

# A New Pastime Activity: Art Journals

## What Is an Art Journal?

An art journal is similar to a written journal; it incorporates colors, images, patterns, and other materials. Some art journals have a lot of writing, while others are purely filled with images. It's a form of creative self-care and you don't need talent to do this.

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ÇANKAYA UNIVERSITY

# 2018 English Literature and Cultural Studies Club Newspaper



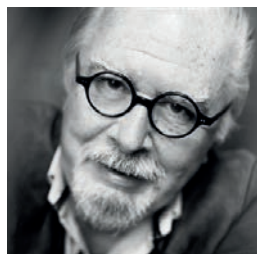
Voices from Çankaya University

## Equality Between Women and Men

I will talk about gender equality which doesn't properly exist either in Turkey or in other countries. This is a fatal issue and inequality between two genders should end immediately one way or another. There are several problems I want to discuss and I hope it can awaken the minds of some. First of all, the differentiation begins with our birth.

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## Who is Fernando Botero?



Fernando Botero Angulo is a Colombian artist and sculptor. He was born in Medellín, Colombia, in 1932. He attended a matador school

for two years but later he realised his real interest is art. Botero was influenced by the city life in Medellín while growing up there and the pre-Colombian and Spanish colonial art. He is a figurative, modern artist and in his signature style "Boterismo", he depicts people and figures as large, exaggeratedly voluminous and emphatically bulbous.

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## Interview with Bran Nicol

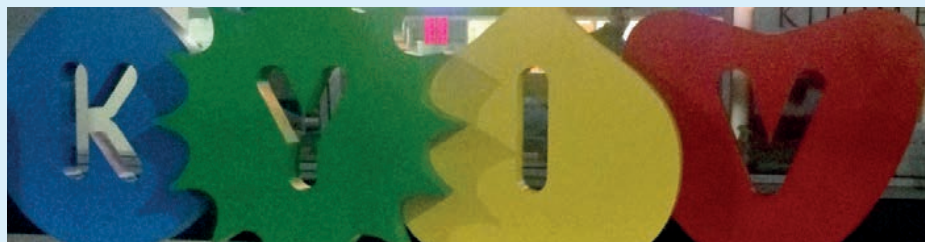


Bran Nicol is Professor of English Literature and Head of the School of English and Languages at the University of Surrey. He specializes in twentieth-century and twenty-first century fiction, contemporary culture, and crime fiction and film.

His books include *The Cambridge Introduction to Postmodern Fiction* (2009), *Stalking* (2006), and *The Private Eye: Detectives in Film* (2013). He is currently working on a range of projects examining postmodernism and post-postmodernism. Nicol came to Çankaya University, Ankara in April 2017 for the 11th IDEA Conference as a keynote speaker.

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## KIEV: Travel Notes



Kiev is a convenient place to visit on weekends because you can go there without a visa and a passport. Also there are several historic cathedrals and entertainment places like theatre, opera and cabaret shows. It's very interesting that Ukrainian people are so

happy despite leading a poor life. It's an undeveloped country and the atmosphere of city is like 90's. Economic situation affects the Ukraine's development because they use grivna as currency and almost 1 tl is 8 grivnas and 1\$ is 27 grivnas.

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ÇANKAYA UNIVERSITY

2018

English Literature and Cultural Studies Club

# Newspaper

Voices from Çankaya University



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**Text Editor:** Seçkin Yüce

This newspaper is prepared by the members of English Literature and Cultural Studies Club. For your comments, suggestions, and articles please contact [cankayaelcs@gmail.com](mailto:cankayaelcs@gmail.com). We hope you will enjoy reading!

# A New Pastime Activity: Art Journals

İlayda KARABULUT

## What Is an Art Journal?

An art journal is similar to a written journal; it incorporates colors, images, patterns, and other materials. Some art journals have a lot of writing, while others are purely filled with images. It's a form of creative self-care and you don't need talent to do this.

## What Kind of Art Goes in an Art Journal?

The beauty of an art journal is that **anything goes**. It's a "no holds barred" space where I can **express and explore my feelings** through images, writing, and just playful mark making. It's a healthy, expressive outlet at the end of the day and one of my best coping skills.

Regardless of **whether or not you have any art "talent"** or training, all you need in an art journal is some simple art materials and a **willingness to play with the art materials**. It's the play that's healing!

ART JOURNALING IS  
SELF-DISCOVERY THROUGH  
SELF-EXPRESSION  
~TANGIE BAXTER

## Why Should You Try This?

Art journaling allows us access to new knowledge and understanding about our feelings and what type of person we are. Art journaling creates a deeper sense of self-awareness, empowers us, inspires us, encourages us, and can move us in powerful ways. It also clears our minds. All you need to start art journaling will be some pencils and a notebook. The rest will come as you explore your talent.

If you want to start journaling but don't know how, there is an option: there is a book called "Wreck This Journal: To Create is to Destroy" by Keri Smith. This book helps you to find your creativeness and expands your imagination for starting your own journal.

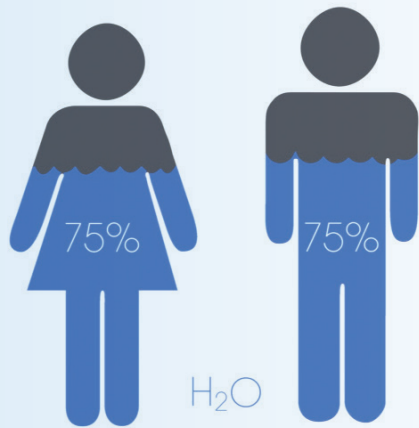


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# Equality Between Women and Men

Kayra Ezgi HEPMAYDA



now you, tell me the difference....

I will talk about gender equality which doesn't properly exist either in Turkey or in other countries. This is a fatal issue and inequality between two genders should end immediately one way or another. There are several problems I want to discuss and I hope it can awaken the minds of some. First of all, the differentiation begins with our birth. There are specific things that a woman and a man can or can't do, should or should not say and the list goes on like this. If the baby is a girl her room must be pink or there must be pink stuff all around. And if it's a boy the room must be blue or there must be blue stuff. Because you can't just ask if the baby is a boy or a girl and you should understand their gender by looking at the cliché colour choices by yourself. How can a baby girl wear blue for example, and a baby boy pink? No way!! We shouldn't break the tradition. This is the view of the society in traditional basis. While growing up the discrimination keeps going on and starts to divide the lives of man and woman, which could lead to very serious matters in the future.

While the man is raised as if he were so special-everyone is special, but this is an exaggerated way of raising- and is never out of his comfort zone. It's not the same with a girl because they are usually raised under pressure and lots of "not to do"s. They have to be like the princesses in the movies and when a guest comes to the house, they should host him/her perfectly as though they were born to deal with the stuff that is connected to the "house" only. I want to talk about "the adulthood period"



which is even worse. First of all, in work life, women start 0 to 1 against men. Most people think that women are not capable of working well. Objection your honour! Why can't and wouldn't a woman work well when both men and women have a brain, a body the functions which are working well? It all concludes in the mind of people, and I can't even understand the reason why a woman is paid lower than a man. Is it just because the physical appearance of man looks stronger and they can do whatever they want and the woman is vulnerable, weak in their sense. Or, is it because of the way we are raised? We, women are not only complaining about job injustices but also the way men treat us. We can't walk in the streets comfortably and without the thought "I hope I won't get raped". So, I can say this is not a safe environment we live in. Women get raped more than men and there is more violence towards women. We should really stop this nonsense and work together. I'm not throwing a shade on men don't get me wrong, but the events and society show and tell us that it is this way. It's very disgusting and personally, I don't want to be abused or raped, like who wants that, but awareness should be spread around the world. We should avoid crimes, rape and achieve the equality between men and women which many argue exists. Anyone can make the world a better place, men or women, it's not important. Everyone should be a human being first, and then everything is possible.



# History of English Language

Ege KILIÇARSLAN



As the scholars of a globalizing world, we all know English on a certain level. But how well we know its history? In this part, I wish to clarify that question.

The history of the English language started in the 5th century AD when the three Germanic tribes invaded Britain, crossed the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany. These three Germanic tribes are the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles. Before the invasion, the inhabitants of Britain were using Celtic language, after the invasion, the Celtic speakers were pushed from their lands towards northern and eastern sides of Britain. Now those lands are known as Wales, Scotland and Ireland. For those of you who wonder where the words “England” and “English” come from, here is your answer: the tribe of Angles came from a land called “Anglaland” or “Englaland” (the land of the Angles) and the language they were using was “Englisc” and they brought these words with them.

From this point, the history of English

is divided into 4 separate eras.

## Old English (450-1100 AD)

The Germanic tribes who invaded Britain were using a similar language which now we know as old English. This English is quite different than the one we know. Even though there are many common words between the two languages, such as, be, strong and water, the different pronunciation and the usage of the words make it hard to understand for a person who speaks English today. This language was spoken until around 1100.

## Middle English (1100-1500)

The second great event in the history of English started with William the Conqueror, the Duke Normandy (part of Modern France) invading England. The conquerors used their own language which is French to govern England. And, this caused the people to speak two different languages, the merchants and noble people were speaking French and the common people were using English to communicate. 300 years later, when English

was popular in Britain again, the language was already filled with French words. Thus, a modern English speaker cannot understand “Middle English” either.

## Early Modern English (1500-1800)

From the 16th century, the British people had contact with many peoples from around the world. In addition to this, the Renaissance of Classical learning had caused many new words and phrases to enter the language of English. The invention of printing was also crucial because it led to books becoming cheaper and more people learned how to read. Now there was standardization in the language, which meant spelling and grammar became fixed. The dialect of London became the standard of publishing houses. Also, the first English dictionary was published in 1604.

## Late Modern English (1800-Present)

Between early modern English and late modern English, main difference is the vocabulary. Due to two certain reasons, Modern English has more words. The first reason is the Industrial Revolution which brought more words about technology. The second reason is that the British Empire became the empire that sun never sets down. As it ruled many countries all around the world, English language adopted many foreign words.

Hence, English is still changing even today through globalisation, social media and the modern lifestyle. And who knows, maybe one day we will see the 5th era of English.

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# 30 Interesting Facts About Football

Berkay ATALAY



1. Football originated in China around 476 B.C.
2. Football is the most played and most watched sport on earth.
3. Football is the most popular sport in the world. Over one billion fans watch World Cup Football on television.
4. The largest Football tournament saw no less than 5,098 teams. They competed in 1999 for the second Bangkok League Seven-a-Side Competition. Over 35,000 players participated.
5. The maximum number of goals scored by one player in a single Football match was 16. It was scored by Stephan Stanis (France) playing for Racing Club de Lens in December 1942.
6. Based on video evidence, one of the fastest ever scored was in 2.8 seconds by Ricardo Olivera (Uruguay) in December 1998.
7. Football goalies didn't have to wear different coloured shirts from their teammates until 1913.
8. Football players run an average of

9.65 km during every game.

9. The very first game of basketball was played with a soccer ball.

10. The World's First Football Club was the English Sheffield Football Club. It was founded in 1857 by Colonel Nathaniel Creswick and Major William Priest, two British Army officers.

11. European Teams have reached every World Cup final, except for the finals of 1930 and 1950.

12. The highest scoring game was clocked 149-0. Stade Olympique de L'emyrne, a team from Madagascar scored their own goals. They did it as a form of protest for the unfair decision by the referee in the previous game.

13. Ronaldinho came into limelight when scored 23 goals in a 23-0 game when he was only 13.

14. Celestine Babayaro, Nigerian born Chelsea player injured his legs while celebrating his debut goal in a pre-season match, while Luigi Riva broke a spectator's arm with his powerful shot.

15. The first black football player was Arthur Wharton in the 1800s.

16. Pele was the first to call football "the beautiful game".

17. Only Americans and Canadians call football "soccer".

18. England came up with the word "soccer". It's a shortened version of "Association Football" that was changed to "Assoc Football". This was changed to "Soccer". In the 19th century England, it was popular to add the "-er" sound to shortened words.

19. In 1964, a referee's call during a football match in Peru caused a riot that killed over 300 people.

20. In 1998, lightning killed an entire football team. The catastrophe occurred in Congo during a match between the villages of Bena Tshadi and nearby Basangana.

21. ASEC Abidjan of Cote d'Ivoire was unbeaten for 108 games between 1989 and 1994.

22. The Portuguese boast of scoring the world's greatest goals to game ratio of 1.77. The team has found the net an incredible 331 times in just 187 games for Sporting Lisbon between 1937 and 1949 (compared to Messi's 0.82 for Barcelona).

23. Worldwide, there are 27 professional football clubs that take a Beatles song as their nickname - Villarreal in Spain being the most famous (the Yellow Submarines).

24. Neil Armstrong originally wanted to take a football to the moon - but NASA deemed it to be un-American.

25. The ball used in professional football has remained exactly the same size and shape for 120 years - 28 inches in circumference.

26. More than 80% of the world's footballs are manufactured in Pakistan.

27. The first live coverage of a football match was shown on television in 1937. It was a practice match Arsenal played at Highbury stadium.

28. A total of 20 red cards were shown in a match played between Sportivo Ameliano and General Caballero in Paraguay.

29. In 1978, Manchester United manager, Sir Alex Ferguson was fired for swearing at a lady.

30. Ryan Giggs' (of Manchester United) dad was a professional Rugby League player.

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# Narration of Sounds

Görkem SALTİK

Composers endeavour to discover musical sounds that can respond to, sustain their feelings, or vitalize them. They give various meanings to their arrangements to add something from themselves. A piece of music that they are about to compose may evoke a specific colour for them or maybe just a small object which is so beloved that no one could ever imagine it has a meaning in the composition. They do not turn away from any incidents that they came across by luck in a short period of time or that have a permanent impression on them, to be forgotten, but they conserve them in their memory and pursue a musical narrative which coalesces into or corresponds to those incidents or characterizes them. It is not sufficient for composers just to remember the people who are precious for their lives, the moments that they felt very proud or embarrassed a lot or disgraced, the uncompleted situations that they wish they insisted on to the end, and the other events ranged from common to uncommon. Yet, what is sufficient for them is to narrate those memories and values in their composition, to take out those memories from their minds to actualize them, not to leave those memories as a past, fading into oblivion. In spite of that, it is not uncomplicated for composers to arrange a piece of music associating with their values of life. Before and after the beginning process of composition, they experience certain periods that they feel the necessity to combine their emotions and desires with respect to their inspiration and capability. In the meantime, certain variations are observed in their decisions about the shaping of the composition, the meanings that are kept in the background,

and from where to set out a narrative composition.

Composers can narrate compositions with their current emotions, the reflections of years settled in the deepest places of their mind, hundreds of images collected and kept in memory. They can give meanings to sounds and turn them into narrations. They can personify, visualize the sounds and expand them by supposing multiple scenarios. In the stages of beginning and continuation of a composition, some unrelated or incompatible sounds might be harmonised together, keeping narration not always in its roots but taking its concepts into other concepts under favour of using various inversions and voicings. This point is quite similar with life itself. As the years go on, one meets many people and after a while, stops keeping in touch with many of them or one incidentally comes across some people for a second or 2 minutes, later on, never sees them again. On the other hand, one goes through certain periods which make him/her more experienced or from which s/he gains consciousness about certain concepts of life. Those periods affect our decisions, emotions, and thoughts. This changefulness and mobility always take up a place in one's life, forming some images, models in one's mind, and creating one's mood. Accordingly, composers who already experienced some of these incidents or state of affairs can narrate their composition by conveying those experiments into it. Moreover, any news from the world, conditions of weather, nature or a passage from a book which has great impressions on composers could also be narrated in a piece of music. Sim-

ply, they may give meaning to sounds through a specific colour which they like, convince themselves that this colour has a musical sound. These are all inspirations to composers, most of the time, they begin composing by making their way through the concepts of these inspirations. As told previously, these inspirations are either the past experiments or the daily life incidents or coincidences. Composers, at the beginning of their compositions, evaluate them for the purpose of having a concept to start a narration. In addition, at times, composers have no idea about the composition they penetrate into. After some progress, the piece of music that they composed may evoke or correspond to a feeling, an experiment or a memory. Henceforth, composers, in accordance with the response coming from the composition, make progress in a more decisive way. Herewith, all the unrelated, disconnected experiments, incidents, memories of life are together in the mind of a composer, so they can be gathered together in a composition and in this way, more creative and unique narrations can be composed.

Composers cannot know how a piece of music at the beginning of its journey is going to flourish, similar to our lives; we do not know what is going to happen or what is waiting for us in 5 minutes or 1 hour later. It is not possible to forecast any progression of a composition because it is nothing, it does not exist yet, it may be just a small idea or glimpse. Just like any composition at the starting point the future of which is unknown, our lives do not have 5 or 30 minutes later, we make our lives happen, we fulfil the time. Composers seek for the unknown or



nothingness to compose their music; they bring the non-existent into existence. What is in front of composers is emptiness; however, what is in the past of composers is fullness, for all the memories and experiences are kept in their mind to be narrated. At this point, assume an adult composer has collected lots of life experiences since childhood until the contemporary day, and now the composer starts a composition at the very beginning, there is a nothingness in the front of this composer and also it is unknown how long it is going to last. When this composer conveys his/her experiment or the thing that is desired to be narrated to the composition, s/he also externalizes an acceptance or a concept, taking out of his/her mind and characterizing it, and that concept has a shape of music now. Under favour of this externalization, the nothingness gives place to the trueness which is now a narrative composition. Apart from this, composers cannot give

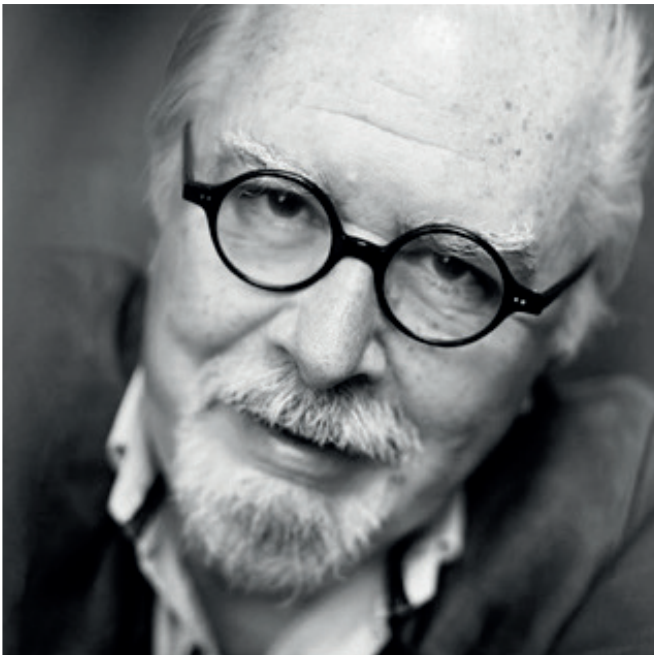
themselves into their music for some time. This period of crisis makes them linger on aimlessly. They go out to look for something, but nothing can satisfy them. Yet, with no reason, this period of crisis, this melancholic mood may be an inspiration to them. Herein, let's suppose a point; this is the point of the beginning of a composition. As stated already, beyond this point is emptiness but this time, there is also emptiness before this starting point. That means composing for no reason, it cannot be said that this does not happen. However, it only happens when a composer achieves an advanced level of productivity. Apart from all the life experiences, dearest people, places, objects that inspire a composer, there are some images, scales formed by a composer into the instrument. Composers paint these images like in the drawing paper, and put in order some narrations, and achieve a piece of music. In short, there is always an initiation point in front of a compos-

er; beyond is emptiness, here what is essential is before the starting point which composers either take the path of their vital inspirations or present their images on the instrument.

All in all, any musical sound or composition may have a narration along its way. Composers go through long and tough periods to have considerable, touching compositions. They feed themselves from what life gives to them, show great efforts to narrate a composition and evaluate their experiences and memories for this purpose. They pursue various paths at the beginning of their composition; they may trust either their inspirations or their own capability to begin a composition. Their works may reflect their perspectives on certain concepts of life or not. But, it should be remembered that behind any composition, there are always great efforts either in establishing narrations or in the composing process.

# Who is Fernando Botero?

Seçkin YÜCE



Fernando Botero Angulo is a Colombian artist and sculptor. He was born in Medellín, Colombia, in 1932. He attended a matador school for two years but later he realised his real interest is art. Botero was influenced by the city life in Medellín while growing up there and the pre-Colombian and Spanish colonial art. He is a figurative, modern artist and in his signature style “Boterismo”, he depicts people and figures as large, exaggeratedly voluminous and emphatically bulbous. His style may be a criticism or a humour of a certain subject he paints or sculpts.

In 1948, his paintings were first exhibited in Bogotá. Today, he achieved a worldwide success and fame. He is considered as the most recognised living Latin American artist. His art is exhibited in many places throughout the world, from New York to Singapore. Besides he won numerous prizes and awards. This year, in “Everyday’s Poetry - Scenes from the fullness of life” exhibition, some of his paintings and sculptures are exhibited in Anna Laudel Gallery, Istanbul, between April 27th - June 25th.





Mona Lisa, 1978



“Everyday’s Poetry - Scenes from the fullness of life” - Anna Laudel, Istanbul



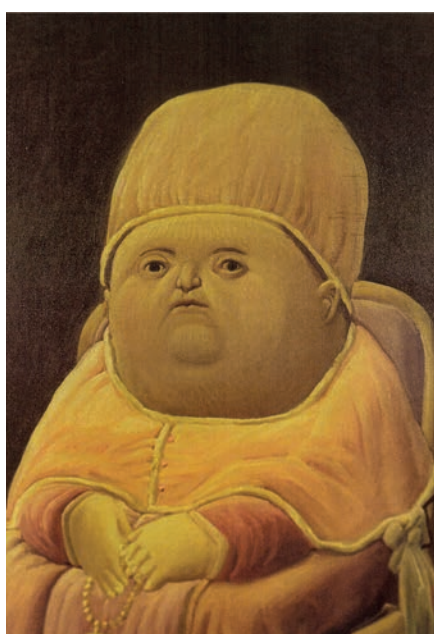
“Everyday’s Poetry - Scenes from the fullness of life” - Anna Laudel, Istanbul



The Arnolfini (After Van Eyck), 1978



Couple Dancing, 1982



Pope Leo X (after Raphael), 1964

Possibly just from his name, you cannot recognise him, but most of you actually have seen and loved one of his paintings as a “y tho” meme in social media which is actually his painting “Pope Leo X (after Raphael)-1964”. He also remade famous paintings like Da Vinci’s Mona Lisa and Jan Van Eyck’s The Arnolfini Portrait, in his own style Boterismo.

Although his works all consist of “fat” people or figures for criticism or humour, the way he makes them leaves a warm feeling on many people and makes people think that these figures are so adorable and amiable.



# Tesla: Cars of the Future

Çağatay BAŞATAÇ



As we all know, there have been considerable developments in the field of technology in a very short length of time. These developments have made it possible for people to deal with their daily tasks in an easier, a more efficient and an eco-friendlier way. Meanwhile, in the car industry, internal combustion engine technology has been improved. Ignoring this tradition, Tesla Motors made a great difference by focusing on solely the production of electric cars. Tesla Motors aims not only to produce electric cars but also to make people like these cars. Because the batteries are located beneath the car, and the engines are just next to the tyres, the bonnet could also be used as a boot. Right in the middle of the dashboard, there is a 17-inch touchscreen through which you can control everything, except for four-way flashers and glove compartment, you can also listen to music and surf on the internet, which you usually do with the help of a computer. Alongside the cars innovative interior design, you can get a great performance from this car, for instance, Tesla Model S can accelerate from 0 kilometre per hour (kph) to 100 kph in 2.5 seconds and reach maximum 400 kph. At the same time, as the car is electric powered, you can charge it at night while you are sleeping, thus it gets you out of a jam of going to gas stations to charge it, which saves up to 9 pennies per kilometre. The battery life is

insufficient for long distance rides; therefore, Tesla Motors has made improvements on the car. One of those improvements is the “regen brake” system. The logic behind this system is that an energy recovery mechanism slows the car by converting its kinetic energy into a form of a generator. Nevertheless, several charging stations called “Destination Charging Sites” have been established. In the near future, six “Supercharger” stations are planning to be established in Turkey. By these stations, long distance rides will not be a problem anymore.



What makes Tesla cars different from the others is the autopilot feature. At first, this feature had only basic capabilities like road tracking and distance keeping. Later they enhanced this feature and added new capabilities like accident estimation and full self-drive. There are ultrasonic sensors and cameras around the car and the autopilot foresees and prevents further accidents. Currently, there is a full-autopilot feature in these cars and with this feature, you can sit back and relax, the autopilot will drive for you. In terms of durability, Tesla cars do not need



much vehicle maintenance, as they do not have moving parts like other cars because others have many moving parts which abrade in time because of constant movement. At the end of the year 2015, Elon Musk, the CEO of Tesla Motors, claimed that electronic components of the Model S can sustain up to 1 million kilometres. At the same time, he said the car is protected by a 4 year or 80.000km New Vehicle Limited Warranty and 8 year or unlimited miles Battery and Drive Unit Limited Warranty. As there is no Tesla distributor in Turkey, in case of an accident cars' repairs should be made abroad. Please note that the primary object of Tesla Motors is to eliminate fossil fuel using cars and by extension to extend the usage of electric cars. Because Tesla cars are both efficient and beneficial for the earth, electric cars will be an indispensable part of the future.



# Interview with Bran Nicol

Sevcan Zeynep ŞENGÜL



Bran Nicol is Professor of English Literature and Head of the School of English and Languages at the University of Surrey. He specializes in twentieth-century and twenty-first century fiction, contemporary culture, and crime fiction and film. His books include *The Cambridge Introduction to Postmodern Fiction* (2009), *Stalking* (2006), and *The Private Eye: Detectives in Film* (2013). He is currently working on a range of projects examining postmodernism and post-postmodernism. Nicol came to Çankaya University, Ankara in April 2017 for the 11th IDEA Conference as a keynote speaker.

**-What is your first impression of Çankaya University?**

**Nicol:** It's a lovely place. There are lots of activities, lots of students around, and it's a very nice campus. I'm delighted to be here.

**-What do you think about the education system in Turkey, if you have any information about it?**

**Nicol:** I don't know too much about the education system in Turkey but I've been to three different universities in Turkey and the thing that most surprises me is how dynamic the culture of studying English Literature is.

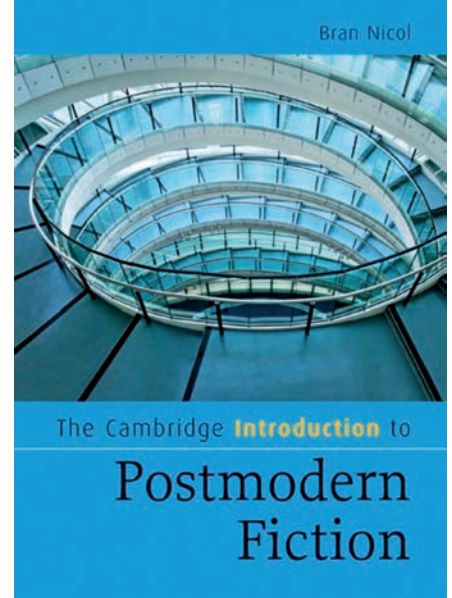
So, it seems like the system generates plenty of different ideas.

**-Do you think it is any different from the education system in the UK?**

**Nicol:** I think there is a difference. It seems to me some of the things that are informal in the UK are formalized here. It seems like the most graduate students need to go to conferences, present the conferences for a kind of point system. So, I think that has an obvious advantage, it generates ideas as I have said before. In our system it's not that formal, the students can do it if they want.

**-What made you write your book *Stalking*, is there a reason behind it?**

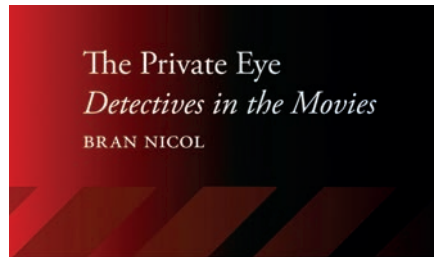
**Nicol:** There actually is. The book was originally called *The Stalking Culture* and I wanted to write about movies, novels, artwork that involved stalking. There are two reasons for it; one is the culture theory as local wandering in the city and nothing much about following whereas in 19th to 20th-century culture following was actually always there. And the other reason was my specific interest in detective



stories in which the detective follows something. So, that following is kind of a normal part of a detective's job, but at some point obsession turns into an abnormal thing. So, once I started writing the book I realized that old question of what is normal and what is abnormal. So, *Stalking* actually exposes the difficulty of that question. Normality, abnormality, love and unacceptable obsession, even sanity and insanity are exposed in the act of stalking, that's where it came from.

**-Who is your favourite British fiction writer?**

**Nicol:** It's difficult to answer that without saying my favourite novel. So, my favourite British novelist would be James Lasdun because of one novel he wrote, which is called *The Horned Man*. It's a wonderful story. The story is actually about the stalking and the academic obsession which is something that I'm aware of. My favourite novel tends to be from America rather than Europe but that's my favourite British novel.





# Interview with Patrick Hart



**Rana KİRİŞCİOĞLU**

Patrick Hart is an assistant professor of English Literature at Bilkent University. He began his academic career studying Philosophy and English at Manchester University, before going on to postgraduate study at Queen Mary, University of London, at King's College London, and at the Scottish Institute for Northern Renaissance Studies. His main research interests are in lyric poetry in England and Scotland in the Renaissance, particularly in relation to the Petrarchan mode. He also works on Petrarch, and on Italian poetry and culture and its reception in Britain more widely: his co-translation of Elsa Morante's long poem, *La canzone degli F.P. e degli I.M. in tre parti* (The song of the H.F. and of the U.M. in three parts) was published with his critical introduction in 2008. He is general editor of the *Journal of the Northern Renaissance*.

**First of all, please tell us about your literary background.**

I specialise in Renaissance literature. I actually started my post-graduate studies working on modernism and contemporary poetry and then decided to move back to working on Renaissance literature. In particular, I'm interested in Scottish Renaissance literature. I'm English - I'm from London. Before I came to Turkey I lived in Scotland for 6-7 years. I'm very interested in the relationship between England and Scotland and how - particularly in 1603 when King James the sixth of Scotland moves down and becomes King James the first of England, what the consequences of that move where England and Scotland remain two separate kingdoms but with one king- how that's reflected and what the consequences of that are for both English and Scottish literature.

**What are your first impressions of this university and the conference?**

I have to say at first: it's a long way away, it takes a while to get here. Although coming again today, it seemed much quicker; I'm sure when you do it regularly you get used to the journey. I like this building, the campus seems nice; I haven't explored the area much. Everybody is being very friendly which is fantastic. I had a nice lunch on Wednesday (first day of the conference). The conference organization seems nicely laid out.

**Could you explain your experience falling into the world of literature mentioning a couple of authors and or works you love or admire?**

I should point out my father was a high school English teacher so I was lucky to grow up in a house full of books. I think the first text that really got me hooked was T. S. Elliot's *The Waste Land*. I read it, I didn't understand it; it did strange things to me that I wanted or needed to understand. That's what sent me off. It is such an elusive text, it sent me off on all sorts of other directions. He was an early interest for me. Shakespeare always has my attention. I think I remember that I used to skip school. I didn't like school so I always tried not to be in school. I'd always pretend to be ill or something, and I can remember staying at home listening to cassettes of BBC productions of *King Lear* in particular and lots of Shakespeare plays. I still find that the plays I love the most are the ones I kind of grew up with. I also think my secret side, I suppose, was reading trashy war stories. I was obsessed with aeroplanes as a child so I read fanatically all the kind of accounts both fictional and biographical, historical pilots flying in the battle

of Britain. Most of these are no longer in print or lost but I still feel like that's what got me really into reading.

**What do you think about the education in Turkey in comparison to other countries that you've taught or learned in?**

I don't know much about the Turkish school system but it seems to me that Turkish students when they start at university firstly have very little experience writing in English or in Turkish of writing essays. When I was a student from 16 to 18 I was writing about two or three essays a week; short essays of two or three pages and they were all terrible, but I think you have to write fifty terrible essays and then you start slowly getting a little bit better. I think most of our students come to university not having had that experience, consequently deprived of its benefit; so they are having to catch up quickly. We have some very clever, very talented, very sophisticated readers but trying to get them up to speed so they can compete internationally - because many of our students want to go on and do master's degrees in Britain, Europe and the US or in Turkey - that's a challenge. That said I find the vast majority of my students very enthusiastic, engaged, often bring really interesting knowledge from fields that I'm not familiar with at all to their readings etc.

**What would be your strongest advice to all literature students?**

Read! That's fairly obvious. Read widely. Don't get stuck in a little corner. Yes, you need to specialise but, for example, if you're working on twenty-first century ecocriticism; every now and then go read a Chinese romance or maybe a Scottish history from the seventeenth century.



# How to Apply for a Visa?

Yaren ÇALIŞKAN

Today's one of the most popular topics is getting a visa. I have been working in the Immigration section of an embassy for 3 years, and I would like to share my observations. I will briefly inform you about how to apply for a visa and which steps you should follow. First of all, you should know the way the embassy accepts applications: personal application or via a firm, for example, many countries like Canada, France, Italy, Austria, the U.S.A, accept applications through Visa Application Centre (VFS). Generally, domestic applications are delivered in the mornings and foreign applications are delivered in the afternoons. Secondly, you should determine, for which type of visa you will apply, otherwise, wrong application may cause both money and time loss. If your aim is a visit, you should apply for the visitor visa and you should present documents to prove the place of your accommodation, your bank account documents, explain why you choose that country and how long you will stay there. If you will visit a relative or a friend, that person should send an invitation letter so that you can prove your relationship. If you will apply for a student visa, the school which you will study should send a letter of acceptance, and you should attach your transcript together

with all your student documents. If you will go for work, you should apply for working visa, and the office at which you will be working should send an acceptance letter and you should explain the reasons of your choice of that specific office and country. Thirdly, you shouldn't bombard the immigration section as soon as you apply, this only slows your process and you leave negative impression on the officer who deals with your case. If you don't have any missing documents, your visa is probably given within 10 days, however, if the officer is not satisfied with your documents, she/he will appoint an interview, then the decision will probably be made after the interview. Fourth, if you have more than one passport, you should provide photocopies of them, and if you have any refused visa application, you should explain refusal reasons. Lastly and shortly, you should make your application completely, behave as you are, and be patient during the whole process. If you act bad-tempered, grumpy, and depressed, this only slows your process of getting the visa. If you plan to apply for a visa, keep this advice in mind.



# KIEV: Travel Notes

A. Melike PINARBAŞI



Kiev is a convenient place to visit on weekends because you can go there without a visa and a passport. Also there are several historic cathedrals and entertainment places like theatre, opera and cabaret shows. It's very interesting that Ukrainian people are so happy despite leading a poor life. It's an undeveloped country and the atmosphere of city is like 90's. Economic situation affects the Ukraine's development because they use grivna as currency and almost 1 tl is 8 grivnas and 1\$ is 27 grivnas. That is good reason to visit Ukraine because you can buy a delicious cup of coffee with 14 grivnas ( 2 tl). When you drink coffee with only 14 grivnas, automatically you start to hear Bob Dylan's 'One More Cup of Coffee' while walking around the city. Okay, now we start to travel in the city.

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## HOW TO GO TO UKRAINE

Ukrainian and Turkish governments have an agreement to develop tourism between two countries, which is a big opportunity to go there. Also, airline companies have many sales for Ukraine tickets. You should follow the sales. Most probably, you can find very cheap flight if you check 1 month earlier. Another opportunity is visa because it is big problem to go for many countries. Even if you have no passport, you can pass the country with new ID card on condition that you fill out a form like passport. It is key note that you need to know the address of the place where you stay as an apartment building, hostel or hotel. Because this form includes the general information about travellers and where they stay and when they return to their countries, you should have your return flight tickets with you or have the online versions downloaded in your pho-

ne. When you pass the control, you should use Uber or Yandex Taksi to reach your place. It is both cheap and safe.

## WHERE TO STAY IN UKRAINE

Ukraine has many opportunities as for accommodation because there are many hostels and hotels. Also, they are both cheap and comfortable. If you want to stay in Kiev, you can choose some hotels that are so close the city centre. Moreover, they charge almost the same price as Turkish hotels but they are absolutely more luxurious and comfortable.

But if you consider spending your time outside all day, you can prefer hostels. Hostels are generally close to metro stations or city centre. You shouldn't worry about accommodation. At night , you can use UBER or Yandex taxi. They are so cheap like public transportation. If you want to stay in a hotel, you can prefer booking.com. It helps for best selection. Please, you should be careful about comments in the websites. They are generally true.



## TRANSPORTATION IN UKRAINE

Finally, you pass the passport control and go out from the airport. Aha, what should you do to reach your hostel or hotel? Firstly , you should have already downloaded UBER or Yandex Taxi applications. When you enter the add-





ress, the application finds a taxi around you and takes you to the address without any mistakes. (But you should be careful about the entrance of hostels because they are in the rear of the apartments.) Also, you can learn how much you should pay for it before you go, so it is the safest way to reach your hotel or hostel. In other times, you should choose metro stations. They are really cheap and one jetton is only 5 grivnas. I don't need to change the amount into Turkish liras. You already understood how cheap it is.

There are 3 different metro lines in Kiev. Actually, all the important places are around the metro stations in the city. Metro stations have a different atmosphere; they look like belonging to the 90s and the world's deepest metro station is in Kiev. It is 200 metres deep below the ground in Arsenalna metro station in Kiev. You should see that.

## WHICH PLACES TO VISIT IN KIEV

Khreshchatyk street is the main street in Kiev, you should start your trip with this street. Also, you can have impressions about Ukrainian people and their city culture. Actually, it seems like Kizilay and it is very close to important places. Now let's start to wander around the city. When you exit the metro station, you should turn right firstly and go straight ahead. You can see many stores and coffee shops. You can have breakfast, if you like. Especially French breakfast is a good choice for the first morning .

Please stop and enter the tourist information center which is built from an old bus. This is both a warm and a good point to reach a city map. After taking a cup of coffee, you can walk around the park. Actually this park is known as “lovers’ park”.





Maybe the name of park comes from collegian lovers because it is across the International Kiev University. After visiting the park, we walk 100 metres and see the Volodymyrs Cathedral.

You can watch the religious rituals and make a wish with a candle. The building is huge and has a fascinating architecture.

Another place is Golden Gate and it is so close to this point. When you exit the Cathedral you should turn left in the first street and go straight to see the maidan. Then, you can see the golden gate.

But if you feel hungry, there is a good

soup centre and it is so close to the golden gate. You can taste delicious Borsch soup. It is only 50 grivnas and it is served in a cone.

Now, we can visit the Golden Gate. Entrance is 20 grivnas for students. There are 2 parts and the Gate is an important symbol of the city because Ukrainian people had many sufferings about wars and Golden Gate has many objects about war and history on display.

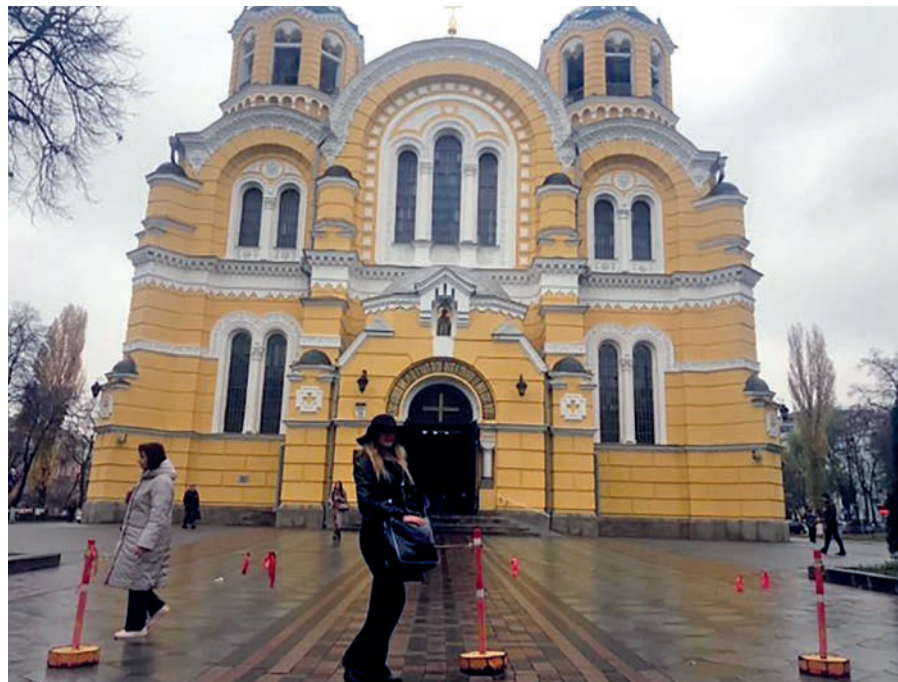
Also, there is a main centre for tourists and you can find many kind of restaurants. Especially European Asian restaurants can be good choice

because, their sushi is the best I have ever tasted.

Last place is ST. Sophia Cathedral in this area. It is so close to the Golden Gate and it is only 100 metre walk to reach there. Entrance is 130 grivnas and you can visit clock tower, museums and St. Sophia's church there.

St Sophia Cathedral is the world's historical and architectural monument of the 11th century. Also, this place has been in the heritage list of UNESCO since 2006. It is a huge place and most probably, you will spend 2 hours in this cathedral to see the every corner of it.





After leaving the Cathedral, you should follow the Zolotovorit's'ka street and find the metro station. Then, you should go the tunnel of Zoloti Vorota metro and go to the next station that is Teatralna. This line belongs to Metro 3 and you should move to the line 1.





After the tunnels, you can easily find the Teatralna station and take the metro and get off at Arsenalna (121) metro station. Now you are in the west of Ukraine.

The west of Ukraine is known as new Kiev and is so close to the bridge and the river. You can walk around the river and go to the Independence Maidan. There are many restaurants and cafes, you can try them. Especially, "Happy grill" is a selection place to eat steak and try Irish cuisine.

The last places are theatres, lovers bridge (pedestrian bridge), mother land and Second World War Museum. You can use cableway to reach the park area because it is far away from the maidan.

If you are lucky, after your trip, there is a ballet or an opera because, their ballets and operas are very beautiful and famous all around the Europe.

The National Opera House of Kiev is very aesthetic and it is designed as Globe theatre style. I feel very lucky to spend time in such an old and amazing Opera building.

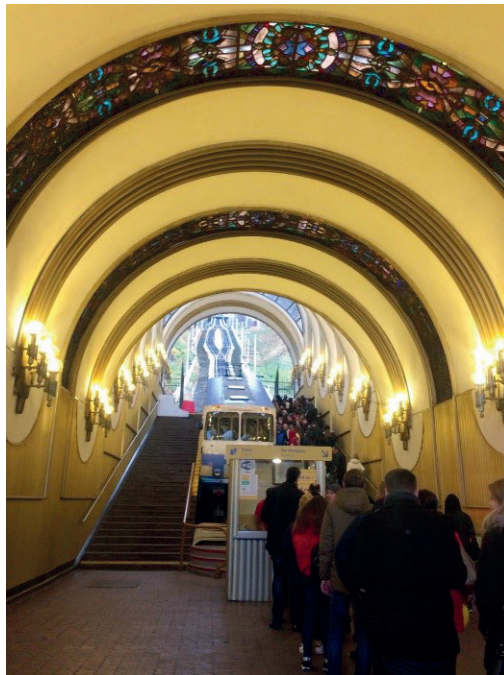
You should certainly do these kinds of activities in Kiev. You can check and buy the tickets on this website. (<https://www.opera.com.ua/en>)

Now, I finish my travel notes here, enjoy it. Good-bye with a hope that you encounter me on the roads.

#yolacikyolacik  
#clearthewaygetoutofftheway









# Movies of 2017 and 2018

Ahmed ÖZDOĞAN

## Thor Ragnarok

**Date of Release** : October 2017

**Genre** : Action, Adventure, Comedy

**Duration** : 2 Hour 10 Minutes

**Director** : Taika Waititi

**Writers** : Eric Pearson, Craig Kyle, Christopher Yost

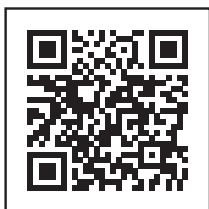
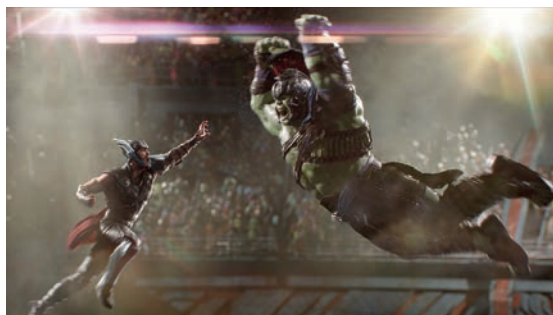
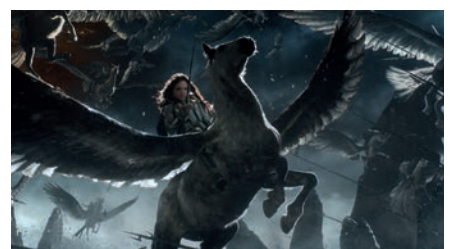
**Stars** : Chris Hemsworth, Tom Hiddleston, Cate Blanchett

**IMDB** : 8,2 / 10

### Summary and Criticism

*Thor: Ragnarok*, which is the third film of the Thor series, met with the audience in 2017, and we witnessed the approaching Norse Doomsday. Thor who is trapped in end of the universe, is far from Asgard, has no way out. Moreover, his powerful hammer is not with him and Asgard is on the verge of demolition. Duration of the Ragnarok is approaching and if it happens, it will exterminate all the people in Asgard. The only person, responsible for the extermination is the Cruel Hela. But first, Thor must be set free by winning a deathly competition against his old ally Hulk.

The film of *Thor: Ragnarok*'s director is Taika Waititi who is known for the movie *Moana* (2016). *Thor: Ragnarok* is a very entertaining production with the comedy and the action. In my opinion, I love the movie and am never bored while watching. Furthermore, this movie is one of the best Marvel movies.



Scan the QR-Code to watch the film's trailer





**Date of Release** : March 2017

**Genre** : Action, Drama, Sci-Fi

**Duration** : 2 Hours 17 Minutes

**Director** : James Mangold

**Writers** : James Mangold, Scott Frank

**Stars** : Hugh Jackman, Patrick Stewart, Dafne Keen

**IMDB** : 8,2 / 10



## Summary and Criticism

In the near future, Wolverine and Professor X, are aged and are hiding on the Mexican border. But Logan's hiding place is revealed when a young mutant who is following with the powerful evils, comes, but now, this young mutant must be protected from the organization led by Nathaniel Essex.

Marvel Studios sold the films right to 20<sup>th</sup> Century and when I watched the film, I understood Marvel Studios' regret. When we examine last superhero films, they have one main point which is passive superhero's return story. But James Mangold again shows his difference and impressive scenes take you to another world in this film.



Scan the QR-Code to watch the film's trailer





**Date of Release** : July 2017

**Genre** : Action, Drama, History

**Duration** : 1 Hours 46 Minutes

**Director** : Christopher Nolan

**Writers** : Christopher Nolan

**Stars** : Fionn Whitehead, Barry Keoghan, Mark Rylance

**IMDB** : 8,3 / 10



## Summary and Criticism

A film about Christopher Nolan's Dunkerque emptying, one of the events that set the fate of World War II and the film begins with hundreds of thousands of British and allied soldiers surrounded by enemy soldiers. Soldiers who are trapped in a place with a backwater remain helpless against enemy attack.

Just a few films can show concretely and perceivable pure fear and, at the same duration, display that history can be written by people who fight for the ones alive. The last 'monumental' film of Nolan, Dunkirk is the most unique, most original, spongiest masterpiece of the last period.



Scan the QR-Code to watch the film's trailer





**Date of Release** : February 2018

**Genre** : Biography, Fantasy, Horror

**Director** : Michael Spierig, Peter Spierig

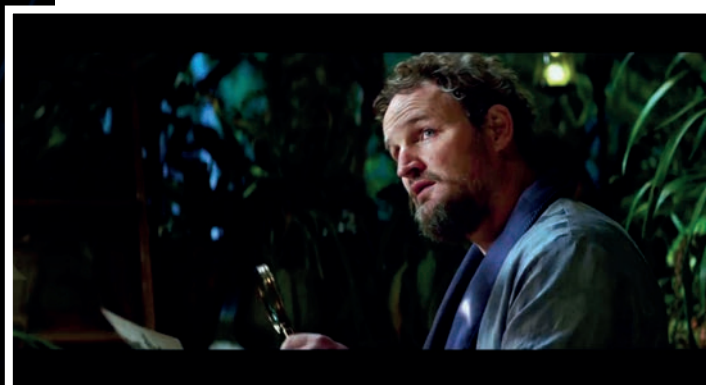
**Writers** : Michael Spierig, Peter Spierig

**Stars** : Sarah Snook, Helen Mirren, Jason Clarke

## Summary and Criticism

Film's trailer has released, and it shows us how the film will be. The film is a horror story inspired by real events. The story is about an eccentric firearm heiress who believes she is haunted by the souls of people killed by the Winchester repeating rifle. The trailer is frightening enough, so there is no doubt that the film will scare lots of people!

**Source:** <http://www.darkhorizons.com/first-photos-maze-runner-the-death-cure/>



Scan the QR-Code to watch the film's trailer

# Maze Runner the Death Cure

**Date of Release** : February 2018  
**Genre** : Action, Sci-Fi, Thriller  
**Director** : Wes Ball  
**Writers** : T.S. Nowlin, J.Dashner  
**Stars** : Kaya Scodelario, Dylan O'Brien, Walton Goggins

In the epic finale of the 2<sup>nd</sup> movies in “the Maze” series, Thomas leads his group of escaped Gladers on their final and most dangerous mission. They have to break into the legendary last city so as to save their friends, in the city there exists a WCKD controlled labyrinth that may turn out to be the deadliest maze of all. Anyone who makes it out alive will get the answers to the questions the Gladers have been asking since their first arrival in the maze. Will Thomas and the crew make it out alive? Or will Ava Paige get her way? I am very curious to find out all these.



Scan the QR-Code to watch the film's trailer

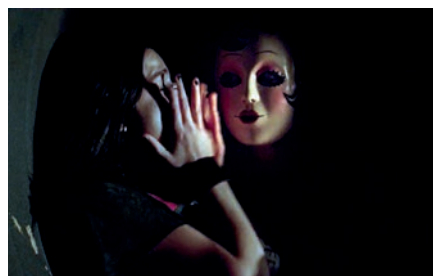


# The Strangers: Prey at Night

**Date of Release** : March 2018  
**Genre** : Horror  
**Director** : Johannes Roberts  
**Writers** : Bryan Bertino, Ben Ketai  
**Stars** : Christina Hendricks, Bailee Madison, Martin Henderson

A family's road trip takes a dangerous turn when they arrive at a secluded mobile home park to stay with some relatives and find it mysteriously deserted. Under the cover of darkness, three masked psychopaths pay them a visit to test the family's every limit as they struggle to survive.

Source: <http://ew.com/movies/2017/11/16/strangers-prey-at-night-trailer/>



Scan the QR-Code to watch the film's trailer

