

Perceived Fears of Turkish Pre-Service Language Teachers: A Study on a Teaching Practicum Program

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Abstract

Like many other professions, teaching is an emotional practice, and the emotions teachers experience range from happiness to frustration. As “investigating teacher emotions is invaluable for teachers’ own lives as well as for improving instructional quality in educational context” (Frenzel et al., 2009), researchers have long been investigating the emotions teachers experience, strategies that teachers use to regulate their emotions, and the impacts of teacher emotions on students’ achievement. Despite numerous studies on language learners’ emotions and their impacts on language learning “language teachers’ emotions have been in the shadows, invisible to most researchers and theorists and largely undiscussed in public by teachers themselves” (Cuellar, L. & Oxford, R., 2018). In view of the lack of studies on language teachers’ emotions and their impacts on learning and teaching process in the literature, the present study seeks to identify perceived fears of Turkish pre-service language teachers before the teaching practicum program. The study also investigates the causes of perceived fears and the solutions proposed by the participants to overcome their fears. The study draws on both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. The study not only presents findings in regard to perceived fears of pre-service language teachers but also offers some suggestions for mentors and mentees.

Reading Media Discourse Critically: The Power of Metaphor

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Abstract

Many governments all over the world seem to have faced the problem of explaining to the population the threat posed by the Covid-19 pandemic and the necessary social restrictions to slow the contagion rate. The media play a significant role in the objective representation of the world during this unprecedented period. Mainstream media have always aimed at increasing support for strict COVID-19 policies and encouraging preventive behaviours. To achieve this, warfare metaphors are often used to communicate serious social issues to attract the reader's attention, to illustrate the urgency of the matter, and make people aware of the need for special action. The social effect of media discourse in terms of knowledge, beliefs and social action can be responded to with other forms of social action, namely textual as well as non-textual, but the age of Covid information warfare requires critical thinking and enhanced cognitive skills. The humanities can assist society to make sense of texts, to become conversant with the techniques of critical interpretation of texts. Thus, the aim of the talk is to shed light on the centrality of the humanities at this critical moment in history by exploring how language is shaping perceptions of the world. It can be concluded that as much as we seek advice from experts in science and medicine to fight the coronavirus, it is the humanities through which we make sense of our lives and human behaviour, and which may guide us to think clearly in times of crisis and take action.

A Little Poem Goes a Long Way: John Clare's *The Thunder Mutters*

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Abstract

The purpose of this presentation is to show how John Clare combines words and meaning in his poem "The Thunder Mutters". This short poem consisting of just nine lines provides many opportunities for appreciating poetry and for applying and extending knowledge of both language and literature. Thunder and rain threaten the harvest, but little harm is done. The skill of the poet is evident as he combines sounds, words and meaning in an attractive and sometimes surprising manner. As the weather changes and the afternoon develops, we can see how the poem presents challenges for pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar, but like the rain on Clare's harvest day, the challenges are not insurmountable. The poem lends itself to phonological, semantic and syntactic analysis and literary techniques (alliteration, assonance, personification, enjambement, oxymoron and metaphor) abound.

Djuna Barnes ve Goril Dinah: İnsan-Merkezcilik ve Ahlaki Statü Sorunsalı

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Özet

Erken modern dönemden itibaren hümanizmin meydana getirdiği ve sürdürdüğü belli bir formdaki “insan” fikri, akabinde doğayı ve hayvanları olumsuz etkileyen birçok paradigmayı da beraberinde getirmiştir. Hümanizmin perçinlediği varlıklar zincirinde insanın doğadaki diğer varlıklardan daha önemli bir yerde konumlandırılması sonucu ortaya çıkan insan istisnacılığı, insan-merkezcilik ve türçülük gibi birçok insanı üstün gören kavram, doğanın ve insan olmayan hayvanların, insanlar tarafından değersizleştirilmesinde ve/veya tahakküm altına alınmasında büyük bir rol oynamaktadır. Ayrıca, bu kavramların sürdürdüğü insan/insan olmayan ve kültür/doğa gibi ikili karşıtlıklarla da ikincil pozisyonda bulunan kavramların önemsizleştirilmesi sonucu kendini ayrıcalıklı kılan ilk grup, kendi çevresine kalın çizgiler çekerek kendini ikinci gruptakilerden tamamen ayırır. Bu durumun oldukça olumsuz sonuçlarından biri ise, özellikle hayvanların durumunda, onların insan olmadıkları gerekçesiyle ahlaki statüden yoksun varlıklar olarak addedilmesi olmuştur ve böylelikle hayvanlara karşı yapılan birçok acımasız muamele de insanların etik kaygıları dışında kalmıştır. Bu çalışmada, söz konusu insan ve insan olmayan ayrımını her koşulda önceleyerek tarih boyunca diğer birçok türün yok olmasına sebebiyet veren insan-merkezci bakış açısı irdelenecek olup bu bakış açısının hayvanların ahlaki statüsünü nasıl yok saydığı ve hayvanları nasıl insanlar için birer egzotik eğlence aracına dönüştürdüğü, Djuna Barnes’ın New York World Magazine’de yayımlanan 1914 yılında kaleme aldığı ve Barnes’ın Bronx Hayvanat Bahçesi’nde ziyaret ettiği Dinah isimli dişi goril ile karşılaşmasını konu edinen “The Girl and the Gorilla” adlı yazısı üzerinden ele alınacaktır.

Amerikan Sinemasında Bir Ritüel: Zaman Yolculuğu

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Özet

Geçiş Ritüeli kavramı Kültürel Antropoloji'ye ait bir kavram olup Arnold Van Gennep'in *The Rites of Passage* (1909) adlı eserinin temel konusunu teşkil etmektedir. İngilizceye 1960 yılında çevrilen eseri Van Gennep 1909 yılında kaleme almıştır. Kabaca, geçiş ritüelleri olarak ifade edilen pratikler, bireyin çeşitli boyutlarda yaşadığı "sınır geçme" deneyimlerinin toplum içerisindeki statüsünün değişimini anlatan ve belirli kurallarla ilerleyen geleneksel ritüellerdir. Van Gennep, çalışmasında bu ritüellerin üç aşamada gerçekleştiğini belirtmektedir: Ayrılık ritüelleri, mekân değişimini anlatan ritüeller ve geçiş sonrası birleşme ritüelleri. Çalışmamızda, zaman yolculuğu ile ilgili ele aldığımız film örnekleri Van Gennep'in adı geçen antropolojik modeliyle değerlendirirken, zaman yolculuğunun birden fazla geçiş ritüeli modeli içine dahil olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu anlamda ele alınacak filmler üç kategoride incelenebilir: 1980'lerdeki zaman yolculuğu filmleri, 1990-2000'li yıllar arasındaki zaman yolculuğu filmleri ve 2000 sonrası zaman yolculuğu filmleri.

Invasion of the Land: Ecological Deterioration in Wole Soyinka's *The Swamp Dwellers*

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Abstract

The harmonious relationship of local people with nature has been best observed in their communication with nature. Since the ancestors of locals lived on their land during the ancient times, the land and the values ascribed to it had become the inseparable part of life of these indigenous people who developed harmonious relationship with it. However, due to the colonial invasion and the colonizing process enacted on the land, the western white colonizers, driven by the strong desire of the powerful western nature-oppressing values, caused irreversable damages on the environment in the third world. The natural order of life for indigenous people has thus been threatened because of the ecological crisis and the deprivation of their rights on lands in large part, territories and natural resources. Nigerian playwright Wole Soyinka's plays implicate the natural elements, especially *The Swamp Dweller*, in which ecological problems are reflected through the colonial overwhelming influence on the relationship between the land and indigenous people. The play describes Nigerian swamp people's life of the pre-independence in rural area, in which coastal areas, especially near the mouth of river, is very typical. The play reflects capitalism developed abnormally in the city, agricultural production declined in the rural areas, at the same time, a huge of number young farmers flowed into the city after the invasion of the colonial. The fate and life of the characters in the play are closely linked with the swamp, namely the land. However, with the colonial expansion and invasion of industrial civilization, the rural areas which depend on the land begins to change in a negative way which leads to the destruction of the ecological environment. In this context, this study focuses on postcolonial ecocriticism to analyze the changes and differences of the relationship between the human and the land in *The Swamp Dwellers*.

Queering the Storytelling in David Chariandy's *Brother*

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Abstract

Exploring the questions of masculinity, loss, rootlessness, discrimination, and family, Chariandy's *Brother* touches intensely upon the tightly constructed fear and how it queers the narrative by making references to the violent incidents of 1991 summer. David Chariandy brings us into the lives of Michael and Francis with glittering words and hypnotic accuracy. They are the kids of Trinidadian immigrants; their father has vanished, and their mother works double and occasionally triple shifts for her sons to achieve the distant promise of their chosen home. With terrible emotional impact David Chariandy, a distinct and intriguing voice in Canadian writing presents a tragic and important narrative about the tremendous love that exists between brothers and the senseless loss of lives cut short by a gunshot. Chariandy covers some of the most emotive themes of our day with care and intelligence, such as the casual humiliations of being a poor child of immigrants, the impermeable power-posturing of police in the black community, and killings dismissed as justifiable. This study raises the questions of racial discrimination, homosexuality, trauma, and fear culture experienced by silenced individuals whose fates are determined by prejudiced white race superiority. Beyond the beautifully written characters, what stands out most about *Brother* is Chariandy's brutally honest description of prejudice, violence, and a lack of opportunity encountered by the Park's residents. Chariandy is cautious to demonstrate how the community itself contributes to the situation.

Exploring Translanguaging Attitudes of the English Language Learners

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Abstract

Translanguaging has been suggested as a pedagogical practice of bilingual students where they use two languages alternately in the classroom (Williams, 1996) and it contributes to students' language learning with the use of two languages to make meaning (Baker, 2011). The aim of this study is to investigate the EFL students' attitudes towards translanguaging and to reveal whether there is a significant relationship between students' attitudes towards translanguaging and their academic achievement. The study was conducted with 28 preparatory class EFL students with B1 English proficiency level. In order to determine students' attitudes towards translanguaging and to investigate whether there is a significant relationship between students' attitudes towards translanguaging and their academic achievement, a questionnaire adapted from the study of Küçük (2018) was used. The questionnaire comprises four sections including (1) the demographic information; (2) students' attitudes towards English only policy; (3) students' attitudes towards translanguaging; (4) students' translanguaging practices. The data gathered from the questionnaire were analyzed by the SPSS program and descriptive statistics was used for the analysis. The results demonstrate that students have more positive attitudes towards translanguaging than using only English in the classroom as they mostly believe translanguaging is beneficial for their language learning, and they do not believe that translanguaging weakens their language learning. The data yields the result that there is no correlation between their academic achievement and translanguaging attitudes.

Work Life Balance and Personality Types: A Study Based Information Technology Employees

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Abstract

Social life is undergoing an unprecedented transition throughout the globe. One of the most important reasons for the current imbroglio in human life is the imbalance in one's work and life. The negative consequences of this work life balance are numerous in numbers and to say a few are emergence of nuclear families, collapse or break down of family life, infertility due to high stress level. This imbalance in work and life will also be reflected in their organizational life. A person can be judged by one's personality. Personality is an individual's reactions and interactions with others. Persons or individuals have problems in either their personal life or in their work life. The significance or the role of personality can be judged by how a person handles the hurdles in one's life. Certain personality traits help people to maintain calm and composure even in the hour of crisis where as some other personality traits slip into depression or stress. Work lives of Information Technology employees are different from other careers and they are finding it difficult to manage their work and life. In this context the current study focuses on the impact of personality and work life balance among Information Technology employees. Moreover in the present pandemic situation this study is highly significant.

Dijital Beşerî Bilimlerde Güncel Yöntemler

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Özet

Dijital çağ olarak adlandırdığımız günümüzde dijitalleşme, hızla artan bilginin kontrolünü ve ulaşımını kolaylaştıran önemli bir kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Dijitalleştirme ile bilginin bütünlüğünün korunması amaçlanır ve yeni kazanımlar, hızlı bir şekilde dünyaya yayılma şansı yakalar. Bu sebeple beşerî bilimler söz konusu olduğunda dijitalleştirme, en yenilikçi ve akılcı inceleme ve aktarma şeklini oluşturmaktadır. Dijital veri, sıfır ve bir rakamlarının sonsuz kombinasyonlarıyla ortaya çıkan ve bilgisayar, akıllı telefon ve tablet gibi elektronik cihazlar aracılığıyla anlaşılabilir hale getirilip görüntülenebilen bir veri çeşididir. Dijital Beşerî Bilimler, basılı kaynakların taranmasıyla elektronikleşmiş ya da dijital ortamda oluşturulmuş verinin bilgisayar yardımıyla çözümlenmesini içerir. Beşerî bilimlerde dijitalleşme, en basit haliyle, yapılandırılmış ve yapılandırılmamış olarak sınıflandırılan verilerin bilgisayar programları tarafından belirli tekniklerle sistematik olarak yapılandırılması ve incelenmesini kapsar. Dijital beşerî bilimler projelerinin anlamlı ve kullanışlı olabilmesi için dijitalleştirmenin temel faaliyetlerinin gerçekleşmesi gerekir. Bu çalışmada, dijitalleşmenin bileşenleri (kaynak, işlem ve sunum) ve temel basamakları açıklanacak, dijital beşerî bilimlerde kullanılan güncel yöntemler hakkında temel bir bilgi verilerek yöntemlerin kullanıldığı projelerden örnekler sunulacak ve dijitalleşme sürecinde kullanılan yöntemler alanyazından elde edilen tartışmaların doğrultusunda ele alınacaktır.

Semiotics, Discourse and Bela Tarr's *The Turin Horse*

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Abstract

The cinema is a powerful medium. Various intended messages are conveyed through cinematography. A director can convey emotion through one single camera movement or just a close-up of an actor's eyes. It has a language of its own, a cinematographic language. The last film by Bela Tarr, a very renowned (if not the most), retired Hungarian director, *The Turin Horse*, shot in black and white as in all Tarr films, opens with a voice-over telling the apocryphal story of Nietzsche's falling into madness after he sees a cab driver beating a horse because it is refusing to budge. He goes near the horse, flings his arms around the horse's neck, and bursts into tears. After that, the narrator claims not to know what happened to the horse later. However, this is where Tarr takes over and opens the first scene of the film with a six-minute take in which the cab driver, whose name we find out later to be Ohlsdorfer, is riding the horse home on a gloomy, windy day though there is never made clear that Ohlsdorfer was the driver Nietzsche faced. This study aims to analyse the film, *The Turin Horse*, by focusing on the semiotic and discursal features utilized. The results indicate that the semiotic representations of the setting and characters contribute to the construction of a discourse foregrounding misery, pessimism, and an apocalyptic view of the world.

A Pragmatic Approach to *The Importance of Being Earnest*: Grice's Cooperative Principle

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Abstract

Pragmatics is basically an utterance meaning as it mainly deals with certain aspects of meaning. A typical conversation requires that the interlocutors should have successful communication. Grice develops Cooperative Principle as a concept which deals with how people use language cooperatively to have an effective conversation and so he introduces four basic, effective, and rational guidelines as conversational maxims. This paper deals with the Gricean Cooperative Principle in Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895), one of the most significant plays of Victorian comedy. The study aims to demonstrate how the conversational maxims: Quantity, Quality, Relevance, and Manner, are flouted to generate (particularized) conversational implicatures and what types of flouting operate in the selected extracts taken from the play at hand. Furthermore, it focuses on the flouting of the maxims rather than the violation of the maxims because the violation does not provide much space and suitable context for any sort of conversational implicatures. In drama what characters say may be different from what they mean. The conversational maxims and implicature are analyzed by employing a qualitative descriptive method.

12. Yüzyıl İngiltere'sinde Dil ve İletişim: Salisbury'li John ve *Historia Pontificalis*'i

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Özet

Salisbury'li John (ö. 1180) 12. yüzyıl İngilteresi'nin çok yönlü entelektüel bir kişiliği olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Canterbury Başpiskoposları Theobald of Bec (1090-1161) ile Thomas Becket'a (1118-1170) yakınlığı dolayısıyla İngiltere Kralları Stephen ve (1096-1154) II. Henry (1154-1189) ile kilise arasındaki açmazın doğrudan tanığı olmuş ve sürgüne giden Theobald ve Becket ile aynı kaderi paylaşmıştır. Bununla birlikte, John siyasî ya da dinî bir figür olmanın ötesine geçerek antik miras ile Hıristiyanlık kültürünü harmanlayarak siyaset felsefesi, pedagoji ve tarih alanlarında eserler vermiştir. Özellikle Cicero'ya ait pek çok düşünceyi kendi savlarını desteklemek için kullanmış; dolayısıyla dil, hitabet ve iletişim konuları eserlerinde yer almıştır. Bu çalışmada, 1164 yılında Salisbury'li John tarafından kaleme alınan *Historia Pontificalis* (Papalık Tarihi), yazarın özellikle dil ve iletişim olgusuna getirdiği yorumlar bağlamında incelenmektedir. Bu betimsel çalışmada özellikle yazarın dili ve iletişimi sosyo-kültürel açıdan nasıl konumlandığı ve dönemin siyasî ve kültürel atmosferinin eserin ele alış biçimini nasıl etkilediği ele alınmaktadır.

Rereading Stendhal's *Souvenirs d'Égotisme*

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Abstract

On the first page of his well-known book *Walden*, H. D. Thoreau says that “we commonly do not remember that it is, after all, always the first person that is speaking.” This is also true for every written work, even the most austere and objective scientific treatise (at least where human authors are concerned), but it is especially true for literature. The first-person pronoun is easily used today, having been given prominence by the recognition of creative nonfiction as the fourth genre in the early 1980s. Theorists and writers in the field like Bill Roorbach, Phillip Lopate, Sondra Perl, Robert Root, Mimi Schwartz, Michael Steinberg, Lee Gutkind, Brenda Miller, Suzanne Paola, and many others have been discussing this flexible genre and have inspired innumerable original works over the past several years. It is helpful, nay delightful, to trace the contours of creative nonfiction in classical writers who have written creative prose and see what it tells us about both the genre and the text. In their book *Tell It Slant*, Miller and Paola emphasize the importance of being *artful* in this kind of writing. Stendhal, on the other hand, declares his intention to be absolutely truthful and sincere in writing his memoirs: “I am profoundly convinced,” he says, “that the only antidote which can make the reader forget the everlasting ‘I’s the author is going to write, is perfect sincerity.” It would, however, be interesting to see if this impression of perfect sincerity is artfully created by the literary tools at the disposal of a writer as accomplished as Stendhal.

Gençliği Sosyolojik Kavramsallaştırmalar Üzerinden Okumak

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Özet

Modern zamanların ürünü olarak gençlik, insan yaşamının belli bir dönemine (çocukluk ve yetişkinlik arasında) denk gelmektedir. Bu dönemde hem gencin toplumdan beklentisi bulunmakta, hemde toplumun gençten bir dizi beklenti(leri) bulunmaktadır. Genç bu dönemi refah içerisinde geçirdiği durumda yaşamın ileri aşamalarında toplumsal hayata katılımı kolay olacaktır. Özellikle neoliberal dönem ile varsıl ve yoksul arasında gelir dağılımının daha da açılması gencin, gençlik döneminde bazı problemler ile (güvencesizlik, belirsizlik, risklerin bireyselleşmesi gibi) yaşamasına neden olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, gençliğe yönelik sosyal bilimler alanında kavramsallaştırmanın yeterince olmamasından dolayı sosyolojik olarak genç/gençlik tanımlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu kavramsallaştırma yapılmaya çalışılırken, gençliğin hem yerel hemde uluslar arası kuruluşlar aracılığıyla kabul edilen yaş aralığı ve gençliğin sosyolojik kuramlar ile (yapısal işlevselci, yapısal çatışmacı ve alt kültür) değerlendirilmiştir.

Amin Maalouf'un *Tanios Kayası*'nda Osmanlı İmgesi

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Özet

Amin Maalouf, 1949 yılında Lübnan'da doğmuş ve halen Fransa'da yaşamakta olan bir yazardır. Birçok dile çevrilmiş olan eserlerinde çoğunlukla doğup büyümüş olduğu coğrafya olan Ortadoğu'yu, tarihini ve sorunlarını yaratmış olduğu karakterlerin bazen vasıtasıyla bazen de onların gözlerinden yansıtır. Maalouf'un eserleri daha çok Batı toplumlarındaki okuyucu kitlelerine yazılmış olmakla birlikte eserler başka dillere çevrildikçe tüm dünyada ciddi bir okuyucu kitlesi kazanmıştır. Maalouf, Ortadoğu'yu konu alan tarihi romanlarında Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'ndan ve Türklerden sıklıkla bahsetmektedir. 1993 yılında yayımlanan *Le Rocher de Tanios* (Tür. *Tanios Kayası*) başlıklı kurgu romanıyla Goncourt Ödülü'nü alan yazarın romanının olay örgüsü gerçek hayatta yaşanmış bir olayın temel alınmasıyla kaleme alınmıştır. Tarihsel gerçekliği olan bu olay 19. yüzyılda bir patriğin Ebu-keşk Maaluf adlı biri tarafından öldürülmesi, oğluyla Kıbrıs'a sığınması, casuslar tarafından kandırılıp memleketine dönmesi ve idam edilmesinden hareketle kurgulanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, *Tanios Kayası* başlıklı romanda sunulan Osmanlı'ya ait imgeler ele alınmaktadır. Çalışmada, Maalouf'un, *Tanios Kayası*'nda sık sık bahsettiği Osmanlı siyasi ve toplumsal düzeni üzerine yaptığı betimleme ve göndermelerin çağrıştırdığı olası anlamlar içerik incelemesi yoluyla ele alınmaktadır.

Sex-Typing a Child: A Discourse Analysis on the Construction of Gender Schema in Alice Munro's *Boys and Girls*

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Abstract

Alice Munro's short story *Boys and Girls* tells the story of its narrator's questioning the genders and gender differences through her character development and psychological conflicts. As an 11-year-old young female child, the narrator struggles with the gender roles imposed on her by her family, and even though she tries to resist at the beginning, she feels it is inevitable to be either a woman or a man at one point in life and embraces her gender role. In the meantime, she learns how to be a 'decent woman' and how difficult it is to be a woman in a society full of stereotyped and sex-typed individuals. She gradually drifts away from her character traits and self-concepts while learning the stereotypes of her gender. The statements she hears from her family significantly affect her feelings as a woman at the end of the story, even though she begins her story as a little child. In this study, the functions of these statements are analyzed with the Speech Act Theory by Austin. It has been found that the narrator goes through the sex-typing process by experiencing the perlocutionary effects of the utterances she is exposed in her family and the social environment.

Agitprop and Marxist Elements in Clifford Odets' *Waiting for Lefty*

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Abstract

The paper deals with the American playwright Clifford Odets' *Waiting for Lefty* (1935) from the perspective of agitation and propaganda theatre and Marxism. Agitprop theatre is an ideological and propagandistic theatre by its nature which emerged just after the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917. It is a left-wing theatre and called as agitprop, workers theatre and labour theatre. The play was written under the devastating effects of the Great Depression. Moreover, it is known that literary works are the products of their cultural milieu and historical context. Drama, perhaps with greater achievement than any other form of literature, employs its capabilities to delve into social issues that marked people's lives. *Waiting for Lefty* examines the class struggle, social inequalities, heart breaking poverty of working class people and those who fell victim to the capitalist system. While the study examines the clash between the bourgeois theatre and agitprop theatre, it exhibits how to distort and eliminate the negative effects of the bourgeois which is a product of superstructure. By using textual analysis and qualitative method, we show how the Marxist and agitprop elements embedded in the play aim to convey the message of all members of the working class are victimised by the capitalist system.

Challenges Faced by Students in Literary Translation and Solutions through Translation Strategies

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Abstract

The aim of raising the field of translator training to the desired level academically, which has been a research subject for many years and is included in the discipline of translation studies, has made it necessary to present different pedagogical ideas by making new studies in this field and to open up the applicability of these pedagogical ideas to discussion. Forming the pedagogical framework in translator education in a way that will enable the analyses of the text types for translation purposes in line with theoretical knowledge will undoubtedly positively affect the translation competencies of translator candidates. In this context, the present study, which was structured on the case study method using a qualitative research design, aimed to identify the challenges experienced by students studying in the Department of Translation and Interpreting in the translation of literary texts, to offer solutions to these challenges and to examine the attitudes of the students towards their own translations. The present study consisted of three stages. The first stage covered the acquisition of the knowledge related to Itamar Even-Zohar's Polysystem theory and Vinay and Darbelnet's translation strategies. The second stage focused on the students' translations in line with this theoretical knowledge, on their achievements in evaluating their own translations, and on observing their attitudes. Finally, the third stage involved the interpretation of the collected qualitative data. In line with the analyses of the collected data and the findings obtained from the analyses, the evaluations of the students' translations were touched upon and some pedagogical suggestions were made.