THE ABSTRACTS

FROM THE CONSERVATIST VIEW OF ISLAM TO ISLAMIC BALANCE OF CONSERVATISM: BEDIUZZAMAN, NURCULUK AND CONSERVATISM

Ahmet YILDIZ

In this article, I discussed the relationship between Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, the sui generis Muslim scholar of the Republican Turkey, and conservatism by special reference to the impact of this relationship on the development of conservatism in Turkey. Although conservatism in Turkey has not been able to transform into a separate political movement on its own, like Turkish nationalism, it has played a crucial role in the process of attesting public legitimacy to Islamic claims. Given the anti-communist political climate shaped by the Cold War Era, many religious groups have been successfully coopted by conservatism in the sense of both an ideology and “a set of mind”. Conservatism as an ideological movement has remained very weak against the Kemalist status quo, especially after its consolidation. Said Nursi, with his collection of books called Risale-i Nur (Epistles of the Light) and community of followers (Nurcus) has achieved a faith-based reconstruction/revitalisation of Islamic thought and practice. How the interaction of this revitalisation with conservative thought has happened is analysed through examining the impact of Risale-i Nur and Nurcus on the formation of the conservative discourse reflected in the center right and nationalist political movements and religious conservatism in Turkey. To comparatively discuss the Risale-i Nur and the Nurcu movement by reference to conservatism as a case is an attempt in exemplifying how to historicise the religious thought and movements. Finally, the role of Risale-inspired thought and the Nurcus in the formation of the Islamic remnant in the conservatism as reflected by religious groups and in the political realm is discussed by paying special consideration to the political label, conservative democracy, adopted by the Justice and Development Party, the ruling party in Turkey since 2002.

Key Words: Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, Nurcus, conservatism, religion and polity.

REMIND BY REMEMBERING: SAMIHA AYVERDI?

M. İnanç ÖZEKMEKÇİ- Ayşegül KOMŞUOĞLU

Samiha Ayverdi, one of the few women writers in Turkish conservatism, has an idiosyncratic writing style among her ideological counterparts. Witnessing the glorious past of Ottoman elite culture and it’s disappearance, Ayverdi’s writings undertook the mission of recalling this missing past to younger generations.

Keywords: Turkish Conservatism, Ottoman elite culture, Ottoman-Turkish Women Writers
SEZAİ KARAKOÇ: THE POET SUSTAINING TRADITION WITHIN THE “SECOND NEW CURRENT” IN TURKISH POETRY

Olgun GÜNDÜZ

The Second New Current in the history of Turkish poetry is accepted as an important turning point or milestone of differentiation. It differs substantially from the foregoing poetic traditions by the unique characteristics and poetic perceptions of its representatives. Having conveyed poetry to a different level in both form of fiction and that of seeing, the Second New purports to an important turning point in terms of both subject and form. İlhan Berk, Edip Cansever, Turgut Uyar, Cemal Süreyya, Ece Ayhan and Sezai Karakoç are seen as the outstanding representatives of this current. The poets of this current have fed themselves with the poems of former periods but at the same time they have built a new form. The Second New Poetry has benefited from different sources such as cinema, painting and music as well as from literary and philosophical currents. It has also diverged poetry from its exclusive semantic orbit. Sezai Karakoç differs in a number of ways from the poets of this current who distinguished their poetic tradition and understanding from those of their preceding counterparts. He has built his poetry on the basis of tradition. He has sustained his connection with thematic unity in the tradition of the Second New, although he has in the mean time created new traits of form in his poems. Sezai Karakoç's poetry presents a new opportunity in terms of sustaining and updating the tradition with new forms. This study elaborates on the relationship of Sezai Karakoç with the Second New from the perspective of the debates of tradition versus novelty.

Keywords: the Second New, tradition, resurrection, continuity, meaning, form.

FUAT KOPRULU’S THEORY OF CONSERVATIST NATIONAL HISTORY

Yalın ALPAY

Modern nation is construction of rational design in the context of history by irrational components. National history is invented for the purpose of uniting the people and establish self-confidence among the concerning nation domestically and legitimate the nation abroad. The two main veins of creation for Turkeys' National History are Kemalist historical thesis and Köprülü’s conservative historical thesis. Currently, Kemalist historical thesis which was dominant during 1930's, is already replaced with Köprülü’s historical thesis. However, Köprülü’s works that are nearly regarded as excellent works today, are in fact much dense national texts and Köprülü’s thesis is an invented / fictive thesis as much as Kemalist thesis.

Keywords: Fuat Köprülü, conservatism, national history, Turkish historical thesis, national culture, national literature, Ziya Gökalp, Orientalism, nation building
THE PROJECTIONS OF CONSERVATISM IN TARIK BUĞRA’S NOVELS

Hüseyin ÇİL

Tarık Buğra is one of the most important original thinkers among the Turkish literature as well as the Turkish conservatives. His philosophical ideas could easily be seen in his novels. Therefore, studies on his works would help to propound his intellectual world. In this study, I will indicate how and to what degree conservative thought is reflected in Buğra’s novels. This study is based on six selected novels of the author, and content analysis method was used. To set forth a trustworthy analysis, the social and political conditions of the periods in which the novels were written are focused. Thus, the changes of conservative thoughts which had shaped Buğra’s ideas due to the socio-political conditions have been discussed in light of his novels.

Key words: Turkish Literature, Tarık Buğra, Tarık Buğra’s Novels, Conservatism

THE EFFECT OF MUSTAFA SEKİP TUNC ON TURKISH CONSERVATISM

Yakup YILDIZ

Mustafa Sekip Tunc is one of the most important figures of Turkish conservatism. The thinker who considers Bergson philosophy as a creative and original source, tries to reconcile with Turkish modernity. Although he is one of important figures of Turkish conservatism, he avoids to identify himself as a conservatist. “The conscious conservatism” is the core of his ideology. This article aims to find conservatist aspect of Tunc’s ideas and his impact on the Turkish conservatism.

Keywords: Conservatism, Mustafa Sekip Tunc,

CONSERVATISM IN HALİDE EDİP’S THOUGHT UPON THE CULTURE- CIVILIZATION DILEMMA

Mehtap TANAR

Turkish Conservative thought started to show itself when a socio-cultural change had taken a place in Turkish Society which had turned its face to West since the 18th Century. Conservative reactions which were embodied with the Republican reforms, has been shaped over the distinction of culture and civilization. Halide Edip whose works have been axis of culture& civilization dilemma, has an important place in recent Turkish political thought, Western-style education and grow in the traditional Ottoman family played an important role in the formation of dichotomy in Halide Edip’s thought. Also Halide Edip close friend Ziya Gokalp influenced her thoughts on this subject. In her novels or the other
works while Halide Edip is defending scientifically modernization on the other hand she indicates to protect socio-cultural essence. Therefore the Turkish conservative thought, shaped the direction of the duality of culture and civilization, can be easily analyzed in the light of Halide Edip’s works. In addition that this kind of analysis will make possible to see clearly Halide Edip’s Western-oriented/conservative thought while she can not be put in a definite place in Turkish political thought.

**Keywords:** Halide Edip, conservatism, westernism

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**CONSERVATISM THOUGHT AND RELIGIOUS CONSERVATISM IN TURKEY AND USA**

Hakan KÖNIL – Ishak TORUN

This article investigates the major characteristics and types of conservatism with a following comparison of religious conservatives in the US and Turkey with regard to their views about abortion, homosexuality, communism, and religion and morality in education. The major characteristics of conservatism is discovered in its resistance to change, denial of rationalism in favour of empiricism, support for free market economies and welfare state both, delayed acceptance of democracy as a political regime, support for organic society and strong emphasis on religion and morality in social life. Conservatism has witnessed major divisions in our time with its versions of liberal conservatism, libertarian conservatism, neo-conservatism, social conservatism, cultural conservatism and religious conservatism. The research shows that religious conservatives in America and Turkey display very striking similarities in their views to abortion, homosexuality, and education of religion and morality with some differences though in the emphasis they place and the depth they cover.

**Keywords:** Conservatism, Religious Conservatism, Turkish Conservatism, American Conservatism

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**THE PROBLEMS ABOUT TEACHING OF TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

Sevgi OKUTAN ZENCİ

The aim of this research is to determine the problems about teaching Turkish as a foreign language based on the views of teachers and make some suggestions to overcome these problems. The study was conducted on the Turkish teachers. Descriptive model was used in the study. The data was collected through qualitative research method. In order to determine the views about problems and the related suggestions about teaching Turkish as a foreign language, semi-structured interviews were made with teach-
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hers. The views provided from the interviews were investigated through descriptive analysis and content analysis techniques. At the end of the study the problems were determined about teaching Turkish as a foreign language and some suggestions were made to solve these problems.

**Keywords:** Turkish, Foreign Language, Modern Teaching
Muhafazakâr Düşünce / Muhafazakâr Düşünceyi Etkileyen Düşünürler

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