

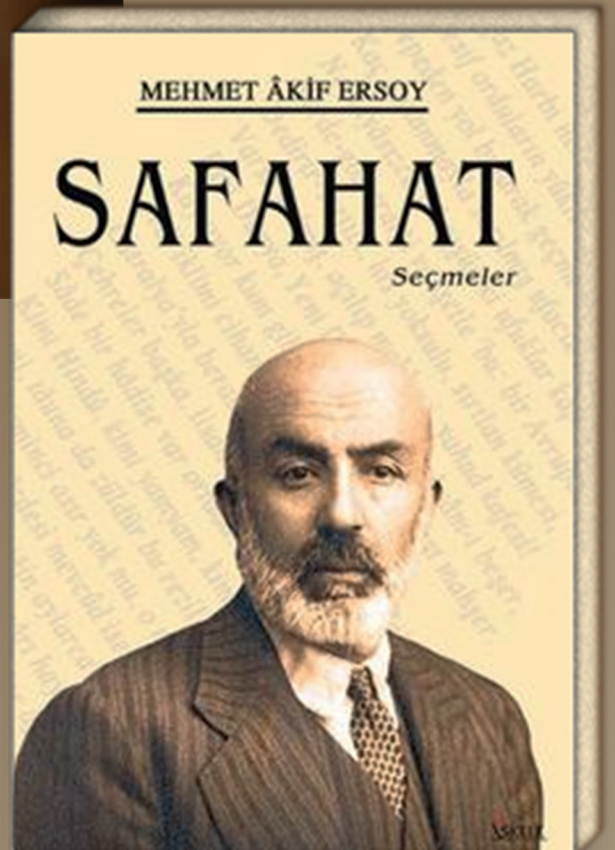


TURKISH LITERATURE

The earliest known writings in a Turkish language are the Orhun Inscriptions . They were made to honor the two Turkish brother rulers; Kul Tigin (prince) and Bilge Khagan (emperor), and are full of information about the Turks culture, social life and art. Other early Turkish writings are 11th-century Turkish-Arabic dictionary of "Divanu Lugati Turk" written by Mahmud Kashgari and an Islamic principles book "Kutadgu Bilig" written by Yusuf Has Hacib; 16th-century manuscripts of an earlier heroic epic of the "Kitab-i Dede Korkut"; and 13th century mystical Sufi poetry. All of these various forms of literature evolved into Ottoman literature starting from 13th century on. Divan literature, also defined as "Classical Turkish Literature", is a literature created as a result of the Turks being influenced by Islamic culture. In the 19th century, with the Tanzimat Period, the Eastern influence in Turkish literature began to decline and it was replaced by Western-origin literary elements. During this period, Turkish literati were particularly influenced by French literature. Turkish literature first met the genre of the novel in the 19th century during the Tanzimat period and began to lean towards this direction with translations.

MEHMET AKIF ERSOY

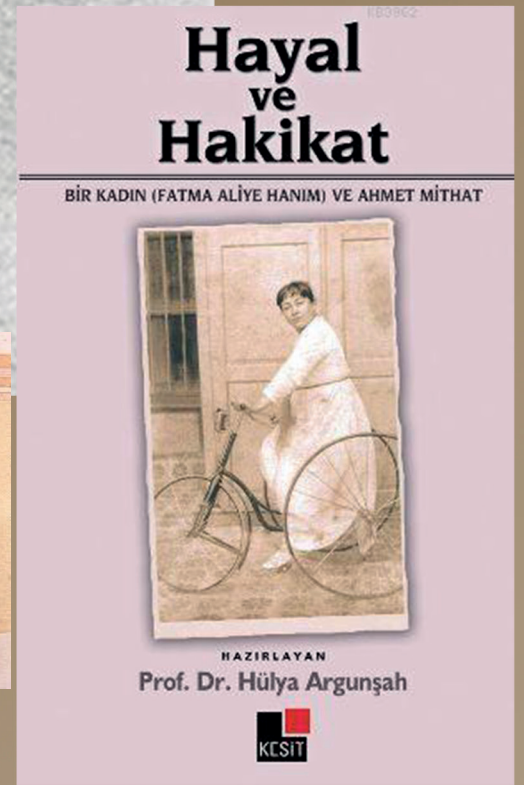
MEHMET AKIF ERSOY EARNED HIMSELF HIS SIGNIFICANT PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AS THE COMPOSER OF THE LYRICS OF THE TURKISH NATIONAL ANTHEM. DURING THE SESSION OF MARCH 12, 1921, THE TURKISH GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED HIS TEN-QUATRAIN POEM AS THE LYRICS OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. MEHMET AKIF ERSOY IS AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL FIGURE IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN TURKEY AND HAS LEFT AN IMMORTAL TRACE IN ITS HISTORY.



FATMA ALIYE

FATMA ALIYE TOPUZ , WAS A TURKISH NOVELIST, COLUMNIST, ESSAYIST, WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVIST AND HUMANITARIAN.FATMA ALIYE WAS THE FIRST FEMALE NOVELIST IN TURKISH LITERATURE AND THE ISLAMIC WORLD.

FATMA ALIYE'S FIRST NOVEL WAS "HAYAL VE HAKIKAT" (DREAM AND REALITY) .) WHICH WAS WRITTEN 1891. FOR THIS NOVEL SHE WORKED WITH THE NOVELIST AHMED MITHAT EFENDI. THE PARTS ABOUT THE CENTRAL FEMALE FIGURE WERE WRITTEN BY FATMA ALIYE HANIM, AND THE PARTS ABOUT THE CENTRAL MALE FIGURE BY AHMED MITHAT EFENDI .THE NOVEL WAS PUBLISHED UNDER THE NAMES "BİR KADIN (A WOMAN) AND AHMET MITHAT". "MUHADARAT" IS THE FIRST NOVEL FATMA ALIYE PUBLISHED UNDER HER OWN NAME, IN 1892. N THIS NOVEL SHE DEVELOPED A THESIS AGAINST THE ASSUMPTION THAT A WOMAN CAN NOT FORGET HER FIRST LOVE.



ORHAN PAMUK

ORHAN PAMUK, TURKISH NOVELIST, BEST KNOWN FOR WORKS THAT PROBE TURKISH IDENTITY AND HISTORY. HIS FIRST NOVEL, CEVDET BEY VE OĞULLARI ("CEVDET BEY AND HIS SONS"), A SWEEPING HISTORY OF AN ISTANBUL FAMILY DURING AND AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC. HE WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE IN 2006.





Sources

<https://www.allaboutturkey.com/literature.html>

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%BCrk_edebiyat%C4%B1

<https://www.britannica.com/art/Turkish-literature/additional-info>

<http://www.turkishculture.org/literature/literature/turkish-authors/mehmet-akif-ersoy-647.htm>

<http://www.istanbulkadinmuzesi.org/en/fatma-aliye-hanim>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fatma_Aliye_Topuz

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Orhan-Pamuk>

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/literature/2006/pamuk/biographical/>

AYÇA BİNALİ