

# 11-International Symposium on Literature, Culture and Language

In collaboration with Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Van YYU) Department of English Language and Literature and Institute of Economic Development and Social Research (İKSAD)

-ANKARA-June 9–10, 2023

## Symposium Book

## **EDITORS**

Prof. Dr. Bülent Cerciş Tantıranır

Dr. Ömer Aytaç Aykaç



ISBN: 978-625-367-161-7

## II - INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LITERATURE, CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

June 9-10, 2023

## Ankara TÜRKİYE

#### **EDITORS**

Prof. Dr. Bülent Cerciş Tantıranır Dr. Ömer Aytaç Aykaç

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## SYMPOSIUM ID

#### **SYMPOSIUM TITLE**

II - INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LITERATURE, CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

#### DATE AND PLACE

June 9-10, 2023 Ankara TURKİYE

#### **ORGANIZATION**

**IKSAD INSTITUTE** 

Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Department of English Language and Literature)

#### **EDITORS**

Prof. Dr. Bülent Cerciş Tantıranır Dr. Ömer Aytaç Aykaç

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TURKİYE, AZERBAIJAN, PAKISTAN, INDIA, MALAYSIA, ROMANIA, ALBANIA, INDONESIA, MEXICO, IRANIAN, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA, KOSOVO, USA, NIGERIA, BENIN, ALGERIA

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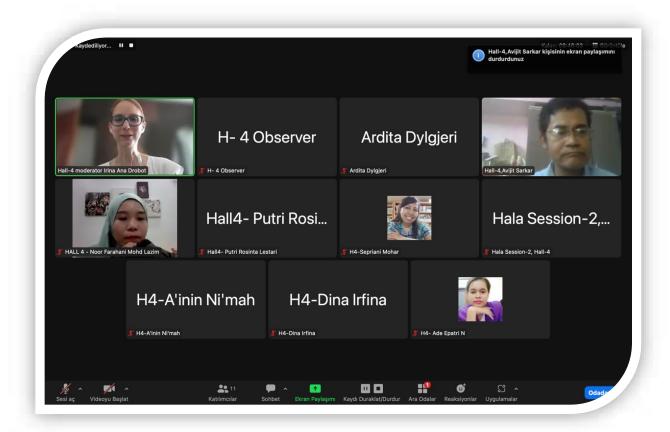
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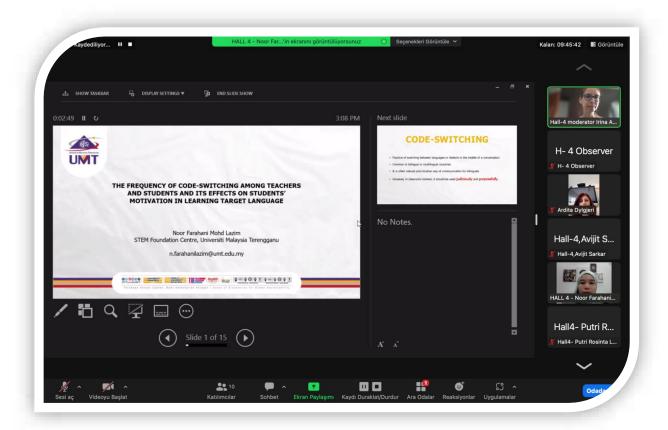
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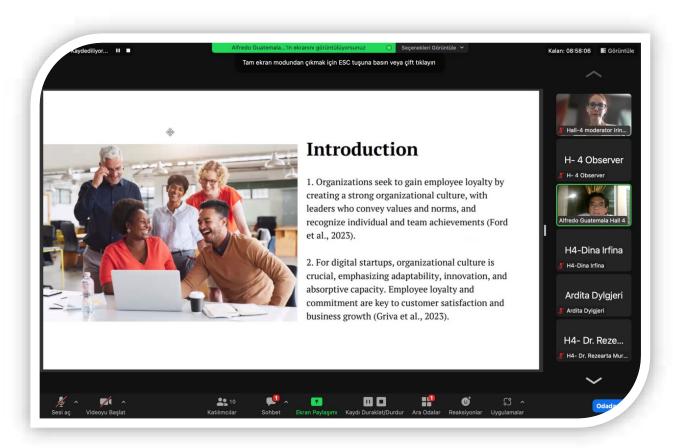




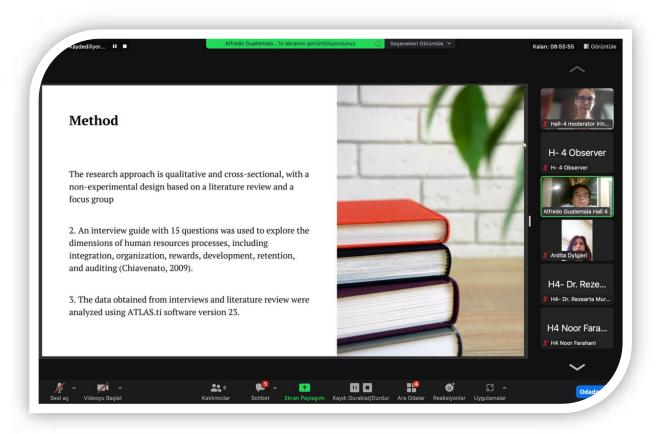








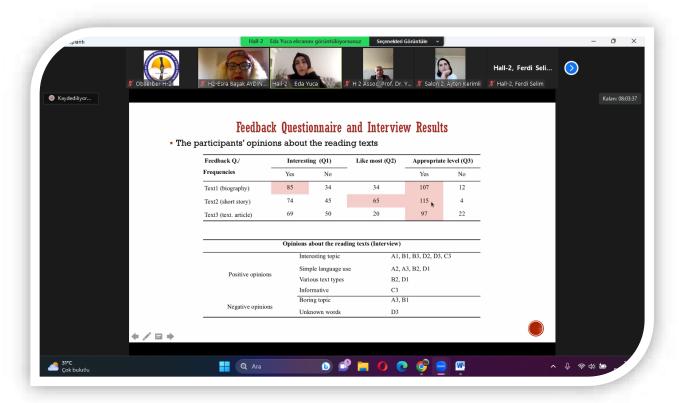


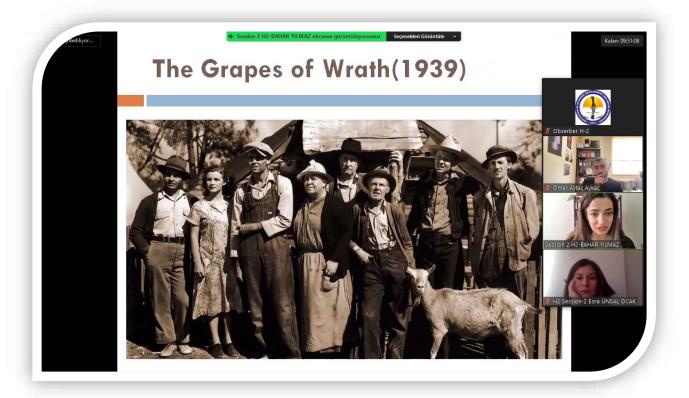








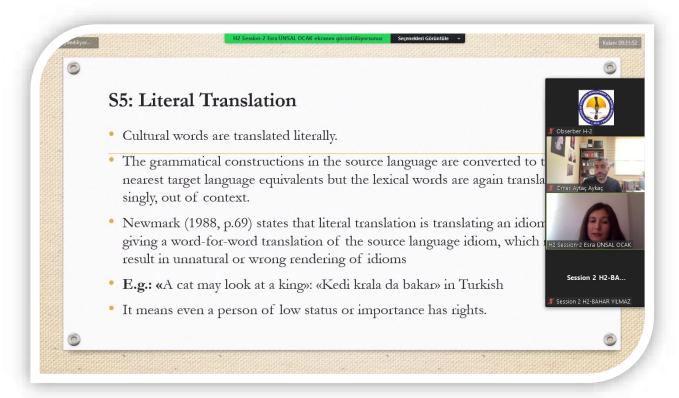


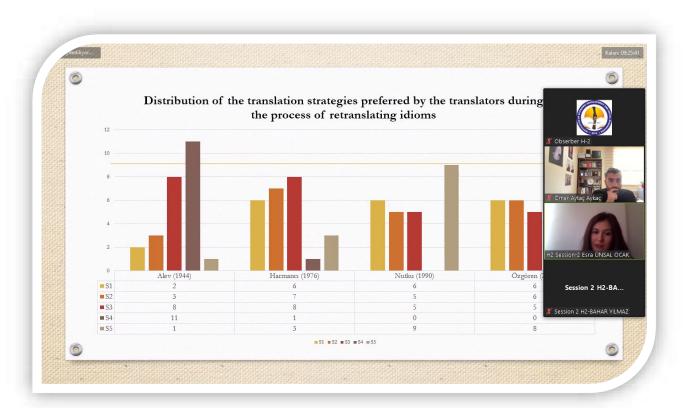


## Religion and Culture

□ In the novels the families have different races, cultural background and religions. Throughout the history belonging to different classes have been a problem for radical ones. In the novel by Steinbeck it does not matter if you a christian or not. But we do know in the novel there are some symbols represent Christianity.









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## Symposium Program



#### **IMPORTANT**

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via **https://zoom.us/join** site, enter ID instead of "Meeting ID or Personal link Name" and solidify the session.
- The presentation will have 15 minutes (including questions and answers).
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- Speakers must be connected to the session 15 minutes before the presentation time.
- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- During the session, your camera should be turned on at least %70 of session period
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Before you login to Zoom, indicate hall number and your surname (Hall-1, İsmail BAKAN)

#### ÖNEMLİ

- ➤ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- > Online sunum yapabilmek için https://zoom.us/join sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
- Sunumlar için 15 dakika (soru ve cevaplar dahil) süre ayrılmıştır.
- Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur.
- > Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
- > Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC'lerde çalışmaktadır.
- > Sunum yapacakların sunum saatinden 15 dk önce oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- Tüm katılımcılar oturumlara online katılıp dinleyebilir.
- > Oturumdaki sunumlardan ve bilimsel tartışmalardan (soru-cevap) oturum başkanları sorumludur.
- Sunumlar için 15 dakika (soru ve cevaplar dahil) süre ayrılmıştır.

#### **TEKNIK BILGILER**

- > Bilgisayarınızda çalışır durumda mikrofon bulunmalıdır.
- Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliği kullanılabilmelidir.
- Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir.
- Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır.

Zoom'a giriste sırayla salon numarasını ve soyadınızı yazınız (Salon-1, İsmail BAKAN)

## - Opening Ceremony -

Date: 09.06.2023 Time: 09<sup>10</sup>-10<sup>00</sup>

#### Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR

Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Türkiye PRESIDENT OF SYMPOSIUM

## Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aydın GÖRMEZ

Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Türkiye "WOMAN AND MADNESS IN ANCIENT GREEK CULTURE: MEDEA AS A REPRESENTATIVE" KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:00

Zoom ID: 827 3169 7889 Passcode: 020202

## HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ercan Kaçmaz

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Esma BAKICIOĞLU	Kırıkkale University TÜRKİYE	INDIVIDUAL'S DRAM AND ITS REASONS AT BİZ İNSANLAR, TIRPAN, PUSLU KITALAR ATLASI NOVELS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sabri BALTA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	BALLADS OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER ON THE AXIS AT THE CONCEPT OF BALLAD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sabri BALTA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	HEINRICH VON KLEIST AS A NOVEL AND DRAMA MASTER
Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR Özlem ALTUN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	AN ALLEGORY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: 'US AND OTHERS' IN THE WEIGHT OF HEAVEN BY THRITY UMRIGAR
Dr. Veysel ELKATMIŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Faruk KAYMAN	Ministry of Education TÜRKİYE Hakkari University TÜRKİYE	A PROBLEM BASED CHILDREN'S LITERATURE BOOK: THE CHILD LOOKING FOR HIS LIONS
Şevval TUFAN	Hacettepe University TÜRKİYE	ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN TURKISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN LITERATURE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BUKET UZUNER'S UYUMSUZ DEFNE KAMAN'IN MACERALARI AND LINDA HOGAN'S PEOPLE OF THE WHALE
Beyzanur ŞAKRAK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	THE TRANSFORMATIONS: IDENTITY AND SELF DISCOVERY IN CHARLES FRAZIER'S COLD MOUNTAIN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ercan Kaçmaz	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University TÜRKİYE	RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S INFLUENCE ON SELF- AWARENESS



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## HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra Başak AYDINALP

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsa GÜCEYÜZ	Ankara Social Sciences University TÜRKİYE	BACKGROUND OF SEKKĀKĪ'S TRIPLE CLASSIFICATION OF BALAGHA (RHETORIC)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra Başak AYDINALP	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE	JULIA KRISTEVA'S CONCEPT OF SPEAKING SUBJECT AND REVOLUTION IN LANGUAGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yadigar Veli oğlu Aliyev	Ganja State University AZERBAIJAN	MAIN FEATURES OF IDIOMS IN AZERBAIJAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES
Narmina Muzaffar kızı Aliyeva	Ganja State University AZERBAIJAN	THE QUESTION OF TRANSLATING COMPUTER TERMS INTO AZERBAIJANI
Fidan Yadigar kızı Aliyeva	Azerbaijan University of Languages AZERBAIJAN	LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ICT LEXICON IN MODERN ENGLISH
Ayten Tahir kızı Kerimli	Ganja State University AZERBAIJAN	SIDE EFFECTS OF WORDS TRANSFERRED FROM TURKISH TO AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ferdi Selim	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE	THE WITTGENSTEINIAN VIEW OF LANGUAGE GAMES AS THE POSSIBILITY OF CREATING A NEW LANGUAGE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Eda YUCA	Muş Alparslan University TÜRKİYE	THE VIEWS OF LANGUAGE LEARNERS ON THEIR EXPERIENCES OF READING TEXTS IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE SUPPORTED BY GLOSSING
Res. Assist. Dr. Nevzat AĞÇAKAYA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	I HAVE THE DEED OF THAT CHURCH' YEDI KİLİSE OF VAN AND SETTLEMENT POLICIES



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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nazmiye SARIKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selda GÜZEL	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE	BEAD LACES OF MERSIN PROVINCE
Laiba Umer Kazafi Ayşe Betul Toplu	Istanbul Aydin University TÜRKİYE	EFFECTS OF TEACHERS' CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT SKILLS ON THE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR Selin CEYLAN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	CULTURAL IDENTITY IN AMERICAN INDIAN STORIES BY ZITKALA-SA
Aslı AÇIKGÖZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuran BAŞOĞLU	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE	A STUDY ON REWRITTEN FAIRY TALES IN POETRY FORM
Head. Teac.Samira Hasanova Assist. Prof. Ulviyya Nasirova Teac. Ismat Karimova	Odlar Yurdu University AZERBAIJAN	THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT TRANSLATION OF TERMINOLOGY
Lect. Özcan AKŞAK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	WILLIAM BLAKE'S CHIMNEY SWEEPERS: AGAINST INSTITUTIONS
Lect. Özcan AKŞAK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	JOHN DONNE: AGAINST TRADITIONAL POETRY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Memet Metin Barlık	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	A COMPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF AUDIENCE FACTOR IN ANATOLIAN ORAL TRADITION: A CASE STUDY OF ÂŞIK AND DENGBÊJ
Zöhre Ekinci	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT IN AHMET MİTHAT EFENDİ'S NOVEL MÜŞAHEDAT



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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE	
Avijit Sarkar Dr.Tania Sur Roy	Assam Don Bosco University INDIA	AN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON GAMIFICATION AS A METHOD OF TEACHING-LEARNING TECHNIQUE	
Noor Farahani Mohd Lazim	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu MALAYSIA	THE FREQUENCY OF CODE-SWITCHING AMONG TEACHERS AND STUDENTS AND ITS EFFECTS ON STUDENTS' MOTIVATION IN LEARNING TARGET LANGUAGE	
Muhammad Fadhli Bin Mufti	SMK Layang-Layang, Kluang, Johor, MALAYSIA	KAMISHIBAI: A WINDOW INTO STORY WRITING	
Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest ROMANIA	REASONS FOR THE POPULARITY OF OWLS ON SOCIAL MEDIA AND IN FASHION ITEMS	
Ph.D. Rezearta Murati	The University of Shkodra ALBANIA	AN OVERVIEW OF THE SEMANTIC VALUE OF TURKISH LOANWORDS IN THE ALBANIAN LANGUAGE	
Dr. Ardita Dylgjeri	University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" ALBANIA	TEACHING ALLUSION AND FRAGMENTATION THROUGH MODERN POETRY	
A'inin Ni'mah Dina Irfina Aprilita Wijiasri Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	INCREASE IN PRICES OF STAPLES IN THE MONTH OF RAMADAN IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY	
Alfredo Guatemala Mariano Nancy Estela Arias Rodríguez Norma Aguilar Morales	Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco MEXICO	ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE: KEY DRIVERS OF A SUCCESSFUL HUMAN RESOURCES STRATEGY IN SALES	



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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sedat BAHADIR Servet ÖZAKAN	Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE	FOLK MEDICINE AND TREATMENT METHODS IN VAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ziba AGAEVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Science AZERBAIJAN	INTERACTION OF CIVILIZATIONS AND CULTURES IN THE CAUCASUS, SOCIO-CULTURAL UNIQUENESS OF AZERBAIJAN
Ferhat BUDAK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GENDER ROLES IN ELIF SHAFAK'S THREE DAUGHTERS OF EVE AND BERNARDINE EVARISTO'S GIRL, WOMAN, OTHER: A CROSS-CULTURAL APPROACH
Dr. Halil Fatih ALAGÖZ	Ministry of Education TÜRKİYE	METAPHORICAL APPEARANCES OF ROAD AND JOURNEY IN KEMAL VAROL'S NOVEL AŞIKLAR BAYRAMI
Lect. Dr. Berrin DEMİR Hanımnur MERCAN	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE	UNVEILING THE ECO-HORROR ELEMENTS IN THE TURKISH TARGET TEXTS OF THE BLACK CAT BY EDGAR ALLAN POE
Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR Roger Alan TUNÇ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	THE STRUGGLE OF IDENTITY FORMATION BY CONSUMERISM IN THOMAS PYNCHON'S THE CRYING OF LOT 49 AND DON DELILLO'S WHITE NOISE
Volkan KEKLİK Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	THE INTERTEXTUAL WORLD OF TOOLE'S A CONFEDARACY OF DUNCES AND GÖKBAKAR'S RECEP IVEDIK
Sümeyye ÇİFTÇİ Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	BETRAYALS THROUGH POSITIVE EFFECTS IN THE LOWLAND BY JHUMPA LAHIRI

C\*

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Saniye Rukiye DERE	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE	A FOLKLORE STUDY, AN EXAMINATION ON THE VOCABULARY OF THESSALONIKI IMMIGRANTS REGISTERED TO THE POPULATION OF AKDAĞMADENİ DISTRICT OF YOZGAT PROVINCE	
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülşen Torusdağ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ADVERTISING DISCOURSES	
Irina KAZIMOVA	Azerbaijan Medical University AZERBAIJAN	ON THE TRANSLATION OF LITERARY WORKS IN THE "CAMBRIDGE INTRODUCTION TO RUSSIAN LITERATURE"	
Aynur Hilal kızı Beşirova	Ganja State University AZERBAIJAN	COMMON FEATURES OF SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES	
Assist. Prof. Dr. Leyla ADIGÜZEL	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	AN INTERTEXTUAL READING OF MATT HAIG'S THE DEAD FATHERS CLUB	
Merve CAN	İstanbul University TÜRKİYE	EXAMINATION OF FAHRİ CELAL GÖKTULGA'S 'REVENGE' STORY IN TERMS OF IMPERATIVE MODALITY	
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa CANLI	Karabük University TÜRKİYE	DOROTHY WORDSWORTH AND THE GRASMERE JOURNAL: THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO ROMANTICISM AS A LITERARY MOVEMENT	
Ramile Yusuf kızı Süleymanova	Azerbaijan State Agrarian University AZERBAIJAN	PRECIOUS PEARLS OF THE SHUSHA SCHOOL OF POETRY	



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## HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Aytaç Aykaç

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR Bahar YILMAZ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	IMMIGRATION IN THE WRATH OF GRAPES BY JOHN STEINBECK AND THE KITE RUNNER BY KHALED HOSSEINI
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Aytaç Aykaç	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	READING THE GRAPES OF WRATH IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW HISTORICISM
Lect. Dr. ESRA ÜNSAL OCAK Assist. Prof. Dr. YASEMİN AŞCI	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE	A STUDY ON RETRANSLATION OF IDIOMS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF MONA BAKER'S STRATEGIES: TURKISH TRANSLATIONS OF D. H. LAWRENCE'S NOVELLA THE VIRGIN AND THE GYPSY
Edanur ZENGİN Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	SOUTHERN GOTHIC LITERATURE: CONVERSION OF RELIGIOSITY IN PURSUIT OF REALITY ON WISE BLOOD BY FLANNERY O'CONNOR
Res. Assist. Merve Betül GÖRMEZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Aytaç Aykaç	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	CAPITALISM IN KAZUO ISHIGURO'S NOCTURNES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kevser ATEŞ	Samsun University TÜRKİYE	AN ECOCRITICAL READING OF MUINAR BY LATIFE TEKIN AND SURFACING BY MARGARET ATWOOD
Vasila Razimi	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN	LANGUAGE AND STYLE OF DASTANI-AHMED HARAMI'S POETRY



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## **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Muhammad FAISAL**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	Director (HRIMS), Ministry of Human Rights Commission, PAKISTAN	BOLSTERING POLICING RULES IN ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN
Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University PAKISTAN	AN ANALYSIS OF THE MARRIAGE CEREMONIES IN PESHAWAR UNDER ISLAMIC CONTEXT
Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University PAKISTAN	HONESTY AND INTEGRITY ARE THE MOST EFFICIENT WAYS TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND UNITY WITHIN THE COMMUNITY (FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE)
Dr.Nadeem Bhatti Dr.Faiz Muhammad Shaikh Shoukat Rafiue Awan	Lahore Leads University PAKISTAN	ANALYZING IMPACT OF OF CULTURAL VALUES ON PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OF MANGO VALUE ADDITION AND ON EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES IN AUSTRALIA
Ramona Birau Mircea Laurentiu Simion Florescu Ion	University Constantin Brancusi ROMANIA University of Craiova ROMANIA University of Craiova ROMANIA	A THEORETICAL APPROACH REGARDING THE VOLATILITY OF STOCK MARKETS
Ramona Birau Robert Dorin Filip Ninulescu Petre Valeriu	University Constantin Brancusi ROMANIA University of Craiova ROMANIA University of Craiova ROMANIA	THE IMPACT OF RISK MANAGEMENT ON THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Dr.C.Vijai Mr.M.Elayaraja	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology INDIA	FINTECH ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA



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## **HEAD OF SESSION: Halim Wiryadinata**

TIEAD OF SESSION: Hallin Willyadinard		
AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ali Farajzadeh	Razi university IRANIAN	ON QUASI-EQUILIBRIUM PROBLEM AND ITS APPLICATION
Prof. Wagida Wafik Hala Awad Ahmed NORA SEAD AL-SHAHRANI	King Khalid University KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA	KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AMONG ADULT WOMEN IN THE ASSIR REGION
Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna Mr. Sc. Dafina Vlahna	University of Pristina KOSOVO	THE RELATIONSHIPS THAT FAMILY LAW STUDIES ACCORDING TO THE LAW IN KOSOVO
Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna Phd. C. Argona Kuçi	University of Pristina KOSOVO Cand. University USA	REMOVAL OF PARENTAL RIGHTS ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION IN KOSOVO
Prof. Dr. Hajredin Kuçi Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna	University of Pristina KOSOVO	FAMILY LAW, AS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT IN KOSOVO
Sepriani D. MOHAR Rahel SIANTURI Ade Epatri NENOMATAUS Putri Rosinta LESTARI Desi SIANIPAR	Universitas Kristen INDONESIA	THE ROLE OF CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SHAPING THE CHARACTER OF CHRISTIAN TEENAGERS IN MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY
Delinda Elizabeth Aritonang Halim Wiryadinata	Universitas Kristen INDONESIA	THE IRON CAGE OF THE BATAKNESE CULTURE OF HULA-HULA IN THE HEART OF INDONESIA FAMILY
Delf Gustaaf KALALO Astrina SRIKANDI Siskawaty Angela KATHRIN Desi SIANIPAR	Universitas Kristen INDONESIA	CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION LEARNING STRATEGIES IN IMPROVING GENERATION Z'S DIGITAL LITERACY
Adejuwon Aina Moyinoluwa	Adekunle Ajasin University NIGERIA	PRINCIPALS' MANAGERIAL STRATEGIES AND SECONDARY SCHOOL CLIMATE IN AKOKO NORTH EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ONDO STATE.



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### HEAD OF SESSION: GABRIEL C. GHERASIM & losefina Blazsani-Batto Ph.D.

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
M. Maria Sudarwani Bambang Erwin	Universitas Kristen INDONESIA	THE SURVIVABILITY OF HISTORICAL ETHNIC VILLAGE: THE MALAY VILLAGE OF SEMARANG, INDONESIA
Dr Asma Seemi Malik Dr Amjad Mahmood	National college of business administration and economic PAKISTAN	THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ARRANGED AND LOVE MARRIAGES ON FEMALE MARITAL QUALITY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
AKINDE, Temiloluwa Mabel PhD.	Adekunle Ajasin University NIGERIA	AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF E-LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, AKUNGBA AKOKO, ONDO STATE
GABRIEL C. GHERASIM	Babe <b>ş</b> -Bolyai University ROMANIA	CONCEPTUALIZING HISTORY AND ITS METHODOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS
Coffi Martinien ZOUNHIN TOBOULA Evariste A. KOTTIN Sylvestre Dèkandé TCHAGNONHOU	Université d'Abomey-Calavi BENIN	VALUING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LOCKSTEP TECHNIQUE FOR TEACHING VOCABULARY TO BEGINNER EFL LEARNERS: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN BENIN
Dr. Nawal Kadri	University of Bejaia ALGERIA	SELF-ASSESSMENT IN EFL CLASSROOMS: A CORNERSTONE OF CRITICAL THINKING
losefina Blazsani-Batto Ph.D.	School of International Letters and Cultures, ASU, Tempe, Arizona, US/ Romanian Language Institute, Bucharest ROMANIA	A RENASCENTIST ROMANIAN SCHOLAR: DIMITRIE CANTEMIR
Dr. Bhumika Sharma Mr. Jefrin Johny	Sharda University INDIA	RIGHT OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN VIS-A-VIS MODERN TIMES : A STUDY OF TRENDS IN INDIA
Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi	Faculty Member of Imamreza International University IRANIAN	IMPACT OF SAMAN BANK E- BANKING SERVICES ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE; INVESTIGATING THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND ENGAGEMENT

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## THE SURVIVABILITY OF HISTORICAL ETHNIC VILLAGE: THE MALAY VILLAGE OF SEMARANG, INDONESIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Semarang has developed as a large coastal city with an important port due to its strategic and unique position. This strategic and unique position is shown by the hills at the top of the city as well as lowlands at the bottom of the city. In the history of the development of Semarang city, during the reign of the Dutch East Indies under the Wijkenstelsel rules, Semarang was a city consisting of several ancient villages, namely Chinatown, Kauman Village, Malay Village, and others. One of the important historical ethnic villages to be appointed is Malay village of Semarang. Malay village of Semarang, like Malay village in other places, is located and developed around the old port or old boom of Semarang. Its existence as a front area makes the residents of the area diverse and formed by communities with activities centred on the port. This study aims to examine the survival of settlement in the Malay village of Semarang. The uniqueness of Malay village as a result of the formation of space where humans survive to occupy it indicates the existence of meaning and attachment that the community has towards their place of settlement. This research uses a descriptive method based on empirical facts and literature. The results of The Survivability of Historical Ethnic Village: The Malay Village of Semarang-Indonesia research are then used as needed, including development strategies and city government decisions in the future.

Keywords: Historical Ethnic Village; Malay Village; Survivability

#### INTRODUCTION

Semarang is a fairly old city. The city of Semarang as a city that has gone through periods of development since its formation as a traditional city, a colonial city and a modern city shows special characteristics, especially in the development of urban settlements or urban villages. Tracing the history of the development of the city of Semarang, it can be said that there are many ancient villages in Semarang which have become the forerunners of development cities. The names of these ancient villages are adapted to ethnicity, occupation or conditions and situations in these villages, such as Chinatown, Malay, Kauman, etc.

This study discusses special settlements or ancient villages, namely villages based on ethnicity. Ethnic villages such as Kauman, Chinatown, Malay Village as traditional villages that were formed at the beginning of the city administration have experienced rapid dynamics and changes

until now. Even though there have been changes, there are many things that can still be marked as the identity of these villages. Another problem is related to the transformation of traditional villages not only from a physical perspective, but also with community dynamics. Today, not only certain ethnic groups live in these ancient villages, but also other ethnic groups have long lived, mixed and interacted harmoniously. Inter-ethnic harmony in the city of Semarang is an invaluable asset. This harmony has formed a very unique and diverse culture, which contributes to our national culture.

The development of Semarang as a big city and main port in Indonesia is due to its unique and strategic geographical location. This unique geographical location is indicated by mountains in one part of the region such as Mount Gajah Mungkur, Pura, Mrican, Mugas, Mount Sawo, Simongan and so on, as well as lowlands in other areas. This Jongkie quoted Van Bemmelen's opinion that in the 15th century Kaligarang was a very busy natural port and had business potential. Kaligargi is surrounded by Bergota Hills and Mugas Hills which are located on an island/jasirah known as Tirangi Island. Tirang Island merged with the mainland in subsequent developments due to silt deposits around Kaligarang.

The main street of Malay Village is Layur Street, Kakap Street and Boom Lama Street. Some street names are fish names, such as Dorang Street, Petek Street, Lodan Street, Cucut Street, and Tombro Street. Layur Street is an alley that shows the diversity of the area's residents. The presence of each tribe can be read from elements of the built environment that show their identity, such as Malay Village Mosque, which has the form of a stage and a tajug roof, but has towers and a peninsula-style gate; Indo-Chinese houses and the Malay Village Temple; and Indies-style houses alternate with local-style houses.

The problem of an inadequate drainage system has caused the area to be prone to flooding and tidal inundation, the result is a decrease in the physical condition of the village, both buildings and the environment, which are no longer able to show the remnants of past glories. The purpose of the research conducted was to examine the survivability of ethnic settlement in the Malay Village and aims to optimize the potential of existing villages so that they can be used as a basis for planning the development of Malay villages. The benefits of the Research on Settlement Spatial Survival in Malay Village Semarang are as follows: 1) Providing input and solutions for the success of the Semarang city government policies that have been implemented regarding the revitalization of Semarang Malay Village; and 2) Develop knowledge about the survivability of regional architectural characteristics in relation to the concept of sustainable tourism.

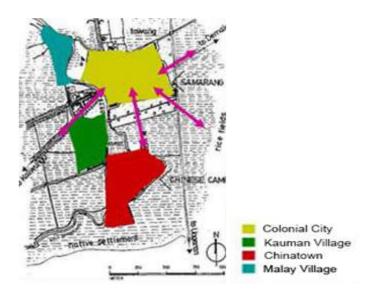


Figure 1. Map of the Development of Four Sections of Ancient Semarang (Source: Wijayanti, 2019)

#### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

#### The Survivability

Survival means 1) the state of continuing to live or exist, often despite being in trouble or danger; 2) something that has been around for a long time (Dictionary, 2015), while survivability is the ability of a system to handle disturbances and recognize them at the same time as experiencing changes to return to maintaining the same function, structure and feedback (Walker et al., 2004). Resilience and adaptability are concerned with the dynamics of a system or set of closely related systems whereas transformability is concerned with fundamentally changing the nature of the system. According to Walker et.al., resilience is not always a good thing, sometimes change is desirable, usually on a larger scale. According to Sumarwoto (2004) that ecosystems are always in a certain balance, that balance is not static but dynamic and always changing, sometimes big or small depending on nature and human actions. Systems that can convert disturbances into information and use that information for adaptation are called resilience systems. This theory is also in line with Lyon (2014) which suggests that resilience is a continuous effort of a social system to avoid stress without changing its function or development path. According to Juwono (2009), there are several factors that can affect the survival of an area in relation to urban development: 1) life based on togetherness and the concept of unity and harmony in struggling to survive in a city, 2) local strengths that are able to grow mutually filling in the life of a city, 3) the ability to adjust due to external factors the power of urban development and internal factors of the area to manage and maintain patterns of life.

#### The Ethnic Village or Ethnic Settlements

Settlements are part of a residential area consisting of more than one housing unit that has infrastructure, facilities, public utilities, and supports other functional activities in urban areas or rural areas (UU No. 1 2011). Ethnic village or ethnic settlements are often represented as places that still hold traditional and cultural values related to belief or religious values that are special

or unique to a particular society that are rooted in a certain place and beyond historical determination. As a product of the community, the shape of the settlement environment is the result of a social agreement, not an individual product. This means that different communities certainly have different settlement characteristics. It is this difference that gives traditional buildings their own uniqueness, which can be seen, among other things, from the orientation, shape, and building materials as well as the religious concept behind them. This uniqueness is also one of the attractions for tourists. Therefore Koentjaraningrat (2005) explains that objects made by humans are a form of physical culture, including settlements and traditional buildings. The revitalization of Semarang Malay Village has received attention from the Culture and Tourism Office of Central Java Province. This revitalization effort is in line with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The method used in The Survivability of Historical Ethnic Village research is descriptive analysis, observation method, and library data collection. The research was conducted in 2 stages. Stage one, observation and interviews to collect the latest data on settlement conditions, after the data is obtained the next step is to analyze the data. The descriptive analysis method is a method that uses data explanations in the form of the condition of the research object that has been obtained through the results of field surveys, namely observations and interviews (Best, 1982). Field survey observations to find out the model of the settlement and the character-forming elements of the existing buildings in the settlement. Data obtained from observations and interviews were directly analyzed on the spot to produce a valid research result and in accordance with the expected research objectives.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The History of Malay Village of Semarang

The interpretation of the name of this Malay village varies, it is suspected that the village was inhabited by people from outside Semarang, such as Aceh, Banjar (Kalimantan), Sumatra (Malay), Bugis, Gresik, Samudera Pasai and foreigners such as Chinese, Arabs and Indians/Gujarat. In addition, the name of the Malay Village is used to distinguish it from the original village, because the village is thought to have been founded by Malay, Arab and Indian traders. The feature that highlights the term Malay Village is that the people who lived there at that time used the Malay language in their interactions and communications.

The foundation for the formation of Malay settlements is estimated around the 15th century, when Ki Ageng Pandanaran began to open up the Semarang area. Traders from outside Semarang began to arrive in the area around the estuary of the Semarang River, which at that time became a means of transportation for small boats.

When the Dutch moved the port from Mangkang to Boom Lama (Boom Lama means old pier) in 1743, trade through the Semarang River was even more lively because the location of Boom Lama was close to Pasar Pedamaran which was the center of trade at that time. Villages or hamlets then appeared around the Boom Lama, as many traders lived in the area. Until now this village is known as Darat Village (Ndarat). A settlement known as the village of Ngilir also

appeared near Darat Village. Later, the two villages merged into a dense and spacious village. The combination of the two villages mentioned above is called Besar Village (besar=big), with residents of different ethnicities.

The first stage of the construction of the new wharf was to plan the construction of a new canal in 1854. The construction was carried out in 1873 and completed in 1875. The aim of the construction of the new canal was 1180 meters long and 23 meters long, width must cut the flow of the Semarang River which is too long (Joe, 1933: 178). Deandels' pioneering forced labour succeeded in creating a postal road (de Groote Postweg). This route is an east-west land transportation route. The construction of this postal toll road has changed the pattern of urban planning in Semarang in general. The orientation of the villages located on the banks of the river has changed, ie they are oriented towards the river or the main road. After the postal road became operational, urbanization occurred again, so that the population became denser. To provide housing, the housing industry or land leasing is starting to develop at this time, namely through the Malay Village land or building rental system. The perpetrators of this housing trade were citizens of Arab and Chinese descent.

#### The Settlement Blocks of Malay Village

Settlement blocks in Malay Village occur due to a process of social grouping, based on kinship and ethnic identity of the inhabitants. In its development, toponyms of settlement blocks emerged to indicate their specific place of residence, and also to indicate the existence of that place (space) in a particular built environment. The appearance of the toponym (name) of the settlement block in Malay Village was based on phenomena at that time. For example, the term "specific" appears because of the topographical conditions (trees, swamps, rivers, land), the origins of the inhabitants (Banjar, Chinatown, Cirebonan), and the existence of important events in the area (Geni Village, Baru Village).

The population of the Malay Village grew both quantitatively and ethnically in the mid-18th century. The names of cities in the Malay settlement environment indicate the environmental conditions, situation and nationality of the population. The old designation is still attached and used beside the current formal name.

The names of street of village, which are partly derived from the Malay word, also show environmental elements or the diversity of the resident community (Tunjung, Wijayanti, & Nugroho, 2016), as follows:

- a. Darat Village, darat or 'ndarat'=landed. The name of the village that used to be where the boat docked. Population: migrants and traders from various ethnicities, after the port of Mangkang was moved to the Boom Lama (=old pier).
- b. Ngilir Village, ngilir or hilir=downstream, closer to the sea. The name of the village on the riverbank on the downstream and becomes access to Malay Village. Population: mostly Madura and Bugis.
- c. Kali Cilik Village, kali cilik=little river (in context there is a bigger one). The name of the tributary of Semarang River, which is navigable by small boats and whose banks later developed into villages. Population: mostly Malay and Banjar people.
- d. Pencikan Village, pencikan or encik= calling for adult males (Malay). Kampung where the encik or Malay people live. Population: mostly Malay people.

- e. Geni Besar Village, geni besar=big fire. The name of the village is related to an event in history, namely a fire. In 1975 this area caught fire, approximately 200 square meters of residential land was burned. Population: mostly inhabited by ethnic Javanese.
- f. Cerbonan Village, cerbonan or cerbon=short word of Cirebon. The name of the village related to the community leader comes from Cirebon.
- g. Banjar Village, banjar=the name is related to the Banjar tribal community that inhabits the village.
- h. Peranakan Village, peranakan=descendants of immigrant tribes/races born in places or born by local women. In the context of the Malay Village, what is meant is the descendants of the Hadramaut Arabs. Population: the majority are of mixed descent between Arabs and Koja and Banjar.
- i. Baru Village, later built village. Population: the majority are Banjar people and Arabs.

The toponymy of street and village names in Malay Village is a type of "environmental identity" which reflects the condition and expression of activities and events in that environment. Things like that must be sustainable and advanced in the planning and design of urban areas, so that the sense of place and historical traces are well preserved. Street names, districts/regions are often changed for political reasons so that they lose their meaning and historical perspective.

The Buildings Typology of Malay Village

#### a. Malay Village Mosque

The Layur Mosque is one of the ancient buildings in the form of an old mosque in the city of Semarang which is also called the Malay Village Tower Mosque. See Figure 2. The location of the Layur Mosque is easy to reach, from Pasar Johar to the Old Town via the Great Post Office on Jalan Pemuda, before Berok Bridge turn left.



Figure 2. Malay Village Mosque: a) The Tower; b) The Mosque (Source: Sudarwani & Erwin, 2023)

In terms of buildings, the Layur mosque is one of the unique mosques, this mosque is surrounded by high walls with a typical Middle Eastern tower in front, next to the entrance. The main building of the mosque itself is in a typical Javanese style with a three-tiered roof of the mosque, the wall ornaments look unique and beautiful. The floor of the building is made like a gadang house and can only be reached by a ladder on the front side. The stone foundation supports the wooden frame structure. This mosque, seen from its architectural style, is a mixture of three cultures, namely Javanese, Malay and Arabic with a touch of beauty by the makers. The mosque building is still sturdy and is still used by the local community for worship. Until now this mosque is still being cared for by the local mosque foundation as an effort to preserve history and as an old mosque that is the pride of Semarang City. Over all the Layur Mosque is still original as it was when it was first built, there are only a few improvements such as replacing the roof tiles and adding space for administrators on the right side of the mosque complex.

#### b. Malay Village Temple

The Malay Village temple is located in the western Layur corridor. This temple worships the god of the earth, not the god Mazu (the god of fishermen and Chinese immigrants). According to Chinese beliefs, this temple functions to expel and fortify evil spirits that want to hinder the smooth running of trading businesses in the market, and most importantly to maintain the safety and life of ethnic Chinese in Malay Village. See Figure 3.



Figure 3. Malay Village Temple (Source: Sudarwani & Erwin, 2023)

#### c. Indies House

There are big indies style house 2 which located at the end of the main road, at the skewer position actually but the condition of the house is damaged and abandoned (See Figure 5). This building underwent several conversions from a residential house to the Al-Irsyad School (an educational institution founded by the Arab community in the early 20th century, at a time when there was a rise in awareness among the colonized of the need for education for progress).



Figure 4. Indies House 1, old and new (Source: www.seputarsemarang.com; Sudarwani & Erwin, 2023)



Figure 5. Indies House 2, old and now (Source: Sudarwani & Erwin, 2016; 2023)

#### d. Indies-China Houses

Indies-Chinese houses of Malay Village seen from the gable roof with a curved ridge at the top which has been endured and seen from Dutch doors and window. See Figure 6.



Figure 6. Indies-China House (Source: Sudarwani & Erwin, 2023)

#### e. Indo-China House

Malay Village Indo-Chinese houses vary in the number of storeys, presence of terraces/porches, and windows. The similarity lies in the gable roof with a curved ridge at the top which has been partially altered. See Figure 7.



Figure 7. Indo-China House (Source: Sudarwani & Erwin, 2023)

#### f. Malay Village Gate

The gate of the Malay village was built by the government at the corner of Layur Street in the framework of revitalization to increase tourist attraction. There are many architectures buildings typology which can be visitted along Layur street. See Figure 8.



Figure 8. Malay Village Gate (Source: Sudarwani & Erwin, 2023)

#### **CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION**

Malay Village of Semarang developed from the 17th century as a place where traders landed their small ships (jonk) along the Semarang River. The traders came from Fujian (China), Gujarat (western India), Yaman, Banjar (Kalimantan), Aceh and Sulawesi. Many of them settled in Malay Village permanently, making it a diverse and multicultural neighbourhood.

Malay Village is called a multi ethnic village, however, every citizen can fulfill their social, religious and cultural interests in harmony. Evidence that each tribe respects each other is the fact that this Malay village has ancient mosque buildings, namely the Menara Layur Mosque and Malay Village Temple. In addition, it can be seen that even though each tribe lives together in the same village, harmony between residents is maintained. Only ethnic Banjar and Arab Hadramaut live in Kampung Baru. In the past, only most of the Banjar people lived in Kampung Banjar. The Kakap Street corridor is mostly inhabited by ethnic Javanese. The multiculturalism life can be seen to this day through the diverse architecture buildings typology includes religious sites, festivals, rituals, food and traditions.

The survivability of Malay Village seen from cultural acculturation of the Malay village community which can be seen in the architecture of residential houses and religious buildings (the mosque and the temple). Originally representing traditional Banjar architecture, residential houses have undergone many changes, both total changes and additions. Today, only a few original Banjar architectural buildings remain in Malay village. The rest of the houses have a Indies architecture, Indies-China architecture, and Indo-China architecture. Related to area revitalization efforts, preservation is not enough just to physically preserve the building but also needs to consider the non-physical activities in it, so that elements that can provide an image as forming regional identity can be maintained. For the revitalization of the Semarang Malay Village, things to consider are: the need to maintain the regional spatial structure (settlement blocks) as one of the forming regional identities and the need to make design guidelines for the construction and development of buildings in the area that refers to the matters mentioned above if it is necessary to make binding regulations.

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Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

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