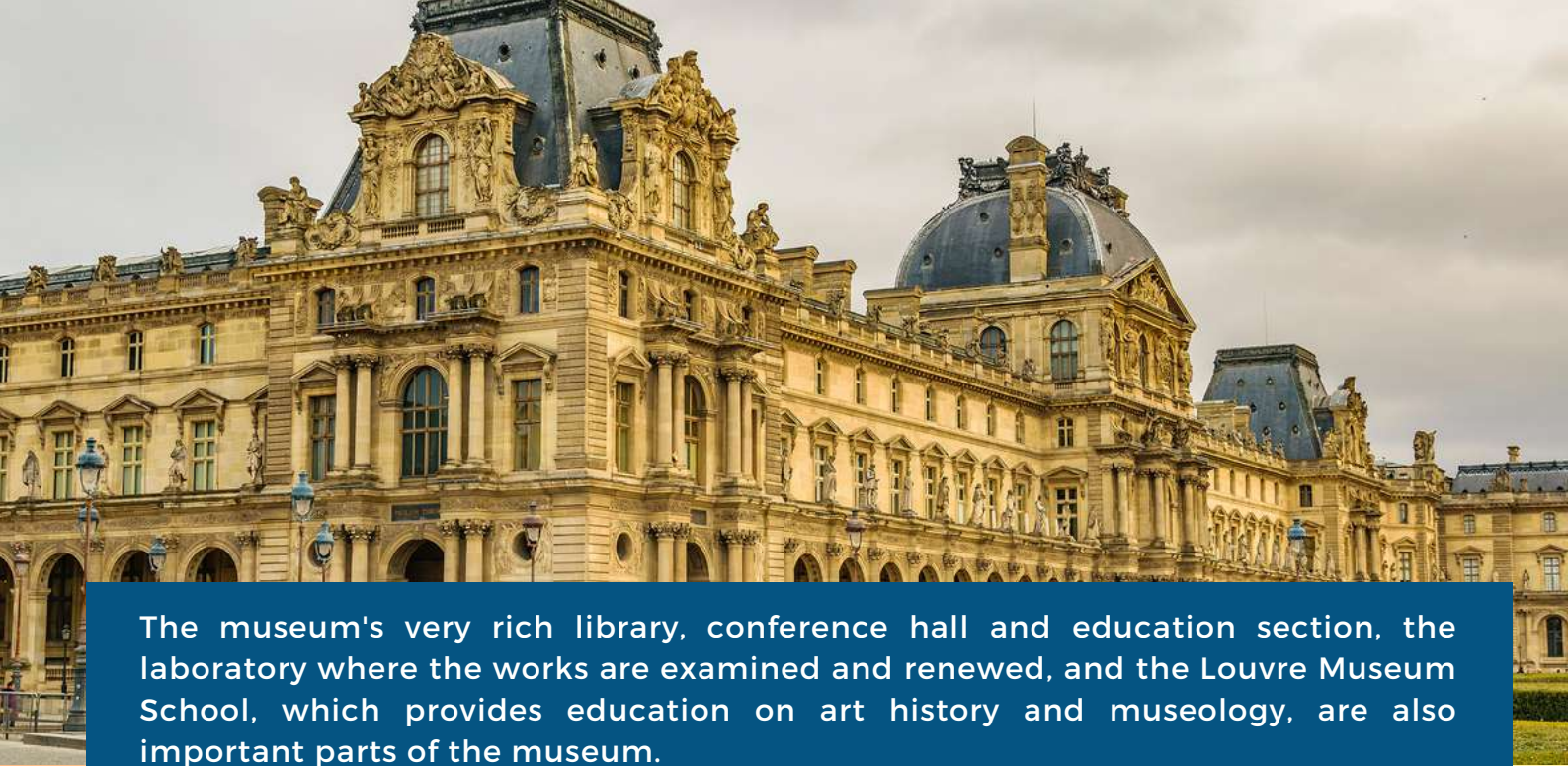


The museum, which was opened on August 10, 1793 with a collection of 537 paintings, most of which belonged to the royal family and the church, experienced architectural difficulties due to the fact that the building was not built for this purpose and remained closed between 1796-1801. The museum, which was enriched in terms of content during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, was also called the Musée Napoléon (Napoleon Museum) for a while, but these artifacts, which were smuggled from abroad unethically as a result of the withdrawal of the French army from the occupied places, were returned to their original owners. Still, 20,000 new works were added to the museum's collection, which continued to grow during the reigns of Louis the XVIII, Charles X and the Second French Empire. During the Third French Republic, the number of content increased through purchases and donations. The museum building suffered a great fire in 1871. The building, which has survived to the present day with the repairs and changes, took its final shape in 1932. Today, the entire art collection of the museum is divided into eight different titles and continues to be exhibited in this order. The art collections in it were combined with the new ones and turned into a large art museum.

The Louvre Museum collection, which consists of 8 different sections, is home to more than 380,000 works of art, of which only 35,000 are on display. There are authorized and responsible persons at the head of each section of the Louvre Museum. These, in turn, depend on the museum director. Painting, Sculpture, Eastern arts, Egyptian arts, Greek, Etruscan and Roman arts, Islamic arts, Eastern arts, patterns and prints are divided into sections/sections. In the Eastern arts department; sculpture, artifacts from the Akat civilizations are available. The Egyptian arts section is important in terms of recognizing the examples of civilization brought from Egypt and revealed in the research conducted by the Cairo French Institute.







The museum's very rich library, conference hall and education section, the laboratory where the works are examined and renewed, and the Louvre Museum School, which provides education on art history and museology, are also important parts of the museum.

**In the Greek arts department;** Artifacts and tiles of the 3rd century AD are found in 2000 BC. In the section of works of art, examples of ornamental art from the Middle Ages to the present; In the painting section, there are collections of medieval French and European paintings. In the Louvre Museum, where the works of artists such as Fragonard, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Poussin and David can be seen, there are also well-known sculpture collections such as Winged Victory of Samothrace and Venus de Milo. In addition, the Department of Sculpture also contains important works of 19th century French art. Baron Edmond de Rothschild's collection, which includes more than 40,000 carvings, nearly 3000 drawings and 500 picture books, was given to the Louvre in 1935. In addition to these, the Louvre also hosts archaeological, architectural and historical exhibitions.

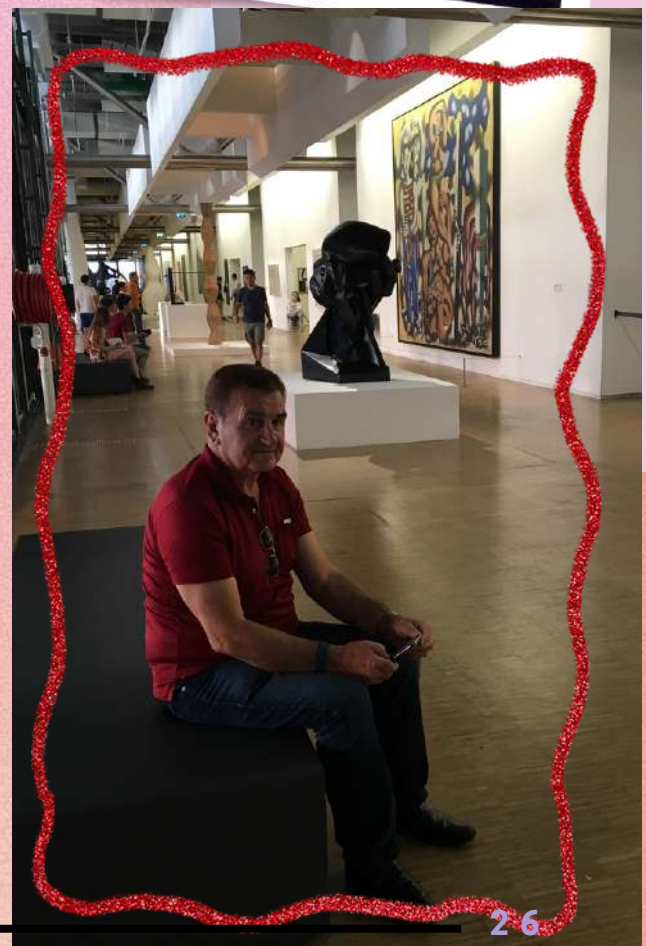
**In the Egyptian artifacts section;** Although there are about 50,000 handcrafted artifacts from the Nile River and its surroundings, whose historical background dates back to 4,000 years ago, only a certain part of them can be exhibited. These artifacts, which make up the world's largest Egyptian-themed collection, include pieces from the Ancient Egypt, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom, Ptolemaic Kingdom, Roman Empire and Byzantine periods. Although a part of the collection of the museum in this area belongs to the royal family, it expanded further with the pieces that were captured and brought to France after Napoleon's campaigns in 1798. Dominique Vivant Denon, who accompanied Napoleon on these expeditions, was the director of the museum for a while. After Jean-François Champollion translated the Rosetta Stone into French, the king of the time, Charles X, ordered the establishment of a section in the museum that would be separate from other works, thus laying the foundations of today's collection. Champollion also asked the king to purchase and include personal collections of about 7,000 pieces owned by Edmé-Antoine Durand, Henry Salt and Bernardino Drovett. Auguste Mariette, who founded the Cairo Egyptian Museum in Cairo, the capital of Egypt, unethically sent other important artifacts and finds found during the excavations in Memphis to France, thus continuing the growth process of the Louvre Museum's Egyptian collection has done.





These works, which are preserved and exhibited in about 20 rooms, are only handcrafted sculptures and so on. It includes not only artistic products, but also papyrus documents, mummies, clothing, jewellery, musical instruments, weapons, and games. While Middle Kingdom art was famous for statues and busts made of gold; Artifacts from the New Kingdom period carry a heavy and gloomy air. Still, the limestone statues of the goddess Nephthys and Hathor bear traces of the richness of the age.

**Near Eastern artifacts collection;** It is the second newest section of the museum, dating to 1881. This section, where works belonging to the period before the spread of Islam are exhibited, is divided into three different categories based on geographical regions: Levant, Mesopotamia (Iraq) and Persia (Iran). With the discovery of the palace of Sargon II and the exploration visits made by Paul-Émile Botta to the relevant regions in 1843, the number of contents in this section started to increase rapidly. In the collection, where many works from the Sumerian civilization are exhibited, there is also an inscribed monument erected by the king of the city of Agade in 2450 BC, in memory of the victory of the prince of Lagash against the barbarian tribes in the Zagros Mountains. Another cuneiform inscription that was discovered in 1901, reaching a size of 2.25 meters and containing the Code of Hammurabi, is also in this section. In addition, a number of objects, including rare artifacts from the Persepolis excavations, were loaned to the Louvre by the British Museum for an Ancient Persia exhibition held in 2005.







**The Greek, Etruscan and Roman artifacts** in the section consist of fragments from civilizations in the Mediterranean basin, dating from the Neolithic Age to the 6th century AD. These works, which constitute one of the oldest collections of the museum, have been collected since the period of François I and new ones are added from time to time. Although many important artifacts and statues were included in the collection, which initially consisted only of marble statues such as Venus de Milo, during the Napoleonic Wars, these were returned to the places where they were brought after Napoleon Bonaparte's abdication in 1815. By the 19th century, the exhibitions continued to grow with the inclusion of the National Library of France and Durand's personal collection. After the 4th century BC, the understanding of painting, processing and depicting the human form and form in art began to rise. The Louvre Museum is a museum that still has one of the largest Hellenistic collections in the world, with works such as Venus de Milo and the Winged Victory of Samothrace. Galerie Campana, on the other hand, is one of the most well-known products of Ancient Greek pottery, which stands out among thousands of examples. Roman portraiture, including the portraits of Agrippa and Annus Verus in the museum, is one of the leading representatives of this genre.

**Islamic art collection;** It has been collected under 3 separate titles from 13 different countries and is the newest part of the museum. The collection, which consists of about 5000 works made of various materials such as ceramics, wood, glass, metal, ivory, and about 1000 remains of pottery, was a part of the decorative arts department until 2003. The collection is periodically divided into three parts: Andalusia, Mamluk and Iran. The most important work in this section is a three-page portion of Firdevsi's Shahnameh.

**The sculptures section,** which was originally part of the antique section of the palace, resembled a sculpture warehouse when the Louvre was the personal palace of the king before it became a museum. But until 1824, only ancient sculptures were exhibited in the Louvre, as most of the royal collection is preserved in the Palace of Versailles, where there were only about 100 works.

With Léon Laborde as the head of the department in 1847, the medieval department began to expand, and this growth continued until 1986. After this year, the sculpture collection of the Louvre museum was divided into two as domestic and foreign works, works of French art until 1850 began to be exhibited in the Richelieu wing, the Orsay Museum, and the remaining foreign pieces were exhibited in the Denon wing, the Louvre. The current sculpture section consists of works collected from regions outside the Etruscan, Greek and Roman civilizations, and Michelangelo's Dying Slave and Rebel Slave sculptures are among the most valuable pieces of the collection.

**Paintings section**, construction dates 13.-19. It is a collection of more than 7,500 paintings ranging from centuries to centuries and is managed by 12 officials. Two-thirds of these paintings were by French painters, while more than 1,200 were made by Northern European artists. Most of the personal collections of François I and Louis XIV consist of works by Italian painters such as Raphael, Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci.

However, in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, an undeniable number of paintings were brought to the palace in various ways. The works of French and Northern European artists are located in the Richelieu wing of the museum, while the works of Italian and Spanish painters are located on the first floor of the Denon wing. The La Caze Collection, which was gifted to the Louvre Museum by Louis La Caze in 1869, went down in history as the largest donation made by a person to the Louvre. La Caze gave 584 paintings from his personal collections to the museum, and thus, Antoine Watteau's "Gilles", which is considered one of the most important pieces even today, joined the museum. Leonardo da Vinci's famous "Mona Lisa" portrait is one of the most important works to be seen in this museum.

**The printing and drawings section** is the part where the works processed on paper are exhibited. The source of the 8,600 works included in the collection are the private collections of the French royal family. About 1,200 drawings were also collected through purchase from the private collections of people like Filippo Baldinucci. The works in this section, which were officially opened on 5 August 1797 with a collection of 415 pieces, to be exhibited at the Galerie d'Apollon, are divided into three main headings.

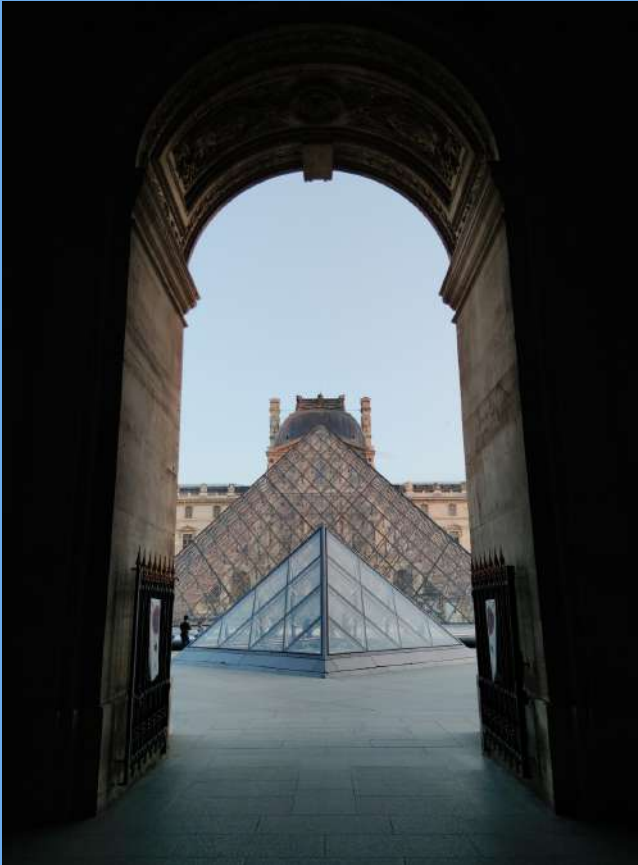




Part of this collection, called Cabinet du Roi, was purchased from Edmond James de Rothschild and consists of 14,000 pieces of copper-plated plates, 40,000 prints, 3,000 drawings and 5,000 picture books.

The Decorative Arts section is based on the joint collections of the decorative arts, royalty, and church, which are part of the area where the sculptures are displayed. A compilation of Objet d'art from the Middle Ages to the end of the 19th century was later included here. Pitre dure vases and bronzes were among the most valuable works of this collection, which was just beginning to grow. In the following years, ceramic, enamel and stained glass works were included with the purchase of the Durand collection; Another compilation of around 800 pieces was gifted by Pierre Révoil. The onset of the Romantic movement revived interest in Renaissance and Medieval works, and around 1,500 tile works were purchased from Sauvageot.

1862 is the golden jewel of Giampietro Campana and the 15th-16th century. Italian tiles dating back centuries are included in the collection. Daniel in the Lions' Den, which was made in the 11th century by adhering to the Romanesque understanding of art, and the Virgin of Auvergne from the 12th century are among the important pieces included in the collection. With the Renaissance movement, the French sculpture art was kneaded into a more measured consistency, and examples of this change were reflected in the works of Jean Goujon and Germain Pilon, which are also exhibited in the museum. The works that best reflect the understanding of art in the 17th and 18th centuries in the collection are Gian Lorenzo Bernini's Bust of Cardinal Richelieu, Étienne Maurice Falconet's Woman Bathing and Amour Menaçant, and the obelisk by François and Michel Anguier. The most important piece of Neoclassicism is Antonio Canova's Psyche Revived by Cupid's Kiss. The leading representative of the 18th and 19th centuries is the French artist Alfred Barye.



The Louvre Museum, in its final form, has a perfect aesthetic and function in terms of architecture and draws attention as one of the most beautiful buildings in Paris. The Louvre Museum, which has a large audience, is among the largest and most important museums in the world.

**Prof. Dr. İsmet ÇAVUSOĞLU**  
**Istanbul Gelisim University, Faculty of Fine Arts**  
**Graphic Design Department**  
**Lecturer/Painting Artist**



PIONEERS OF  
THE ARTS



# *LOUISE BOURGEOIS*

CONTENT EDITOR: RES. ASST. DİLARA MATARACI

Louise Bourgeois (1911-2010) is a highly influential French-American artist known for her contributions to contemporary sculpture and installation art. She was born in Paris and later moved to New York, where she spent most of her artistic career.

Bourgeois explored a wide variety of themes in his art, often drawing from personal experiences, emotions, and psychoanalytic concepts. Her work often deals with topics such as feminism, motherhood and the complexity of human relationships. She used a variety of materials and techniques to express her ideas, including sculpture, installation, drawing and printmaking.





One of her most famous works is "Maman", a giant spider sculpture made of bronze, stainless steel and marble. Symbolically, the statue is a recurring motif in Bourgeois' art, representing maternal protection, strength and hard work. The title "Maman", which means "mother" in French, further emphasizes the motherly aspect. By creating a monumental spider, Bourgeois challenges traditional connotations of fear and disgust for spiders, instead presenting them as nurturing and protective figures.

Throughout her career, Bourgeois has created a diverse body of work that encompasses both abstract and figurative elements. Her art often conveys a sense of vulnerability, psychological tension, while challenging traditional notions of femininity. She explores the subconscious and pushes the boundaries of artistic expression.

Louise Bourgeois works worldwide Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) - New York, USA, TateModern - London, UK, Center Pompidou - Paris, France Guggenheim Museum - New York, USA, Museum of Contemporary Art (MOCA) - Los Angeles, USA, National Gallery of Art - Washington, D.C., USA, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden - Washington, D.C., USA San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (SFMOMA) - San Francisco, USA Art Institute of Chicago - Chicago, USA, Walker Art Center - Minneapolis, It is located in important galleries and museums such as the USA.





# La Sagrada Familia: The Unfinished Church

CONTENT EDITOR : RES. ASST. BAŞAK LALE



La Sagrada Familia (Holy Church), also known as the Unfinished Church, is a church building in Barcelona, Spain, dating back to the 1880s. The project of the building, whose construction was started by Architect Francisco de Paula del Villar in 1882, later passed to Antoni Gaudi. Antoni Gaudi, one of the leading architects of modern architecture, started its construction in 1883 and stopped in 1926 with his death.

Although its accuracy is unknown, it is a story that has survived from the past, in various sources, that Gaudi died tragically while walking backwards to see the church more clearly during the construction phase of the building, being under the tram. After his death in 1926, the construction of the building, 15-20% of which was completed, stopped. The main reasons why it is referred to as the "unfinished church" among the people are that it is still being built with the help of the people, and the difficulty of unraveling its complex architectural style as a result of the damage to Gaudi's drawings.

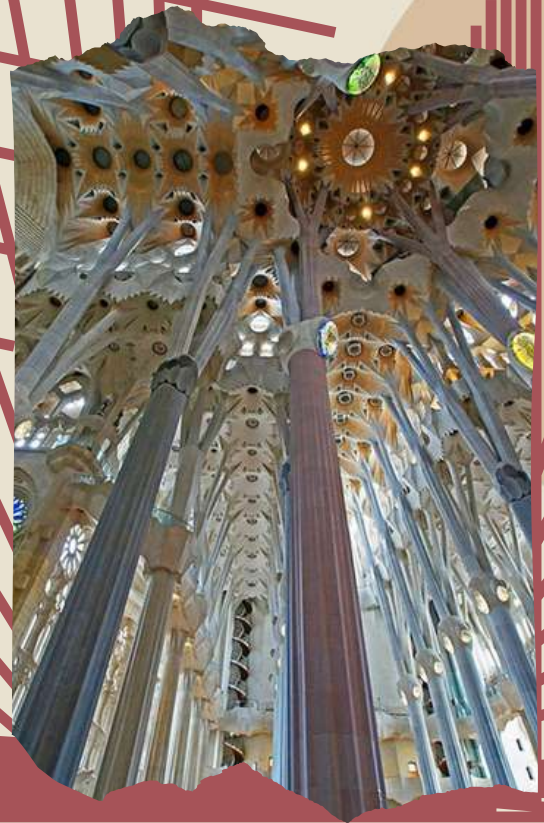
When the spatial characteristics of the building are examined, it is possible to say that the cross-shaped plan scheme, which Del Villar laid the foundations for, was also preserved in Gaudi's project. The church differs from the typical spatial features of gothic cathedrals in terms of the system created with angled columns and hyperboloid vaults designed by Gaudi, and the carrier design that does not need a buttress with this system.





the three-dimensional forms designed in La Sagrada Família are composed of hyperbolite, parabola, spiral and conical surfaces has enabled the formation of a thinner and stronger carrier association. These unusual forms used have also brought the light and acoustic quality of the church to the next level.

The interior of the church is also embroidered like "lace". "Architects of the future will imitate nature." Describing the idea of design with his words, Gaudi designed an art nouveau style church inspired by nature both in mass and indoors. This idea is supported by the design of the columns and vaults that sustain the building in the interior, almost like trees, and the "feeling of wandering in the forest" created with materials such as ceramics and mosaics. With a religious reference, the church, which consists of three façades named "Nativity", "Passion" and "Splendour", is depicted as "a link between heaven and earth" in the eyes of designer Gaudi.



The building has also been the target of various criticisms with its different design from the usual church structure. While George Orwell described the church as "the ugliest structure in the world", Salvador Dali said that "trying to continue the project without an artist is a betrayal".

La Sagrada Família is still under construction. It is predicted that the church, which has a construction permit in 2019, will be completed in 2026, on the 100th anniversary of Antoni Gaudi's death. Due to its long history, this iconic building is also the only structure in history whose restoration started before its construction was completed. If you travel to Spain, we recommend you to visit this iconic building!



WE CHOSE A  
FILM

## Love, Mark and Death (Cem Kaya, 2022)

CONTENT EDITOR: RES. ASST. EDA ÇEKEMCİ



Love, Mark and Death stands out among recent documentary examples with its dynamic pace, full content and original narrative. Following the experiences of the workers who migrated from Turkey to Germany through the Turkish music industry developing in Germany, Aşk, Mark and Death brings to the screen the immigrants who faced racism and started a revolt with music.

The documentary, in which Mehmet Akif Büyükkatalay, Florian Schewe, Stefan Kauertz and Claus Reichel are producers, and Cem Kaya is a screenwriter, director, cinematographer and editor, premiered at the Berlin Film Festival and won the audience award.



### A COLLAGE, EXAMPLE OF ESSAY

Having shot the documentaries Arabeks in 2010 and Motör: Copy Culture & Popular Turkish Cinema in 2014, Love, Mark and Death, on which Cem Kaya has been working for years, focuses on the productions of Turkish-origin musicians living in Germany. Director Cem Kaya, who brought the documentary, which requires serious archive scanning, copyright permissions and an intensive research process, to the audience as a result of five years of work, defines the film as a "collage film", "an essay sample".





The labor migration that started from Turkey to Germany with the law enacted in 1961 brought along a cultural migration. The workers, who thought that they had immigrated to Germany for a temporary period at first, began to see no possibility of return in time, and a large part of them decided to create an established order in Germany by taking their families with them. This established order also includes the food, entertainment culture and music of migrant workers. Over time, Turkish restaurants, Turkish weddings, Turkish music and many other Turkish cultural elements have become popular in Germany. Due to this situation, Turks, who had a serious struggle against racism on the one hand, conveyed their life struggles with songs. Love, Mark and Death focused on this historical process, cultural transformation and rebellion and received great appreciation and praise from both Germany and Turkey audiences.

Love, Mark and Death, which includes many historical turns such as the 1961 migration, the 1973 dismissals and Ford Strike, the 1982 economic crisis, the 1983 return incentive law, the fall of the 1989 Berlin Wall, conveys the difficulties faced by migrant workers in three separate episodes. The film appeals to the opinions of important artists and collectors such as İsmet Topçu, Ömer Boral, Yüksel Ergin, İhsan Ergin, Metin Türköz, Ercan Demirel, Cavidan Ünal, Adnan Türköz, Yüksel Özkasap, Cevdet Yıldırım, Ata Canani, Cem Karaca, while informing and questioning, the film simultaneously It offers an enjoyable viewing experience with its entertaining structure.



# DEPECHE MODE RELEASES NEW ALBUM:

## "Memento Mori"

CONTENT EDITOR: RES. ASST. MERVE KARADABAN



**Depeche Mode is back after 6 years with a brand new album. Following their last album, "Spirit," the group has been eagerly anticipated for a new project, and they have returned to their fans with a dark narrative.**

*The legendary band, whose songs from the 1980s have been reinterpreted, has released their new album, "Memento Mori." Depeche Mode's music journey, spanning over 40 years, can be considered a procession of musical diversity. Drawing inspiration from electronic music, rock, and synthpop, the band is back on stage with an album that adds new songs to their iconic repertoire. Their latest album, "Memento Mori," was released on March 24, 2023. In Latin, the album title means "remember that you will die."*





The album's recording began in 2019 and was released after the passing of the keyboardist and founding member, Andy Fletcher, on May 26, 2022. Despite the challenging period the band went through, the album received high praise from many music critics. Particularly, the song "Ghosts Again" has already become one of their legendary tracks. Furthermore, Depeche Mode embarked on a world tour starting in March after the album's release.

**"THE ALBUM'S 12 TRACKS DISPLAY A RANGE OF MOODS AND TEXTURES, FROM ITS OMINOUS OPENING TO ITS RESOLUTE CLOSING, TRAVERSING A GAMUT OF EMOTIONS, FROM PARANOIA AND OBSESSION TO CATHARSIS AND JOY."**

In the album's description, they stated, "The album's 12 tracks display a range of moods and textures, from its ominous opening to its resolute closing, traversing a gamut of emotions, from paranoia and obsession to catharsis and joy."



**THE ALBUM CONSISTS OF 12 TRACKS, WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

1. "My Cosmos Is Mine"
2. "Wagging Tongue"
3. "Ghosts Again"
4. "Don't Say You Love Me"
5. "My Favourite Stranger"
6. "Soul With Me"
7. "Caroline's Monkey"
8. "Before We Drown"
9. "People Are Good"
10. "Always You"
11. "Never Let Me Go"
12. "Speak to Me"

ON STAGE

## Dear Shameless Death – Dirmit

Theater Hemhâl, Tragedy and Drama, Single Act, One Act / 85 Minutes

CONTENT EDITOR: RES. ASST. OKAN KIRBACI



**“Deniz! What would it be like if I was not born in this house, among these, but in another house?”**

Ask a good theater audience, “Is there a good play that you think everyone should watch among the current plays represented on the theater stage?” if you ask. “Dear Shameless Death – Dirmit”, it is quite possible that you will get this answer. As a matter of fact, the play supports this with the awards it is deemed worthy of important institutions and individuals who have devoted themselves to theater since the day it started performing.

Dear Shameless Death – Dirmit is an adaptation of Latife Tekin's novel, published in 1983. It is created through the collaboration of actress Nezaket Erden, who represents the Dirmit character, and Hakan Emre Ünal, who got famous with plays such as “Servants in Inverted Commas,” “Everybody Looks Like My Husband,” and “What's Happening to This Yusuf Umut,” and so on.

The story is told from Dirmit's point of view, the youngest daughter of a crowded family, who migrated from the village to the city and lives in a one-room house in the city. Dirmit is a very curious, fidgety young girl who has a lot of things she wants to live and experience, but her family always stops her. When she wants to dance, she is forbidden by her family. When she listens to the radio, her radio is thrown out the window by her family. When she writes poetry, her poems are ridiculed and her notebook is torn... Dear Shameless Death – Dirmit is the story of all these experiences of Dirmit, the tragicomic situation of the other members of the family who are looking for their own way in the city, and the traditionalism that the middle-lower class serves without question. In fact, it is the story of all of us. This is a story that can happen in different ways and forms in every society.



### Crew

Author: Latife Tekin

Advisor: Zeynep Günsur Yüceil

Adaptation: Nezaket Erden, Hakan Emre Ünal

Director: Hakan Emre Ünal

Actress: Nezaket Erden



# INTERVIEW

## INTERVIEW WITH ASSOC. PROF. DR. MURAT DOĞAN

### SECTOR AND ACADEMIC LIFE WE TALKED ABOUT!



**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat DOĞAN**

**Department of Gastronomy and Culinary  
Arts**

#### **First of all, can you introduce yourself? How did you get into academia?**

First of all, thank you for giving me this opportunity to interview. First of all, I would like to say a few words about the question of how I got into academia, in other words, university. In my opinion, it is wrong to think of academia and the industry as two completely separate fields. In fact, the industry and the academy are parts of a whole that complement each other. Because of this, I took care not to leave the academy after graduating from university and when I started in the sector, and not to leave the sector after entering the academy. I think I succeeded, even if it was difficult. Do you mind if I answer your question about how I got into the academy?

First, let me introduce myself briefly. My first profession, my first eye pain is food engineering. I can say that I am a food engineer. However, later on, I had different experiences such as a cook, a shift manager, a quality manager, a manager at different levels, and a consultant. Of course, there was teaching in the mind. I got it too.



### ***If you want, I can continue in a formal way..***

I have an associate degree in cooking, a bachelor's degree in food engineering and business administration. I have a master's degree in Nutrition and Dietetics. I did my doctorate in food engineering, then in Business and Strategy. I got my associate professorship from food engineering.

For thirteen years in the food industry, I worked as deputy business manager, shift supervisor, production manager, production manager and regional operations manager.

***"Peter Drucker recommends that people reinvent themselves every ten years or even move on to a new profession"***

### ***If you ask, in which areas of the food industry have you worked?***

I worked in sectors such as catering, chewing gum, confectionery and pasta. In addition, I provided quality and management consultancy in areas such as biscuits, Turkish delight, bread and pastry. By the way, as I said at the beginning of my speech, even though it was difficult, I tried not to leave the academy while I was in the industry. Actually, I started postgraduate studies while working in the industry. In fact, when I told our Human Resources manager, whom I was sincere in the industry, that I was going to start a master's degree, jokingly, "Master Degree, PhD, then are you going to become a teacher?" he said.

Yes, while working in the industry and earning a lot of money, I went to the academy after thirteen years in the industry by burning ships. I've been at university for about twelve or thirteen years. I started as a lecturer in the Food Technology department of one of our universities, based on my industry experience, without being a research assistant at the university. While continuing my teaching career, I also continued my doctorate education. Before moving to the Department of Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, I worked as a lecturer and member in the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics. I've been here for six years.





**As an academic who has experienced both the sector and the academy, the challenges, opportunities, etc. of the two sectors. What can you say about it?**

Don't be angry with me, the sector is the wolves' table, you must always stand upright, be alert, improve yourself, and most importantly, be very, very good at human relations. If they do, success will come naturally. Of course you can ask me this. Sir, you can say that you were afraid of the industry and escaped to the academy. While I was working in the sector, there were many friends around me who thought like this. I was thinking a little differently. In fact, by working in the industry for thirteen years, I had achieved most of my career goals. Staying in the industry from now on would cause me to repeat myself. I even thought of a quote by Peter Drucker. As I remember, the management guru, whose books I learned a lot from, recommends that people renew themselves every ten years or even move on to a new profession. I feel very lucky in this regard. However, none of this comes without risk. In fact, my father used to say "Son, get a job, work there for twenty-five years and retire". I couldn't do this.

***Let's talk about opportunities!***

We enter the sector by getting a bachelor's degree from the university and as a professional. I can say that it is a sector that provides professional satisfaction.

In addition, working in the sector often contributes much more financially. If you also have an entrepreneurial spirit, you can come to a much better place financially when you become an employer.

***Let me talk a little bit about the challenges and opportunities of academia...***

Of course, according to me and my point of view... Academia is very difficult for those who do not like reading and research. It is very, very wrong to say that after I enter the academy, I will somehow progress. I think if there are people who think like this, they should start in the industry and if they are in academia, they should move on to the industry while the road is near. But a college career is always the go-to for those who are keen on research. In fact, it is a kind of difficulty, but also a great opportunity... Let's not forget that academic success, being a researcher and being an educator are all different characteristics. The way to be a good teaching staff will be by performing all of them in the best way.





**You have many articles, book editorships and projects in the national and international arena. What is your motivation to work, what would be your suggestions and recommendations to young academics on this subject?**

In fact, the keyword I mentioned in the second question, “research curiosity”, is the beginning of everything. If I speak for myself. Whether it's a project, an article or a book, these are all hobbies for me. Make no mistake, I'm not doing all of this as part of my job. I do it with passion and taste. Another writer's word came to mind. I must not be misremembering. Stephen Covey, author of "The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People", talks about the concepts of interest and influence.

He says that if a person is interested in the field in which he is effective, or in other words, he likes it, he will be successful in that field. Then this is the best thing to do. Do business in the field that you are interested in, that is, that you love or love, and be effective and successful. Otherwise, you are doing all this just to get somewhere. You suffer a lot and then when you reach your goal you put everything aside. It is also useful to say this. There is no concept of overtime for an academic. He should be able to work on the road, at work, at home and anywhere. It should not say that the work is over. If we see the work we do as a job that requires overtime. Of course, we don't read articles at home and we don't work in the lab at the weekend. I advise young academics to research Aziz Sancar's love of work and order and to take him as an example.

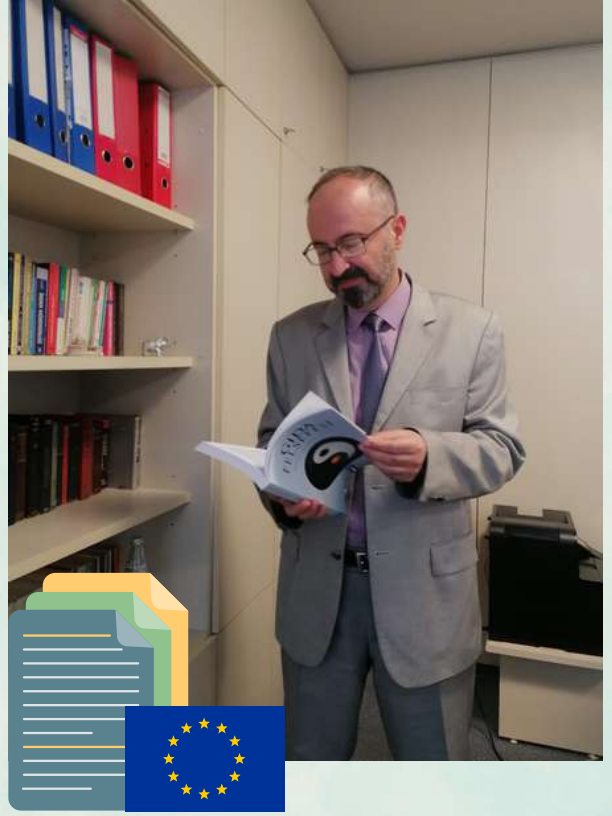


**RESEARCH CURIOUS  
IS THE HEART OF  
EVERYTHING!**



**Could you give us brief information about your EU-supported project that you are consulting?**

First of all, before I talk about this project, I would like to talk about my other projects. I have been a researcher on many of the previous projects. I have been working as a consultant on the last two projects. All of the previous projects are TUBITAK supported projects and these are projects called TEYDEB, which are made with industry-university cooperation. I have worked on projects on probiotics and starter cultures. We have successfully completed these. To give information about the EU project..



The name of our project is **“Climate-friendly innovative foods obtained from recycled sources and using plant and seaweed proteins”** This project became one of the five projects supported within the EU Framework Program scientific research projects in 2021. At the beginning of the project, there are my dear friend İsmail Hakkı Tekiner, our friends from different universities in Turkey and different researchers from the universities of England, Italy, Morocco and Romania. It is a project with a total budget of 1.5 million euros. We plan to complete this project, which started in 2021, in 2024.

**We would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Doğan for the interview.**



## WE TALKED ABOUT THE "100 SAMPLE HOUSES" PROJECT WITH OUR GRADUATE BERKAY KUMAŞ



We talked with our IGU Interior Architecture and Environmental Design graduate, Interior Architect Berkay Fabric, about the "100 Model Houses Project" produced for earthquake victims at the Istanbul Tüyap Fair and Congress Center, which was launched with an independent civil initiative after the 6 February Earthquakes. Berkay Fabric, both involved in this project and making the announcement of the project on his own YouTube Channel, answered our questions:

**Hello Berkay, can you tell us how the "100 Sample House Project" started? Almost a factory work process was started in a section within the Istanbul Tüyap Fair and Congress Center. We have read and seen this both in the mainstream media and on social media. How did this great team come together, how did the process work, and how did you get involved?**

Hello, of course, I would like to tell you a little about the project first. A truly disaster-resistant lifestyle is possible with the establishment of strong social and economic relations between nature and people. The "Exemplary Houses Project" is implemented to set an example for providing living spaces that are compatible with nature, resistant to disasters and aftermath, providing an environment of solidarity that prioritizes social awareness, and accessible to people of all income levels.



Within the scope of the project, 100 "Tiny Houses", the construction of which was completed in Istanbul, will be placed on a 66-decare land in Kuzeytepe Neighborhood in Hatay Antakya district. Agricultural and livestock areas, rainwater collection systems, renewable energy systems and social facilities to be built in the residence area will be designed with a focus on sustainability, and the economic and social structure will be established in the residence area. Earthquake victims selected from disadvantaged groups will be placed in the houses. For 18 months following the beginning of the life of the campus, psychological support, especially post-earthquake trauma, and training and social activities aimed at raising public awareness will be organized for children and adults. Within the scope of the project, expert support in commercialization and branding will be provided for the products to be produced in the campus, and corporate sales connections will be established for a sustainable income.

As for how the project started... On February 7, the day after the earthquake, Interior Architect Zülal Çakıcı, normally a tiny house manufacturer, shared an announcement via WhatsApp groups and various social media applications.

The announcement included 100 tiny houses to be produced for our earthquake victims and the mobilization necessary to produce them. In a short time, interior architects and architects did not remain indifferent to the call and the project started in Tüyap on February 10, with programming.

Thanks to my interior architect friends, I learned about the project on February 8 and took my place in Tüyap to contribute to the progress of the project by participating in the project on the same day.

**At what stage is the project now, can it be delivered to the region? We know that there is still a need for accommodation in the region, how does your team plan to steer this process from now on?**

We have now delivered all of our homes to Hatay. Infrastructure works such as electricity, clean water and sewage water of the houses are currently being carried out with the support of various Governorships and Municipalities. These processes will be completed in a short time and life will begin as the fruit of this excellent project. Those who are available from our team are still working in the Hatay region. I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to meet them.





**Berkay, what did you take out of this project process? You took part in this project not only as an interior designer, but also in the production process. In addition, you transferred the process from your YouTube channel to announce this project to more people. In addition to all these, of course, new communications have been established in the power of solidarity in such a painful process. Can you tell us a little about the versatility of this project?**

In the project, first of all, I saw that there are still good people and what we can be when they are whole. In this project, in which dozens of interior architects, architects and volunteers from different professions were involved, everyone did their part and the process was completed somehow, although it was difficult.

Project process In Tüyap, it was possible to come across architects cleaning, interior architects carrying materials as materialists, and many engineers, teachers and students working in unqualified jobs. The last had an unprecedented atmosphere.

In order to announce the project, we made various publications as all the volunteers in the field. Our calls soon returned to us as extra volunteer and material support. The sharings we made accelerated the project process.

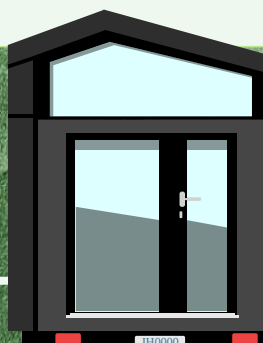
It contributed to the announcement of whether television channels and various internet newspapers, whose posts were followed by the posts of various celebrities, requested a meeting from us. In a short time, millions of people became aware of our project.





**Finally, what advice would you give to your friends studying at IGU FAF Interior Architecture and Environmental Design Department, based on the great experience you had here?**

I would like to call on my fellow candidates studying at Istanbul Gelişim University to use their time in the most efficient way throughout their student life. Being a student is a painful but very valuable process in which everyone is open to self-development. I would like to remind you that they should be sensitive about participation in school activities, the architecture of our country, the literature of our profession and the equivalent of our profession abroad.





# NEW PROFESSIONS



*new job*

## "CONCEPT ARTIST"

what is, who is?

A concept artist is a professional who creates visual representations and designs for characters, environments, objects, or creatures in the early stages of a creative project, such as video games, films, animations, or other visual media. Their primary role is to visually explore and develop the artistic direction and style of the project based on the vision of the director, game designer, or creative team.

### The responsibilities of a concept artist may include:

1. **Developing character designs:** Creating visual representations of the project's characters, including their appearance, clothing, accessories, and defining their unique traits and personalities.



2. **Designing environments:** Creating concept art for the project's settings, landscapes, architectures, or interior spaces to establish the visual style and atmosphere.



3. **Creating prop and object designs:** Designing and illustrating various objects, weapons, vehicles, or other elements that will be part of the project.

4. **Visualizing story elements:** Translating narrative or story ideas into visual concepts, such as key scenes, storyboards, or mood boards that help convey the project's story and themes.





# WHAT'S IN THE CITY?

Seminar

Seminar

Exhibition

## POPULAR THEATER AND PALACE



Akbank Art Multi-  
Purpose Hall

14 June  
2023

Nilgün Firidinoğlu will examine the relationship between the audience and the actors in the popular theater performances held in the "palace" in the Ottoman palace and discuss the effect of this relationship on the quality of the representation.



[click for details](#)

## PSYCHIATRY AND CINEMA: A LOOK AT HISTORY



Akbank Art Multi-  
Purpose Hall

21 June  
2023

Today we think in images rather than words. We try to convey our memories with images rather than words. Pen and paper are increasingly being replaced by visual recording devices. At this point, cinema can be considered as the highest point of visual recording with its dimensions of psychiatry, psychology, philosophy, history, mythology, sociology, literature, history and aesthetics. These issues will be discussed in this seminar.

[click for details](#)

## "A STORY OF SELF: NAİLE AKINCI (1953-2013)"



Museum  
Gazhane

Until  
16 July

With the retrospective exhibition "A Story of Self: Naile Akıncı (1953-2013)", İBB hosts the first of the series of exhibitions in which the leading women painters of the Republic will be discussed. The leading female artists of Turkish painting, organized within the scope of the Century of Democracy events, were discussed.

[click for details](#)



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