

ULUSLARARASI HAKEMLİ BEŞERİ VE AKADEMİK BİLİMLER DERGİSİ

INTERNATIONAL REFEREED
JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND ACADEMIC SCIENCES

PRINT ISSN: 2147-4168 - ONLINE ISSN: 2147-5385 • SAYI: 30 YIL: 2023 - ISSUE: 30 YEAR: 2023



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Dergimizin bu sayısında 03 araştırma uygulama ve 01 literatür derleme çalışması olmak üzere toplam 04 makaleye yer vermiş bulunmaktayız. Dergimizin bu sayısında da birbirinden kıymetli çalışmaları ile bizleri destekleyen yazarlarımıza yürekten teşekkür ederiz. Her sayıda olduğu gibi bu sayının siz kıymetli okurlarla buluşmasında emek ve katkıları ile bizleri yalnız bırakmayan kıymetli hakem kurulumuza da ayrıca teşekkür ediyoruz. Dergimizin sizlere ulaştırılmasında arka planda çalışan ve büyük emek sarf eden editörler kurulu, sistem yönetimi ve yayın kurulundaki kıymetli bilim insanlarına da teşekkür etmeden geçemeyeceğiz. Değerli bilim insanları; dergimizin farklı indekslere girmesi konusundaki başvuru ve çalışmalarımıza devam etmekteyiz. Dergimizde yayınlanan çalışmaların yine farklı okur ile literatür açısından değerlendirilmesi konusundaki duyurularımız da ayrıca devam etmektedir. Farklı dünya ülkelerinden bilim insanlarına dergi ve sayıları konusundaki iletiler ile iletişim çalışmalarına da ayrıca hız vermiş bulunmaktayız. Şimdiden destek ve katkılarınızdan dolayı teşekkür eder gelecek sayılarda yeniden görüşmek üzere esenlikler dileriz.

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Prof. Dr. Gülten HERGÜNER
Chief Editor

Dear readers, precious scholars,

In this issue of our journal, we have included a total of 04 articles, including 03 research applications and 01 literature review studies. We would like to sincerely thank our authors who support us with their valuable works in this issue of our journal. As in every issue, we would also like to thank our esteemed referee committee who did not leave us alone with their efforts and contributions in bringing this issue together with you, our valuable readers. We would also like to thank the valuable scientists in the editorial board, system management and the publication board who work in the background and make great efforts to deliver our journal to you. Dear scientists; we continue our applications and studies for our journal to be included in different indexes. Our announcements regarding the evaluation of the studies published in our journal in terms of literature with different readers are also continuing. We have also accelerated our communication activities with scientists from different countries of the world about the journal and its issues. We would like to thank you in advance for your support and contributions and wish you well to see you again in the next issues.

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CONTRIBUTION OF SPORT TOURISM AND SPORT EVENTS TO SOCIALIZATION BETWEEN SOCIETIES A LITERATURE REVIEW¹

SPOR TURİZMİ VE SPOR ETKİNLİKLERİNİN TOPLUMLAR ARASI SOSYALLEŞMEYE KATKISI BİR LİTERATÜR DERLEMESİ

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Abstract: Introduction: The contribution of sports tourism and sports events to socialization between societies is very important. This field brings people from different cultures together, allowing them to communicate, interact and unite over a common interest. Sports tourism also involves people traveling to different destinations and participating in sporting events. International sporting events, such as major events like the Olympic Games or the World Cup, bring people together from different countries. These events allow people to experience and understand different cultures and traditions. Sports tourism also takes people to different communities and regions, helping them to discover local life and interact with local people. Sport events provide an opportunity for people to share the experience of playing and watching sports together. During a sporting event, people focus on a common goal, such as supporting the same team or competing with fans of the opposing team. By coming together around this common goal, people bond together and improve their social relationships. Sporting events bring people together in situations where they would otherwise be separated and give them the opportunity to share a common passion. Sporting events also teach people values such as teamwork and fair play. Being part of a team or co-operating with other players during a sporting event improves people's social skills and strengthens their ability to conform to social norms. In addition, sports tourism and sporting events can provide economic, communication, cultural and other benefits to the countries and societies where they take place.

Purpose: In this study, it is aimed to determine the dimensions of the contribution of sports tourism and events to socialization between societies.

Method: The method of this study is a literature review and an examination of the studies on the subject included in the literature. The studies on the subject in the literature were examined and interpreted and concluded.

Conclusion: Sports tourism and sporting events are an important tool for socialization between societies. These areas bring people from different cultures together and enable them to communicate and interact. They also teach values such as teamwork and fair play. Sporting events contribute to the development of social relations by providing an environment that unites people. In addition, they bring significant cultural, economic and other values to the region and country where the event is organized. When the studies and findings in terms of literature are examined, it is seen that sporting events contribute to many issues and areas, and that these contributions provide positive support for regional and social integration and benefit creation.

Keywords: Socialization, Sport, Activity, Event, Benefit, Tourism, Interaction and Communication

Öz: Giriş: Spor turizmi ve spor etkinliklerinin toplumlar arası sosyalleşmeye katkısı oldukça önemlidir. Bu alan, insanları farklı kültürlerden bir araya getirerek iletişim kurmalarını, etkileşimde bulunmalarını ve ortak bir ilgi alanı üzerinde birleşmelerine imkân sunmaktadır. Spor turizmi, insanların farklı yerlere seyahat etmelerini ve spor etkinliklerine katılmalarını da içerir. Uluslararası spor etkinlikleri, örneğin Olimpiyat Oyunları veya Dünya Kupası gibi büyük organizasyonlar, insanları farklı ülkelerden bir araya getirmektedir. Bu etkinlikler, insanların farklı kültürleri ve gelenekleri deneyimlemelerine ve anlamalarına olanak tanır. Spor turizmi aynı zamanda insanları farklı toplumlara ve bölgelere götürerek, yerel yaşamı keşfetmelerine ve yerel halkla etkileşimde bulunmalarına da yardımcı olur. Spor etkinlikleri, insanların sporu bir arada yapma ve izleme deneyimlerini paylaşma fırsatı sunar. Bir spor etkinliği sırasında, insanlar aynı takımı desteklemek veya karşı takımın taraftarlarıyla rekabet etmek gibi ortak bir amaca odaklanmaktadır. Bu ortak amacın etrafında bir araya gelen insanlar, birlikte bağ kurar ve sosyal ilişkilerini geliştirir. Spor etkinlikleri, insanları ayrı ayrı olabilecekleri durumlarda bir araya getirir ve ortak bir tutku paylaşma fırsatı verir. Spor etkinlikleri aynı zamanda insanlara takım çalışması ve fair play gibi değerleri öğretmektedir. Bir takımın bir parçası olmak veya bir spor etkinliği sırasında diğer oyuncularla işbirliği yapmak, insanların sosyal becerilerini geliştirip ve toplumsal normlara uyma yeteneklerini de güçlendirir. Ayrıca spor turizmi ve etkinliklerinin yapıldığı ülke ile toplumların ekonomik, iletişim, kültürel ve farklı birçok açıdan değer kazanmalarına imkân ve olanak sunar.

Amaç: Bu çalışmada spor turizmi ve etkinliklerinin toplumlar arası sosyalleşmeye katkısının boyutlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmanın yöntemi bir literatür derlemesi ve literatüre kazandırılmış konuya ilişkin çalışmaların incelenmesi şeklindedir. Literatürde bulunan konuyla ilgili çalışmalar incelenmiş ve yorumlanarak sonuçlandırılmıştır.

Sonuç: Spor turizmi ve spor etkinliklerinin, toplumlar arası sosyalleşme için önemli bir araç olduğu görülmektedir. Bu alanlar, insanları farklı kültürlerden bir araya getirmekte iletişim ve etkileşim kurmalarını sağlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda takım çalışması ve fair play gibi değerleri öğretmektedir. Spor etkinlikleri insanları birleştiren bir ortam sunarak insanların sosyal ilişkiler geliştirmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca etkinliğin düzenlendiği bölge ve ülkeye ciddi kültürel, ekonomik ve farklı alanlarda değerler kazandırmaktadır. Literatür açısından yapılan çalışma ve bulgular incelendiğinde sportif etkinliklerin birçok konuda ve alanda katkı sağladığı, bu katkıların bölge ve toplumsal anlamda bir bütünleşmeye ve fayda yaratılmasına olumlu destek sağladığı sonucu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyalleşme, Spor, Etkinlik, Fayda, Turizm, Etkileşim ve İletişim

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INTRODUCTION

Sport and socialization is an important interaction process that strengthens ties between individuals of societies and unites people around a common goal. Sport has been a part of societies for centuries and has contributed to the development of social relations. Sporting activities bring people together to communicate, share a common passion and strengthen social bonds. Therefore, it is important to analyze and understand sport as a social phenomenon (Yetim, 2000:63-72).

Socialization involves the process of individuals developing behaviors in accordance with the norms of society and becoming effective in social relations. Sport functions as a medium for social interactions and allows people to develop social skills and adapt to social rules. Social interaction also helps individuals to cooperate with others. Sporting activities provide opportunities for people to come together, communicate and act together. These activities also allow people to strengthen their social bonds and form new friendships by interacting with each other. Most importantly, it also leads to the transfer of intercultural or intercommunal knowledge and values (Vatandaş, 2020:813-832).

The impact of sports on socialization can be observed both at individual and social level. Individuals improve their self-esteem, gain self-confidence and achieve personal success by participating in sports activities. This helps the development of social relations and the adaptation of individuals to society. At the same time, sport activities teach people

important social skills such as teamwork, leadership skills, cooperation and respect (Korkmaz & Uslu, 2020:1-18).

When we look at the findings and results of some literature studies, it is shown that sportive activities contribute to the development of individuals by providing psychological support in terms of individual relationships, increasing the interactions of individuals in personal terms in issues such as motivation and performance. The findings of studies conducted in many different disciplines support this situation.

In a research study conducted by Aslan and Doğan (2020), it is emphasized that social activities provide extrinsic motivation. Sporting activities and organizations also provide an international benefit at the social level, especially personal and social motivation, as they create socialization. It is stated that individuals who travel especially due to tourism focus more on socializing, try to create psychological and mental benefits by creating differences, and make these programs for physical and physical rest or relaxation (Aslan & Doğan, 2020:291-301); (Köroğlu, 2011:1-430).

Sport also plays a unifying role at the societal level. For example, national or international sporting events bring people together from different cultures, languages and religions. These events unite people around a common goal and provide opportunities and possibilities for societies to understand, respect and cooperate with each other. Sport also brings together people from different social classes, age groups and ethnic

backgrounds. This encourages social diversity and tolerance (Bayraktar, 2003:19-36).

However, along with the contributions of sport to socialization, some problems may also arise. Competitive sporting events sometimes encourage hostility, discrimination or violence. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the positive aspects of sports and to effectively implement management and control mechanisms to minimize negative effects. Especially hooliganism, making positive announcements through visual and written communication channels that sports and violence do not go together, and emphasizing that sports is not a discriminatory but an integrative activity should be prioritized (Doğan, 2001:1-111).

The relationship between sport and socialization is an issue that needs to be examined in depth. Sports and socialization is a subject that should be examined not under a single roof but under many different factors. Because sports and sportive activities require many branches of science to work together. When we want to give examples of these disciplines, we can say that medicine, health, culture, sociology, education, religion, law, psychology, art, architecture and design, gastronomy, law, political sciences, technology, communication, engineering and many other fields contribute to each other and form a bridge. For this reason, it should never be ignored that it contributes significantly to the coexistence of many fields, especially these branches of science, to create effects on each other, to increase the elements of benefit, and to develop by contributing to each other.

Sports make it compulsory for people to come together, communicate and act together. These activities significantly help individuals develop their social skills and strengthen the social bonds of society. However, it is also necessary to take appropriate measures to minimize the negative effects of sports and emphasize its positive aspects, making it more qualified and understandable.

Within the scope of this study, it is examined how many different subjects such as socialization, tourism, economy, education, political relations, law, communication, art, architecture and design, technology and engineering, health and nutrition affect each other in terms of socialization. In addition, by focusing on the contributions of sports and socialization to other fields, the findings and results of the studies in this field have been interpreted, and it has been turned into a resource study that can be used as a qualified reference for studies in this field.

THE EFFECTS OF SPORT ON SOCIALIZATION

Sport is an activity that allows people to engage in physical activity and perform in a competitive environment. However, sport not only has an impact on physical health, but also plays a major role as a social phenomenon. The effects of sport on socialization are known to be an important issue that needs to be studied in depth at the individual and societal level. There are many scientific researches and studies on this subject (Mustafaoğlu, 2018:84-96).

Sport functions as an activity that brings people together, unites them around a

common goal and contributes to the development of social relations. Sports activities enable people to come together, communicate and act together. By participating in sports activities, people bond over a common interest, develop teamwork skills and strengthen their social skills. Sports help people strengthen their social bonds by interacting with each other (Güler et al., 2018:1-12).

The effects of sport as a social phenomenon can also be observed at the individual level. Sport helps individuals to gain self-confidence, increase self-esteem and achieve personal success. Through sports activities, individuals are able to discover their own talents, set goals and make efforts to achieve these goals. This increases individuals' self-confidence and allows them to be more effective in their social relationships (Türker et al., 2018:8-15).

The social impact of sport is also of great importance at the societal level. Sporting events bring people together from different ages, genders, ethnicities and social classes. These events promote tolerance by bringing together people representing various segments of society. It strengthens the sense of social unity and allows members of society to be together. Sport enables people to experience and understand different cultures. At the same time, sports contribute to young people acquiring positive role models and learning the values of society (Bağcı and Yücelkan, 2022:123-133).

The social effects of sport also have a positive impact on health and well-being. Sport helps prevent obesity, heart disease, diabetes and

many other chronic diseases. It also reduces stress, improves mental health and enhances quality of life. This helps individuals to establish more positive and healthy interactions in their social relationships (Dinç et al., 2018:181-186).

However, the effects of sport on socialization cannot be evaluated only in a positive way. Sports events, where competition is intense, sometimes lead to the emergence of negative behaviors such as hostility, discrimination or violence. Therefore, the regulation of sport events through management and control mechanisms requires significant work to emphasize the positive effects of sport and minimize its negative effects. These efforts can be realized through the work of legislators, political administrations (Ünal, 2011:11-22).

The effects of sports on socialization can be evaluated in many ways. It is a subject and field that needs to be examined in depth at individual and social levels. Sport is an important social activity that brings people together. It also contributes to the development of skills for teamwork by enabling individuals to communicate. It strengthens social ties both individually and socially. Sport increases the self-confidence of individuals. It helps them achieve personal success. It contributes to learning and reinforces community values. In general, sports create individual and social interaction and provide opportunities and possibilities for socialization.

SPORT AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

The relationship between sport and culture is an important area of interaction that reflects the values, norms and identities of societies. Beyond mere physical activities, sport is a phenomenon that shapes the cultural fabric of a society and creates deep bonds between individuals. Sport events function as a vehicle of cultural expression and bring people from different cultures together. Therefore, understanding and studying the effects of sport on intercultural relations helps to better understand societies and assess cultural diversity (Selvi and Altan, 2014:132-143).

The impact of sport on intercultural relations occurs primarily because sporting events bring people together and offer the opportunity to experience different cultures. International sporting events, such as major events like the Olympic Games or the World Cup, bring people together from different countries and allow for cultural exchange. These events allow people to get to know and understand the dress, music, dance, customs and traditions of different cultures. Sporting events encourage people to interact with people who speak different languages, have different beliefs and live different lifestyles. This increases intercultural tolerance and understanding (Çetin, 2023:48-58).

The impact of sport on intercultural relations also plays an important role in the identity formation of a society. Sport is full of symbols and rituals that reflect the values, norms and beliefs of a society. Supporting a sports team strengthens an individual's sense of belonging and connection to the community. Sporting events provide people with a sense

of unity and solidarity and play an important role in social identity formation. For example, in a football match, fans come together with the feeling of unity that comes from having the same colors and unite around a common goal while supporting their team. This reinforces the sense of solidarity and unity of the society (Şahin et al., 2010:1245-1263).

The impact of sport on cultural diversity is also manifested through the dissemination of cultural expressions and the promotion of cultural exchange. Sport enables the survival and preservation of cultural elements such as traditional games, dances and music of a society. For example, some sporting events are based on local traditions and interact with other cultures while keeping these traditions alive. Furthermore, the fact that athletes come from different cultural backgrounds is seen as an indicator of cultural diversity and cultural exchange. By bringing together different cultural elements, sport events contribute to the emergence of new cultural expressions and increase cultural richness (Taşmektepligil and İmamoğlu, 1996:41-51).

However, the impact of sport on intercultural relations is not only positive. Intensely competitive sporting events can sometimes lead to hostility, discrimination or the spread of cultural stereotypes. Especially in international competitions, some sporting events can lead to increased feelings of nationalism and discrimination. Therefore, it is important to regulate sport events with governance and oversight mechanisms to emphasize the potential of sport to promote cultural diversity and understanding and to

strengthen cultural tolerance (Limon et al., 2019:195-211).

The relationship between sport and culture enables people to recognize, understand and interact with different cultures. By bringing together different cultural elements, sport events promote cultural diversity and support cultural exchange. At the same time, sport plays an important role in the identity formation of a society and strengthening the sense of social solidarity (Yzerbyt and Schadron, 2016:206).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

The relationship between sports politics and international politics is complex and multifaceted. Sport events have become a part of international politics and a platform where political interests, competition and cooperation come together (Heval and Kodaman, 2015:52-64). Under the following headings, some important points explaining the relationship between sport policies and international politics are given.

✓ **National Prestige and Image:** Countries use sport as a tool to achieve international success and enhance their reputation. Major sporting events can affect the national prestige and image of a country. The achievements of the country's athletes can symbolize a nation's strength and capabilities.

✓ **Diplomacy and Cooperation:** Sporting events are used as a tool to improve international relations, promote dialogue and build friendly relations. By organizing sports competitions and events between countries, political tensions can be reduced and cultural

understanding increased. Furthermore, international sports federations and organizations provide a platform to promote cooperation between countries.

✓ **Symbolic Meanings:** Sporting events have symbolic meanings that reinforce feelings of nationalism, identity and national unity. Sport can trigger national pride and enthusiasm through the use of national flags, national anthems and other symbols. This can have a powerful symbolic effect in international politics.

✓ **Political Boycotts:** International politics can sometimes use sporting events for political purposes. Countries may impose non-participation, boycotts or economic/political sanctions on sporting events in order to criticize or pressure the policies of another country.

✓ **Peace and Reconciliation Processes:** In some cases, sport events can contribute to peace and reconciliation processes. Sport competitions between two hostile countries or communities can provide a platform to reduce hostilities and establish dialogue. Such events can contribute to efforts to resolve political disputes and promote peace processes.

The relationship between sports policy and international politics is complex and diverse. Sport can play many roles in international politics. It can enhance national prestige, promote diplomacy and cooperation, carry symbolic meanings, be used for political purposes or contribute to peace and reconciliation processes. Therefore, we can

say that sport has a political dimension and is an important factor in international relations.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT AND ECONOMY

There is a strong relationship between sport and economy. Sports activities have become an industry that involves a large part of economic activities and resources (Çırka, 2017:127-145). The following headings describe the relationship between sport and economy.

✓ **Economic Growth:** The sports industry can contribute to a country's economic growth and employment. Sporting events affect many sectors such as the construction of stadiums, production of sports equipment, television broadcasting rights, advertising and sponsorship deals. This leads to increased job opportunities and stimulates economic activity.

✓ **Employment Opportunities:** The sports industry directly and indirectly employs many people. Employment is provided in many different roles such as professional athletes, coaches, referees, managers, sponsorship and marketing specialists, operators of sports facilities and other supporting sector workers.

✓ **Tourism and Hospitality Sector:** Major sporting events present a great opportunity for the tourism and hospitality sector. Sporting events attract tourists to countries and cities, increasing revenues for hotels, restaurants, transportation companies and tourist attractions.

✓ **Advertising and Sponsorship:** Sports is a great platform for advertising and sponsorship activities. By supporting sporting events and teams through sponsorship, companies increase brand awareness and reach consumers. Advertising revenues and sponsorship deals are an important source of income for sports clubs, athletes and organizations.

✓ **Consumer Spending:** Sport is a popular hobby and source of entertainment for many people. Ticket sales, sports equipment, broadcasting rights and other consumer spending support the growth of the sports industry. Fans make sports-related expenditures in many ways, such as going to games, buying sports apparel and equipment, and watching televised games.

The relationship between sport and the economy is one of mutual interaction. Sport promotes economic growth, while economic factors support the growth and sustainability of sport. Therefore, the sports industry is recognized as an important sector for economic development.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORTS AND TOURISM

Sports and tourism are two important sectors that are closely related to each other. Sporting events are an important factor that stimulates the tourism sector and influences tourists' choice of destinations. Likewise, tourism supports the sports industry by increasing participation in sporting events and contributing to local economies. This relationship offers significant opportunities

for both sports tourism and the tourism industry.

Sport has become a universal language that arouses great passion and interest among people all over the world. Sports such as football, basketball, tennis, golf, athletics and many more, generate major events that attract millions of people. These sporting events influence tourists' travel decisions and increase competition between destinations. Sports tourism involves tourists traveling to participate in a specific sporting event, to support their favorite teams, or to visit the regions where sports originated (Akar, 2008:1-156).

Sports tourism is an important source of income for local economies. Major sporting events enable tourists to spend on accommodation, transportation, restaurants, shopping and other tourist services. Stadiums, sports facilities and other infrastructure projects increase tourist flows and support local employment and business opportunities. For example, in a city where a football match is being played, restaurants, bars, hotels and tourist attractions are heavily visited on match day (Duman et al., 2021:367-383).

Furthermore, sports tourism offers the opportunity to promote local culture and heritage. When a sport event is organized, the cultural values, gastronomy, traditions and other touristic features of that city or region can be shown to tourists. By participating in sporting events, tourists not only experience sports but also have the opportunity to experience a different culture. This helps to

preserve and promote local culture (Halaç et al., 2021:697-721).

The relationship between sports and tourism is not limited to sports tourism. Sporting events stimulate the local tourism industry, while general tourism activities support sporting events. Tourists experience local culture and contribute to the local economy by attending sporting events in the places they travel to. For example, tourists traveling to Barcelona to watch a football match stimulates both sports tourism and general tourism (Taleghani and Ghafary, 2014:289-298).

The relationship between sport and tourism is mutually beneficial. Sporting events stimulate the tourism sector, while tourism supports the sport industry by increasing participation in sporting events and contributing to local economies. This relationship enhances the attractiveness of tourism destinations while expanding the popularity and cultural impact of sport (Peric, 2010:197-206).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The relationship between sport and communication is of great importance today. Sport is an activity that brings together millions of people around the world, creating emotional bonds and triggering excitement. Communication is an indispensable tool for people to express their ideas, exchange information and interact. Sports and communication are also recognized as elements that complement each other and

together create a strong synergy (Terlemez, 2022:14-25).

Sport reaches and influences audiences through communication. The media conveys sporting events to audiences through live broadcasts, news and analysis. Communication tools such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, the internet and social media play a major role in spreading sport to the masses. Audiences follow the performances of athletes and teams, watch rivalries, learn match results and follow sports-related news. While these communication channels present sports-related content, they also enable viewers to share their ideas, feelings and experiences about sports (Güler and Demir, 1995:285-306).

The relationship between sport and communication is also important for athletes and teams to build and strengthen their personal brands. Athletes interact with audiences through press conferences, interviews and social media. Communication allows athletes to tell their stories, connect with fans and inspire them. Likewise, teams and sports organizations reach their fans, gain their support and strengthen their brands through communication (Üçüncüoğlu and Çavuşoğlu, 2021:283-297).

Sporting events are also an important part of sponsorship and advertising activities. Companies use sporting events to increase brand awareness, reach target audiences and promote their products. Sports communication plays an active role in securing sponsorship deals and advertising sporting events. By establishing a strong

relationship between advertising, media and sports, it enables brands to reach the target audience and influence consumer behavior (Karadeniz, 2009:62-75).

Moreover, the relationship between sport and communication is of great importance for social change and social interaction. Sport unites society, provides a common ground and brings people together. Communication, on the other hand, strengthens this unification and interaction. Sport brings together athletes and teams representing different segments of society. This supports social diversity, tolerance and social unity (Güler and Demir, 1995:285-306).

The relationship between sport and communication complements and strengthens each other. Through communication, sport reaches audiences, engages them and creates emotional bonds. Communication, in turn, disseminates sport, strengthens the brands of athletes and teams, and supports sponsorship and advertising. This relationship strengthens social interaction, promotes social diversity and brings people together. Sport and communication create social, cultural and economic transformation and offer many opportunities (Terlemez, 2022:14-25).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT AND EDUCATION

The relationship between sport and education plays an important role in the physical, mental and social development of people. Sport promotes healthy lifestyles, while education supports the acquisition of knowledge and skills. The combination of

sport with education affects the development of individuals in a more comprehensive way. This relationship enables students to develop their physical, mental and social skills and offers them valuable life lessons (Küçük and Acet, 2002:369-375).

The relationship of sport to education starts with physical education and sports programs provided in schools and universities. Physical education classes teach students to adopt a healthy lifestyle, develop physical skills and social skills such as teamwork. These courses enable students to learn important characteristics such as discipline, motivation, leadership and working towards success (Kuter and Kuter, 2012:75-94).

Competitive sports also play an important role in the educational process. Schools and universities offer students the opportunity to play sports through sports teams and clubs. By taking part in sports teams, students learn to compete, follow a disciplined training program and develop teamwork skills. This process enables students to gain self-confidence, develop leadership qualities and acquire the skills to cope with difficulties (Balcioğlu et al., 2005:91-99).

The relationship between sport and education affects not only physical skills but also mental skills. Sport teaches students mental skills such as strategizing, problem solving, quick thinking and concentration. For example, making quick decisions as a team in a basketball game, reading the opponent and making the right moves improves students' mental abilities. Sport also supports important mental characteristics such as

stress management, self-confidence, motivation and focus (Shao et al., 2022:1-10).

When education is combined with sports, it also offers students valuable life lessons. Sport teaches values such as fairness, honesty, respect, team spirit and fair play. Through sport, students learn to empathize, to be respectful when achieving success and to have a friendly attitude towards their opponents. In addition, the fact that sports teach students to cope with success and failure helps them cope with the difficulties they will face in life (Pehlivan, 2004:49-53).

The relationship between sport and education also has a positive impact on students' academic achievement. Research shows that students who play sports regularly have higher academic performance. Sports enable students to develop disciplined study habits, increase their attention and improve their learning process. It has also been scientifically proven that playing sports improves brain function and facilitates learning (Saygılı et al., 2015:161-170).

The relationship between sport and education also has important effects at the community level. Sport promotes healthy lifestyles in society and plays an important role in combating obesity and other health problems. Sport also increases solidarity in society, brings people together and strengthens social bonds. Encouraging students to do sports positively affects the general health and welfare of the society (Küçük and Acet, 2002:369-375).

The relationship between sport and education is multifaceted and important.

Sport provides students with physical, mental and social skills, while education supports the acquisition of knowledge and skills. When sport and education come together, they offer students many benefits such as a healthy lifestyle, competitive spirit, social skills, values and academic success. This relationship supports the development of individuals and contributes to the health and well-being of society. Therefore, the importance and impact of the relationship between sport and education should not be ignored (Orhan, 2019:157-176).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT AND HEALTH

The relationship between sport and health is one of the fundamental elements of human life. Sport is a form of physical activity and exercise, and practicing sports regularly has a number of positive effects on health. Health refers to the physical, mental and social well-being of an individual. This relationship between sport and health helps people to lead healthier lives (Bozkurt et al., 2022:752-768).

The impact of sport on health is seen in many different dimensions. In terms of physical health, regular exercise supports the health of the heart and circulatory system, reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease and improves blood circulation. Sport also supports muscle and bone health, increasing bone density, strengthening muscles and improving flexibility. At the same time, sports have an important role in weight control and reducing the risk of obesity (Ünalın et al., 2009:75-82); (Sümen and Öncel, 2017:74-82).

The impact of sport is not only limited to physical health; it also has a huge impact on mental health. Sport reduces stress, alleviates symptoms of depression and anxiety, improves mood and increases overall mental well-being. Playing sports triggers the release of the hormone endorphins, which makes a person feel happier and more energized. It has also been scientifically proven that sport improves cognitive functions and supports brain health (Bakir and Yangın, 2019:39-51).

The effects of sport on health play an important role not only at the individual level but also at the community level. Sport promotes healthy lifestyles in society and is an effective strategy in the fight against obesity and chronic diseases. It is also seen that sport increases social interaction, strengthens solidarity in society and brings people together. For example, sports teams and events bring people together and promote a sense of unity and solidarity in society.

The relationship between sport and health also significantly affects quality of life. People who play sports regularly generally have a higher quality of life. Sport increases energy levels, improves sleep quality, reduces stress and generally increases life satisfaction. It has also been observed that playing sports slows down the aging process and promotes independence and mobility in old age (Wooten et al., 2021:1-9).

The relationship between sport and health is an integral part of human life. Playing sports regularly improves physical, mental and social health. Sport supports heart and circulatory system health, strengthens

muscle and bone health, reduces stress, improves mood and enhances quality of life. Furthermore, sport has an important role in combating obesity and chronic diseases at the community level. Therefore, it is of great importance to encourage individuals and communities to engage in sports and to raise awareness of the effects of sport on health (Malm et al., 2019:1-28).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT AND TECHNOLOGY

Sports and technology are two important fields that are rapidly developing and becoming inseparable. Sport is an activity that improves people's physical performance, enables them to compete in competitive environments and promotes a healthy lifestyle. Technology, on the other hand, is a phenomenon that takes up more and more space in every aspect of our lives and is the driving force of innovation and development. The relationship between sport and technology transforms the experiences of both athletes and fans and contributes to the development of sport (Camkıran et al., 2021:162-177).

The relationship between sport and technology starts with sports equipment and performance tracking systems. Technological innovations make sports equipment lighter, more durable and more efficient. For example, carbon fiber technology in tennis rackets, special soles in soccer shoes and lightweight sportswear for athletes all help to improve athletes' performance. In addition, performance tracking systems and athlete analysis software help athletes increase training efficiency and optimize their

performance. These technologies enable athletes to manage their training programs and performance more consciously by measuring a range of data such as movements, heart rate, oxygen consumption (Şentürk and Özer, 2022:49-63).

Technology also has a major impact on the way sports competitions are watched and disseminated. Developing communication technologies make it possible to watch sports competitions live, follow scores and learn sports news instantly. Thanks to television broadcasts, internet platforms and mobile applications, people can follow sports competitions and experience the excitement of sports from anywhere in the world. Moreover, technologies such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) make the sports experience more interactive, allowing viewers to feel closer to the competitions. For example, by using VR technology, people can feel as if they are watching football matches in the stadium and have the opportunity to watch the competitions through the eyes of the athletes (Kazaz, 2007:1-368).

The relationship between sports and technology also plays an important role in the health monitoring and rehabilitation processes of athletes. Injuries, which are especially common in professional athletes, can be treated more quickly with the right diagnosis and treatment. Developing medical imaging technologies enable better visualization of injuries in athletes and the creation of accurate treatment plans. In addition, technologies such as smart wristbands, heart rate monitors and sleep monitoring systems that help athletes

monitor their body parameters enable them to check their health status and take precautions when necessary (Şimşek and Devecioğlu, 2018:20-36).

However, the relationship between sport and technology is not limited to advantages. Overuse or addiction to technology can limit individuals' physical activity and lead to health problems. Especially among children and young people, technology addiction can lead to obesity, inactivity and social isolation. Therefore, care should be taken when managing the relationship between sports and technology, and the use of technology as a tool that supports a healthy lifestyle should be encouraged (Muslu and Gökçay, 2019:72-79).

The relationship between sport and technology is transforming the development of sport and people's experience of sport. From sports equipment to performance tracking systems, from monitoring platforms to health tracking, technology contributes to the development of sport in many areas. However, it is important that technology is used in a balanced way and supports healthy lifestyles. The relationship between sports and technology increases the physical activity level of individuals, makes the sports experience more enjoyable and interactive, and promotes a healthy lifestyle (Yıldız and Doğu, 2022:67-80).

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT, ART AND DESIGN

The concepts of sport, art and design are important areas that reveal the creativity and expressive power of humanity. While sport is

an activity involving physical activity and competition, art and design are processes of expressing aesthetic values, visual and auditory experiences and using creativity. The relationship between sport, art and design can be seen in different dimensions, such as the reflection of aesthetic experiences on sporting events, the expression of sport through art and design, and sporting events becoming a part of art and design (Vidaci et al., 2021:5406).

The relationship between sport and art emerges primarily by focusing on the aesthetic aspect of sport. Sporting events involve aesthetic values such as movement, rhythm and beauty. For example, the acrobatic movements of players in football matches, the elegance of dancers' performances or the flawless movements of gymnasts emphasize the artistic quality of sports. In addition, elements such as staging and visual arrangement, lighting, costume design of sports competitions also show the influence of art. In this context, sporting events offer an aesthetic experience to the audience and allow them to experience an emotional interaction (Orhun, 1998:43-52).

The relationship of art and design to sporting events is through the expression of the visual and auditory aspects of sport and the use of visual elements. For example, art forms such as painting, photography and sculpture allow for the creation of artworks about sport. Artists create works that reflect the themes of sport such as movement, power and competition. In addition, disciplines such as graphic design, web design and video production are used for the promotion and

visual presentation of sporting events. Logo designs, posters, advertisements and other visual elements of sports events show the point where design meets sports (Özkeçeci and Çiçek, 2017:309-319).

Sport becoming part of art and design is a trend that has emerged especially in the modern era. For example, in fields such as performance art and street art, sporting events and athletes themselves are used as a means of artistic expression. The combination of sport with dance, theater, music and other art forms creates creative and boundary-pushing performances. Furthermore, the design of sports equipment and sports venues is also an important element. For example, the architectural design of stadiums influences the staging space and experience of sport. The ergonomic and aesthetic design of the equipment used by athletes is a factor affecting their performance (Kılıç, 2023:135-161).

The relationship between sport, art and design encourages creativity, emphasizes aesthetic values and offers an emotional experience. Where sport, art and design converge, it creates a powerful impact for spectators and participants. This relationship makes sports events more meaningful and impressive, while making art and design more accessible and accessible to the masses (Karaçalı, 2018:170-185).

There is a complex relationship between sport, art and design. Sporting events involve aesthetic values, movement and competition, while art and design emphasize creativity and aesthetic expression. The interaction between sport, art and design emphasizes the

aesthetic aspect of sport, allows the visual and auditory elements of sport to be expressed and enables sporting events to become part of art and design. This relationship enriches the sporting experience, creates an emotional interaction for spectators and participants, and encourages creative expression (Karaçalı, 2018:170-185).

CONCLUSION

Sports tourism and sporting events play an important role in socialization between societies. These events bring people together to interact and connect around common interests. The social dimension of sport helps people build social relationships and strengthen social bonds through the experiences of playing, watching and supporting sports together.

Sports tourism means people traveling to different regions to participate in or watch sports events. In addition, it offers the opportunity to experience intercultural communication, relationship, transfer and sharing. This type of sports tourism brings people from different cultures together and enables them to meet on a common ground. The international nature of sports makes it possible for people from different countries to follow the same sporting events. This also contributes to cultural exchange and understanding. Thanks to sports tourism, people have the opportunity to get to know different cultures and meet new people and form friendships. These activities also create the opportunity for dialog and communication between societies. Another important dimension is that thanks to sports tourism, the economy of countries develops

by providing interactions in economic and many other fields.

Sporting events bring people together to share a common passion. Sports team matches or tournaments are recognized as events where people come together to support their teams and experience excitement together. These environments also help people develop a sense of belonging and create a common bond. Sporting events bring people together on a social platform and provide an opportunity to communicate and socialize through a shared experience. While watching the matches with other fans who support the same team, people form emotional bonds, chat and experience the happiness of sharing a common passion.

Sporting events also contribute to peace and understanding between societies. International sport events are platforms where athletes from different countries come together and compete. These events bring together people from different cultures, languages and traditions. It enables people from many countries of the world to come together regardless of language, religion, culture and color, and enables exchanges in the fields of economy, culture, communication, socialization and many other areas. The use of the universal language of sport facilitates communication between people and unites them around a common goal. In addition, sporting events also serve as an important bridge in the transfer of cultural and artistic knowledge or the sharing of values. Sporting events provide an environment where different societies come together to compete and build bonds of

friendship. Such events contribute to increasing dialogue and understanding between societies and help the development of peaceful relations.

However, the contribution of sport to inter-communal socialization is not limited to sporting activities themselves. Sport-related institutions, clubs, associations and organizations allow people to come together and interact socially. These institutions bring together people interested in sports and organize joint events, trainings, tournaments and other social activities. In this way, people meet others with similar interests, join teams and form social bonds.

In general, sports tourism and sporting events contribute positively to socialization between societies. Sporting events bring people together, enabling them to share a common passion and establish social bonds. The universal language of sport facilitates communication and increases understanding between different cultures. Sport events contribute to the development of peaceful relations and increase cultural exchange. Moreover, sport-related institutions and organizations bring people together and encourage social interaction. This contribution of sport to inter-communal socialization strengthens people's sense of togetherness, solidarity and sharing. While supporting the culture of coexistence of societies, it also enables the formation of many values in terms of knowledge, education, culture, belief, love and economic values.

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP¹

GİRİŞİMCİLİK

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Abstract: Introduction: Entrepreneurs provide a new impetus to sectors and industries by generating innovative ideas and solutions. This increases competition, contributes to increased productivity and moves the economy forward. This study aims to reveal the importance of entrepreneurship by emphasizing the economic, social and societal dimensions of entrepreneurship. It is known that the contributions of entrepreneurship to economic growth, employment, innovation and the solution of social problems cannot be ignored. It should never be forgotten that promoting entrepreneurship culture and supporting entrepreneurs is therefore an important public responsibility. Entrepreneurship is one of the driving forces of innovation and technological development.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to reveal and emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship. By emphasizing the positive effects of entrepreneurship on economic growth, job creation and social development, it aims to explain why entrepreneurship is important for society and economy.

Methodology: In this study, panel data obtained from Turk-Stat were analyzed using different statistical analysis methods. Panel data were organized for analysis and hypotheses were formulated for the research. In addition, a structural model was created according to the data and the content of the research and the main purpose of the study was tried to be revealed. SPSS and Eviews statistical programs were used to analyze the organized data. The basis of the study is to determine the importance and contribution of active and passive entrepreneurs in employment dynamics.

Findings: After the analysis and findings, it is seen that there is a gradual decrease in entrepreneurs in Turkey and this situation causes unemployment, while new entrepreneurs remain passive in terms of entrepreneurship.

Conclusion: After the findings and analysis, it was determined that entrepreneurship should be supported more, the importance of entrepreneurship in terms of employment, and if entrepreneurship is not supported, it will cause a decrease in employment and production capacity.

Keywords: Employment, Enterprise, Entrepreneurship, Panel Data, Capacity

Öz: Giriş: Girişimciler, yenilikçi fikirler ve çözümler üreterek sektörlerle ve endüstrilere yeni bir ivme kazandırır. Bu da rekabeti artırır, üretkenliğin artmasına ve ekonominin ileriye taşınmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada girişimciliğin ekonomik, sosyal ve toplumsal boyutlarını vurgulayarak girişimciliğin önemini ortaya koymayı hedeflenmiştir. Girişimciliğin ekonomik büyümeye, istihdama, inovasyona ve toplumsal sorunların çözümüne olan katkılarının göz ardı edilemeyecek boyutta önemli olduğu bilinmektedir. Girişimcilik kültürünün teşvik edilmesi ve girişimcilerin desteklenmesinin bu nedenle önemli bir kamusal sorumluluk olduğu asla unutulmamalıdır. Girişimcilik, inovasyon ve teknolojik gelişmenin itici güçlerinden biridir.

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı girişimciliğin öneminin ortaya çıkarılarak vurgulanmasıdır. Girişimciliğin ekonomik büyüme, istihdam yaratma ve toplumsal kalkınma üzerindeki olumlu etkilerini vurgulayarak, girişimciliğin toplum ve ekonomi için neden önemli olduğunu açıklamayı hedeflemektedir.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmada TÜİK'ten elde edilen panel veriler farklı istatistik analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Panel data veriler analiz için düzenlenmiş ve araştırmaya yönelik hipotezler oluşturulmuştur. Ayrıca verilere ve araştırmanın içeriğine göre birde yapısal model oluşturularak çalışmanın temel amacı ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır. Düzenlenen verilerin analizinde SPSS ve Eviews istatistik programları kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın temelini aktif ve pasif düzeydeki girişimcilerin istihdam dinamikleri içerisindeki önemi ile katkılarının belirlenmesi oluşturmaktadır.

Bulgular: Yapılan analiz ve bulgular sonrasında Türkiye'de giderek girişimcilerin azaldığı bu durumun işsizliğe neden oluşturduğu, yeni girişimcilerin ise girişim anlamında pasif durumda kaldığı görülmüştür.

Sonuç: Elde edilen bulgu ve analiz sonrasında girişimciliğin daha fazla desteklenmesi, istihdam açısından girişimciliğin önemi, girişimciliğin desteklenmemesi durumunda ise istihdam ve üretim kapasitesinin azalmasına neden olacağı saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstihdam, Girişim, Girişimcilik, Panel Veri, Kapasite

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Güven Plus Group Inc. International Refereed Journal of Humanities and Academic Sciences İstanbul/Türkiye
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INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship can be defined as taking a step towards a new business or start in itself in social understanding (Muslu, 2014:150-171). Entrepreneur is defined as the person(s) who want to achieve the work he/she tries to create or the goals he/she sets by using his/her knowledge, experience, potential, financial opportunities and opportunities, and his/her superior characteristics. An entrepreneur is described as a person who combines business acumen with limited or unlimited financial opportunities and enables the emergence of the profitability that is tried to be achieved with the formation of the product or brand that entrepreneur wants to create (Kurtbaş, 2016:75-98).

When we look at the distribution and structure of entrepreneurs in social terms, we can say that they are usually the workforce or business administration created by a single person. In some cases, we can say that it is also defined as a small business organization that more than one person tries to reveal with their unique knowledge, skills and opportunities (Akin, 2010: 1-15).

Entrepreneurs are usually made up of people who aim to be a team, to achieve the targeted success both physically and mentally with the partners of the business. The most important factor that brings these small groups together is the targeted projects that will lead to the goal. These projects can be defined as large projects or large projects in themselves (Çetinkaya et al., 2012:229-247). However, it is not overlooked that mostly the projects created or desired to be created are small-

scale (Kaya, 2009:203-216). One of the most important characteristics of small entrepreneurs is their strict commitment to their projects (Ağca and Yörüt; 2006:155-173). We can say that it is useful to look at some scientific studies and their results.

Entrepreneurs establish businesses by developing new business ideas and projects. These businesses gain competitive advantage in the markets by offering new products and services and provide value to consumers. This supports economic growth, creates new job opportunities and increases the level of income (Yiğit, 2017:43-54).

Entrepreneurs also play an important role in creating employment (Keskin, 2018:186-193). Entrepreneurs who grow their businesses reduce unemployment rates and increase the welfare of society by employing more employees. Entrepreneurship can also contribute to solving problems such as youth unemployment (Işık et al., 2015:57-90).

Entrepreneurship is the process of emergence and management of new ideas, innovative projects and businesses (Onay and Çavuşoğlu, 2010:47-67). Entrepreneurship is about the skills, passion and determination required to see a business opportunity, seize this opportunity and establish a successful business (Kalfaoğlu and Öge, 2018:166-182).

Entrepreneurs aim to achieve success in the business world by taking risks and dealing with uncertainties (Timuroğlu and Çakır, 2014:119-136). Innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship have an important role in economic growth, job creation and social development (Aydın, 2017:373-392).

Entrepreneurs work to gain competitive advantage in markets and provide value to consumers by offering new products or services (Zengin and Deniz, 2016:49-69).

Entrepreneurship can occur in many different dimensions (Austin et al., 2006:2). These include different forms such as starting a new business or expanding an existing one, solving social problems through social entrepreneurship, or carrying out innovative projects within large corporations through corporate entrepreneurship (Johnson, 2000:1); (Peredo, and McLean, 2006:56).

There are some basic characteristics that an entrepreneur should possess (Mair and Marti, 2006:37). These include vision, risk-taking ability, determination, innovation, teamwork skills, communication skills, flexibility and management skills (Thompson, 2002:415). It is also important for a person who wants to become an entrepreneur to have practical skills such as the ability to evaluate business ideas, prepare a business plan, manage financial resources and develop marketing strategies (Sharir and Lerner, 2005: 7); (Öztürk, 2007:197-205).

Entrepreneurship provides many benefits not only for individuals but also for society and the economy (Altınışık and Külen, 2020:277-290). Entrepreneurs create employment with their new businesses, contribute to economic growth and encourage the spread of technological developments (Durak,

2011:191-213). In addition, entrepreneurs can contribute to social problems by producing innovative solutions and play an important role in achieving sustainable development goals (Türkoğlu, 2020:117-143).

Entrepreneurship is a process in which skills such as evaluating business opportunities, creativity and innovation are used (Ekiz et al., 2015:37-63). Entrepreneurs aim to establish successful businesses by taking risks, determination and innovative thinking (Dündar and Ağça, 2007:121-142). Entrepreneurship plays an important role in economic growth, job creation and social development and contributes to the development of individuals, society and the economy (Aydın, 2017:373-392).

METHODOLOGY

Research Model and Method

The main hypotheses for the analyses conducted on nine years of data for the entrepreneurs born between 2011-2019 and for the deceased entrepreneurs between 2009-2017 are as follows. Based on the structural model constructed in Figure 1, the relationship between the relevant rate of born enterprises, the probability of survival of born enterprises for at least one year, the probability of providing employment for at least one year and the rate of deceased enterprises are analyzed as follows.

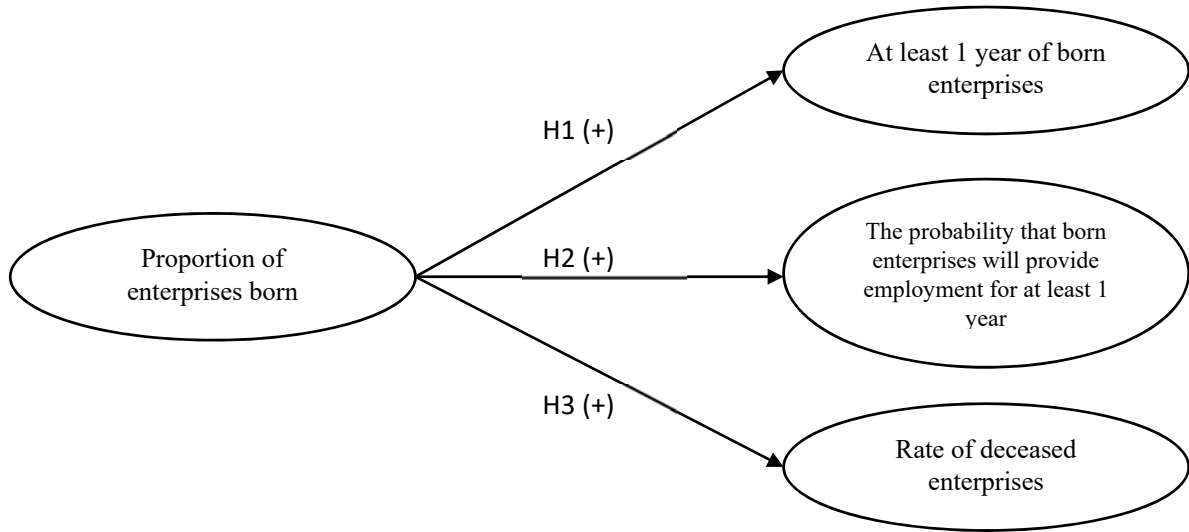


Figure 1. Structural Model of the Study

In order to test the model created by making use of the theoretical content of the research, data analysis obtained from TurkStat was used and the three hypotheses developed were tested with statistical methods using SPSS and Eviews Program.

HYPOTHESES OF THE RESEARCH

The proposed hypotheses are as follows:

H¹: The higher the proportion of born enterprises, the higher the probability that born enterprises survive for at least 1 year

H²: The higher the proportion of enterprises born, the higher the probability that enterprises will provide employment for at least 1 year

H³: The higher the proportion of enterprises born, the higher the proportion of enterprises that die

Sampling and Data Collection

The Business Demography study mainly aims to measure the birth, death and employment

dynamics of active enterprises. In Turkey, the number of newborn enterprises is gradually decreasing and the number of employment provided by enterprises is also decreasing. These dynamics of entrepreneurship provide data on the country's production capacity and are also important in terms of calculating projections on unemployment. It is thought to contribute to revealing the demographic structure of enterprises and producing policies to solve the problems related to entrepreneurship. For this purpose, the proposed research model was tested using the Entrepreneurship and Business Demographics reports obtained from TurkStat.

Data Analysis

Statistical analysis of the data was performed with SPSS (PASW) version 18 and Eviews 8 software. All tests were performed bilaterally. A statistical significance level of ≤ 0.05 was accepted for P-value.

Key statistics for the analyses conducted on 10 years of data covering 2011-2019 for born enterprises and 2009-2017 for deceased enterprises are as follows.

While the number of enterprises born increased by 4%, their share in total number

of enterprises born decreased by 1.6 percentage points, and while the number of employment created by enterprises born decreased by 3%, their share in total employment decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

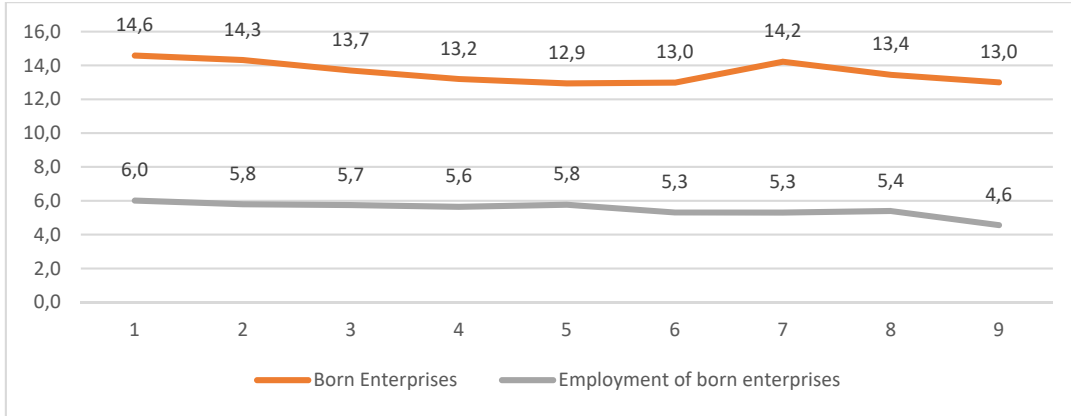


Figure 2. Born Enterprises

While the number of deceased enterprises decreased by 10%, their share in total deceased enterprises decreased by 0.8 percentage points, and while the number of

employment created by deceased enterprises increased by 35%, their share in total employment decreased by 0.7 percentage points.

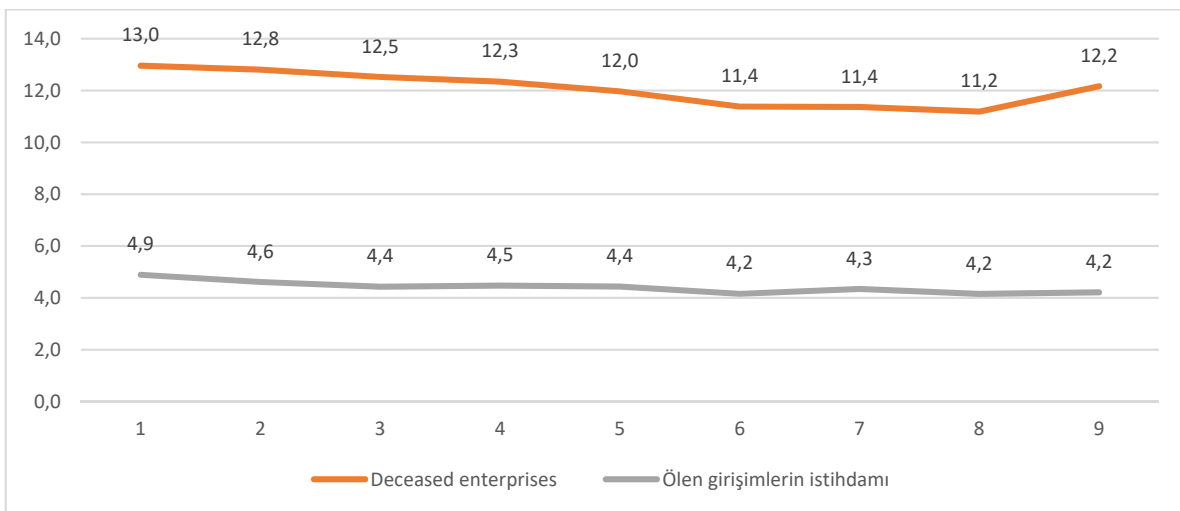


Figure 3. Deceased Enterprises

In 2019, the distribution of the number of employment of newborn enterprises by sectors shows that the top 5 sectors are

wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, accommodation and food services, construction and transportation and storage.

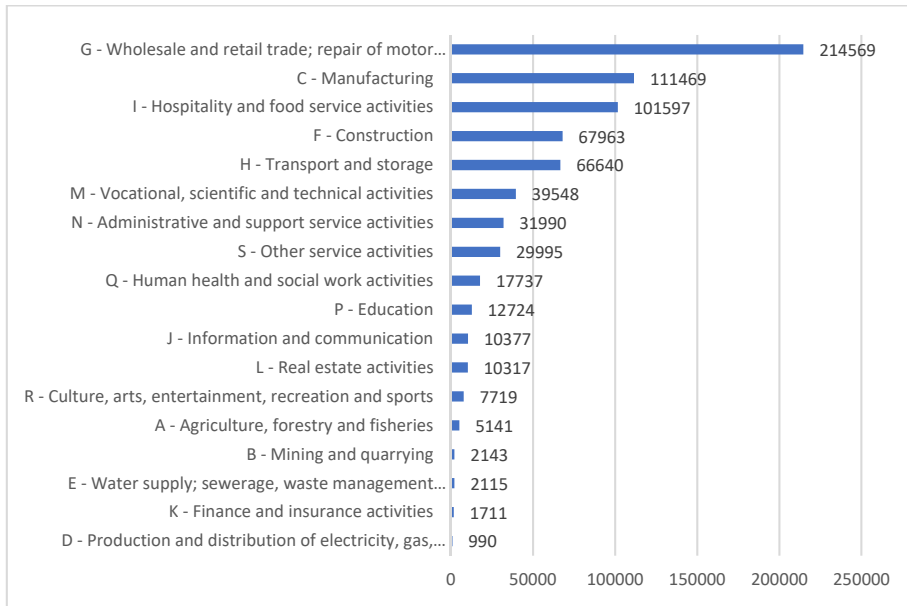


Figure 4. Number of Employment of Newly Born Enterprises - 2019

In 2017, the distribution of the number of employment of deceased enterprises by sectors shows that the top 5 sectors are

wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, accommodation and food services, construction and transportation and storage.

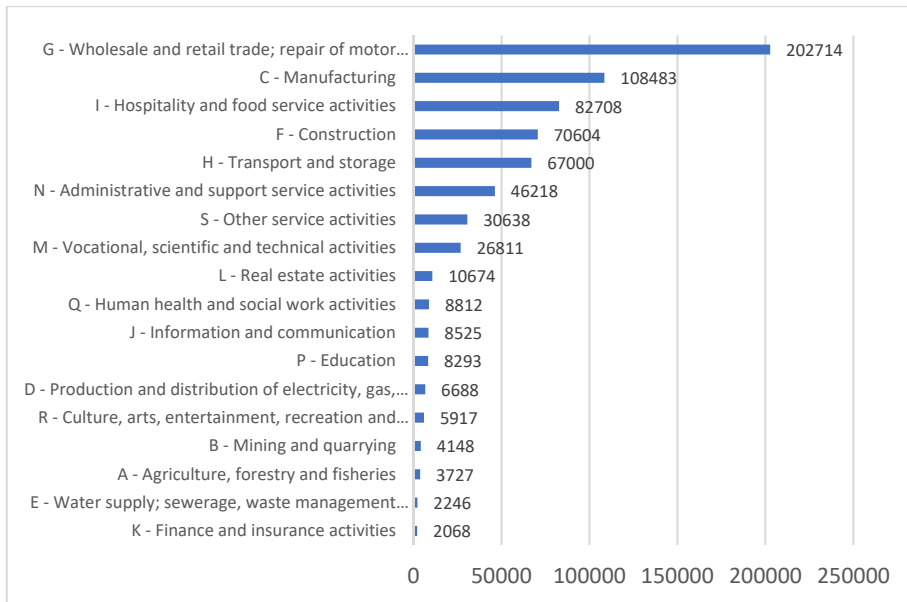


Figure 5. Number of Employment of Deceased Enterprises - 2017

Normal Distribution, Descriptive Statistics and Correlation Analysis

The analysis was conducted on a 9-year data set. Table 1 presents descriptive statistics for the analysis.

Table 1. Normal Distribution and Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Number of born enterprises	9	390318,00	451145,00	412365,8889	20498,82153	,803	,717	-,114	1,400
Proportion of born enterprises	9	12,90	14,60	13,5889	,63923	,506	,717	-1,474	1,400
Number of employment of born enterprises	9	734745,00	909835,00	833006,8889	61056,57636	-,485	,717	-,984	1,400
Employment rate of born enterprises	9	4,60	6,00	5,5000	,41533	-1,252	,717	2,088	1,400
Number of deceased attempts	9	337474,00	385988,00	352308,4444	13951,95926	1,960	,717	4,994	1,400
Proportion of deceased attempts	9	11,20	13,00	12,0889	,64313	-,097	,717	-1,361	1,400
Number of jobs in deceased enterprises	9	517141,00	696274,00	613854,3333	66629,72435	-,383	,717	-1,368	1,400
Employment rate of deceased enterprises	9	4,20	4,90	4,4111	,23154	1,226	,717	1,447	1,400
Valid N (listwise)	9								

Table 2 shows the correlation levels between the variables in the research model. It is determined that there is a significance level of at least 0.05 between all variables. Accordingly, there is a strong positive correlation (0.875) between the number of enterprises born and the probability of

survival of born enterprises for at least 1 year, a strong positive correlation (0.813) between the number of employment of born enterprises and the probability of employment of born enterprises for at least 1 year, and a moderate positive correlation (0.468) between the number of born

enterprises and the number of deceased enterprises. The results obtained from the correlation analysis confirm the model hypotheses.

Table 2. Correlations

		Proportion of born enterprises	Indicator of enterprises survival for 1 year	Number of employment of born enterprises	Indicator of 1 year of employment of enterprises	Proportion of deceased enterprises
Proportion of born enterprises	Pearson	1	,875	,490	,382	,468
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,052	,181	,526	,204
N		9	5	9	5	9
Indicator of enterprises survival for 1 year	Pearson	,875	1	,235	-,107	,357
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,052		,704	,864	,555
N		5	5	5	5	5
Number of employment of born enterprises	Pearson	,490	,235	1	,813	,473
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,181	,704		,094	,199
N		9	5	9	5	9
Indicator of 1 year of employment of enterprises	Pearson	,382	-,107	,813	1	,798
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,526	,864	,094		,106
N		5	5	5	5	5
Proportion of deceased enterprises	Pearson	,468	,357	,473	,798	1
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,204	,555	,199	,106	
N		9	5	9	5	9

Causality Analysis Results

H¹ Testing: The higher the proportion of born enterprises, the higher the probability that born enterprises survive for at least 1 year

H² Testing: The higher the proportion of enterprises born, the more likely they are to provide employment for at least 1 year

As can be seen in the table, the null hypothesis that the proportion of enterprises born is not the cause of the probability that enterprises survive for at least 1 year and the null hypothesis that the proportion of enterprises born is not the cause of the probability that enterprises provide employment for at least 1 year are rejected. Therefore, we can state that the direction of causality is from the ratio of enterprises born to the employment rate.

Table 3. Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

Sample: 2011 2019

Lags: 1

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
1 YEAR SURVIVAL does not Granger Cause ENTERPRISE RATE	4	5.27630	0.0019
ENTERPRISE RATE does not Granger Cause 1 YEAR SURVIVAL		1.61151	0.4248
1 YEAR EMPLOYMENT does not Granger Cause ENTERPRISE RATE	4	1.76023	0.4112
ENTERPRISE RATE does not Granger Cause 1 YEAR EMPLOYMENT		3440.08	0.0109

Regression Results

H¹ Test: The higher the proportion of born enterprises, the higher the probability that born enterprises survive for at least 1 year

To test Hypothesis 1, the probability of surviving at least 1 year is regressed on the proportion of enterprises born. Accordingly, it can be noticed that the proportion of born

enterprises has a positive effect on the probability of surviving at least 1 year ($\beta=1.287$, $p<.05$). The born enterprise rate explains 75.9 percent of the variation in the probability of survival of born enterprises for at least 1 year and the regression model is significant at the .05 level ($F=9.45$, $P<.05$). Thus, hypothesis 1 is supported.

Table 4. Regression Analysis 1

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficient β Value	t-value	Significant level
Constant	98.57276	17,642	0,0004
Born enterprises	1,287313	4,65533	0.0000
R ²	.759		
Adj. R ²	.678		
F-value	9.45**		
Sig.	.000		

H² Test: The higher the proportion of enterprises born, the more likely they are to provide employment for at least 1 year

To test Hypothesis 2, the probability of providing employment for at least 1 year is regressed on the proportion of enterprises born. Accordingly, it can be noticed that the proportion of born enterprises has a positive

effect on the probability of providing employment for at least 1 year ($\beta=6.117$, $p<.05$). The proportion of enterprises born explains 66.11 percent of the variation in the probability of at least 1 year of employment and the regression model is significant at the .05 level ($F=5.85$, $P<.05$). Thus, hypothesis 2 is supported.

Table 5. Regression Analysis 2

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficient β Value	t-value	Significant level
Constant	118.22	8,527	0,0034
Born enterprises	6,117	4,219	0.0049
R ²	.6611		
Adj. R ²	.5481		
F-value	5.85**		
Sig.	.000		

H³ Test: The higher the proportion of enterprises born, the higher the proportion of enterprises that die

To test Hypothesis 3, the proportion of deceased enterprises is regressed on the proportion of born enterprises. Accordingly, it can be noticed that the born enterprise rate

has a positive effect on the deceased enterprise rate ($\beta=0.470$, $p<.05$). The birth rate explains 61.23 percent of the change in the deceased enterprise rate and the regression model is significant at the .05 level ($F=5.96$, $P<.05$). Thus, hypothesis 3 is supported.

Table 6. Regression Analysis 3

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficient β Value	t-value	Significant level
Constant	5.69	4,216	0,0032
Born enterprises	0,470	4,007	0.0040
R ²	.6123		
Adj. R ²	.5073		
F-value	5.96**		
Sig.	.000		

CONCLUSION

The statistical results of this study show that in the last 9 years, while the number of enterprises born has increased, their share in total number of enterprises born has decreased, while the number of jobs created by enterprises born has decreased, their share in total employment has decreased by 1.5 percentage points. While the number of deceased enterprises decreased, their share in total deceased enterprises decreased, the number of employment created by deceased enterprises increased, and their share in total employment decreased by 0.7 percentage points. An analysis of the distribution of the number of newborn and deceased

enterprises by sectors reveals that the top 5 sectors are wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, accommodation and food services, construction and transportation and storage. There is a strong positive relationship between the number of enterprises born and the probability of survival for at least 1 year, a strong positive relationship between the number of employment of enterprises born and the probability of employment for at least 1 year, and a moderate positive relationship between the number of enterprises born and the number of enterprises dying. The direction of causality between the proportion of enterprises born and the probability of at least 1 year of employment is determined to

be from the proportion of enterprises born to the employment rate. The ratio of born enterprises has a positive effect on the probability of surviving for at least 1 year, has a positive effect on the probability of providing employment for at least 1 year, and has a positive effect on the rate of deceased enterprises. The model proposed at the beginning of the study was confirmed by statistical analysis.

An increase in the rate of entrepreneurship generally contributes to an increase in the rate of employment. We can see the factors that cause this increase under the following headings.

➤ **Formation of New Businesses:** Entrepreneurs create jobs by establishing new businesses. As businesses grow and develop, the need to employ more employees arises for this reason.

➤ **Innovation and Technology:** Entrepreneurs often focus on innovation and develop new products, services or technologies. These innovations contribute to increasing competition in existing sectors by creating new markets. As competition increases, businesses strive to grow and employ more people. This is because the increase in the production of products or services by businesses leads to new employment rates and increased demand.

➤ **Supply Chain Impact:** Successful entrepreneurs create jobs along the supply chain. Once an entrepreneur establishes a production enterprise, the demand for other businesses along the supply chain, such as suppliers, distribution companies and

logistics providers, increases, leading to more jobs. Thus, entrepreneurship triggers a chain reaction that directly affects employment.

➤ **Formation of New Sectors:** Entrepreneurs often contribute to the formation of new sectors. For example, sectors such as information technologies and digital media have been largely shaped by entrepreneurs in recent years. Businesses in these new sectors provide input to the economy by increasing employment and contribute to increasing employment.

It is not always a hard and fast rule that entrepreneurship increases employment. Several factors need to come together for businesses to succeed and grow. These include economic conditions, business management skills, market demand and competitive environment. Again, the environment, sector and economic factors in which the enterprise is located significantly affect this negative situation, causing negativity to occur and employment to decrease.

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THE EFFECT OF LEATHER TIME SUPPORT FROM WORKPLACES ON JOB SATISFACTION¹

İŞ YERLERİNDEN ALGILANAN BOŞ ZAMAN DESTEĞİNİN İŞ TATMİNİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ¹

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Abstract: Introduction: In this study, it was tried to examine the effects of perceived leisure time support in the workplaces on job satisfaction and to reveal the relationship and interaction between them statistically.

Purpose: It has been tried to examine the effects of the perceived leisure time support in the workplaces on job satisfaction and to reveal the relationship and interaction between them statistically. The study is a pilot study since the scales used are up-to-date.

Method: For the research, a questionnaire was applied to a total of 364 (white collar) people, 125 women and 239 men, residing and working in Eskişehir in March-June 2023. In the research, the "job satisfaction scale" developed by Judge others (1998) and adapted into Turkish by Keser and Bilir in 2019, and the "perceived organizational leisure support at workplaces" developed by Lien and Cheng (2022) and adapted into Turkish in 2023 by Erkan and Koçak. scale" was used. The analysis of the obtained data was made in SPSS 26.0 program. Frequency analysis, correlation and ANOVA analyzes were performed. Significance level was taken as $p < 0.05$.

Findings: As a result of the analyzes made, it is seen that the dimensions of recreational support in the workplace are in a positive significance in almost all studies. On the other hand, there was a weak relationship, or no relationship was found in the results of the analyzes made in the dimension of job satisfaction of the employees ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result of the research, the level of leisure support of the employees in the workplace has a significant relationship with demographic information in most dimensions. comes out. These results also show us that employees have a positive perspective on supporting recreational activities. In addition, when the job satisfaction levels of the employees are examined, it is seen that there is a positive significance only between the education levels of the employees ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: Workplace Recreation, Job Satisfaction, Efficiency, Recreation

Öz: Giriş: Bu çalışmada, İş yerlerinde algılanan boş zaman desteğinin çalışan bireyler üzerindeki iş tatminine olan etkilerini incelemek ve arasındaki ilişki ve etkileşim istatistiksel olarak ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Amaç: İş yerlerinde algılanan boş zaman desteğinin çalışan bireyler üzerindeki iş tatminine olan etkilerini incelemek ve arasındaki ilişki ve etkileşim istatistiksel olarak ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Yapılan çalışma kullanılan ölçeklerin güncel olması nedeniyle pilot çalışma niteliğindedir.


Yöntem: Araştırma için, 2023 yılı Mart-Haziran aylarında, Eskişehir ilinde ikamet eden ve çalışan 125'ü kadın, 239'ü erkek olmak üzere toplam 364 kişiye (beyaz yakalı) anket uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada, Judge diğerleri (1998) tarafından geliştirilen ve Keser ve Bilir tarafından 2019 yılında Türkçe uyarlaması yapılan "iş tatmini ölçeği" ve Lien ve Cheng (2022) tarafından geliştirilen Erkan ve Koçak tarafından 2023 yılında Türkçe uyarlaması yapılan "iş yerlerinde algılanan örgütsel boş zaman desteği ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi, SPSS 26.0 programında yapılmıştır. Frekans analizi, korelasyon ve ANOVA analizleri yapılmıştır. Anlam düzeyi $p < 0.05$ alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Yapılan analizler sonucunda ortaya çıkan sonuçlarda iş yerlerindeki rekreasyonel destek boyutlarının neredeyse tüm çalışmalarda pozitif bir anlamlılık içerisinde olduğu karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Diğer taraftan, Çalışanların iş tatmini boyutunda yapılan analizlerde ortaya çıkan sonuçlarda zayıf bir ilişki bulunmuş ya da herhangi bir ilişki bulunamamıştır ($p > 0.05$).

Sonuç: Araştırmanın sonucunda, çalışanların iş yerlerindeki boş zaman destek düzeylerinin demografik bilgiler ile çoğu boyutta anlamlı bir ilişkisinin olduğu karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu sonuçlar bize çalışanların rekreasyonel aktivitelerin desteklenmesine pozitif bir bakış açısına sahip olduklarını göstermekte de. Ayrıca, çalışanların iş tatminleri düzeylerine bakıldığında çalışanların sadece eğitim düzeyleri arasında pozitif bir anlamlılık olduğu karşımıza çıkmaktadır ($p > 0.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Yeri Rekreasyon, İş Tatmini, Verimlilik, Rekreasyon

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 Güven Plus Group Inc. International Refereed Journal of Humanities and Academic Sciences Istanbul/Türkiye
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INTRODUCTION

With the Industrial Revolution, the increase in industrialization and the significant replacement of human labor by machines, along with the resulting social change, have had an impact on the annual paid leave, social rights, and reduction of working hours for employees in subsequent years. This has led to the emergence of the concept of individuals having leisure time and engaging in leisure activities. Consequently, the emergence of different areas of interest and the possibility of experiencing diverse experiences and skills have become possible. Recreation, defined as a collection of activities that contribute to individuals' happy and healthy lives, plays a significant role in alleviating various troubles in one's life, self-improvement, coping with work-related tensions such as emotional exhaustion, stress, and mental fatigue, and positively influencing one's self, relationships, and socio-cultural adaptation. Additionally, people participate in recreational activities to enhance their quality of life. Nowadays, recreation has become a subject of interest for some academics as a disciplinary field and is rapidly spreading through applications in public and private sectors (Bucherker and Degenhardt, 2015; Tütüncü et al., 2011; Kozak, 2017). In their leisure time, individuals nowadays prefer spending time outdoors rather than indoors. There are studies that demonstrate the positive effects of spending time in outdoor settings on individuals' physical, mental, and emotional well-being (Maller et al., 2006). Activities conducted in green areas or forests have a positive impact on human

health as they are carried out in open and clean air. Additionally, individuals derive personal satisfaction from outdoor activities (Tütüncü and Aydın, 2014). These findings have prompted researchers to investigate the effects of outdoor recreation activities on "well-being." The concept of "job satisfaction" has been the subject of recent studies (Diener, 1994; Diener et al., 1999; Kahneman et al., 1999; Keyes et al., 2002; Stratham and Chase, 2010; Seligman, 2018; Çelik et al., 2013; Fischer and Holz, 2010) and is described as the ability to achieve goals, happiness, and life satisfaction, with a multidimensional structure encompassing autonomy, environment, positive relationships, purpose in life, self-awareness of potential, and self-acceptance (Ryff, 1989) (Pollard and Lee, 2003). Studies on the effects of workplace recreational activities on individuals' state of well-being have demonstrated that taking time away from work, especially engaging in activities in natural environments, enhances the well-being and health of workplace residents. Recent research has focused on the healing effects of green environments on the physical and mental health of workplace residents and has revealed significant underlying effects (Buchecker and Degenhardt, 2015). Korpella et al. (2014), in their study conducted in Finland on a workplace, found a significant relationship between leisure time spent in nature-based recreation activities and emotional well-being, as well as more productive return to work. They reported that these activities significantly reduced negative emotions and enhanced positive mood. A study emphasized the need for public health to focus on the

social and environmental aspects of health, as the fundamental determinants of health are less associated with health services (Chu and Simpson, 1994). In conclusion, proximity to recreational activities, particularly in companies with intensive workforce, allows for more time spent in natural environments and has been identified as a factor that increases well-being (Pietila et al., 2015). Based on this premise, the aim of this research is to reveal the impact of perceived leisure support in workplaces on job satisfaction. The resulting findings are expected to benefit the sports industry by enhancing recreational support in workplaces. The data obtained from this study will be shared with workplaces, presenting the benefits of recreational support to the management. It is important to note that studies on the relationship between participation in workplace recreational activities and job satisfaction have not been conducted using a scale, which highlights the significance of this research. It should be noted that recreational activities have positive effects on an individual's resilience and their ability to adapt to significant sources of stress, such as trauma, threats, tragedies, family and relational difficulties, serious health problems, workplace and financial issues. This study aims to highlight these effects.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition and Meaning of Recreation

People engage in various activities during their leisure time, which occur in different sizes and timeframes. These activities serve multiple purposes such as escaping, resting,

seeking a change of environment, exploring, promoting health, socializing, experiencing excitement, and obtaining different lifestyles. They can take place outside or inside the home, in open or enclosed spaces, and in passive or active forms. These recreational activities in urban or rural areas are associated with the leisure time individuals have outside their working hours.

Recreation is a concept that encompasses the activities individuals participate in during their leisure time. These activities occur in daily routines, weekends, annual vacations, longer holidays, or retirement periods, and they cover a wide range of areas and have a diverse nature. The meaning of these activities is shaped by individuals' personal goals and desires, which makes it difficult to provide a precise definition of recreation. However, various definitions have been proposed from a broad perspective and through different approaches.

Recreation originates from the Latin word "recreatio," which means renewal, re-creation, or reconstruction. In Turkish, it is commonly used as "boş zamanları değerlendirme," which translates to "utilizing leisure time." This term refers to the relaxing and enjoyable activities voluntarily undertaken by individuals or social groups during their leisure time (Ozankaya, 1980).

Recreation and Leisure Concepts

Leisure traditionally refers to the time when individuals are free. Today, there are various definitions of the concept of leisure; however, it is not possible to talk about a broadly accepted general definition of the concept of

leisure. According to Clawson and Knetsch (1974), according to literature definitions, leisure time is mostly an arbitrary time chosen by the individual. In addition, Clawson and Knetsch (1974) argue that leisure time is the time spent by individuals participating in social or determined activities in a group, apart from the time spent to exist and live. In addition, Dumazedier (1960) defined leisure time as the time that individuals can use for entertainment, relaxation, social gain or personal development. Parr and Lashua (2004) consider leisure time as a subjective phenomenon besides dealing with it objectively and argued that the mental satisfaction after the activity in which individuals participate in their free time is leisure time.

From a sociological point of view, Bucher (1974) explained recreation as getting rid of the boringness of daily life and gaining a social personality by interacting with other people by participating in social, cultural and sportive activities that are suitable for one's self and enjoy doing. According to another approach; Recreational activities can cover purposes such as places that create development and production for all age groups, social activities, sports and interesting hobbies. It can even be perceived as a treatment center for physical treatments or a patronized workshop space for people (McLean, et al., 2005). For the new generation, perceptions of recreation and leisure activities include applications integrated with technology, activities with excitement, adventure, and risk.

Job Satisfaction

Job satisfaction, in general terms, is the positive attitude of the person towards his/her job and the place where he/she works. The individual's love of his/her job or, in simpler terms, feeling happy and peaceful in his/her job is in a way of job satisfaction. The employee's job satisfaction is important both for himself and his organization. Many researches conducted for the individual who is the human capital of the organization, which stands out in his life, show that the productivity of the employee who is satisfied with his job is much higher in the organization.

The Concept of Job Satisfaction and its Importance

Satisfaction term; It has the meaning of ensuring the realization of a desired thing, reaching the satisfaction of the heart. It is defined as the state of happiness resulting from the satisfaction of needs (Halsey, 1988). The feeling of satisfaction can only be felt by the individual concerned and plays an important role in ensuring that the individual reaches inner peace.

Job satisfaction is; It is defined as the feeling of satisfaction that arises as a result of the harmony between the working life or the working life of the person in question and the workplace conditions and a positive attitude that the person has towards his/her job (Ugboro and Obeng, 2000:254). When job satisfaction is mentioned, the material benefits obtained from the job, the co-workers with whom the worker enjoys working together and the happiness of

creating a work come to mind (Bingöl, 1997). The compatibility of the goals that individuals want to achieve with the goals of the business, the comparison of the rewards that individuals expect from the job and the rewards they receive are issues closely related to job satisfaction. In the literature, job satisfaction; It has been defined as a comforting and soothing feeling that the individual tries to obtain from the work environment, that is, the work itself, the managers, the work group and the work organization (Karaduman, 2002:70). It has also been expressed as a quality criterion of working life (Schultz and Schultz, 1998).

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According to Vroom, people's behavior under certain conditions has an expected value, and this can be calculated. The magnitude of this expected value is already equal to the magnitude of the power that moves that person for that cause (Özdemir, 2006).

High job satisfaction leads to results desired by the organization, such as reduced absenteeism, decreased workforce turnover, increased productivity and organizational commitment. Job satisfaction is important for managers in terms of the effect of employees' attitudes towards their jobs on performance and productivity. Because the behaviors directly caused by job dissatisfaction are seen

as leaving the job, absenteeism, low performance, unionization, deterioration in mental and physical health. Job dissatisfaction symbolizes that the employee does not get a sense of satisfaction or enjoyment from his work, a feeling of boredom, reluctance and escapism (Tengilinoğlu, 2008). Studies have shown that when the job satisfaction of the person is low, the tendency to quit the job is high (Türk, et al., 2004).

Factors Affecting Job Satisfaction

We can list the most important factors that we can consider as the factors affecting job satisfaction as the nature of the job, wages, promotion and working conditions and human relations.

➤ The nature of the job: The satisfaction that a workplace provides to the employee depends on the quality of the job in that workplace and how it is perceived and accepted by the employees (Sarıkaya, et al., 2002). The main factor affecting job satisfaction is that the content of the job is interesting and enjoyable, and that it is compatible with the interests and abilities of the employee. The three most important elements of this factor are; independence, diversity, the use of skills and abilities (Altundaş, 2000).

➤ Fee: The literal meaning of the fee; It is a fixed amount of money given to the employee at regular intervals in return for a service or work (Halsey, 1988). Fee; It is one of the most important issues in terms of personnel as well as being effective in determining the economic and social policies of today's

businesses. Fee; It ranks first among the factors affecting economic, political and social life. In the literature, the wage is given to the person who contributes to a production activity by spending physical or mental effort, according to the amount of production, time or other measure in return for his/her labor; It is defined as the money paid by calculating a certain method (Şimşek, 1997). Wage management is; It is one of the most important functions of human resource management. Satisfactory management of human resources requires satisfactory monetary payments management (Bingöl, 2003). In general, in management books, the employee; Although it is emphasized that he will be satisfied at the level of wages and similar payments he will receive in return for his work, in the literature; A definite relationship could not be established between the job satisfaction of the person and his wage (Andrews, 2003).

➤ Workplace working conditions: With this concept, the working environment related to health, safety and comfort in a workplace is expressed. The rapid change in the business world; required employers to prepare working conditions that protect the health and safety of their employees. This obligation arises from both the employer's social responsibility towards its employees and the employer's aim to increase labor productivity. For this reason, working conditions have started to be improved and studies have been carried out to protect the health and safety of employees. The act of protecting the health and safety of the workers protects them from environmental

pollution, high noise levels, unprotected machinery, radiation, etc. It includes creating a working environment that protects from dangers such as (Bingöl, 2003).

➤ Promotion opportunities: Promotion, literally; it refers to an increase in position, rank, prestige and status (Halsey, 1988). Promotion is the assignment of an employee to a higher-level job within the organization. According to this; If the employee is assigned to a higher position, which requires more responsibility than the current position, is higher paid, more privileged, provides wider authority and freedom of movement, and has less supervision, promotion event takes place (Bingöl, 2003). Bringing the employee to a higher position within the enterprise will create a sense of satisfaction; It will also increase motivation. The important thing here is to create a fair promotion policy for employees. Promotions provide opportunities for individuals to both develop and gain responsibility; as well as increase the social status of the individual (Robbins, 2001)

➤ Human relations in the workplace: As a result of industrialization, large factories and organizations took the place of small workshops, and employees with many different characteristics were brought together under the same roof. However, working with and through people in many different structures has revealed an important field of study for management science. This field of study, which is examined under the name of human relations; It covers important issues such as how to manage employees and how to establish relationships

with them in order to increase both business and employee efficiency in organizations. If positive relations are established among the employees in an enterprise, a conscious division of labor is made and a social integrity is realized in the enterprise, production increases and efficiency will be achieved in such an enterprise, as well as; The happiness and satisfaction of working together with the union and agreement of the employees in feelings, thoughts, traditions and rules specific to the enterprise is also provided (Sabuncuoğlu, 2001). Satisfaction is related to positive human relations in the workplace, and therefore, the satisfaction that an employee feels because he/she belongs to any subgroup of the business where he/she fulfills his/her duties is also considered within the scope of job satisfaction (İşcan and Timuroğlu, 2007: 127).

Workplace Recreation

Workplace recreation showing its effectiveness within the recreation sector; It is expressed as activities that meet the needs of participants and employees in their free time outside of their work life (Kraus 1998; Section 2016). It is known that the workload is intense along with the various physical, physical and mental problems faced by the employees. Workplace recreation plays a role in the leisure time activities that individuals participate in, outside of their working time, in order to increase the daily life quality of the employees, to ensure their development and to keep the employees away from the monotony. On the other hand, it is stated that this concept has an important role in increasing the productivity of its employees

by improving the image of the workplace, as well as providing an economic gain for workplaces and employers (Kesim, 2016). Since working life has an important place in the lives of individuals, the quality of their work and their commitment to the organization increase in parallel as the satisfaction of individuals in their working environment increases (Karakuş, 2011). It is of great importance for employees to be satisfied with their workplaces and their jobs, both for themselves and for their organizations (Karcioğlu and Akbaş 2010). For this reason, workplace recreation includes recreational activities that can be applied to the employees and their families, which are prepared by professional recreationists in order to satisfy the individuals working for the organizations and employers, to connect them to the organization and thus to gain efficiency from their employees, and which are deemed appropriate to be applied in the workplace or outside the workplace (Hacıoğlu, 2007). 2009). It is emphasized that these activities are important by individuals who are in a social existence in order to get rid of the mental and physical burnout caused by their compulsory time, that is, their work life.

workplace recreation; It is also expressed as activities sponsored by the employer to improve the social and physical well-being of employees. On the other hand, the ergonomic, sportive, artistic, cultural, cultural and cultural activities organized by the employers or by their guidance in order for the employees to feel the sense of belonging to the workplace so that they can be healthy,

happy and productive in the workplaces, that the workplaces have reasons for preference in line with their own wishes and that this situation is reflected to the customers with the positive effects. It is also defined as open to personal development, voluntary, educational activities, activities or activities (Özkan, 2018).

Workplace Recreation History

The industrial revolution that started in the 19th century has an important place in the history of recreation. During this period, with the increase of industry and the proliferation of factories, there was a great migration from villages and towns to cities. The intense business life created by these migrations, the increase in the population and the increasing crowding of the big cities have led the bored individuals to seek recreation areas in order to relieve themselves (Torkildsen, 2005). On the other hand, this phenomenon, which was more influential in the United States towards the end of the 19th century, revealed various activities for employees in many workplaces due to the inadequacy of working conditions and health conditions. These activities are; It aimed to improve the daily living standards of the employees, to fulfill their duties and responsibilities in better and more efficient conditions in the workplaces, and to provide integration with the workplace (Kraus, 1998).

Subsequently, at the beginning of the 20th century, some disagreements between employers and employees arose, causing occasional arguments, and these discussions led to strikes by employees. Most employers have ensured the integration of employees in their workplaces by providing more positive

services and contributions to their employees in order to prevent these strikes and to prevent them from unionizing (Kesim, 2016). With the development of technology and its effective inclusion in human life, it has been seen that with the increase in education levels, it has caused changes in both hobbies and activity types of employees. It has been understood that not only their private life, but also their business life and performance are directly affected by the good motivation of the employees with recreational activities, and thus workplace recreation has emerged. Today, workplace recreation programs and services have begun to take shape according to the desires and wishes of the more flexible and active employee profile, and this has led to an increase and diversification in the demands for workplace recreation activities (Küçük 2017; Keser 2005). These activities, which have continued from ancient times to the present, have diversified and increased over time. Historical processes have shown that almost all past experiences contain activities that can be described as recreational activities. These activities were generally concerned with resting and having fun for individuals, and it was stated that it was possible to perform them individually and sometimes as a group (Sevil, 2012), and at the same time, they were a source of workplace recreation.

Purpose and Characteristics of Workplace Recreation

The basis of all plans and activities for the workplace is to increase the productivity of the employees and to maximize the current status of the organization. It has been seen

that factors such as culture, talent, competition, social relations are the factors that can affect the performance of the organization. These factors affect the communication between the employees and the workplace. For this reason, employers try to keep their employees' mental and physical health at the highest level in their increasing time, both at work and outside. It has increased the existence and importance of workplace recreation in order to provide psychological and emotional relief to employees during working hours.

The Effect of Recreational Activities on Individuals' Job Satisfaction Levels

The fact that individuals engage in recreational activities and use their time positively, effectively and productively is a condition that makes their life course positive. The imbalance between these lives can cause physical and psychological problems in individuals who need to set up time in their social and working lives. Although individuals and even athletes have reduced their physical activities below the recommended minimum levels in terms of health within the scope of their interrupted daily activities, recreational activities continue to be important for the individual to renew and protect their health (Kılıçman, et al., 2021).

AIM

Learning the effect of the leisure time support provided to the employees by the workplaces on the job satisfaction and ensuring that the workplaces offer more leisure time support to the employees as a result of the obtained data,

and the benefit of the employees and workplaces by putting this into practice in all workplaces, as well as revealing the importance of the leisure support provided to the employees. It is aimed to support the development of workplace recreation.

SCOPE

As a result of the study, the opportunity to compartmentalize will be presented on the extent to which the employees in the workplace support the activities in the enterprises where "Workplace Recreation" is made. Since there is no measurement tool in the Turkish literature that can evaluate the perception of workplace recreation by employees and to what extent they support it, it is thought that this research will contribute to the field and reveal more detailed and up-to-date information about the field.

METHOD

Model of the Research

Researches aiming to reveal an existing situation as it is, to explain, compare and describe attitudes and behaviors are survey type researches (Karasar, 2002). It is carried out in order to shed light on the studies. Since it tries to explain the existing situation, the research has been designed as a descriptive research in the scanning model.

Universe and Sample

For the research, a questionnaire was applied to a total of 364 people (white collar), 125 women and 239 men, residing and working in the province of Eskişehir in March-June 2023.

Convenience sampling is based on the principle of voluntarily choosing the most suitable participant until a sufficient number of samples is reached.

Data Collection Tool

Face-to-face contact was made with 364 people aged 18-45 and above living in Eskişehir, and our questionnaires including the 'Job Satisfaction Scale', the 'Perceived Organizational Leisure Support Scale at Workplaces' and the 'Personal Information Form' were applied face-to-face.

Job Satisfaction Scale

The scale used in our study was developed by Judge others (1998) and adapted to Turkish by Keser and Bilir in 2019, and the KMO value of the study was determined as 0.795.

Perceived Organizational Leisure Support Scale at Workplaces

The scale used in our study was developed by Lien and Cheng (2022), and the KMO value of the study, which was adapted into Turkish by Erkan and Koçak in 2023, was determined as 0.916.

Data Analysis

After the data collection process, a total of 364 data were transferred to the SPSS 26.00 program. SPSS 26.0 Package program was used in the analysis of the data obtained from the research. In the interpretation of the data, percentage and frequency analyzes were used for information about the participants.

FINDINGS

Demographic Findings

The demographic characteristics of the research participants were arranged and given in Table 1.

Table 1. Participant Demographics

Gender	N	F(%)
Woman	125	34,3
Male	239	65,7
Total	364	%100
Age	N	F(%)
18-22	131	
23-27	85	36,0



28-32	28	23,4
33 and above	120	7,7
Total	380	38,23
		%100
Education	N	F(%)
High School and Below	167	45,9
Associate's/bachelor's degree	172	47,3
Master	25	6,9
Total	364	%100
Average Monthly Household (Home) Income	N	F(%)
8,500 TL and below	42	11,5
8.500 TL-15.000 TL	72	19,8
15.001 TL and above	250	68,7
Total	364	100

When Table 1 is examined, it is seen that 34.3% of the participants are female and 65.07% are male. 45.9 percent of the participants had High School and below, 47.3 percent had Associate's/bachelor's degree, and 6.9 percent had postgraduate education. 36.0% of the participants were 18-22 years

old, 23.04% were 23-27 years old, 7.7% were 27-33 years old, 38.23% were 35 years and older. And finally, 11.5 percent of the participants were 8,500 TL and below, 19.8 percent were 8,500 TL-15,000 TL, and 68.7 percent were 15,001 TL and above.

Table 2. Anova Test Results by Age Variable

Scale	Age	N	X	SS	Sd	f	p
Auxiliary Leisure	18-22 Yaş	116	3,79	,106	339		

Support	23-27 Yaş	77	3,57	,135	13,907	0,559
	28-32 Yaş	26	2,93	,151		
	33 Yaş ve Üzeri	120	4,14	,177		
Time-Based Leisure Support	18-22 Yaş	116	3,81	,109	339	
	23-27 Yaş	77	3,67	,138	13,635	0,010
	28-32 Yaş	26	2,97	,172		
	33 Yaş ve Üzeri	120	4,24	,179		
Incentivized Leisure Support	18-22 Yaş	116	3,81	,110	339	
	23-27 Yaş	77	3,63	,133	9,349	0,084
	28-32 Yaş	26	3,08	,177		
	33 Yaş ve Üzeri	120	4,22	,210		
Community Based Leisure Support	18-22 Yaş	116	3,75	1,31	339	
	23-27 Yaş	77	3,65	1,26	10,787	0,000
	28-32 Yaş	26	3,17	,957		
	33 Yaş ve Üzeri	120	4,26	1,34		
Job Satisfaction	18-22 Yaş	116	3,05	,436	339	
	23-27 Yaş	77	2,94	,431	1,239	0,294
	28-32 Yaş	26	3,10	,416		
	33 Yaş ve Üzeri	120	4,32	,814		

*p<0,05

When the results of the anova test are examined, the age variable of all of the organizational leisure support scale sub-dimensions perceived in the workplaces is

within a positive significance, while any significance in the job satisfaction scale is seen when table 2 is examined.

Table 3. Anova Test Results by Education Status Variable

Scale	Education	N	X	SS	Sd	f	p
Auxiliary Leisure Support	Postgraduate (Master/PhD)	24	2,53	,749	339	9,010	0,000
	High school	158					
	Associate-Bachelor's	157	3,38	,994			
			3,48	1,08			
Time-Based Leisure Support	Postgraduate (Master/PhD)	24	2,55	,820	339	8,464	0,000
	High school	158					
	Associate-Bachelor's	157	3,48	,985			
			3,47	1,160			
Incentivized Leisure Support	Postgraduate (Master/PhD)	24	2,52	,833	339	9,774	0,000
	High school	158					
	Associate-Bachelor's	157	3,51	,968			
			3,51	1,16			
Community Based Leisure Support	Postgraduate (Master/PhD)	24	2,48	1,03	339	8,234	0,000
	High school	158					
	Associate-Bachelor's	157	3,38	1,09			
			3,50	1,21			
Job Satisfaction	Postgraduate (Master/PhD)	24	2,77	,335	339	6,215	0,002
	High school	158					
	Associate-Bachelor's	157	3,07	,432			
			2,98	,415			

*p<0,05

When the results of the anova test are examined, it is seen in Table 3 that all of the organizational leisure support scale sub-dimensions perceived in the workplaces and

the job satisfaction scale are in a positive significance with the education status variable.

Table 4. Anova Test Results by Income Status Variable

Scale	Revenue Status	N	X	SS	Sd	f	p
Auxiliary Leisure Support	Less Than 8.500 TL	40	2,92	,514	339		
	8.5 01-1 5.000 TL	66	3,07	,816		9,511	0,000
	More than 1 5.00 TL	233	3,53	1,13			
Time-Based Leisure Support	Less Than 8.500 TL	40	2,91	,588	339		
	8.501-15.000 TL	66	3,12	,824		9,929	0,000
	More than 15.000 TL	233	3,58	1,16			
Incentivized Leisure Support	Less Than 8.500 TL	40	3,02	,713	339		
	8.501-15.000 TL	66	3,15	,943		8,226	0,000
	More than 15.000 TL	233	3,60	1,13			
Community Based Leisure Support	Less Than 8.500 TL	40	2,84	,751	339		
	8.501-1 5.000 TL	66	3,04	1,01		10,438	0,000
	More than 15.000 TL	233	3,56	1,22			
Job Satisfaction	Less Than 8.500 TL	40	3,02	,414	339		
	8.501-1 5.000 TL	66	2,98	,478		,158	0,854
	More than 15.000 TL	233	3,01	,411			

*p<0,05

When the results of the anova test are examined, the age variable of all of the organizational leisure support scale sub-dimensions perceived in the workplaces is in a positive significance, while any significance

in the job satisfaction scale is seen when table 4 is examined.

The results of the correlation analysis between the scales used are shown in table 5.

Table 5. Pearson Cholesterol Analysis Explaining the Relationship Between Perceived Organizational Leisure Support Scale and Job Satisfaction Scales in Workplaces.

	İYAÖBZD	Job Satisfaction
İYAÖBZD	r 1	437**
Job Satisfaction	r 437**	1

***p<0,05**

According to the pearson correlation analysis given in Table 5, the perceived organizational leisure support scale in the workplaces and the job satisfaction scales were weak and positive ($r=437$; $r<05$); there appears to be a relationship. Different statisticians explain

the values of the sample correlation coefficient in more detail. The detailed explanation given here by Cohen (1988), especially in the field of psychological scholarship, is shown in the following table 6

Table 6. Detailed Correlation Relationship Level Table

Correlation Range	Relationship Level
(-0,25)-0,00 ve 0,00-0,25	Very weak
(-0,49)-(-0,26) ve 0,26-0,49	Slim
(-0,69)-(-0,50) ve 0,50-0,69	Middle
(-0,89)-(-0,70) ve 0,70-0,89	High
(-1,00)-(-0,90) ve 0,90-1,00	Very High

Source: (Cohen,1988)

If we look at the relationship range given in Table 6, the fact that there is a weak level of relationship reveals that the measurement tools serve different questions in terms of

meaning with each other. The fact that the measurement tools used contain the same questions poses a problem in terms of the homogeneity of a study (Cohen, 1988)

CONCLUSION

As a result of the developments in leisure time evaluations, recreational activities enable people to get rid of their increasing problems by making good use of the free time (Hacıoğlu et al., 2015: 54). In order to get rid of the

boring or reduce the effect of a routine or monotonous life such as work, school and family life with participation in leisure activities, people need to escape from the environment by participating in leisure activities (Peng et al., 2016). In line with these definitions, our study is research conducted

to reveal the effects of recreational support levels in the workplace on job satisfaction.

As a result of the analyzes, it is seen that the dimensions of recreational support in the workplaces are in a positive significance in almost all studies. In this respect, in the study he conducted in Başarangil (2018) on work efficiency and satisfaction, 84 of the 236 people he reached were women, 148 men and 4 people were missing data. This ratio shows that 125 of the 364 people reached in our study were women and 239 people were men. When the number of samples reached is examined, it is seen that our study is of a more general nature. In line with the results, it is seen that the job satisfaction and productivity of male employees are higher than women and these results support the work we have done. In the light of these results, considering that women employees have a tendency not to participate in recreational activities outside the institution due to their non-work responsibilities such as their responsibilities at home, the results are reflective of the life that will be necessary.

It is desirable for the workplace to increase employee productivity and to evaluate every opportunity with the potential for a positive impact in this regard. For this reason, the importance of recreational activities is taken into consideration when the methods of measuring productivity, the factors affecting productivity and the opportunities to increase productivity are explained in the literature (Buntz, 1981; Clarke, 1991; Coach, 1997; Lynch and Riedel, 2001; Ertan, 2008). In addition, it is considered necessary to investigate the effects of recreational

intervention programs related to the workplace on productivity and factors affecting productivity (Conn et al., 2009).

Research by Mokaya and Gitari (2012) states that recreation is an important factor in employee performance. In the study, it was shown that the increase in the level of commitment and attachment and the improvement in the level of well-being resulted in a positive effect on job satisfaction, service delivery, customer satisfaction and productivity. One of the important points that distinguishes this study from the work of Mokoya and Gitari (2012) is the lack of customer-oriented evaluations. The fact that it is applied both in the production factory and that the scale used in the data collection process appeals to the general employees rather than being sector-oriented are among the main differences between the two researches.

The primary purpose of recreational activity programs carried out within the scope of workplace recreation is to improve the well-being levels of employees. The main benefit to be obtained for this purpose is expected to be related to life satisfaction and studies in the literature support this situation (Burton et al., 2005; Elia and Rouse, 2016). However, workplaces that have sports facilities such as gymnasium/center etc. are subject to other benefits that are considered important. The study by Zwetsloot et al. (2010) states that the fact that the institution has its own sports center, offers recreational programs related to the workplace and makes investments related to it can have a direct and positive effect on the attractiveness of the workplace.

In this case, it will be easier for the workplace to gain a competitive advantage in the labor market by creating a good image in the eyes of employees who have the potential to be employed both in the current and in the future.

To sum up, if the recreational activity of the individual does not serve this purpose, there can be no talk of 'renewal'. Regeneration, defined as the improvement of one's mood, occurs when people attend long vacations and stay away from work to be completely refreshed, undisturbed for long periods of time. This explains why participants did not experience complete renewal in their free time and limited time frame, mostly in the areas they went to with their families. This can be considered as 'escaping from the chaos of daily life for a short time'. Job satisfaction, on the other hand, is defined as the way in which the success shown at work is felt in terms of quantity and quality, and it is a phenomenon based on business policies, wages, degree of commitment to one's job, openness to career path and rotation opportunities, etc.

Work that continues in the same routine for a long time can also reduce motivation and decrease satisfaction in the individual. Therefore, although the contribution of being in touch with nature and spending time in natural areas to mental health and physical health has been scientifically demonstrated (Sherman et al. 2005; Gladwell et al. 2012; Cole and Hall, 2010). This study shows that levels of recreational support in workplaces, i.e., job satisfaction, which is related to the expectations of the employer and the

employee, have an indirect effect. Used in the study. Considering that the income of the vast majority of the participants in this study, which is a pilot study due to the fact that the organizational leisure support scale perceived in the workplaces is a scale that has just been adapted to our language, is more than 15,000 TL, it can be interpreted that the wage they receive cannot provide any satisfaction in them, thus causing the level of job satisfaction relationship to be low.

SUGGESTIONS

Workplaces should offer their employees the opportunity to participate in leisure activities for refreshment and increased job satisfaction.

The study is not only in Eskişehir province, but by expanding the sample, a wider perspective can be reached on job satisfaction issues.

Our study should be further developed and the opportunities for participation in recreational activities provided to employees should be revealed in terms of employees and employers and applications should be started in some pilot workplaces in line with the data obtained.

LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Since our sample group is individuals working in workplaces, it is difficult to implement surveys during working hours. For this reason, questionnaires should be filled in batches or groups within a time interval allowed by the company in consultation with the company.

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AVRUPA, OSMANLI VE OSMANLI TÜRKİYESİNDE ÇOKSESİLİK VE ULUSALCIĞA GENEL BAKIŞ¹

OVERVIEW OF POLYPHONY AND NATIONALISM IN EUROPE, OTTOMAN AND OTTOMAN TÜRKİYE

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Öz: Amaç: Bu araştırma Türk Beşeri'nden günümüze çoksesli koro eserleri veren bestecilerimizin, ulusallık yaklaşımı ile Türkiye'de çoksesli koro müziğine ve kültürüne, ulusal ve uluslararası katkılarını ve uygulamalarını araştırır. Türkiye'de çoksesli koro müziğinin kökleri olan türküler ve ilgili çoksesli eser arasındaki ilişkiler ile çokseslilik uygulamalarındaki nitelikler sorgulanmış ve hangi yaklaşımlarla çokseslendirildikleri nicel bir bakış açısı ile araştırılmıştır.

Yöntem: Seçilmiş olan çoksesli koro eserleri ile kaynakları olan halk ezgileri arasındaki ilişkilerle birlikte, çoksesli eserlerin ezgi ve armoni başlıkları altında; majör-minör dizileri, pentatonik ve makam geçişleri, dinamik ve ifade terimleri, üçleme, çarpma, puandorg, ikili-dörtlü-beşli armoni kullanımları nicel analiz yöntemi ile değerlendirilmiş, bulgular ve sonuçlar elde edilmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Kaynağı halk şarkıları olan koro eserlerindeki çokseslilik uygulamaları, karşılaştırmalı bir bakış açısı ile araştırılmıştır.

Bulgular: Türk müziği makam dizilerinin kullanıldığı eserler çok seslendirilirken modaliteden kaynaklanan sorunların giderilmesi için üçlü armoni sistemi'nden farklı olarak, Kemal İlerici (1910-1986) tarafından tanımlanan, dörtlülerin üst üste gelmesiyle ve Hüseyini makamını temel alarak ikili-dörtlü-beşli aralıklardan yola çıkılarak oluşturulan dörtlü armoni sistemi'nden de yararlandığı saptanmıştır.

Sonuç: Farklı bölgelerden seçilen türküler ve onları kaynak olarak alan çoksesli koro eserleri, müzik özellikleri açısından yakınlık göstermektedirler. Malzemenin sözleri az sayıda değişikliğe uğramış, bazılarında kanonik bir yapı getirilmiş, dinamik ve ifade göstergeleri eklenmiştir. Kromatik geçişler, ikili, dörtlü ve beşli aralıklar SATB çizgilerinde döngüsel olarak kullanılmıştır. Ana tema, çoğunlukla S çizgisinde yer alırken, ATB partilerine de aktarılmıştır. Besteciler SATB türündeki koroyu tercih etse de eserlerini; SA, ATB, TB, TTBB, Solo SATB varyasyonları için de yazmışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tekseslilik, Çokseslilik, Ulusalcılık

Abstract: Aim: This research investigates the relationships between the folk songs, which are the roots of choral music in Turkey, and the qualities in polyphony practices were questioned and the approaches with which they were polyphonic were investigated from a quantitative perspective.

Method: Under the titles of melody and harmony of polyphonic works; The use of major-minor scales, pentatonic and maqam transitions, dynamic and expression terms, triad, multiplication, scoredorg, double-quadruple-quintet harmony were evaluated by quantitative analysis method, findings and results were obtained and interpreted. Polyphony practices in choral works, whose source is folk songs, have been researched with a comparative perspective.

Findings: In order to eliminate the problems arising from modality while the works in which Turkish music maqam scales are used are polyphonic, different from the triple harmony system, which was defined by Kemal İlerici (1910-1986), it was formed by the overlapping of the quartets and based on the Hüseyini maqam. It was determined that the quartet harmony system was also used.

Conclusion: Folk songs and polyphonic choral works that take them as a source show affinity in terms of musical characteristics. The words of the material have undergone few changes, some of them have been given a canonical structure, dynamic and expressive indicators have been added. Chromatic transitions, double, quadruple and quintuple intervals are used cyclically on SATB lines.

Keywords: Monophony, Polyphony, Nationalism

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GİRİŞ

Osmanlı ve Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sinin doğuşu sırasındaki yenilikçi hareketlerden biri olan müzik alanındaki gelişmeler ve çoksesli Ulusal Türk müziğinin yaratılma sürecindeki etnomüzikoloji çalışmaları ile derlenen Anadolu halk şarkılarının, çoksesli koro eserleri için kaynak olarak alınması çalışmanın merkezinde yer almaktadır. Atatürk'ün gerçekleştirdiği yenilikler arasında en kapsamlı ve toplumsal değerler dizisi açısından içselleştirilmesi en zorlayıcı olanı, çoksesli müzik yönelimidir. Bu değişimler için, kararlı, uzun, zorlu bir zaman, net bir kültür-sanat politikası ve akademik eğitim almış sanatçı-öğreticilerin eğitimleri gibi geliştirilmesi gereken bazı noktalar aşılmalıdır. 1920'ler ve 30'larda Atatürk'ün derin içerikli, bütüncül açıklamalarıyla boyutlanan Cumhuriyet ile Osmanlı'dan miras kalan, bazı gelişmeye ihtiyacı olan yapısal parçalar değişir. Batı kültüründen yararlanılarak oluşturulan çağdaş bir toplum modeline yönelik yeni bir yapılanma adım adım gerçekleşir. Batı konusunda en gerçekçi tanı koyulur ve Batılılaşmayı bir öykünme olarak düşünmeden, Batı'nın çağdaş uygarlığı ana hedef olarak gösterilir. Bu yenilenmenin hedefi, çoksesli müziği halka sevdirmek, Cumhuriyet ile gelen bu fikir ile ulusal müziği yaratmaktır. İşte tam bu nedenle yüzyılın ilk yarısı müziğin yanı sıra, farklı disiplinlerden tüm sanatçıların gönüllülükle Anadolu'ya odaklandıkları yıllardır. Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sinin doğuşu sırasındaki yenilikçi hareketlerden biri olan müzik alanındaki gelişmeler ve çoksesli Türk müziğinin yaratılma sürecindeki etnomüzikoloji

çalışmaları ile derlenen Anadolu halk şarkılarının, çoksesli koro eserleri için kaynak olarak alınması, çalışmanın merkezinde yer almaktadır. Osmanlı ve Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sinde Çoksesli Türk Müziği'ne doğru atılan adımların, alınan yolların ve Atatürk'ün liderliğinde gerçekleştirilen modernizasyon ve ulusallık kavramları ışığında, Türk Beşleri'nin öncülüğünde başlayan ve ilerleyen 'çoksesliliğin' 'çoksesli Türk müziği' alanındaki ilerleyişini anlatmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada ulusallık yaklaşımı ile Türkiye'de çoksesli müziğe ve kültürüne, ulusal ve uluslararası katkıları ve uygulamaları araştırıldı. Türkiye'de çoksesli müziğinin kökleri olan Anadolu halk ezgileri ve ilgili çoksesli eser arasındaki ilişkiler ile çokseslilik uygulamalarındaki nitelikler sorgulandı. Çokseslilik ve ulusalcılık kavramlarının Avrupa'daki ve Osmanlı Türkiye'sindeki tarihsel süreç incelendi, Anadolu halk ezgilerinin, çoksesli Türk müziği alanına yansıtılma yaklaşımları araştırıldı. İnceleme için seçilmiş olan çoksesli koro eserleri ile kaynakları olan halk ezgileri arasındaki ilişkilerle birlikte, çoksesli eserlerin ezgi ve armoni başlıkları altında; majör-minör dizileri, pentatonik ve makam geçişleri, dinamik ve ifade terimleri, üçleme, çarpma, puandorg, ikili-dörtlü-beşli armoni kullanımları nicel analiz yöntemi ile değerlendirildi, bulgular ve sonuçlar elde edildi ve yorumlandı.

"Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938), Montesquieu'nün (1689-1755) "bir ulusun müziğine önem verilmezse, o ulusu geliştirmeye olanak yoktur" ifadesini doğru bulduğunu belirterek, müziksiz bir yaşam

olanaksızdır, ancak müziğin türünün araştırılması ve incelenmesi gerekir” içerikli fikirleri ile müzik biliminin ve sanatının, bir halkın ve ulusun gelişimi üzerindeki etkisini vurgulayarak, uygulanmasını öngördüğü müzik alanındaki yeniliklerin ilk mesajlarını verir.” (Çalğan, 1992:12). Cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarında, değişim hareketinin çağdaş ve kapsamlı dokusu özenle uygulanır. 1924’ün Nisan ayında *Muzika-i Hümayun*’un Ankara’ya getirilmesi, *Riyaseticumhur Musiki Heyeti* adıyla Cumhurbaşkanlığı’na bağlanması, aynı zamanda halk konserlerinin yapılması, 1924 Eylül’ünde de çoksesli müziği öğretecek olan öğretmenlerin yetiştirilebilmesi için *Musiki Muallim Mektebi*’nin açılması gibi Cumhuriyetin ilanından sonra gerçekleştirilen girişimler, ulusal müzik yaratma konusunda gösterilen kararlı adımlar olarak tarihsel süreçte yerini alır. Yüzyılın girişimci lideri Atatürk, 1934 tarihli meclis konuşmasında müzikteki değişimleri açıkça dile getirir; “Gençliğin geliştirilmesi için gerekliliği en acil olan, ulusal Türk müziğidir. Bir ulusun değişikliğindeki ölçü, müzikteki değişikliği kavrayabilmesidir. Anadolu halk ezgilerini derleyerek, onları evrensel müzik kuralları ile ele almak gerekir. Türk ulusal müziği ancak bu şekilde yükseltilir ve uluslararası müzik kültüründe yer edinir.” Atatürk’ün gerçekleştirdiği yenilikler arasında en kapsamlı ve toplumsal değerler dizisi açısından içselleştirilmesi en zorlayıcı olanı, çoksesli müzik yönelimidir. Bu değişimler için, kararlı, uzun, zorlu bir zaman, net bir kültür-sanat politikası ve akademik eğitim almış sanatçı-öğreticilerin eğitimleri gibi geliştirilmesi gereken bazı noktalar

aşılmalıdır. 1920’ler ve 30’larda Atatürk’ün derin içerikli, bütüncül açıklamalarıyla boyutlanan Cumhuriyet ile Osmanlı’dan miras kalan, bazı gelişmeye ihtiyacı olan yapısal parçalar değişir. Batı kültüründen yararlanılarak oluşturulan çağdaş bir toplum modeline yönelik yeni bir yapılanma adım adım gerçekleşir. Batı konusunda en gerçekçi tanı koyulur ve Batılılaşmayı bir öykünme olarak düşünmeden, Batı’nın çağdaş uygarlığı ana hedef olarak gösterilir. Bu yenilenmenin hedefi, çoksesli müziği halka sevdirmek, Cumhuriyet ile gelen bu fikir ile ulusal müziği yaratmaktır. İşte tam bu nedenle yüzyılın ilk yarısı müziğin yanı sıra, farklı disiplinlerden tüm sanatçıların gönüllülükle Anadolu’ya odaklandıkları yıllardır. Müzik alanındaki fikirlerin yaygınlaşması konusundaki zorlayıcı noktaların başında da toplumun estetik algısı gelir. Bu farkındalık içinde ‘çoksesli’ müzik atılımının bir direktifle, ya da yasayla topluma içselleştirilmeye çalışılması ve halkın rutin hayat akışına katılması beklenemezdi.

1925 yılında Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı kanalıyla açılan sınavı kazanan on genç; Paris, Berlin, Viyana, Budapeşte ve Prag’a gider ve bu hareket “Türk Beşleri’nin ortaya çıkmasını sağlar. Çalğan şu görüşü hatırlatır; “Atatürk’ün “milletvekili olabilirsiniz, cumhurbaşkanı olabilirsiniz, fakat sanatçı olamazsınız. Bu çocukların önemini bilelim” sözleri, Türk sanatçılarına verdiği görevin ne derece acil ve ne derece önemli olduğunun altını çizer” (Çalğan, 1991:17). Cumhuriyet Türkiye’sinde Batı’ya eğitim için gönderilen besteciler, 1930’lardan başlayarak dikkate değer eserler verirler. Avrupa’da 19. yüzyılın

başlarından bu yana devam eden ulusalcılık akımını da referans alan Atatürk, Gökalp (1876-1924) ve Türk Beşleri üyelerinin, teknik olarak Batının birikiminden yararlanılması fikrinden hareketle, toplumsal gelişimin göstergelerinden biri olan müzik alanı, bu yıllarda bir araştırma-derleme-analiz-sentez süreci yaşar. İran lideri Şah Rıza Pehlevi'nin (1878-1944) resmi ziyareti öncesinde, oldukça sıkışık bir zaman diliminde, bir opera besteleyerek, müzik alanında bir yenilik yapılmasına liderlik eder. Türk ulusunun köklerini sorgulayan *Özsoy* operasının metin temasını da kendisi önerir. Bununla birlikte, Batı müziğinin büyük değişim dönemlerinin ana kaynağının, tartışmasız hep halk ezgileri olması gerçeğinden hareketle, Atatürk, Anadolu'nun bu işitsel hazinesinin değerinin farkındadır.

AMAÇ

Bu çalışma Türk Beşleri'nden günümüze çoksesli koro eserleri veren bestecilerimizin, ulusallık yaklaşımı ile Türkiye'de çoksesli koro müziğine ve kültürüne, ulusal ve uluslararası katkılarını ve uygulamalarını araştırır. Türkiye'de çoksesli koro müziğinin kökleri olan Anadolu halk ezgileri ve ilgili çoksesli eser arasındaki ilişkiler ile çokseslilik uygulamalarındaki nitelikler sorgulanmıştır. Türk Beşleri'nin ve halk müziği kaynaklarını öne çıkaran eserler veren diğer bestecilerin, Anadolu coğrafyasının sonsuz bir renkliliğe sahip müzik kültürü içinde yer alan melodilerin, hangi yaklaşımlarla çok seslendirildikleri nicel bir bakış açısı ile araştırılmıştır.

KAPSAM

Araştırmanın merkezinde Türk Beşleri'nin 20.yy'ın ilk yarısında yoğunlaşan etnomüzikoloji çalışmaları sonucunda kayıt altına alınan halk şarkılarının yalın ve monofonik yapısı ile uygulanan çok seslendirme teknikleri sonucunda ortaya çıkan koro eserleri arasındaki ilişkiler yer alır. Araştırma süresince ilgili ulusal ve uluslararası kaynaklar geniş bir literatür taraması ile belirlenerek ve arşiv çalışması sonucunda ilgili notalara ve yayınlara ulaşılarak, bir sınıflandırma yapılmıştır. Çokseslilik ve ulusalcılık kavramlarının Avrupa'daki ve Türkiye'deki tarihsel süreci incelenerek, Anadolu halk ezgilerinin, çoksesli Türk müziği alanına yansıtılma yaklaşımları araştırılmıştır.

YÖNTEM

Araştırma, Cumhuriyet dönemi bestecilerinin yüzyılın ikinci çeyreğinde yoğunlaşan etnomüzikoloji çalışmaları ile ilk koro albümlerini yayınlamaya başladıkları 1933 yılı ile bu çalışma için son dönem örneklem olarak alınan Uçarsu'nun *Güzelleme* adlı eserinin yayın tarihi olan 2002 yılları arasındaki koro eserleri ile sınırlandırılmıştır. İnceleme için seçilmiş olan çoksesli koro eserleri ile kaynakları olan halk ezgileri arasındaki ilişkilerle birlikte, çoksesli eserlerin ezgi ve armoni başlıkları altında; majör-minör dizileri, pentatonik ve makam geçişleri, dinamik ve ifade terimleri, üçleme, çarpma, puandorg, ikili-dörtlü-beşli armoni kullanımları nicel analiz yöntemi ile değerlendirilmiş, bulgular ve sonuçlar elde edilmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Kaynağı halk şarkıları olan koro eserlerindeki çokseslilik

uygulamaları, karşılaştırmalı bir bakış açısı ile araştırılmıştır.

AVRUPA'DA ÇOK SESLİLİK

Müziğin başlangıç serüveni, ses malzemesinden elde edilen estetiğin yalnızca ardışık basit seslerin belirli düzenlemelerine sahip olarak algılandığı aşamayı temsil eder; Sanatçının amacı, tek ve sonuç odaklı müziği oluşturan da tutarlı bireysel söz ya da melodilerdir. Bu eski Yunanlıların müziğidir ve Doğu'nun müzik kültürünü de etkiler. İkinci dönem ise, zihnin farklı bireysel elementleri aynı anda birleşerek, yeni bir güzelliğe kavuşma ihtimalini uyandırdığı noktadır ve bu aşamada, sanatçının amacı iki fikirlidir, çünkü ayrı melodilerin karşılıklı ilişkilerini, yalnızca kombinasyonların etkisini ortaya çıkarmak için değil, aynı zamanda bir bağli bağımsızlığı korumak istemesidir. Her biri, kompozisyonun bireysel ve kolektif unsurları arasında mutlak bir eşitlik ilkesine dayanan tam bir birlikteliktir ve bu çoksesliliktir. Wooldridge 1901'de şu görüştedir; "Üçüncü ve kesinlikle harmonik olan şimdi olduğumuz dönem, birey ile kolektif unsurlar arasındaki eşitlik ilkesinin terk edildiği aşamayı temsil eder ve melodi görünüşte özgür ve gelişmiş olsa bile tamamen armonik etkiler tarafından kontrol edilir" (Wooldridge, 1901:1).

Başlangıçta *polifonik* ve *melodik* dönemler arasında yakın bir ilişki varmış gibi görülecektir. Çünkü eski çoksesli sistemin teknik araçlarının tamamı, akılcı bir ölçek ile karmaşık ve uyumsuzluk durumunu merkez alır. Çoksesliliğin kaynağı, *koral* bir şarkıdaki karışık seslerle bireysel ifadenin veya melodinin çoğaltılmasıdır. Erkekler ve

çocukların seslerinin eşzamanlı olarak tınlamasıyla yaratılan etki herkesçe bilinir. Aynı melodi içinde, Aristoteles'in (M.Ö. 384 – M.Ö. 322) zamanında, *monofoni*'nin yanında *homofoni* denilen benzer ses tonlarının veya eşit seslerin etkisi ile oktavın doğasında yer alan çokseslilikten bahsedilebilir. Dahası, sanatsal bir biçim olarak kullanımına ilişkin bir çeşit anlayışın varlığı görülür ve etkinin kendisi *antifoni* olarak tanımlanırken, uygulamanın adı *magadizing*'dir. Avrupa'da çoksesliliğin oluşumunu net bir şekilde görebilmek için Hıristiyanlığı resmi din olarak kabul eden Roma İmparatorluğu'nu ve sonrasında Franko-Flaman, Fransız, İtalyan ve Alman müzik insanlarının ezgi ve ifade derinlik yaklaşımlarını incelemek gerekir. Öncelikle Hıristiyanlığın yaygınlaştırılması için Roma Kilisesi 590-604 yılları arasında I. Gregor (540-604) önderliğinde Hıristiyan litürjisinin kutsal ezgilerini ortaya çıkarır. Bu oluşum II. Gregor (669-731) tarafından da sürdürülür. Bu ezgilere Gregoryen denir ve bu ilerleme süresi boyunca; *monofonik*, erkek sesinin kullanıldığı, ezginin metne tam bağlılığı olan, ritmik yapısının metinde bulunan kelimelerinkine bağlı olduğu, bir oktav içinde, zamansal bölünmelerin olmadığı basit melodilerden oluşan bir yapıya ve içeriğe sahiptir.

Hıristiyan müziğinde dört mod kuralının dinsel geleneğini oluşturur; Frigian, Dorian, Hypolydian ve Hypophrygian. Aziz Ambrose tarafından kiliseye ve St. Gregory tarafından dört yeni modun getirilmesi üzerine büyük yenilenme hareketi başlar. *Neumatik* yazı sisteminin ilk örneklerinde koroyu yöneten rahibin el ve kol hareketlerini taklit eden

şekilleri olarak belirir. 11. yüzyılın ilk yarısında Guidod'Arezzo (991-1050) ile porte çizgilerinin 4'e çıkması gelişimi, 11. ve 12. yüzyıllarda anonim ve dindışı müziğin kaynakları olan, manastırlar ile kiliseler arasında dolaşan yetenekli kişilerden oluşan *Vagabond Scholars*, gezgin öğrenciler, tarafından şiir ve şarkıların yazıldığı *Goliard Şarkıları*, çoksesliliğe doğru atılan büyük adımlardır. Orta Çağ'da din dışı şarkılarda, Latince'den ziyade yerel diller kullanılır. 10. yüzyılda *Chanson de Geste* gibi din dışı şarkı ve şiir söyleyen, şehir şehir dolaşarak ve şarkı söyleyerek, çalgı çalarak, cambazlık-hokkabazlık yaparak para kazanan *Jonglörler* ya da *Minstreller* olarak adlandırılan müzisyenler, Ortaçağ din dışı müziğini yayarlar. 12. yüzyılda Güney Fransa'da, aristokrat müzisyenler olan *Troubadour* hareketi, 1100'lerde gelişmeye başlar ve Arapların etkisinde kalmış olan İspanya aşk şiiri geleneğinden etkilenirler. Kuzey Fransa'dakilere *Trouvère* denir ve aralarında krallar da vardır. Bu akım ve yaklaşım 12. yüzyılda Almanya'ya geçer ve böylece 12. ve 14. yüzyıllar arası, şair ve müzisyen olan şövalyeler ki bunlara *Minnesinger* denir, Almanya'daki din dışı müziği geliştirirler. Bununla beraber *Troubadour*, *Trouvère* ve *Minnesinger*'ler gibi aristokrat olmayanların hareketi, *Meistersinger* adıyla 14. yüzyılda da halka yayılır. Ali'ye göre; "Avrupa'da halk müziğinin, ozanlarının dilinde, sesinde ve çalgısında, destansı ve masalsı niteliği yüzyıllarca korunur ve müziğin gelişimi, kilisenin ve soyluların desteklerine bağlı durumdadır" (Ali, 2017:31). Bununla beraber çoksesliliğin başlangıcı ve gelişimi için tarihsel sürece bakacak olursak, iki sesin

uyumluluğu yaklaşımı 5. ve 6. yüzyıldan bu yana bilinse de *organum* ya da *diaphony* adı verilen tekniğin 9. yüzyılda netleştirildiği kabul edilir ve çoksesliliğin 9. yüzyıldan bu yana yazılı olarak gelişmeye başladığı düşünülebilir. Öte yandan 12. yüzyılın başlarında Fransa'nın Akitanya bölgesinde yeni bir organum stili gelişir. Gregoryen ezginin sesleri uzatılırken, bu seslerin üzerinde melismatik süslemeler yapılır. Gregoryen ezgiye *tenor* adı verilir ve bu terim 11. yüzyıldan itibaren en alt parti için kullanılır. Günümüzdeki anlamına Rönesans'ın sonlarında geçer. Ortak ve birleştirici bir müzik dili ve özellikle Franko-Flaman okulunun polifonik tarzı ortaya çıkar. Matbaanın geliştirilmesi, müziğin dağıtımını geniş çapta mümkün kılar. *Chanson*'ların, *motet*'lerin Avrupa'da yaygınlaştırılması, polifonik uygulamaların akış stili haline getirilmesiyle aynı zamana denk gelir ve bazı bestecilerin çalışmaları ile 16. yüzyılın ikinci yarısına kadar uzar ve basım teknolojisi gelişir. Organum, birliktelik zorluklarını çözmek için, 12. yüzyılda yazıya aktarılmaya başlanır. Avrupa'nın kültür merkezi durumundaki Paris, *gotik* sanatın da merkezi olur. Avrupa'da çoksesliliğin tanımına 10. yüzyılda rastlamamıza karşın, bazı kaynaklar, başlangıcını 7. yüzyıla dayandırdıkları ve *symphonie* denilen ses uyumları kurallarına uygun bir çokseslilikten söz eder. Bu çokseslilikte; iki parti dördü ya da beşli aralıklarla üst üste getirilir. Üçlü ya da altılı aralıklar, ikili ve yedili gibi disonans kabul edilir. Selanik şu görüşleri dile getirir: "Hucbald (Hucbaldus / Habaldus) (840-930) adlı keşiş, kitabında *diaphonie* (diyafoni) adını verdiği bir çokseslilikten söz eder. 12.

yüzyılın ilk yarısında çoksesliliğin yaygın bir teknik olmadığını John Cotton'ın yazılarından anlıyoruz: Diyafoni, en az iki şarkıcı tarafından söylenen, iki ayrı ses arasındaki uyumdur. Birinci ses ana melodiyi söylerken, diğer sesler onu çevreler. İki ses cümle sonunda unison ile ya da oktavla birbirine ulaşır. Bu tarz şarkı söyleme organumdur" (Selanik, 2010:44).

OSMANLI'DA ÇOK SESLİLİK

7. ve 11. yüzyıllar arasında, dört yüz yıllık bir süreçte adım adım İslamiyet'e geçen Türkler, geleneklerini koruyarak Anadolu'ya, göç ederler. Özarслан şu görüşleri dile getirir; "İslamiyet'ten önceki geleneksel Türk müziğinin en eski şekli, Tunguzların şaman, Altay Türklerinin kam, Yakutların oyun, Oğuzların ozan adını verdiği ve din adamı, büyücü, şair/müzyisyen vasıflarını bir arada temsil eden kişilerin kopuz adlı saz eşliği ile türküler oluşur. Bütün bir kabilenin ortak mali olan, çoğunlukla dinî ya da büyüsel veya Alp Er Tunga, Oğuz Han ve Karahan gibi destanların, ayrıca mitolojik kahramanların hikâyeleri ile söylenen ezgiler, Türk müziğinin ilk sözlü eserleridir" (Özarслан, 2016:112). Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nu (1299-1922) kuran Türkler her dönemde diğer kültürleri ve toplulukları barındıran, çoklu kültürlü bir bakış açısını sürdürür. Okyay şu görüşleri dile getirir; "Sadece sarayda değil, imparatorluğun yayıldığı geniş topraklarda özgürce yaşanan Hıristiyanlık ve Musevilik, bu dinlerin tek ve çoksesli ayin müzikleri ve bu dinlere bağlı halklar arasında yaşanan olası çoksesli din dışı Avrupa müzikleri, bu ilişkilerin hiç kopmadığı yönündeki tezleri kanıtlamaya yeterlidir" (Okyay, 2009:36).

Osmanlı Sarayı'nın batılı orkestrayı tanınması Kanuni Sultan Süleyman (1494-1576) zamanına rastlar. Selanik'e göre; "Dönemin Fransa Kralı I. François'nun (1494-1547) yapılan yardımlara teşekkür etmek için İstanbul'a gönderdiği orkestra, bir süre sonra Kanuni tarafından geri gönderilir. Sarayda usta-çırak ilişkileriyle notasız olarak gelişen ve yeni kuşaklara aktarılan modal dizilere dayalı bestecilik geleneği 16. yüzyılda hatırı sayılır bir düzeye ulaşır. Modal müziğin en belirgin örnekleri bu dönemde doğar" (Selanik, 2010:311). 19. yüzyılın başlarında Osmanlı Sarayı'nda Avrupa ile ilişkilerde yeni olan, bilinçli bu ilk yenilikçi hareketler, müziğin de yenilenmesini, askeri müziğin Batılılaştırılmasına neden olur. Uzun bir zaman dilimine yayılacak olan Osmanlı'da başlayan yenilenme hareketi müzik alanında da etkisini gösterir. Batı'dan davet edilen ilk müzyisyenlerden Donizetti'nin (1788-1856) görevi bir an önce yeni bandoların kurulmasını sağlayacak çalıcıları ve eğiticileri yetiştirecek olan saray bandosunu (Muzika-i Humayun) tamamlamak, grubun düzeyini olabildiğince çabuk yükseltmek ve bu bandoya Avrupa'da bilinen ve de burada yazılmaya başlanan bando marşlarından oluşacak bir repertuvar kazandırmaktır. Okyay'a göre; "Donizetti, öğrencilerine Avrupa müziği notasını öğretmek için önce kendisi Hamparsum işaretlerini öğrenerek işe koyulur" (Okyay, 2009:42). II. Mahmut (1785-1839) gerçekleşen müzik etkinliklerine Enderun'a bağlı gençleri göndererek, öğrencileri sık sık huzura kabul edip dinleyerek ve kısa seyahatlerine bandoyu da götürerek, bu çabaları olabildiğince destekler. Askeri müzikte

görölmeye başlayan yeniliklere karşı olanlar da az değildir. III. Selim (1761-1808) ve II. Mahmut'a karşı olanların, yeni bando müziğine karşı dirençleri, ancak zaman içinde bandoların giderek çoğalması ve geniş halk kesimlerinin melodik marşları sıklıkla çalınmasıyla aşılır. Bando artık opera uvertürleri çalan, opera aryalara eşlik eden filarmonik bir bando niteliği kazanma yolundadır. Bu gelişmeler, Avrupalı opera bestecilerinin, örneğin Gaetano Donizetti'nin (1797-1848) 1841'de Sultan Abdülmecid (1823-1861) için *Grand Marcia Militare Imperiale* adlı bir askeri marş yazıp kendisine sunmasına, Giacomo Rossini'nin (1792-1868) de 1852'de Sultan için yazdığı iki marşı, çalınmak için bizzat Donizetti'ye göndermesine neden olur. Müzik-i Humayun artık bir konservatuvar görünümündedir. Oktay'a göre; 11 Kasım 1843 tarihli bir İstanbul gazetesi, Sultanın Müzik-i Humayun'da kurduğu öğrencilerden oluşan bir orkestranın senfonik bir konser verdiğini, Sultanın bir de (polifonik) koro kurulmasını istediğini yazar. (Okyay, 2009:45). Sultan Abdülaziz (1830-1876), bando ve Türk müziği dışında kalan müzik çalışmalarını bütünüyle durdurur, bu nedenle de Guatelli'yi de görevinden uzaklaştırır. Abdülaziz'in Avrupa müziğine ilgisi ancak Mısır ve İngiltere seyahatinden sonra tekrar canlanır ve Guatelli 'paşa' olarak tekrar Müzik-i Humayun'un başına getirir. O. Zeki Üngör (1880-1958), orkestranın oda müziği konserlerini yönetir. Okyay şu ayrıntıyı verir; "Orkestra, Üngör yönetiminde Viyana, Berlin, Dresden, Münih, Budapeşte ve Sofya'da konserler verir. Müzik-i Hümayun dışında başka bando oluşumları da gerçekleşir. Zeki

Paşa tarafından 1891 yılında Tophane San'at Okulu'nun bünyesinde kurulan ve 1909 yılında kapatılan Tophane Mızıkasının başına sırasıyla Fransız Pepini Gaito (vy.), İtalo Selvelli (1863-1918) ve Oskar Detye, Zati Bey (Arca) (1863-1943) getirilir. 1888 yılında Lombardi'nin yönettiği 'Tersane Sanayi Okulu'nda da bir çocuk bandosu (Sıbyan Müzikası, 1905-1922) kurulur. İzmir Sanayi Mektebi Müzikası, Üsküp Sanayi Mektebi Müzikası, Selanik Sanayi Mektebi Müzikası, Bursa Sanayi Mektebi Müzikası, Konya Sanayi Mektebi Müzikası. İstanbul Sanayi Mektebi (Tophane) Müzikası ve İstanbul Darülaceze Müzikası da kurulur ve kısa zamanda kapatılırlar. 1927 yılında Hulusi Öktem (1802-1959) İstanbul Şehir Bandosu kurulur. Geniş resimde III. Selim ile başlayan ve II. Mahmut ile devam eden Osmanlı yenilenmeleri olarak tanımlayabileceğimiz ve tarihe Tanzimat (düzenleme) olarak düşen modernizasyon ve yenilenme hareketleri dikkat çekicidir. Selanik şu görüşü belirtir; "Müzikte, Tanzimat (1839-1876) ile başlayan batı düşüncesine yönelik gelişmeler ve çokseslilik alanındaki çalışmalar, ancak Cumhuriyet döneminde akademik bir temele oturtulur" (Selanik, 2010:311). Özellikle Donizetti ve Guatelli'nin İstanbul'a gelmesi ve sarayda başlayan değişim sonucu benimsenmeye başlanan çoksesli Batı müziği, Tanzimat sonrası, İstanbul dışında, İzmir'de de özellikle Levanten ve varlıklı Türk ailelerin, piyanoya karşı olan ilgiyle kendini gösterir. Osmanlı'da gittikçe artan batı müziği sempatisinin çıkış noktalarından biri de daha çok sarayda gerçekleşen uluslararası müzik etkinliklerinin kaçınılmaz sonucu olmasıdır. Tanzimat ile birlikte, Batı ile her

alandaki ilişkiler artar ve Avrupa'dan gelen opera ve çoksesli batı müziği grupları, İstanbul ve İzmir'de verdikleri temsillerle operayı ve çoksesli müziği Türk halkına da tanıtır. Tarihsel süreçte Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun bir dönem topraklarında bulunan Sırbistan ile yakın akrabalık ilişkileri kurulur. Besteci, din adamı ve müzikolog Steven Mokranjac (1856-1914) II. Abdülhamit için 1895 yılında TTBB sesleri için çoksesli *Hamidiye Marşı*'nı yazar. Sırp ulusal müziğinin kurucularından Mokranjac 1895 yılında koro konserleri için İstanbul'a gelir. Kutlay şu görüşleri dile getirir; "İki ülkenin Batı müziği yapılanmasındaki kurumsal benzerlikleri ve etkileşimleri dikkat çekicidir" (Kutlay, 2016: 139).

İTÜ bünyesindeki Muzika-i Hümayun Türk müziği ve çoksesli Batı müziği olarak iki oluşum gösterir. Batı müziği bölümünün içinde yer alan bandonun başına Fransız Manguel (vy.) getirilir. Kısa bir süre sonra, 1828 yılında, Giuseppe Donizetti (1788-1856), sultan tarafından İstanbul'a davet edilir. Böylece, besteci dönemin yetkin kurumlarından birini yaratır. Çalgan şu görüşleri dile getirir; "Türk toplumunda çoksesli müziğin kurumsallaşması ve sevilmesi konusundaki başarılı çalışmalarına karşılık paşalık ile ödüllendirilir. Çoksesli müziğe ilginin giderek artması, aralarında Liszt (1811-1886) ve Vieuxtemps (1820-1881) gibi sanatçılar İstanbul'a gelerek konserler vermelerine yol açar ve Avrupa ile bir sanatçı trafiği başlar" (Çalgan, 1992:24). Donizetti 1856'da ölünce yerine, İstanbul'da bulunan bir İtalyan opera topluluğunun orkestra şefi olan Callisto Guatelli atanır.

Abdulaziz'in paşalığa yükselttiği Guatelli, V. Murat (1840-1904) ve II. Abdülhamit dönemlerinde de görevini sürdürerek Muzika-i Hümayun'un şefliğine Donizetti'nin öğrencisi Ahmet Necip Paşa (1812-1883) getirilir. Daha sonra da sırasıyla İspanyol asıllı d'Arende Paşa, Miralay Saffet Bey (Atabinen) (1870-1913), Zati Bey (Arca) (1864-1943), Zeki Bey (Üngör) (1880-1958) getirilir ve bu kurumu 1924 yılına kadar götürürler. Bu akış boyunca sayısız çoksesli Türk eserleri bestelenecektir.

ULUSALCILIK

Avrupa'daki *Napolyon Savaşları* (1803-1815), ulusalcılığın ateşlenmesinin önemli ivmelerinden biridir. Avrupa güçleri tarafından başlatılan 'sömürgeleştirme' hareketi aynı zamanda bir *kültür emperyalizmine* dönüşür. Avrupa'da *romantik ulusalcılığın* yanı sıra egzotizmde uzak ve yabancı kültürlerle eğilim ortaya çıkar. Bu yerelliğe olan eğilim sadece bir renk değildir. Debussy (1862-1918) ve Ravel (1875-1937) kanalı ile gelen örnekler ile farklı bir besteleme kavramı oluşur. Kushner şu görüşleri dile getirir: "Romantizmin etkisinde kalan ulusalcılık, bir milletin varlığını devam ettirebilmesinde önemli bir yeri olan geçmiş zaferlerin hatıralarına dönmek ister" (Kushner, 2009:25).

Tarihsel süreçte müzik soylulardan burjuvazinin kontrolüne geçer ve asillerin müziği yerini halkın müziğine bırakmaya başlar. Bu süreçte müzik, şiirin gücünü artırır ve Schubert (1897-1928), Brahms (1833-1897), Schumann (1810-1856), Hugo Wolf (1860-1903) gibi besteciler, Goethe, Schiller (1759-1805), Mayrhofer (1787-1836), Heine

(1797-1856) gibi edebiyatçıların eserlerinden yararlanırlar. Polonya'nın halk müziklerinden etkilenen Chopin (1810-1849) piyano alanında özel bir alan edinir. Romantizmi derinden etkileyen Liszt (1811-1886) de Macar ezgilerini kullanır. 1850'lerden sonra ulusalcı hareketler küresel olarak etkileşimdedirler. "Calhoun'un bakış açısına göre: *Birinci Dünya Savaşı* (1914-1918), Avusturya-Macaristan İmparatorluğu'nun parçalanması, Rus Devrimi, Amerikan Başkanı Wilson'ın (1856-1924) "kendi kaderini kendini tayin hakkı" çağrısı birbiriyle oldukça bağıntılı olaylardır" (Calhoun, 2007:33). Ulusalcılık Rusya, Bohemya, İskandinavya'da yeni bir akım olarak belirginleşir. Beethoven (1770-1827), Wagner (1813-1883), Mahler (1860-1911), Strauss (1864-1949) ile gelişen Alman müzik geleneğine karşı duruş başlar. Gerçekte pek çok gelişmede olduğu gibi ulusalcılık da İngiliz müziğine geç ulaşır. Elgar (1857-1934). Halk ezgilerinin ses ve tını özelliklerini kullanır. Avrupa'nın kuzeydoğusuna baktığımızda, Rusya'da uzun yıllar Alman müziği etkisi vardır. Ulusal kaynaklara ve halk müziğine yönelen ilk besteciler arasında farklı ritmik vurguları ve modal yaklaşımı benimser. 1700'li yılların sonunda gelişmeye başlayan ulusalcılık, Mikhail Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Smetana (1824-1884), Bartók (1881-1945), Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971) gibi diğer bestecilerin de kapsama alanındadır.

Ulusal çoksesli müziğin şekillenmesi sürecinde Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, 18./19. yüzyıllarda Avrupa'dan opera, orkestra gibi toplulukları ve Liszt, Donizetti gibi isimleri

davet eder. Bu çağrı, Türk halkını evrensel sanatın daha küresel olan alanına çekmeye neden olur. Avrupalı besteciler, "alla turca" ruhunu taklit eden eserler yazar, ancak bakış açıları, çoğunlukla Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun askeri yeniçeri orkestralarının özel enstrümantasyonu, melodisi, uyum ve ritmik yapısı ile sınırlıdır. Türk Beşleri olarak tanımlanan Rey (1904-1985), Alnar (1906-1978), Erkin (1906-1972), Saygun (1907-1991), ve Akses (1908-1999) çalışmalarında, ulusal motifler ve aksak/asimetrik ritimleri kullanmayı tercih ederler. Bununla birlikte, İslami müzik dünyasında var olan çokseslilik Batı'dakinden farklıdır. *Folk Musical Instruments of Turkey* adındaki Türk halkına ithaf ettiği kitabını 1975 yılında yayınlayan Picken'a (1909-2007) göre: "Klasik Pers-Arap-Türk geleneğindeki çokseslilik homofonik ya da çoğunlukla heterofoniktir" (Picken, 1954:73). Mahmut Ragıp Gazimihal (1900-1961) halk türkülerinin 'Doğu ve Batı' tonalitelerinin her ikisi ile de netleştirmeye çalışmak (Öztürk, 2015:2) gerektiğini vurgulamış, daha sonra ise pentatonizm fikrine yaklaşmıştır. Anadolu'ya modal bir yapı hâkimdir. Aynı zamanda organum benzeri dörtlü ve beşli paraleller de kullanılmaktadır. Beşli paralel aralıklar ile iki erkek sesi tarafından seslendirilen ezgiler döngüsel bir yapıdadır ve Anadolu'da paralel dörtlülerin rahatlıkla kullanıldığını ve ana karakteristiklerden birini oluşturduğunu, dörtlü paralel kullanımını eşlik bölgesinde ve iki ezgi ilişkisinde de görebiliriz. Picken şu görüşleri dile getirir; Birçok bakımdan, Türk makamları Yunan modlarından daha karmaşıktır. "makamlar, içlerinde

bulundurdıkları komalı sesler nedeniyle bir oktavda on iki kromatik derece barındıran Batı müziğinin ses sistemini aşmaktadır ve ikincisi, bu ses sistemlerindeki farklar nedeniyle Türk ve tampere olan Batı beşli çemberleri uyuşmamaktadır. Bu uyuşumsuzluk, Türk makamlarını kullanarak polifonik müzik yazmak isteyen Türk bestecilerini bir ikileme sürükler. Sözü edilen makamlar tarihsel olarak monodik (tek sesli) bir yapıda olan Türk müzik kültürüne aittir ve bu ses sisteminin Batı sistemine gösterdiği uyuşumsuzluklar nedeniyle çoksesli müzik yazan Türk bestecileri komalı sesleri kullanıp kullanmama kararını vermeye zorlanmışlardır. Bir başka deyişle bu sesleri Batı tampere sistemine adapte edip etmeme kararını vermişlerdir (Picken, 1954:80). Saygun'un ifadesi ile ulusallık tanımının içindeki kültürü ve ulusu temsil eden halk müzikleri sesli kaynaklar olma özelliğiyle dev bir referans merkezi oluştururlar. 20. yüzyıl ulusal çoksesli Türk müziği, var oluşunu Türkiye'nin kurucusu ve ilk Cumhurbaşkanı Atatürk'ün girişimci liderliğine borçludur. 1923'te seçilen Atatürk, yeni kurulan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti için müzik eğitimi standartlarını hızla Batılılaştırmanın temellerini atmak, müzisyen ve sanatçı nesiller yetiştirmek için burs desteği de dahil olmak üzere kayda değer bir yenilenme başlatır. Bu hamlenin kavramsallaştırılması ile genel hedef; laik ve Batı ile daha güçlü bir şekilde uyulmuş bir ulusal kimlik oluşturmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda besteciler Avrupa'da çalışmak için hükümet tarafından finanse edilir. Bu gelişme Türklerin, yüzyıllardır ilerlemekte olan çoksesli Batı müziği geleneğinin ve Türk halk ezgilerinin harmanlanmasına olanak

sağlar. Atatürk, 1920'lerde yaptığı yeniliklerin bir parçası olarak, genç müzisyenleri ve sanatçıları, Türk halk ezgilerini eserleri için ilham kaynağı ve başlangıç noktası olarak öngörerek, Türk sanat biçimlerini uluslararası zeminde ve kendine özgü bir standart haline getirmeye çağırır. Halk gelenekleri ile çoksesli Batı müziğinin eşzamanlı dokümantasyonu, yerel ezgilerin araştırılması, derlenmesi, kaydedilmesi ve titiz bir şekilde çalışılmasıyla, bestecilere çoksesli batı müziği formlarına ve geleneklerine yeni ve benzersiz bir Türk kimliği getirmek için gerekli malzemeleri sağlayan yeni bir dönem başlar. Rey batılı anlamda operet ve revü yazan bestecilerimizin başında gelir. Tura, Rey'i tanımlarken; "Türk halk müziğini ilk kez gerek piyano için gerek orkestra için kullanarak, o ulusal okulların başlıca amacı olan halk müziğine dayalı bir çoksesli ulusal okul yaratma çabasının başında da Rey'i görüyoruz." (Ersel ve diğ., 2014:158). Besteci, küresel, yeni müzik okullarına olan yakınlığı, köke bağlı ama uzaklara da yol alan ve çoklu kültürlü yanını eserlerine yansıtır. Alnar ise Anadolu ezgileri ile kendi anlatımına ulaşmak hedefindedir. Erkin eserlerinde Anadolu'nun ninnilerini, ağıtlarını, evrensel bir anlatım ile vermek, asimetrik ritimli yapının arasına ya da üstüne taksim gibi bir kesit eklemek Erkin'in tekniklerinden biridir. Halk ezgileri ritim bakımından oldukça zengindir ve Batı'da pek alışılmamış olan 5'li, 7'li, 9'lu (4+5) (5+4) 11'li, 15'li aksak ölçüler merkezi oluşturur. Batı Anadolu'nun *zeybek* adı verilen türkü ve dansları (9) 2+2+2+3 ritmik yapısı ve ağır bir tempo ile söylenen ezgiler ve danslardır. Cumhuriyet, ulusallık esasları

üzerine kurulur ve Saygun, halkın kendi müziğini hak ettiğine inanarak bu doğrultuda Türk halkının karakterini yansıtan eserler verir. Saygun görüşlerini şöyle açıklar: 1931 yılından başlayarak halk müziğimiz üzerinde çalışmaya başladığım sıralarda bu müziğin büyük çoğunluğunun temelinde pentatonik bir dizinin bulunduğunu görmüştür. O tarihlerde pentatonizmin, dünyanın muhtelif yerlerinde bulunmasına rağmen, asıl kaynağının Orta Asya olduğuna ve oradan dünyaya yayıldığını düşünüyordum. Pentatonizm tamamen ulusal bir özelliğe sahiptir (Aydın, 2011:124).

BULGULAR

Ulusalçılık ve çokseslilik yaklaşımlarıyla birinci kuşak Türk bestecileri yerel renkleri koruyarak çoksesli ulusal Türk müziğinin oluşumunda etken olan karakterle hem halk ezgileri hem de geleneksel sanat müziğinin yapısını, biçimini ve ritimleri ile modal örgü, modalite ve tonalite ötesi yaklaşımlara yönelirler. Bazen soyut bir makam anlayışı ve ezgisel çeşitlilik için renkli bir zemin ile atematik yaklaşımlı yeni ezgi ve yapılar yaratma olanağı sunan, kullanımların özgürleştiği bu stilde armoni, uyumsuzluk zemininde de işlenir. Makamsal ezgiler, armonik tasarımındaki dörtlük kullanımları, ritmik yapıdaki aksak kullanımları ile belirgin bir sessel iletişim yaratılır. Belirsiz ara çizgiler, homofonik yapılar da eşliğin belirgin olduğu yazıyı da, genel olarak modalite ve tonalite etkilerinin aynı yazıda fark edildiği sentezleme tekniğini kullanırlar. Büyük 3'lü ile artık 5'li akorları sıklıkla deneyimlenir. Çokseslilik ile teksesliliği birlikte kullanılan kesitler ile ostinato kullanımları da etkin

yöntemlerdir. 4'lü, 7'li, 2'lilerle oluşan akorlar ile tonalite, atonalite, modalite kanonik bir dizilimde karşılanır. Bununla beraber, Türk müziği makam dizilerinin kullanıldığı eserler çok seslendirilirken modaliteden kaynaklanan sorunların giderilmesi için *üçlü armoni sistemi* kullanan Avrupa'dan farklı olarak, besteci ve kuramcı Kemal İlerici (1910-1986) tarafından tanımlanan, dörtlülerin üst üste gelmesiyle ve Hüseyini makamını temel alarak ikili-dörtlü-beşli aralıklardan yola çıkılarak oluşturulan *dörtlü armoni sistemi*'nden de yararlanır. İlerici'nin *Türk Müziği ve Armonisi* adındaki kitabını yayınlamadan önceki yıllarda, Batı armonisini tercih eden H.S. Arel (1880-1955), üçlü ve beşlilerin daha doğal olduğunu, ikili, dörtlü ve beşlilerden oluşan yaklaşımın da kullanılabileceğini, sadece üçlülere takılıp kalınmaması gerektiğinin de altını çizer. Dörtlülerin arka arkaya gelmesi ve eksen sesin ortada yer alması sistemin belirgin özellikleridir. Eksen ve çeken üzerinde üç-dört ses ile oluşturulan ve çevrilebilen akorlar da diğer önemli bir karakterdir. Pentatonizmin, Orta Asya ve Anadolu'nun ve doğal olarak Türklüğün yerel bir müzik ifadesi olduğu da saptanmıştır.

SONUÇ

Bu çalışmada yer alan Ulusal Türk Müziği hareketinin oluşum aşamaları ve halk ezgilerinin çok seslendirilmesi süreci zemininde birbirinden farklı bölgelerden seçilen Anadolu halk şarkıları (türkü) ve onları kaynak olarak alan çoksesli eserler, müzik özellikleri açısından yakınlık göstermektedirler. Çok seslendirilen halk ezgileri, temel özelliklerini yitirmemiş olsa da



Batı'nın uzun yıllar boyunca edindiği çokseslilik sistemi ile yorumlandıklarında, bazı yapısal farklılıklar kazanmışlardır. Malzemenin sözleri az sayıda değişikliğe uğramış, bazılarında kanonik bir yapı getirilmiş, dinamik ve ifade göstergeleri eklenerek, sanatsal bir zemin oluşturulmuştur. Kromatik geçişler, ikili, dördü ve beşli aralıklar SATB çizgilerinde döngüsel olarak sıklıkla kullanılmıştır. Halk ezgisinde yer alan melodi, çoğunlukla S çizgisinde yer alırken, zaman zaman ATB partilerine de aktarılmıştır. Besteciler özellikle SATB türündeki koroyu tercih etse de eserlerini; SA, ATB, TB, TTBB, Solo SATB varyasyonları için de yazmışlardır. Bazı besteciler poliritim yaklaşımı ile eserlerini verirken, aksak zamanları da tercih etmişlerdir.

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Introduction: The developments in the field of music, which is one of the innovative movements during the birth of the Ottoman and Republican Turkey, and the ethnomusicological studies in the creation process of the polyphonic National Turkish music, and the use of Anatolian folk songs as a source for polyphonic choral works are at the center of the study. This study investigates national and international contributions and practices to polyphonic music and culture in Turkey with the approach of nationality. The relations between Anatolian folk melodies, which are the roots of polyphonic music in Turkey, and the related polyphonic work, and the qualities in polyphony practices were questioned. By examining the historical process of the concepts of polyphony and nationalism in Europe and in Ottoman Turkey, the approaches of reflecting Anatolian folk melodies to the field of polyphonic Turkish music were investigated. Ottoman Empire in the process of shaping national polyphonic music, in the 18th/19th centuries, invites ensembles such as opera, orchestra, and names such as Liszt and Donizetti from Europe. This call causes the Turkish people to be drawn to the more global field of universal art. European composers write works that imitate the spirit of "alla turca", but their perspective is mostly limited to the specific instrumentation, melody, harmony and rhythmic structure of the military janissary orchestras of the Ottoman Empire. Rey

(1904-1985), Alnar (1906-1978), Erkin (1906-1972), Saygun (1907-1991), and Akses (1908-1999), defined as the Turkish Five, preferred to use national motifs and clunky/asymmetric rhythms in their works. However, the polyphony that exists in the world of Islamic music is different from that in the West. According to Picken (1909-2007), who published his book, *Folk Musical Instruments of Turkey*, which he dedicated to the Turkish people, in 1975: "The polyphony in the classical Persian-Arab-Turkish tradition is homophonic or mostly heterophonic" (Picken, 1954:73). Mahmut Ragıp Gazimihal (1900-1961) emphasized that it is necessary to try to clarify the "Eastern and Western" tonalities of folk songs with both (Öztürk, 2015:2), and then he approached the idea of pentatonism. A modal structure dominates Anatolia. Picken expresses the following views; In many respects, Turkish mods are more complex than Greek mods. "The makams exceed the sound system of Western music, which contains twelve chromatic degrees in an octave, due to the coma sounds they contain, and secondly, due to the differences in these sound systems, the Turkish and tampered Western five circles do not match. This incompatibility leads Turkish composers who want to write polyphonic music using Turkish maqams to a dilemma. The maqams mentioned belong to the Turkish music culture, which has a monodic (monophonic) structure historically, and Turkish composers who wrote polyphonic music were forced to decide whether to use comatose sounds or not, due to the incompatibility of this sound system with the Western system. In other

words, they decided whether or not to adapt these sounds to the Western tampere system (Picken, 1954:80). In Saygun's words, folk music that represents the culture and nation in the definition of nationality constitutes a giant reference center with the feature of being audio sources. 20th century national polyphonic Turkish music owes its existence to the entrepreneurial leadership of Atatürk, the founder and first president of Turkey. Atatürk, who was elected in 1923, initiates a remarkable renewal, including scholarship support, to lay the foundations for the rapid westernization of music education standards for the newly established Republic of Turkey and to raise generations of musicians and artists. With the conceptualization of this move, the overall goal is; to establish a national identity that is secular and more strongly aligned with the West. For this purpose, composers are funded by the government to work in Europe. This development allows the blending of the polyphonic Western music tradition of the Turks, which has been advancing for centuries, and Turkish folk melodies. As part of his innovations in the 1920s, Atatürk invites young musicians and artists to make Turkish art forms a unique standard on an international basis, by considering Turkish folk melodies as a source of inspiration and starting point for their works. With the simultaneous documentation of folk traditions and polyphonic Western music, researching, compiling, recording and meticulously studying local tunes, a new era begins, providing composers with the necessary materials to bring a new and unique Turkish identity to polyphonic

western music forms and traditions. Rey is one of our composers who wrote operettas and revues in the western sense. While Tura is describing Rey; "We see Rey at the beginning of the effort to create a polyphonic national school based on folk music, which was the main goal of those national schools, by using Turkish folk music for the first time, both for piano and for orchestra." (Ersel et al., 2014:158). The composer reflects his closeness to global, new music schools, his deep-rooted but far-reaching and multicultural side in his works. Alnar, on the other hand, aims to reach his own expression with Anatolian melodies. In Erkin's works, it is one of Erkin's techniques to give Anatolian lullabies and laments with a universal expression, and to articulate a section like a taksim between or above the asymmetrical rhythmic structure. Folk melodies are very rich in rhythm, and the 5th, 7th, 9th (4+5) (5+4) 11, 15 rhythm measures, which are not very unusual in the West, form the center. With their nationalism and polyphony approaches, the first generation Turkish composers preserve the local colors and turn to modal knitting, modality and trans-tonality approaches, with the character that is effective in the formation of polyphonic national Turkish music, with the structure, form and rhythms of both folk melodies and traditional art music. In this style, which offers the opportunity to create new melodies and structures with an athenatic approach, sometimes with an abstract understanding of makam and a colorful background for melodic diversity, harmony is also handled on the ground of dissonance. A distinctive vocal communication is created with makam

melodies, the use of quatrains in harmonic design, and their rhythmic use. They use ambiguous intermediate lines, homophonic structures, writing with pronounced accompaniment, and generally the synthesis technique in which the effects of modality and tonality are noticed in the same text. Major 3rd and now 5th chords are often experienced. Sections where polyphony and monophony are used together and the use of ostinato are also effective methods. With chords composed of 4th, 7th, and 2nd, tonality, atonality, modality are met in a canonical sequence. However, unlike Europe, which uses the triple harmony system to eliminate the problems arising from modality while the works in which Turkish music maqam scales are used are polyphonic, it is defined by the composer and theorist Kemal İlerici (1910-1986), with the overlapping of the quartets and based on the Hüseyini maqam. -The quartet harmony system, which was created based on quintet intervals, is also utilized. Arel (1880-1955) also underlines that triples and quintets are more natural, that the approach consisting of doubles, quartets and quintets can also be used, and that it is not necessary to stick to triads only. The succession of the quads and the center of the axis sound are the distinctive features of the system. Another important character is the chords that are formed with three or four voices on the axis and the attractor. It has also been determined that Pentatonism is a local musical expression of Central Asia and Anatolia and naturally Turkishness. On the basis of the formation stages of the National Turkish Music movement and the polyphony process of folk melodies in this study, the

Anatolian folk songs (folk songs) selected from different regions and the polyphonic works that take them as a source show affinity in terms of their musical characteristics. Although polyphonic folk melodies have not lost their basic characteristics, they have gained some structural differences when interpreted with the polyphony system that the West has acquired over many years. The words of the material have undergone few changes, some of them have been given a canonical structure, and an artistic basis has been created by adding dynamic and expressive indicators. Chromatic transitions, double, quadruple and quintuple intervals are frequently used cyclically on SATB lines. While the melody in the folk melody is mostly on the S line, it has also been transferred to ATB parties from time to time. Although the composers prefer the SATB type choir, their works are; They also wrote for SA, ATB, TB, TTBB, Solo SATB variations. While some composers gave their works with the polyrhythm approach, they also preferred lame tenses.

ULUSLARARASI HAKEMLİ BEŞERİ VE AKADEMİK BİLİMLER DERGİSİ; 2012 yılı itibariyle yayın hayatına girmiştir. Dergimizde literatüre kaynak sağlayacak nitelik ve değerde olan yayınlara yer verilmektedir. Dergimiz uluslararası hakemli bir dergi olup, yılda DÖRT sayı çıkarmaktadır. Dergimizin sayıları MART, HAZİRAN, EYLÜL ve ARALIK aylarında sistem üzerinden yayınlanmaktadır. Dergimiz gerek basılı gerekse de internet üzerinden ulaşılabilen bir dergidir. Dergimizde Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler alanındaki çalışmalar literatüre destek ve katkı sağlaması amacı ile okuyucu ve araştırmacılara kazandırılması amaç edinilmiştir. Dergimizin baş editörleri Prof. Dr. Ayhan AYTAÇ, Prof. Dr. Asuman Seda SARACALOĞLU ve Prof. Dr. Gülten HERGÜNER olup, dergi yönetim kurulunun aldığı kararlar doğrultusunda faaliyetlerini gerçekleştirilmektedir. Baş editörler derginin o anki yönetim kurulundaki en üst unvana sahip bilim insanları olup yönetim kurulunun %51' inin aldığı kararlar uygulanmaktadır. Gönderilen her yayın kendi alanında uzman en az iki hakemin onayından geçmeli ve hakemler tarafından yayınlanabilir görüşüne sahip olmalıdır. Aynı sayı içerisinde yazarın bir yayınına yer verilir. Bu durum editör ve yayın kurulunun talep ile önerilerine göre değişiklik gösterebilir. Bu yöndeki karar tek taraflı olarak baş editörlere aittir. Diğer açıdan aynı yazar(lar)a ait çalışmalar "hakem ve yönetim kurulu onayından geçen çalışmalar" sıraya alınarak ilerleyen sayılarda yayınlanır. Hiçbir yazar hakem ve yönetim/yayın kurulu üyeleri üzerinde etkili değildir. Dergimizde yayınlanmak üzere sisteme yüklenen çalışmalar için yayın telif hakkı sözleşmesi istenmez. Sisteme yüklenen çalışmalar dergiye devredilmiş olarak kabul edilir. Yazar ya da yazarlar bu durumu kabul etmiş ve derginin yayın kabul şartlarına uygun hareket etmeyi teyit ederek bu sisteme dahil olmuştur.

Dergimiz hakem ve bilim kurullarında yer almak isteyen akademisyen ve bilim araştırmacılarının mutlaka Dr. unvanı almış ve alanında uzman olması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca bilimsel çalışma ar yapmış olması şartı aranır. Dr. ya da Uzman unvanına sahip olmayan ve alanında yayın yapmayan hiç kimse bilim, danışma ve hakem kurullarında yer alamaz. Dergi yönetim kurulu derginin en üst karar ve yürütme mekanizmasını oluşturur. Yönetim kurulunun aldığı her türlü karar kesin ve değiştirilemez niteliktedir. Yönetim kurulu kararı olmaksızın hiçbir koşul ve şartta dergi üzerinde işlem gerçekleştirilemez ve uygulamaya gidilmez. Dergi baş editörleri hakem onayına gönderilmeyen çalışmaların dergide kabul edilip edilmeyeceğine, hakem sürecine gönderilip gönderilmeyeceğine karar verebilir. Bu karar sürecinde yönetim kuruluna bilgi vermek zorunda değildir. Dergimiz bünyesinde hakem, bilim ve danışma kurulunda yer almak isteyen bilim insanlarının katılımına ancak yönetim kurulu karar verebilir.

Dergimizde bazı ulusal ya da uluslararası kongrelerde yayınlanmış sözlü ve hakem onayından geçmiş çalışmalar için özel sayılar şeklinde çalışmalar da gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu tip özel sayılar ancak anlaşma yapılan kongrelerde sunulmuş sözlü bildirimler için geçerlidir. Bu bildirimlerin mutlaka kongre bilim kurulundan onay almış hakem değerlendirmesi yapılmış olmalıdır. Hakem değerlendirilmesi yapılmamış hiçbir çalışma yayına alınmaz. Yayınlanmak için gönderilen çalışmalar dergi hakem onayına gönderilir. Ancak her iki hakemden olumlu dönüş alan çalışmalar yayına alınır. Ayrıca sözlü sunulan bildirimlerin mutlaka basılı materyali ile hakem onay raporları dergimiz yönetim kuruluna ve baş editörlerine sunulmuş olmalıdır. Bu bilgi ve materyallere sahip olmayan bildirimlere dergimizde yer verilmez. Dergimizde işlem sürecine dair bilgiler yazar ve yazarlara yazılı olarak dergi internet adresinden bildirilir. Ayrıca dergimize üye olup sisteme giriş yapan her

bir yazar süreç ile ilgili bilgileri derginin web sayfasından kendisi izleyip gelişmeleri takip edebilir. Dergimizdeki koşul ve şartlar her bir yazar ve yazarlar için aynıdır. Hiçbir kimse için bu kurallar ve koşullar değiştirilmez. Farklılık sağlanması istenemez talep edilemez. Dergimiz bünyesinde yayınlanması istenen eserlerin mutlaka derginin yayın kabul ettiği alanlardan olması şartı aranır. Bu özellikleri taşımayan hiçbir yayına dergimizde yer verilemez. Hakem sürecine dair işleyiş baş editör kontrolünde gerçekleştirilir. Baş editörler yayının dergide hakem sürecine dair işleyişine yönelik bilgi ve karar verme yetkisine sahip bulunur. Baş editörlerin uygun bulmadığı ya da kabul etmediği bir yayın dergide sürece dahil edilmez. Bu konuda yazar ya da yazarlar dergi ile diğer organlar üzerinde bir yükümlülük oluşturamaz. Hakem onayından geçse bile editörler ya da yönetim kurulu mevcut çalışmanın yayınlanmasına olumlu görüş bildirmemesi veya makale sistemde yayına alınsa bile kurulların kararı ile iptal edilebilir. Böyle bir durumda yazar ya da yazarlar dergiye bir yaptırım uygulamaz. Her türlü yetki tek taraflı olarak dergi yönetim ve editörler kuruluna aittir.

Dergimiz T.C. hukuk kuralları çerçevesinde “5846” sayılı Fikir ve Sanat Eserleri Kanun ve Hükümleri’ne tabi hareket eder. Bu kanunun gerekliliklerini yerine getirmeyen yazar ya da yazarlar hakkında dergimiz tek taraflı olarak hukuki haklarını korumaya sahiptir. Dergimizde yayınlanması amacıyla gönderilen çalışmalarda yapılan ilgili kanunlara uygun olarak gerçekleştirilmeyen alınmalar, intihal gibi konularda yazar ya da yazarlar tek taraflı olarak sorumludur. Her bir yazar ve yazarlar uluslararası akademik, bilimsel etik kurallara uymak zorundadır. Bu kurallara uymayan yazarlar hakkında ilgili kurum ve kuruluşlara dergimiz doğrudan resmi olarak bilgi verir. Doktora, Yüksek Lisans ve Uzmanlık tezlerinden yararlanılarak hazırlanan çalışmalarda mutlaka kaynakça ya da özet altında hangi çalışmadan yararlanılarak hazırlandığı belirtilmelidir. Aksi durumda bu tip çalışmalar etik kabul edilmez ve intihal çerçevesinde değerlendirilir. Tez ve uzmanlık tezlerinde mutlaka ilgili yayının asıl sahibinin ismi bulunmalıdır. İlk sırada etik kurallar çerçevesinde tezin “yayının” asıl sahibi konumundaki kişi ilk sırada yer almalıdır. Danışman ve diğer yazarlar tezin sahibinin önünde yer alamaz. Bu tip çalışmalarda tez danışmanı dışında farklı yazar isimleri bulunuyor ise çalışmaya ne tür bir katkı sağlandığı kaynakça kısmında açıkça belirtilmelidir. Dergimiz basılı ve online olarak hareket eden bir yayın organıdır. Akademik alanda hazırlanan çalışmaların yer aldığı bir materyal olarak bilimsel araştırma yapan kurum ve kişilere fayda sağlamak amacıyla toplumsal hizmet sunan sosyal bir organdır. Dergimiz paralı bir dergi olmayıp, hiçbir yazara ya da yazarlara basılı materyal göndermek zorunda değildir. Dergimizde kabul edilen ve basıma hak kazanan çalışmalar dergi yayın kabul şartları ve yazım kurallarına uygun olarak mizanpaj yapılır ve sisteme yüklenir. İhtiyacı olan yazar ya da yazarlar ile okuyucular sistemden bu sayıyı indirerek ihtiyacını giderebilir. Mizanpaj yazar tarafından örnek makale baz alınarak yapılmaktadır.

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