

Abstracts (İngilizce özetler)

Disease, abject, masculinity: Critical Study of Masculinities and its progress in Turkey

ÇİMEN GÜNAY-ERKOL

Critical Study of Masculinities is antithetical to anti-feminist and masculinist approaches, and takes masculinity, which was not among Feminism's priorities during the search for the roots of gender imbalance, at its explicit critical focus. It is built on theoretical discussions surfaced by the Second Wave Feminism, and opened a research area on forms of sexual difference without universal invariants. In this area, research revolves around terms such as "hegemonic masculinity," "toxic masculinity," "inclusive masculinity," "masculinity crisis," "gex," and on the relationship of men with gender hierarchies. Since 1980s, researchers from all over the world and various disciplines, have critically analyzed norms of masculinity and institutional producers of these norms such as school, sports, and family, which attribute violence, hegemony, competition, rationalism, gratitude for physical power, toughness etc. to masculinity and made visible, the threatening structure of masculinity for men. Ongoing research reveals how men are harmed by images and discourses on masculinity and attempts to turn this awareness into an open discussion. This article aims to present the historical development of Critical Study of Masculinities, to put light on contemporary theoretical discussions and to underscore the research carried out in Turkey.

Keywords: Masculinity, gender, hegemonic masculinity, inclusive masculinity, gex.



Masculinity as an immobilizing discussion (argumentation) practice

KURTULUŞ CENGİZ - ÖNDER KÜÇÜKURAL

This article discusses masculinity as a specific social practice with its own peculiar forms of saying, doing, being and relating. The account of masculine domination presented in this paper is based on the personal experiences and various field researches that the authors have conducted during the last fifteen years. The theoretical ground of this account is argumentation theory. Masculine domination entails violence, oppression, harassment, abuse, and rape. However, it also consists of subtle forms of communication and persuasion. These forms are enabled through a specific type of mentality and language use. Masculine domination has destructive but also creative elements. Its productive force is manifested in the ways it strives to fixate the reality, demarcates what is permissible, what is acceptable, and establishes an order of what can be said. This paper traces the faces of masculine domination in argumentation. It argues that in this part of the world logical, dialectical and rhetorical devices do not conform to their critical rational ideals but they are put to use and serve the purposes of masculine domination.

Keywords: Masculinity, argumentation, logic, rhetoric and dialectic.



Fatherhood in the grip of default family: The relation between perceptions of diverse fatherhood and social policy in Turkey

GÖKHAN TOPÇU

This study includes an evaluation of Turkish fathers' perceptions of fatherhood and masculinity in line with the interviews carried out with fathers living in Ankara. This evaluation focuses on the perceptions of three groups of fathers differentiated on the bases of their economic and cultural capitals. I designed the study to cover fathers' evaluations on their perceptions of fatherhood and masculinity, their relations with spouses and children and also about social policy in Turkey. The focus of the study is the differentiation of fathers' views on the aforementioned subjects on the basis of their varying degrees of economic and cultural capitals. Moreover, I tried to discuss the limitations on fathers' perceptions of masculinity and fatherhood as well as their fatherhood behaviors enforced by the family-centered social policy in Turkey.

Keywords: Fatherhood, masculinity/ies, cultural capital, economic capital, default family, social policy, Turkey.



Male breeders: Pigeon breeders in Karaman

OYA AÇIKALIN - ERDİNÇ KİNEŞÇİ

This article is about pigeon keeping as a male hobby in the city of Karaman, a medium-sized settlement in central Turkey. The article assesses some masculinity characteristics of pigeon-keepers in the context of animal-human relationships. Qualitative data were collected by in-depth interviews with 14 pigeon-keepers and non-participant observations were made around the cages and other settings where the keepers come together such as auctions. Findings were interpreted by getting help of literature on human-animal relations and gender studies. The analysis is based on nature conscious approach and on feminist, queer and critical theories. Findings indicate that most of the activities are performed in homosocial places with the guidance of well-structured rules and that keepers experience their gender identities through friendships and peaceful competition as well as tense and conflict-ridden relations. The keepers attribute high importance to pigeons as they provide very well care for them. However there are such keepers who keep pigeons just for profit. Masculine values are reproduced in different ways through the interaction of not only the pigeon-keeper and keeper-keeper relations, but also through the exclusion of all others from the pigeon-keeping community. Excluded ones are females and children, including keepers' family members. Yet, interestingly, this hobby allows keepers to escape from hegemonic rules relating to their emotions, such as men are to be strong and distant to emotions. In this context passion is the key word as uttered by the keepers frequently. As such their performance recall how difficult it is to be a man in a patriarchal society. Findings indicate that hegemonic, accomplice and marginal masculinity types exist in hybrid ways in this community.

Keywords: Pigeon keeping, ownership, homosocial relations, passion, commodity, masculinity types, Karaman.



Constructing the subject of violence or making it man

PINAR SELEK

We cannot analyze systematic violence against women or social construction of domination completely unless we consider the collective masculine domination. In the process of mandatory military service which is one of the mechanisms that create the dominant gender constructs, men are getting their positions both in the gender regime of the state and in the capitalist production relations. In other saying, they get into the line. Therefore, we see that we are confronted with a systematic plotline that is carefully organized according the different roles within militarism rather than an elusive violence.

Keywords: Gender identity, gender model, domination system, militarism, patriarchy.



Masculinity and violence in the risk society: Transformation of the man on the trace of reflexivity

ASLIHAN ÖZTÜRK

In this study, masculinity crises appearing as violence against women which is embedded with risk society arising from post industrial capitalism is discussed. Increasing economical risks and inability to adjust to the changes in family and relationship strategies based on male domination lie behind the gender conflict. With this qualitative research on male perpetrators of violence against women, the struggle to compensate the difficulty of hegemonic masculinity and loss of power with violence is discussed which occurs as result of economical risks and transforming sexuality. For this reason deep interviews with those men in prisons who are accused or convicted of wounding or killing their wives or partners are used. On the other hand, by interviews with Alcoholics Anonymous who are also perpetrators, potential of transformation of gender and gender relations towards equality is being discussed with reflexivity.

Keywords: Hegemonic masculinity, risk society, violence against women, reflexivity.



Men's right to kill: Masculinity reduction

EYLEM ÜMİT ATILGAN

The subject of the article is, the application of unjust provocation in the cases of violence against woman, LGBTI+ and transgender people, which is called "masculinity reduction" in Turkey. I shall focus on the masculine defense in the unjust provocation files. I will argue the role of jurisdiction in naturalisation and the social reproduction of masculine domination by analysing the states of masculinity in judicial decisions. I will use masculinity and masculine domination theories to figure out the role of jurists and legal culture.

Keywords: Femicide, transphobic hate crimes, masculine domination, masculinity, masculinity defense, masculinity reduction, unjust provocation, legal culture, socio-legal studies.



Notes on the attempt of a feminist study with male perpetrators of violence: "Men should know their place, and women should know theirs"

ÖZLEM CANKURTARAN

Working with male perpetrators is important tool for struggling with violence against women. The aim of this article to share and evaluate critically programme with perpetrators in the frame of gender and cognitive behavioral approaches which has been applied in Ankara Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policy.

Keywords: Masculinity, violence against women, cognitive behavioral approach, feminist group work.



A new opportunity of masculinity in Ahmed Rasim's pocket novel *Tecârib-i Hayat*

GÜNEŞ SEZEN

Pocket novels that emerged in the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century reflected a new step in print business, and with young readers at their target, they appeared as texts that aim the control of bodies and morals. In those texts, the narrators or the characters, regardless of their gender, discuss the control of masculinity rather than femininity. Even those novels that seem to deal with a moralistic control of femininity, reflect essentially upon "the loss of masculinity" and the emergence of new masculine manners. *Tecârib-i Hayat*, the novel of Ahmed Rasim, the second more productive name of the era whose fiction is rather inadequately explored, is one of the peculiar examples that discuss masculinity in such a perspective. In this novel, the normative look at masculinity and family are criticized around the story of extra-marital relationships that put marriages into danger. *Tecârib-i Hayat* (Life Experiences) not only charts in detail the available roles of masculinity and femininity of the era, but in Ahmed Rasim's hands, who wants to transform the society of the end-of-the 19th century, masculinity turns into a manifold to create a new type of human.

Keywords: Masculinity, femininity, pocket novels, Ahmed Rasim, "the new human".



From the loss of masculinity to the end of queer: *Death In Troy*

FATMA DAMAK

This paper intends to analyze the narratives in Bilge Karasu's *Death in Troy* through the prisms of hegemonic masculinity and queer theory. It is argued that hegemonic

masculinity and queerness are engaged in a paradoxical relationship because hegemonic masculinity marks the non-heterosexual "other", so too does queer theory in ostracizing the dominant heterosexual and heteronormative. However, the aforementioned paradoxical relationship is useful in understanding the homosexual relationships embedded in *Death in Troy* and demonstrates the sexual politics that underly them. The paper seeks to identify the situations where masculinity loses dominance, the repression and punishment that comes forth as a result of this, and explores women's place within this process of diminishing masculinity. At the point where masculinity falters and thus queerness begins, in spite of the lacking, empty and deformative nature of the latter, a defiant struggle emerges. Finally, this paper seeks to study the the organic combination of the novel's narration and content by analyzing the how the situation of faltering masculinity and queerness in the story are reflected in the language and exposition and through its narrators.

Keywords: Bilge Karasu, hegemonic masculinity, queer, heteronormativity, death-life, losing-beginning.



Men of the Island: Representations of Conflicting Masculine Identities in *Körburun*

EGEM ATİK

Körburun, a novel written by Hikmet Hükümenoğlu, tells the story of an imagined Prince Island named Körburun through the depiction of three generations; a story which is intertwined with the history of Turkey between 1960 and 1990. This essay examines the conflicting relationship between various masculine identities in a period when Turkey was shaken by military coups by focusing on four male characters. The analysis of these characters reveals the rise of the masculine domination over women and "other" masculine identities, the problems in identity formation resulting from the risk of the loss of masculine authority, and the impossibility of the struggle to reach the ideal model of masculinity which turns into a crisis.

Keywords: Masculinities, hegemonic masculinity, masculinity crisis, military coups, militarism, formation of the nation state.