

## ARTICLE SUMMARIES

**Prof. Dr. Reşat GENÇ**

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### **KYRGYZSTAN IN THE PERIOD OF KARAHANS**

The period of Karahans has an important place in Kyrgyzstan history. This period which lasted nearly 350 years, undoubtedly, has a peculiar place not only for the Kyrgyzs in Kyrgyzstan but also for the history of all the Turks.

In the early years of the foundation of Karahans the important regions of present Kyrgyzstan were captured by Yagmalar and Karluks who founded Karahans.

**Key Words:** Karahans, Kyrgyzstan, Yagmalar, Chuy, Barskoon, Tanrı Dağı, Balasagun.

**Prof. Dr. T.D. JUMANALIEV**

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### **TRANSFORMATION OF THE KAGAN POWER OF TIEN-SHAN NOMADS X-XI CENTURIES**

The author of the work touches upon the following key –aspects in his work: the making of the political power in Usun society, the principle of succession to the throne, military-administrative system of the society and its authorities, and also the counsel of elders.

The similarities among the political models, political organizations, and political structures of the “huns and usuns”, the reasons for transitioning from a triple branch system, and the reasons for transitioning from a direct to an apanage succession system are revealed on the basis of comparative analyses.

**Key Words:** the kagan power, political organizations and structure, political models.

**Murat KOCOBEKOV**

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### **SOME ADDITIONAL DATA ON OSMONAALI SYDYK'S BIOGRAPHY**

Osmonaali Sydyk Uulu is one of the first educators who wrote the history of Kyrgyz and published it 2 books for the first time. His two books are “Muktasar Tarih-i in Kyrgyzia”. “A Brief History of Kyrgyz” and “Tarihi Kyrgyz Shadmania” (“The History of Kyrgyz Shadman”) were published in Arabic alphabet in 1913 and 1914.

In present article the mast attention is drawn to unknown data of his life. The article also deals with detailed information about the date of his birth, his education, and reasons that made him write the books.

**Key Words:** Osmonaali Sydyk Uulu, Muktasar Tarih-i Kyrgyzia, Tarihi Kyrgyz Shadmania, mast, data.

**Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali YAMAN**

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**OF COMMON COMPONENTS OF THE TURKIC  
WORLD VISITING CULTURE**

It is known that there were a lot of graves- which became holy visiting places, before and after Islam in the different regions where the Turks lived. On the base of respect and cultural value around these visiting places among Turks, undoable underlie old Turkish beliefs and Islamic teeming fact. In addition to that, religions and cultural effect included in different periods of time, but it is certain that these components which have an emphasis came from old Turkish beliefs and becomic Islamic of these beliefs.

Countless visiting places which are respected greatly, have also been in Turkish commuties region where the nations communicated in historical period. Related to this collection of historical and legendary information has a great importance in the point of our culture and that field hasn't been enlightened enough even nowadays by the academicians.

For this reason without wasting any time socio-antropology studies which include the regions where the Turks live should be done. This work was put forward in the article.

**Key Words:** Turks, before Islam, visiting culture (to a holy place), Ahmet Yesevi, Turkistan, belief system, Turkic world.

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**THE EXPLANATION OF THE CATEGORY OF POSSESSIVENESS IN  
THE TURKISH AND KYRGYZ LANGUAGES**

The article deals with the category of possessiveness in the Kyrgyz and Turkish languages and the similarities and diversities existing in it in the two languages compared.

They are as follows:

1. In the Turkish language the suffixes of possessiveness and the form of the first person Singular are pronounced in the same way. In the Kyrgyz language it occurs in the Plural form (быз).

2. In the Turkish language in colloquial speech “n” is pronounced as “ng”. Besides the form in the second person Singular and the form of the Genitive case are similar in pronunciation (senin cocugun-cocugun annesi).

In the Kyrgyz language the suffix of possessiveness and the suffix of the second person have one and the same form.

3. In both languages the linguistic names of postpositional attributive groups have their own peculiarities.

The results of the research have shown that the category of possessiveness is characterized both by its diversities and similiarities, while similiarities prevail.

**Key Words:** The category of possessiveness, suffix of possessiveness, morphological structure, parts of speech, similiarity, peculiarity/diversity.

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**ADVERB AND ADVERB COMPLEMENT IN TURKEY  
TURKISH AND KYRGYZ TURKISH**

Adverb is one of the wide-spread parts of speech in all Turkic dialects.

In this article the definition, structure, classification and function of adverbs and adverbial complements in Turkish Turkic and Kyrgyz Turkic are analyzed. Also it is compared the usage, classification, similarities and differences of these two dialects.

**Key Words:** Turkish Turkic, Kyrgyz Turkic, Adverb, Definition, Structure, Classification.

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**THE SYNTACTIC APPROACH TO THE NOMINAL  
GENITIVE CONSTRUCTION IN RUSSIAN**

This paper concentrates on a quantification construction in Russian: *kuča l'udej* literally, “a heap of people”; henceforth, the Nominal Genitive Construction (NGC). The main meaning of *kuča* is illustrated by *kuča peska* ‘heap of sand.’ In the NGC, the noun *kuča* ‘heap’ is used figuratively as a quantifier and has a new quantitative meaning: ‘a lot of.’ I propose that *kuča* in its original meaning refers to the concrete object ‘heap,’ but in the NGC it undergoes a shift of meaning, having become grammaticalized and acquired quantifier properties. My thesis is that NGC has the same syntactic structure as genuine quantification structures. So in this papers the NGC (*kuča l'udej*) is compared to a genuine quantifier construction with *mnogo* ‘many/much’ and with numerals, such as *p'at* ‘five’ in the syntactic point of view.

First of all, in the work it is considered how to define the head of a phrase with a numeral *пять* and with an adverb *много*, and are examined the features of arguments in order to determine whether the NGC should be regarded as QP or NP. For the syntactic analysis of quantitative constructions, I adopt the “multi-head hypothesis.” According to this hypothesis, I draw a conclusion that the quantitative construction is of the N category (NP), whereas the N head is the Genitive quantified noun, but not the quantifier. The quantifier is a local head Q of a QP embedded in the NP. In the article this analysis is extended to the Nominal Genitive Construction (*kuča ljudej*). For instance, the structure of *kuča ljudej* is:  $[_{NP_i} [_{D} [_{QP_j} [_{Q_i} kuča] [_{N'} [_{N_i} ljudej]]]]]$ . *Ljudej\_i* is the main head of  $NP_i$ , whereas *kuča\_j* is the local head of  $QP_j$ , embedded into the  $NP_i$ , that is 1. A quantifier as a local head assigns a structural genitive quantitative case (GenQ) to the quantified noun. 2. A quantitative construction in general is a NP with a GenQ as a local head in it. 3. A nominal quantitative construction such as *куча людей* is a NP with a GenQ as other quantitative structures: *куча людей*  $[NP [Det. [QP Q+N]]]$  vs. *куча мусора*  $[NP N^Q+N]$

Figure 1 below shows syntactic similarities between the quantifiers *mnogo*, *p'at* and *kuča* in the nominal genitive construction (NGC), but not in the original construction (NC).

**Key Words:** nominal genitive construction, Quantifier, quantitative phrase(QP), nominal phrase(NP), multi-head hypothesis.

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**ENTERING POSSIBILITY OF THE MINORITY TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC CORPORATIONS IN TUKISH LAW: CUMULATIVE VOTING SYSTEM**

The majority vote wins in a democratic society. The democratic society devises alternate structures to provide for the protection of the minority. Of course, the minority needs to protect the rights and interests. In a corporation, the majority also wins under the general rules. For example, if a corporation has two owner groups and one has 51% of the shares outstanding and the other has the remaining 49% of shares outstanding, the owner holding 51% of outstanding shares can defeat the other owner in every vote. This could lead to the ability of the majority shareholders being able to control all positions on a Board of Directors because each director is voted on individually, and thus, also control all the officers of the corporation. The minority of shareholders would have no representation and no position other than that of passive investors in the corporation. Because a corporation does not provide the structures that make protection of minority interests possible, like American especially Illinois law, Turkish Law has also attempted to remedy this situation and provide a means of protection for the minority of shareholders. In Turkish Corporations law has accepted Cumulative voting system only in open to the public corporations. This study aims to explain cumulative voting system in Turkish Corporations Law.

**Key Words:** Corporations, cumulative voting system, Board of Directors, Majority, Minority.

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**AN ECONOMICAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF THE INTERNALIZATION OF THE EXTERNALITIES AND MONETARY EVALUATION METHODS**

In parallel with the increase of population, the demand of people to the foodstuffs gradually increases.

If it is taken into consideration that the consumer goods for people are currently being supplied from nature, then we face the fact how the productions made to supply the consumer goods damage nature or how the "environmental problems" arise.

**Key Words:** Evaluation, environmental, foodstuff, natural resources.

**Arman T. TEVFİK**

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**THE DECISIONS OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND DEFINING OF THE OPTIMUM CAPITAL LEVEL IN FIRMS WHERE THE EFFECTIVE TAXATION RATE IS ZERO**

The value of firm is defined as the present value of operational cash flows discounted at a rate consistent with risk level. The value of equity equals the value of firm less value of financial debt.

This paper aims at determining the optimal capital structure of firms of which effective tax rates are zero. Before determining the optimal capital structure of such firms, theorems of Nobel Prize winning financial economists (Modigliani-Miller) were taken up: when there are no taxes, no transaction or agency costs, and markets are competitive, both the cost of capital and the value of the firm are constant with leverage (Theorem 1); when tax assumption is relaxed, more debt will increase firm value (Theorem 2).

When some of the assumptions of these two models changed, there is an optimal capital structure for firms with various leverage levels.

It was concluded that leverage does not add value to companies that have zero tax rates, but destroy value.

**Key words:** Capital structure, optimal capital structure, cost of capital, firm valuation, *Capital Asset Pricing Model*, default risk.

### **Dr. Oğuz YILDIRIM**

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#### **MONETARY PROGRAMMING IN TURKEY AFTER 1990s**

This paper examines the monetary programming until 1990 and during 1990s in Turkey. Monetary policies undertaken before 1990 and after 1990s in Turkey have been widely discussed. Most of these discussions focused on whether the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) has a monetary program or not. Today, these discussions still are going on.

As it is known, monetary policy has important functions to provide a stable growth and high economic growth for an economy. CBRT is responsible for conducting and carrying out the monetary policy and monetary programming in Turkey. The purpose of monetary policy and monetary programming that CBRT carried out in 1980s and 1990s is to prevent effects of economic instabilities for a stable economy. The targets of CBRT monetary policy are the means of achieving ultimate macroeconomic goals of the society, such as: price stability (low inflation rate), a stable growth (high growth rate), employment and balance of payments.

This study is planned as follows: The paper is divided into three parts. In the first part we try to explain what the monetary program is in the second part we examine monetary programming before 1990s. In the third part we examine monetary programs carried out by CBRT in 1990s, and how successfully CBRT carried out monetary programming in 1990s. These programs are as follows:

- a) Monetary Programming in 1990s
- b) Monetary Programming in 1992s
- c) Monetary Programming in 2000s.

Finally before 1990 and in 1990s, we came to the conclusion that CBRT wasn't successful to provide monetary stabilization. CBRT has no serious monetary program toward monetary stabilization.

**Key Words:** Money, money policy, monetary programming, monetary stabilization, central bank.

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### **THE TURKISH POWER ELITE**

This study aims to analyse, the general power structure of Turkish society, and specifically the Turkish power elite. Also the relationships within and between the elite groups, and the distribution of power will be examined. This paper will also try to understand and explain the distribution of power in Turkish society: How far is power (effective power) diffused in the society or how far it is centralized and concentrated in the hands of elite groups?

In accordance with the pluralists views, one could argue that power has been diffused and fragmented among many people or elite groups which participate together in the decision-making process in contemporary Turkish society. Nevertheless, decisive and effective power (parallel with the main thesis of the elitist view) has been concentrated and centralised in the hands of the small number of elite groups which are the most powerful in the national power structure. They are predominant over other groups and these dominant groups know what others do not know and can do what others cannot do.

**Key Words:** Power, The Power Elite, The Turkish Power Elite, Elite, The Turkish Military Elites, The Turkish Political Elites, The Turkish Media Elites, The Turkish Business Elites.

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### **THE EFFECTS APPLICATIONS AND RESULTS OF TANZIMAT REFORMS ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AT OTTOMAN EMPIRE (1839-1876)**

In the studies carried out in educational systems, it is frequently pointed out that there is a relationship between lower and higher systems, and that it is necessary that thorough evaluations concerning renovations be made, taking into consideration the pre and post periods as well as the application period. One of the ways to research the effects of a movement on the nation's social uniformity is to compare the society's situation at the beginning and end of the changes that took place. A usual principle, then, is to examine a lifeline. The precondition for the studies to be carried out in accordance with the reliable sources is to analyze the renovation on a legal and philosophical basis. One of the turning points in the Ottoman History is the declaration of the "Tanzimat Period". A starting point for the Turkish Republic, the Tanzimat Period is full of clues. As it is widely accepted that the Periods prior to the change have deep-rooted ties with the process when the change is introduced, and thereafter in the lives of nations, it is important to examine the history of the Tanzimat Period before the changes took place. The general aim of the reforms in this Period was to save the Ottoman Empire, which was on the brink of collapse. However, in particular, the aim it was to introduce radical changes in the administrative system. During

this stage, the Ottoman education system was, for the first time, restructured into central and regional organizations. The purpose of this paper is to examine the practices, outcomes, and effects of the reforms of the “Tanzimat Period” (1839-1876) in the Ottoman Empire on educational administration. In the study, a historical event is comparatively dealt with, based on the related literature. The study not only depicts the historical bases of the education system but also casts light on the methodological mistakes in the change efforts on the period.

**Key Words:** Tanzimat, Ottoman state, education, change, innovation, reform, implementation.

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**TIME MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOUR OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS,  
AND ITS RELATION TO THE ACADEMIC SUCCESS**

Time insufficiency is a common problem for many people. In this study, it was analyzed time management behaviors of students who enrolled in the Health College of Hacettepe University and Firat University and course achievement points in the context of some factors, then it was examined the relation of time management behaviors and course achievement points. In the results of applied questionnaire on 273 students, it was found the most wasting time factor is watching television and listening to the radio and it was appeared-students, reading some articles and books in time management were better evaluating their time than others. It was found there was a significant correlation a between time management and course achievement points and students better evaluating their times were more successful in their courses. In this view, it could be said that time management topic effects on people’s professional and social life and academic performance of students positively.

**Key Words:** time management, students, course achievement.

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**THE EFFECT OF GAMES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING  
ON STUDENTS’ ACHIEVEMENT**

**(Sample of Private Bilgem Elementary School, Elazığ)**

To reach success in foreign language teaching has always been one of the most important aims in Turkish education system. Despite of all efforts in this area, it has not of been possible to reach the desired level. Students’ features, teaching-learning environment and problems dealing with language teachers are among the most popular reasons for failure in language teaching. This study was conducted at a private school in

Elazığ city center. The effects of playing games and traditional methods on students' achievement were studied. One control and one experimental group was developed for the study. At the end of four-week practice, the students in experimental group who used games, were found more successful than those in control group who were taught English by using traditional method. According to the results of the study, it is suggested that the teachers should use the methods that attract students' interests and provide their needs to realize more effective teaching-learning environment.

**Key Words:** Teaching English, game, traditional method, learning-teaching process, experimental and control groups

### **Şeref TAN**

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#### **THE EFFECT OF STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT TO APPROPRIATENESS OF EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION**

Giving the right decisions about students' achievement is an important thing in every level of educational system. There are two main factors that influence the judgments about educational success of a student. One of them is reliability and validity of measurement results related to students' performances, and the second one is appropriateness of criteria used to evaluate students' academic achievement. It is pointed out that failure to consider measurement error resulted in ill-considered educational decisions. The importance of the standard error of measurement to improve the appropriateness of achievement test scores is discussed.

**Key Words:** standard error of measurement, educational assessments, scoring achievement tests, relative evaluation.

### **Dr. İrfan TOSUNCUOĞLU**

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#### **TEACHERS, TEACHING AND LEARNING IN KYRGYZSTAN**

This article reviews the existing problems, which teachers face, in Kyrgyzstan. The author analyzes the existing situation, looks at possible developments in the future, discusses opportunities for more active teachers to engage in professional growth, and makes recommendations about how the situation can be improved.

Since the restoration of Kyrgyzstan's independence in 1991, there have been cardinal changes not only in political, economic and social affairs in the country, but also in education. Because the processes of change in any area, including education, depend on changes in individuals - changes which take place only slowly - it is important for us to analyze experiences and systems very carefully. That is, all the more important because many of the phenomena which we encounter today are the consequences of things which have been done in the past.

**Key Words:** Kyrgyzstan, teachers, learning, educational institutions, professional growth.

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**THE EFFECTS OF CAREER PLANNING EFFORTS ON THE QUALITY OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVOTION BASED ON HUMAN RESOURCES**

Career management designing and applying the organizational process which plans and manages the career responding to both the organization's and individuals' preferences and capacities. On the other hand, career planning is the process allowing to use personal aptitudes in future. It is improving the individuals' knowledge and skills to control their future, evaluating the individuals' aptitudes and specifying the aptitudes which will be required in future. This process starts with the individuals' finding a career path in the organization for themselves, starting to go on this way and specifying their career goals and the tools to obtain those goals. The career planning formed by the firms will be fruitful as long as the firms foster the workers' feeling of devotion and efficiency; and meets the needs of the organization and individuals equally. Nowadays, those people who used to be highly devoted to their workplace have been replaced by the professionals. The professionals are devoted to their works, not to the institution they are working at.

**Key Words:** Career Management, Organizational Communication, Organizational Culture, Communication, Personnel Satisfaction

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**CORPORATE COMMUNICATION FORMS AND INTERACTION PROCESS**

Corporate communication activities are of vital importance for organizations in today's rivalry conditions. While some institutions are giving more importance to this matter, some are losing their chance for success. Communication forms are different from the point of organizations' informing the target audience and target audiences' getting information. They are: bureaucratic, manipulative, democratic and non-proportional communication forms.

In classification of corporate communication management communication is being compared with marketing communication and organizational communication concepts. Conscious and strong organization culture which is employees' shared system of confidence is entering mutual interaction process with corporate identity and image studies while reflecting to organization's climate, which is a general atmosphere within the organization.

Corporate identity is basically taking the organization's philosophy, which is formed out of corporate behavior, corporate design and corporate communication concepts. These concepts as a mean are forming organization's image. Corporate reputation is a collective term, which reflects all shareholders' opinions about organization esteem, which includes both identity and image.

**Key Words:** Corporate Communication, Organization Culture, Organization Climate, Organization Identity, Organization Philosophy, Corporate Design, Corporate Image, Corporate Reputation, Corporate Personality.

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**ADVERTISING PHOTOGRAPHS HOLDING MIRROR TO IDENTITIES**

Individuals perceive themselves as a whole in their babyhood, when they see and begin to recognize themselves in mirror; they become aware of being a distinct subject. This case creates an absence in them, because they can never perceive their identity completely and whole after that time. Subjects are trying to complete their identities with role-models in media texts. Particularly advertisement photographs with the aim of selling products and servants determine to subjects that they can create their identity by consuming. In this study, the advertisement photographs that take place in women's magazines and suggest identities are analyzed with the intersection of Lacan's, Barthes' and Althusser's theories.

**Key Words:** Advertisement, Photograph, Mirror Phase of Lacan, Denotative / Connotative, Ideology, Cultural Order

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**THE TURKISH JOURNALISM IN THE PERIOD OF TANZIMAT  
AND THE MILESTONES OF THE TURKISH PRESS**

In Turkey the Period of Tanzimat was full of attempts succeeded by visionary intellectuals, journalists in order to fulfill the real function and role of journalism. In this article the development of Turkish press in the context of economical, political and social conditions in the Ottoman Empire, between 1839-1876 has been analysed. The development of journalism concept in that period has been also discussed in this article.

**Key Words:** Period of Tanzimat, Ottoman, press, journalism, the history of Turkish press.