



Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences

Department of Translation and Interpreting

Translation and Interpreting in English Programme

**A SOCIOLOGICAL MAPPING OF FEMALE AND FEMINIST
TRANSLATION IN TÜRKİYE**

Betül Hazal DİNÇER

Ph.D. Dissertation

Ankara, 2025

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ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

The jury finds that Betül Hazal DİNÇER has on the date of 12.06.2025 successfully passed the defense examination and approves her Ph. D. Thesis titled "A Sociological Mapping of Female and Feminist Translation in Türkiye".

Prof. Dr. Nüzhet Berrin AKSOY (Jury President)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sinem BOZKURT (Main Adviser)

Prof. Dr. Ayşe Şirin OKYAYUZ

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hilal ERKAZANCI DURMUŞ

Asst. Prof. Dr. Özge BAYRAKTAR ÖZER

I agree that the signatures above belong to the faculty members listed.

Prof. Dr. Uğur ÖMÜRGÖNÜLŞEN

Graduate School Director

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Betül Hazal DİNÇER

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ETİK BEYAN

Bu alıřmadaki bütn bilgi ve belgeleri akademik kurallar erevesinde elde ettiđimi, grsel, iřitsel ve yazılı tm bilgi ve sonuları bilimsel ahlak kurallarına uygun olarak sunduđumu, kullandıđım verilerde herhangi bir tahrifat yapmadıđımı, yararlandıđım kaynaklara bilimsel normlara uygun olarak atıfta bulunduđumu, tezimin kaynak gsterilen durumlar dıřında zgn olduđunu, **Do. Dr. Sinem BOZKURT** danıřmanlıđında tarafımdan retilildiđini ve Hacettepe niversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstits Tez Yazım Ynergesine gre yazıldıđını beyan ederim.

Betl Hazal DİNER

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ABSTRACT

DİNÇER, Betül Hazal. *A Sociological Mapping of Female and Feminist Translation in Türkiye*, Ph. D. Dissertation, Ankara, 2025.

In recent years, feminist translation studies have gained prominence in Türkiye, with the intersection of feminism and translation more widely recognized sociologically. This dissertation employs Pierre Bourdieu's field theory as a theoretical framework and Massardier-Kenney's (1997) feminist translation strategies as an analytical tool to examine the development, scope, and characteristics of female and feminist translation in Türkiye. Through corpus-based and paratextual analyses and responses to a questionnaire from academics in gender studies graduate programs at 28 universities, the study explores the emergence of a subfield within translation studies. The questionnaire was developed to evaluate the opinions of agents affected by and involved in feminist praxis. Three keywords (feminism, feminist, and gender) were used to scan the catalogs of the 28 universities and the Women's Library Information Center Foundation. This identified a corpus of 889 original works and 590 translations. The corpus was analyzed to determine the profiles of translators, authors, publishers, and source languages, as well as the application of feminist translation strategies such as recovery, commentary, and collaboration. The analysis revealed various actors before and after the 2000s, which has significant implications considering the evolution of feminism in Türkiye. The findings suggest that Bourdieu's sociological approach effectively illuminates the field's structural dynamics. Additionally, the publishing sphere associated with the corpus can be defined as a space that functions as a structural order indicating the relative positions of fields and agents within society. The female and feminist translation space exhibits characteristics of a subfield of feminism in Türkiye. The visibility and roles of translators, especially women, have evolved over time, reflecting broader shifts in feminist academic and cultural discourse in Türkiye. Based on the methodology adopted in this study, a new model called the "feminist circle" has been proposed. This research contributes to the growing body of feminist translation scholarship and suggests directions for future studies, including deeper textual analyses and more expansive interdisciplinary approaches.

Keywords

feminist translation studies, Bourdieu, field theory, gender and translation, Massardier-Kenney

ÖZET

DİNÇER, Betül Hazal. *Türkiye’de Dişil ve Feminist Çevirinin Sosyolojik Bir Haritası*, Doktora Tezi, Ankara, 2025.

Son yıllarda, feminist çeviri çalışmaları Türkiye’de önem kazanmış ve feminizm ile çevirinin kesişimi sosyolojik olarak daha yaygın bir şekilde kabul görmüştür. Bu çalışma, Pierre Bourdieu’nün alan kuramını kuramsal bir çerçeve olarak ve Massardier-Kenney’in (1997) feminist çeviri stratejilerini analitik bir araç olarak kullanarak Türkiye’de dişil ve feminist çevirinin gelişimini, kapsamını ve özelliklerini incelemektedir. Çalışma, 28 üniversitenin toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmaları lisansüstü programlarındaki akademisyenlerin ankete verdikleri yanıtlar ve derlem temelli ve metinlerarası analizler aracılığıyla, çeviribilim içinde bir alt alanın ortaya çıkışını araştırmaktadır. Anket, feminist praksisten etkilenen ve bu praksise dahil olan eyleyicilerin görüşlerini değerlendirmek üzere geliştirilmiştir. Üç anahtar kelime (feminizm, feminist ve toplumsal cinsiyet) kullanılarak 28 üniversitenin ve Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi Bilgi Merkezi Vakfı’nın katalogları taranmıştır. Bu sayede 889 orijinal eser ve 590 çeviriden oluşan bir derlem elde edilmiştir. Derlem; çevirmenlerin, yazarların, yayıncıların ve kaynak dillerin profillerinin yanı sıra iyileştirme, açıklama ve iş birliği gibi feminist çeviri stratejilerinin kullanımını belirlemek için analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda, 2000’li yılların öncesinde ve sonrasında çeşitli eyleyiciler olduğu tespit edilmiş ve bu da Türkiye’de feminizmin gelişimi göz önüne alındığında önemli çıkarımlar elde edilmesini sağlamıştır. Bulgular, Bourdieu’nün sosyolojik yaklaşımının alanın yapısal dinamiklerini etkili bir şekilde aydınlattığını göstermektedir. Buna ek olarak, derlemle ilişkilendirilen yayıncılık alanı, alanların ve eyleyicilerin toplum içindeki görece konumlarını gösteren yapısal bir düzen olarak işlev gören bir mekân olarak tanımlanabilir. Dişil ve feminist çeviri alanı, Türkiye’de feminizm altında bir alt alan niteliği taşımaktadır. Çevirmenlerin, özellikle de kadınların görünürlüğü ve rolleri, Türkiye’deki feminist akademik ve kültürel söylemdeki daha geniş değişimleri yansıtacak şekilde zaman içinde evrilmiştir. Bu çalışmada benimsenen metodolojiye dayanarak “feminist döngü” adı verilen yeni bir model de önerilmiştir. Bu araştırma, gelişmekte olan feminist çeviri çalışmalarına katkıda bulunmakta ve gelecekteki çalışmalara yönelik olarak metin içi analizlerin derinleştirilmesi ve disiplinlerarası yaklaşımların genişletilmesi yönünde öneriler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler

feminist çeviri çalışmaları, Bourdieu, alan kuramı, toplumsal cinsiyet ve çeviri, Massardier-Kenney

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ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
KA-DER	The Association for Supporting Women Candidates
YAZKO	Authors and Translators Cooperative
YÖK	Türkiye's Council of Higher Education
WLICF	Women's Library and Information Center Foundation

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INTRODUCTION

Since translation studies emerged as an independent field in the 1980s, the relation between feminism and this field has grown rapidly. One of the primary reasons behind this growing relation can be attributed to the intrinsic political nature shared by both translation and feminism. Translation, often perceived as a straightforward task, is in fact influenced by a myriad of decision-making processes undertaken by translators, which are shaped by the socio-cultural context in which they operate. These decisions, whether conscious or unconscious, exert significant influence over the final version of the translation. Thus, the complexity of translation illustrates the multitude of layers that can impact a seemingly simple act.

As feminism developed, feminists emphasized the importance of moving beyond personal realms and acknowledging feminism as a political necessity ingrained in societal frameworks. This observation highlights feminism's extension beyond individual relations to encompass broader societal dimensions. In a similar vein, the act of translation can also be viewed through a political lens, mirroring the feminist slogan "The personal is political."

Another significant reason, perhaps the most notable one, could be the parallel struggle they both face between perceived inferior and superior constructs. Translation has long been debated through comparisons between the original and translated texts, as well as between the author and translator. In this dichotomy of origin versus copy, translation has often been seen as the weaker element. Similarly, while not feminism as a concept but rather what feminists advocate for, has frequently been marginalized in contrast to patriarchal norms across various cultural and social contexts. This shared experience of struggling against dominant forces is likely why feminism and translation studies have found common ground.

In this regard, within the field of translation studies, scholars began to take notice of feminist translation studies, particularly with the emergence of the Canadian

School of feminist translators and the influential feminist translation strategies outlined by Luise von Flotow in 1991. Feminist translators and scholars such as Barbara Godard, Luise von Flotow, Susanne de Lotbinière-Harwood among others used several translation strategies for the purposes of “woman-handling” (Godard, 1989) the text. Luise von Flotow (1991) classified the strategies they used as supplementing, prefacing and footnoting and hijacking the text. Although their radical interventions into translation got some criticisms (Arrojo, 1994), their deliberate acts gained visibility for the feminist translators and feminism in translation studies.

Carol Maier and Françoise Massardier-Kenney (1996) also proposed a “women-identified” approach for feminist translators with the aim of being more inclusive for all the contexts. Castro & Ergün (2018) emphasize that in her approach Maier & Massardier-Kenney rejects using the term feminism for going beyond the Canadian School; rather they prefer to focus on women as the speaking/writing subject (be it author or translator).

In the 1980s, the *Kadın Çevresi Yayınları* [Women’s Circle Publishing] in Türkiye unknowingly played a pivotal role in promoting feminist translation practices. Through collective efforts, they translated key feminist texts into Turkish, aiming to raise awareness and spark discussions, coinciding with the rise of second-wave feminism in Türkiye. These translations facilitated activities such as consciousness-raising meetings among feminist women. While the women’s movement was not a novel concept in the Turkish context, its intersection with translation practices arguably reached its peak during this period.

In the 1980s, together with theoretical developments, the relation between feminism and translation strengthened, leading to a significant increase in translations. Following the establishment of this relation, the translation of feminist literature or works falling under the umbrella of feminism has proliferated to the present day. Most publishing houses in Türkiye now dedicate a separate category to feminism. For instance, Sel Publishing House features sections such as *Kadın Kitaplığı* [Women’s Library], *LGBT Kitaplığı* [LGBT Library], and *Queer*

Düşün Serisi [Series of Queer Thinking]. İletişim Publishing House offers a category focused on *Kadın ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Çalışmaları* [Women and Gender Studies], while Metis Publishing specializes in *Kadın Çalışmaları* [Women's Studies]. Yordam Publishing also introduces a collection titled *Kadın Mücadelesi Kitapları* [Women's Struggle Books]. These examples are just a few among the many publishers contributing to this trend.

When considering the popularity and growth of feminism, gender, and women's studies in Türkiye, having categorizations and titles for these topics can be considered quite normal. In this context, the content of the titles and categories suggested by publishing houses is highly significant. A closer look at the publications within these categories reveals a significant number of translations.

Other than the above-mentioned titles and categorizations, there are also works that may not be closely linked to feminism but in which feminist or gender-related words are used as identifiers. Making a search among the publications with keywords related to feminism and gender, it is possible to find various products that are identified as such. Feminism and gender-related publications can be divided into two different types in this sense. Wolf (2006) uses two different definitions as "female literature" and "feminist literature". According to this, female literature refers to "the conscious, gender-related writing of/or for women" and feminist literature refers to "the conception of writing with the aims of women's movements and political concerns" (2006, p. 130).

Studies show that the role of translation is highly influential in the development and spread of feminism in Türkiye. Abdal (2022) examines the construction of feminist terminology through translation; Göl (2015) sheds light on the role of the feminist translation movement in the 1980s period in creating a women's studies literature. Ergün (2017) analyzes translation activities in the same period and addresses the concept of authenticity of feminism in Türkiye that emerges due to translation, and Bozkurt (2020) analyzes the translations made in this period in the context of activist translation.

Having a closer look into Ergün's (2017) study, it analyzes the documentary *İsyan-ı Nisvan* [Rebellion of Women] about the establishment of *Kadın Çevresi Yayınları* [Women's Circle Publishing] and reveals that feminist translation activities in the 1980s were perceived differently by scholars working in this field. Translation played an important role in the development and spread of the feminist movement in Türkiye, providing feminists with intellectual tools that were effective in different contexts. However, these contributions of translation have often been overlooked or devalued in the origin narrative of the feminist movement.

As these two studies (Bozkurt, 2020; Ergün 2017) argue, the importance of translation in the relation between translation and feminism has been overlooked by scholars working in this field, and the recognition of the fundamental role of translation is associated with the possibility of a negative contribution to the origin story and development of feminism in Türkiye.

Accordingly, the tendency to see translation as a copy contradicts with the movement's attempt to maintain its claim to an original and authentic identity. To this end, this study attempts to answer questions related to the role of translation in the development of feminism by taking a deeper look into the field. The study aims to trace the development of feminist theory in Türkiye by focusing on the translation of non-fiction feminist theoretical texts.

Given the close connection between feminism and translation, along with the significant impact of translation on feminism in Türkiye, there is a clear need for a comprehensive study in the field of female and feminist translation. Currently, no study exists that has conducted a comprehensive investigation into this subject matter. Most of the studies carried out so far have examined the intersection between feminism and translation with Bourdieu's approach (Abdal, 2022; Saki Demirel, 2020). However, none of these studies take an approach based on the works produced in the field itself and the views obtained from the scholars working in the field of feminism and/or translation. This study helps to answer questions about the relation between the two different fields.

The following research questions will be answered with this study:

Q1: Which works have been produced and categorized under identifier of feminism, feminist and gender in Türkiye?

Q1.1: How are the original and translated texts distributed in these works?

Q2: Do these works contain paratextual elements in the context of feminist translation?

Q3: Which actors are contributing to female and feminist translation in Türkiye?

Q3.1: Is there a difference regarding their profile within different time periods? If there is, what kind of changes take place until today?

Q4: What do the scholars working on feminism in Türkiye think about feminist translation?

Q5: Does feminist translation have a "space" in Türkiye that matches Wolf's (2006) definition?

To do so, this research builds a corpus of both translated and original works on gender and feminism and gathers insights from academics engaged in the field to better understand their current perspectives on translation's influence and function within this context. This study examines these publications more closely to better understand translated works in the female and feminist fields, as defined by Wolf (2006). Wolf's terminology is used to create a comprehensive corpus during the research process.

Wolf (2006) further contributes to feminist translation studies by introducing the concept of a "translation space" that is a flexible, non-institutionalized area in which translators, editors, and feminist publishers collaborate to disseminate feminist and women's literature. Unlike Bourdieu's structured and institutionalized "field," Wolf's notion of space reflects a more fluid and dynamic environment shaped by the personal and political commitments of its actors. In this translation space, individuals operate with a secondary habitus shaped by their gendered

experiences and ideological commitments. Wolf's perspective provides a valuable analytical framework for this study, which investigates feminist translation in Türkiye as a collective and political practice. This study aims to explore whether a similar translation space exists in Türkiye and, if so, how it operates and evolves.

For this purpose, non-fiction works published with identifiers related to feminism were collected. It is aimed to cover both female and feminist literature for achieving inclusivity in the corpus of the study. The collected works in the corpus of this study have been analyzed based on Massardier-Kenney's (1997) feminist translation strategies to identify the feminist nature of their translations.

After identifying the results of the collected data, a questionnaire was prepared for scholars working in the field of feminism in Türkiye. The results of the questionnaire have been evaluated to understand the current perception about the female and feminist field in Türkiye by questioning the role of translation in it.

A new research model called the "feminist circle" has been proposed, based on the methodology adopted in the study. This study introduces a new approach to feminist translation studies in Türkiye using a three-step model that starts with a corpus-based analysis, continues with a product-oriented analysis, and concludes with a questionnaire-based analysis.

While other studies also address textual and extra-textual contexts, an analysis of the role of translation in social construction remains incomplete without considering the responses of the actors involved. These responses are essential, as they provide insight into how translation practices are received, negotiated, and shaped within specific social environments. First, we provide a meta-level overview of the developments. Then, we get a closer look into the products and their accompanying paratexts. Finally, we complete the cycle by incorporating the perspectives of the agents, those impacted by the situation and the key agents involved in shaping it.

However, this study has several limitations that should be considered to provide a balanced understanding of its scope and methodology. First, it is limited to nonfiction works published with identifiers related to feminism. While this limitation allows for a more focused analysis, it excludes fictional works that could contribute to the female and feminist fields. Additionally, distinguishing between female and feminist works is not always clear-cut because some texts embody characteristics of both categories, which complicates the classification process.

Another limitation is the reliance on paratextual identifiers to define the corpus. Feminist works without explicit identifiers may be inadvertently excluded, resulting in an incomplete representation of the field. Conversely, works labeled as feminist may not always be consistent with feminist ideologies, potentially leading to their misrepresentation within the study. To avoid this as much as possible, works are collected from the libraries of universities that have a program related to gender or feminism.

Methodologically, the analysis of the corpus is limited by the adoption of Massardier-Kenney's (1997) feminist translation strategies. It offers significant insights into the roles of authors and translators. This focus provides a valuable lens for understanding individual contributions to female and feminist literature while paving the way for future research to explore broader systemic and societal factors that shape the production and reception of such works.

Lastly, questionnaire responses, though valuable, may not fully represent the wider academic or publishing community in Türkiye, thus affecting the generalizability of conclusions drawn from those perspectives due to the low number of the participants.

The dissertation consists of four chapters. Chapter 1 provides an overview of feminist translation studies by highlighting its development and current approaches in feminist translation studies. After presenting the theoretical background of the topic, its development in Türkiye is presented from both a historical and theoretical perspective. A literature review is also included in this chapter.

Chapter 2 takes a closer look at Bourdieu's field theory and examines related studies. Focusing on Wolf's (2006) definition of "space," it discusses Bourdieu's field theory and related discussions on gender.

Chapter 3 explains the methodology adopted for the study, following the theoretical framework of the study. The chosen methodology to answer the research questions is explained in three parts: corpus-based analysis, paratextual analysis based on feminist translation strategies, and questionnaire-based analysis. Chapter 4 presents the results of each step of the feminist circle and the discussions. This chapter provides details on the databases, data collection, and interpretation, as well as the paratextual analysis conducted through the lens of Massardier-Kenney's feminist translation strategies. Finally, the results of the questionnaire are examined. The thesis concludes with the Conclusion chapter.

CHAPTER 1

TRANSFORMATIVE POWER OF FEMINIST TRANSLATION

In this chapter explains the relation between translation and feminism from a theoretical perspective, from the past to the present. First, the background of the intersection of translation and feminism is explained, then feminist approaches and strategies are elaborated on. The final section presents current discussions in the field and future directions in feminist approaches and strategies.

Feminist translation goes beyond the act of linguistic transfer to address power imbalances and challenge dominant discourses that perpetuate gender inequality. By examining key theoretical frameworks and practical approaches, this chapter aims to shed light on the transformative potential of feminist translation approaches and strategies.

1.1. AN OVERVIEW OF FEMINIST TRANSLATION STUDIES

Before delving into feminist translation approaches, it may be useful to understand gender studies and its impact on translation. Gender studies “examines gender as a cultural and social construction” (Bassi, 2020, p. 204). It aims to provide a more inclusive and diverse theory and perspective by contributing to the field by examining the neglected, unequal, or missing parts through the lens of gender. As a broader concept, it also refers to various identities and minority groups along with women.

The impact of gender studies in translation studies can be traced back to the Cultural Turn in translation studies; however, it has an overriding impact that changes over time. Luise von Flotow (2007, p. 92) elaborates on her categorization of the gender paradigms in translation studies and divides them into two parts. According to her, the first paradigm “was shaped by the women’s movement, feminist thinking, and feminist activism” and the second paradigm is “on the destabilization of the term gender” (2007, p. 92) in the early 1990s. She explains that the departure point of both paradigms is the identity studies and the

effect of binaries such as French/English or American/Canadian in North America. She also emphasizes that although this statement is related to the North American context, the early studies and their contribution have also been reflected in the context of feminist translation in other parts of the world.

Based on this categorization, the first paradigm refers to the understanding and realization of “gender as social construction”, which focuses on the inferiority of women throughout the history. For this reason, studies under the influence of the first paradigm “[...] focuses on women as a special minority group within ‘patriarchal’ society that has been subject to usually biased treatment, including the area of translation as well” (Flotow, 2007, p. 93). As for the second paradigm, it focuses on “[...] the diversity of sexual orientation and gender, class distinction, ethnicity, race and other socio-political factors”, as Flotow explains (2007, p. 93), these terms are so much complex to be used as identifiers for someone or something to be male or female. With this paradigm shift, gender studies have included discussions regarding gender as “a discursive and contingent act” (Flotow, 2007, p. 93), including but not limited to gay, lesbian, or queer studies.

The first paradigm can be said to focus on binary of women-men and its relation within the language and text. Flotow summarizes this part as “[...] based on more fixed notions about gender identity, which are limiting and restrictive, yet can be overcome or subverted, and the work is typically revisionist” (2007, p. 94). The emphasis can be seen on the visibility of feminist translators and the revision of patriarchal notions can be seen at both the linguistic and theoretical levels. The feminist translators of the first paradigm have adopted strategies to deal with the unequal nature of binary relations.

This first paradigm is the period in which feminist translators, theorists or authors emphasized the above-mentioned concepts in their writings and translations. As a result of their efforts, some approaches and strategies are called “feminist translations approaches” or “feminist translation strategies”. In this regard, Lori Chamberlain’s “Gender and Metaphorics of Translation” (1988), Barbara Godard’s “Theorizing Feminist Discourse/Translation” (1989), Luise von Flotow’s article “Feminist Translation: Contexts, Practices and Theories” (1991) and her

book *Translation and Gender – Translating in the ‘Era of Feminism’* (1997) and Sherry Simon’s book *Gender and in Translation – Cultural Identity and the Politics of Transmission* (1996) can be considered as the early examples of feminist translation studies published in English.

The intersection between translation and feminism has been evident in these English publications since the late 1980s. Since most of the discussion of the first paradigm is shaped around these key texts, it is important to understand their approach to feminism and translation. It is also noteworthy that these key texts are mostly published by Canadian scholars/translators. This is why the feminist translation studies is mostly known with “The Canadian School of Feminist Translation”.

In other words, feminist approaches to translation are best known for the Canadian School of Feminist Translation of the 1970s and 1980s. The Canadian School emerged from the work of several Canadian writers and translators, including Susanne de Lotbinière-Harwood, Barbara Godard, Luise von Flotow, and Howard Scott, among others. Godard (2013, p. 174) notes the importance of the Canadian School of Feminist Translation as one of the first encounters between feminism and translation studies. She defines them as distinctive in that they were known for making themselves visible in the text.

They introduced “feminist translation strategies” at the theoretical level. Because of the language they used and the discourse of the country in which they lived; these scholars also observed binaries extensively in their everyday lives. Binaries such as being a native or a colonist, being French or English, being English Canadian or Quebecois were at the center of discussions in Canada. Therefore, these scholars/translators tried to raise awareness about another binary concept: women and men. In this respect, the language and all the systems are in line with a patriarchal dominance. Even while using this (patriarchal) language, women are ‘translating’ into the everyday patriarchal language (De Lotbinière-Harwood, 1991).

In 1988, Lori Chamberlain's work on gender and metaphors also paved the way for the discussion of gender and translation. Chamberlain's (1988) article on the metaphors in translation studies emphasized the need for a critical approach to thinking theoretically about translation and gender. Using the example of the classical musician Robert Schumann and "his wife" Clara Schumann, Chamberlain shows how women are generally assigned secondary roles. As Clara Schumann reproduces her husband's works, the way her work is perceived is indicative of the constructed roles for men and women. As Chamberlain explains (1988, p. 455) "[...] the opposition between productive and reproductive work organizes the way a culture values work: this paradigm depicts originality or creativity in terms of paternity and authority, relegating the figure of the female to a variety of secondary roles". While the original is generally associated with the masculine, the derivative is associated with the feminine. Given that this hypocrisy is constructed by the culture, it is possible to see the same perception when it comes to the source and target texts, in other words, "original" and "translation". For this reason, she suggests examining "[...] what is at stake for gender in the *representation* of translation: the struggle for authority and the politics of originality informing this struggle" (Chamberlain, 1988, p. 455).

Apart from that, there are various metaphors that use women as an inferior subject/thing compared to men. Gilles Ménage's famous analogy of "Les Belles Infidèles" or later George Steiner's hermeneutic approach include pejorative attributions to women. Lori Chamberlain (1988, p. 455) defines these explanations as the "sexualization of translation". Especially, the metaphor of translation as "Les belles infidèles" or George Steiner's definition of translation as "penetration" (for translation) have been criticized as sexist and as attempting to establish a relation between translation and women in a pejorative way. In her groundbreaking work, Chamberlain (1988) takes a closer look at some of the established ideas of theorists and their approach to translation through their choice of words, showing how they are influenced by the patriarchal norms of language and culture. To fill the gap in this regard, she suggests some areas of research such as examining "the historical role of translation in women's writing in different periods and cultures, the special problems of translating explicitly

feminist texts, [...] the effects of the canon and the marketplace on decisions concerning which texts are translated and so on (Chamberlain, 1988, pp. 471-472).

A year after this publication, Barbara Godard (1989) published another key article in the field as “Theorizing Feminist Discourse/Translation”. A Canadian critic, translator, editor, and academic Barbara Godard focuses on the translations of feminist theory texts from French into English. Due to the “playful disruptions of the dominant discourse” (Godard, 1989, p. 43) made by French feminist theorists, translation of their texts creates challenging decisions to be made by the translator. As explained by Godard, the critical part on this task is working on the construction of a new meaning, which is to be created by the translator. She indicates the significance of this by stating “As an emancipatory practice, feminist discourse is a political discourse directed towards the construction of new meanings and is focused on subjects becoming in/by language” (Godard, 1989, p. 44). Considering the power of language and discourse, the transfer of the feminist theory becomes an important task for the translator.

Apart from being an important task, translation also becomes a tool used by women writers to “evoke the difficulty of breaking out of silence in order to communicate new insights into women’s experiences and their relation to language” (Godard, 1989, p. 45). In this transfer of theory, the source and target context other than the language confronts with the translator’s culture. In this confrontation, “Women writers experience the conflict of heteroglossia in a specific way as a deterrent to participation in a national tradition” (Godard, 1989, p. 45). Placing the women writers outside the lines of national tradition requires them “to invent a new language to discuss what has been taboo” (Godard, 1989, p. 45).

Godard’s examination of translation on a theoretical level focuses on the relation between the act of translation and the agent as a woman translating a text related to women. She highlights the impact of the plurality of discourses, languages, and cultures on the translation process. Using Nicole Brossard’s translation of her own work as an example, Godard coins the term “transformance” to explain the

simultaneous coexistence of feminist writing and feminist translation and defines Brossard's work "as a model of feminist discourse/translation in its actions of re/reading and re/writing, its dialogism" (Godard, 1989, p. 46).

Translation is seen as a reproduction of the source, but Godard (1989) explains its role as a production in the context of the theory of feminist discourse. The theory of feminist discourse allows language to get rid of its masculine nature. It allows feminist writers to produce the feminist context based on their own culture and identity. The feminist translator is both a reader and a writer, and she writes what she translates into her own culture. Based on this, Godard also introduces a new term as "woman-handling a text" (1989, p. 50) to define what feminist translators do by being an "active translator".

Continuing by following important publications in the field, Luise von Flotow's doctoral dissertation titled as "Quebec feminist writing: Integrating the avant-garde and the political in the works of Nicole Brossard and France Thèoret" in 1991 provides a closer look into the experimental writings of the French feminist writers. Moving from the same topic but with a focus on translation, her article "Feminist Translation: Contexts, Practices and Theories" in the same year led to a more definitive way in feminist translation studies from a theoretical perspective.

In this article, Flotow examines the relation between translation and feminism in three categories as contexts, practices and theories as suggested in the title of her work. As highlighted in Godard's work, the feminist writers in Quebec "[...] were producing work that was highly experimental, and constituted efforts to attack, deconstruct, or simply bypass the conventional language they perceived as inherently misogynist" (Flotow, 1991, p. 72). Their efforts were projected into deconstructing the existing patriarchal norms of language so that women's voices could be heard.

As one of the translators of the aforementioned Canadian feminist writers (such as Godard), Flotow defines the practices of translators of these feminist works. She mainly mentions three feminist translation strategies: supplementing, prefacing and footnoting, and "hijacking". To make themselves visible, the

Canadian feminist translators preferred to make some changes in the conventional language of the source text. As discussed above with Godard's article (1989), they worked to deconstruct the existing patriarchal language. Flotow (1991) names this strategy as supplementing and illustrates it with Howard Scott's and Godard's translation as they preferred to make changes at the grammatical or word level for this purpose.

As active translators throughout the text, feminist translators also use prefaces and footnotes. These strategies not only allow the translators to explain the strategies they are using and support their creation of meaning through the text but also most importantly make the translator visible throughout the text. As the final strategy, Flotow (1991) explains hijacking as "appropriation of the text". She coins this term after a journalist's criticism about Susanne De Lotbinière-Harwood's translation of *Lettres d'une autre* by Lise Gauvin. Susanne De Lotbinière-Harwood uses many footnotes and a preface explaining the feminist agenda of her translation. After being criticized for intervening too much to the source text, De Lotbinière-Harwood clarifies her interventions in the text as deliberate actions for "making the feminine visible in language" (De Lotbinière-Harwood, 1990, p. 9 as cited by Flotow, 1991, p. 79). By using such footnotes and other strategies throughout the texts, De Lotbinière-Harwood makes the text her own and as Flotow puts it, the text is "ideologically 'corrected' (i.e. feminized)" (1991, p. 79). This action makes the translation heard and seen as well as women. Flotow also mentions the award that this translation received from Columbia University in 1991 (1991, p. 80). As emphasized in the article, this may be an indication of the need for such a "correction" in the literary world.

In 1992, Susan Bassnett published "Writing in No Man's Land: Questions of Gender and Translation," in which she explains the relation between feminist theories of language and translation studies. She creates a common ground where we can see how translation studies and feminist approaches to language meet. Bassnett (1992) summarizes that the developments in translation studies so far have consisted of comparisons between the original and the translation, with one pole being inferior and the other superior. Considering the new

dimension brought by the feminist approach, the binary of the original and the translated can be deconstructed as two equal productions. Bassnett (1992) explains this as follows:

[...] In contrast, feminist translation scholars have chosen to work with the idea of the in-betweenness of the translator, of the space between the poles and, if those poles are metamorphosed into masculine and feminine, then the space becomes androgynous or even bi-sexual, neither the one nor the other (p. 66).

The in-betweenness of the translator enables us to consider the translator as an active agent and not “a transparent filter through which a text passes” (Bassnett, 1992, p. 70). Analyzing the feminist scholarship in the translation studies until that time, Bassnett highlights the significance of this intersection both for men and women “[...] because it seeks to explore in greater depth the linguistic, cultural and philosophical dimensions of the translation process” (1992, p. 72). In order to highlight the new form that translation takes, she proposes the metaphor of “an orgasmic theory of translation”, which can be said to be purified of the conceptions “[...] of sexism and colonialism, beyond the metaphors of inadequacy and betrayal, of rape and penetration, of faithfulness and unfaithfulness” (Bassnett, 1992, p. 72).

As scholars such as Spivak (1992) point out, another problem is that the general tendency of translators to create a transparent translation contributes to the hegemony of the source text and its culture. Translating Anglo-American or French feminism into different target cultures may reaffirm the powerful position of the source culture and text. Therefore, the translator, as an active reader and writer, has the role of mediating this power struggle. Thus, it is not only being a woman that is discussed across cultures, but also imperial powers, race, class, and national perspectives are significant factors that contribute to the act of translation. It is not just about being a woman writer, a woman translator, or a work about women. For all of these reasons, there is a renewed understanding of the importance of the translator's voice.

Following the so-called interventionist translations, Rosemary Arrojo, in her 1994 article "Fidelity and The Gendered Translation," draws attention to the relation

between ethics and feminist translation. According to Arrojo, by being active and visible throughout the text, the feminist translators change the understanding of “original” and the deconstruction of the original leads to the discussions about the authorship of the text. She criticizes their perception of translation as a new production and not a reproduction and their claim as having “some form of allegiance to the traditional maxim of translation ethics which prescribes the protection of the author’s (or the text’s) original meaning at all costs” (Arrojo, 1994, p. 149). Arrojo believes that the aspects of the translator's ethics and fidelity are controversial when translation is seen as a new production. Based on current feminist translations, Arrojo asks two important questions regarding the ethics of “consciously gendered translation” (1994, p. 149) and the nature of the feminist translator's fidelity. Adding to the discussions on de Lotbinière-Harwood’s translation, Arrojo examines several examples of feminist translation to discuss the concepts of originality and fidelity. She criticizes the justification of the feminist translators for their interventions to the text. Referring to the award given to de Lotbinière-Harwood’s translation by Columbia University, she highly criticizes this justification of feminist translation and their reference to Derridian philosophy (Arrojo, 1994, p. 156). Having a closer look into Derrida’s deconstruction theory, Arrojo discusses that it is not possible to assume an original since “[...] no meaning can ever be free from the perspective and the context in which it is produced and, therefore, no meaning can ever be ‘reproduced’ or ‘recovered’[...]” (1994, p. 158). Based on this, Derridian philosophy points to the continuous production of the meanings even during the writing process. Arrojo (1994) strongly criticizes that revision of the concepts based on this philosophy does not justify the interventions of the feminist translators because they may manipulate the source text.

In 1995, Arrojo published another article, this time criticizing Bassnett's newly proposed metaphor of an "orgasmic theory of translation". While Bassnett proposed this term to refer to a new concept of translation that refrains from patriarchal understandings, Arrojo points out the possible fallacy of accepting the feminist interventions for the feminist agenda as non-violent acts of translation. She argues that feminist translators justify their actions by using a strategy very

similar to that used by the patriarchy and asks “[...] why is de Lotbinière-Harwood’s transformation of the text she translates a way of ‘enriching’ the original whereas a male translator’s ‘interference’ in the text he translates is a form of ‘betrayal’?” (1995, p. 73). Arrojo emphasizes the need for questioning the interventions of the feminist translators from the perspective of subjectivity. As Simon asks in her book (1996), there are some questions to think or “reevaluate” (1996, p. 27) about the relation between translator and text. Simon asks, “How is this movement between reading and rewriting, reception and appropriation, to be reconfigured in such a way as to avoid reimposing the violence of subjectivity?” (1996, p. 27) As Simon (1996, p. 27) suggested, there may not be a possible ground to avoid subjectivity in this respect, subjectivity in translation is inevitable, but it is important to bear in mind that what is not done by the feminist translators is that they do not claim or supposedly present the universal, rather what they do is feminist in its name and nature. Feminist translators do not assert universality rather operate within a feminist framework. However, what is translated by translators are generally expected to convey the “universal” (Simon, 1996, p. 27). What Simon points out here is significant to understand the feminist translation strategies and the criticisms about them.

As being “the first comprehensive study of feminist issues in translation theory and practice” (considering the book’s introduction), *Gender in Translation* by Sherry Simon (1996) outlines the relation between gender and translation studies in detail. In this book, Simon outlines the topics of feminist translation theory by both giving an introduction with engendered theory and continuing with discussions going on in the field, with the concepts of authority, fidelity, grammatical gender, ethics, and ideologies involved. Presenting an elaborated introduction to the topic, she sets out the frame of the feminist translation theory. In addition, she examines two more topics closely. One of them is “the transatlantic displacement of the writings of the French feminists, Luce Irigaray, Julia Kristeva, Hélène Cixous, into Anglo-American intellectual world” (Simon, 1996, p. 4) and the other is the examination of “contemporary feminist biblical translation” (Simon, 1996, p. 5).

Adding to the discussion of the relation between text and translator, translation of feminist theory is another layer that is included in the feminist translation theory. To this end, Simon examines the transfer of the feminist texts written by French feminists to North America. Translation of the Bible is also another important topic that has more layers. It has been much discussed as it is a religious text and is translated by male translators. Emphasizing the different attitudes taken by the first and second wave feminists, Simon (1996) reveals the place of its translation in the framework of the feminist translation theory. In this regard, Simon's book has undoubtedly made a great contribution to framing the field of feminist translation.

The 1990s can be considered a very productive decade for the field of feminist translation. It can also be seen as a time when the work of researchers from different parts of the world came together. Consequently, criticisms as well as innovations in the field began to be discussed. Kim Wallmach (1996) also adds to the criticisms of interventionist feminist translation by having a closer look to Barbara Godard's feminist translation of Nicole Brossard in her article titled as "Feminist Translation a First Exploration". She examines examples from the translation and concludes that there's a noticeable gap between theoretical intentions and actual translation outcomes, with more substitution than transformative strategies. Based on this, despite Godard's aim to radically transform the text, the translation only minimally augments and adapts to the original.

Although feminist translators have received much criticism for the strategies they use, it is important that they also draw attention to authorship between the dichotomies of original/source and author/translator. The use of prefaces, footnotes, or interventionist choices at the verbal or grammatical level paved the way for considering the translator as an author rather than an automatic machine that takes a foreign text as input and gives the target text as output.

Another comprehensive book on feminist translation theory was published in 1997 by Luise von Flotow under the title *Translation and Gender – Translating in the 'Era of Feminism'*. Flotow again focuses on the intersection between the

gender studies and translation in her work. As Flotow (1997) points out, translation studies developed rapidly in Europe and Canada in the 1990s, driven by political and economic factors that promoted cultural exchange, but the field still plays a somewhat minor role in the U.S. at the same time. In contrast, gender studies, particularly influenced by the feminist movement that emerged in North America in the late 1960s, has gained significant influence there, permeating various academic disciplines and public life. It aims to bridge these disciplines, highlighting their intersections and advocating for more research into their connections. This reflects both a feminist activist agenda and an academic interest in cultural studies and the role of translation in promoting cross-cultural understanding.

In addition to providing a theoretical and critical framework to this intersection, Flotow (1997) also takes a closer look into the translations of Simone de Beauvoir's *Le Deuxième Sexe* [The Second Sex], Louise Labe's sonnets, Sappho's lyric poetry, together with the Bible.

In Flotow's book, we see how the concept of gender developed with feminism in the 1960s and 70s and began to influence other fields. Of all the fields affected by this concept, the social sciences were perhaps the most affected. Flotow summarizes the two approaches to language and gender, reformist and radical (Cameron 1985, cited in Flotow 1997), and argues that it is thanks to these developments that debates in the field have evolved. While reformists argued that language could take a new form, radicals believed that language was the cause of this difference. In the era influenced by feminism, the practice of translation has been significantly affected as well. Translators began to translate contemporary women's writing with feminist strategies, which presents technical challenges due to its experimental nature. In addition, the interest in recovering the works of important women writers expands the role of the translator beyond traditional boundaries and make them visible by including commentary and criticism. And the feminist movement's view of language as political raises questions of intervention and censorship in translation, as emphasized in previous publications (Flotow, 1997; Maier, 1985).

Like the other translation studies scholars such as Simon, Flotow also discusses the criticisms of feminist translations. She divides them in two types as “those that reflect positions outside feminism and favor an ‘objective’ approach to scholarship and writing, and those that come from within the widening boundaries of feminism” (1997, p. 77). She sees the critiques within feminisms significant as they drive advance in the field by generating useful discussions. However, as emphasized by Flotow (1997, p. 77) critiques that are trapped in notions of “objectivity” and “universality” only lead to diminished interest in the subject, to unscholarly translations and ideas, and to the discouragement of new feminist work. The search for objectivity and universality in translation overlooks contemporary developments in feminist or inclusive approaches. This has negative consequences for the development of the field. Scholars in this field may face marginalization and uncertainty, making it difficult for them to present innovative insights.

Arguments assuming that feminist translation is an attempt to produce an egalitarian translation and to seek objectivity are another part of the criticisms. However, considering that feminist translation deals with works written in languages that have been produced in a male-dominated language environment for years, this argument may no longer be valid. Flotow (1997, p. 78) also points out that “[...] it is doubtful whether feminist work actually seeks to establish gender neutrality”. In addition to these critiques, Flotow (1997, p. 78) also addresses criticisms of the metatexts often used by feminist translators. According to these critics, texts such as prefaces or footnotes that translators use take the reader's attention away from the text itself. As Flotow explains, these metatexts actually provide the context for translation and actually make the text itself easier to receive in the target culture. Using these metatexts as a tool is part of the translation process that can be preferred for every translation project.

Categorizing the criticisms mentioned so far as coming from outside feminisms, Flotow opens a separate perspective on the criticisms coming from within feminisms. The criticisms here can be seen as more important for feminist

translation studies since they can be pioneering discussions for developments in the field.

One of the inside criticisms is that the experimental feminist work in 1970s may have an elitist audience and language. Given that the texts are already written to appeal to a specific audience, it is impossible not to discuss their translations. As Flotow explained (1997, p. 80), Gillam (1995) analyzes Nicole Brossard's English translation. Gillam (1995) argues that feminist translation practice makes it more difficult to understand the text that is already complex. It is another matter that the function and impact of these experimental writings will also change as the cultural environment changes. As mentioned in the book, the wordplay in feminist translations in Canada, which is bilingual, may not appeal to the target culture, from French to Canadian English in this example. Based on this criticism, experimental methods can make an already difficult text more difficult to understand. However, Flotow (1997, p. 81) regards such experimental work as one of the alternatives of the feminist approaches.

As mentioned above, Arrojo (1994, 1995) criticizes the activist part of feminist translation practice. In response to Arrojo's criticism regarding the fidelity and subversion of a text as claimed by feminist translators, Flotow (1997, p. 82) reminds us that "The translators [thus] see themselves operating in a close relationship with a text that is itself a 'subversive' entity, which, in turn, licenses their creativity". Knowing that the translation is already in dialogue with the translator at the outset may help one not to look for the translation of the translation. This viewpoint implies that the subversive nature of translation is not exclusive to feminist projects but applies to all translation endeavors. Thus, the subversive part of the translation process can be discussed not only in feminist projects, but also in any translation practice.

She goes on to respond to Arrojo's critique, explaining the feminist double standard, which she describes as "the tendency to describe as violent and aggressive the theories produced by George Steiner or the comments made by John Florio, while refusing to see that feminist intervention in texts is no less aggressive" (1997, p. 82). Steiner's sexist definition of translation and the

assumption that the translator is male and Florio's definition of translation as female and defective create a double inferiority for a female translator. Their violent and aggressive use of language contributes to the sexist perception. Flotow points the corrective side of the appropriation of the texts by feminist translators, unlike Florio and Steiner. For instance, feminists use hijacking to "construct feminist meaning" (1997, p. 82). Finally, Flotow responds to another criticism on what Arrojo calls "theoretical incoherence". Based on this, Arrojo criticizes the feminist attempt to create new meanings, as this would not be possible based on Derrida's belief that meaning cannot be reproduced but is constantly created anew. Flotow (1997, p. 83) adds that this stance contradicts the notion of language as a tool for social change and overlooks feminists' selective application of theory for strategic purposes.

Together with Simon's book on translation and gender, which begins with the relation between translation and gender and continues with the field of feminist translation, von Flotow's book on feminist translation in the era of feminism marks the beginning of key sources in the field.

Both Simon (1996) and Flotow (1997) refer to several similar studies or translations in their works to explain the development of feminist translation studies. One of them is the book titled *Translating Slavery: Gender and Race in French Abolitionist Writing, 1780-1830* edited by Doris Y. Kadish and Françoise Massardier-Kenney, which was published in 1994. In this book, scholars published translations of late 18th and early 19th century French anti-slavery writings by three well-known French women as Olympe de Gouges, Claire de Duras and Germaine de Staël. This book is significant for its discussion of the mediating role of the translator. In her introductory essay, Massardier-Kenney (1994) discusses the developments in translation studies and points out how factors such as the race and gender of the translator can have an impact on the translation process. In this book, they translate the writings by giving voice to the texts in terms of gender and race. Flotow (1997) examines this book in her book *Translation and Gender* in the chapter entitled as "Recovering Women's Works 'Lost' in Patriarchy". Not only do Massardier-Kenney and Kadish provide a

common ground for discussing the active role of the translator in terms of race, gender and power relations, but also together with other scholars who translated the selected texts, they present case studies by recovering women's anti-slavery writings that seem to have been neglected throughout history. Flotow (1997, p. 33) calls the methods they use in translations as "supplementing", adding "although opponents prefer to call it "hijacking".

Later in 1997, Massardier-Kenney published another article entitled as "Towards a Redefinition of Feminist Translation Practice", which focuses on the nature of the feminist translation and the strategies used to achieve it. In her article, Massardier-Kenney emphasizes that the strategies used in feminist translation in general are not actually different from the strategies already used in translation, thus she proposes a new categorization for naming these strategies. Referring to an article she wrote with Carol Maier in 1996, Massardier-Kenney (1997, p. 55) explains why she finds it problematic that these translations, which were originally made for the visibility of women, are called feminist. On this basis, the terms "woman-identified" or "gender" seemed more appropriate than feminist to capture these activities in translation. However, Massardier-Kenney continues her interrogation of the field of feminist translation by starting with the terms gender and feminist. She explains this by saying, "[...] the use of 'feminist' or 'woman' provides an unstable point of departure for translation practice. Active translation does not depart from predetermined gender definitions but must lead to an interrogation of such gender definitions and roles" (1997, p. 55). Although she suggests gender rather than feminist, she also questions the use of the term gender itself. The reason for this, she says, is that the more the issue of gender is explored, the more the woman or the feminine is revealed as inferior or of lesser value. Therefore, to view these important activities in terms of gender would be to ignore this imbalance of power between men and women, between feminine and masculine. Massardier-Kenney believes that it would be useful to redefine the terms feminist and feminine and to reconnect their use in translation. She explains that this can lead to,

[...] a translation practice that is militant in its focus on the fact that the speaking/writing subject (whether author or translator) is a woman (i.e. a

'devalued difference'), whether woman refers to a set of cultural constructions or to pre-symbolic, essential differences. Such a focus will thus resuppose the representability of a female subject, but with the understanding that although the feminine is taken as a privileged element of identity, it may be inseparable from other elements of devalorization such as class, racialization or nationalization (1997, p. 56).

Massardier-Kenney draws attention to the studies in which feminist translation debates and examples have emerged, noting that they are usually based on feminist authors or feminist works. This helps to frame the translator's task when undertaking a feminist translation project. However, as she points out above, making women visible in translations may also require the inclusion of their race, class or other concepts that belong to the active subject. She reminds us that in contexts where the text itself is not feminist, or where feminism may not yet be developed, we need to consider that there are actually different subjectivities that make this translation activity possible.

Reconsidering the feminist strategies defined by von Flotow (1991), supplementation, prefacing/footnoting and hijacking, Massardier-Kenney (1997, p. 57) adds "[...] it is not the strategies that are feminist, assuming the notion of feminist itself is clear and non-controversial, but rather the use to which these strategies are put". Based on this, she finds von Flotow's supplementing very similar to the strategy of compensation that was proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1977). Prefacing/footnoting is also a common strategy used by translators be it feminist or not. As for hijacking, Massardier-Kenney (1997, p. 58) sees it as a negative contribution to feminism since this naming can be understood as "[...] feminism is an unnatural act of violence, that making the feminine visible can only mean distortion and extortion". Instead of von Flotow's categorization, Massardier-Kenney proposes two categories as "author-centered strategies" and "translator-centered strategies" (1997 p. 58). While author-centered strategies are recovery, commentary and resistancy, translator-centred ones are commentary, use of parallel texts and collaboration (1997, p. 58). Massardier-Kenney's approach to these strategies is important because it shows that feminist translation uses existing strategies in translation and does not need to invent new

ones. The naming of the categorization also emphasizes “the importance of women as producers of texts (be it authors or translators)” (1997, p. 58).

Recovery refers to bringing out the texts written by women, giving voice to unheard and unseen women to voice. Translating women’s work or publishing unpublished women’s work can be regarded as recovery activities. As for commentary, it is the translator’s use of metadiscourse elements. The feminist translator makes herself visible by using these elements such as footnotes or prefaces. Resistancy refers to Venuti’s (1992, 1995, as cited by Massardier-Kenney, 1997, p. 60) term for “making the labour of translation visible through linguistic means that have a defamiliarizing effect and that work against easy fluency”. This act of resistancy can be exemplified with the efforts of the Quebecois feminist translators who made linguistic changes to their translation for feminist purposes.

Commentary as one of the translation-centered strategies refers to the same strategy under author-centered strategies, but with a different purpose. If translator’s making herself visible has academic purposes and it creates a “thick translation” (Appiah, 1993) then commentary can be used by the translator to explain her translation project. Massardier-Kenney (1997) makes use of Appiah’s thick translation definition to refer to translation work that provides the cultural and linguistic context of the text with pedagogical purposes. Another translator-centered translation strategy parallel texts roughly means the production of a target text inspired by the source text. Massardier-Kenney explains its use as “[...] it will be useful here to restrict the definition of ‘parallel texts’ to texts in the target language that were produced in a similar situation or that belong to the same genre as that of the source text”. (1997, p. 64). Finally, collaboration, as it can be understood, is for the works that involve “one or more translators and/or with the author on a given text” (1997, pp. 64-65).

Beginning with the fact that terms such as gender or feminism may be complex concepts, Massardier-Kenney reminds us of all the points we need to consider when thinking about how they relate to translation, while also offering a different and potentially very useful new classification of the strategies used.

As we approach the 2000s, as Wallmach (1998) notes in her article entitled "Translation and Gender: Interconnections" that we are no longer in the era of feminism but in the "post-feminist world" (p. 6). Starting from the linguistic consciousness formed around the generic use of language (such as human, mankind, postman, etc.) and its sexism, feminist consciousness has been raised to the metaphors about translation. The role of translation between feminisms such as French feminism and Anglo-American feminism has also been emphasized until now. Based on this, she detects the interconnections between translation and feminism as the revision of the gender metaphors in translation, recovering women translators' works and rewriting the history, rereading "patriarchal" translations, translating French feminisms to bridge the gap between French feminism and Anglo-American feminism and forming a feminist translation theory (Wallmach, 1998).

Just as Massardier-Kenney (1997) emphasized the complexity of the concepts of feminism, gender and woman-identified, there has also been debate about whether the activities that seek justice for women should be classified under the title of feminist or woman-identified. In an interview, Carol Maier explains the difference between woman-identified and feminist translation practice as follows: "[...] 'feminist' seems to suggest a distinctly politicized orientation and the presence of defined feminist strategies and goals, whereas 'woman-identified' suggests a primary concern and not necessarily a feminist concern" (interview by Godayol, 1998, p. 161), adding that there is still not enough sample of both types to distinguish them accurately.

We have begun to understand the feminist translation theory by dividing it into two paradigm shifts, as suggested by von Flotow (2007). Although this division refers to a more recent article, von Flotow explores the same division in her 1999 article "Genders and the Translated Text: Developments in 'Transformance'". As she explains, the first paradigm focuses on the "[...] ideas derived from feminist theory and practice and thus focus on women as a special, minority group that has a particular history within 'patriarchal' society, and has received special, usually biased, treatment in the area of translation as well" (von Flotow, 1999, p.

275). The main theme is shaped around the notion of gender, feminism and their relation to linguistics and the literary world. During this period, works written by women were translated, female translators increased their visibility, and sexist metaphors or views were brought up for discussion. The role of translation in the transmission of feminism was also discussed. On the one hand, the Quebec Feminist Translation School, which translated the works of French translators in Canada, and on the other hand, Anglo-American feminism; the transfer made through translation between them allowed the creation of a meeting space. The criticism of the proposed strategies and the translations was that the translation strategies, mostly under the name of feminist, are presented as a violent action and, as Arrojo (1995) states, what is done for feminist purposes does not really bring a different approach from what men has done until now.

All these developments have led to the publication of many important studies. Within the first paradigm shift, there are important works focusing on the comparative analysis of feminist source texts and their translations (Bozkurt, 2014; Özçelik, 2009; Wallmach, 1996), on the historiographical research (Bozkurt, 2020; Emek, 2017; Flotow, 1999; Göl, 2015; Özçelik, 2003; Paker, 1991; Wallmach, 1998), master and doctoral theses (von Flotow, 1991; Garayta, 1998; Koş, 2007), interviews (Godayol, 1998; Alvira, 2010) among other valuable contributions. These also include anthologies or studies about women writers or translators (Agorni, 2005; Akbatur, 2011; Bacardí & Godayol, 2014; Delisle & Woodsworth, 2012; E. Martin, 2016; Tyulenev, 2011; Whitfield, 2006; among others).

Von Flotow (1999) explains the second paradigm in feminist translation studies with the change in the meaning of the concept of gender, as it is a discursive and gestural performance (1999, p. 281). She explains this development through the writings of American scholars Carol Maier (1998) and Françoise Massardier-Kenney (1997). These scholars approach gender and feminism with caution by emphasizing the changing nature of the concept of gender across cultures. Von Flotow concludes that gender “cannot be an element defined only by feminisms” (1999, p. 281). Based on this, a new paradigm is developing in which

conventional male and female gender identities are seen as “a production” (1999, p. 281). To exemplify the discursive aspect of gender, Flotow refers to Keith Harvey's (1998) article on camp talk and its translation. It draws attention to the translation of homosexual discourses, which varies across cultures. As Harvey (1998) explores, there is no one homosexual identity. Thus, the subject of feminist translation shifts from "women" to the subject of the active "translator" who is not necessarily a woman. The focus is not only on gender, but on "genders" that are performative and discursive, beyond the conventional definitions of male and female.

In her 2007 chapter, von Flotow (p. 100) refers to this second paradigm as “Gender Instability and Translation”. The term gender instability here actually means that the meaning perceived with gender is entirely structural and can have different equivalents. By defining translation as a “performative activity” (2007, p. 100) gender can be perceived as an act that the translator chooses to perform.

The shifting definitions of terms significantly impact how the theory is perceived. Examining feminist approaches to translation within two paradigms is beneficial for understanding how meanings assigned to concepts change over time. Initially focused on the societal portrayal of women as inferior reflected in language, feminist translation approaches have evolved to encompass various aspects such as translator visibility, race, religion, class, and national attributes.

1.2. CURRENT APPROACHES IN FEMINIST TRANSLATION STUDIES

As the perception of gender has expanded, so have the fields of feminist translation and the perspectives of feminist translation approaches. In Olga Castro's 2009 article, she explains what might be relevant to this field and what developments can be expected towards the third wave of feminist translation. Castro (2009) suggests that we need to go beyond what the Canadian School, influenced by the second feminist wave, proposes in the context of feminist translation, and suggests that the relation between feminism and translation should now be addressed in different dimensions. Based on this, the Canadian

School brought forth crucial questions regarding the ideological dimensions of translation, particularly emphasizing gender dynamics. While acknowledging their significance and productivity within their contexts, Castro (2009) suggests expanding the dialogue between Translation Studies and feminisms to foster deeper interdisciplinary engagement. This can be achieved by broadening the scope of study to include past research on intersections between feminisms and translation across various subject areas. Such an approach would offer a comprehensive understanding of their interaction and encourage reevaluation across conceptual, historiographical, critical, and practical dimensions.

Building upon these dimensions, Castro (2009) suggests to examine “metaphorization of translation” and “new conceptions of translation in parallel to the proposals of feminisms” on the conceptual plane; “re-elaboration of the history of translation taking women/translators into account” and “recovery of the ignored women authors” on the historiographical plane; “criticisms of translations of feminist work” and “criticism of paratranslations of feminist works” on the critical plane, and “translational behaviour with respect to the textual representation of women and men” and “paratranslational behaviour with respect to the textual and paratextual representations of women and men” on the practical plane. Apart from these dimensions, she also adds that the number of interrelations between feminisms and translation studies can be increased more with topics such as neurobiological and neurolinguistic perspectives on differences between men and women in translation, the impact of masculine or feminine subjectivity on translation, the influence of translator’s sex on the types of texts translated, and the gender perspective on working conditions in the translation profession and so on (Castro, 2009, pp. 14-15).

Luise von Flotow has also addressed new categorizations in feminist approaches to translation. In her chapter of “Gender in Translation” (2012), von Flotow explains the relation between gender and translation shaping around macro-analyses and micro-analyses of translation. According to this classification, macro-analyses focus on revisions of the works done by women and other marginalized gender identities have frequently been overlooked or depicted

unfavorably in the linguistic and literary narratives of various cultures worldwide. As for micro-analyses, it involves scrutinizing the intricate linguistic nuances that may either reveal or mask gender-specific elements of language usage. Such analyses pose significant challenges to translations, as they struggle with the nuanced expressions of gender. This poses challenges for translations, and micro-analytic studies shed light on the literary context, offering fresh insights into prominent authors and the dynamics between writers, translators, and researchers in interpreting and assigning meaning.

In this new period, other studies have been influenced by the work of Keith Harvey, whose work von Flotow cites as an example when discussing the changing meaning of the term gender. Keith Harvey's study (1998) on the translation of the camp talk or Zhongli Yu's study (2011) on translating lesbianism in the book *The Second Sex* pushed feminist translation out of its familiar framework, precisely as an example of the expansion of what the field is about and the discursive nature of the concept of gender. Zhongli Yu (2011) examined Chinese translations of the chapter on lesbianism in Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* and found differences in text translated by female and male translators. Similar to Zhonli Yu's contribution to the new wave of feminist translation studies, in 2011 Federici brings an interdisciplinary perspective to the study of translation metaphors by examining them through the perspective of literary studies, postcolonial studies, cultural studies and linguistics.

After Simon's (1996) and von Flotow's (1997) works, the collection *Gender, Sex and Translation* edited by José Santaemilia can be regarded as another significant contribution to develop further the relation between gender and translation studies. Presenting new perspectives, several topics have been discussed such as feminist translation in Japanese romance lovers (Smith, 2005), translation of sexual language (Santaemilia, 2005), working conditions of female translators (Wolf, 2005); new advancements in the intersection of feminism and translation (Martín, 2005); gender and film translation (Baumgarten, 2005); national perspectives to gender and language (Ríos & Palacios, 2005); the role of gender in interpreting in medical contexts (Weber,

Singy & Geux, 2005); pedagogical aspects of teaching gender and translation (Susam-Sarajeva, 2005) together with other important studies to advance translation theory around gender and feminism.

Another work by Christopher Larkosh *Re-Engendering Translation* (2014) also sheds light on gender and translation with studies examining different dimensions of the topic of gender and translation. Some of them can be exemplified with the intersections of race and sexuality with the works of lesbian poets (Taronna, 2014); transnational relations of translation on linguistic and sexual identities (Larkosh, 2014) and rereadings across cultures through a gendered lens (Pham, 2014).

With the discussion of the instability of the concept of gender, feminist translation, which began with the Canadian School, has continued to be taken up in different contexts, discussed and disseminated in other languages. Another pivotal publication that may influence the direction of thought in feminist translation studies is *Feminist Translation Studies: Local and Transnational Perspectives* collection edited by Olga Castro and Emek Ergün in 2017. So far, we have seen that the intersection of feminism, gender and translation has mostly been addressed in North American and European contexts. At the same time, one of the key themes was that feminism is a political issue that is translated cross-culturally. With new approaches, this transnational journey of feminism and especially its situation in contexts that have not been addressed so far has started to be addressed. In this new collection of studies, Castro and Ergün (2017, p. 2) presents feminist translation “as intersectional feminist activism” covering the feminist theory in different contexts. Similarly, Lima Costa & Alvarez (2014) draw attention to the need for exploring “translocal feminist politics”, Castro and Ergün (2017) highlight that there is a need for presenting Feminist Translation Studies with its activist and political aspects. They detect three important gaps in the Feminist Translation Studies scholarship, first being the lack in presenting the activist and political connections. Secondly, the Western focus of the studies neglects other geographies that may require much visibility. Lastly, they criticize that the vast amount of the studies focusses on the literary texts for examining

feminist translation theory. In addition to this, the authors emphasize the need for interdisciplinary studies about feminist translation to create new links of feminist translation studies.

With this volume, they highlight the transformative role of translation within feminist movements globally and historically, advocating for a more inclusive, intersectional and holistic understandings of feminisms. By positioning feminist translation as intersectional feminist activism, the studies in the collection provide different political voices and cultural heritages across various geohistorical and disciplinary contexts. Together with this, the editors also acknowledge their own situatedness within the Anglo-American academic culture and the hegemony of English in global knowledge production. They invite readers to critically engage with the studies and contribute to the conversation on feminist translation from diverse perspectives.

The volume explores a range of topics including corpus analysis of the terminology “feminist translation” (Santaemilia, 2017); philosophical and ethical aspects to feminist translation (Tissot, 2017); the dominance of hegemonic languages and positionality of the translator (Reimóndez, 2017); circulation and reception of feminist knowledge across borders (Sánchez, 2017); postcolonial queer approach to the study of translation (Gairola, 2017); nationalist and transnationalist perspectives to the circulation of feminist knowledge (Möser, 2017); pedagogies of feminist translation within the framework of post-oppositional feminist theories (Ergün & Castro, 2017); and also case studies from different contexts (Basilio 2017; Henry-Tierney; 2017; Mainer, 2017; Pas & Zaborowska, 2017; Abou Rached, 2017; Robinson, 2017; Taronna, 2017).

Another volume at same year (2017) titled as *Translating Women: Different Voices and New Horizons* by Luise von Flotow and Farzaneh Farahzad also provides new insight into different contexts other than North America and Europe. By encompassing diverse perspectives, the editors of the book compile the studies from countries such as Morocco, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, China, Saudi Arabia, Colombia, and beyond. Like those efforts to explore different geohistories and politics related to feminist translation, Federici & Santaemilia

(2022) published another volume as *New Perspectives on Gender and Translation*, which is another significant contribution to the “transnational and local feminist translation studies” that include studies from varying geopolitical contexts.

Within the framework of these recent approaches, it is possible to mention certain themes that are frequently studied in the field of feminist translation studies today, in addition to the topics discussed so far. These themes, which can be further expanded, include the relation between audiovisual translation approaches and feminist translation, masculinity studies, queer theory, and sociological approaches. As suggested by the studies, it is possible to say that the interdisciplinary intersections of feminist translation have increased and are now being addressed in many different fields.

1.3. FEMINIST TRANSLATION STUDIES IN TÜRKİYE

In order to understand Feminist Translation Studies in Türkiye, it is necessary to look at the development of feminism in Türkiye, and in order to put all of this in a certain context, it would be appropriate to briefly mention the historical events of the specific periods that are considered significant for the history of feminism. Such a historical perspective helps us to better understand the development of Feminist Translation Studies in Türkiye and also provides a better insight into the intersection of translation and feminism.

1.3.1. A Brief History of Feminism in Türkiye

While feminism as an ideological and political movement is a concept that belongs to the recent past of most societies, it is often possible to observe significant activities related to women's struggles in history. Similarly, the roots of the women's movement in Türkiye can be traced back to the Ottoman era. Notable figures such as Halide Edip Adivar (1884-1964), Nezihe Muhiddin (1889-1958), and Fatma Aliye (1862-1936) spent years advocating for women's rights and visibility during both the Ottoman period and the early years of the Republic.

Like many other contexts, feminism in Türkiye is often analyzed in terms of waves or periods. While some scholars (Adak & Çağatay, 2023; Ergün, 2017) note that the classification made with waves is influenced by American culture and may not be fully inclusive, three distinct periods are generally identified in Türkiye, starting from the Ottoman era. The period that begins during the Ottoman Period is generally classified as the first wave of feminism in Türkiye or the Ottoman women's movement period (Bozkurt, 2020; Ergün, 2015; Toprak, 2022). After the establishment of the Turkish Republic, the early republican period, which can be referred to as "state feminism" (Tekeli, 1992), is considered as another important period, however, the 1980s, which is mostly referred to as one of the most powerful periods of feminism in Türkiye, is considered as the second wave. Following the dynamic 1980s, feminism began to be institutionalized in Türkiye in the 1990s, and after the 2000s, feminism through "projects" stands out (Bora & Günal, 2002). Feminism through social media or hashtags can be considered as another significant period until today. To sum up roughly, the three periods of feminism refer to the Ottoman period, the 1980s and beyond, but today it is possible to talk about a new wave or period as there are significant differences between the 1990s and the 2000s, especially in terms of the use of social media and projects. Based on this, four important periods with different characteristics can be examined in detail to understand the development of feminism in Türkiye. These can be classified as the Ottoman women's movement, the 1980s, the 1990s and the 2000s and beyond. However, it should be noted that recent studies (Adak & Çağatay 2023; Çayırıcıoğlu, 2022) indicate that there are also significant activities in the 1960s and 1970s that should be taken into consideration for the history of feminism in Türkiye.

The Ottoman women's movement is mostly shaped around the magazines produced by and for women. As Çakır explains (1994, p. 59) the modernization activities of the Ottoman Empire in its last years also affected the position of women. Women began to make demands for a different status in social life, and they did so most effectively through the press. They wrote about these issues in newspapers and magazines and lobbied for these changes. They also organized conferences on the subject and formed various associations. Therefore, the two

most important elements for the women's movement in the Ottoman Empire were the magazines (e.g. *Vakit yahud Mürebbi-i Muadderât*, *Ayine*, *Şükûfezâr*, *Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete*, *Kadın*, *Kadınlar Dünyası* among others) and the associations.

The books *Osmanlı Kadınlarının Hayat Hakkı Arayışının Bir Hikayesi* [A Story of Ottoman Women's Right to Life] (1993) by Aynur Demirdirek and *Osmanlı Kadın Hareketi* [Ottoman Women's Movement] (1994) by Serpil Çakır shed light on the activities carried out during the Ottoman period. Demirdirek (1993) analyzes eight magazines which are *Şükûfezâr*, *Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete*, *Demet*, *Mahasin*, *Kadın/Selanik*, *Kadın/İstanbul*, *Kadınlar Dünyası* and *Kadınlık*. Çakır (1994) provides a general framework of the period and a closer look at it by examining the magazine *Kadınlar Dünyası*. Zafer Toprak's work *Türkiye'de Kadın Özgürlüğü ve Feminizm* [The Women's Liberation and Feminism in Türkiye] (2022) also sheds light on the period between 1908 and 1935 with various aspects relating to women and feminism.

Apart from the magazines, various meetings are known to have been effective in the women's movement during the Ottoman period. *Beyaz Konferanslar* [The White Conferences] was one of these gatherings that provided a platform for women to discuss and organize. It was a series of conferences held in 1911 in the villa of a woman nicknamed P.B. in Istanbul during the period of the Second Constitutional Monarchy. As Sevdagül Kasap (2020) explains, the nickname P.B. was discovered in publications in the magazine *Kadın*. The conference was exclusively for women and an important figure, Fatma Nesibe Hanım, was the speaker. This series of conferences, which is said to have been organized 10 times in the *Kadın* magazine, was of special importance for the women's struggle at that time. At the same time, it can be said that these activities were examples of efforts to raise awareness about the feminist struggle (Kasap, 2020).

In addition to these publishing activities, women's associations and societies were also important meeting places during the Ottoman period. Çakır (1994, p. 87) analyzes various women's associations and categorizes them based on their objectives. These categories include charitable groups that focus on helping

those in need, educational organizations that aim to provide women with professional skills, and cultural associations that promote cultural awareness. Additionally, there are groups that seek solutions to national issues, defensive associations that address specific challenges, and organizations that focus on the problems faced by women from different ethnic backgrounds. Lastly, some associations are political in nature, including those affiliated with political and feminist parties.

Çakır (1994, p. 107) states that among the women's associations of the Second Constitutional Monarchy period, there is one association that can be defined as feminist, that is the *Osmanlı Müdafaa-i Hukuk-ı Nisvan Cemiyeti* [The Association for the Defense of the Law of Ottoman Women]. The association also published a magazine called *Kadınlar Dünyası* [Women's World]. The objectives of the association included the integration of women in the social life and the realization of women's participation in the working life, and the steps to be taken for this purpose were determined. As Çakır (1994, pp. 108-115) notes, the association dealt with various issues such as women's dress outside the home, the opening of new workplaces that facilitated women's participation in the workplace, the organization of conferences, the publication of newspapers and books, and so on.

The women's movement began to gain momentum in the early 1900s, in parallel with broader social changes. For many years, Ottoman women struggled to gain recognition in the society, to change their roles in social life and to gain a certain place for women in society, using tools such as magazines and societies to demand a women's revolution in social life. With the foundation of the *Kadınlar Halk Fırkası* [Women's People's Party] in 1923, these demands turned into demands for political rights and brought their representation to the political arena. In its early years, this party, chaired by Nezihe Muhiddin, primarily aimed at regulating family life, opening up to society and education (Toprak, 2022). Among its goals was the development of women in Anatolia. However, since the government was preparing for a People's Party at the time, and since they used the same name with Women's in the title, it was suggested by the government

that this organization be transformed into a society (Toprak, 2022). Again, under the leadership of Nezihe Muhiddin, the developments of the *Kadınlar Halk Fırkası* were followed by the establishment of the *Turkish Women's Union* [Türk Kadınlar Birliği] (TKB) in 1924.

The establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923 marked a significant shift, with reforms that promoted women's rights, including the right to vote and stand for election in 1934. In 1934, women were given the right to vote and be elected as deputies and eighteen women deputies were elected in the 5th term of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. On its website about the dissolution of the union in 1935, the TKB mentions that the union was dissolved after women were granted the right to vote, thinking that it had achieved its purpose.

In 1935, the International Alliance of Women decided to hold its 12th Congress in Istanbul. While the rest of the world had not yet taken any steps in this regard, this development in the Republic of Türkiye was of international importance. At this point, Toprak (2022, p. 436) states that the government urged the dissolution of the union because the fact that one of the agendas of the congress was about peace in a manipulative way and that it became a platform for the allies to make propaganda was disturbing to the government in the context of the tensions before the Second World War. At the end of the congress, the TKB was dissolved.

Even if it was due to the developments after the congress, there is no doubt that with the TKB, an important congress was held in Türkiye and that Türkiye took an important step towards equality between women and men by granting women the right to vote and be elected. It can be said that the activities carried out in this period were focused on the issue of equality between women and men.

With the closure of the TKB, the activities of the women's movement were overshadowed by the newly established state. The closure of the TKB in 1935 is generally considered to mark the end of this period of state-controlled women's rights in the newly established republic (Toprak, 2022). The period that followed, which lasted from 1935 to the 1980s, has been referred to by scholars as the period of silence (Zihniöglu, 2003) or "the barren years" (Tekeli, 1998) for

feminism. With three military coups during this period, it can be said that the political environment in Türkiye was turbulent with challenging and diverse issues.

After World War II, Türkiye ratified several international conventions that promoted women's rights. In 1956, Türkiye adopted the Turkish Civil Code, which improved women's rights in marriage and divorce. The women's movement began to gain visibility, and women increasingly participated in the workforce and higher education. However, social norms often limited their roles.

Although women gained various rights in the social and public sphere in line with the developments in the world, feminism was generally discussed within the representation of socialist groups in Türkiye since the 1950s onwards and was generally a topic discussed by socialist women. While the second wave of feminism was discussed in the West in the 1960s, the socialist educated in Türkiye also followed these developments and discussed feminism together with socialism in this context. There were different women's associations or organizations founded by the socialist women's groups. One of them is *İlerici Kadınlar Derneği* [Progressive Women's Organisation]. It was founded in 1975, which was the UN's International Women's Year. Akal (2011) in her book *Kızıl Feministler* [Red Feminists] provides an in-depth examination of the activities of this association. They organized the mass protests of 8 March together with the magazine they publish, *Kadınların Sesi* [Women's Voice]. As Akal states (1996, pp. 145-146) the association marked the 8th of March celebrations in 1975 in Türkiye. They also produced important campaigns demanding equal pay for equal work, the expansion of daycare centers and contraception, and increased maternity leave (Saygılıgil, 2020). Though the fact that this association was founded by socialist women and that its activities were blended with socialism causes it to be overlooked in the history of feminism, Akal (2011) reveals how important this association was for feminism in Türkiye with the activities she describes both in her master's thesis (1996) and in her book. An important distinction is that the activities of this association, like those of the time, were about women's activism, not feminism (Saygılıgil, 2020, p. 16).

The military coups of 1960 and 1980, other coup attempts and the political environment in Türkiye should of course be taken into account when analyzing the history of feminism. After the 1960s, especially the fusion of feminism with socialism seemed to have faded after the political developments in Türkiye with the coup of 1960. The political environment may have been a reason for feminism to fizzle out, but as Adak (2020, p. 628) points out, it is not possible to think that feminism emerged out of nowhere in the 1980s. Adak (2020, p. 628) argues that “perhaps one of the most fundamental reasons for the seeming silence of these years is that the women's organizations that were active during this period did not see themselves as feminist, and most of them even opposed feminism.”¹ There are important distinctions between the activities carried out in these years. One of these is the emergence after the 1980s of “a movement that openly embraced feminism with a holistic opposition to male domination not only in the context of women's rights and equality but as a system, from women's sexuality to body politics, from women's labor to violence against women” (Adak, 2020, p. 628). Certainly, the issue of “the relationship between the women who make up the new feminist movement, the majority of whom come from the left, and their own political past” (Adak, 2020, p. 628) should also be taken into consideration in the silent narrative of these years. This relationship may represent a key aspect of feminism that is discussed in the context of its diverse structures today.

Although it is not possible to identify any feminist organization or movement at that time, Çayırçioğlu (2022) draws attention to the “proto-feminism” that can be used to define this period between 1960 and 1980 by analyzing eight literary works published by women during these years. With literary works that consciously or unconsciously contributed to feminist ideas, Çayırçioğlu (2022, p. 12) conveys that this period was actually a period of “incubation” rather than silence. By shedding light on these years, which are generally considered to be a period of inactivity in feminist period classifications, the literature points out that this period is not as passive as it is thought. It may even help us to understand

¹ All the translations are done by the researcher, unless otherwise stated.

the 1980s, when feminism was perhaps most visible, by seeing the traces of feminism in the years considered silent.

It is possible to give other examples similar to those in Çayırçioğlu's study. In the 1970s, feminist works such as Simone De Beauvoir's *Le Deuxième Sexe* [The Second Sex] were translated into Turkish by Payel Publishing (Adak, 2020, p. 628; Bozkurt, 2020, p. 139).

After the coup of 1980, the political climate changed, leading to a more repressive environment. Interestingly, this became a very important period in the history of feminism in Türkiye. It was a period of feminist organizing that led to the emergence of feminism as a political movement and ideology, and activities such as establishing a publishing house, entering the public sphere, organizing feminist campaigns and translating for this purpose (Saygılıgil, 2020, p. 16). This is the first time that a feminist group has organized to raise awareness about feminism in Türkiye. It started with the request of YAZKO (Authors and Translators Cooperative) from Şirin Tekeli to organize a part for women in YAZKO's magazine *Somut*. This request led to a group of women who wanted to do more than just write for a magazine. For this purpose, they founded a publishing house called *Kadın Çevresi Yayıncılık, Hizmet, Danışmanlık, Anonim Şirketi* [Women's Circle Publishing, Services, Consultancy Joint Stock Company]. Perhaps the most important part of this group's efforts to promote the ideology of feminism was their translation activities to raise public awareness. In addition to their own writings, they also translated basic works on feminism into Turkish, making the basics of feminist ideology accessible to everyone. In this process, in which feminism was treated as an ideological movement, translation played a role as one of the most important tools. As Bozkurt (2014) states the collaborative translation efforts of women evolved into consciousness-raising meetings, fostering feminist activism. These activities led to campaigns and events such as the 1986 CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) enforcement campaign, a 1987 street demonstration against violence, the first feminist and women's congresses in 1989 (Ankara and İstanbul, respectively), and the founding of Mor Çatı Women's Shelter Foundation in 1990.

Looking at the development of feminism in Türkiye, it can be said that feminism, which was led by intellectual women in the Ottoman Empire, developed under the control of reformist men in the Republican period (Sirman, 1989, p. 2) and then took on the face of women's political and ideological formation in the 1980s. However, the influence of leftist and Marxist views, which have been influential in the world since the 1950s, should not be forgotten.

In the 1990s, feminist women began to work on feminist historiography and women's history in addition to translations (e.g. Demirdirek 1993; Çakır, 1994). In 1989, a Kadın Çalışmaları Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi [Women's Studies Research and Education Center] was established for the first time at Istanbul University, and in 1990, Women's Studies Master Program was opened at the same university. At the same year, "Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi ve Bilgi Merkezi Vakfı [Foundation of Women's Library and Information Centre Foundation]" was founded by Aslı Davaz Mardin, Füsün Akatlı, Füsün Ertuğ-Yaraş, Jale Baysal and Şirin Tekeli. These women researchers and academics established a library for the works on women. It includes special collections, project reports and related materials to document the women's history in Türkiye. As Davaz-Mardin (2002) indicates it also has the mission of examining the documents with a feminist approach. The library acts as one of the major elements of keeping the women's memory for the future generations. Based on this, it serves for all the women voices.

Following the establishment of the first Women's Studies Research Center and Women's Studies Master of Arts program at Istanbul University, another Women's Studies Center was founded in 1993, and its MA program began in 1996. Meanwhile, Middle East Technical University inaugurated its Gender and Women's Studies Master of Arts program in 1994. Yelsalı Parmaksız (2019) explains these developments gained momentum after the 1995 UN Fourth World Congress on Women in Beijing, which emphasized the importance of integrating gender studies into education through its Action Plan.

Türkiye's Council of Higher Education (YÖK) responded by urging universities to create Gender and Women's Studies centers to address women's problems.

Academic activities in this regard can be observed in two different formations. One of them is the departments offering master or doctoral studies, and the other is the centers that are founded by the universities to focus on their agenda about women. Since 1989, the number of these centers has grown, particularly after 2010. However, as Yelsalı Parmaksız (2019) investigates that the most of these centers remain research-focused without educational programs and often lack sufficient academic and administrative staff, reducing their effectiveness. Despite the increasing quantity of centers, a comprehensive evaluation is needed to assess their impact and functionality.

Apart from academic developments, there have also been some advances in developing policies on women within the state. In 1989, the Family Research Institute was established under the Prime Ministry, and it was later transformed into the General Directorate of Family and Social Research in 2004, also under the Prime Ministry. In order to strengthen the status of women and protect their rights, the General Directorate on the Status and Issues of Women was also established under the Prime Ministry in 1990 and restructured in 2004. The institution, which also served as the Ministry of Women, was renamed the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in 2011 and finally became the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Policies.

In the 1990s, it is possible to say that feminism started to be addressed by various political groups. It can also be said that this was the period when women who came together for a cause started to diverge. The struggle of different identities and beliefs began to be separated under feminism as the grounds of women's oppression such as body, labor and identity came to light. The commonality that women formed among themselves due to oppression led to the emergence of other feminist commonalities by focusing on differences between women such as identity or ethnicity. Feminists coming from different ethnic and racial backgrounds began to forge their own paths.

Another aspect of feminism in 1900s was the project feminisms that are projects supported by various funds from international organizations. Some important foundations such as KA-DER [The Association for Supporting Women

Candidates] and Uçan Süpürge [Flying Broom] was founded in 1990s (Kardam & Ecevit, 2002). Although the support from foreign sources got some criticisms, new foundations and non-governmental organizations working for the voice of women were established in Türkiye at that time. Based on these developments, the 1990s can be said when the feminism in Türkiye got institutionalized.

The fact that feminism is now widely dispersed has increased its polycentricity. Studies that deal separately with its development in various cities of Türkiye, such as in Antalya (Eroğlu Üstün, Doğan et al., 2002), Ankara (Timisi & Ağduk Gevrek, 2002) or Diyarbakır (Akkoç, 2002) are indicative of this. Both the fact that women's demands began to be represented in state institutions and the efforts of women made the activities related to the women's movement and feminism difficult to follow in this period.

Feminism in Türkiye during the 2000s was defined by dynamic activism, significant legal reforms, and growing institutionalization. Feminists successfully lobbied for changes in the Civil Code (2001) and Penal Code (2004), securing improvements in women's rights regarding marriage, property, and protection from violence. Efforts to combat gender-based violence intensified, culminating in Law No. 6284 (2012), offering stronger protections for women. The decade saw a diversification of feminist discourse, addressing intersectional issues such as the rights of women of different ethnic and racial backgrounds, LGBTQ+ rights, and women with disabilities. While feminist organizations and Gender and Women's Studies programs expanded, activists faced resistance amid rising conservative discourses. Despite these challenges, feminism in the 2000s remained a vibrant force for social change.

In the 2010s, Türkiye experienced a notable surge in feminist publishing and digital activism. The establishment of feminist publishing houses such as Ayizi Kitap in 2010 and Güldünya Publishing in 2014 significantly increased the availability of feminist literature. Concurrently, online platforms like 5Harfliler, Reçel Blog, Çatlak Zemin, Erktolia, Yalnız Yürümeyeceksin, and Dijital Topuklar emerged, each reflecting diverse feminist perspectives and agendas. Both in the academic sphere such as *FE dergi*, published by Ankara University's Women's

Studies Center and in online journals such as *Kültür ve Siyasette Feminist Yaklaşımlar* [Feminist Approaches in Culture and Politics], contributed to feminist scholarship. Additionally, digital archives, including those of *Pazartesi*, *Feminist*, and *Kaktüs* magazines, as well as *Amargi Dergi* and *Feminist Politika*, have become accessible online, enriching the feminist blogosphere and providing valuable resources for research and activism.

Following the 2010s, new concepts such as digital feminism and hashtag feminism came up and serve as new platforms for feminism (Candemir, 2020). With the increasing use of social media, various feminist campaigns such as the hashtag *#MeToo* went viral. As many different voices were able to express themselves more freely through social media, it became more visible that the axis of feminism was expanding. Since these years, it can be said that the subject of feminism has focused on differences and sought to identify who its subject is (Saygılıgil, 2020).

As can be seen, feminism in Türkiye has grown by feeding from many different centers and groups. Although it has been criticized from time to time for developing under the auspices of middle-class urban and academic women, an examination of its development in various places may reveal that the same agenda has been taken up by different audiences.

Today, with both media figures and social media audiences attributing different meanings to feminism, it can be said that debates on the terminology of feminism and the women's movement continue. It can be inferred that the term women's movement is more inclusive, as there are different feminisms.

It is not possible to cover all aspects of the history of feminism in Türkiye here, but an attempt has been made to draw a framework for understanding the context and the flow of history. Since the focus of this study is on the translated works produced on the subject, the focus is mostly on the publishing sphere. As will be seen in the following sections of the study, it will be possible to look at the publishing sphere in the light of the data collected within the scope of the study.

1.3.2. Translation and Feminism in Türkiye

The beginning of the translation activity that revives the feminist movement begins with the meeting of YAZKO (Authors and Translators Cooperative) with Şirin Tekeli regarding their request to publish a series for women (Tekeli, 1989). As an academic and feminist, Tekeli takes on this task by forming a group of women for this purpose. According to Tekeli (Mitchell, 2020, p. 10) in the preface to the first collective translation of this group, *Kadınlık Durumu* [Women's Estate], the group formed according to the proposal submitted to YAZKO was to produce books for women, translate them and organize discussion meetings. Accordingly, a system was created and theoretical, historical studies and translations were considered. Tekeli explains that translation was the first activity to be undertaken by saying, "In the beginning it was going to be translation, we were not going to write books" (2020, p. 10). And that these translations should not be done by anyone, but by a group. This group, which set out with a feminist perspective, wanted to put forward something new, something that had not yet been done in Türkiye.

The group began writing about feminism in *Somut*, a magazine published by YAZKO, one page is dedicated to women. They started to work together and meet frequently for various readings and discussions. While publishing more specific articles in the magazine, they began translating their first book *Women's Estate* by Juliet Mitchell. Through their discussions about collective translation work, they realized they were holding consciousness-raising meetings, as they are called in the West. Recognizing that the terminology of the women's movement, which had evolved differently in the West, was not yet in use in Türkiye, the group began initiatives to introduce it.

Their first collective translation, which they started in 1982, was published as a collective translation by Women's Circle Publishing, which they founded in 1984. The first book of this newly established feminist publishing house was *Evlilik Mahkûmları* (*Wedlocked Women* by Lee Comer, 1974), translated by Sedef Öztürk and published in the same year (Göl, 2015). In the translations by Women's Circle Publishing, translators usually included a preface in their

translated works, together with explanatory notes and information for the development of feminism in Türkiye. The documentary film *İsyan-ı Nisvan* (Women's Rebellion, 2008), which focuses specifically on this period, provides further insight into this collective translation. In similar years, with the establishment of women's research centers and the increased attention paid to them, feminism gained a visibility that it had perhaps never had before in Türkiye.

This period, in which translation was at the center, is often referred to as the second wave of feminism in Türkiye. In this context, studies that shed light on Women's Circle Publishing (Bozkurt, 2020; Ergün, 2017; Göl, 2015; Taş, 2018) are important for better understanding the relation between translation and feminism.

Göl's master's thesis (2015), titled "Forming Women's Studies System in Turkey: The Role of the Feminist Translation Movement in the 1980s" investigates the transformative role of feminist translation during the 1980s in establishing a foundational framework for Women's Studies in Türkiye. Adopting an interdisciplinary and polysystemic approach, the thesis emphasizes translation as a cultural mediator and argues that the Turkish women's movement gained significant momentum through translations of foundational Western feminist texts. It provides a historical analysis of the feminist movement in Türkiye, with a particular focus on the 1980s. The research also examines the contributions of Women's Circle Publications, highlighting its role in bridging the theoretical gaps in Türkiye's Women's Studies through translations of key feminist works. The findings highlight the impact of translation as a form of resistance and empowerment within the oppressive political environment of the 1980s. It concludes that feminist translations not only advanced the feminist literary discourse in Türkiye but also catalyzed the institutionalization of Women's Studies, shaping its academic and cultural trajectory.

As another important study, on the collaborative works. Taş (2018) explores the significant contributions of women translators and their collaborative groups in introducing feminist discourse and the works of prominent feminist writers to Turkish literature. Using Hans Vermeer's Skopos theory as a framework, the

study analyzes translators' prefaces as paratexts to reveal the goals and processes behind these translations. It focuses on three key works: *Kadınlık Durumu* (1985) by Juliet Mitchell, *Clara Zetkin Seçme Yazılar* (2012), and *Feminist Tarihin Peşinde* (2013) by Joan W. Scott. These examples showcase collective translation efforts that navigated challenges such as the lack of established feminist terminology and inconsistencies in linguistic style among translators. The prefaces written by these translation groups not only shed light on their strategies but also emphasize the translators' visibility and their commitment to promoting feminist ideas in Türkiye.

Taş's (2018) analysis highlights the translators' dual roles as cultural mediators and active participants in the feminist movement, portraying translation as a transformative act that connects feminist ideologies across cultures. Furthermore, the study emphasizes that these collaborative efforts are essential for raising feminist awareness and inspiring additional translation projects within feminist discourse in Türkiye. Despite the works that focus on the significant role of translation in the history of feminism in Türkiye, Ergün (2017) draws attention to how it can be perceived differently by feminists. Ergün's chapter (2017), "Translational Beginnings and Origin/izing Stories: (Re)writing the History of the Contemporary Feminist Movement in Turkey," offers a critical examination of how translation has been represented in the feminist historiography of Türkiye. In this regard, Ergün (2017) critiques the way in which the feminist history of Türkiye is often told. She notes that translation is sometimes viewed as a less important or secondary activity compared to creating original feminist works. For example, the documentary *İsyan-ı Nisvan* (2008) presents translation as a stepping stone to more authentic feminist practices. This attitude overlooks how translation itself can be a creative and powerful act that shapes ideas and movements.

Making a distinction between original and translation unfairly diminishes the role of translation in the feminist movement. By emphasizing originality, these narratives erase the hard work and creativity of translators and ignore how translation can inspire new ideas and actions. Based on this, translation can be described as a space where different cultures and ideas meet, allowing for the

development of feminist identities and practices. This perspective shows the critical role of translation in shaping the feminist movement in Türkiye.

Another study that focuses on this period is Bozkurt's discussion on the dynamic interplay between global feminist ideologies and local cultural contexts, emphasizing the role of translators as active participants in redefining feminist narratives within the socio-political landscape of Türkiye. Bozkurt (2020) investigates the influence of translation on the evolution of feminist theory in Türkiye. She examines how translations, especially of key feminist works, have not merely transmitted ideas but reshaped and replaced local feminist discourses. Employing an activist translation framework, the study contributes to the broader discourse on feminist translation studies by demonstrating how translation acts as a transformative tool in the transnational exchange of ideas.

These studies shed light on translation and feminism and reveal the close relation between these two concepts. As the studies reveal, when we think of translation and feminism in Türkiye, it is possible to discuss collective translation, the use of feminist translation strategies, and social-cultural activities such as activism that can be addressed from various perspectives. In order to better grasp their significance, it is important to take into account developments in the history of feminist translation. The previous section has shown that there has been a great deal of activity in this context in Türkiye in various fractions and periods. As a result of all these activities, translation has also become an important theoretical field.

1.3.3. Theoretical Perspectives on Feminist Translation Studies in Türkiye

In Türkiye, it is not only possible to discuss the presence of feminist translation activities but also to highlight the significant contributions made in the field of feminist translation studies. These efforts extend beyond the practical aspects of translation and delve into theoretical explorations, examining how feminist ideologies intersect with linguistic, cultural, and social frameworks. A number of studies examining the evolution of the relation of translation and feminism since

the 1980s (Bozkurt, 2020; Ergün, 2017; Göl, 2015; Taş, 2018) were outlined in the preceding chapter of translation and feminism in Türkiye.

A number of studies on Turkish women translators can also be found in the literature (Akbatır, 2010; Aka, 2011; Berk Albachten 2018; Karadağ 2013; Karadağ, 2014 among others). In her doctoral dissertation, Akbatır (2010) takes a closer look at Elif Şafak's books and the representation of the author through an analysis of the discourse created by publishers and reviewers. Elif Şafak's self-translation and her "interventionist and trans/formative role" in this process were revealed. Aka (2011) sheds light on Pınar Kür's habitus through both qualitative and quantitative analyses of a corpus consisting of Kür's six books. Presenting a detailed analysis of Kür, Aka (2011) found that there were various interactions between Kür's activities as a writer and a translator. As a result of these findings, the habitus created by a person as a translator and a writer is also discussed within the framework of the research. Karadağ has conducted several studies that focus on different translators. First, Karadağ (2013) presents a closer look at the women translators Azize Hanım, Fatma Âliye Hanım, Hâlîde Edib, Madam Gülnar, and Zeynep Sünbül by examining the prefaces and footnotes in the context of Theo Herman's translator's voice. The prefaces and footnotes have been found to be an important sign of women's struggle in the male-dominated literary world. In another study, Karadağ (2014) examines Fatma Âliye Hanım as a translator through paratextual elements. With Berk Albachten's (2018) study, we have the opportunity to learn about Mebrure Alevok as an important translator in our history.

In addition to the individual studies, a collection of works on women translators in Türkiye was published in 2019 (compiled by Tahir-Gürçağlar). 16 women translators have been found and their identities as translators have been studied in detail. Tahir-Gürçağlar (2019, p. 9) writes in the introduction of this collection that until today, there is no collective work on women that highlights women translators in their political and cultural context. She emphasizes that one of the biggest steps in this regard is the Turkish Translators' Dictionary, which was

created by the Translation and Interpreting Department of Ege University under the leadership of Mehmet Tahir Öncü.

Apart from the studies on women translators, Postalciöglu (2016) examines how Simone de Beauvoir and her work have been introduced and received in Türkiye since the 1950s, focusing on the gendered aspects of her translation and reception. She identifies three main issues: the invisibility of Beauvoir's translations in Turkish literary criticism, despite a wide readership; her early introduction by male mediators, who mainly linked her to Sartre and existentialism, delaying the recognition of her feminist identity; and the time lag in the reception of her feminist ideas, partly because feminism was not a strong discourse in Türkiye before the 1980s. Early mediators emphasized Beauvoir's relationship with Sartre and sensational aspects of her life for commercial appeal, reflecting broader cultural, social, patriarchal, and ideological attitudes toward women in Türkiye.

Numerous studies have explored various aspects of feminist translation, including the application of feminist translation strategies (Aktener, 2024; Bozkurt, 2014; Can Rençberler, 2021; Erkazancı Durmuş, 2022; Çelik, 2022; Çelik & Gülmüş Sirkıntı, 2024). As an early study of feminist translation in Türkiye, Bozkurt (2014) provides a comparative analysis with the feminist translations of *SCUM Manifest* by Valerie Solanas (trans. Ayşe Düzkan) and *Virgin: The Untouched History* by Hanne Blank (trans. Emek Ergün). By taking a closer look at the strategies used by the translators in these books, Bozkurt draws our attention to the feminist translation strategies proposed by Luise von Flotow. On this basis, these two works are seen as women's works that contribute to feminist translation in Türkiye.

Can Rençberler (2021) introduces a new methodology and combines Delabastita's and Vinay & Darbelnet's translation strategies together with von Flotow's feminist translation strategies. The strategies used in the translation of Sylvia Plath's short story *Mothers* were identified and a new methodology was proposed with this analysis. Aktener (2024) also uses von Flotow's and Massardier-Kenney's feminist translation strategies and analyzes whether Nihal

Yeğınobalı can be considered as a feminist translator. By taking a closer look at the translator's notes Yeğınobalı wrote in the book of Erica Jong's *Fear of Fifty* and by examining the sexual language or swearing along with neologisms. Based on this analysis, Yeğınobalı can be said to have "a neutral stance" but contributes to women's literature by translating a feminist author, therefore the researcher concludes that Yeğınobalı can be said to be an "accidental feminist translator" (p. 145).

Çelik (2022) examines the translations of *Women's Estate* (1971) and *The Rights and Wrongs of Women* (1976) by Juliet Mitchell in order to understand the feminist translation strategies. Based on the feminist translation strategies proposed by Massardier-Kenney (1997), the paratextual elements of the books were examined. The two books were found to employ the strategies of Commentary, Recovery and Collaboration. By emphasizing the need for studies that focus on paratextual elements and feminist theory, the use of such strategies was also found to be useful for the visibility of the translator.

Erkazancı Durmuş (2022) examines the strategies of othering in a chick lit work, Sarai Walker's novel *Dietland* (2015), and uses Luis von Flotow's feminist translation strategies to assess whether the translation preserves the novel's feminist focus. The analysis includes paratextual elements such as the book cover and title, as well as textual examples. The study finds that three of Coupland's othering strategies appear in both the original and translated texts. Furthermore, feminist translation strategies such as strategic text selection and supplementation were used to reinforce feminist themes. It is also concluded that changes in the cover and title of the Turkish edition demonstrate how semiotic elements can serve feminist ends in translation.

Another recent study by Çelik & Gülmüş Sırkıntı (2024) examines the feminist translation strategies in three utopian narratives (*Man's Rights; or How Would You Like It?* (1870), *Mizora: A Prophecy* (1881) and *New Amazonia: A Foretaste of the Future* (1889)). Luise von Flotow's micro-level feminist translation strategies (2019) as stylistic/grammatical adaptations and creative/neologistic translation have been examined using examples from the three utopian narratives. The study

sheds light on the reflection of the translation decisions on the preservation of the feminist idea of the original text.

The intersection between news and media studies and feminist translation has also been explored in several studies. Gülal (2015), another early study on the topic of feminist translation, discusses the use of feminist translation as an alternative method of news translation. Saki Demirel & Tarakçıoğlu (2019) examine the translation practices of two Turkish feminist websites, 5Harfliler and Çatlak Zemin. Through thematic and paratextual analysis of articles translated from English to Turkish by the end of 2018, the study finds that both platforms engage in feminist translation practices by selecting feminist themes and using paratextual tools such as prefaces and footnotes to highlight both women and translators.

Another recent topic in feminist translation studies is the role of translation in audiovisual contexts (Demirkol Ertürk, 2019; Öner et al., 2024; Sancaktaroğlu Bozkurt & Okyayuz, 2020; Sancaktaroğlu Bozkurt & Okyayuz, 2021). Demirkol Ertürk (2019) examines the subtitle translation of the gendered and sexist language in the film *Je Ne Suis Pas Un Homme Facile* from French to Turkish. Sancaktaroğlu Bozkurt & Okyayuz (2020) provide a gender perspective on audio description activities by examining feedback and data provided by the Association for Audio Description in Türkiye. According to the results, audiences were found to be influenced by societal gender norms in preferring female or male narrators for different film genres. Women can be said to be more active in the field of audio description, continuing a historical trend where translation has empowered women to access public and intellectual spaces. In another study on remakes, Öner et al. (2024) draws on perspectives from gender studies, audiovisual translation (AVT), and adaptation studies. The study finds that remakes do not merely transfer products between cultures but reconstruct them according to the target culture's norms. A comparative analysis of *The Split* and its Turkish remake *Evlilik Hakkında Her Şey* shows that gender-focused shifts reflect Türkiye's patriarchal and conservative structure. LGBTQ+ themes, sexuality, and alcohol-related content were often removed, while women's roles

were portrayed traditionally as mothers and wives. The study highlights that remakes act as a form of "gatekeeping," shaping foreign content to fit local norms, thus reinforcing conservative gender roles rather than promoting cultural exchange.

Research has also delved into ecofeminism and intertextuality (Atay, 2020; Çelik 2025; Hastürkoğlu, 2023) by using various methodological tools. Atay (2020) examines women's writing by focusing on shamanism as an element of both women and nature considering the intertextuality as a carnival. In this regard, the writings of Buket Uzuner and Ece Temelkuran have been studied using Antoine Berman's categorization. The common denominator of the two books is their translator. While the first book was translated only by Alexander Dawe, the second book was translated by Alexander Dawe and Clare Frost. Considering that women's writing is generally defined as for women and by women, Atay (2020) examines the role of the translator in reflecting the feminist aspects of the texts. As a result, Atay (2020) concludes that the translator has failed to render the shamanic aspects well and has influenced the women's writings with an androcentric tendency. Hastürkoğlu (2023) also examines another ecofeminist book *Toprak* by Buket Uzuner. The translator's choices on paratextual level were analyzed and both effective and inadequate transfers of eco-cultural aspects were identified. In a more recent study, Çelik (2025) examines the ecofeminist discourse in the animated movie *Moana* with Molina & Albir's translation techniques to see if the translation reflects the characteristics of the source.

The development of feminist terminology in Turkish has also been studied (Abdal, 2022; Abdal & Akça, 2022). Abdal (2022) provides an analysis of Metis Publishing's use of feminist terminology between 1980 and 2020. In addition to this specific focus on one publishing house, Abdal & Akça (2022) present a further analysis of the translation of feminist terminology by examining highly frequent 23 feminist and LGBTQIA+ terms in three academic gender journals. Abdal's dissertation (2022) also provides an in-depth analysis of the translation of feminist terminology into Turkish by examining feminist publications from various

publishers between 1980 and 2020. Abdal (2022) concludes that a feminist paradigm can be observed in terms of publishing activities.

In addition to these studies on common themes, there are also more than 20 unpublished master's and doctoral theses on feminist translation. In 2003, Nil Özçelik investigates the relation between the publishing policies and feminism by focusing on the translation of Luce Irigaray's *Et l'une ne bouge pas sans l'autre* in her master's thesis. Özçelik (2003) translates this work and examines the feminist translation approaches closely. In addition to this, Özçelik (2003) makes a questionnaire to the publishers in İstanbul to observe their publishing policies in relation to feminism. Based on the results, the publishers report that the military coup in 1980 affect their policies the most. It is followed by the initiation of the EU accession period in 2000s. The study also emphasizes that the translation of the feminist classics in 1980 lead to women's movement in Türkiye, which is unlike the West.

There are also comparative studies that present textual analysis of the target and source text. Yavuz Özkaya (2017) examines two different translations of Virginia Woolf's *A Writer's Diary* to understand the literary translator's position, shedding light on the literary translator's position and decision-making processes. Additionally, Pirpir's (2018) master's thesis explores the feminist publishing sphere through a study of Ayizi and Güldünya Publishing, while Özçelik (2009) and Akçasoy (2017) focus on feminist speculative fiction, examining how these imaginative genres can challenge traditional gender roles and offer new, more equal possibilities for the future. In her master's thesis, Dağabak (2018) provides an analysis of *Politically Correct Bedtime Stories* and discusses the reconstruction of the female image by rewriting the existing stories.

Adding a new perspective, Uslu (2019) interviews six women translators working in social science, technical and literary fields and presents findings on the working conditions of translators and discusses the profession in the context of intercultural communication from the perspective of women translators.

When these studies are examined, it becomes clear that there have been many points of intersection between translation studies and feminism. Early research focused on uncovering the contributions of women translators, examining how significant feminist figures were represented or translated, and analyzing feminist translation strategies within texts. Later studies expanded the field by exploring feminist translation in the media and audiovisual platforms, the historical development of feminist translation in Türkiye, the creation of feminist terminology, and ecofeminist approaches. From the beginning, research on the habitus of women translators and feminist publishing practices has also been common.

Overall, these studies demonstrate the important role that translation plays in promoting gender equality and supporting feminist ideas within the cultural and social context of Türkiye. They show that translation, together with feminist productions, can foster important discussions and connect global feminist movements with local struggles.

CHAPTER 2

SOCIOLOGY OF TRANSLATION

This chapter introduces Pierre Bourdieu's field theory and examines its relevance to translation studies in Türkiye. The theory helps to view translation as a socially and culturally situated practice. Since the 1990s, Bourdieu's ideas have influenced many studies in the field. This chapter outlines the main concepts of the theory and presents a brief review of related research conducted in Türkiye.

2.1. BOURDIEU'S FIELD THEORY

Bourdieu's theory originated in the social sciences and seeks to analyze the actors involved in the production of social practices. Its use in translation studies offers useful tools for exploring how translators work within specific social settings that may include rules, power relations, and different kinds of influence. Field theory can be used to examine how translators find their place in these settings, how they make decisions, and how their actions are influenced by the positions they hold in the larger social world.

Bourdieu (1984) uses key concepts such as habitus, field, capital, *illusio* and *doxa* to examine the relation between agency and production in the context of field theory. According to this theory, the sociological analysis can be conducted with a formulation: [habitus) (capital)] + field = practice (Bourdieu, 1984, p. 101). On this basis, fields are defined as "sites for the confrontation of various forces, individual and institutional, and for the production, dissemination and authorization of different forms of symbolic and material capital" (Inghilleri, 2019, pp. 194-195). Various relationships are constituted in the field based on power relations and they form a network. Habitus is defined as "embodied dispositions acquired through individuals' social and historical trajectories" (Inghilleri, 2019, p. 195). Bourdieu posits a struggle in the field due to power relations and defines this struggle with a metaphor of game; the term *illusio* refers to the implicit belief in and understanding of the game being played within a field. Dominated and

dominant agents are constantly struggling to make their own rules powerful in the field.

Four concepts must be present for something to be accepted as a field (Wolf, 2007, p. 110). First, it must be autonomous and there must be a constant or permanent relationship between agents. Second, there has to be a struggle in the field. And there should be a hierarchy between the agents, in that dominated and dominant agents must be identified. Finally, there must be reproduction in the system with these struggles. The struggles should nourish the field.

Together, these concepts help explain how social agents navigate and reproduce the social world, while also revealing the limits of what social science can fully explain or change. The power one has in the field is determined by one's habitus and the different kinds of capitals one possesses. Bourdieu (1993) defines four capitals as symbolic, economic, cultural and social.

Because of the continuous struggle, the field remains dynamic and can change over time. This change allows for the transformation of the field. However, during the struggle, certain rules are established that cannot be changed, which are called doxa. The relationships in the field are hierarchical and the agents are placed based on their recognition in the field. By understanding one's habitus and capital, it is possible to analyze one's role in the field. And the doxa could also help to understand the rule makers in the field. Analysis in these terms allows us to understand the nature of a field and its processes of production and reproduction. In order to provide more insight into the topic, the following titles provide a detailed overview of the studies in the literature relating to the concepts of field, habitus and capital.

2.1.1. Field

Considering translation as part of a social system can be described as a recent approach in translation studies. As an early example of integrating Bourdieu's theory into translation studies, Gouanvic (1997) examines how American science fiction was introduced and naturalized in France in the 1950s. Key figures such as Boris Vian, Raymond Queneau, and Michel Pilotin promoted it as a new

literary genre, but its successful integration required not only the translation of texts, but also the importation of American institutional structures such as magazines and book series that supported the genre. The article raises an important question: when a new kind of writing enters another culture, who accepts it and why? In this case, American science fiction was welcomed in France because some French people were similar to the American science fiction fans, and many admired the American lifestyle after World War II. As a result, the translation of science fiction helped spread American culture, even though the people who brought it to France wanted it to inspire social change. This process indicates how different actors influence the field of production and how a space is created for other new fields.

Bringing a new perspective to sociological approaches in translation studies, Wolf (2006) focuses on the role of gender in the production and translation of feminist and women's literature. Wolf (2006) explores whether translation is shaped by the gendered roles that translators assume. In her analysis, Wolf (2006) distinguishes between the terms women's literature and feminist literature. On this basis, female literature is defined as "the conscious, gender-related writing of women and/or for women" and feminist literature as "the conception of writing with the aims of women's movements and political concerns" (p. 130). Moving from the project conducted by Messner and Wolf (2000), the study uses empirical data to understand the gender-specific roles. In this regard, Wolf (2006) discusses that there may be a special area in publishing that focuses on books by or for women, which can be called as "female publishing field" (p. 135). This field includes writers, editors, publishing houses, translators, readers etc. When it comes to translation in this field, it seems that the activities are more unstable and they are not institutionalized (Wolf, 2006, p. 135). Most of the translators do not work with an institution and do not have strong support systems. This is why Wolf (2006) uses the term "translation space" to refer to the production area of translation. Unlike Bourdieu's field, space refers to a more in-between place with a flexible nature. Wolf (2006) discusses two groups as women publisher and women translators with Bourdieu's categories. Based on the findings, the commitment of women publishers and women translators helps to bring women's

writing into the global book market. Their habitus is therefore examined. Wolf (2006) states that the feminist publishers' commitment is derived from their secondary habitus, which is their gender and their roles in the feminist movement. As a result, it is concluded that the way the female publishing world works depends on how the actors such as translators, publishers etc. bring in their personal experiences, values, and resources, as well as what they hope to achieve. In this space, many women share a strong commitment to feminist ideas, which helps them form close working relationships. The empirical data also show that feminist publishing tends to have more supportive networks than traditional publishing, and that translators are more visible and feel freer to use feminist approaches. Wolf's study (2006) is also very important in terms of its contribution to the discussion of Bourdieu's field with empirical data, as well as its contribution and methodological approach to the analysis of this thesis.

Bourdieu's field theory has been effectively applied in translation studies to explore the social dynamics shaping translation practices. Hanna (2016) presents an in-depth analysis of the Arabic translations of Shakespeare's tragedies (*Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *King Lear* and *Othello*) from the perspective of Bourdieu's field theory. With this analysis, Hanna (2016) shows that it is possible to establish a relational understanding between the translation and its socio-professional space focusing on the agents. The result of the study indicates how the role of drama is affected by translation, moving from a struggle between the actors that regard drama as an autonomous field and a social activity. Apart from this, Bourdieu's field theory is also found to be useful in providing a ground for explaining the relations from a historical perspective.

Durmuş Erkazancı (2020) offers another in-depth analysis of the transformative role of translation in Turkish drama, focusing on *Dostlar Tiyatrosu*, a private theater company founded in Türkiye with a political agenda. Through an analysis of the company's role in the development of Turkish theater and the habitus of its founder, Genco Erkal, the company's position based on the power relations of the field is investigated. Erkal's habitus, shaped by his exposure to oppositional and revolutionary figures, has propelled him to prominence in the field. This has

enabled him to stage local and foreign plays that challenge the status quo. This has resulted in the staging of plays that could transform theater and spark innovation. Erkazancı Durmuş's (2020) study sheds light on this transformation and provides an opportunity to examine it through Bourdieu's sociological perspective.

Erkazancı Durmuş's (2020) analysis further provides an opportunity to examine the transformation of a field through the lens of Bourdieu's sociological perspective. The same study provides methodological and theoretical information on using Bourdieu's approach in translation studies. According to Bourdieu & Wacquant (1992), to conduct a field analysis, one must first establish a relation between the field and the sphere of power. Then, one must monitor the relations and struggles of the actors in the field with other actors to gain social approval and acceptance. Finally, one must analyze the nature of the actors' habitus.

2.1.2. Habitus

Another key term of Bourdieu's theory, habitus provides an in-depth analysis on the actors taking part in the field. Based on this, Bourdieu argues for two types of habitus, primary and secondary. Primary habitus is formed in early childhood and secondary habitus is formed later in life through work, education and social experiences. Analyzing both primary and secondary habitus of an actor provides insight into what type of habitus the actors have, and they act with in the production field.

As an early study on habitus of the translators, Daniel Simeoni sheds light on the field of translation and its effect on the translator's habitus in his article (1998) titled "The Pivotal Status of the Translator's Habitus". Offering a different angle from traditional descriptive translation studies, Simeoni (1998) introduces another way to understand "the myriad determining choices made by translators in the course of translating" (p. 1), as well as the different translator styles and "the dynamics of the complex inner/outer forces" (p. 2) that shape those styles. By applying Bourdieu's concept of habitus, Simeoni (1998) presents a fresh approach in translation studies, aiming to capture the many factors that affect

translators. Through this lens, habitus can help us better understand how translators make decisions during the translation process.

Heilbron (1999) analyzes the book translations by considering them in an international system and providing a sociological perspective and argues that translation isn't just a local or individual activity, but it's part of a bigger international system. The study attempts to answer why some languages have a lot of books translated into them, while others don't, and why some countries rely more on translations than others. By looking at UNESCO statistics, Heilbron (1999) suggests that translation follows a structure of core and periphery. Based on this, a few dominant languages such as English, French and German are at the core and they produce most of the books that get translated into other languages. The languages in the periphery translate from the core but don't have many of their own books translated. Regarding translation as part of an international cultural field, Heilbron (1999) points out that cultural exchange through translation is also controlled by the cultural system and the power relations within it. The study shows that to understand why translation matters in different places and how culture moves around the world, an analysis of a global translation system through sociological approaches can help.

Combining Bourdieu's concepts of habitus and field with Bernstein's theory of pedagogic discourse, Inghilleri (2003) offers an analysis of macro and micro relation within the interpreting activities. By taking a closer look at how interpreters make decisions during legal proceedings, the study points out that interpreters are often expected to be neutral "conduits" (p. 259), but in reality, the interpreters' decisions are shaped by several factors such as their background, experience, and the system they work in. Inghilleri (2003) draws attention to the active role of interpreters. Examining asylum cases, she concludes that the social and political context of interpreting has an impact on the creation of meaning.

In another study, Hekkanen (2009) uses Bourdieu's theory combining it with Latour's Actor-Network Theory by analyzing the translation of Finnish prose literature. According to the results, Hekkanen (2009) suggests that using both theories together may provide better insights into the data. While Bourdieu's field

theory enables the analysis of actors with a closer look by focusing on their habitus, Actor-Network Theory provides a better analysis of structural context.

2.1.3. Capital

Bourdieu (1993) uses the term capital to indicate the element that affects the position of an actor in the production field, apart from the habitus. Based on this, there are three types of capitals as economic, cultural and social. Economic capital is linked to money and cultural capital can be exemplified with a title, award or academic degree an actor has. As for social capital, it refers to the networks or connections one actor has in the field. It may be membership to a specific group of people and it affects the position of the actor and the decision-making process in the production field.

Gouanvic (2005) applies Bourdieu's sociological theory of symbolic goods to the practice of translation, showing how translation fits into his broader model of social action. The study emphasizes the interaction between external structures (literary fields or institutions) and internal factors (the translator's dispositions or habitus). Using examples of nineteenth- and twentieth-century American literature translated into French, it explores how the presence or absence of national literary fields and the impact of legal censorship affected translation practices, and argues that translation involves the *illusio*, the translator's belief in and commitment to the literary game, by which translators shape cultural futures through their bicultural position and orientation.

Although sociological approaches are very current in translation studies, there is a large body of research on this topic. In particular, there are studies on Bourdieu's Field Theory that both examine the different elements of the theory and discuss the field with a more holistic approach. These studies serve as a guide to understanding the details of the theory.

In Translation Studies, Field Theory shows how translations are not neutral or isolated texts. They are the result of complex interactions between agents (translators, editors, publishers), institutions, and power structures. It also sheds

light on why certain texts are translated, who gets to translate them, and how translations can either reinforce or challenge dominant cultural norms.

Translators operate within multiple fields, such as the literary field, the academic field, or the publishing field, each of which influences how translation is produced, received, and valued. Analyzing habitus, capital, and field within translation production helps explain translators' behaviors and choices. For example, a translator's habitus is shaped by his or her training and background, and his or her position in a field determines what kind of capital he or she can use, such as reputation, networks, or institutional status.

When it comes to translation studies in Türkiye, there are a number of studies that utilize Bourdieu's theory, focusing on translation and its actors. To start with the discussion of the translation field in Türkiye, Emirosmanoğlu (2015) uses Pierre Bourdieu's sociological framework to guide both theory and methodology to establish the sociology of translation. It introduces key Bourdieusian concepts such as reflexivity, field, capital, and habitus as tools for analyzing the structure and dynamics of translation studies. In her doctoral thesis, the researcher uses Bourdieu's approach not just as theory, but as a method that enables a reflexive and relational analysis of agents and practices within the field. The research specifically focuses on translation studies in Türkiye and aims to map out the field by analyzing its institutional structure, the profiles and educational backgrounds of key agents (like academics), and the scientific practices shown in scholarly publications.

Recent studies applying Bourdieu's field theory to translation explore how translations function within broader sociocultural and power structures. Some focus on symbolic capital and positioning in the literary field, such as Korkmaz (2018), Sağlam (2019), Batumlu (2020), and Yavuz (2024), who analyze how publishers, translators, and ideologies shape reception. Others examine marginalized agents, like Taşkın (2020) on translators with disabilities and İşbecer (2023) on popular culture translation. Studies by Polat Ulaş (2021) and Erdoğan (2021) highlight the challenges faced by community interpreters in refugee contexts.

Korkmaz (2018) examines the concept of symbolic capital in Bourdieu's field theory by analyzing the translation series of *Ağır Kitaplar* from the renowned Ayrıntı Publishing. Upon closer examination of Ayrıntı Publishing's position and agenda, it was found that translation can effectively position a publishing house in the field based on its ideology and may positively impact the acquisition of symbolic capital.

Using Pierre Bourdieu's sociological framework, Sağlam (2019) investigates how translations of Henry Miller's works have circulated in the Turkish literary field over time. Miller has been associated with obscenity since the 1934 publication of his first book; this study explores his reputation and positioning in Türkiye through the evolving label of obscenity and the role of translation. The study reveals that the label of obscenity was strategically employed to challenge political restrictions, enabling Miller's translations to enter the literary sphere through transformative strategies. During the 1980s and 1990s, his works shifted between being considered obscene and being viewed as part of a countercultural stance. By the 2000s, Miller was more closely associated with avant-garde literature and niche literary circles, having shed much of the earlier obscenity label. The study reveals how translation practices and sociopolitical dynamics have reshaped Miller's literary image in Türkiye.

Taşkın (2020) uses Bourdieusian sociology to analyze the position of translators with disabilities in Türkiye. By conducting interviews with the translators, Taşkın (2020) finds three important themes as disability, family and society; NGOs and public institutions; and translation and translator training. Based on the results of the thematic analysis, Taşkın (2020) concludes that the translators with disabilities experience discrimination both in their professional life and during their training at the university. The study offers suggestions on how to overcome this.

Batumlu (2020) analyses the circulation of the translation of *Canterbury Tales* with its textual and paratextual elements. Since it is a well-known English work, it has a number of translations by different actors, it provides a fruitful field of analysis from a sociological perspective. In this sense, when considering the

symbolic capital that Nazmi Ağıl acquired by winning the competition organized by an important publishing house to translate the book, as well as the symbolic capital of the work and the author in the source culture, it is clear that the translator is recognized as an influential figure.

Bourdieu's sociological approach provides an opportunity to examine the actions of individuals in addition to textual analysis, offering different perspectives on translation studies. For example, Polat Ulaş (2021) analyzed the situation of public service interpreters in Türkiye. Due to the large number of Syrian refugees in Türkiye, there is a greater need for interpreters to facilitate communication between refugees/migrants and public officials. This study examines the role of interpreters in this communication process. The findings reveal that public service interpreting in Türkiye is generally unrecognized and undervalued. Many interpreters lack the necessary social, educational, and professional resources to establish a strong professional identity.

The sociological approach to translation has provided an opportunity to examine the context in which translation is approached from a sociological perspective, including community interpreters working for refugees or migrants, in a holistic way. Erdoğan (2021) also analyzes the profile of community interpreters working between the languages of Turkish and Arabic, as the need arose after the waves of immigration from Middle Eastern countries to Türkiye since 2011. The community interpreters working in different non-governmental organizations in Sultanbeyli, İstanbul are analyzed to understand their roles, professionalism along with their interactions with service providers and clients in the institutions.

In a different context, İşbecer (2023) employs Bourdieu's field theory to analyze the development and distribution of popular culture. The study focuses on the television series *Game of Thrones*, which aired from 2011 to 2019. First, it examines how the series was produced and the role of transmedia storytelling in its success. To this end, the study explores how the series reached Turkish viewers by surveying 100 fans. The study also includes interviews with individuals who played a key role in bringing GOT to Turkish audiences, including translators, dubbing artists, and TV content directors. Based on the results, fans and actors

taking part in the production process have been found to play constructive roles in shaping the position of popular cultural materials in the production process.

In a recent study, Yavuz (2024) examines how the theme of women and gender inequality in Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles: A Pure Woman* is interpreted and positioned in the Turkish literary field through its Turkish translations. Hardy, a prominent Victorian writer, critically portrays the oppression of women in patriarchal British society, highlighting how institutions like family, marriage, and religion contribute to this subjugation. The study uses the sociology of translation to analyze six Turkish translations of the novel, focusing on how translation is shaped by social contexts and how feminist discourse is transformed in the target texts. The findings reveal that symbolic violence and gender-based oppression are often reproduced in the Turkish translations, reinforcing traditional gender roles. The study concludes that translators should resist traditional patriarchal discourse, amplify women's voices, and take on a more visible role in challenging the subordination of women in literature.

In conclusion, the growing body of research applying Bourdieu's sociological framework to translation studies in Türkiye highlights the richness and complexity of the field. These studies show how translation is deeply influenced by social, cultural, and institutional dynamics, going beyond the mere transfer of texts between languages. By focusing on various areas such as literary translation, public service interpreting, community interpreting, and popular culture, researchers have demonstrated how Bourdieu's concepts like field, habitus, capital, and symbolic capital can offer valuable insights into the roles of translators, the power structures they navigate, and the broader implications of translation practices. This sociological perspective continues to open up new ways of understanding translation as a socially situated and dynamic act.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the methodology adopted for the study is explained in detail. The study consists of three main methodological parts: a corpus-based and comparative analysis; a product-oriented analysis and a questionnaire-based analysis. The methods and models used at each stage are presented.

3.1. CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS

The aim of this study is to explore the relation between translation and feminism and to trace the development of feminist translation studies in Türkiye with special emphasis on the translation of feminist theoretical texts. The strengthened relation between these fields, especially during the second wave of feminism in the 1980s, led to a significant increase in translations and facilitated activities such as consciousness-raising meetings among feminist women through these translations. While previous studies have examined the role of translation (Göl, 2015) or collective translation efforts (Taş, 2018) in this context, this study goes deeper by investigating the contribution of translation to the establishment and development of the feminist translation.

This study employs a three-stage methodology to accomplish this. First, a corpus-based analysis of translation is conducted by creating a large database of translated and original texts on the topic. A pilot study was performed on the catalog of the Women's Library and Information Center Foundation (WLICF) to determine if the chosen keywords provided the intended data. Following the pilot study, three keywords were selected as *feminizm* [feminism], *feminist* and *toplumsal cinsiyet* [gender].

The catalogs of the Women's Library and Information Center Foundation and universities that offer master's or doctoral programs in gender or women's studies in Türkiye were searched with the keywords to form the corpus of the study. An Excel file was created, and the collected works were categorized.

After collecting all the works with the selected keywords, it was noticed that, although the language filter was set to Turkish, some foreign works were found in the results of some databases, or different types of works, such as a master's thesis, were found in the results. In addition to the foreign works that were listed despite the language filter, the keywords *feminizm* [feminism] or feminist were sometimes misinterpreted by the software as *kominist* [communist], *semitik* [semitic], *kominizm* [communism], as in the case of Ankara University. In addition, when searching for the word *toplumsal cinsiyet* [gender] in some library catalogs, it was found that the condition that the words *toplumsal* and *cinsiyet* appear next to each other in the book label were not met, and only books with the two words in different places in the label information were displayed in the results. Also, some entries were repeated because the results included all instances of material.

Additionally, during this analysis, some of the collections were found to contain both translated and original articles, regardless of authorship. They were tagged as mixed. A new tag was created for them in order to exclude them from the comparative analysis of original and translation, as well as from the paratextual analysis of feminist translation.

To eliminate all these irrelevant entries, the final list of works was filtered by the tags of original, translation, irrelevant, repeating and incorrect entry. The tags were determined based on the following description given in Table 1:

Table 1

Description of the tags

Tag	Definition
Original	Original works written in Turkish
Translation	Translated works (irrespective of their source language)

Irrelevant	Works obtained with the keyword, but not suitable as academic or theoretical work, e.g. reports, periodicals, magazines, fiction works, course materials, books of abstracts, laws, unpublished master's thesis, or doctoral dissertations.
Mixed	Works containing both translated and original articles (in the collections)
Repeating	Other instances of an original or translated work
Incorrect Entry	Works in a foreign language despite the language filter or works reached because of misperception of the keyword or works registered with incorrect information

The Excel file included the following information for each book entry: database, keyword, data type based on tags, title, writer, translator, year, and publishing house.

Works with multiple authors and/or translators were tagged as collections. These collections were included in the comparative analysis of originals and translations, which examined the number of books, publishers, authors, and translators.

The corpus list created by adopting these methods was analyzed by frequency analysis, and figures and tables were created using Pivot Tables in Excel. The results of the analysis of this first step are presented in Chapter 4.

3.2. PARATEXTUAL ANALYSIS BASED ON FEMINIST TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

Françoise Massardier-Kenney's (1997) exploration of feminist translation practices provides a foundational framework for understanding how gender and cultural contexts intersect within translation methodologies. The text offers a critical approach that emphasizes the transformative potential of feminist translation, advocating for strategies that interrogate and reconfigure traditional notions of gender, authorship, and textual representation. Massardier-Kenney

(1997) critiques the static and universal definitions of gender and the feminine, arguing that these constructs are fluid, context-dependent, and culturally situated. She highlights the destabilizing effects of translation on fixed notions of woman and feminist, asserting that feminist translation must engage with the multiplicity of meanings inherent in source texts. Feminist translation is framed as an interrogation of gender asymmetry and power imbalances, with a particular focus on how the feminine is often devalued or marginalized.

Drawing on theorists such as Judith Butler and Rosi Braidotti, Massardier-Kenney (1997) notes that even the term gender has its limitations, as it can obscure the radical inequalities between the masculine and the feminine. She also criticizes traditional feminist translation strategies for sometimes imposing rigid definitions of femininity or feminism that may conflict with the cultural or historical contexts of the source texts.

To address these issues, Massardier-Kenney (1997) proposes a series of strategies that can be categorized into author-centered and translator-centered approaches, each focusing on different aspects of the translation process. The strategies can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2

Massardier-Kenney's strategies

Author-centered strategies	Translator-centered strategies
Recovery	Commentary
Commentary	Parallel texts
Resistancy	Collaboration

Author-centered strategies focus on making the source text's cultural and gendered dimensions more accessible and include recovery, commentary and resistancy. Recovery involves broadening and reshaping the literary canon to

include previously marginalized or excluded texts by women authors. This “archaeological task” (Massardier-Kenney, 1997, p. 59) often focuses on uncovering works that address gender issues or challenge patriarchal norms. As Massardier-Kenney (1997) shows, translations of nineteenth-century authors such as Germaine de Staël and George Sand have revealed their significant contributions to French Romanticism and feminist thought. Translators contribute to rethinking literary history by making such works accessible to new audiences.

Commentary involves using prefaces, afterwords, and other forms of commentary to highlight the significance of gender in the translated text. These metadiscourses offer readers insights into the cultural and historical contexts of the source text and its author, while also reflecting on the translator’s own positionality and choices.

Building on Lawrence Venuti’s concept of resistancy, feminist translators employ strategies that defamiliarize and disrupt conventional language, resisting the erasure of cultural and gendered differences. This approach is particularly suited to experimental texts by authors such as Monique Wittig, who challenge patriarchal linguistic norms through innovative grammatical and stylistic choices. Massardier-Kenney (1997) argues that the concept of resistancy in translation needs to be adjusted for texts that do not employ stylistic innovations to explore gender, such as most pre-contemporary works. In these cases, the act of translating itself can become a form of resistance. Instead of relying on special stylistic methods, the way a text is translated can highlight its original tensions and prevent it from being simply absorbed into the target culture. This approach allows the text to maintain its power to resist.

Massardier-Kenney (1997, p. 61) also discusses the concept of “thick translation”. Kwame Anthony Appiah’s concept, thick translation emphasizes rich cultural and historical contextualization through annotations and glosses. This strategy is particularly effective for works where cultural nuances, gender dynamics, or historical contexts might otherwise be lost in translation. Thick translation ensures that the feminine is not only visible but also understood within its specific socio-cultural framework.

Translator-centered strategies emphasize the translator's agency and ideological positioning. Feminist translators are encouraged to engage in self-reflection, acknowledging how their motivations and cultural contexts shape their translation choices by making use of the commentary strategy. This approach challenges traditional notions of the translator as an invisible mediator, instead positioning the translator as an active participant in the creation of meaning.

Translators can draw on parallel texts in the target language that share similar cultural or historical contexts with the source text. This approach helps ensure that the translation captures the nuances of the source text while situating it within a broader intertextual framework. For example, Richard Philcox found Virginia Woolf's works to be a useful parallel for translating Maryse Condé, demonstrating how gender and literary tradition intersect in translation (Massardier-Kenney, 1997).

Another strategy, collaboration between translators and authors, or among translators themselves, fosters a dialogic approach to translation that challenges hierarchical relations. Collaborative practices emphasize the negotiation of meaning, allowing for multiple interpretations and reducing the dichotomy between author and translator.

Massardier-Kenney's methodological framework redefines translation as a cultural event rather than a mere linguistic exercise. By incorporating feminist critiques of power, authorship, and identity, her approach reveals the transformative potential of translation to challenge patriarchal structures and strengthen marginalized voices. Feminist translation methodologies do not merely aim to reproduce texts but actively engage with the cultural, historical, and gendered dimensions of both the source and target texts.

Ultimately, Massardier-Kenney (1997) positions feminist translation as a critical practice that reshapes literary history, interrogates cultural assumptions, and broadens the scope of what can be considered translatable. Her strategies provide valuable tools for feminist scholars and translators, emphasizing the

importance of self-awareness, cultural sensitivity, and a commitment to making the feminine visible in all its complexity.

In light of these strategies, a more detailed paratextual analysis was conducted as the second step of the study, following the overall categorization of the works. Another Excel file was created to study feminist translation strategies. Irrelevant, mixed, repeated, and incorrect entries were excluded, and lists of originals and translations were created.

The collections were excluded from the paratextual analysis, as this would distort the data. In the case of originals, the source languages of the selected articles may differ. Therefore, the paratextual analysis of the translations was done with more refined data, without the collections with multiple authors and/or multiple translators.

While the authorship of the works in the lists of original and translation was examined, those that had more than one author or one translator but did not contain a collection of articles were treated as original or translation. And these works were considered co-authored and included in the paratextual analysis of translation strategies. (They indicate collective translation, for the translations)

This second Excel file included the same information as the first file, with the addition of the gender of authors and translators, as well as the use of prefaces, footnotes, and afterwords.

To refine the data and see the collaboration strategy, the collections in the corpus were identified and examined to see if they had multiple authors or a single author, and also if they had multiple translators or a single translator. The original works were tagged as having multiple authors or a single author, and as being a collection or not. The translations were tagged as having multiple authors or a single author, and also as having multiple translators and a single translator, along with the tags of collection or not collection.

And for the translator-centered commentary strategy, 198 translations selected through convenience sampling were examined to understand the feminist nature

of the strategies in the translations in the corpus. The gender of the authors and translators was tagged for each translation to understand the recovery strategy. The prefaces, footnotes and afterwords of the works were examined to determine the commentary strategies adopted by the translators.

It is not possible to conduct a complete analysis for the strategy of resistancy by examining the covers, prefaces, and footnotes of the books. This strategy requires in-depth textual analysis. Since this study has a corpus-based approach and does not examine the textual parts, it would not be possible to discuss the resistance strategy.

3.3. QUESTIONNAIRE-BASED ANALYSIS

As these two studies (Bozkurt, 2020; Ergün 2017) argue, the importance of translation in the relation between translation and feminism may have been overlooked by scholars working in this field, and the recognition of the fundamental role of translation is associated with the possibility of a negative contribution to the origin story and development of feminism in Türkiye. Therefore, the third step of this study, which aims to examine the field of feminist translation, is to gather opinions from academics working in this field.

A questionnaire is specifically designed to gather insights from academics in departments related to Gender Studies, focusing on their understanding of feminist translation practices and its role in academic and cultural discourse in Türkiye. The target participant profile for the questionnaire is academics (professors, associate professors, postgraduate lecturers, research assistants, lecturers) teaching in gender-related programs at 28 universities (the list of universities is given in Table 3). If there is a retired faculty member teaching in the relevant program, that person has also been invited to the questionnaire. By targeting scholars who specialize in feminism and gender studies, the study seeks to uncover how these experts perceive the relation between translation and feminism, as well as its broader implications for cultural and academic practices.

The questionnaire contains 34 Likert scale items designed to capture a range of perspectives on feminist translation (Appendix 2). These items aim to assess participants' agreement or disagreement with various statements about the theoretical and practical dimensions of feminist translation. The items are grouped into 3 parts based on the research questions and their themes. There are 12 items on the field of feminist translation, 10 on feminist translation and 12 on the translator's profile. There are 5 options: strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, strongly agree.

The use of such a questionnaire facilitates the collection of quantitative data on attitudes towards feminist translation and allows for a comparison of responses to the theoretical perspectives discussed in the literature review.

To ensure the validity of the questionnaire, the statements were created based on research questions. In this context, it can be said that the statements aim to provide what is to be measured and that content validity is ensured with the statements used.

In addition, to ensure the reliability of the application, one language expert and two field experts were consulted. In addition, prior to the actual administration, three people from outside the target group administered the questionnaire and were tested for length of administration or other salient issues.

The questionnaire was also reviewed and approved by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Ethics Committee of Hacettepe University in meeting number 2025/04 on 25 February 2025, as indicated in the Ethics Committee Form in Appendix 4.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of the corpus. Within the framework of this analysis, data on translated and original works will be analyzed according to various parameters.

4.1. CORPUS

The first step of the study is to create a list of translated and original works related to feminism and gender studies published in Türkiye. For this purpose, 29 databases accessible through the catalogs of the libraries were scanned with three selected keywords.

4.1.1. Databases

One of the primary sources of the corpus is the Women's Library and Information Center Foundation (WLICF) in İstanbul, Türkiye, which was founded in 1990 and is the only library and archive focused exclusively on women in Türkiye. It houses a unique collection documenting the women's movement in Türkiye, covering various topics such as equal rights, violence against women, and political representation. The library's holdings include rare primary sources such as Ottoman women's periodicals and artworks by Turkish women artists. It serves as an important repository that preserves the memory of women and the feminist movement in Türkiye.

In addition, the libraries of universities with an increasing number of master's and doctoral programs in gender and women's studies are another database where works in this field are tracked. First, with the help of the YÖK website, a list of all universities in Türkiye was created. Then, each institution at every university was checked for programs related to gender. As a result, 28 universities were found to offer master's or doctoral programs in Türkiye, as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Universities offering master's or doctoral programs in gender or women's studies in Türkiye

No.	University	Program
1	Akdeniz University	Women's Studies and Gender Master's and Doctoral program
2	Amasya University	Women's and Family Studies Master's program
3	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University	Women's and Family Studies Master's program
4	Ankara University	Women's Studies Master's Program, Gender and Women's Studies Doctoral program
5	Aydın Adnan Menderes University	Women's Studies Interdisciplinary Master's Program
6	Bursa Uludağ University	Women's and Family Studies Master's program
7	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (ÇOMU)	Women's and Family Studies Master's program
8	Dokuz Eylül University	Women's Studies Master's program, Women and Family Studies Doctoral program
9	Ege University	Women's Studies Master's program
10	Erciyes University	Women's Studies Master's program
11	Gaziantep University	Women's Studies Master's program
12	Giresun University	Women's Studies Master's program
13	Hacettepe University	Women's and Gender Studies Master's program
14	İstanbul University	Women's Studies Master's program
15	İzmir Democracy University	Women's Studies Master's program

16	Kadir Has University	Women's Studies Doctoral program
17	Karadeniz Technical University	Women's and Family Studies Master's program
18	Kirikkale University	Women's Studies Master's program
19	Kocaeli University	Women's Studies Interdisciplinary Master's program
20	Manisa Celal Bayar University	Women's Studies Master's program
21	Mersin University	Women's Studies Master's program, Gender Studies Doctoral program
22	Middle East Technical University (METU)	Gender and Women's Studies Master's program
23	Muş Alparslan University	Women's and Family Studies Master's program
24	Ondokuz Mayıs University	Women's and Family Studies Interdisciplinary Master's program
25	Sabancı University	Gender Studies Doctoral program
26	Social Sciences University of Ankara (ASBU)	Women's and Family Studies Master's and Doctoral program
27	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University	Women's and Family Studies Master program
28	Trakya University	Gender and Women's Studies Master program

All of the universities listed above have online catalogs that can be searched on their official websites. Using this service, it is possible to carry out a search by using keywords and by selecting different filters.

4.1.2. Keywords

The keywords of *feminizm* [feminism], *feminist* and *toplumsal cinsiyet* [gender] were chosen to limit the corpus to the related works. *Kadın* [woman] and *kadınlar*

[women] were initially included in the keywords during the pilot study. The keyword *kadın* [woman] was searched in the database of the Women's Library and Information Centre Foundation. Based on this search, 2803 entries were checked, and 713 translated works were filtered. However, as can be seen in the Table 4, the results with the keyword *kadın* [woman] included a high number of fiction and/or self-help or motivational genre of books, which does not provide the intended type of data with the search, as the scope was determined as the feminist or gender-related theoretical texts. Thus, after completing the pilot study with the respective keywords, *kadın* [woman] and *kadınlar* [women] were not included in the corpus. The first 20 works from the search results can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4

The first 20 works from the search results with the keyword kadın [woman]

No.	Title	Genre	Scope
1	Kadının fendi: The constant wife: Üç perdelik güldürü	Fiction	Out
2	Berlin'de bir kadın: (Eine Frau in Berlin): Ruslar Berlin'e girdiklerinde 20 Nisan-22 Nisan 1945 arası günlük kayıtarı Tecavüz-Açlık-Ölüm	Fiction	Out
3	Bir kadın işçinin gençliği	Non-Fiction	In
4	Kadın bedeni = Woman's body	Health	Out
5	Erkek akıl: Batı felsefesinde "erkek" ve "kadın"	Non-Fiction	In
6	Kadın sağlığı: [Doğal yöntemlerle tedavi]	Health	
7	Hite raporu: kadınların cinselliği konusunda Masters ve Johnson ile Kinsey'den sonra en kapsamlı araştırma	Research Report	Out
8	İslam'ı seçen artistler hayat hikayelerini anlatıyor	Motivational	Out
9	Fatma Aliye: Osmanlı kadın yazarın doğuşu: biyografi	Non-Fiction	In

10	Desaparacidos: perşembenin delileri, plaze de mayo anneleri: [Kayıp Anneleri]	Non-Fiction	In
11	Kadının çalışma yaşamı = Frauen im berufsleben : 18-19.10.1993	Non-Fiction	In
12	Marksizm ve cinsel devrim	Non-Fiction	In
13	Şu hain kalplerimiz: Kadınlar erkeklere neden teslim olurlar?	Self-Help or Motivational	Out
14	Erkekleri büyüleyen kadınlar	Self-Help or Motivational	Out
15	From eve to dawn: a history of woman: volume 1: origins	Incorrect Entry	Out
16	Kadınların gelişimi için geleceğe yönelik Nairobi stratejileri: uluslararası demokratik kadınlar federasyonu	Non-Fiction	In
17	Kadın hastalıkları: önlem - tanı – tedavi	Health	Out
18	Solak kadın	Fiction	Out
19	Portakal ağacında oturan kadın	Fiction	Out
20	Kadınlar başka ne ister: (what women want next)	Self-Help or Motivational	Out

Based on this, only three keywords (in Turkish) were used, and an online search was conducted through the websites, i.e. the catalogs of the libraries.

Most of the catalogs had the same interface and the different ones had also enough filter options for making a detailed search. After entering the keyword, the language filter was selected as Turkish, and the type or format (based on applicability) was selected as book and e-book. In some of the databases such as Sabancı University's, there was no option as book or e-book but only printed material. In such case, all the works in the list were typed into the list, and they were filtered as book and e-book by the researcher.

In all the databases, the selected keywords were searched within all the tags of the material. One example can be examined in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1

Example of a material with tags

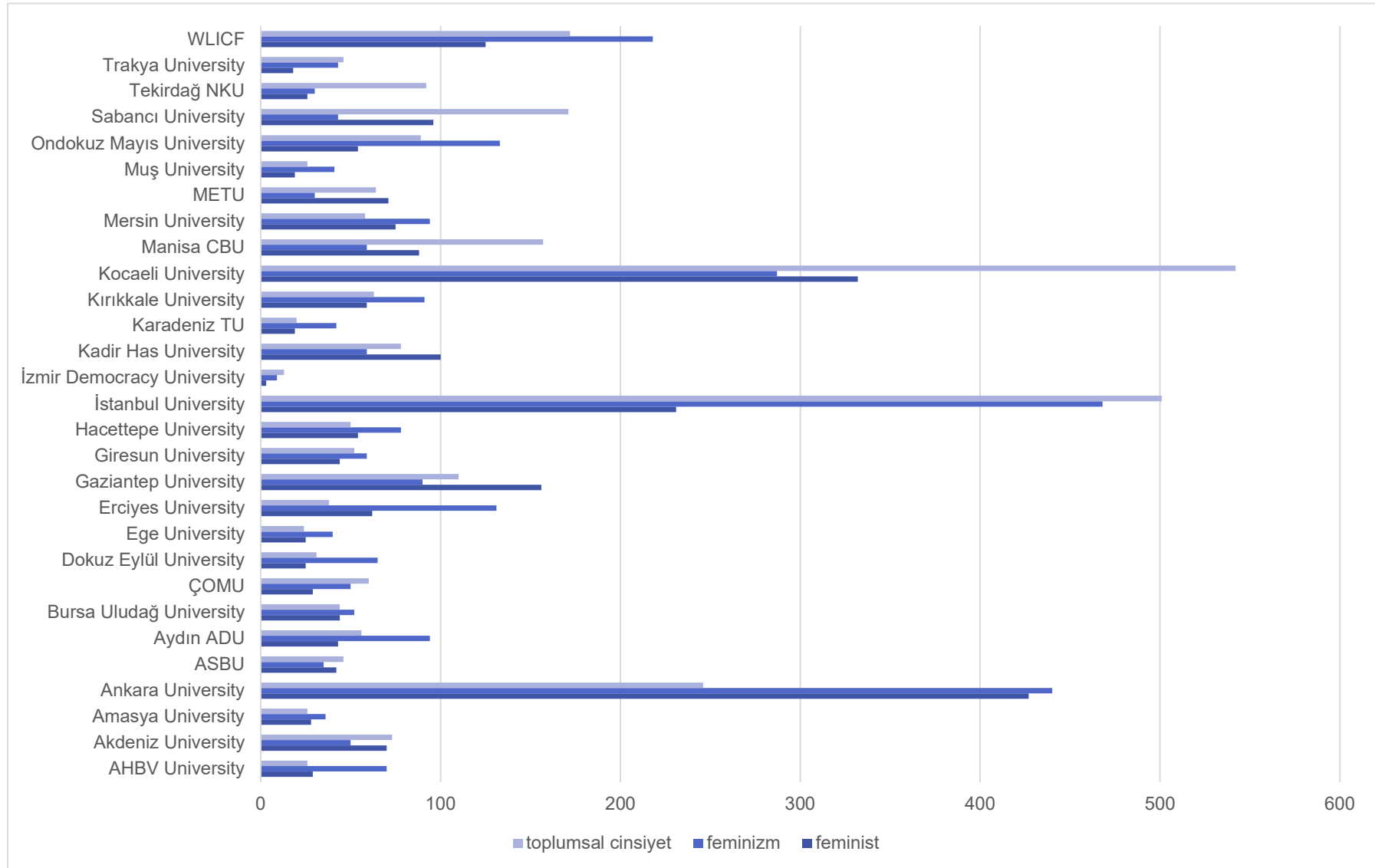
Bilgiler	
Eser Adı	Kadının özgür ve bütünsel gelişimi : feminizm ve marksist hümanizmin diyalektiği
Yazar	Feng, Yang,
Sorumlular	editör-düzeltilen, Cem Kızılcıç ; çev. Deniz Kızılcıç
Yayın Tarihi	2013
Yayınlayan	Canut Yayınevi
Yayın Yeri	İstanbul
Konu	Kadınlar--Çin--Tarih--20. yüzyıl. Women--China--History--20th century. Kadınlar--Çin--Sosyal koşullar. Women--China--Social conditions. Cinsiyet rolü--Çin--Sosyal koşullar. Sex role--China--Social conditions. Feminizm. Feminism. Marksizm. Marxism.
Dizi Kaydı	Canut yayın evi ; 6. Dünya solu ve marksizm dizisi
Dil	Türkçe
ISBN	9786058625426
Notlar	Eserin özgün adı: "Studies on contemporary chinese woman development"
Fiziksel Nitelik	349 s.
Yayın Geliş Tarihi	18.08.2015

The highlighted words in the figure indicate the keyword of the given search result. It was searched through title, author, subject and summary in some examples. By using such a method, it was possible to access all the works that could be related to the keyword and thus end up with a more comprehensive corpus.

Based on the keywords, a total of 8305 works were collected through the catalogs of the libraries. 1113 of it were collected from the library of Ankara University, 1161 from Kocaeli University and 1200 from İstanbul University. Following these three large lists of the works, WLICF provided 515 works. The distribution of these works according to libraries can be seen in Figure 2:

Figure 2

Distribution of the collected works by libraries



Several catalogs make up the majority of the data. The exact number of books can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5

Distribution of collected works by libraries

No.	CATALOG	feminizm [feminism]	feminist	toplumsal cinsiyet [gender]	Total
1	WLICF	218	125	172	515
2	Akdeniz University	50	70	73	193
3	Amasya University	36	28	26	90
4	AHBV	70	29	26	125
5	ASBU	35	42	46	123
6	Ankara University	440	427	246	1113
7	Aydın ADU	94	43	56	193
8	Bursa Uludağ University	52	44	44	140
9	ÇOMU	50	29	60	139
10	Dokuz Eylül University	65	25	31	121
11	Ege University	40	25	24	89
12	Erciyes University	131	62	38	231
13	Gaziantep University	90	156	110	356

14	Giresun University	59	44	52	155
15	Hacettepe University	78	54	50	182
16	İstanbul University	468	231	501	1200
17	İzmir Democracy University	9	3	13	25
18	Kadir Has University	59	100	78	237
19	Karadeniz Technical University	42	19	20	81
20	Kırıkkale University	91	59	63	213
21	Kocaeli University	287	332	542	1161
22	Manisa CBU	59	88	157	304
23	Mersin University	94	75	58	227
24	METU	30	71	64	165
25	Muş AU	41	19	26	86
26	Ondokuz Mayıs University	133	54	89	276
27	Sabancı University	43	96	171	310
28	Tekirdağ NKU	30	26	92	148
29	Trakya Uni	43	18	46	107

As a result of this categorization, a final list of the collected books from the catalogs of the university libraries and the WLICF was obtained. The final list of the original and translated works can be found in Appendix 1. An excerpt from the Excel file of the first step can be found below:

Figure 3

An excerpt from the final list

Database	Key Word	Data Type	Title	Writer	Year	Publishing House
WLICF	feminizm	Original	Türk kadını	Nezihe Muhittin	1931	İstanbul Numune Matbaası
Ankara University	feminizm	Irrelevant	(le) mü, (la) mı? (masculin) mi, (feminin) mi: Fransızca'da isimlerin cinsiyetini tanıma ve masculin bir kelimeyi feminin yapma kaideleri		1940	[yayl.y.]
İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cinsiyet Dünyası	Magnus Hirschfeld	1946	Batı Yayıncı
WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Tabii ve hasta cepheleri ile cinsiyet aşk evlilik	Rasim Adasal	1963	Tarhan Kitabevi
WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de cinsiyet problemi	Turhan Aytul	1964	Varlık
Aydın ADU	feminizm	Translation	Gizli kadın cemiyetleri	Marianne Monestier; çev. Matilda Sakar	1966	Okat
WLICF	feminist	Translation	Kadın: Bağımsızlığa doğru	Simone de Beauvoir; çev. Bertan Onaran	1969	Payel Yayınevi
Ankara University	feminizm	Incorrect Entry	Doğu'da ulusal kurtuluş hareketleri	Vladimir Ilich Lenin, çev. Tektaş Ağaoglu	1970	Ant Yayınları
Ankara University	feminizm	Irrelevant	Yöresel Türk kadın kıyafetleri = Costumes locaux feminins Turcs = Local Turkish costumes for women = Örtliche trachten der Türkischen frauen		1973	Ankara: Kız Teknik Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu
Ankara University	feminizm	Repeating	Yöresel Türk kadın kıyafetleri = Costumes locaux feminins Turcs = Local Turkish costumes for women = Örtliche trachten der Türkischen frauen		1973	Ankara: Kız Teknik Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu
Kocaeli University	feminist	Incorrect Entry	The Yellow wallpaper	Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Afterword by Elaine R. Hedges	1973	Feminist Press
WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Repeating	Evlilik mahkumları	Lee Comer; çev. Sedef Öztürk.	1974	Kadın Çevresi Yayınları
WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Repeating	Evlilik mahkumları	Lee Comer; çev. Sedef Öztürk.	1974	Kadın Çevresi Yayınları
WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Evlilik mahkumları	Lee Comer; çev. Sedef Öztürk.	1974	Kadın Çevresi Yayınları
WLICF	feminizm	Original	Sıra Havva'nın kızında	Nurettin Ünen	1975	Şampiyon Yayınları
Ankara University	feminizm	Repeating	Feminizm ve Sosyalizm	Anja Meulenbelt, çev. Erman Demirci	1975	Yazın Yayıncılık
Ankara University	feminist	Repeating	Feminizm ve Sosyalizm	Anja Meulenbelt, çev. Erman Demirci	1975	Yazın Yayıncılık
WLICF	feminizm	Repeating	Sıra Havva'nın kızında	Nurettin Ünen	1975	Şampiyon Yayınları

As the final numbers of originals and translations were obtained, two additional analyses were conducted to refine the data. First, it was noted that different volumes of the books were tagged differently in the databases. For example, a two-volume book was listed under one entry in some databases and under two different entries in others. In this case, each volume got one entry in the final list. Second, there were also books that had different publishers and translators. If the publisher is different but the translator is the same, the book was kept in one entry. But if both the publisher and the translator are different, then a new entry was made for the book.

After analyzing the list according to the tags of original, translation, repeating, irrelevant and incorrect entry, the results are given in Table 6 below:

Table 6

Number of the works by keywords

Keyword	Incorrect Entry	Irrelevant	Mixed	Original	Repeating	Translation
feminist	44	68	6	174	1953	149
feminizm [feminism]	60	87	16	339	2120	315
toplumsal cinsiyet [gender]	230	314	15	376	1913	126
Total	334	469	37	889	5986	590

Based on this categorization, 5986 works were found to be repetitive, which covers a large part of the collected works. In addition, 889 original works and 590

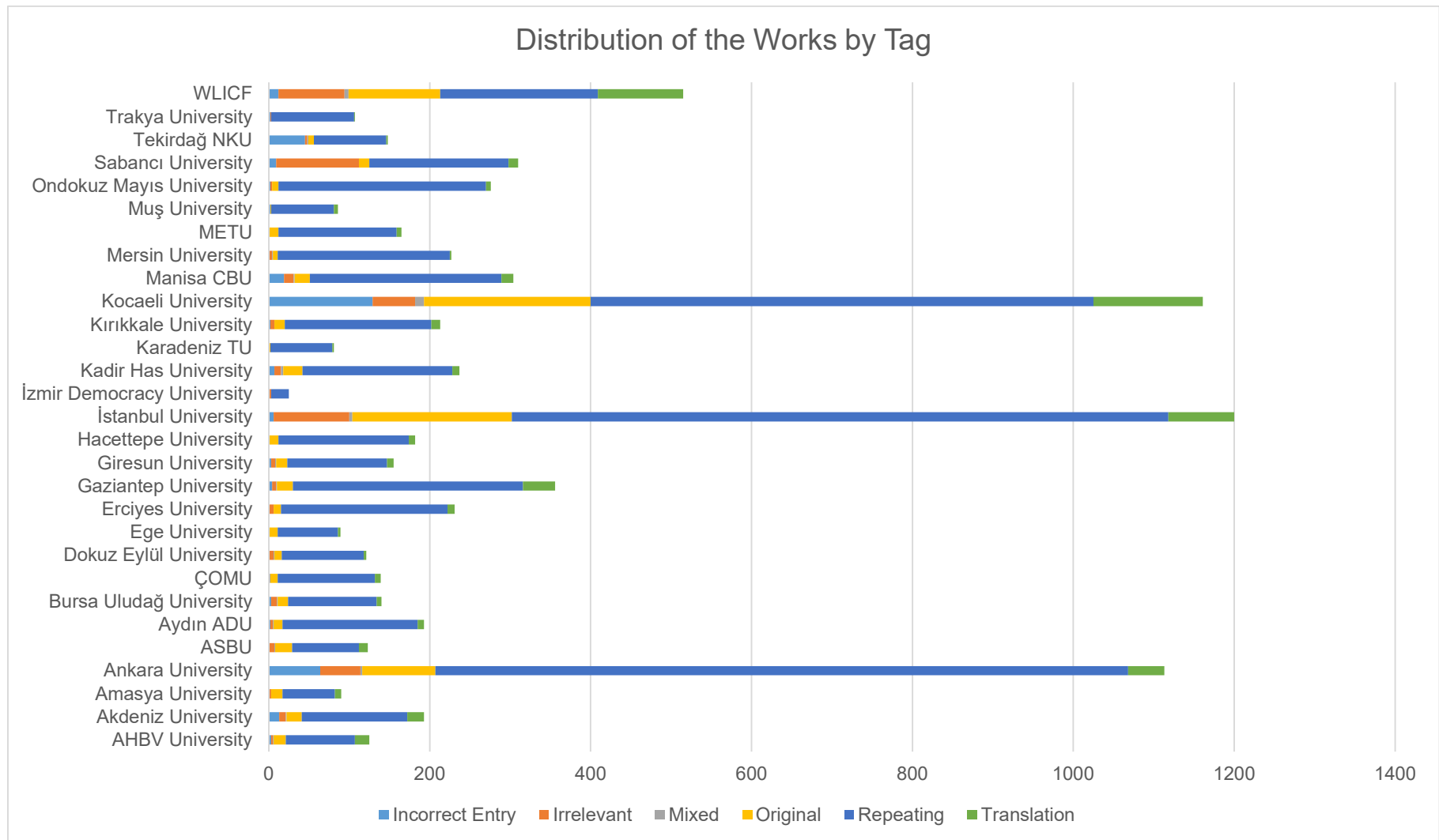
translations were found, which will be analyzed with close attention to understand their relation with the feminist and gender studies.

Furthermore, 334 incorrect entries and 469 irrelevant entries were found. The irrelevant entries were mostly institutional reports, fiction, journals, course materials, manuals and guides published by non-governmental organizations, and such.

In the list of works, for a small number of catalog entries, some related information was not available, such as the publication date or publisher for some works. To finalize the list, these types of catalog entries were verified through online search and also through confirmation with the repeating works. Spelling errors were also corrected. The distribution of the works by tag is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4

Distribution of the works by tag



Based on the distribution of the tags, Repeating entries (blue bars) dominate across nearly all universities, indicating a high frequency of duplicated or redundant records. This is especially notable at İstanbul University, Kocaeli University, and İzmir Democracy University, each contributing close to or over 1000 repeating entries. Translation entries (green bars) are considerably fewer across the board. Only a few institutions such as Gaziantep University, Kocaeli University, and İstanbul University show moderate levels of translated works. Original works (yellow bars) are sporadically present, with Kocaeli University standing out with a relatively high count compared to others. Some universities such as WLICF, Sabancı University, and Gaziantep University show a more balanced representation among categories.

4.1.3. Analyses of the Original Works and Translations

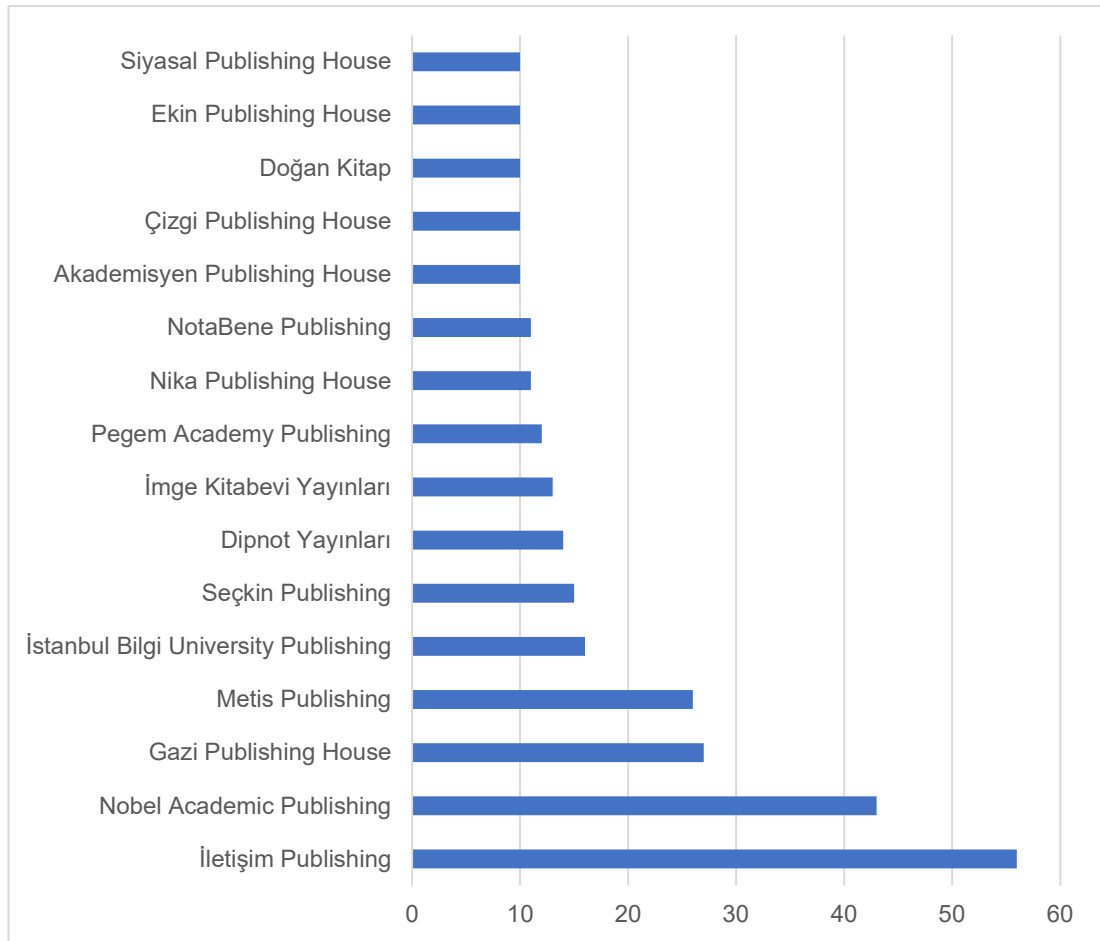
The goal of the categorization was to extract the translations and original works from the overall data. It was found that there are 590 translations and 889 the originals.

An Overview of Original Works

889 original works published by 347 different publishers are collected. Such a large number of publishers indicate that there are many different publishers working in this field. The detailed analysis will shed light on the variables. Based on the results, the publishers with the highest number of books are as follows:

Figure 5

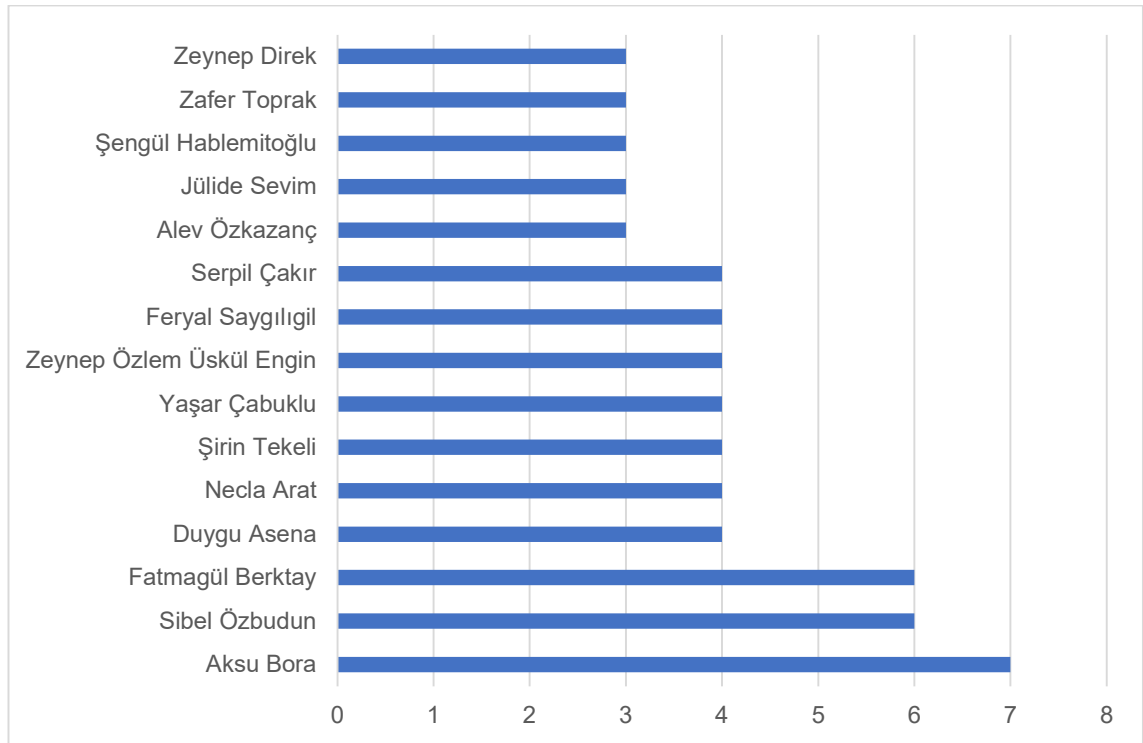
Publishers with the highest number of original works



The academic publishers dominate the list in terms of output. İletişim Publishing leads with 56 books, followed by Nobel Academic Publishing with 43 books. These figures reflect their strong presence and influence in the academic publishing sector.

A variety of publishers contribute to the publishing landscape, with output ranging from 1 to 56 books. There are 219 different publishers that have one book in the corpus. This highlights the presence of both large and small players in the market.

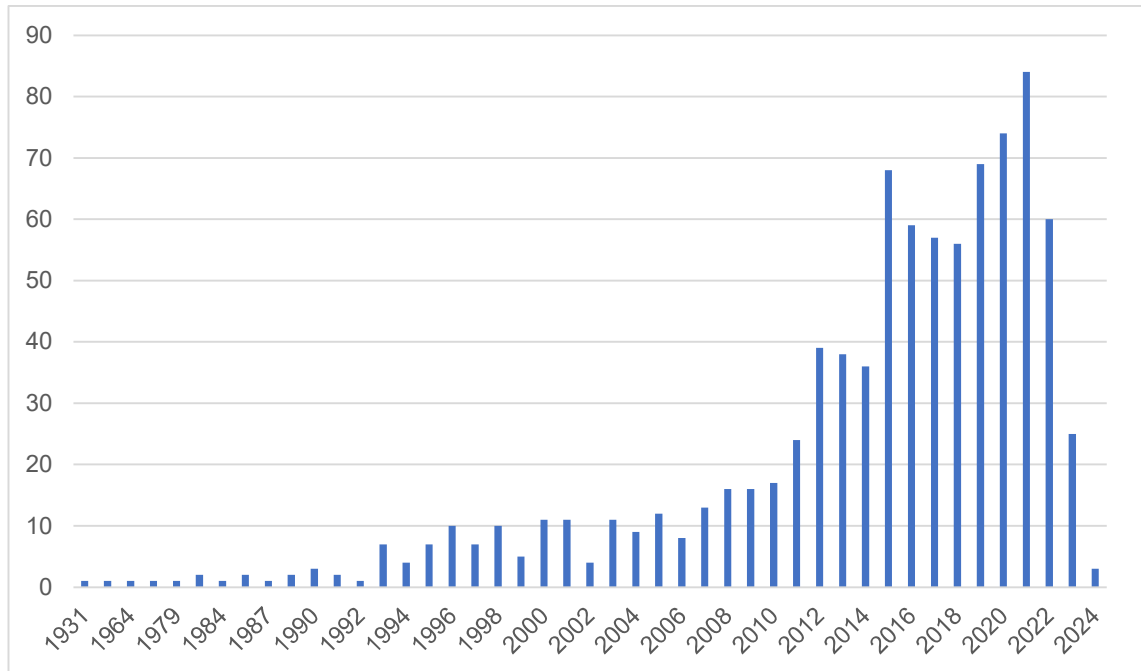
This diversity in publishing output is mirrored in the authorship of the works. While some authors appear only once, others contribute significantly more, indicating varying levels of influence and productivity within the field. Of the authors analyzed, Aksu Bora has the most works ($n=13$). Authors with a high number of books are given in Figure 6.

Figure 6*Authors with the highest number of original books*

Most of the prolific authors, such as Aksu Bora and Fatmagül Berktaş, were women and academics, showing the academic character of feminist scholarship in Türkiye.

The distribution of books by year is also shown in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7*Distribution of original books by year*



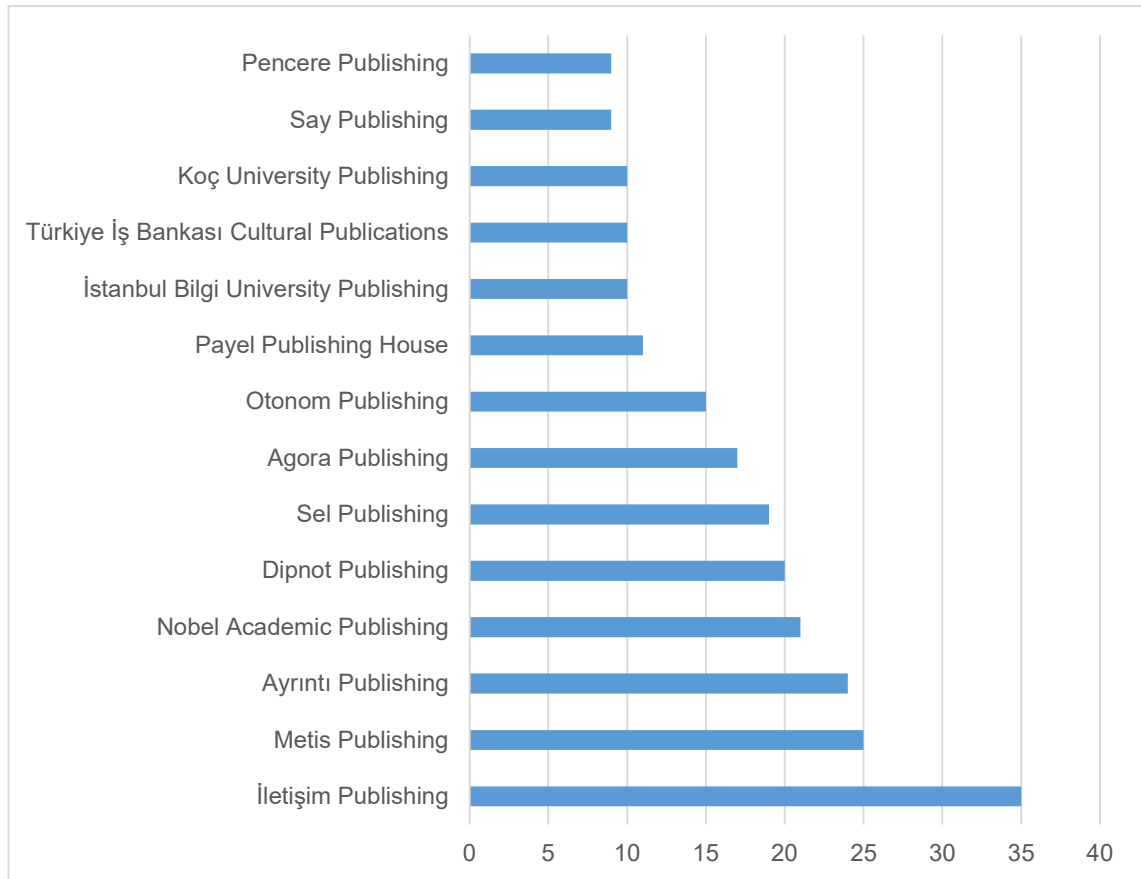
During the initial period from 1931 to 1990, the number of publications remained minimal, with only 1–2 books released each year. This indicates a slow start in publishing activities. From 1993 to 2009, a gradual increase in the number of books published can be observed. This steady growth highlights the expanding capacity and interest in publishing. The period between 2010 and 2015 marks a significant phase of rapid growth. Annual book publications rose dramatically, peaking at 68 in 2015. 2021 has the highest number of books ($n=84$).

An Overview of Translations

590 translations published by 198 different publishing houses are collected. The market is made up of both large and small publishers, as evidenced by the diversity of publishers present, just as was the case with the original books. Some of the publishers that have the higher number can be seen in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8

Publishers with the highest number of translations

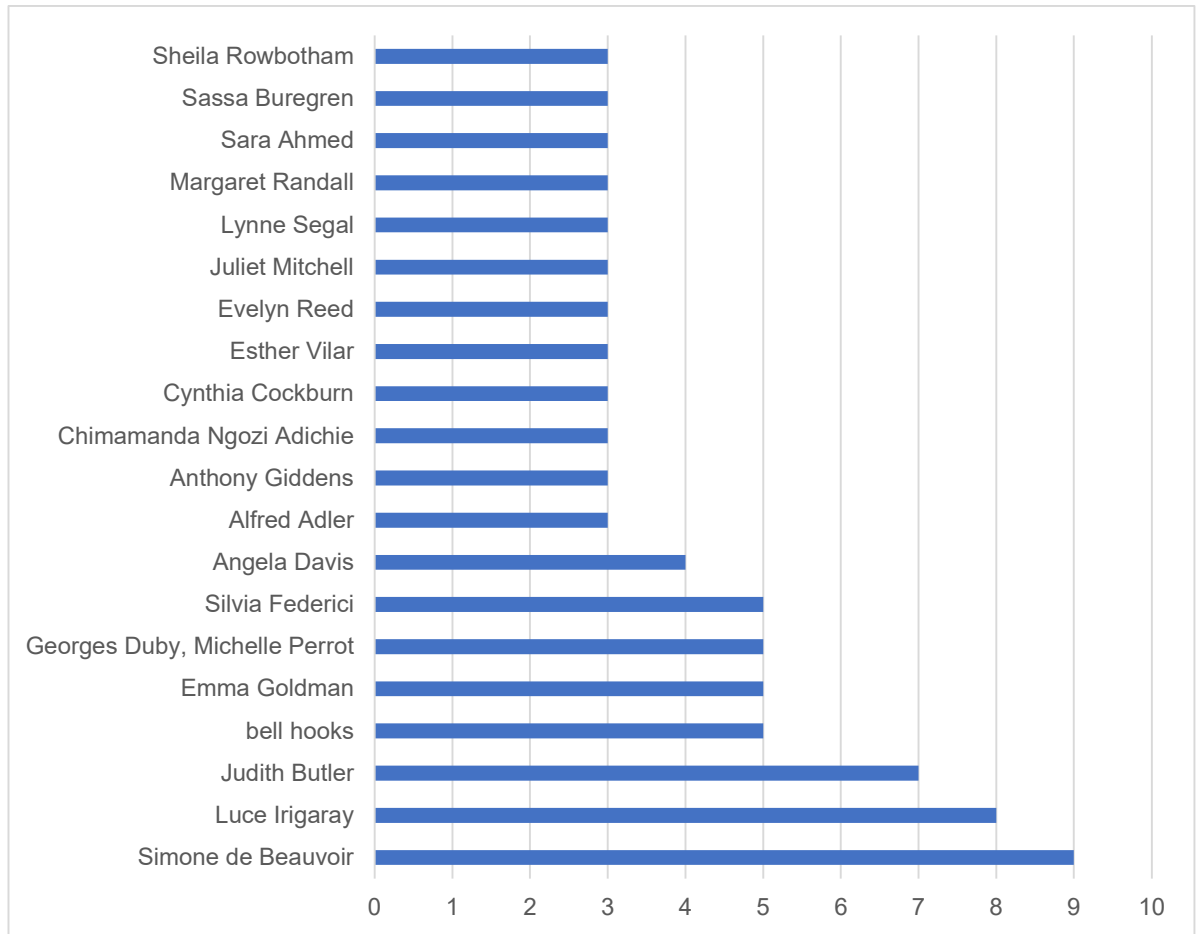


As with the original works, İletişim Publishing and Metis Publishing stand out with a significantly higher number of published books. The translated works show a less pronounced dominance by any single publisher. İletişim Publishing again leads with 35 translated works, followed by Metis Publishing with 25. There are also 112 publishers that have one book in the corpus. For translations, much like original works, the market demonstrates a blend of diversity, comprising both major publishers and smaller players.

The corpus features contributions from 500 different entries of authors, highlighting a remarkably diverse range of works within the field. Some of the authors with a higher number of works are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9

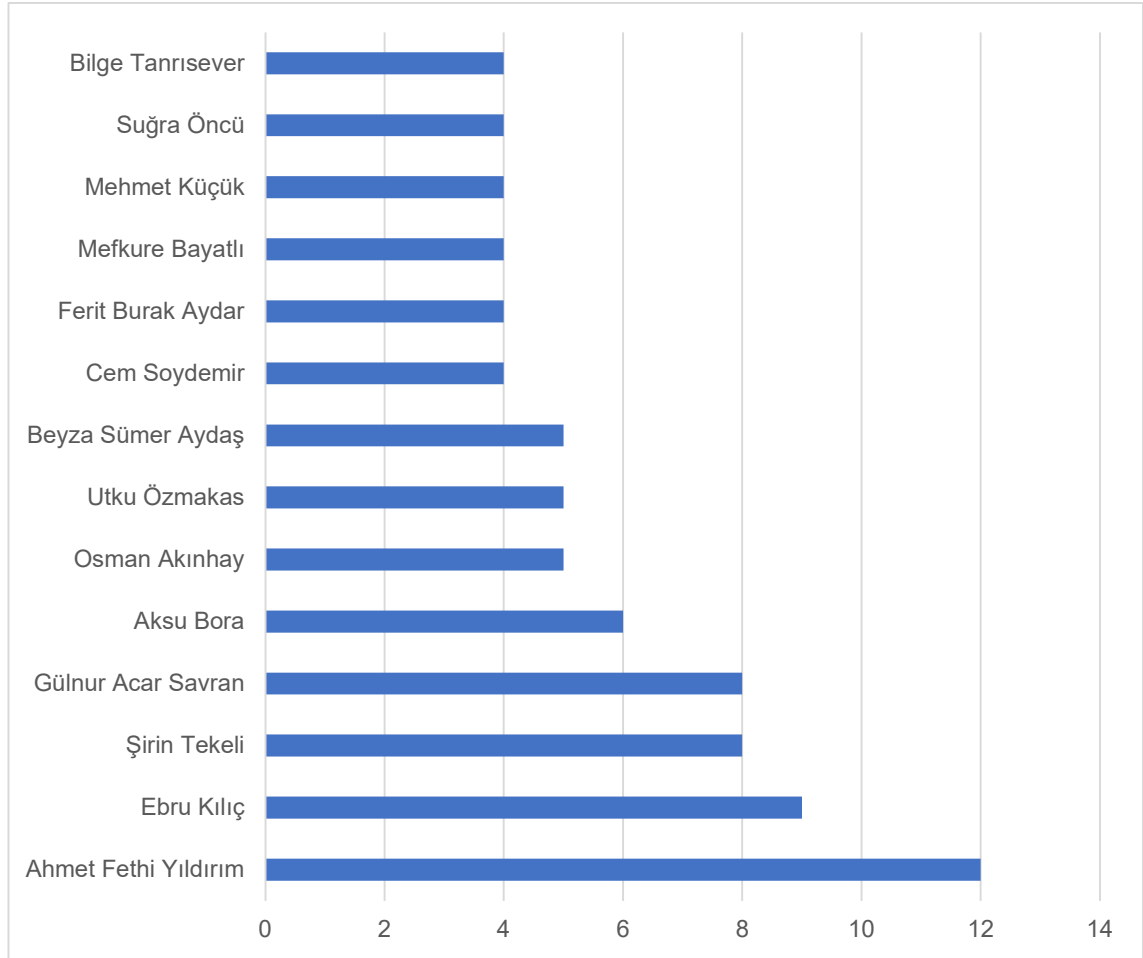
Authors with the highest number of books



When the distribution of authors is analyzed, it is seen that the majority are female authors. Similar to the diversity in the number of authors, there are 481 different entries for the translators in the corpus. The ones with the highest number of translations can be seen in Figure 10.

Figure 10

Translators with the highest number of books

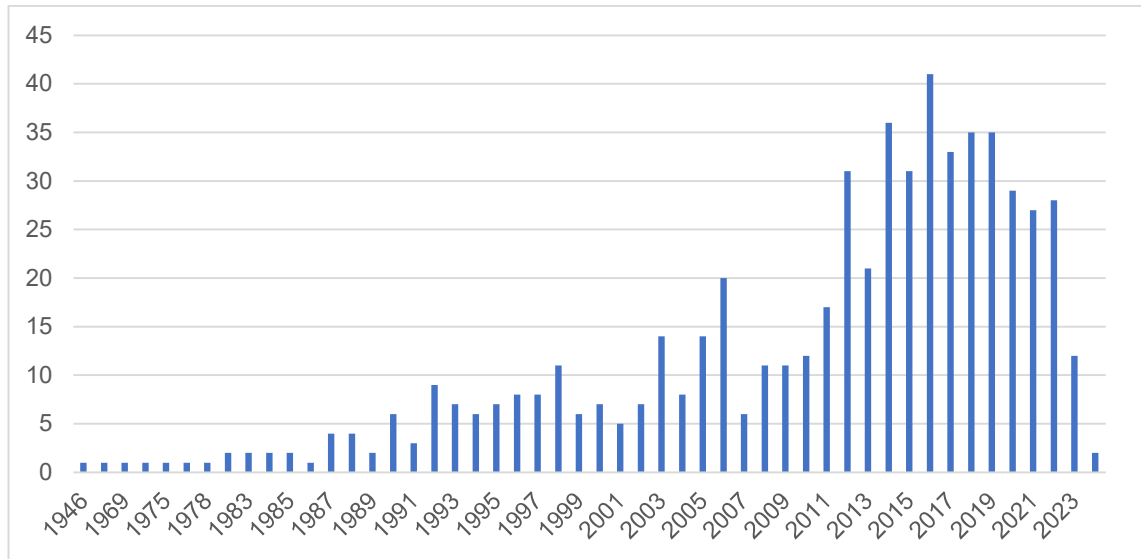


The figure on translators indicates that Ahmet Fethi Yıldırım has been the most prominent translator, with 12 works to his credit, followed by Ebru Kılıç with 9 works and Şirin Tekeli with 8 works. The concentration of translators with fewer works suggests a relatively wider dispersion of effort, with many individuals translating a smaller number of books.

The first translation in the corpus dates from 1946. The distribution of translations over the years is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11

Distribution of translations over the years



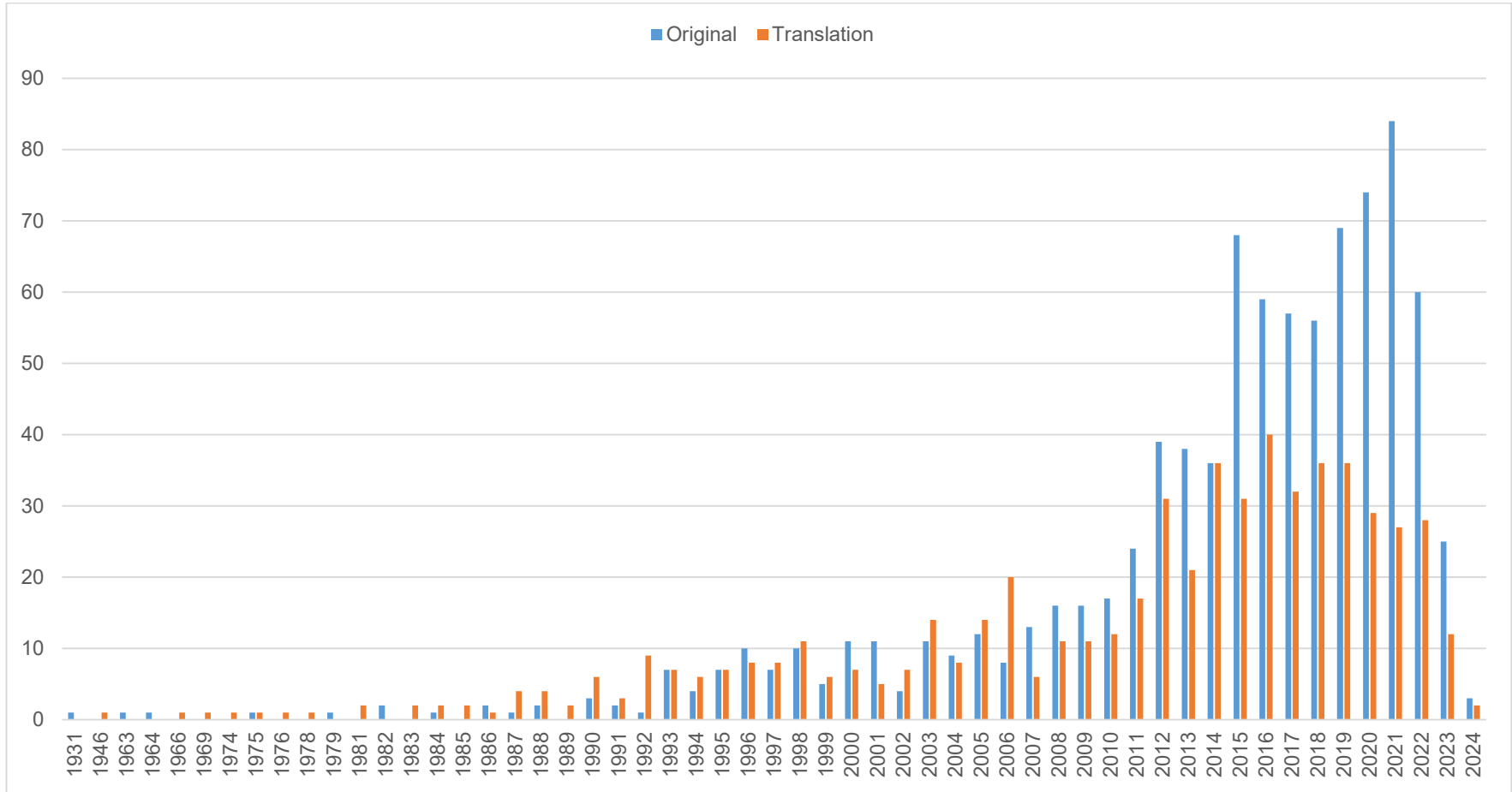
From 1946 to the mid-1980s, only a few books are translated each year. Beginning in the 1990s, the numbers began to rise steadily, and there is a big jump in 2013. The highest number is in 2017, when 41 books were translated. After that, the numbers stayed high but dropped slightly.

Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis is needed to understand how the collected data is distributed according to date. This comparison will also enable us to observe changes in translated and original works over time. To understand the difference over the years, Figure 12 is presented below.

Figure 12

Distribution of the original and translated works over the years



A comparative analysis reveals that while translated works initially dominated, original works overtook them significantly from the early 2000s onward. This shift likely reflects the growing academic capacity and feminist discourse development in Türkiye. The growth in translations may have served as a catalyst, inspiring local scholarship. The period between 2015 and 2020 represents the most active era, with original works continuing to outpace translations into 2024. The exact distribution of the books over the years can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7

Number of books over the years

Year	Original	Translation	Total
1931	1		1
1946		1	1
1963	1		1
1964	1		1
1966		1	1
1969		1	1
1974		1	1
1975	1	1	2
1976		1	1
1978		1	1
1979	1		1
1981		2	2
1982	2		2
1983		2	2
1984	1	2	3
1985		2	2

1986	2	1	3
1987	1	4	5
1988	2	4	6
1989		2	2
1990	3	6	9
1991	2	3	5
1992	1	9	10
1993	7	7	14
1994	4	6	10
1995	7	7	14
1996	10	8	18
1997	7	8	15
1998	10	11	21
1999	5	6	11
2000	11	7	18
2001	11	5	16
2002	4	7	11
2003	11	14	25
2004	9	8	17
2005	12	14	26
2006	8	20	28
2007	13	6	19
2008	16	11	27
2009	16	11	27
2010	17	12	29
2011	24	17	41

2012	39	31	70
2013	38	21	59
2014	36	36	72
2015	68	31	99
2016	59	41	100
2017	57	33	90
2018	56	35	91
2019	69	35	104
2020	74	29	103
2021	84	27	111
2022	60	28	88
2023	25	12	37
2024	3	2	5
Total	889	590	1479

From 1931 to the 1980s, very few books were published in either category. Original works were slightly more common than translations, but overall, there was little activity in the field at the beginning. This reflects the early stages of interest in feminist and gender studies during that time.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the number of translated works began to increase. After this period, original works were published more frequently, showing that local authors were beginning to contribute more ideas and perspectives to the field.

As the number of translations increased, so did the number of original works. This may indicate that the translated materials helped inspire local authors to write their own works. The 2000s brought even more growth. Both original and translated works increased, but original works grew much faster.

After the 2010s, there was a jump in the number of books published in both categories. Original works stayed ahead of translations, and the years between 2015 and 2020 had the highest number of publications in total. This period shows a strong interest and activity in feminist and gender studies.

By 2024, it appears that there are more original works published than translations listed in library catalogs. Since we know that the intersection of feminism and translation peaks in the 1980s, a closer look at the periods up to the 2000s will be useful in understanding the relation between translation and feminism. The data also shows a nearly steady increase in original works since the 2000s.

Before 2000

By 2000, 69 original works and 97 translations were found. The first original work is *Türk Kadını* (Turkish Woman) by Nezihe Muhittin, published in 1931 by İstanbul Numune Matbaası. It was found with the keyword *feminizm* [feminism] from the catalog of WLICF. And the first identified translation is *Cinsiyet Dünyası*, written by Magnus Hirschfeld and published by Batı Publishing in 1946. This book was found in the İstanbul University library catalog using the keyword *toplumsal cinsiyet* [gender].

The number of works according to some of the publishing houses where the distribution was collected can be seen in Table 8 below.

Table 8

Distribution of books by top publishers by 2000

No.	Publishing House	Original	Translation	Total
1	Afa Publishing	3	7	10
2	İletişim Publishing	3	6	9
3	Metis Publishing	3	6	9

4	Payel Publishing	-	9	9
5	Ayrıntı Publishing	-	8	8
6	Pencere Publishing	1	7	8
7	Alan Publishing	2	2	4
8	Dost Publishing House	-	3	3
9	Women's Circle Publishing	-	3	3
Total		12	51	63

Out of 99 publishers, 9 publishers stand out because they have a higher number of publications. 59 out of 166 works were published by 9 publishers. Some of them such as Ayrıntı, Dost and Payel have only translations in the selected period. Moreover, Ayrıntı and Payel Publishing House has the highest number of translations with 8 books each, followed by Afa Publishing House and Pencere Publishing with 7 translations each.

Overall, the publishing landscape before 2000 was marked by a mix of both original works and translations but with more dominance by translation-focused publishers. There are also some publishing houses that have only translations in the corpus before the 2000s, as can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9

Distribution of books by publishers that only publish translations before 2000

No.	Publishing House	Translation
1	Payel Publishing	9
2	Ayrıntı Publishing	8
3	Pencere Publishing	7
4	Women's Circle Publishing	3
5	Dost Publishing House	3
6	E Publishing	2

7	Göçebe Publishing	2
	Total	25

While Ayrıntı has both original works and translations in the corpus throughout the years, Payel only has translations in the corpus. Nine of these translations are from before the 2000s, and only two are from 2003 and 2011. The publishing house Pencere has a similar distribution. Of its ten books, only one is original, and two are from 2000 and 2002. Women's Circle Publishing has only three translations overall. Dost Publishing House has 3 translations before 2000 and two other translations after. E Publishing has two translations and one original from 2008. Lastly, Göçebe Publishing has only two translations in total.

As can be seen in Table 10 below, there are also some publishers that only have original works from before 2000.

Table 10

Distribution of books by publishers that only publish original works before 2000

No.	Publishing House	Original
1	Say Publishing	3
2	Dönüşüm Publishing	2
3	Varlık Publishing	2
	Total	7

Before 2000, there were 47 different publishing houses with only original works. However, there is not the same dominance among them as in translated works. The highest number is Say Publishing with three works. There is one book each from other publishing houses except Dönüşüm and Varlık Publications, which have 2 original works each.

After 2000

When we look at the period after 2000, it is possible to see interesting differences in the number of the publishing houses. While most publishers no longer have any books on the list, İletişim and Metis Publishing have significantly increased the number of works they publish. The details of the distribution can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11

Distribution of books by top publishers after 2000

No.	Publishing House	Original	Translation	Total
1	İletişim Publishing	53	29	82
2	Nobel Academic Publishing	45	21	66
3	Dipnot Publishing	14	20	34
4	Metis Publishing	20	14	34
5	Gazi Publishing House	27	-	27
6	İstanbul Bilgi University Publishing	16	10	26
7	Sel Publishing	5	17	22
8	Ayrıntı Publishing	5	16	21
9	Agora Publishing	2	17	19
	Total	187	144	330

After 2000, the numbers get bigger in all parameters, and translations can be seen in lower numbers. While there are 99 publishers until 2000, there are 451 publishers in the following period until 2024.

İletişim Publishing publishes the most, with 53 original works and 29 translations, showing a good mix of both. Nobel Academic Publishing also focuses heavily on original works (n= 45) but has fewer translations (n= 21). Dipnot Publishing and Metis Publishing are more balanced, with 14 original and 20 translated works and 20 original and 14 translated works respectively. It is also noteworthy that two

more publishers, Nobel Bilimsel Eserler (Nobel Scientific Publishing) and Nobel Yaşam (Nobel Life), have different tags but can be considered under one company, Nobel Publishing. Nobel Bilimsel Eserler has seven original works, and Nobel Yaşam has one original work and two translations in the corpus, all of which were published after 2000.

Some publishers mainly focus on original content in this period. For example, Gazi Publishing House only publishes original works (n= 27). On the other hand, publishers like İstanbul Bilgi University Publishing have a more balanced mix, with 16 original works and 10 translations.

A few publishers give more attention to translations. Sel Publishing and Agora Publishing each produce 17 translations but only 5 and 2 original works, respectively. Ayrıntı Publishing also has more translations with 5 original and 16 translations.

This post-2000 growth not only marks a quantitative increase but also highlights shifts in the publishing ecosystem: established houses like İletişim and Metis continue and expand their output, while new actors contribute to a richer diversity in the field. This indicates a maturation of feminist and gender studies literature in Türkiye, with more original scholarship being produced alongside translations.

Apart from these publishers, there are 104 publishers that only publish translations. Some of them can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12

Distribution of books by publishers that only publish translations from the 2000s onwards

No.	Publishing House	Translation
1	Otonom Publishing	15
2	Fol Book	7

3	Pinhan Publishing	7
4	Epos Publishing	6
5	BGST Publishing	5
6	Can Publishing	4
Total		44

Since the 2000s, there have been quite different actors in publishing houses that publish only works in translation. Especially in terms of number, Otonom Publishing is at the forefront with 15 books. Otonom Publishing has 16 books in total and only one of them is original work.

The publishing houses that have only original works after the 2000s are given in Table 13.

Table 13

Distribution of books by publishers that only publish original works from the 2000s onwards

No.	Publishing House	Original
1	Gazi Publishing House	27
2	Seçkin Publishing	15
3	Akademisyen Publishing	10
4	Çizgi Publishing	10
5	Ekin Publishing	10
6	Orion Publishing	9
Total		78

After the 2000s, it is seen that publishing houses that publish only original works are predominantly publishing houses where academics in Türkiye publish.

The growing presence of academic publishers (e.g., Nobel Academic, Gazi Publishing) and the long-term engagement of certain publishers (e.g., İletişim, Metis, Ayrıntı) with feminist content reveal patterns of institutionalization, capital accumulation, and habitus formation within this specific field. The increase in original publications and changes in translator and author profiles across decades further supports a dynamic and evolving field shaped by the changing positions of its actors.

The period after 2000 shows a significant expansion in the field, with 451 publishers contributing to a much larger volume of works. Table 11 details the distribution among prominent publishers. İletişim Publishing leads with 53 original and 29 translated works, followed by Nobel Academic Publishing with 45 originals and 21 translations. Other publishers like Dipnot and Metis exhibit a more balanced output of originals and translations.

Notably, some publishers, such as Gazi Publishing House, focus exclusively on original works (27 titles), while others like Sel and Agora Publishing prioritize translations. Additionally, a new wave of publishers, such as Otonom Publishing, which has 15 translated titles, have emerged as key players producing only translations after 2000 (see Table 12).

Similarly, there are numerous publishers publishing only original works in this period, primarily those associated with academic circles, including Seçkin, Akademisyen, and Çizgi Publishing (see Table 13).

This post-2000 growth not only marks a quantitative increase but also highlights shifts in the publishing ecosystem: established houses like İletişim and Metis continue and expand their output, while new actors contribute to a richer diversity in the field. This indicates a maturation of feminist and gender studies literature in Türkiye, with more original scholarship being produced alongside translations.

The comparative analysis of pre- and post-2000 data reveals a marked shift in

From these data, it can be concluded that some publishing houses, such as İletişim, Metis Publishing and Ayrıntı Publishing, continue to publish and increase

their work on titles related to this field (compared to the works before 2000). In addition, it is seen that publishing houses such as Nobel Academic and Gazi Publishing House, which generally publish the works of academics in Türkiye, have increased their publications on the subject. When viewed in this context, it is evident that there are notable differences in both the quantity and quality of publications when compared to the state of the industry before 2000.

The comparative analysis of pre- and post-2000 data reveals a marked shift in the feminist and gender studies publishing landscape in Türkiye. While earlier decades were characterized by fewer publications and a heavier reliance on translations, the period after 2000 demonstrates a robust increase in both original works and translations. This reflects growing academic interest, increased publishing activity, and diversification of publishers.

4.2. PARATEXTUAL ANALYSIS

Another step in the study involves measuring the extent to which feminist translation strategies are employed in the collected works, thereby enabling a more focused discussion on feminist translation practices. For this purpose, the framework proposed by Massardier-Kenney (1997) has been adopted. The data has been analyzed to identify the presence and application of these strategies. To determine the use of commentary, whether author-centered or translator-centered, the analysis focuses on paratextual elements such as prefaces, footnotes, and afterwords. The strategy of collaboration is assessed by examining whether collective work occurred during the translation process.

Apart from these strategies, recovery strategy is measured in a more indirect way. Recovery is the effort to bring to light the works of unheard and ignored women. In this context, the source languages and authors of the translated works have been analyzed and interpreted according to their place in the canon. Resistancy, on the other hand, is usually exemplified by the radical changes made by feminist translators from Quebec. This study's scope does not allow for a textual analysis of each work. Therefore, it will not be possible to assess the use of the resistancy

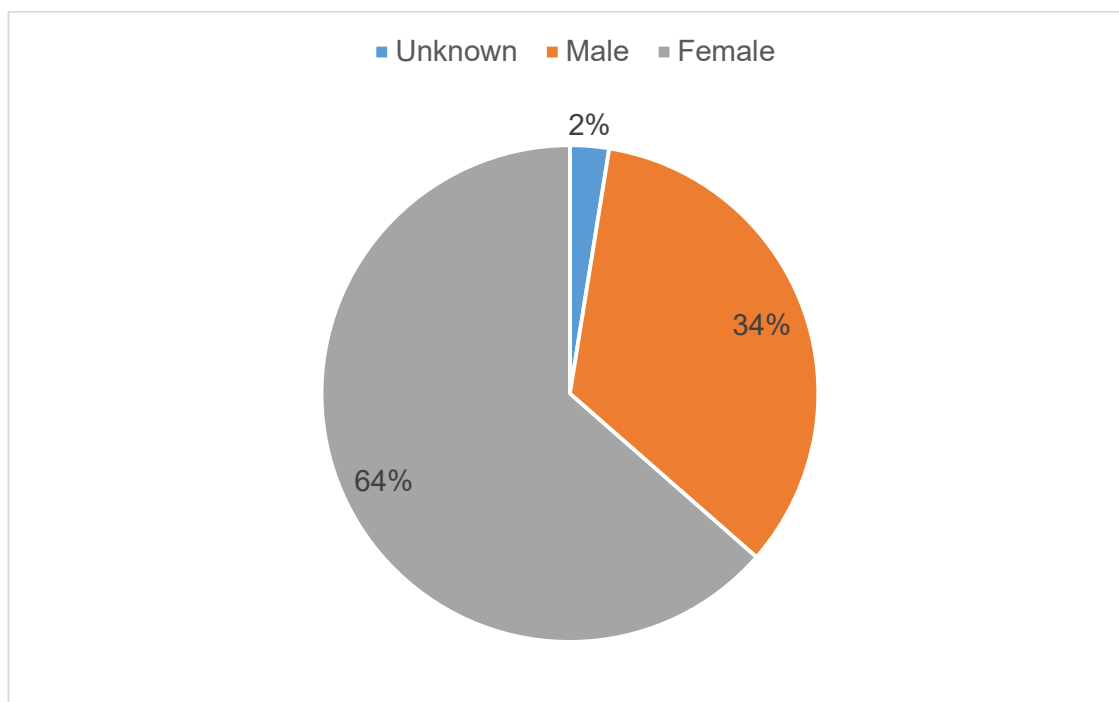
strategy. Similarly, an in-depth analysis of the texts is required to determine whether an existing work triggered a new parallel work in the target culture using the parallel text strategy. For this reason, the analysis provided here is limited to recovery, commentary (translator centered), and collaboration.

4.2.1. Data Related to the Strategy of Recovery

Recovery involves efforts to bring to light works by unheard or ignored women. To assess this, the source languages and authorship of the translated works were analyzed. Among the 590 translated works, 375 are authored by women, while 200 are by men or jointly by men and women. Figure 13 shows the distribution among the 590 translated works.

Figure 13

Gender distribution of authors



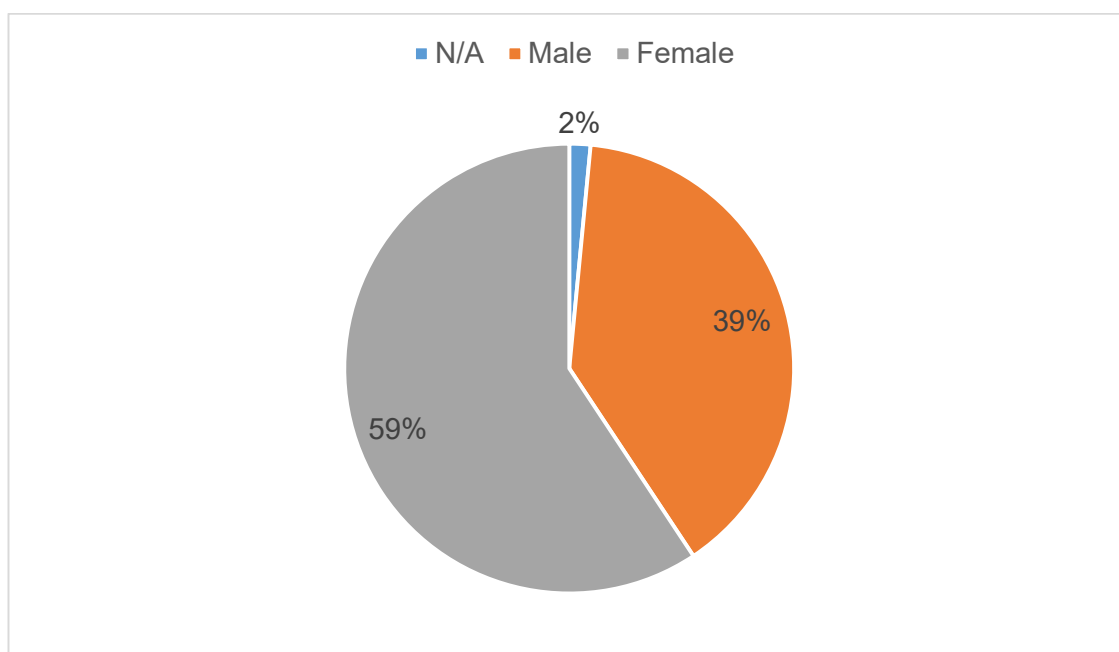
The majority of the works, 375 in total, are written by women. There are also 200 works authored by men or created collaboratively by men and women. A smaller proportion of works, 15 in total, fall into the N/A category. This category is used

for anonymous works or works where the gender of the author cannot be found through internet searches.

The gender of translators is another important parameter to reach a conclusion in the context of recovery. The gender distribution of translators can be seen in Figure 14.

Figure 14

Gender distribution of translators



Similar to the distribution of authors, there are slightly more female translators ($n= 350$) than male translators ($n= 231$). It can be said that there is a similar distribution in terms of gender.

Another important parameter is the source language of the translated works. The number of source languages can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14

Distribution of the source languages

No.	Source Language	Total
1	Arabic	3
2	English	500
3	English, French	2
4	French	59
5	German	17
6	Italian	3
7	Japanese	1
8	Norwegian	1
9	Ottoman Turkish	1
10	Persian	1
11	Russian	1
12	Swedish	1
	Total	590

English is the predominant source language of the translated works (85%), there are also translations from other languages. French is second with 59 works (10%), followed by German with 17 works (3%). Two translated works consisting of collections of articles were translated from both French and English. Three works were translated from Arabic, and three from Italian. There is one translation each from Japanese, Norwegian, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, Russian, and Swedish.

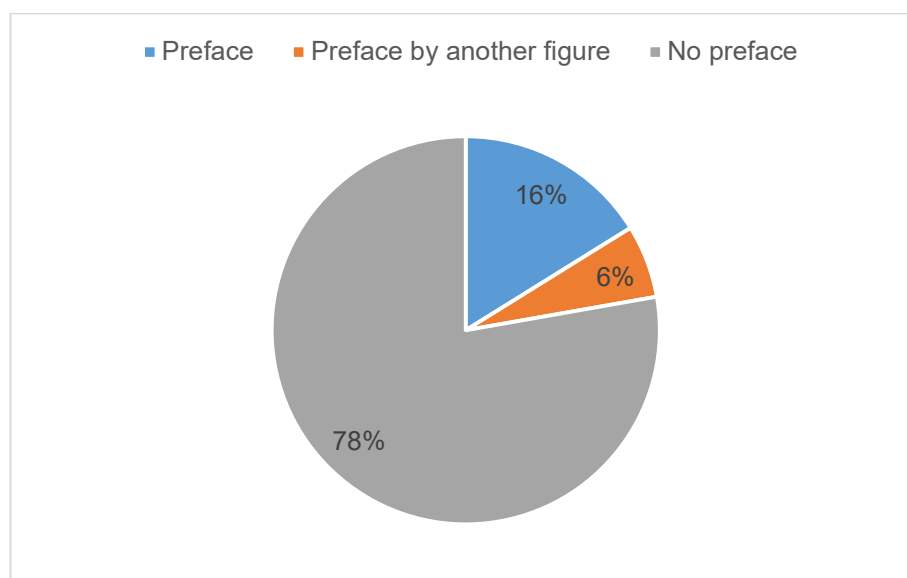
4.2.2. Data Related to the Strategy of Translator Centered Commentary

As mentioned in the Methodology chapter, convenience sampling was used to examine Massardier-Kenney's (1997) strategies. The strategies were analyzed in books available in the researcher's library and in various libraries. A total of 198 translations were analyzed in more detail. In addition to the prefaces written by translators, in some cases the introductions written by publishers have also

been accepted as prefaces in this context. In addition, some books were found to have prefaces written not by translators but by other literary figures or experts on the subject. Figure 15 shows the distribution of the use of the prefaces.

Figure 15

Distribution of the use of the prefaces



Prefaces are often used as a bridge between the author and the audience, offering additional insights into the cultural or historical context of the text. 44 books include a preface written by either the translator, the publisher, or a notable literary figure or an academic such as Murat Belge or Şirin Tekeli. This indicates a strong trend of providing contextual or interpretive introductions to these works, which can improve readers' understanding of the book's themes, purpose, or relevance. The list of the books that have prefaces written by another figure can be seen in Table 15.

Table 15

Books with prefaces written by other figures

No.	Book Title	Preface by
1	Cinsiyet dünyası	Dr. Rasim Adasal
2	Feminizm sosyalizm ve eylemde birlik	Murat Belge
3	Hapsedilmiş kadın	Şirin Tekeli
4	Zohar ihtişamın kitabı: Kabala'dan temel öğretiler	İlgaz Zorlu
5	Feminizm ve ezilmenin çelişkileri	Fatmagül Berktaş
6	Baş düşman: Patriyarkanın ekonomi politiği	Ayşe Düzkan
7	Karnavaldan Romana: Edebiyat Teorisinden Dil Felsefesine Seçme Yazılar	Sibel İrzık
8	Manevralar: Kadın yaşamının militarize edilmesine yönelik uluslararası politikalar	Ayşe Gül Altınay
9	Sanat/cinsiyet: Sanat tarihi ve feminist eleştiri	Ahu Antmen
10	"Manikürlü eller Almanya'da elektrik bobini saracak": toplumsal cinsiyet perspektifinden Batı Almanya'ya Türk göçü (1961-1984)	Nermin Abadan-Ünat
11	Çokkültürcülük: Tanınma politikası	Levent Köker
12	İkinci cinsiyet I: olgular ve efsaneler (I. Cilt)	Zeynep Direk

Regarding footnotes, 72% of the books (n=143) incorporate translator's notes or publisher's notes in the form of footnotes. However, only one book includes an after word that provides additional information related to the book's topic. This book is *Hapsedilmiş Kadın* by Gisèle Halimi, translated by Feyza Tulga and published by Broy Publishing. The book includes a preface and an afterword in the form of an interview that Şirin Tekeli conducted with Gisèle Halimi.

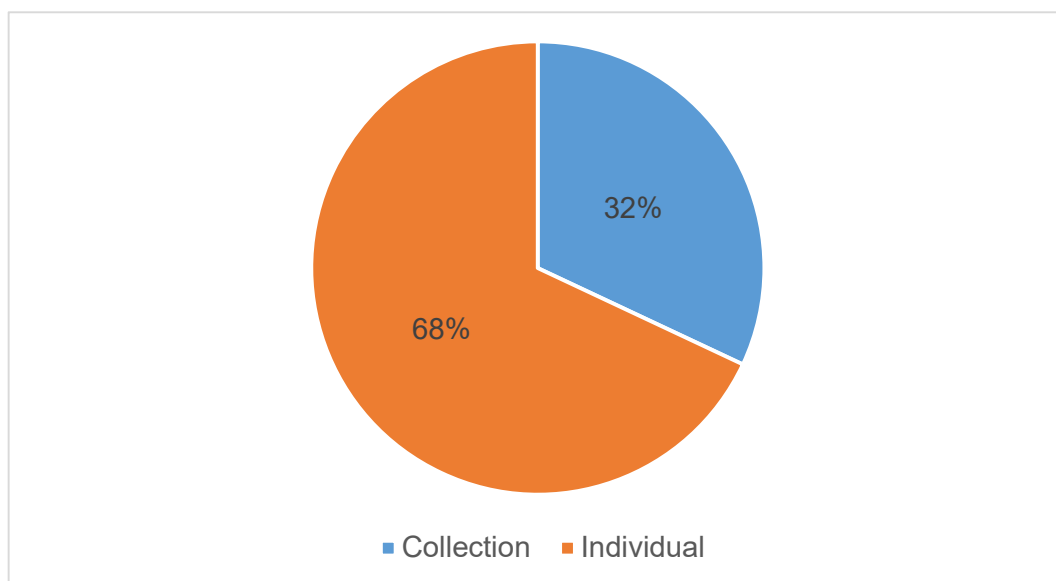
4.2.3. Data Related to the Strategy of Collaboration

To understand collaboration strategy, the authorship of the books was examined closely. A review of the corpus revealed that several works take the form of collections consisting of articles by multiple contributors. Due to limitations in the metadata available through library catalog entries, it was not possible to reliably

identify collections authored by a single individual, so the analysis was restricted to those involving multiple authors. Figure 16 presents the distribution of these multi-author collections across original works.

Figure 16

Distribution of the multiple-author collections in original works

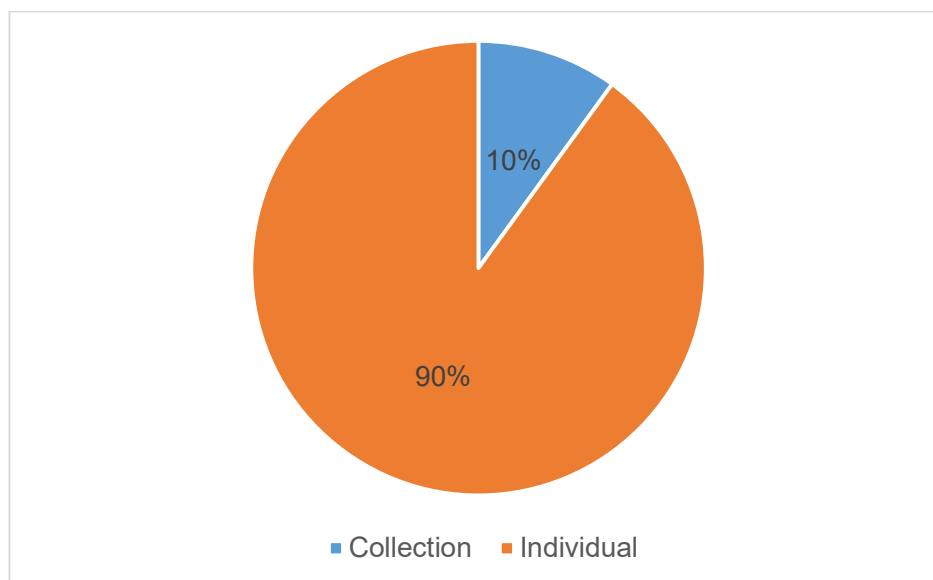


Although most of the works are individual, 32% indicate a significant level of collaborative authorship within the corpus, highlighting the prevalence of collective contributions in the production of original academic or literary content.

In the case of translated works, the catalog entries for 113 titles list more than one author. Only 2 of the books in the corpus could not be included as no translator information is given in the books. A closer examination reveals that not all of these are collections of individual articles; some represent co-authored works. Accordingly, books with multiple authors were classified as either co-authored or multi-authored. Of these, 56 were identified as co-authored works, while 57 were classified as multi-authored, the latter being characterized as article collections. The distribution of the multi-authored collections can be seen in Figure 17.

Figure 17

Distribution of the multiple-author collections in translations



The proportion of multi-authored collections among translated works is approximately 10%, which is lower compared to their occurrence in original works.

When considering the number of actors involved in translation, catalog data indicate that 98 translated works (17%) feature more than one translator. Through the classification of works as co-authored or multi-authored, it was possible to assess whether multiple translator entries pointed to collective translation practices. For instance, if a work is a multi-authored article collection, the presence of multiple translators typically reflects the division of translation tasks across different sections, rather than a collective effort. Such works were therefore not treated as collective translations. In contrast, if a work was not classified as multi-authored but included multiple translator entries, it was considered the result of a collective translation process. Based on this approach, 82 translated works (14%) were found to be collectively translated by more than one translator. The distribution of publishers can be seen in Table 16.

Table 16

Distribution of publishers of the collections

No.	Publisher	Book Number
1	Nobel Academic Publishing	9
2	Otonom Publishing	5
3	Ayrıntı Publishing	4
4	Metis Publishing	4
5	Çitlembik Publishing	3
6	Pinhan Publishing	3
7	Say Publishing	3

Among publishers of collectively translated works, Nobel Academic Publishing stands out with nine translations, followed by Otonom Publishing with five titles. Ayrıntı Publishing and Metis Publishing each published four collectively translated books.

4.3. ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire was developed to collect insights from academics working in departments related to Gender Studies, with a focus on their understanding of feminist translation practices and the role these practices play in academic and cultural discourse in Türkiye. The target group included professors, associate professors, postgraduate lecturers, research assistants, and lecturers teaching in gender-related programs across 28 universities, as listed in Table 2 in Chapter 3. Retired faculty members who had been involved in relevant programs were also invited to participate. The study aimed to explore how scholars specializing in feminism and gender studies perceive the relation between translation and feminism and examine its broader implications for academic and cultural contexts. To this end, an email list was compiled using contact information from the websites of related departments. The Bologna Information Package was also used to obtain information on course lecturers and their contact information. As a result, an email was sent to 224 academics. In the first round, only 16 responses

were received. Therefore, a reminder was sent out to encourage more participants to fill out the survey. As a result, 27 responses were received.

The first part of the questionnaire collected information about the participants' profiles. Participants were asked to select the latest educational level they had completed. 100% percent of the participants reported completing doctoral education.

Secondly, they were asked to specify the department they work in. The answers can be seen in Table 17.

Table 17

Departments of the participants

No.	Department	Participant Number
1	Sociology	4
2	Political Sciences	3
3	Law	2
4	New Media and Communication	1
5	Finance	1
6	Labor Economics and Industrial Relations/Sociology of Labor	1
7	Women's Studies	1
8	Retired	1
9	Sport Sciences/Interdisciplinary Women's and Family Studies Department	1
10	History	1
11	Economics/Gender and Women's Studies	1
12	Psychology/Social psychology	1
13	Educational Technologies	1
14	Comparative Literature	1
15	Geography	1

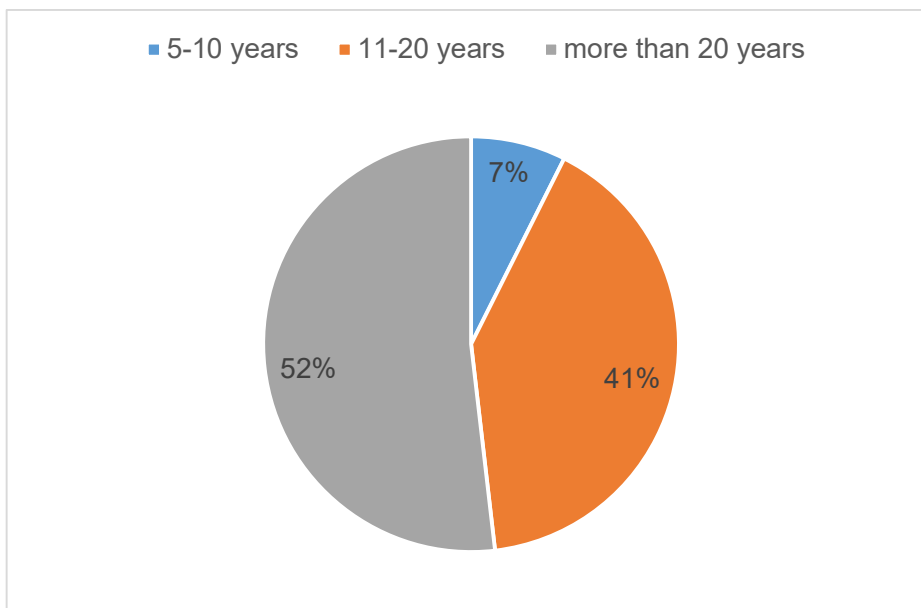
16	Faculty of Communication, Department of Journalism, General Journalism	1
17	Faculty of Fine Arts	1
18	Psychological Guidance and Counseling	1
19	English Language and Literature	1
20	Turkish Language and Literature	1
21	Faculty of Health Sciences	1

The departmental affiliations of the participants reveal a highly interdisciplinary composition, reflecting the diverse academic terrain within which gender-related research is situated in Türkiye. Among the 27 participants, the highest representation comes from the Sociology department with 4 participants, followed by Political Science with 3 participants. Additionally, the data shows representation from unexpected or less traditionally associated fields such as Finance, Educational Technologies, Sport Sciences, Geography, and Health Sciences.

The participants were also asked about the professional experience they have in their departments. The distribution of the answers can be seen in Figure 18.

Figure 18

Professional experience of the participants

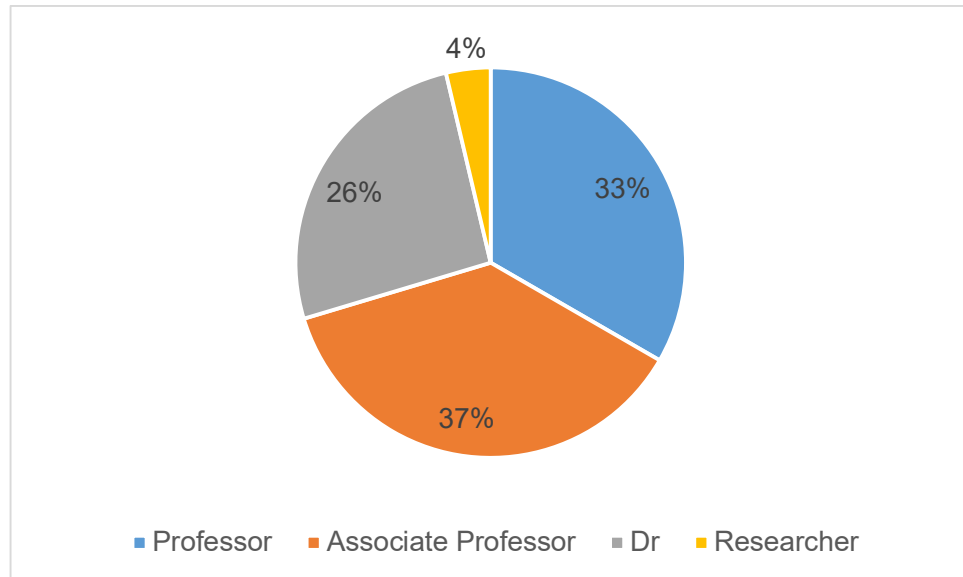


The analysis of participants' professional experience within their respective departments reveals a predominantly senior academic profile. As shown in Figure 18, most respondents ($n= 14$) reported having more than 20 years of experience. Only 2 participants reported having 5 to 10 years of experience, indicating minimal representation from early-career academics.

Additional profile information was obtained by asking participants for their titles. Figure 19 shows the distribution.

Figure 19

Titles of participants



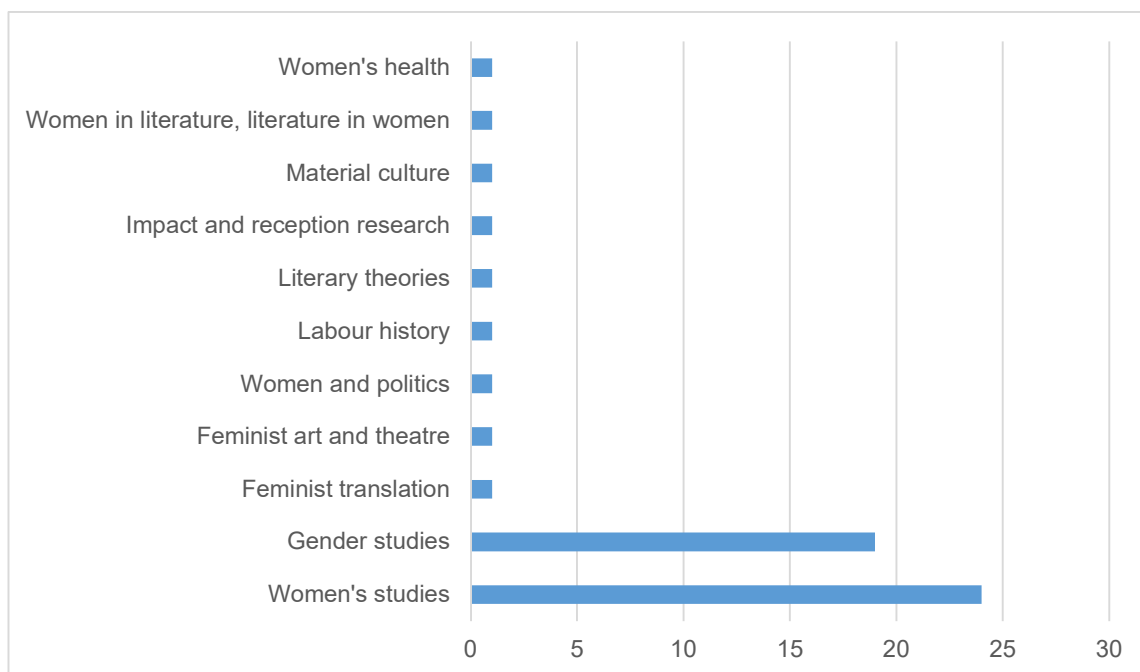
The distribution of academic titles among the participants highlights a predominantly senior-level respondent group. Of the 27 participants, 9 hold the title of Professor and 10 are Associate Professors, indicating that approximately 70% of the sample consists of high-ranking academics.

In addition to their department, participants were asked about their areas of specialization. Their answers aligned with their departments.

They were also asked about their research interests. The answers can be seen in Table 18.

Table 18

Research interests of the participants



The research interests of the participants show a strong focus on Women's Studies (24 participants) and Gender Studies (19 participants), indicating that most respondents are deeply engaged in core areas relevant to the study.

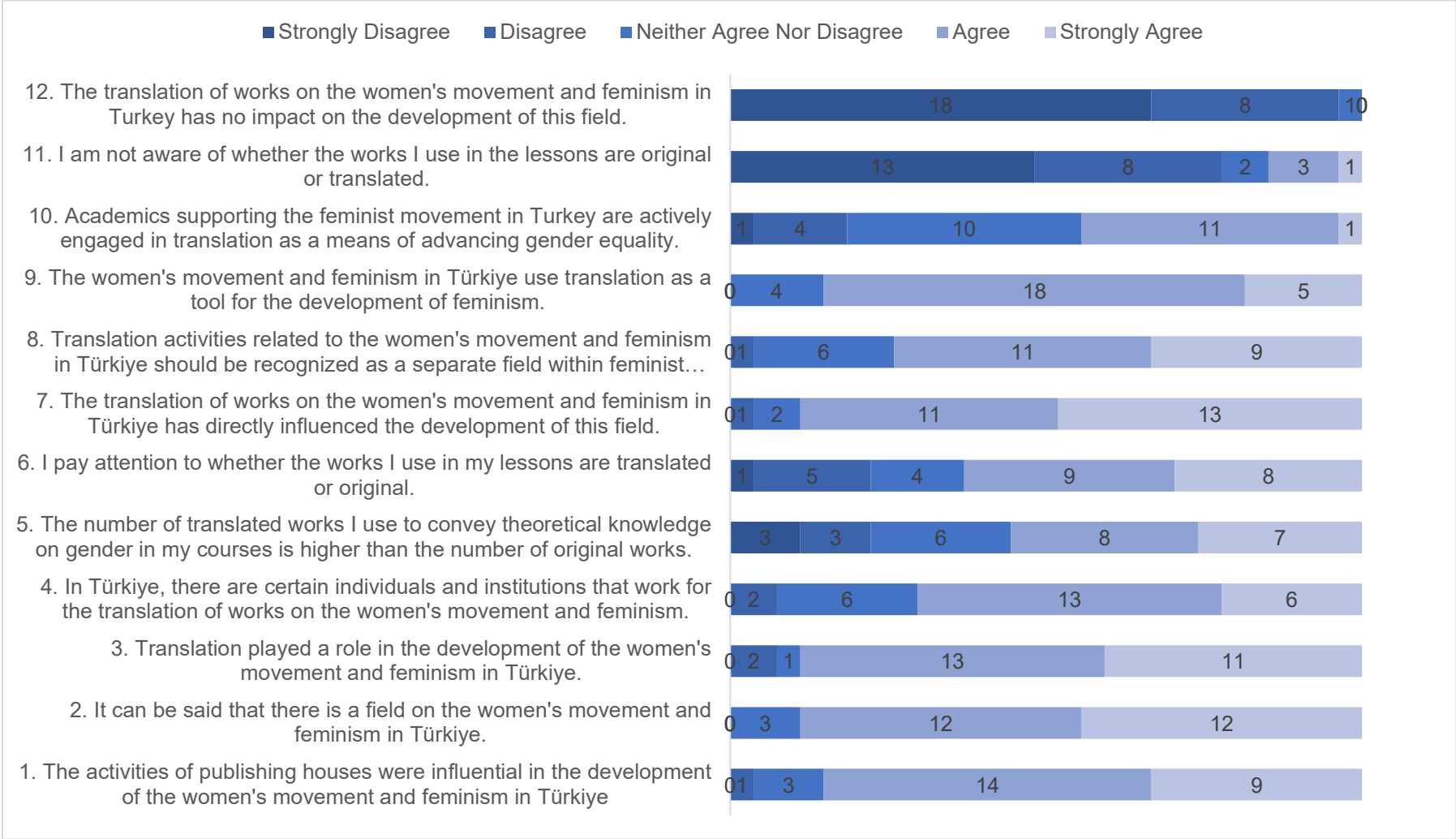
After reviewing their profiles, the participants were asked if they collaborated with translators or academics from the department of translation studies on their academic work. 85% of the participants answered No. Four people responded positively to the question. Three of them said this collaboration was for an English book, a journal, and articles. One person provided incorrect information by answering "None" in the section where studies should be mentioned.

Finally, participants were asked if they had ever translated work related to gender. Twenty-five of them answered "no," and two reported "yes." According to their responses, one participant had translated several books on the topic, while the other had translated one blog post for a news site.

The rest of the questionnaire consisted of a three-part Likert scale that participants completed. The distribution of the responses to the first section, which consists of statements about the field of feminist translation, is shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20

Answers about the field of feminist translation



The questionnaire responses indicate strong consensus among participants regarding the important role of translation and publishing activities in the development of the women's movement and feminism in Türkiye. Most participants agreed or strongly agreed with statements asserting the influence of translation (Statements 1, 3, 7, 9) and the existence of a field dedicated to feminism in Türkiye (Statement 2). Notably, 24 participants rejected the idea that translation has no impact on the field (Statement 12), affirming its significance. While many participants recognized specific individuals and institutions involved in feminist translation (Statement 4), opinions were more varied on whether academics actively engage in translation (Statement 10) or whether they are attentive to the translated status of texts used in teaching (Statements 5, 6, 11).

In addition, most participants agreed or strongly agreed that publishing houses have influenced the development of feminism (23 participants), and that translation played a role in this process (24 participants). Similarly, 24 participants acknowledged the presence of a defined field related to the women's movement and feminism in Türkiye. There was also widespread agreement (23 participants) that translated works have directly influenced the development of the field, and 23 participants believed that the women's movement in Türkiye actively uses translation as a tool for feminist advancement. The strong disagreement with the statement that translation has no impact on the field (26 participants) further reinforces the perceived value of translation in feminist knowledge production.

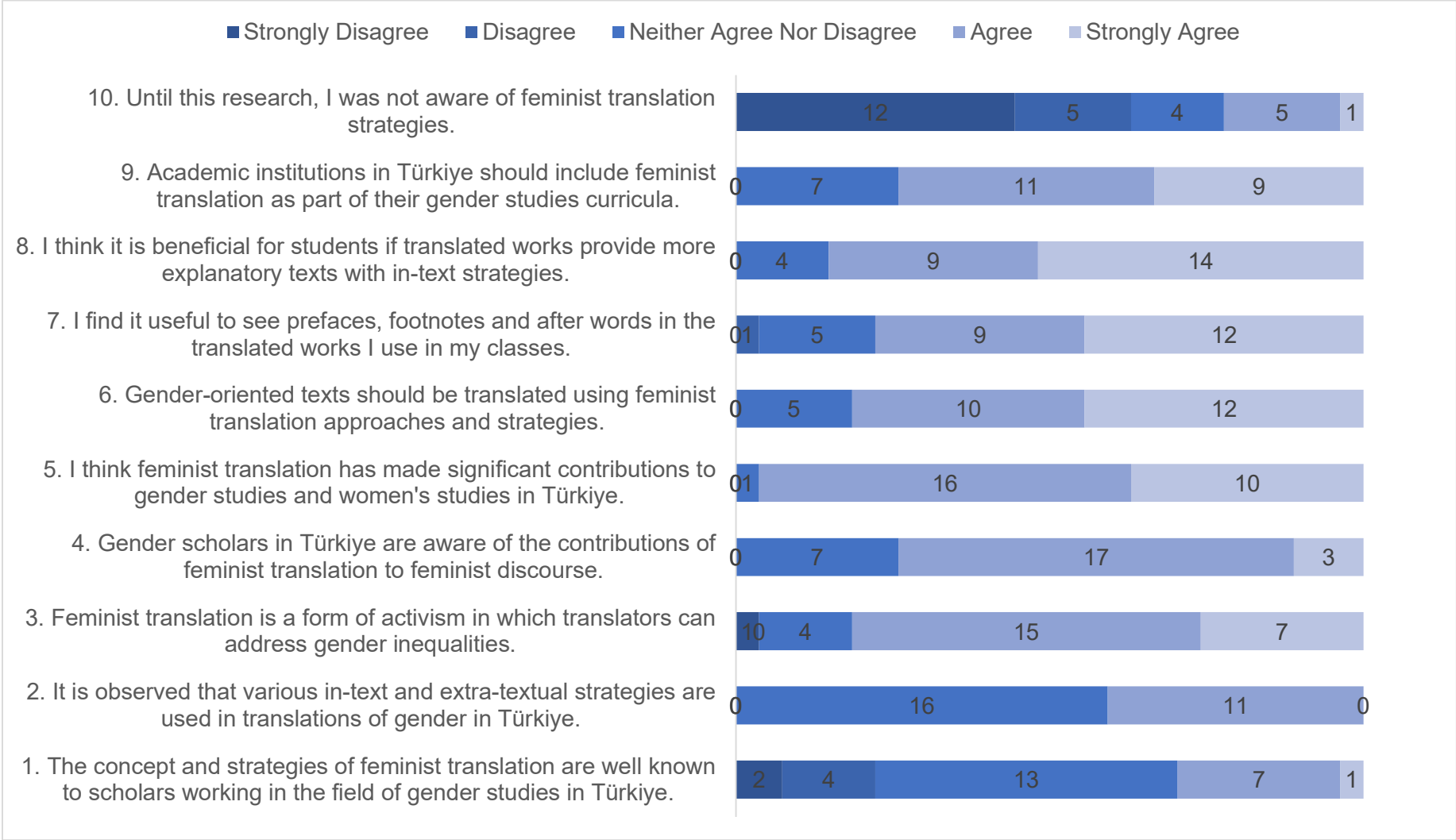
However, the responses also reveal some variation in how translation is perceived and practiced within academic settings. For example, when asked whether they use more translated than original texts in their teaching, participants were more evenly divided, with 15 agreeing and 6 disagreeing. Likewise, awareness of whether course materials are original or translated varies, with 21 participants rejecting the statement that they are unaware, but 7 expressing neutrality or agreement. Responses to whether academics are actively engaged in translation were also more dispersed, indicating that while translation is seen as important, it may not be widely practiced or acknowledged as part of academic labor. Finally, while many agreed that feminist translation should be recognized

as a separate field, 6 participants remained neutral, suggesting ongoing debate about its institutional legitimacy within feminist scholarship in Türkiye.

In the following part, the participants were given statements about the practice of feminist translation. The answers can be seen in Figure 21.

Figure 21

Answers about the practice of feminist translation



When the statements are considered in relation to each other, a clear contrast emerges between the recognition of feminist translation's value and the level of familiarity with its strategies. For instance, while a significant number of participants (26) agreed that feminist translation has made meaningful contributions to gender and women's studies in Türkiye (Statement 5), only 8 participants agreed or strongly agreed that the concept and strategies of feminist translation are well known among scholars (Statement 1). Similarly, while 22 participants viewed feminist translation as a form of activism (Statement 3) and supported its use in translating gender-oriented texts (Statement 6), the high number of neutral responses to whether various in-text and paratextual strategies are used in Türkiye (Statement 2) suggests a disconnect between theoretical endorsement and practical awareness or observation. This contrast indicates that although feminist translation is conceptually supported and seen as beneficial, particularly in pedagogical and activist contexts, there is still a gap in institutional knowledge and methodological engagement, which might be addressed through curricular inclusion (Statement 9) and broader academic exposure.

Similarly, when asked whether gender scholars in Türkiye are aware of feminist translation's contributions, 20 participants responded positively, yet only 1 participant strongly agreed that feminist translation is widely understood. This suggests that while its impact is acknowledged, familiarity with the terminology, theoretical background, or specific strategies remains limited or uneven across the academic community.

Despite this, participants show strong support for the principles and practical applications of feminist translation. A large majority agree that feminist translation can serve as a form of activism addressing gender inequality (22 participants), and that gender-oriented texts should be translated using feminist strategies (22 participants). There is also strong interest in the inclusion of paratextual elements like prefaces, footnotes, and explanatory content in translated texts (21 participants), which aligns with feminist translation practices that seek to make

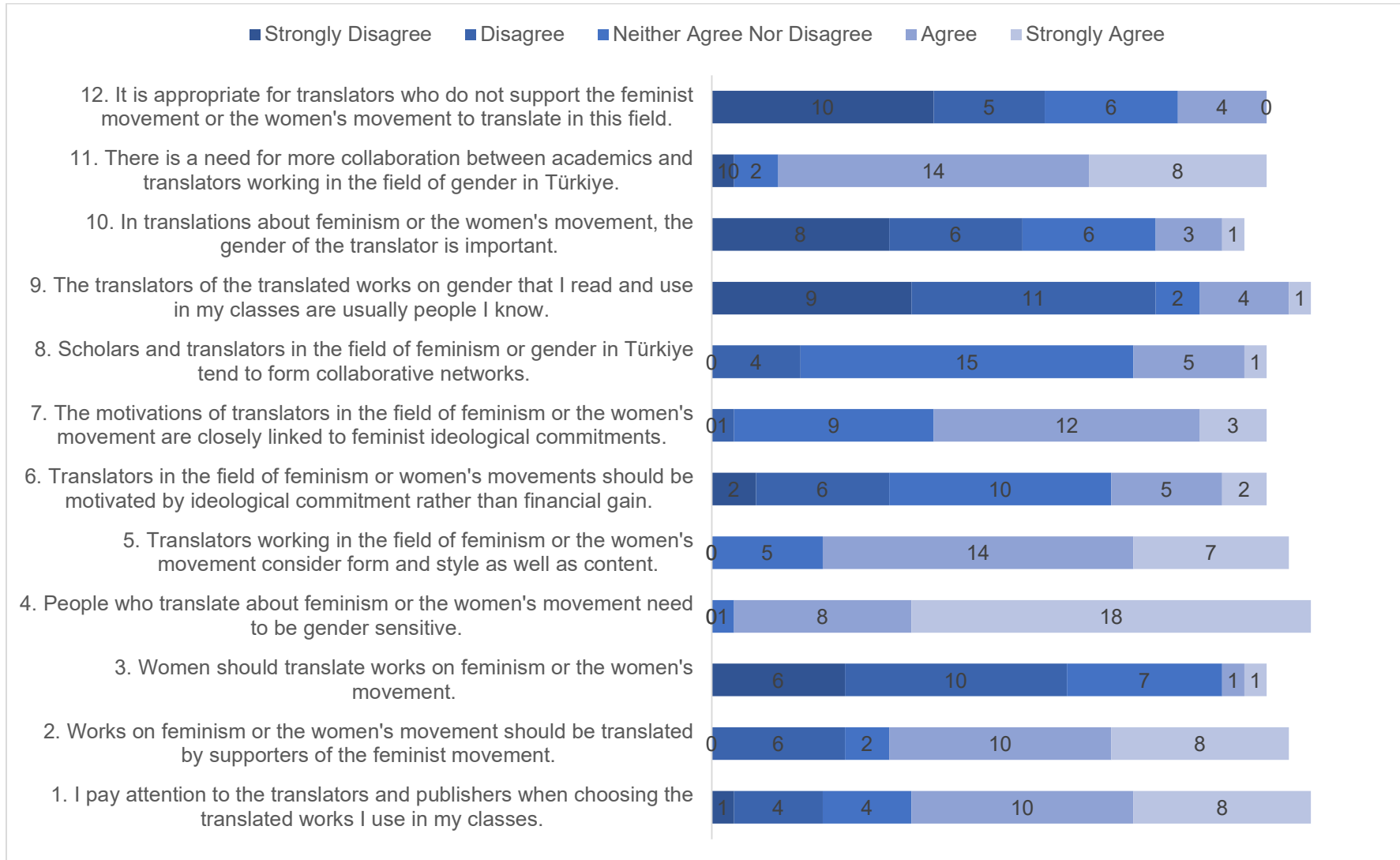
the translator's voice visible. Furthermore, the idea of integrating feminist translation into gender studies curricula was supported by 20 participants. Interestingly, 17 participants disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that they were unaware of feminist translation strategies before this research, suggesting that for many, the study served to confirm rather than introduce their existing knowledge. Overall, these findings point to an appreciation of feminist translation's value, even as its formal integration and theoretical clarity within academia may still be developing.

This gap between recognition and familiarity also reflects in the participants' self-reported awareness of feminist translation strategies. While 17 participants disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "Until this research, I was not aware of feminist translation strategies" (Statement 10), suggesting prior knowledge, this does not fully align with the high number of neutral responses (13) to whether feminist translation strategies are well known among gender scholars in Türkiye (Statement 1).

Lastly, the participants answered statements about translator profiles in the field. Their responses are shown in Figure 22.

Figure 22

Answers about the translator profiles in the field



The responses suggest that gender sensitivity and ideological alignment are seen as essential qualifications for translators working in the field of feminism and the women's movement. An overwhelming majority of participants (26) agreed or strongly agreed that translators need to be gender sensitive (Statement 4), and 21 participants agreed that they consider not just content but also form and style in their translations (Statement 5). This reflects an awareness of feminist translation principles, which emphasize both linguistic form and political positioning. While there was considerable support (18 participants) for the idea that feminist translations should ideally be carried out by supporters of the feminist movement (Statement 2), far fewer participants (only 2 agreed or strongly agreed) felt that women should exclusively translate feminist texts (Statement 3), indicating a rejection of essentialist views in favor of ideological competence and sensitivity.

The results also reveal more ambivalence about the role of ideology and personal connection in the translation process. While 15 participants agreed that translators in this field are often motivated by feminist ideological commitments (Statement 7), there was a less clear consensus on whether these individuals should prioritize ideology over financial gain, only 7 agreed with this (Statement 6), while 18 were neutral or disagreed. This suggests a recognition of practical limitations in the profession, even among those who value ideological alignment. Similarly, although some participants pay attention to translators and publishers when selecting texts for teaching (18 participants agreed or strongly agreed; Statement 1), most reported not knowing the translators of the texts they use (20 participants disagreed or strongly disagreed with Statement 9). This points to a broader issue of translator visibility and the limited prominence of translators' identities in the academic use of feminist literature. It is also noteworthy that most departments offer graduate programs in Turkish. This may indicate that they are not interested in information about whether a book is a translation or not, or that they may not know English.

The data reflects both current fragmentation and potential for collaboration within the field. Although the majority agreed that more collaboration is needed between

academics and translators in gender studies (22 participants; Statement 11), only 6 participants agreed or strongly agreed that such collaborative networks already exist (Statement 8). Furthermore, the belief that it is inappropriate for individuals who do not support the feminist movement to translate feminist works (15 participants disagreed or strongly disagreed with Statement 12) reinforces the idea that translation is viewed as a political and ethical act within this field. These results show that there is a wish for more careful and ideologically suitable translation practices, but they also show that problems in communication, working together, and awareness make it difficult for the field to be more united in Türkiye.

One important point emerging from the data is the tension between ideological expectations and identity-based assumptions about who should engage in feminist translation. While the majority of participants emphasized the need for gender sensitivity (Statement 4) and ideological alignment (Statement 2), there was clear resistance to the idea that only women should translate feminist texts (Statement 3). This indicates a more inclusive and values-based approach to feminist translation, where the translator's political and ethical stance is prioritized over their gender identity. The responses suggest that competence, sensitivity, and ideological commitment are seen as more crucial than identity alone in shaping effective feminist translation practices.

The data also reveals a persistent visibility problem regarding translators. Despite participants valuing ideological motivations and ethical engagement in feminist translation (Statements 2, 4, and 5), the overwhelming majority reported not knowing the translators of the works they use in their classes (Statement 9). It suggests the need to elevate translator visibility through better documentation, crediting practices, and the inclusion of paratextual elements such as translator prefaces and footnotes, an approach already supported in previous responses about the value of such additions in translated texts.

Furthermore, the responses point to a clear desire for greater collaboration between scholars and translators, even as participants acknowledge that such networks are currently weak or underdeveloped. While most agreed that more

collaboration is needed (Statement 11), only a small minority reported observing existing collaborative structures (Statement 8).

The collective findings strengthen the argument for the integration of feminist translation into academic curricula.

Key Findings

The corpus-based analysis reveals a field in gradual formation, marked by increasing institutionalization, growing translator and publisher engagement, and a diversification of thematic content. While many scholars acknowledge the absence of a formally established field, the presence of recurring actors, ideological coherence, and consistent translation strategies point to a presence of feminist translation space in the publishing field that can be explained with Wolf's (2006) definition.

Although Wolf's definition of the female and feminist literary fields helped establish a comprehensive understanding of the subject, the findings were not analyzed using the same categorization. Taking a closer look at the publishing field enabled us to understand the flexible nature of power relations by observing changes over time. While the publishing field can be regarded as a space, feminist translation praxis can also be accepted as a subfield of feminism. As mentioned briefly in Chapter 1, the feminist publishing space is closely related to feminists, and the development of feminist theory has used translation as a tool. The findings also reveal that, before the 2000s, various actors had an agenda for translating female and feminist works. After the 2000s, original works dominated, which may be linked to the local identity of feminism in Turkey. Growing interest in feminism is reflected in the publishing sphere through more local voices.

Analysis of the corpus highlights a dominance of Anglo-American feminist discourse, alongside a visible surge in original feminist works post-2000. This trend is supported by the participation of academic publishers and a rise in female authorship and translation, reflecting the broader processes of symbolic capital accumulation and habitus transformation within the field.

In terms of actor profiles, significant changes are observable across decades, with notable growth in the number of publishers, a steady presence of female translators, and greater collaborative practices. While Massardier-Kenney's feminist translation strategies are not uniformly applied, the use of recovery, commentary, and collaboration is evident, contributing to varying degrees of translator visibility and ideological framing.

After compiling the corpus and analyzing the translations, the study proceeded to survey academics working in the field of feminism in Türkiye. The questionnaire explored their perceptions of the role of translation within the feminist and women's sphere. The results revealed a complex landscape: while many academics acknowledged the pivotal role of translation in expanding feminist thought and making global feminist discourses accessible in Türkiye, others expressed concerns about the dominance of translated materials over locally produced, original feminist works. This tension reflects two major perspectives also noted by Bozkurt (2020): one that views translation as a nourishing, multiplying force for the feminist movement, and another that worries about translation overshadowing the movement's authenticity and local identity.

In line with Bourdieu's Field Theory and the definition of "space" (Wolf, 2006), the study contributes to mapping the social, cultural, and intellectual positioning of translation within Türkiye's feminist landscape. It shows that translation has functioned not just as a technical act of text transfer but as a cultural, political, and ideological intervention, shaping the feminist field's boundaries, resources, and hierarchies.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored the applicability of a sociological approach to the investigation of corpus-based materials within the scope of feminist translation in Türkiye. As a result of this study, which presents a macro level analysis, a new approach called the “feminist circle” has been proposed. This approach brings together three different methods within a unified framework. Through a comprehensive methodology combining a corpus-based analysis, paratextual analysis based on feminist translation strategies, and questionnaire-based analysis, a case study was presented.

The feminist circle model emphasizes the interconnectedness of textual production, contextual factors, and the perspectives of various stakeholders in feminist translation. By integrating these dimensions, it offers a more holistic understanding of how feminist translation operates as both a linguistic and social practice. This model also highlights the dynamic interactions between translators, publishers, authors and academics, illustrating how each contributes to the ongoing struggles within the translation field.

Compiling a corpus of female and feminist works makes it possible to trace what has been produced over the years and by whom these works have been circulated. In addition, gathering the perspectives of academics through a questionnaire specifically designed for this study contributes to forming a comprehensive framework for mapping the sociological dimensions of production. This approach offers a circular and layered understanding of feminist translation practices. The questionnaire also has the potential to inform future research on the topic and may serve as a model for similar studies.

The study presents several key findings that contribute to our understanding of feminist translation praxis in Türkiye. First, the study introduces a three-step review model that comprehensively analyzes female and feminist spaces through the lens of translation. Second, the study provides a mapping of feminist translation praxis across Türkiye, highlighting institutional contributions. Third,

while reaffirming the authenticity of the feminist movement's content, the study demonstrates translation's significant impact on its development and dissemination. Fourth, the research underscores a shift in perception: translation is increasingly recognized as an original and creative act, not merely derivative². Lastly, the findings reveal a growing awareness and acceptance of feminist translation within academic and literary circles in Türkiye, indicating that the concept is now well-established and no longer met with skepticism or confusion.

The Research Questions of the Study

The research questions of the study can be answered by drawing on the data collected through corpus-based analysis, paratextual analysis, and questionnaire responses.

Q1: Which works have been produced and categorized under identifier of feminism, feminist and gender in Türkiye?

The corpus includes 889 original works, and 590 translated works identified through the keywords of *feminizm* [feminism], *feminist*, and toplumsal cinsiyet [gender]. Translation trends show dominance in Anglo-American feminist discourse (85% of translations are from English), though French and German feminist voices are also present. Original Turkish works have increased significantly after 2000, especially through academic publishing houses. This categorization under feminist identifiers not only structures the bibliography but also shapes the conceptual scope of the field in Türkiye.

Q1.1: How are the original and translated texts distributed in these works?

The translated works in the field played a crucial role in shaping and advancing feminist discourse in Türkiye. Translation was used as the assisting tool to introduce feminist theory and concepts, which supported local activism and consciousness-raising efforts.

² The term “derivative” refers to its use in translation studies, to discuss the inferiority attributed to translation when compared to an original.

At the same time, original works by Turkish authors have also contributed to the field, especially in later years as feminism and gender studies became more institutionalized and locally developed. The presence of 219 different publishers with at least one book in the corpus further indicates the diversity and expanding nature of both translated and original contributions.

Q2: Do these works contain paratextual elements in the context of feminist translation?

Yes, but selectively and unevenly. Among Massardier-Kenney's six strategies (recovery, commentary, resistance, collaboration, parallel texts, and translator visibility), three strategies (recovery, commentary, and collaboration) could be consistently identified through paratextual elements.

Recovery: Strong presence, especially in choosing female authors and non-canonical voices. Over 63% of translated works are by women.

Commentary: Present in 44 books via prefaces and in 143 books via translator/publisher footnotes. This shows a conscious effort to contextualize and interpret texts for local audiences.

Collaboration: Evident in both original and translated works. 32% of original works and 10% of translations are multi-authored. Moreover, 14% of translations were translated collectively.

Q3: Which actors are contributing to female and feminist translation in Türkiye?

Several key actor groups emerge from the data:

Publishers: Notably İletişim, Metis, Ayrıntı, Nobel Academic, and Gazi Publishing House. Some focus more on translations (e.g. Otonom, Sel, Agora), others on original works.

Translators: Women dominate numerically (n=350 women vs. 231 men).

Authors: Most translated works are written by women (375 out of 590), which aligns with the strategy of recovery.

Academics and Preface Writers: Figures such as Şirin Tekeli, Murat Belge, and Ayşe Düzkan contribute intellectual framing to these works, enhancing their cultural legitimacy.

Institutions: Academic presses (e.g. Nobel, Gazi, Bilgi University) increasingly take part, especially post-2000, suggesting institutional support.

Q3.1: Is there a difference regarding their profile within different time periods? If there is, what kinds of changes will take place until today?

A shift is observable:

Before 2000: The field was more fragmented. Many publishers contributed only a few works, and translation dominated over original content. Certain publishers, such as Payel and Pencere, focused almost exclusively on translations. Publishers with the highest number of books mostly published translations. Payel, Ayrıntı, Dost, and Women's Circle only published translations before the 2000s. Therefore, translation can be considered the primary means of disseminating information on feminism. It is also noteworthy that the first book is by Nezihe Muhiddin from 1931, indicating the long history of the women's movement in Türkiye.

After 2000: There is exponential growth in both the number of actors (from 99 to 451 publishers) and the volume of original works. The field becomes more institutionalized, with academic publishers entering the field and sustained engagement from a smaller number of high-output publishers like İletişim and Nobel Academic. The increasing number of universities and related departments since the 2000s may explain the dominance of academic presses. Academics prefer to publish books to receive academic incentives and promotions. Additionally, the 1980 coup attempt affected the facilities of publishing houses, as most of them closed during this period. The Turkish democratic environment

may have affected the increasing number of publishers after the new government took office in 2002.

Translators and authors: The gender distribution remained roughly consistent, with a slight dominance of female actors. However, collective translation practices and co-authored works became more visible.

Q4: What do the scholars working on feminism in Türkiye think about feminist translation?

Based on the responses from the questionnaire (discussed in detail in Chapter 4), most scholars acknowledge a lack of a formally defined and institutionally established “field” of feminist or female translation in Türkiye. However, many agree that significant feminist translation activity is taking place, even if it is fragmented.

Q5: Does feminist translation have a "space" in Türkiye that matches Wolf's (2006) definition?

Wolf (2006) explains that feminist translation usually happens outside traditional institutional structures, in a more flexible and intermediate area. In Türkiye, many feminist translation activities, especially during the 1980s and 1990s, were carried out by groups such as *Kadın Çevresi Yayınları* [Women's Circle Publishing], Payel Publishing or Pencere Publishing, which operated independently. This observation is similar to the decentralized and non-institutional nature of the translation space that Wolf (2006) describes.

In Türkiye, feminist translation was similarly shaped by the strong motivation and activism of individuals and collectives who view translation as a tool for political and social change. This may be interpreted as the importance of individual actors, such as translators, editors, and publishers, who bring their personal background and political ideas into the work.

The study shows that collaboration, commentary, and recovery, which are three of Massardier-Kenney's strategies (1997), are clearly visible in the paratexts. This

indicates that the practice of translation here is not only about transferring language but also about engaging with feminist ideals and political action.

The findings also reveal growing recognition of the roles that translators play, particularly within academic and activist feminist circles. The questionnaire results also suggest an increasing awareness of, and commitment to, feminist translation praxis.

Although a deeper analysis with more contextualization of the data in relation to the political history of Türkiye is needed, this study emphasizes the local identity of Turkish feminism using a three-step model called the "feminist circle." The spatial identity obtained through these analyses reveals the existence of a female and feminist publishing space in Türkiye that can be categorized under the field of feminism.

In conclusion, this research underlines the transformative role of feminist translation in Türkiye's feminist movement, while also revealing the diverse and sometimes conflicting perceptions within the academic field. Future studies can build on this research by expanding both the scope and depth of analysis. A more detailed textual examination of the translated works could allow for a fuller assessment of feminist translation strategies such as resistancy and the creation of parallel texts, which were beyond the reach of this study. Additionally, incorporating interviews with translators, editors, and publishers could provide richer insights into the collaborative dynamics and decision-making processes in feminist translation. Further comparative studies between different countries or regions could also highlight how feminist translation praxis and fields evolve in diverse sociopolitical contexts. Finally, establishing a digital archive or database of female and feminist translation works in Türkiye would be a valuable resource for ongoing and future scholarship in translation studies and gender studies alike.

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APPENDIX 1. THE LIST OF ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATED WORKS

No	Database	Key Word	Data Type	Title	Writer	Translator	Year	Publishing House
1	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Türk kadını	Nezihe Muhittin		1931	İstanbul Numune Matbaası
2	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cinsiyet dünyası	Magnus Hirschfeld	Mar-Şal (Marsel Süleyman Şalom), Dr. S. Oktay	1946	Batı Yayını
3	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Tabii ve hasta cepheleri ile cinsiyet aşk evlilik	Rasim Adasal		1963	Tarhan Kitabevi
4	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiyede cinsiyet problemi	Turhan Aytul		1964	Varlık Yayınları
5	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Translation	Gizli kadın cemiyetleri	Marianne Monestier	Matilda Sakar	1966	Okat Yayınları
6	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Kadın: bağımsızlığa doğru: III	Simone de Beauvoir	Bertan Onaran	1969	Payel Yayınevi
7	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Evlilik mahkumları	Lee Comer	Sedef Öztürk	1974	Kadın Çevresi Yayınları
8	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Sıra Havva'nın kızımda	Nurettin Ünen		1975	Şampiyon Yayınları
9	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Kadınların kurtuluşu	V. İ. Lenin	Ertuğrul Yemenoğlu	1975	Günce Yayınları
10	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadın: genç kızlık çağı: I	Simone de Beauvoir	Bertan Onaran	1976	Payel Yayınevi
11	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Günümüzde kadınların durumu	N. A. Kovalski, Y. P. Blinova	Nurhan Doğan	1978	Konuk Yayınları
12	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın: ekonomik yaşamı ve eğitimi	E. Mine Tan		1979	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
13	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların özgürlüğü ve sınıf mücadelesi	Tony Cliff	Şamil Beştoy	1981	Ataol Yayıncılık
14	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Translation	Kadın "İkinci Cins" 2: Evlilik Çağı	Simone de Beauvoir	Bertan Onaran	1981	Payel Yayınevi
15	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsiyet ve küfür	Nedim Başaran		1982	Sosyal-Psikoloji Yayınları
16	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınlar ve siyasal toplumsal hayat	Şirin Tekeli		1982	Birikim Yayınları
17	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlığın gizemi: Kadınlar için yeni bir dönem başlatan kitap	Betty Friedan	Tahire Mertoğlu	1983	E Yayınları
18	Ege University	feminist	Translation	Doğmamış bir çocuğa mektup	Oriana Fallaci	Pınar Kür	1983	Bayraktar Yayınevi
19	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Niçin feminizm değil?	Sibel Özbudun		1984	Süreç Yayınları
20	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Psikanaliz ve feminizm	Juliet Mitchell	Ayşe Kurtulmuş	1984	Yaprak Yayınları
21	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm sosyalizm ve eylemde birlik	Shelia Rowbottam, Lynne Segal, Hilary Wainwright	Emel Çetin Özgül	1984	İletişim Yayınları
22	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlık durumu	Juliet Mitchell	Gülseli İnal, Gülnur Savran, Şirin Tekeli, Feraye Tınç, Şule Torun, Yaprak Zihnioğlu	1985	Kadın Çevresi Yayınları
23	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın özgürlüğünün sorunları	Evelyn Reed	Zeynep Saraçoğlu	1985	Yazın Yayıncılık
24	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Halide Edip Adıvar'ın romanlarında feminizm sorunu	Yahya Kanbolat		1986	Bayır Yayınları

25	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadının serüveni: eleştirel bir bakış	Cihan Aktaş		1986	Girişim
26	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Ben bir feministem: Alice Schwarzer ve Simon de Beauvir'in konuşmaları	Simone de Beauvoir	Ayşe, Minu, Sedef	1986	Kadın Çevresi Yayınları
27	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Kadının adı yok	Duygu Asena		1987	Afa Yayınları
28	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm ve sosyalizm	Anja Meulenbelt	Erman Demirci	1987	Yazın Yayıncılık
29	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm: 19. yüzyıl klasiklerinden seçmeler	Mary Wollstonecraft, Flora Tristan, George Sand, John Stuart Mill, Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Antony, Thorstein Veblen, Emma Goldman	Esin Ergin, Beyza Furman, Ayşe Gözen, Nihal Kara, Gülser Öztunalı Kayır, Şirin Tekeli, Gülser Öztunalı Kayır, Ayşe Gözen, Tülay Arın, Nihal Kara	1987	Afa Yayınları
30	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Bilimde cins ayrımı	Evelyn Reed	Şemsa Yeğin	1987	Payel Yayınevi
31	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın bilinci erkek dünyası	Sheila Rowbotham	Şükrü Alpagut	1987	Payel Yayınevi
32	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Bir başka açıdan kadın	Abdurrahman Dilipak		1988	Risale
33	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar için: Yazılar: (1977-1987)	Şirin Tekeli		1988	Alan Yayıncılık
34	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Marksizm ve feminizm: İki ayrı kuram	Joanne Naiman	Saadet Özkal	1988	Amaç Yayıncılık
35	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar melek değildir, ancak böyle görünürler: (evcilleştirilmiş erkek)	Esther Vilar	Hüseyin Zamantılı	1988	Lanse Kitap
36	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kübalı kadınlar: Devrimden yirmi yıl sonra	Margaret Randall	R. Şen Süer	1988	Bibliotek Yayınları
37	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın sorunu üzerine seçme yazılar & Clara Zetkin üzerine	Clara Zetkin, N. Krupskaya, W. Pieck	İsmail Yarkin	1988	İnter Yayınları
38	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadın ve Aile	Marx, Engels, Lenin	Öner Ünalın	1989	Sol Yayınları
39	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Eviyle evli kadınlar: Agorafobi	Robert Seidenberg, Karen DeCrow	Nur Nirven	1989	Afa Yayınları
40	WLICF	feminist	Original	Tarihsel süreç içinde Türk kadın gazete ve dergileri: (1868-1990)	Hatice Özen		1990	Graphis Yayınları
41	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınlarımızın cinsiyet rolü tutumları	Nilgün Çelebi		1990	Sebat Ofset
42	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Merhaba erkekler	Rüya Eser		1990	Yaprak Yayınları
43	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Sevgi ve politika: Radikal feminizm ve lezbiyen teori	Carol Anne Douglas	Nilgün Aydoğan	1990	Kavram Yayınları
44	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Marksist teoride kadın	Lise Vogel	Mine Öngören	1990	Pencere Yayınları
45	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Başlangıcından günümüze kadın hakları	Ney Bensadon	Şirin Tekeli	1990	İletişim Yayınları
46	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Gelecek kadın mı?	Lynne Segal	Suğra Öncü	1990	Afa Yayınları
47	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Translation	Hapsedilmiş kadın	Gisele Halimi	Feyza Tulga	1990	Broy Yayınları
48	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Translation	Simone de Beauvoir	Christiane Zehl Romero	Canan Şöhret Dövenler	1990	Alan Yayıncılık
49	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadın kendini arıyor: İnceleme	Hikmet Saim		1991	Venus Yayınları
50	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Feminizmin ABC'si	Necla Arat		1991	Simavi Yayınları
51	Giresun University	feminizm	Translation	Sanayi sonrası ütopyalar	Boris Frankel	Kamil Durand	1991	Ayrıntı Yayınları
52	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cinsiyet	Louis Gallien	Ayşen Ekmekçi, Alev Türker	1991	İletişim Yayınları
53	Kadir Has University	feminist	Translation	Olgunluk çağı	Simone de Beauvoir	Betül Onursal	1991	Payel Yayınevi

54	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Her yönüyle Türkiye'de kadın olgusu: kadın gerçeğine yeni yaklaşımlar	Necla Arat		1992	Say Yayınları
55	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Marksizm ve cinsel devrim	Alexandra Kollontai	Kemal Yalım	1992	Tüm Zamanlar Yayıncılık
56	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Auf den Spuren der Göttin: Tanrıçanın izinde	Renate Strauch	Zehra Aksu Yılmaz	1992	Marl Halk Eğitim Okulu
57	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadın ve eşitlik	Juliet Mitchell, A. Oakley	Fatmagül Berktaş	1992	Pencere Yayınları
58	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Ağır çekim: Değişen erkeklikler: Değişen erkekler	Lynne Segal	Volkan Ersoy	1992	Ayrıntı Yayınları
59	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadının görünmeyen emeği: Maddeci bir feminizm üzerine	Stephanie Coontz & Peta Henderson, Christine Delphy, Maxine Molyneux, Heidi Hartmann	Nesrin Tura Demiryontan Gülner Savran, Gülşad Aygen, Şad Ozansü	1992	Kardelen Yayınları
60	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Biri ötekidir: Kadınla erkek arasındaki yeni ilişkiler ya da androjin devrim	Elisabeth Badinter	Şirin Tekeli	1992	Afa Yayınları
61	Giresun University	feminizm	Translation	Üçüncü dünyada ikinci cins	Miranda Davies	Nesrin Arman	1992	Pencere Yayınları
62	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Yüzde bir bile yoktu...: tarihte anarşist-nihilist, feminist kadınlar	IRL	Işık Ergüden	1992	Birey Yayınları
63	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kastrasyon kompleksi	André Green	Mehmet Levent Kayaalp	1992	İletişim Yayınları
64	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Kadın ve benzeri: Bir kadın ütopyesi	Önay Sözer		1993	Varlık Yayınları
65	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Çağdaş Türk edebiyatında kadın yazarlar	Can Kurultay		1993	İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi
66	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Osmanlı kadınlarının hayat hakkı arayışının bir hikayesi	Aynur Demirdirek		1993	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
67	WLICF	feminizm	Original	1980'ler Türkiye'sinde kadın bakış açısından kadınlar	Şirin Tekeli		1993	İletişim Yayınları
68	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Rusya'da 1917 sosyalist ekim devrimi ve kadınların kurtuluşu: 1.cilt: Olgular, belgeler, çözümlenmeler	Gül Özgür		1993	Dönüşüm Yayınları
69	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Rusya'da 1917 sosyalist ekim devrimi ve kadınların kurtuluşu: 2. cilt: Olgular, belgeler, çözümlenmeler	Gül Özgür		1993	Dönüşüm Yayınları
70	WLICF	feminist	Original	İstanbul Kütüphanelerindeki eski harfli Türkçe kadın dergileri bibliyografyası: (1869-1927)	Zehra Toska, Serpil Çakır, Tülay Gençtürk, Sevim Yılmaz, Selmin Kurç, Gökçen Art, Aynur Demirdirek		1993	Metis Yayınları
71	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm	Andrée Michel	Şirin Tekeli	1993	İletişim Yayınları
72	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlara karşı savaş	Marilyn French	Beril Eyüboğlu	1993	Metis Yayınları
73	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Utancı bitti: "kişisel bir anlatı"	Anja Meunlenbelt	İlknur İgan	1993	Ayrıntı Yayınları
74	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Cinselliğin diyalektiği: Kadın özgürlüğü davası	Shulamith Firestone	Yurdanur Salman	1993	Payel Yayınevi

75	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Sınırları yıkmak: Feminist yeşil bir sosyalizme doğru	Mary Mellor	Osman Akinhay	1993	Ayrıntı Yayınları
76	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Translation	Dokuzlar çemberi	Cherry Gilchrist	Şen Süer Kaya	1993	Anahtar Kitaplar Yayınevi
77	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Kadın psikolojisini anlamak	Robert A. Johnson	Olcay Boynudelik	1993	Gül Yayınları
78	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Değişen bir şey yok	Duygu Asena		1994	AD Yayıncılık
79	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Original	Osmanlı kadın hareketi	Serpil Çakır		1994	Metis Yayınları
80	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Kadının güncesinden sayfalar	Zeynep Avcı		1994	Afa Yayınları
81	WLICF	feminizm	Original	İslamda kadın ve cinsellik	Oral Çalışlar		1994	Afa Yayınları
82	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadın hareketinin kurumlaşması: Fırsatlar ve rizikolar: 1-4 Kasım 1991'de Frauen-Anstiftung tarafında düzenlenen uluslararası toplantının tutanakları	Meral Akkent, Heidi Burmeister, Fatmagül Berktaş, Brita Gulli, Truus Ophuysen, Luce Sirkis, Anne-Marie Pavillard, Stella Dadzie, Jenny Bourne, Malgorzata Tarasiewicz, Mariagrazia Rossilli	Meral Akkent	1994	Metis Yayınları
83	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Blöfçünün rehberi: feminizm	Constance Leoff	Nimet Aytan	1994	Afa Yayınları
84	AHBV University	feminist	Translation	Medya, iktidar, ideoloji	Stuart Hall, Teun A. Van Dijk, James Curran, Graham Hurdock, Hanno Hardt, H. Leslie Steeves, Thomas Krogh, David J. Sholle ve Fred Fejes	Mehmet Küçük	1994	Ark Yayınları
85	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kölenin mutluluğu kadının dünyası erkeğin rüyası	Esther Vilar	Selçuk Budak	1994	Öteki Yayınevi
86	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Zohar ihtişamın kitabı: Kabala'dan temel öğretiler	Gershom G. Scholem	Ebru Yetiş	1994	Dharma Yayınları
87	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Erkekler: Kadınlar için bir kullanma kılavuzu	Cheryl Benard	Leman Çalışkan	1994	Afa Yayınları
88	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Virginia Woolf	Mina Urgan		1995	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
89	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Din ve modernizm	Ali Bulaç		1995	Beyan Yayınları
90	WLICF	feminizm	Original	8 mart'tan 8 mart'a mı?	Sibel Özbudun		1995	Diyalektik Yayınları
91	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Feminizm nedir?	Muhammed Emin		1995	TÜRDAV
92	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eski Türk toplumunun cinsiyet kültürü	Mualla Türköne		1995	Ark Yayınları
93	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Farklı feminizmler açısından kadın araştırmalarında yöntem	Serpil Çakır, Necla Akgökçe		1995	Sel Yayıncılık
94	Aydın ADU	feminist	Original	Feminist iktisat'ın bakışı: Postmodernist mi?	Ufuk Serdaroğlu		1995	Sarmal Yayınevi
95	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminist olarak okumak	Jonathan Culler	Suğra Öncü	1995	Afa Yayınları
96	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Demokrasinin cinsiyeti	Anne Phillips	Alev Türker	1995	Metis Yayınları
97	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Günümüzde kadına uygulanan baskı: Marksist feminist çözümlemelerde sorunlar	Michelle Barret	Şen Süer Kaya	1995	Pencere Yayınları
98	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın ve popüler kültür	[collective]	Süleyman İrvan, Mutlu Binark	1995	Ark Yayınları
99	Karadeniz TU	feminist	Translation	Koşulların gücü	Simone de Beauvoir	Betül Onursal	1995	Payel Yayınevi
100	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Translation	Kadınlara mahsus	Marilyn French	Armağan İkin	1995	E Yayınları

101	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Erkek olmak	David Cohen	Yavuz Alogan	1995	Alan Yayıncılık
102	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de çalışma hayatında kadınlara yönelik ayrımcılık	Canan Balkır		1996	Friedrich Naumann Vakfı ve Liberal Düşünce Topluluğu
103	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Tapınağın öbür yüzü: kadınlar ve erkekler üzerine	Leyla Navaro		1996	Varlık Yayınları
104	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Erkeklerde kadın korkusu	Seda Güler		1996	Altın Kitaplar Yayınevi
105	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Sıcak yuva masalı: Aile içi şiddet ve cinsel taciz	Pınar İlkaracan, Leyla Gülçür, Canan Arın		1996	Metis Yayınları
106	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Türkiyede Kadın Olmak: Kadın Sorunlarından Kesitler	Necla Arat		1996	Say Yayınları
107	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Ah kadınlar	Hilmi Yavuz		1996	Parantez Yayınları
108	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar	Şemseddin Sami		1996	Gündoğan Yayınları
109	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Hanımlara özel ilmi hal	Faruk Beşer		1996	Nun Yayınları
110	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Kadın olmak	Zeynep Oral		1996	Milliyet Yayınları
111	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Ders kitaplarında cinsiyetçilik: 1928-1995	Firdevs Helvacıoğlu		1996	Kaynak Yayınları
112	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Müslüman kadın ve görevleri	Hasan El-Benna	Muhammed Ammar	1996	Ravza Yayınları
113	Erciyes University	feminist	Translation	Uçmak	Kate Millett	Mefkure Bayatlı	1996	Pencere Yayınları
114	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Sivil kadın: Türkiye'de sivil toplum ve kadın	Ömer Çaha	Ertan Özensel	1996	Vadi Yayınları
115	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm: Çizgilerle: Yeni başlayanlar için	Susan Alice Watkins, Marisa Rueda, Marta Rodriguez	Özden Arıkan	1996	Milliyet yayınları
116	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Gender	Ivan Illich	Ahmet Fethi	1996	Ayraç Yayınları
117	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Müslüman kadının kimliği	Abdulkadir Et-Telidi	Ali Nar	1996	Ravza Yayınları
118	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	İğdiş edilmiş kadın	Germaine Greer	Mefkure Bayatlı	1996	Pencere Yayınları
119	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Hayatımı yaşarken cilt 1	Emma Goldman	Beril Eyüboğlu	1996	Metis Yayınları
120	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar savaşı	Attila İlhan		1997	Bilgi Yayınevi
121	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Uygartığın paradoksu ve marksizm: Feminizm, ekoloji, anarşizm, varoluşçuluk	Hüsnü Aksoy		1997	Doz Yayınları
122	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Susmayan yazılar: Eğitim, laiklik, kadın ve siyaset üzerine	Necla Arat		1997	Say Yayınları
123	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Modern ve postmodern feminizm	Zekiye Demir		1997	İz Yayıncılık
124	WLICF	feminist	Original	Medyada cinsiyetçilik	Nilüfer Timisi		1997	Kadının Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü (KSSGM)
125	WLICF	feminist	Original	Geleceğin solu solun geleceği: Çevreciler, feministler, kemalistler, sosyal demokratlar, sosyalistler 2000'lere nasıl bakıyor	Metin Gülbay, Murat Ören		1997	Alan Yayıncılık
126	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm postmodernizm ve hukuk	Adnan Güriz		1997	A.Ü. Hukuk Fakültesi Yayınları
127	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Translation	Medya, Kültür, Siyaset	[collective]	Süleyman İrvan, Nilgün Gürkan, D. Beybin Kejanlıoğlu, Ahmet Gürata,	1997	Alp Yayınevi

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128	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cariyeler bacılar yurttaşlar: Kimlikler ve toplumsal dönüşümler	Deniz Kandiyoti	Aksu Bora, Feyziye Sayılan, Şirin Tekeli, Hüseyin Tapınç, Ferhunde Özbay	1997	Metis Yayınları
129	Erciyes University	feminist	Translation	Hayatımı yaşarken cilt 2	Emma Goldman	Beril Eyuboğlu	1997	Metis Yayınları
130	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminist teori: Amerikan feminizminin entellektüel gelenekleri	Josephine Donovan	Aksu Bora, Meltem Ağduk Gevrek, Fevziye Sayılan	1997	İletişim Yayınları
131	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Translation	Hükmeden erkek boyun eğen kadın	Tim Marshall	Gülden Şen	1997	Altın Kitaplar Yayınevi
132	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın eğer çok severse: Yüreğimizi kaplayan sevgide acı duyuyorsak "delicesine seviyoruz" demektir	Robin Norwood	Hüseyin Kanbur, A. Müjdat Yorarbaş	1997	İnkılap Kitabevi
133	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Translation	Erkek aşkının ötesinde: Rönesans'tan günümüze kadınlar arasında romantik dostluk ve aşk	Lillian Faderman	Zülal Kılıç	1997	Göçebe Yayınları
134	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Kadınlığımın hikayesi	Simone de Beauvoir	Erdoğan Tokatlı	1997	Payel Yayınevi
135	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eskişehir'de erkek rol ve tutumlarına ilişkin alan araştırması	Oğuz Onaran, Seçil Büker, Ali Atıf Bir.		1998	Anadolu Üniversitesi Yayınları
136	Erciyes University	feminizm	Original	Plasebo erkek	Sevgi Yücel		1998	Hacettepe-Taş
137	Erciyes University	feminist	Original	Kadınların coğrafyası	Nazmiye Özgüç		1998	Çantay Kitabevi
138	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Original	Şefika Gaspıralı ve Rusya'da Türk kadın hareketi: 1893-1920	Şengül Hablemitoğlu		1998	Ajans-Türk Matbaacılık
139	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadın olmak, yaşamak, yazmak	Fatmagül Bertkay		1998	Pencere Yayınları
140	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Original	Şair Nigâr Hanım	Nazan Bekiroğlu		1998	İletişim Yayınları
141	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Ulviye Mithat feminist buluşma	Fatma Azgın		1998	Ultra Baskı Ltd.
142	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Beden ve toplum kuramı: Öznenin sosyolojisinden bedeninin sosyolojisine	Emre Işık		1998	Bağlam Yayıncılık
143	WLICF	feminizm	Original	75 yılda kadınlar ve erkekler	Ayşe Bertkay Hacımirzaoğlu		1998	Türkiye Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Tarih Vakfı Yayınları
144	WLICF	feminizm	Original	İslamcı kadının aynadaki sureti: Araştırma	Hülya Demir		1998	Sel Yayıncılık
145	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm ve ezilmenin çelişkileri	Caroline Ramazanoğlu	Mefkure Bayatlı	1998	Pencere Yayınları
146	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Foucault ve Derrida'da feminizm ve ayırım	Roy Boyne	Ayşe Banu Karadağ	1998	Sel Yayıncılık
147	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Müslüman toplumlarda yaşayan kadınlar ağı: WLUML	Farida Shaheed	Zeynep Avcı, İpek İkkaracan	1998	Kadının İnsan Hakları Projesi
148	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cinsiyetler siyaseti	Sylviane Agacinski	İsmail Yerguz	1998	Dost Kitabevi
149	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Çokeşlilik: Erkeklerin birçok kadına hakkı	Esther Vilar	Sevgi Tamgüç	1998	Göçebe Yayınları

150	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve iktidar: Toplum, kişi ve cinsel politika	R.W. Connell	Cem Soydemir	1998	Ayrıntı Yayınları
151	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Toplumsalın söküümü: Yapıbozucu bir sosyolojiye doğru	Ann Game	Mehmet Küçük	1998	Dost Kitabevi
152	Aydın ADU	feminist	Translation	Kadınların özgürleşmesi üzerine	Marc Sautet	Selcan Serdaroğlu	1998	Telos Yayıncılık
153	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Cumhuriyetçilik: Bir özgürlük ve yönetim teorisi	Philip Pettit	Abdullah Yılmaz	1998	Ayrıntı Yayınları
154	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Hoşgörü üzerine	Michael Walzer	Abdullah Yılmaz	1998	Ayrıntı Yayınları
155	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Fransız Devriminde kadınlar	Galina Serebryakova	Ahmet Açıan	1998	Evrensel Basım Yayın
156	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsiyet rollerine ilişkin beklenti, tutum, davranışlar ve eşler arası sorumluluk paylaşımı: kamuda çalışan yönetici kadınlar örneği	Aysel Günindi Ersöz		1999	T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı
157	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Televizyon ve toplum	Erol Mutlu		1999	TRT
158	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Demir kafesten plastiğe kimliklerimiz: Sekülerleşme sürecinde kimliklerin inşası	Edibe Sözen		1999	Birey Yayınları
159	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Feminizm	Fatma Kayhan		1999	BDS
160	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Nezihe Muhittin ve Türk kadını 1931 Türk feminizminin düşünsel kökenleri ve feminist tarih yazıcılığından bir örnek	Ayşegül Baykan, Belma Ötüş Baskett.		1999	İletişim Yayınları
161	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Sosyalizm diyarında kadın	Nina Popova	Murat Güneşdoğdu, İsmail Yarkın	1999	İnter Yayınları
162	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar ve benlik saygısı: Kendimiz hakkındaki duygu ve düşüncelerimizi anlamak ve geliştirmek	Linda T. Sanford, Mary Ellen Donovan	Semra Kunt	1999	HYB Yayıncılık
163	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Baş düşman: Patriyarkanın ekonomi politikası	Christine Delphy	Handan Öz, Lale Aykent Tunçman	1999	Saf Yayıncılık
164	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Modernizm, evrensellik ve birey: Çağdaş ahlak felsefesine katkılar	Seyla Benhabib	Mehmet Küçük	1999	Ayrıntı Yayınları
165	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Eleştirel bakış: Entellektüellerle söyleşi	Peter Osborne	Elçin Gen	1999	Dost Kitabevi
166	METU	feminist	Translation	Sindrella kompleksi: Çağdaş kadında bağımsızlık korkusu	Colletto Dowling	Selçuk Budak	1999	Öteki Yayınevi
167	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Ders kitaplarında cinsiyetçilik	Şengül Altan Arslan		2000	Başbakanlık Kadının Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü
168	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Siyasal örgütlerde cinsiyetçiliğe karşı eğitim rehberi	Serpil Sancar Üşür		2000	KASAUM
169	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Original	Osmanlı'dan Cumhuriyet'e kadının tarihi dönüşümü	Ayşenur Kurtoğlu, Nevin Meriç, Mualla Gülnaz, Nazife Şişman, Yıldız Ramazanoğlu, Cihan Aktaş, Elif H. Toros, Sibel Eraslan		2000	Pınar Yayınları

170	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Original	Modern Türkiye'de siyasi düşünce: Kemalizm	Ahmet İnel		2000	İletişim Yayınları
171	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Original	Modern Türkiye'de siyasi düşünce: Modernleşme ve batıcılık	Uygur Kocabaşoğlu		2000	İletişim Yayınları
172	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Original	Modern Türkiye'de siyasi düşünce: Liberalizm	Murat Yılmaz		2000	İletişim Yayınları
173	Kadir Has University	feminizm	Original	Sinemada kadın olmak: Sanat filmlerinde kadın imgeleri	Semire Ruken Öztürk		2000	Alan Yayıncılık
174	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Original	Sol geleceği tartışıyor	Oral Çalışlar, Barış Doster		2000	Cumhuriyet Kitapları
175	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Halide Edib Türk modernleşmesi ve feminizm	Ayşe Durakbaşa		2000	İletişim Yayınları
176	WLICF	feminist	Original	Televizyon ve kadın	Zeynep Karahan Uslu		2000	Alfa Yayınları
177	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eşcinsellik ve yabancılaşma	Doğu Perinçek		2000	Kaynak Yayınları
178	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Serbest piyasa feminizmi	David Conway	M. Bahattin Seçilmişoğlu	2000	Liberte Yayınları
179	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Translation	Modernleşmenin eşğinde Osmanlı kadınlar	Madeline C. Zilfi	Necmiye Alpay	2000	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
180	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Translation	Toplumsal gelişimde kadının konumu	Alexandra Kollontai	M. Ali İnci	2000	İnter Yayınları
181	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Translation	İçimizdeki tanrıça: Kadınlığın mitolojisi	Manuela Dunn Marcetti	Belkıs Çorakçı	2000	Doğan Kitap
182	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Translation	Nietzsche'nin deniz aşığı	Luce Irigaray	İsmail Yerguz	2000	Kabalıcı Yayınevi
183	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Batı'nın cinsel kıyısı: Başkalkıç söylemde cinsellik ve mekansallık	Irvin Cemil Schick	Savaş Kılıç, Gamze Sarı	2000	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
184	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	İyi aşıklar kötü aşıklar	Shere Hite, Kate Colleran	İpek Çalışlar	2000	Pencere Yayınları
185	Akdeniz University	feminist	Original	20. yüzyıl tiyatrosunda kadın bakış açısının yansımaları	Güzin Yamaner		2001	Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı
186	Akdeniz University	feminist	Original	Tanrı'nın sesi kadın	Jülide Sevim		2001	Remzi Kitabevi
187	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	İslamda feminizm	Halil Hamit		2001	Okumuş Adam yayınları
188	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Aslında özgürsün	Duygu Asena		2001	Doğan Kitap
189	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kırsal alanda işgücü değeri ile kadınlar: Bir toplumsal cinsiyet analizi örneği	Şengül Hablemitoğlu		2001	Türkiye Ziraat Odaları Birliği
190	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Kadının gizli dünyası	Hikmet Saim		2001	Arion
191	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Terapi şeysi	Cem Mumcu, Yıldırım B. Doğan, Mehmet Ulusel		2001	Okuyan Us Yayınları
192	Mersin University	feminizm	Original	Marksizm cins körü mü: Marksist aile kuramı	Huriye Şahin		2001	Ayrıntı Yayınları
193	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de toplumsal değişme ve kadın	Leyla Kırkpınar		2001	Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı
194	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadınlığım, yazarlığım, yurdum	Erendiz Atasü		2001	Bilgi Yayınevi
195	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Yerli bir feminizme doğru	Aynur İlyasoğlu, Necla Akgökçe		2001	Sel Yayıncılık
196	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Translation	Siyasi ideolojiler: Bir giriş	Andrew Heywood	Ahmet Kemal Bayram, Özgür Tüfekçi, Hüsamettin	2001	Adres Yayınları

						İnanç, Şeyma Akın, Buğra Kalkan		
197	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Erkeklerin arasında	Camille Laurens	Sosi Dolanoğlu	2001	Doğan Kitap
198	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Haremden kaçanlar: İstanbul'da bir devlet meselesi ve feminizm (1906)	Alain Quella Villeger	Aysel Bora	2001	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
199	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Marksizm ve postmodern gündem	Ellen Meiksins Wood, John Bellamy Foster	Ahmet Fethi	2001	Ütopya Yayınevi
200	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Translation	Karnavaldan Romana: Edebiyat Teorisinden Dil Felsefesine Seçme Yazılar	Mikhail Mikhailovich Bakhtin	Cem Soydemir	2001	Ayrıntı Yayınları
201	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bir erkek ağladığında	Jülide Sevim		2002	Remzi Kitabevi
202	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Original	Bir Cumhuriyet Kadını Şükûfe Nihal	Hülya Argunşah		2002	Akçağ Yayınları
203	WLICF	feminizm	Original	90'larda Türkiye'de feminizm	Aksu Bora, Asena Günel		2002	İletişim Yayınları
204	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Meşrutiyet İstanbul'unda kadın ve sosyal değişim	Sadık Albayrak		2002	Yeditepe Yayınevi
205	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminist edebiyat eleştirisi	Maggie Humm	Özge Altay, Gönül Bakay, Nuran Düzyol, Aylın Ecdaroğlu, Tuba Biret Ertan, Sebile Günoğlu, Zehra İsmet Gürmeriç, Belkıs Kılınç, Banu Mutaftçılar, Sanem Yazıcıoğlu Öge, Yasemin Temizarabacı, Devrim Yılmaz, Berrin Oktay Yılmaz	2002	Say Yayınları
206	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Lacan ve postfeminizm	Elizabeth Wright	Ebru Kılıç	2002	Everest Yayınları
207	Erciyes University	feminizm	Translation	Sınırsız Feminist Clara Zetkin	Gilbert Badia	N.Rikkat Çobanoğlu	2002	Pencere Yayınları
208	Hacettepe University	feminist	Translation	Görünmez kalp: Regülasyona karşı piyasa	Russel D. Roberts	Mustafa Acar	2002	Liberte Yayınları
209	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cool: Bir tavrın anatomisi	Dick Pountain, David Robins	Aslı Ağca	2002	Ayrıntı Yayınları
210	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kürtlerde aşiret ve akrabalık ilişkileri	Lale Yalçın Heckmann	Gülhan Erkaya	2002	İletişim Yayınları
211	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm herkes içindir	bell hooks	Aysel Yıldırım, Berna Kurt, Ece Aydın, Şirin Özgün	2002	Çitlenbik Yayınları
212	Akdeniz University	feminist	Original	Feminist hukuk kuramı ve feminist düşünce teorileri	Murat Yüksel		2003	Beta Yayıncılık
213	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Uluslararası ilişkilerde sınır tanımayan sorunlar: Göç, yurttaşlık, insan hakları, toplumsal cinsiyet, küresel adalet ve güvenlik	Ayhan Kaya, Günay Göksu Özdoğan		2003	Bağlam Yayıncılık
214	ASBU	feminist	Original	Sömürgeci fantaziler: Oryantalist söylemde kültürel ve cinsel fark	Meyda Yeğenoğlu		2003	Metis Yayınları
215	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Eteklilik	Sinan Akyüz		2003	Alfa Yayınları
216	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Tarihin cinsiyeti	Fatmagül Berktaş		2003	Metis Yayınları

217	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadınsız inkılap: Nezihe Muhiddin, kadınlar halk fırkası, kadın birliği	Yaprak Zihinoğlu		2003	Metis Yayınları
218	WLICF	feminist	Original	Kızıl feministler: Bir sözlü tarih çalışması	Emel Akal		2003	Tüstav
219	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve iletişim	Serdar Kaypakoğlu		2003	Naos Yayıncılık
220	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet, sağlık ve kadın	Ayşe Akın, Saliha Özpınar		2003	Hacettepe Üniversitesi Yayınları
221	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Siyaset	Mümtazer Türköne		2003	Lotus Yayınevi
222	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Emanetten mülke: Kadın bedeninin yeniden inşası	Nazife Şişman		2003	İz Yayıncılık
223	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm üzerine bazı sorular	Kamla Bhasin, Nighat Said Khan	Mine Yalçın Fuller	2003	Kadınlarla Dayanışma Vakfı Yayınları
224	Ege University	feminizm	Translation	Ataerkil sistem: "Erkeklerin dünyasında yaşamak"	Kamla Bhasin	Ayşe Çoşkun	2003	Kadınlarla Dayanışma Vakfı Yayınları
225	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Seks isyanları: Toplumsal cinsiyet, başkaldırı ve rock'n roll	Simon Reynolds, Joy Press	Mehmet Küçük	2003	Ayrıntı Yayınları
226	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Cinsiyet ve millet	Nira Yuval -Davis	Ayşin Bektaş	2003	İletişim Yayınları
227	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminist bir devlet kuramına doğru	Catharine A. Mackinnon	Türkan Yöney, Sabir Yücesoy	2003	Metis Yayınları
228	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Muzlar, plajlar ve askeri üsler: Feminist bakış açısından uluslararası siyaset	Cynthia Enloe	Berna Kurt, Ece Aydın	2003	Çitlembik Yayınları
229	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Bizans imparatorluk kadınları (1025-1204): İktidar, himaye ve ideoloji	Barbara Hill	Elif Gökteke	2003	Dünya Yayınları
230	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet: Bize yüklenen roller	Kamla Bhasin	Kader Ay, Zeycan Sarıhacıoğlu	2003	Kadınlarla Dayanışma Vakfı Yayınları
231	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Moda ve gündemleri: Giyimde sınıf, cinsiyet, ve kimlik	Diana Crane	Özge Çelik	2003	Ayrıntı Yayınları
232	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyete duyarlı yasal mevzuatın oluşturulması: Orta ve Doğu Avrupa ile bağımsız Devletle topluluğunda toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini sağlamak ve korumak	Urszula Nowakowska	Ayşe Sayın	2003	Uçan Süpürge
233	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Zararsız aşklar: Cinsiyet, teori ve kişisel ilişkiler	Mike Gane	Ekin Uşşaklı	2003	Epos Yayınları
234	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların isyanı ve islâmî hafıza	Fatıma Mernissi	Aytül Kantarcı	2003	Epos Yayınları
235	Erciyes University	feminizm	Translation	Bilim ve cinsiyet ayrımı	Evelyn Reed	Şemsa Yeğin	2003	Payel Yayınevi
236	Sabancı University	feminist	Translation	Teoriden sonra hayat	Michael Payne, John Schad	Ebru Kılıç	2003	Agora Kitaplığı
237	Erciyes University	feminist	Original	PROF. DR. NECLA ARAT'A ARMAĞAN	Nazan Moroğlu		2004	Beta Yayıncılık
238	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet yazıları: Kadınlara dair bir kaç söz	Şengül Hablemitoğlu		2004	Toplumsal Dönüşüm Yayınları

239	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Özgürleşemeyen kadın: Tek parti dönemi toplumsal cinsiyet anlayışı	Belma Tokuroğlu		2004	Odak Yayınevi
240	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm konusuna İslam'ın yaklaşımı	Kadriye Erdemli		2004	Türk Diyanet Vakfı
241	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Beden emek tarih: Diyalektik bir feminizm için	Gülnur Acar Savran		2004	Kanat Yayınları
242	WLICF	feminist	Original	Sosyoloji araştırmaları: Osmanlı'da kadın dergileri ve sosyoloji dergileri	Yıldız Akpolat		2004	Fenomen Yayıncılık
243	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de ve Avrupa Birliği'nde kadının konumu: Kazanımlar, sorunlar, umutlar	Fatmagül Berktaş, İnci Özkan Kerestecioğlu		2004	Ka-Der Yayınları
244	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınlar dile düşünce: Edebiyat ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Sibel İrzık, Jale Parla		2004	İletişim Yayınları
245	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Original	Bülent Tanör Armağanı: Hukuk	Öget Öktem Tanör		2004	Legal Yayıncılık
246	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm ve doğaya hükmetmek	Val Plumwood	Başak Ertür	2004	Metis Yayınları
247	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Avrupa tarihinde kadınlar	Gisela Bock	Zehra Aksu Yilmazer	2004	Literatür Yayıncılık
248	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Çağdaş siyaset felsefesine giriş	Will Kymlicka	Ebru Kılıç	2004	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
249	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Hitchcock sineması	Robin Wood	Ertan Yılmaz	2004	Kabalcı Yayınevi
250	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Mesafeyi aşmak: Barış mücadelesinde kadınlar	Cynthia Cockburn	Ebru Kılıç	2004	İletişim Yayınları
251	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Bağışlamak: Kadın gözüyle bir karşılıklı özveri eleştirisi	Genevieve Vaughan	Semih Sayıt	2004	Karakutu Yayınları
252	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Translation	Dostoyevski poetikasının sorunları	Mihail M. Bahtin	Cem Soydemir	2004	Metis Yayınları
253	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Tango: Tutku'nun ekonomi politiği	Marta E. Savigliano	Serdar Aygün	2004	Ayrıntı Yayınları
254	ÇOMU	feminist	Original	Feminist eleştiri: XX. yüzyıl Türk ve Kore romanında kadın	Eunkyung Oh		2005	Kemal Yayınları
255	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm	Ayşe Sevim		2005	İnsan Yayınları
256	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yerel yönetimler ve cinsiyet : kadınların kentte görünmez varlığı: Ankara araştırması	Ayten Alkan		2005	Dipnot Yayınları
257	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Anasoyluluktan günümüze kadın	Hüseyin Kızılkaya		2005	İlya Yayınevi
258	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kabadaydan sanal delikanlıya: Değişen erkek simgesi	Gönül Demez		2005	Babil Yayınları
259	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınlar sınıfı: Ücretli ev emeği ve kadın öznelliğinin inşası	Aksu Bora		2005	İletişim Yayınları
260	Erciyes University	feminizm	Original	Kadın ve felsefe	Şevki Işıklı		2005	Emre Yayınları
261	Erciyes University	feminizm	Original	Kadının macerası	Berfin Karabağ		2005	Peri Yayınları
262	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Nisa'dan insan'a: İslam yorum geleneğinde cinsiyetçilik ve toplumsal cinsiyet kuramının evrimi	Kadir Canatan		2005	Çıra Yayınları

263	METU	feminist	Original	Kırılgan kadınlar kızgın erkekler ve hayat	Jülide Sevim		2005	İnkılap Kitabevi
264	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadın hareketinde mücadele deneyimleri: Özgürlüğü ararken	Berivan Kum, Fatma Gülçiçek, Pınar Selek, Yeşim Başaran		2005	Amargi Yayınevi
265	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Ütopyanın kadınları kadınların ütopyası: Klasik ve modern ütopyalarda toplumsal cinsiyet	Yasemin Temizarabacı Yıldırımaz		2005	Sel Yayıncılık
266	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların tarihi: Cilt 4: devrimden dünya savaşına feminizmin ortaya çıkışı	Georges Duby, Michelle Perrot	Ahmet Fethi	2005	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
267	Aydın ADU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve bilim üzerine düşünceler	Evelyn Fox Keller	Ferit Burak Aydar	2005	Metis Yayınları
268	ASBU	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm	Margaret Walters	Hakan Gür	2005	Dost Kitabevi
269	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Eçcinselliğin sonu: (ve heteroseksüelliğin ölümü)	Bert Archer	Ayşe Borovalı, Koray Atak	2005	Çitlenbik Yayınları
270	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Hat: Kıbrıs'ta kadınlar, Taksim ve toplumsal cinsiyet düzeni	Cynthia Cockburn	Selda Somuncuoğlu	2005	İletişim Yayınları
271	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Ahlak oyunları: 1540-1541 Osmanlı'da Ayntab mahkemesi ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Leslie Peirce	Ülkün Tansel	2005	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
272	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	İktidarın psikik yaşamı: Tabiyet üzerine teoriler	Judith Butler	Fatma Tütüncü	2005	Ayrıntı Yayınları
273	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Antigone'nin iddiası: Yaşam ile ölümün akrabalığı	Judith Butler	Ahmet Ergenç	2005	Kabalıcı Yayınevi
274	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Translation	Güzellik semptomu	Francette Pacteau	Banu Erol	2005	Ayrıntı Yayınları
275	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Devletsiz ulusun kadınları: Kürt kadını üzerine araştırmalar: Feminist bir yaklaşım	Shahrazad Mojab	Fahriye Adsay, Ekin Uşaklı, Sema Kılıç	2005	Avesta Basın Yayın
276	Muş University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların Tarihi: Cilt 1 Ana Tanrıçalardan Hıristiyan Azizelere	Georges Duby, Michelle Perrot	Ahmet Fethi	2005	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
277	Muş University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların Tarihi: Cilt 2 Ortaçağın Sessizliği	Georges Duby, Michelle Perrot	Ahmet Fethi	2005	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
278	Muş University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların Tarihi: Cilt 3 Rönesans Ve Aydınlanma Çağı Paradoksları	Georges Duby, Michelle Perrot	Ahmet Fethi	2005	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
279	Muş University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların Tarihi: Cilt 5 Yirminci Yüzyılda Kültürel Bir Kimliğe Doğru	Georges Duby, Michelle Perrot	Ahmet Fethi	2005	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
280	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Son erkek ölüncüye kadar: Gizli kadınlar örgütü	Serhat Ayan		2006	Yakamoz Yayınları
281	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Feminist iktisat: İktisat düşüncesinde farklı bir bakış	Ömer Eroğlu, Ruhan İşler		2006	Asil Yayın Dağıtım
282	Giresun University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Masal mekanında kadın olmak	Evrin Ölçer Özünel		2006	Geleneksel Yayıncılık
283	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Zaman lekesi	Ayşe Kadioğlu		2006	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
284	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Uzam ve kötülük	Yaşar Çabuklu		2006	Everest Yayınları

285	Sabancı University	feminizm	Original	İsa'nın hain çocukları: Türkiye'de misyonerlik faaliyetleri	Müjdat Öztürk		2006	İlgi Kültür Sanat
286	Sabancı University	feminist	Original	Panaya Kapulu: Meryem Ana evinin sırrı	Ata Nirun		2006	Destek Yayınları
287	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Medya ve kadın	Dilek İmançer		2006	Ebabil Yayınları
288	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Taklit ve toplumsal cinsiyet'e karşı durma	Judith Butler	Osman Akinhay	2006	Agora Kitaplığı
289	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Çatışan feminizmler: Felsefi fikir alışverişi	Şeyla Benhabib, Judith Butler, Nancy Fraser, Drucilla Cornell	Feride Evren Sezer	2006	Metis Yayınları
290	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Dans Edemeyeceksem bu benim devrimim değildir	Emma Goldman	Necmi Bayram	2006	Agora Kitaplığı
291	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Marksizmle feminizmin mutsuz evliliği	Heidi Hartmann	Gülşad Aygen	2006	Agora Kitaplığı
292	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Cinsiyet, sınıf ve sosyalizm	Lindsey German	Yıldız Önen	2006	Babil Yayınları
293	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Bedenler, dinler ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Sylvia Marcos	Sibel Özbudun, Balkı Şafak, İlker Çayla	2006	Ütopya Yayınevi
294	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Feminist düşünce	Rosemarie Putnam Tong	Zafer Cihrioğlu	2006	Gündoğan Yayınları
295	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar: En uzun devrim	Juliet Mitchell	Gülseli İnal, Gülnur Savran, Şirin Tekeli, Feraye Tınç, Şule Torun, Yaprak Zihnioğlu	2006	Agora Kitaplığı
296	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Modern politik ideolojiler	Andrew Vincent	Arzu Tüfekçi	2006	Paradigma Yayınları
297	Erciyes University	feminizm	Translation	Salome'nin kız kardeşleri	Toni Bentley	Mefkure Bayatlı	2006	Agora Kitaplığı
298	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Manevralar: Kadın yaşamının militarize edilmesine yönelik uluslararası politikalar	Cynthia Enloe	Serpil Çağlayan	2006	İletişim Yayınları
299	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Sylvia Pankhurst: Radikal politik mücadelede geçmiş bir hayat	Mary Davis	Emine Özkaya	2006	Versus Kitap
300	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Oryantalizmi yeniden düşünmek: Kadınlar, seyahat ve Osmanlı harem	Reina Lewis	Beyhan Uygun-Aytemiz, Şeyda Başlı	2006	Kapı Yayınları
301	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Hayal kırıklığı	Ian Craib	Aylin Onacak	2006	Ayrıntı Yayınları
302	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Translation	Postmodern düşüncenin eleştirel sözlüğü	Stuart Sim	Mukadder Erkan, Ali Utku	2006	Ebabil Yayınları
303	Sabancı University	feminist	Translation	Kadın, islam ve sinema	Gönül Dönmez-Colin	Deniz Koç	2006	Agora Kitaplığı
304	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Translation	Farklılık ve diyalog: Feminizmler küreselleşmeye meydan okuyor	Marguerite Waller, Sylvia Marcos	Ahmet Fethi	2006	Chiviyazıları
305	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	İhtiyaçlar mücadelesi: Geç kapitalizmin siyasal kültürünün sosyalist-feminist açıdan eleştirisi	Nancy Fraser	Aykut Tunç Kılıç	2006	Agora kitaplığı
306	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Ben sen biz: Farklılık kültürüne doğru	Luce Irigaray	Sabri Büyükdüvenci, Nilgün Tatal	2006	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
307	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Elli çağdaş düşünür: Yapısalcılıktan postmoderniteye	John Lechte	Barış Yıldırım	2006	Açılım Kitap
308	Sabancı University	feminist	Original	Ben varım	KAMER		2007	Kamer Vakfı Yayınları
309	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Kıyamet kadınları: İslamcı ve modern kadının yozlaşması	Gültekin Avcı		2007	Metropol Yayınları

310	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Lubunya: Transseksüel kimlik ve beden	Selin Berghan		2007	Metis Yayınları
311	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Gücünüzü bilin: Duygu Asena'ya saygı	Reyhan Yıldız		2007	Erko Yayıncılık
312	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Original	Analar, yoldaşlar, tanrıçalar: Kürt hareketinde kadınlar ve kadın kimliğinin oluşumu	Handan Çağlayan		2007	İletişim Yayınları
313	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Original	Küreselleşme, kadın ve "yeni" ataerki: Neo-liberalizm ve kadınlık durumu	Sibel Özbudun, Cahide Sarı, Temel Demirel		2007	Ütopya Yayınevi
314	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Türk kadınının feminizme bakışı	Emine Öztürk		2007	Ravza Yayınları
315	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Demokrasi ve politika: Hukuk yönetim ve iktisat üzerine	Ayşegül Mengi		2007	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
316	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal kurgular ve cinsiyetçilik	Yaşar Çabuklu		2007	Everest Yayınları
317	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Popüler feminizm: Türkiye ve Britanya'da kadın dergileri	Süheyla Kırca Schroeder		2007	Bağlam Yayıncılık
318	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Cinsiyetli olmak: Sosyal bilimlere feminist bakışlar	Zeynep Direk		2007	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
319	Karadeniz TU	feminizm	Original	19. yüzyıldan 20. yüzyıla modern siyasal ideolojiler	Birsen Örs		2007	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
320	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Original	Kadın bedeni ve özgürleşme	Derya Şaşman Kaylı		2007	İlya Yayınevi
321	Kırıkkale University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Osmanlı döneminde Balkan kadınları: Toplumsal cinsiyet, kültür, tarih	Irvın Cemil Schick, Amila Buturovic	Güliz Erginsoy	2007	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
322	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Peçenin arkasındaki yüz	Donna Gehrke-White	Merve Kurt	2007	Erko Yayıncılık
323	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet: Faydalı bir tarihsel analiz kategorisi	Joan Wallach Scott	Fahriye Dinçer, Özlem Aslan	2007	Agora Kitaplığı
324	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Duyguların gücü: Psikanalizde, cinsiyette ve kültürde kişisel anlama	Nancy J. Chodorow	Jale Özata Dirlikyapan	2007	Metis Yayınları
325	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların dünyası	Alain Touraine	Mehmet Morali	2007	Kırmızı Yayıncılık
326	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın haklarının gerçekleştirilmesi	Mary Wollstonecraft	Deniz Hakyemez	2007	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
327	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadına yönelik aile içi şiddet ve haber medyası: Alternatif bir habercilik	Çiler Dursun		2008	Başbakanlık Kadının Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü
328	Mersin University	feminist	Original	Sevilay'a armagan	Besime Şen, Ali Ekber Doğan		2008	Praksis
329	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın odaklı sivil toplum kuruluşları ve medya: olanaklar, sorunlar ve çözümler	Çiler Dursun, Sema Becerikli		2008	Başbakanlık Kadının Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü
330	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Sinema ideoloji politika: Sinemasal yazılar 1	Burak Bakır		2008	Orient Yayıncılık
331	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Gölgenin kadınları	Berat Günçikan		2008	Agora Kitaplığı
332	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Original	Kadın yazarlardan eski masallar yeni meseller	Dilek Direnç		2008	Ege Üniversitesi

333	Dokuz Eylül University	feminist	Original	Oyunlarda kadınlar: Çağdaş Türk tiyatrosu üstüne feminist eleştirel bir okuma	Fakiye Özsoysal		2008	E Yayınları
334	Ege University	feminizm	Original	Ben duygu	Ayşe Emel, Zeki Coşkun		2008	Doğan Kitap
335	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınlar, erkekler, aşıklar	Erol Göka, Sema Göka		2008	Timaş Yayınları
336	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Yeni toplum yeni siyaset: Küreselleşme çağında sosyal demokrat yaklaşımlar	Ayhan Kaya, Burhan Şenatalar, Ercan Karakaş, Erol Katırcıoğlu, E. Fuat Keyman, Kadriye Bakırcı, Mehmet Kabasakal, Nil Mutluer, Özge Onursal Beşgül, Sevgi Uçan Çubukçu, Şule Daldal, Zeynep Ergin		2008	Kalkedon Yayınları
337	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Demokrasi teorisinde güncel tartışmalar	Bican Şahin		2008	Orion Kitabevi
338	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Edebiyat kuramları ve eleştiri	Berna Moran		2008	İletişim Yayınları
339	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Dünyevi ve kutsal: Modernlerin maneviyat arayışları	Özgür Taburoğlu		2008	Metis Yayınları
340	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	...Ve halkla ilişkiler: Şeytanın avukatlığından arabuluculuğa; bir disiplinin eleştirel analizi	Sema Yıldırım Becerikli		2008	Karınca Yayınları
341	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Medya analizleri	Bilgehan Gültekin, Güliiz Uluç, Ahsen Armağan, Elif Yıldız, Ayda Sabuncuoğlu, Ebru Gökaliiler, Mehmet Yılmaz, Nahit Erdem Köker, Funda Yalım, Jale Alem, Selin Bitirim, Uğur Bakır ; editörler Ahmet Bülend Göksele, Bilgehan Gültekin		2008	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
342	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsiyet Halleri Türkiye'de Toplumsal Cinsiyetin Keşif Sınırları	Nil Mutluer		2008	Varlık Yayınları
343	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Sanat/cinsiyet: Sanat tarihi ve feminist eleştiri	[collective]	Esin Soğancılar, Ahu Antmen	2008	İletişim Yayınları
344	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Toplumsal araştırma yöntemleri: Nitel ve nicel yaklaşımlar cilt 2	W. Lawrence Neuman	Sedef Özge	2008	Yayın Odası
345	METU	feminist	Translation	Görme ve cinsellik	Jacqueline Rose	Ayşe Deniz Temiz	2008	Metis Yayınları
346	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Cinsiyet Belası Feminizm ve Kimliğin Altüst Edilmesi	Judith Butler	Başak Ertür	2008	Metis Yayınları
347	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Sınır tanımayan feminizm teorii sömürleştirilmekten kurtarmak: Dayanışmaya örnek	Chandra Talpade Mohanty	Hatice Pınar Şenoğuz	2008	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi
348	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Robert Kolej'in Kızları Misyonerlik Feminizm Yabancı Okullar	Hester Donaldson Jenkins	Ayşe Aksu	2008	Dergah Yayınları
349	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar başka ne ister (What women want next): annelik maskesi ve kadın işi kitaplarının uluslararası övgüler alan yazıları	Susan Maushart	Cem Aygöl	2008	Erko Yayıncılık

350	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Eğer şafakta gelirse	Angela Davis	Hamit Bozak	2008	Agora Kitaplığı
351	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Son sömürge: Kadınlar	Maria Mies, Veronika Bennholdt-Thomsen, Claudia von Werthof	Yıldız Temurtürkan	2008	İletişim Yayınları
352	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Doğu ve batı arasında: Tikellikten topluluğa	Luce Irigaray	Nilgün Tatal	2008	ARA-lık Yayınları
353	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Feminist sinema ve film teorisi	Anneke Smelik	Deniz Koç	2008	Agora Kitaplığı
354	Giresun University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Karaelmas 2009: medya ve kültür	Nurçay Türkoğlu, Sevilen Toprak Alayoğlu		2009	Urban Yayınları
355	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar dile gelince: küçük hanımefendi'nin edebiyat atölyesi	Aslı Güneş		2009	Amargi Yayınevi
356	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	İkinci Meşrutiyet döneminde bir Jön Türk dergisi: Kadın	Fatma Kılıç Denman		2009	Libra Kitap
357	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Haksız tahrik	Ayşegül Sönmez		2009	Amargi Yayınevi
358	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal performanslar	Yaşar Çabuklu		2009	Ayraç Yayınları
359	Ege University	feminizm	Original	Kadın olmak zor	Esra Nuray Sezer		2009	Nesil Yayınları
360	Erciyes University	feminizm	Original	Sıkıştırılmış alanlardan yaratıcı yaşamlara kadın: Kayıtlara geçilsin kadın var	Nedime Köşgeroğlu		2009	Anfora
361	Giresun University	feminist	Original	Tanzimat dönemi anlatılarında feminist söylem	Ülkü Eliuz		2009	Serander
362	Giresun University	feminist	Original	Feminist	Memduh Şevket Esendal		2009	Birleşik Yayınları
363	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cins cins mekan	Ayten Alkan		2009	Varlık Yayınları
364	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Sosyal problemler sosyolojisi: Dünyadan ve Türkiye'den örnekler	Nurşen Adak		2009	Siyasal Kitabevi
365	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Kadın psikolojisi	Nevzat Tarhan		2009	Nesil Yayınları
366	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Türk eğitim sistemi ve okul yönetimi	Ayla Oktay		2009	Kriter Yayınları
367	METU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Torunlar	Ayşe Gül Altınay, Fethiye Çetin		2009	Metis Yayınları
368	Sabancı University	feminist	Original	Kadınlar arasında: Deneyimlerimiz hangi kapıları açıyor II	Sema Aslan		2009	Amargi Yayınevi
369	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kadın Olma Halleri	Nevin Öztop		2009	Ayrıntı Yayınları
370	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Toplumsal araştırma yöntemleri: nitel ve nicel yaklaşımlar cilt 1	W. Lawrence Neuman	Sedef Özge	2009	Yayın Odası
371	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cinsiyet, ırk, sınıf: Kadınlardan yeni bir perspektif	Selma James	Ayten Sönmez, Nilgün Ilgıçoğlu, Sezin Gündoğan	2009	BGST Yayınları
372	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Buradan baktığımızda: Kadınların militarizme karşı mücadelesi	Cynthia Cockburn	Fusun Özlen	2009	Metis Yayınları
373	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Şiddetin normalleştirilme süreci	Eva Lundgren	Berna Ekal	2009	Rengahenk Sanatevi
374	ASBU	feminist	Translation	Rüya dedim sana: Yaşantı	Hélène Cixous	Elif Gökteke	2009	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
375	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Tarihsel kültürel antropoloji	Christopher Wulf	Özgür Dünya Sarısoy	2009	Dipnot Yayınları
376	Giresun University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sosyoloji: Başlangıç okumaları	Anthony Giddens	Günseli Altaylar	2009	Say Yayınları
377	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Cinsiyet üzerine	Sigmund Freud	Seher Kutlu	2009	Alter Yayıncılık
378	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Fotoğrafi eleştirmek: İmgeleri anlamaya giriş	Terry Barrett	Yeşim Harcanoğlu	2009	Hayalbaz Kitap

379	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Olumsuzluk, hegemonya, evrensellik: Solda güncel diyaloglar	Judith Butler, Ernesto Laclau, Slavoj Žižek	Ahmet Fethi Yıldırım	2009	Hil Yayınları
380	Mersin University	feminizm	Translation	Pedagoji ve praksis	Peter McLaren, Nathalia Jaramillo	Kemal İnal, Kadir Asan	2009	Kalkedon Yayınları
381	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar ekolojik dönüşümde	Emet Değirmenci		2010	Yeni İnsan Yayınevi
382	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kız çocukları ve futbol: Toplumsal cinsiyet yaklaşımı	Canan Koca		2010	Türkiye Futbol Federasyonu
383	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Medya temsilleri	Dilek İmançer Takımcı		2010	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
384	Giresun University	feminizm	Original	İnsanlığı nasıl bir gelecek bekliyor?	Server Tanilli		2010	Cumhuriyet Kitapları
385	Giresun University	feminist	Original	Sinema: Tarih Kuram Eleştiri	Seçil Büker, Y. Gürhan Topçu		2010	Kırmızı Kedi Yayınevi
386	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Caryl Churchill'in oyunlarında feminist yansımalar	Ayça Ülker Erkan		2010	Meta Basım ve Yayım
387	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Edebiyat Kuramları: tanım, tenkit, tahlil	Ali İhsan Kolcu		2010	Salkımsöğüt Yayınevi
388	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Original	Sanatçılardan yazılar ve açıklamalarla: 20. Yüzyıl batı sanatında akımlar	Ahu Antmen		2010	Sel Yayıncılık
389	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sosyolojiye giriş	Enver Özkalp		2010	Ekin Kitabevi
390	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Medya barış ve savaş: Savaş ortamında barış medyasını yaratmak	Barış Çoban		2010	Kalkedon Yayınları
391	WLICF	feminist	Original	İktisat ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Ufuk Serdaroğlu		2010	Efil Yayınevi
392	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kalın duvar ince zar: Toplumsal cinsiyet ekseninde kadın	Nedime Köşgeroğlu		2010	Alter Yayıncılık
393	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet: Sosyal psikolojik açıklamalar	Zehra Y. Dökmen		2010	Remzi Kitabevi
394	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmaları: Eşitsizlikler, mücadeleler, kazanımlar	Hülya Durudoğan, Bertil Emrah Oder, Fatoş Gökşen, Deniz Yüksek		2010	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
395	ASBU	feminist	Original	Nuriye Ulviye Mevlan ve "Kadınlar dünyası"nda Kürtler	Mithat Kutlar		2010	Avesta Basın Yayın
396	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Masallar ve toplumsal cinsiyet: İnceleme	Melek Özlem Sezer		2010	Evrensel Basım Yayın
397	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dişillik, güzellik ve şiddet sarmalında: Kadın ve bedeni	Yasemin İnceoğlu, Altan Kar		2010	Ayrıntı Yayınları
398	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Translation	Yeni bir çağ hayali: Yirminci yüzyılı yaratan kadınlar	Sheila Rowbotham	Suğra Öncü	2010	Sel Yayıncılık
399	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Küba'da kadınlar	Margaret Randall	R. Şen Süer	2010	Akademi Yayınları
400	WLICF	feminist	Translation	(Bildığımız) Kapitalizmin sonu: Siyasal iktisadın Feminist eleştirisi	J.K. Gibson-Graham	Zeynep Gambetti	2010	Metis Yayınları
401	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Başka yer: Donna Haraway'den seçme yazılar	Donna J. Haraway	Güçsal Pusar	2010	Metis Yayınları
402	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Tarihten çıkan siyaset	Wendy Brown	Emine Ayhan	2010	Metis Yayınları

403	Ankara University	feminist	Translation	Tehlikeli kadın: Emma Goldman'ın biyografik çizgi romanı	Sharon Rudahl	Osman Akinhay	2010	Agora Kitaplığı
404	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm ve tiyatro	Sue-Ellen Case	Ayşan Sönmez	2010	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi
405	Kadir Has University	feminist	Translation	Annelik duygusu: Mitler ve deneyimler	Tina Miller	Gül Tunçer	2010	İletişim Yayınları
406	Kırıkkale University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Milliyetçilik üzerine güncel tartışmalar: Eleştirel bir müdahale	Umut Özkırımı	Yetkin Başkavak	2010	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
407	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	A'dan Z'ye felsefe	Alexander Moseley	Ali Süha	2010	NTV Yayınları
408	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Siyaset sosyolojisi: Devletler, sivil toplumlar, küreselleşme	Thomas Janoski, Robert Alford, Mildred A. Schwartz, Alexander Hicks	Soner Torlak, Elçin Deniz Ela Özcan, Tuğçe Kılınç	2010	Phoenix Yayınevi
409	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Siyasetin dönüşü	Chantal Mouffe	Fahri Bakırcı, Ali Çolak	2010	Epos Yayınları
410	AHBV University	feminist	Original	Birkaç arpa boyu...: 21. yüzyıla girerken Türkiye'de feminist çalışmalar: Prof. Dr. Nermin Abadan Unat'a armağan	Serpil Sancar		2011	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
411	WLICF	feminizm	Original	İstanbul-Amargi feminizm tartışmaları 2011	Esen Özdemir, Sevi Bayraktar		2011	Amargi Yayınevi
412	Akdeniz University	feminist	Original	Feminist teori ve tarihsel süreçte Türk kadını	Emine Öztürk		2011	Rağbet Yayınları
413	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın bakış açısından toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri	Şeref Uluocak, Cumhur Aslan		2011	Çanakkale Kitaplığı Akademi Yayınları
414	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Siyasi ideolojiler	Şükrü Karatepe		2011	İz Yayıncılık
415	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Tarih içinde görünürlükten, kadınların tarihine : Amerikan kadın romanında feminist bilinç ve politika	Sema Zafer Sümer		2011	Literatürk Academia
416	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Behice: Bir Devrimci... Bir Kadın... Bir Anne	Emel Koç		2011	Destek Yayınları
417	ASBU	feminist	Original	İktidarın mahremiyeti: İstanbul'da hayat kadınları, seks işçiliği ve şiddet	Aslı Zengin		2011	Metis Yayınları
418	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Original	Şeriat ülkesinde kadın olmak	Zekiye Yüksel		2011	Cumhuriyet Kitapları
419	Giresun University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dijital oyunlar kendi dünyanda yaşa bizimkinde oyna	Gülin Terek Ünal, Uğur Batı		2011	Efil Yayınevi
420	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet sosyolojisi	Ali Ergur		2011	Anadolu Üniversitesi Yayınları
421	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de kadın sığınma evleri: Erkek şiddetinden uzak yaşama açılan kapılar mı?	Songül Sallan Gül		2011	Bağlam Yayıncılık
422	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Sosyoloji	Şeniz Anbarlı Bozatay		2011	Beta Yayıncılık
423	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Reklamcılık: Kavramlar, kararlar, kurumlar	Fusun Kocabaş, Müge Elden		2011	İletişim Yayınları
424	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Beden sosyolojisi	Kadir Canatan		2011	Açılım Kitap

425	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Edebiyat ve sinema: Edebi eserlerden beyaz perdeye	Fatih Sakallı		2011	Hat Yayınevi
426	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Medyada hegemonik erkek(lik) ve temsil	İlker Erdoğan		2011	Kalkedon Yayınları
427	Manisa CBU	feminist	Original	Avrupa'nın 50 büyük yalanı	Mustafa Armağan		2011	Timaş Yayınları
428	Sabancı University	feminizm	Original	Mahrem'in göçü	Nilüfer Göle; söyleşi, Ayşe Çavdar		2011	Hayy Kitap
429	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Feminizm: Kendi arasında	Aksu Bora		2011	Ayizi Kitap
430	WLICF	feminist	Original	Sanki eşittik: 1960-1970'li yıllarda devrimci mücadelenin feminist sorgusu	Gülfer Akkaya		2011	Kumbara Sanat Atölyesi ve Toplumsal Dayanışma Derneği
431	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Militarizmin cinsiyetçi suretleri: Devlet, ordu ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Çiğdem Akgül		2011	Dipnot Yayınları
432	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Cinsellik, şiddet ve hukuk: Feminist yazılar	Alev Özkazanç		2011	Dipnot Yayınları
433	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm ve queer kuram	Alev Özkazanç		2011	Dipnot yayınları
434	Erciyes University	feminizm	Translation	İslamî feminizmler	Zahra Ali	Öykü Elitez	2011	İletişim Yayınları
435	Amasya University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar ve sosyalizm: Kadınların kurtuluşu üzerine denemeler	Sharon Smith	Etkin Bilen Eratalay	2011	Yordam Kitap
436	ASBU	feminist	Translation	Hayatımızdaki ekonomi	Julie A. Nelson	Didem Kizen	2011	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
437	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Tek boyutlu kadın	Nina Power	Özlem Kaya	2011	Habitus Yayıncılık
438	Giresun University	feminist	Translation	Sakatlık çalışmaları: Sosyal bilimlerden bakmak	Dikmen Bezmez, Sibel Yardımcı, Yıldırım Şentürk	Ferit Burak Aydar	2011	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
439	Giresun University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Film, biçim ve kültür	Robert Kolker	Fırat Ertinaz, Ali Güney, Zeynep Özen, Onur Şakır, Berivan Tokem, Dilek Tunali, Ertan Yılmaz	2011	De Ki Yayınları
440	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Ortadoğu'da fuhuş sektörü peçenin arka yüzü	John R. Bradley	Nur Yener	2011	Yurt Kitap-Yayın
441	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Biyoloji kader olunca: Weimar ve Nazi Almanyası'nda kadınlar	Renate Briendenthal, Atina Grossmann, Marion Kaplan	Cumhur Atay	2011	Kalkedon Yayınları
442	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Siyasal antropoloji	Ted C. Lewellen	A. Erkan Koca	2011	Birleşik Yayınları
443	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Kurtuluş teolojisi	Christopher Rowland	M.Fatih Karakaya, Sevinç Altınçekiç	2011	Ayrıntı Yayınları
444	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Gramsci, Freire ve yetişkin eğitimi: Dönüştürücü eylem fırsatları	Peter Mayo	Ahmet Duman	2011	Ütopya Yayınevi
445	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Müslüman toplumlarda kadın ve cinsellik	Pınar İlkaracan	Ebru Salman	2011	İletişim Yayınları
446	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Translation	Uluslararası ilişkilerde Temel Düşünürler ve Teoriler	Martin Griffith	CESRAN	2011	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
447	METU	feminist	Translation	Psikanaliz nedir?: Psikanaliz okulları ve psikoterapi üzerine eleştirel bir giriş	Ian Craib	Ali Kılıçoğlu	2011	Say Yayınları
448	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal Cinsiyet Yanılsaması	Cordelia Fine	Kıvanç Tanrıyar	2011	Sel Yayıncılık
449	Trakya University	feminizm	Translation	Cinsel politika	Kate Millett	Seçkin Selvi	2011	Payel Yayınevi

450	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Translation	Ateşle oynamak: Hindistan'da yedi yaşam üzerinden feminist düşünce ve eylem	Sangtin Writers, Richa Nagar	Pınar Gümüş, Emine Bademci	2011	Ayizi Kitap
451	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk kadın hukuku mevzuatı: kadının hukuki durumu ile ilgili mevzuat	Demet Özdamar		2012	Seçkin Yayıncılık
452	WLICF	feminizm	Original	İstanbul-Amargi feminizm tartışmaları 2012	Esen Özdemir, Sevi Bayraktar		2012	Amargi Yayınevi
453	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Dünya kadına karşı: Kadına duyulan korkunun temelleri	Pürnur Uçar Özbirinci		2012	Efil Yayınevi
454	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Feminen İslam: Küresel çağda alternatif bir kadın kimliği inşası	Nezahat Altuntaş		2012	Orion Kitabevi
455	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Aykırı kadınlar: Osmanlı'dan günümüze devrimci kadın portreleri	Hüseyin Aykol		2012	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
456	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de farklılıklarına rağmen kadınlar: Post-feminist çağda Türkiye'de farklı kadın konumları	Nezahat Altuntaş		2012	Orion Kitabevi
457	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Uluslararası ilişkilerde postmodern analizler-1 : kimlik, kültür, güvenlik ve dış politika	Tayyar Arı		2012	MKM Yayıncılık
458	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Hane devlet piyasa	Özgün Akduran		2012	İstanbul Sosyal Araştırmalar Vakfı
459	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cahiliyeden İslamiyet'e kadın	Mustafa Öztürk		2012	Ankara Okulu Yayınları
460	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de refah devleti ve kadın	Saniye Dedeoğlu, Adem Yavuz Elveren		2012	İletişim Yayınları
461	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bellek izleri: kurgudan kurama görüntüler	Gamze Toksoy		2012	Kalkedon Yayınları
462	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Ayrımcılık: Çok boyutlu yaklaşımlar	Kenan Çayır, Müge Ayhan Ceyhan		2012	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
463	ASBU	feminist	Original	Bilgi felsefesi	Ahmet Cevizci		2012	Say Yayınları
464	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve eğitim: Olanaklar ve sınırları	Fevziye Sayılan		2012	Dipnot Yayınları
465	Bursa Uludağ University	feminist	Original	Gelenekselde çağdaşa tiyatromuzda kadınlar	Banu Çakmak		2012	Uludağ Üniversitesi
466	Erciyes University	feminizm	Original	Doğu batı ve kadın 1913-1930: Üç kadın seyahatimizin kaleminden	Özlem Ezer		2012	Kitap Yayınevi
467	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yemek sosyolojisi : Yiyeceklere ve mutfığa sosyolojik bir bakış	Hayati Beşirli		2012	Phoenix Yayınevi
468	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kentsel planlama: Ansiklopedik sözlük	Melih Ersoy		2012	Ninova
469	Giresun University	feminist	Original	Aşk tapınağına baskın	Mert Aslan		2012	Mola Kitap
470	Giresun University	feminist	Original	Kadının kutsal ahit sandığı	Mert Aslan		2012	Mola Kitap

471	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet sosyolojisi	Yıldız Ecevit, Nadide Karkiner		2012	Anadolu Üniversitesi Yayınları
472	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadına yönelik şiddet ve aile-içi şiddet	Müge Demirkır Ünlü		2012	Legal Yayıncılık
473	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Ekoeleştiri: Çevre ve edebiyat	Serpil Oppermann		2012	Phoenix Yayınevi
474	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Film dilinde mahrem: Ulusötesi sinemada kadın ve mekân temsili	Serazer Pekerman		2012	Metis Yayınları
475	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sevdasıyla ve kavgasıyla bir ülkenin yaşamında rol almak: Yenilmek ama teslim olmamak	Yaşar Ersoy		2012	Khora Yayınları
476	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Uluslararası ilişkilerde çatışmadan güvenliğe	Mustafa Aydın, Necati Polat, Hans Günther Pfaum, Mitat Çelikpala, Ursula Oswald Spring		2012	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
477	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Darwin'den Dersim'e: Cumhuriyet ve antropoloji	Zafer Toprak		2012	Doğan Kitap
478	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsellik muamması: Türkiye'de queer kültür ve muhalefet	Cüneyt Çakırlar, Serkan Delice		2012	Metis Yayınları
479	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de dindarlık: Muhafazakârlık ve laiklik ekseninde inanma biçimleri ve yaşam deneyimleri	Bahattin Akşit, Recep Şentürk, Önder Küçükural, Kurtuluş Cengiz		2012	İletişim Yayınları
480	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Hasan Ali Yücel konuşmaları: Ulusal kimlik inşası ve politik retorik	Halise Karaaslan Şanlı		2012	Ankara Üniversitesi Yayınları
481	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk kültüründe kadın şaman	Fuzuli Bayat		2012	Ötügen Neşriyat
482	Mersin University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eylemden öğrenmek: Tekel direnişi ve sınıf bilinci	Nuray Türkmen		2012	İletişim Yayınları
483	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Muhafazakarlığa karşı feminizm	Handan Koç		2012	Destek Yayınları
484	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Geniş ufuklar: Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği	Meltem Çiçeklioğlu		2012	İlya Yayınevi
485	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Original	Aristoteles yazıları: Feminizm ve Aristotelesçi feminizm üzerine	H. Nur Beyaz Erkızan		2012	Sentez Yayıncılık
486	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Original	İşgal kadınları: Emperyalist feminizmle uyanış arasında	Yıldız Ramazanoğlu		2012	Kapı Yayınları
487	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Geçmişten günümüze Türkiye'de kadın emeği	Ahmet Makal, Gülay Toksöz		2012	Ankara Üniversitesi Yayınları
488	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Türk modernleşmesinin cinsiyeti: Erkekler Devlet, Kadınlar Aile Kurar	Serpil Sancar		2012	İletişim Yayınları
489	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Eğitim sosyolojisi	Mahmut Tezcan		2012	Anı Yayıncılık
490	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Sosyalist feminist proje: Teori ve politikanın günümüz okuması cilt 1	Nancy Holmstorm	Özge Kelekçi	2012	Kalkedon Yayınları
491	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Sosyalist feminist proje: Teori ve politikanın günümüz okuması cilt 2	Nancy Holmstorm	Özge Kelekçi	2012	Kalkedon Yayınları
492	METU	feminist	Translation	Feminist öznelere kuruluşu	Kathi Weeks	İlkay Özküraplı	2012	Otonom Yayıncılık

493	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Anarşizm neyi savunur?	Emma Goldman	Derya Kömürcü	2012	Agora Kitaplığı
494	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Clara Zetkin: seçme yazılar	Clara Zetkin, derleyen Philip S. Foner	Aysin Önen, Bahar Mucuk Demirtaş, Çiğdem Çıdamlı, Gülnur Elçik, Hülya Osmanağaoğlu, Yaprak Zihnioglu	2012	NotaBene Yayınları
495	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Sınıf siyaseti ve kadın	Johanna Brenner	Dafne Yeşilsu	2012	Kalkedon Yayınları
496	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Baş harfi F	Catherine Redfern, Kristin Aune	Aksu Bora, Simten Coşar	2012	Ayizi Kitap
497	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Kadının kurtuluşu için yeni perspektifler	Monika Gartner-Engel	Hartwig Mau	2012	Akademi Yayınları
498	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Kendine ait bir oda	Virginia Woolf	İlknur Özdemir	2012	Kırmızı Kedi Yayınevi
499	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Cinselliği kuramlaştırmak	Stevi Jackson	Selen Serezli	2012	NotaBene Yayınları
500	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Translation	Meryem'in esrarı	Luce Irigaray	Feyan Yıldırım	2012	Pinhan Yayıncılık
501	ÇOMU	feminizm	Translation	Caliban ve cadı: Kadınlar, beden ve ilksel birikim	Silvia Federici	Öznur Karakaş	2012	Otonom Yayıncılık
502	Erciyes University	feminizm	Translation	Dünya ölçeğinde ataerki ve birikim: Uluslararası işbölümünde kadınlar	Maria Mies	Yıldız Temürtürkan	2012	Dipnot Yayınları
503	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Etiğe giriş	Annemarie Pieper	Veysel Atayman, Gönül Sezer	2012	Ayrıntı Yayınları
504	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Osmanlı Devleti ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde emek tarihi	Touraj Atabaki, Gavin D. Brockett	Can Cemgil	2012	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
505	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Din sosyolojisi	Peter B. Clarke	İhsan Çapcıoğlu	2012	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
506	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadına biçilen kader: Kadının bitmeyen kölelik tarihi	Benoite Groult	Resan Acar	2012	Mat Yapım
507	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Felsefe kitabı	Will Buckingham, Douglas Burnham, Clive Hill, Peter J. King, John Marenbon, Marcus Weeks	Emel Lakşe	2012	Alfa Yayınları
508	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Devrimci kadınlar	Queen of the neighborhood kolektifi	Zeynep Bursa	2012	Versus Kitap
509	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Freud ve sonrası: Modern psikanalitik düşüncenin tarihi	Stephen A. Mitchell, Margaret J. Black	Ayhan Eğrilmez	2012	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
510	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	İçimizdeki tanrıça: Kadınların hayatını biçimlendiren ölümsüz mitler rehberi	Roger J. Woolger	Engin Vural	2012	Meta Basım ve Yayımlar
511	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Kültür eleştirisi: Kültürel kavramlara giriş	Arthur Asa Berger	Özgür Emir	2012	Pinhan Yayıncılık
512	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Çağdaş sosyoloji kuramları: Klasik geleneğin genişletilmesi	Ruth A. Wallace, Alison Wolf	M. Rami Ayas, Leyla Elburuz	2012	Doğu Batı Yayınları
513	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Cinsellik ve sosyalizm: LGBT özgürleşmesinin tarihi, politikası ve teorisi	Sherry Wolf	Kıvanç Tanrıyar	2012	Sel Yayıncılık
514	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Dünya: Bir kılavuz	Göran Therborn	Ebru Kılıç	2012	Versus Kitap
515	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Psikoloji ve yaşam: Psikolojiye giriş	Richard J. Gerrig, Philip G. Zimbardo	Gamze Sart	2012	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık

516	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sınıf mücadeleleri: Class Struggles	Dennis Dworkin	Utku Özmakas	2012	İletişim Yayınları
517	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Eleştiriye giriş: Edebiyat sinema kültür	Michael Ryan	Emrah Suat Onat	2012	De Ki Yayınları
518	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Feminist epistemolojilere giriş	Alessandra Tanesini	Gülhan Demiriz, Berivan Binay, Ümit Tatlıcan	2012	Sentez Yayıncılık
519	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm	Gisela Notz	Sinem Derya Çetinkaya	2012	Phoenix Yayınevi
520	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Foucault ve İran Devrimi: Toplumsal cinsiyet ve islamcılığın ayartmaları	Janet Afary, Kevin B. Anderson	Mehmet Doğan	2012	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi
521	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Türk ahlakı	Ziya Gökalp		2013	Bilgeoğuz
522	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Latife Tekin'in romancılığı	Macit Balık		2013	Akçağ Yayınları
523	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İdari ceza hukuku açısından görsel-işitsel medya alanındaki idarî yaptırımların hukukî rejimi	A. Vahap Darandeli		2013	Yetkin Yayınları
524	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve yansımaları	Lerzan Gültekin, Gül Güneş, Ceylan Ertung, Aslı Şimşek		2013	Atılım Üniversitesi Yayınları
525	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Ohal'de feminizm: Nebahat Akkoç anlatıyor	Ceren Belge		2013	Ayizi Kitap
526	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	İlerici Kadınlar Derneği (1975-80): "Kırmızı Çatıklı Kadınlar"ın tarihi	Muazzez Pervan		2013	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
527	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Ataerkil Kapitalist Tahakküm Altında Kadın Emeği, Kadın Bedeni	Melda Yaman		2013	Sosyal Araştırmalar Vakfı
528	Ankara University	feminist	Original	İletişim kuram kritik	Çiler Dursun		2013	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
529	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında erkeklik olgusu	Özge Zeybekoğlu		2013	Eğiten Kitap Yayıncılık
530	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kültürel ve dini algıda toplumsal cinsiyet	Aliye Köysüren Çınar		2013	Sentez Yayıncılık
531	Aydın ADU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye	Nurettin Bilici		2013	Seçkin Yayıncılık
532	Ege University	feminizm	Original	Erkeğin itibarsızlaştırılması: Feminist düzen	Önder Kanyılmaz		2013	Ekin Kitabevi
533	Giresun University	feminizm	Original	Genç kızlara özel ilmihal: İslâm'da ve günümüzde kadın	Faruk Beşer		2013	Paradoks Yayınları
534	Giresun University	feminist	Original	Sanatın ortamında video	D. Alper Altunay		2013	Anadolu Üniversitesi Yayınları
535	Giresun University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkek millet, asker millet : Türkiye'de militarizm, milliyetçilik, erkek(lik)ler	Nurseli Yeşim Sünbuloğlu		2013	İletişim Yayınları
536	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Caryl Churchill ve feminizm	Aydın Görmez		2013	Aybil Yayınları
537	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Pamuk kadınlar: Orhan Pamuk romanlarında kadının temsili	A. Şule Süzük Toker		2013	Kalkedon Yayınları
538	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	İlahi Hikmet'de kadın	Hüseyin Hatemi		2013	Milenyum Yayınları
539	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Sarı kırmızı yeşil mor	Asiye Eylem Karabulut		2013	Belge Yayınları

540	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Yazko Somut 4. Sayfa: İlk feminist yazılar	Evin Doğu, Stella Ovardia		2013	Kadın Kültür İletişim Vakfı
541	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Tarihte ve günümüzde kadın	Hakan Coşar		2013	Sınırsız Kitap Yayın
542	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Ölümün dönüşen yüzü	Zeki Parlak		2013	Cinius Yayınları
543	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Sosyolojik kuramlarda eğitim	Mahmut Tezcan		2013	Anı Yayıncılık
544	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	1950'lerden bugüne Türk ve Amerikan şiirlerinde toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri	Özlem Ergan Özen		2013	Eser Ofset Yayın Basım
545	Kadir Has University	feminist	Original	Türkiye'de anarşizm: Yüz yıllık gecikme	Barış Soydan		2013	İletişim Yayınları
546	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Aile içi şiddet ve polis	Serdar Kenan Gül		2013	Polis Akademisi Yayınları
547	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Yakın tarihin kara delikleri	Mustafa Armağan		2013	Timaş Yayınları
548	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Gezi'nin yeryüzü kardeşleri: Direnişin arzu coğrafyaları	Sinem Özer		2013	Otonom Yayıncılık
549	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Film eleştirisi: Kuramsal çerçeve ve sinemamızdan örnek çözümlenmeler	Lale Kabadayı		2013	Ayrıntı Yayınları
550	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sosyal politika ve kamu yönetimi bileşenleriyle sosyal hizmet temelleri ve uygulama alanları	Hakan Acar, Nilüfer Negiz, Elvettin Akman		2013	Maya Akademi
551	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Bir bakışta toplumbilim	Yaşar Aktaş		2013	Paradigma Yayınları
552	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Modern uluslararası hukukun temel esasları	Mesut Hakkı Çaşın		2013	Legal Yayıncılık
553	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toptaşı Bimarhanesi (1873-1927): delilik, siyaset ve toplum	Fatih Artvinli		2013	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi
554	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkeklik: İmkânsız iktidar: Ailede, piyasada ve sokakta erkekler	Serpil Sancar		2013	Metis Yayınları
555	Muş University	feminizm	Original	Batı'da ve Türkiye'de kadın hareketleri ve feminizm	Elmas Şahin		2013	Ürün Yayınları
556	Amasya University	feminist	Original	Kadınlar Yanlış Biliyor	Arzu Mutlu		2013	Kafekültür Yayınları
557	AHBV University	feminist	Original	Kimlikli bedenler: Sanat, kimlik, cinsiyet	Ahu Antmen		2013	Sel Yayıncılık
558	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkek kulübünde siyaset: Kadın parlamenterlerle sözlü tarih	Serpil Çakır		2013	Versus Kitap
559	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Sosyoloji	John J. Macionis	Vildan Akan	2013	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
560	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Cinsel tacizle suçlanan feminist	Jane Gallop	Alev Özkazanç	2013	Dipnot Yayınları
561	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Dönme kadınlar: Toplumsal cinsiyet, kimlik ve sınırlar	Eric R. Dursteler	Deniz Koç	2013	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
562	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Straight Düşünce	Monique Wittig	Leman Seveda Darırcıoğlu	2013	Sel Yayıncılık
563	Giresun University	feminizm	Translation	Kadının özgür ve bütünsel gelişimi: Feminizm ve marksist hümanizmin diyalektiği	Yang Feng	Deniz Kızılcıç	2013	Canut Yayınevi
564	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Soykırımın cinsiyetçi tecrübeleri: Enfal'den kurtulan kadınlar	Choman Hardi	Hikmet İlhan	2013	Avesta Basın Yayın
565	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Translation	Nasıl kadın olunur?	Caitlin Moran	Anıl Ceren Altunkanat	2013	Yabancı

566	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Sanat tarihinin tarihi	Vernon Hyde Minor	Cem Soydemir	2013	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
567	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Enformasyon çağı: Ekonomi, toplum ve kültür Birinci Cilt Ağ Toplumunun Yükselişi	Manuel Castells	Ebru Kılıç	2013	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
568	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Deleuze ve Guattari'nin anti-oedipus'u: Şizoanalize giriş	Eugene W.Holland	Alit Utku, Mukadder Erkan	2013	Otonom Yayıncılık
569	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	İdeolojiyi haritalamak	Slavoj Žizek	Sibel Kibar	2013	Dipnot Yayınları
570	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Nitel araştırmaya giriş	Corrine Glesne	Ali Ersoy, Pelin Yalçinoğlu	2013	Anı Yayıncılık
571	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Çocuk gelişimi	Laura E. Berk	Ali Dönmez	2013	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
572	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Çağdaş sanatı anlamak	Graham Whitham, Grant Pooke	Tufan Göbekçin	2013	Optimist Yayın
573	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sosyoloji	Richard T. Schaefer	Simten Coşar	2013	Palme Yayınevi
574	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sosyoloji: Günlük yaşamın mimarisini keşfetmek	David M. Newman	D. Ali Arslan	2013	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
575	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Translation	Uluslararası İlişkiler Teorileri	Scott Burchill	Ali Aslan, Muhammed Ali Ağcan	2013	Küre Yayınları
576	Manisa CBU	feminist	Translation	Çeviri kuramları: Giriş	Radegundis Stolze	Emra Durukan	2013	Değişim Yayınları
577	ASBU	feminist	Translation	Feminist tarihin peşinde	Joan W. Scott	Fahriye Dinçer, Özlem Aslan	2013	Bgst Yayınları
578	ASBU	feminist	Translation	Kadın ve sosyalizm	Auguste Babel	Saliha Nazlı Kaya	2013	Agora Kitaplığı
579	Karadeniz TU	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların en güzel tarihi	Françoise Héritier, Michelle Perrot, Sylviane Agacinski, Nicole Bacharan	Yonca Aşçı Dalar	2013	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
580	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Rock ve Özlem Tekin	Mümtaz Hakan Sakar		2014	Gece Kitaplığı
581	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Çalışma iktisadı	Kuvvet Lordoğlu, Nurcan Özkaplan		2014	Der Yayınları
582	Amasya University	feminizm	Original	Eşitsiz kız kardeşlik: Uluslararası ve Ortadoğu kadın hareketleri, 1935 Kongresi ve Türk Kadın Birliği	Aslı Davaz		2014	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
583	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	AIHM içtihadında ayrımcılık yasağı çerçevesinde kadına yönelik şiddet	Nisan Kuyucu		2014	Seçkin Yayıncılık
584	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsiyetin Toplumsal Rol'deki yeri : Elfriede Jelinek'in seçilmiş romanlarında kadınlık	Cemile Akyıldız Ercan		2014	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
585	Bursa Uludağ University	feminist	Original	Kadın ve toplum	Gülner Erciyeş, Nazife Aydınöğlu		2014	İzmir Üniversitesi Yayınları
586	Bursa Uludağ University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve kalkınma	Funda Rana Adaçay		2014	Ekin Kitabevi
587	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliği ve kadına yönelik şiddet: Çanakkale örneği ve Çanakkale' de kadın hakları konusundaki sosyal hizmet çalışmalarının kısa tarihçesi	Şeref Uluocak, Gökhan Gökulu, Olgun Bilir, Nigar Etizer Karacık, Dilek Özbay		2014	Paradigma Yayınları

588	Erciyes University	feminizm	Original	Sessizliği söylemek: Dindar kadın edebiyatı, cinsiyet ve beden	Elifhan Köse	2014	İletişim Yayınları
589	Hacettepe University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve medya	Huriye Kuruoğlu, Bermal Aydın	2014	Detay Yayıncılık
590	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Eyyah! Elmanın yarısı tükendi	Ünzile Girişgin	2014	Kitap Dünyası Yayınları
591	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadının adı var ama kimliği nerede? Geçmiş günümüze her yönüyle kadın	Mustafa K. Topaloğlu	2014	Hayat Yayınları
592	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınların mülk ve miras edinmesi: Kemalist aydınlanma ve İslami sosyolojik süreçler	Şule Toktaş, Mary Lou O'Neil	2014	Libra Kitap
593	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yeni müzebilim: Demokratik toplumu yaratmak	Bekir Onur	2014	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
594	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İktidarın şiddeti: AKP'li yıllar, neoliberalizm ve İslamcı politikalar	Simten Coşar, Gamze Yücesan-Özdemir	2014	Metis Yayınları
595	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Özgürlükçü düşüncenin peşinde	Yaşar Çabuklu	2014	Metis Yayınları
596	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Siyaset Bilimine Giriş - Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretmenliği İçin	Kenan Arıbaş, Ünal Şimşek	2014	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
597	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Coğrafya eğitiminde araştırma	Mustafa Öztürk	2014	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
598	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sistematik aile sosyolojisi	Mustafa Aydın	2014	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
599	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Yoksulluk ve kadın	Abdullah Topçuoğlu, Gamze Aksan, Duygu Alptekin	2014	Ayrıntı Yayınları
600	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Çatışma çözümleri ve barış	Murat Aktaş	2014	İletişim Yayınları
601	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Mutluluk psikolojisi: Stresi mutluluğa dönüştürmek	Nevzat Tarhan	2014	Timaş Yayınları
602	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Bir olmadan biz olmak: Farklı gruplardan aktivistlerin gözünüyle gezi direnişi	Özden Melis Uluğ, Yasemin Gülsüm Acar	2014	Dipnot Yayınları
603	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Anadolu kadın başlıkları	Nevin Balta	2014	Alter Yayıncılık
604	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Doğuştan kadıncıl	Refik Halit Karay	2014	İnkılap Kitabevi
605	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sokağın belleği: 1 Mayıs 1977'den Gezi Direnişi'ne toplumsal hareketler ve kent mekanı	Derya Fırat	2014	Dipnot Yayınları
606	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kimlik ve tarih: Kimliğin inşasında tarihin kullanımı	Akif Pamuk	2014	Yeni İnsan Yayınevi
607	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Küresel siyasete giriş: Uluslararası ilişkilerde kavramlar, teoriler, süreçler	Evren Balta	2014	İletişim Yayınları
608	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Medya okuryazarlığı ve eğitimi	İbrahim E. Bilici	2014	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
609	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Aile içi şiddet ve şiddet ortamında çocuklar	Hamdi Kalyoncu	2014	Yediveren Yayınları

610	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Original	Uluslararası ilişkilerde güvenlik: Teorik değerlendirmeler	Emre Çıtak, Osman Şen		2014	Uluslararası İlişkiler Kütüphanesi
611	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kalkınmada yeni yaklaşımlar	Ahmet Faruk Aysan, Devrim Dumludağ		2014	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
612	Mersin University	feminizm	Original	Modernite içinde bir inanç deneyimi: Örtünme	Didem Arvas Balta		2014	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
613	Mersin University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yurttaşlığı yeniden düşünmek: Sosyolojik, hukuki ve siyasal tartışmalar	Ayşe Durakbaşa, N. Aslı Şirin Öner, Funda Karapehlivan Şenel		2014	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
614	Bursa Uludağ University	feminist	Original	Feminist bir bakışla Türk aile hukukunda kadın bedeni	Ayşe Aydın Şafak		2014	On İki Levha Yayınları
615	METU	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de kadın özgürlüğü ve feminizm (1908-1935)	Zafer Toprak		2014	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
616	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar ve toplumun altüst edilmesi	Mariarosa Dalla Costa	Münevver Çelik	2014	Otonom Yayıncılık
617	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sosyolojiye giriş	Ken Browne	İbrahim Kaya	2014	Say Yayınları
618	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Patriyarka kuramı	Sylvia Walby	Hülya Osmanağaoğlu	2014	Dipnot Yayınları
619	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Yeni Güney Asya feminizmleri: Çelişkiler ve ihtimaller	Srila Roy	Emel Coşkun, Kader Ay, Melis Dedeoğlu, Sema Bögrek, Tuğba Kazancı, Zeynep Yeter	2014	Güldünya Yayınları
620	Amasya University	feminizm	Translation	Başlangıçta kadın vardı	Luce Irigaray	İlknur Özallı, Melike Odabaş	2014	Pinhan Yayıncılık
621	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Çalışma sorunu: Feminizm, Marksizm, çalışma karşıtı politika ve çalışma sonrası tahayyüller	Kathi Weeks	Tamer Tosun	2014	Ayrıntı Yayınları
622	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm	Cathia Jenainati, Judy Groves	Duygu Akın	2014	NTV Yayınları
623	Erciyes University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlık kadınlara nasıl gelir	Jacqueline Godfrind	Levent Mete	2014	Bağlam Yayıncılık
624	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Namus: suçlar, paradigmlar ve kadına yönelik şiddet	Lynn Welchman, Sara Hossain	Ayten Sönmez, Canan Tanır, Merve Tabur, Sinem Şekercan	2014	bgst Yayınları
625	Giresun University	feminizm	Translation	Bela Bedenler	Judith Butler	Cüneyt Çakırlar, Zeynep Talay	2014	Pinhan Yayıncılık
626	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Susam ve Zambaklar: Marcel Proust'un "okuma üzerine" adlı önsözüyle	John Ruskin	Emre Murat Bozer, Murat Erşen	2014	Zeplin Kitap
627	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Susam ve zambaklar	John Ruskin	Zeynep Kaplantaş	2014	Şule Yayınları
628	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Bedenim bana ait: Cesur kadınlar serisi 1	Amina Sboui	Özgül Tuna	2014	Affectum Libris
629	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Translation	Anılar: Otobiyografi: Tenimin altında	Doris Lessing	Dilek Berilgen Cenkciler	2014	Kırmızı Kedi Yayınevi
630	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın bedeninin spiritüel gücü: Kadınların beden bilgeliklerinden ve spiritüel gücünden yararlanma rehberi	Hilary Hart	Hatice Başaran	2014	Ray Yayıncılık
631	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Akıllı bir kalple duygusal okuryazarlık: [duygusal farkındalık ve ruh sağlığı]	Claude Steiner	Muzaffer Şahin, Fatma Erden	2014	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık

632	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Pussy riot! özgürlüğe adanan bir punk duası: Hapishaneden mektuplar, şarkılar, şiirler, mahkeme ifadeleri ve dünyayı sallayan punk grubuna sunulan övgüler	[collective]	Özlem İlyas	2014	Güldünya Yayınları
633	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Alice harikalar diyarında ve felsefe: Tuhaf, daha da tuhaf	Richard Brian Davis	Burcu Yalçinkaya	2014	NotaBene Yayınları
634	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Psikoterapi ve psikolojik danışma kuramları: Kavramlar ve örnek olaylar	Richard S. Sharf	Nilüfer Voltan Acar	2014	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
635	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Kutuplaştıran kalkınma: Neoliberalizme karşı alternatifler ve kriz	Lucia Pradella, Thomas Marois	Barış Baysal	2014	NotaBene Yayınları
636	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Jane Addams: Eylemci bir ruh	Louise W. Knight	Eda Beydili Gürbüz, Hale Meriç Karabekir, Melike Tunç Tekindal, Çiğdem Ademhan, Başak Adıgüzel, Çağın Öngen, Melike Tunç	2014	Ayizi Kitap
637	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Özgürlük aşıkları: Jean-Paul Sartre ve Simon de Beauvoir'ın 20. yüzyıl serüveni: Yaşamöyküsü	Claudine Monteil	Elif Gökteke	2014	Can Yayınları
638	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Siyasi coğrafya: Dünya - ekonomisi, ulus - devlet ve yerellik	Colin Flint, Peter J. Taylor	Fulya Ereker	2014	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
639	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Uluslararası ilişkiler ve dünya siyaseti	Paul R. Viotti, Mark V. Kauppi	Ayşe Özbay Erozan	2014	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
640	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Sinema teorisine giriş	Robert Stam	Selda Salman, Çiğdem Asatekin	2014	Ayrıntı Yayınları
641	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Nitel araştırma ve değerlendirme yöntemleri	Michael Quinn Patton	Mesut Bütün, Selçuk Beşir Demir	2014	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
642	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Din sosyolojisi elkitabı	Michele Dillon	Hüsamettin Arslan	2014	Paradigma Yayınları
643	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Dinler kitabı	Shulamit Ambalu, Micahel Coogan, Eve Levavi Feinstein, Paul Freedman, Neil Philip, Andrew Stobart, Mel Thompson, Charles Tieszen, Marcus Weeks	Ahmet Fethi Yıldırım	2014	Alfa Yayınları
644	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Ergenlik psikolojisi: Gelişim, ilişkiler ve kültür	Kim Gale Dolgin	Duygu Özen	2014	Kaknüs Yayınları
645	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Parçalanmış zamanlar: 20. yüzyılda kültür ve toplum	Eric J. Hobsbawm	Osman Akınhay	2014	Agora Kitaplığı
646	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Küresel dönüşümler: Büyük küreselleşme tartışması	David Held, Anthony McGrew	Ali Rıza Güngen, Ali Serkan Mercan, Bülent Özçelik, Cemil Boyraz, Ender Sarıtekin, Eray Sarıot, Ezgi Sarıtaş, Mehmet Celil Çelebi	2014	Phoenix Yayınevi

647	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Temel sosyolojik dikotomiler	Chris Jenks	İhsan Çapcıoğlu	2014	Birleşik Yayınları
648	Sabancı University	feminist	Translation	Şiddet, siyaset ve medenilik: Karabasanlar içinde Türkiye	Étienne Balibar, Ahmet İnsel, Pınar Selek	Sevgi Tamgüç	2014	İletişim Yayınları
649	Amasya University	feminist	Translation	Sıfır noktasında devrim: Ev işi, yeniden üretim ve feminist mücadele	Silvia Federici	Damlanur Meral, Hilal Mertol, Özlem Avcı	2014	Otonom Yayıncılık
650	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın sağlığı hareketinden sesler cilt 1	Barbara Seaman, Laura Eldridge	Biray Anıl Birer, Gül Varlı Karaarslan, Selma Koçak, Nagehan Tokdoğan	2014	Ayizi Kitap
651	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Cinsel şiddeti anlamak: Tutuklu tecavüzcüler üzerine bir inceleme	Diana Scully	Şirin Tekeli, Leyla Aytek	2014	Metis Yayınları
652	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	2000'ler Türkiye'sinde sosyal politika ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Saniye Dedeoğlu, Adem Yavuz Elveren		2015	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
653	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Dişil dindarlık: İslamcı Kadın Hareketi'nin dönüşümü	Zehra Yılmaz		2015	İletişim Yayınları
654	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sürgünde toplumsal cinsiyet: İstanbul'da Suriyeli Kadın ve LGBTİ Mülteciler	Nurcan Özgür Baklacioğlu, Zeynep Kivılcım		2015	Der Yayınları
655	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Original	Şiddetin cinsiyetli yüzleri	Betül Yazar		2015	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
656	Aydın ADU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve medya temsilleri	Şahinde Yavuz		2015	Heyamola Yayınları
657	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Original	Kadın suçluluğu	H. Dilara Ağaoğlu Canay		2015	Legal Yayıncılık
658	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm mi sosyalizm mi?	Zeynep Poyraz, Hakan Çabuk		2015	Yediveren Yayınları
659	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Küreselleşmenin pençesi İslam'ın peçesi	Nazife Şişman		2015	İnsan Yayınları
660	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Adalet yoksa gelecek de yok: Aysel Çelikel kitabı	Berat Günçikan		2015	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
661	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	İsyankâr neşe: Sevgi Soysal kitabı	Seval Şahin, İpek Şahbendereoğlu		2015	İletişim Yayınları
662	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadının fenni	Feyza Altun Meriç		2015	İnkılap Kitabevi
663	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ve eğitim	Yasemin Esen		2015	Kemal Yayınları
664	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsellik üzerine toplumsal fragmanlar	Emre Caner		2015	Su Yayınları
665	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Baba karnım acıktı anne bisikletim bozuldu	Zerrin Eren		2015	Favori Yayıncılık
666	Kadir Has University	feminist	Original	Sınır tanımayan şiddet: Paradigma, politika ve pratikteki yönleriyle kadına şiddet olgusu	Yakın Ertürk		2015	Metis Yayınları
667	Karadeniz TU	feminizm	Original	Marksizm ve kadın: Emek, aşk, aile	Sibel Özbudun		2015	Tekin Yayınevi
668	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Yeşilden maviye: Karadeniz'den kadın portreleri	Leyla Çelik, Elif Yıldırım		2015	Nika Yayınevi
669	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Tarih öğretiminde kadın imajının yeniden inşası	Meliha Köse		2015	Birleşik Yayınları

670	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Original	Bir adın vardı senin: Tomris Uyar öykülerinin feminist eleştirisi	Gülben Kocacıbağ	2015	Gece Kitaplığı
671	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Çağdaş sanatta temsiliyet krizi: Çağdaş kuramlar ve güncel tartışmalar	Rıfat Şahiner	2015	Ütopya Yayınevi
672	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Demokratik siyaset: Siyaset biliminin çağdaş temelleri	Davut Ateş	2015	Dora Yayınları
673	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Siyaset: kavramlar, kurumlar, süreçler	Yüksel Taşkın	2015	İletişim Yayınları
674	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Uluslararası ilişkiler teorileri	Ramazan Gözen	2015	İletişim Yayınları
675	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Biyografi ve biyografik dram	Aslıhan Ünlü	2015	NotaBene Yayınları
676	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	II. Meşrutiyet döneminde kadın olmak	Ümüt Akagündüz	2015	Yeni İnsan Yayınevi
677	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Uygarlık yeryüzünde gezip dolaşır mı?	Murat Katoğlu	2015	Tarihçi Kitabevi
678	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Dünyada ve Türkiye'de siyasal ideolojiler	Ömer Çaha, Bican Şahin	2015	Orion Kitabevi
679	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Performans sanatı: "Yüzyıllık tarihine genel bir bakış"	A. Göknur Gürcan	2015	Tekhne Yayınları
680	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Eski Zamanlar eski insanlar: Osmanlı toplumsal tarihi üzerine yazılar (1876-1926)	Yavuz Selim Karakışla	2015	Doğan Kitap
681	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	1960'tan günümüze Türkiye Tarihi	Suavi Aydın, Yüksel Taşkın	2015	İletişim Yayınları
682	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Kuir mekan	Levent Şentürk	2015	Kült Neşriyat
683	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Psikolojik danışma ve rehberlik	Cengiz Şahin	2015	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
684	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Kamu yönetiminde paradigma arayışları: Yeni kamu işletmeciliği ve ötesi	Özer Köseoğlu, Mehmet Zahid Sobacı	2015	Dora Yayınları
685	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Beyaz yakalı eşcinseller: İşyerinde cinsel yönelim ayrımcılığı ve mücadele stratejileri	Aysun Öner	2015	İletişim Yayınları
686	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Ben ve ailem: Bireyselleşme, aile ve aile danışmanlığı perspektifinden	Aliye Mavili	2015	Atlas Akademi
687	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Hukuk sosyolojisi	Yasemin Işıқтаç, Umut Koloş	2015	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
688	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Endüstri ilişkileri	Türker Topalhan	2015	Matser Yayıncılık
689	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Himmet, fitrat, piyasa: AKP döneminde sosyal politika	Meryem Koray, Aziz Çelik	2015	İletişim Yayınları
690	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Ulus, din, sınıf: Türkiye'de Kürt mutabakatının inşası	Cuma Çiçek	2015	İletişim Yayınları
691	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadının gölgelendirilmiş tarihi	Gülşay Kılıç Özmen	2015	Hermes Yayınları
692	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Milliyetçilik kuramları: Eleştirel bir bakış	Umut Özkırmımlı	2015	Doğu Batı Yayınları

693	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Mültecinin hukuki statüsünün belirlenmesi	Neva Övünç Öztürk	2015	Seçkin Yayıncılık
694	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Genç işsizliği	Güliz Seda Kayalı	2015	Türk Metal Sendikası Araştırma ve Eğitim Merkezi Yayınları
695	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Din sosyolojisi: El kitabı	Niyazi Akyüz, İhsan Çapcıoğlu	2015	Grafiker Yayınları
696	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyoloji: İnsan ve toplum	Vedat Bilgin, Erdiñ Yazıcı, Hüzeyfe Arslan	2015	Binyıl Yayınevi
697	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Örgütsel adaletin peşinde	Ela Ünler, Hakan Gürel	2015	Beta Yayıncılık
698	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eğitim politikası	Ahmet Aypay	2015	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
699	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Gündelik hayat sosyolojisi açısından suç ve suç korkusu	Adem Solak, Ömer Solak	2015	Hegem Vakfı Yayınları
700	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Evlilik öncesi çift eğitimi	Bülent Şen	2015	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
701	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yerel demokrasi sorunsalı: Büyükşehir belediye meclisleri yapısı ve işleyişi	Pınar Uyan Semerci	2015	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
702	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de sosyal yardım rejiminin oluşumu: Birikim, denetim, disiplin	Denizcan Kutlu	2015	NotaBene Yayınları
703	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Belleklerdeki Dersim '38	Bülent Bilmez, Gülay Kayacan, Şükrü Aslan	2015	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
704	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dilenciler: Türkiye'de yoksulluk ve dilenme kültürü	Aslıcan Kalfa Topateş	2015	İletişim Yayınları
705	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkekler	Ayşe Akaltun	2015	NotaBene Yayınları
706	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eğitim psikolojisi	Şerife Işık	2015	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
707	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Original	Uluslararası ilişkilerde teoriden pratiğe güncel yaklaşımlar	Sibel Turan, Nergiz Özkural Köroğlu	2015	Dora Yayınları
708	Mersin University	feminizm	Original	Eksik etek	Ergün Poyraz, Yasemin Özben	2015	Bilgi Yayınevi
709	Tekirdağ NKU	feminizm	Original	Örgüt sosyolojisi: kavramlar, süreçler ve açıklamalar	Musa Gürsel	2015	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
710	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Feminist tiyatro	Özlem Belkıs	2015	Mitos-Boyut Yayınları
711	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Feminizm kitabı: Osmanlı'dan 21. yüzyıla seçme metinler	Hülya Osmanağaoğlu	2015	Dipnot Yayınları
712	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de kadınlarla ezilenlerin tiyatrosu feminist bir metodolojiye doğru	Jale Karabekir	2015	Agora Kitaplığı
713	WLICF	feminist	Original	Kadın bedeni ve istismarı	Fatma Zehra Fidan, Duygu Alptekin	2015	Opsiyon Yayınları
714	WLICF	feminist	Original	Müphem bir kadının feminist biyografisi ile kurgulanışı: Ayşe Leman Karaosmanoğlu	Bahar Gökpinar	2015	İletişim Yayınları
715	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Milliyetçilik ve toplumsal cinsiyet: Edebiyat, medya, siyaset	Simten Coşar, Aylin Özman	2015	İletişim Yayınları

716	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Lilith'den Malala'ya kadının adı var	Özlem Akşit Kuşcan		2015	Puslu Yayıncılık
717	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dünden bugüne aile, kent ve nüfus	Ferhunde Özbay		2015	İletişim Yayınları
718	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Hasta toplum: Cinsiyetçilik, tıbbileştirme ve tüketime dair sağlık çözümleri	Duygu Alptekin		2015	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
719	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Hukuk öğrencileri ve uygulayıcıları için adli tıp	Erdem Özkara		2015	Seçkin Yayıncılık
720	Kadir Has University	feminist	Translation	Feminist güzergah	Françoise Collin, Irène Kaufer	Gülnur Acar Savran	2015	Dipnot Yayınları
721	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Eleştirel feminizm sözlüğü	Danièle Senotier, Françoise Laborie, Helena Hirata, Héléne Le Doaré	Gülnur Acar-Savran	2015	Dipnot Yayınları
722	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Marx'ta toplumsal cinsiyet ve aile	Heather Brown	Gamze Rastgeldi	2015	Dipnot Yayınları
723	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kent ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Helen Jarvis, Paula Kantor, Jonathan Cloke	Yıldız Temurtürkan	2015	Dipnot Yayınları
724	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	İlişkisel sosyoloji: Ontolojik ve teorik yönelimler	Christopher Powell, François Depelteau	Özlem Akkaya	2015	Phoenix Yayınevi
725	AHBV University	feminizm	Translation	Gösteriş: Kadınlar, tarih, feminizm	Carol Dyhouse	Duygu Akın	2015	Can Yayınları
726	AHBV University	feminist	Translation	Cinsel ahlak ve İslâm: Kur'an, hadis ve hukuk üzerine feminist düşünceler	Kecia Ali	Adnan Bülent Baloğlu	2015	İletişim Yayınları
727	ÇOMU	feminizm	Translation	İnadına canlı: Kadınlar, ekoloji ve hayatta kalma	Vandana Shiva	Emine Ayhan	2015	Sinek Sekiz Yayınevi
728	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	İslam hukuku'nda kadın, aile ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Judith E. Tucker	Zeynep Esra Koca	2015	Açılım Kitap
729	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet, savaş ve çatışma: Araştırma	Laura Sjoberg	Onur Aydın	2015	Altın Bilek Yayınları
730	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Endişelenme daha kötü olacak: Bir yirmiliğin (çoğunlukla başarısız olan) yetişkinlik denemeleri	Alida Nugent	İpek Çığay	2015	Lemur Kitap
731	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Tut ki kadın yok: Etik ve yüceltim	Jooan Copjec	Barış Engin Aksoy	2015	Encore
732	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Ötekilerin cumhuriyeti: Amatörler, hayalperestler ve isyankarların gücü	Alissa Quart	Fulya Güle	2015	Efil Yayınevi
733	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	İslam'ı demokratikleştirmek: Toplumsal hareketler ve post-İslamcı dönüş	Asef Bayat	Özgür Gökmen	2015	İletişim Yayınları
734	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Postmodernist kültür: Çağdaş olanın kuramlarına bir giriş	Steven Connor	Doğan Şahiner	2015	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
735	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Uluslararası ilişkiler	Joshua S. Goldstein, Jon C. Pevehouse	Haluk Özdemir	2015	BB101 Yayınları
736	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Arkeoloji: Anahtar kavramlar	Colin Renfrew, Paul Bahn	Selda Somuncuoğlu	2015	İletişim Yayınları
737	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Anais Nin'le konuşmalar	Wendy M. Dubow	Aslı Kutay Yoviç	2015	Agora Kitaplığı
738	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Sinemayı değiştiren 100 fikir	David Parkinson	Yeşim Burul	2015	Literatür Yayıncılık

739	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Marksist iktisat kılavuzu	Ben Fine, Alfredo Saad Filho	İbrahim Yıldız	2015	Dipnot Yayınları
740	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Weimar Cumhuriyeti'nin kısa tarihi	Colin Storer	Sedef Özge	2015	İletişim Yayınları
741	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Eski Yunan ve Roma'da büyü ve büyücülük	Bengt Ankarloo, Stuart Clark	Çiğdem Dürüşken, Eyüp Çoraklı	2015	Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları
742	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Psikolojik danışma: Kapsamlı bir meslek	Samuel T. Gladding	Nilüfer Voltan Acar	2015	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
743	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sosyal psikoloji	David G. Myers	Serap Akfırat	2015	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
744	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Eğitim psikolojisi	Anita Woolfolk	Duygu Özen	2015	Kaknüs Yayınları
745	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Foya: Modanın anti-kapitalist kitabı	Tansy E. Hoskins	Derya Bayraktaroğlu	2015	Ütopya Yayınevi
746	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Osmanlı dünyasında ihtida anlatıları: 15. 17. yüzyıllar	Tijana Krstic	Ahmet Tunç Şen	2015	Kitap Yayınevi
747	Manisa CBU	feminist	Translation	Uluslararası ilişkiler teorisinde yeni düşünce	Michael W. Doyle, G. John Ikenberry	Emre Çitak	2015	Beta Yayıncılık
748	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Komün'ün Asi Kadınları	Gay L. Gullickson	İlke Bereketli Zafeirakopoulos	2015	Yordam Kitap
749	Akdeniz University	feminizm	Translation	Bana bilgiçlik taslayan adamlar	Rebecca Solnit	Asude Küçük	2015	Encore
750	Mersin University	feminist	Translation	Duyguların kültürel politikası	Sara Ahmed	Sultan Komut	2015	Sel Yayıncılık
751	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Yorumluyorum 12	Ersan Şen		2016	Seçkin Yayıncılık
752	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Bütün yazıları	Tomris Uyar		2016	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
753	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Fırtına - ihtilal - efsane: Trabzonspor	Hakan Kulaçoğlu		2016	İletişim Yayınları
754	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Post-keynesyen yaklaşım: alternatif parasal iktisat	Sayım Işık, Mehmet Fatih Cin		2016	Palme Yayınevi
755	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kurgu ve gerçek kadın öyküleri: Kazete yazıları	Huriye Kuruoğlu		2016	Nobel Yaşam
756	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Cinsiyeti yazmak	Zeynep Direk		2016	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
757	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve efsaneden gerçeğe Türkiye'de kadın	Seher Cesur Kılıçaslan, Toprak Işık		2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
758	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Felsefe tarihi III: XX. yüzyıl filozofları	Kadir Çüçen		2016	Sentez Yayıncılık
759	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bastırılanın geri dönüşü: Tanzimat'tan Cumhuriyet'e kadın oyun yazarlarında toplumsal cinsiyet	Meral Harmancı McDermott		2016	Habitus Yayıncılık
760	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Reklamı anlamlandırmak	Seda Çakar Mengü		2016	Der Yayınları
761	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyal politikanın cinsiyet halleri: Toplumsal cinsiyet ve sosyal hizmet	Derya Şaşman Kaylı, Fatih Şahin		2016	Nika Yayınevi
762	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bir envanter: Toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmalarında neredeyiz	Aksu Bora, Özlem Cankurtaran		2016	Hacettepe Üniversitesi Yayınları
763	Dokuz Eylül University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Müzikte cinsellik ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Fırat Kutluk		2016	H2O Kitap
764	Ege University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Medyada toplumsal cinsiyet okumaları	Dilek Takımcı, İlkur Gürses		2016	Ege Üniversitesi

765	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Queer temaşa	Leman S. Darıcıoğlu	2016	Sel Yayıncılık
766	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Feminist grup çalışması: Bir sosyal hizmet uygulaması olarak: Engelli çocuğa sahip kadınların deneyimi	Melike Tunç Tekindal	2016	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
767	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Küreselleşme ve toplumsal cinsiyet açısından: Küresel erkek(lik) ve medya	Ayşad Güdekli	2016	Literatürk Academia
768	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erken çocuklukta cinsel eğitim ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Sevcan Yağan Güder	2016	Eğiten Kitap Yayıncılık
769	Hacettepe University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	"Namus", "töre" ve eril şiddet: Yargıtay kararları, toplumsal cinsiyet kuramları...	Recep Doğan	2016	Ütopya Yayınevi
770	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm'den jineoloji'ye	Mehmet Yavuz	2016	Şar Yayınları
771	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminist edebiyat biliminin temelleri ve Almanya'daki yansımaları	Bekir Zengin	2016	Dilek Yayınevi
772	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadın olmak suç mu?	Reyhan Şen	2016	Boy Yayınları
773	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkeğe şiddete hayır	Hasan Kocabey	2016	En İyi Yayınevi
774	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın odaklı	Çiğdem Kağıtçıbaşı, Hülya Şimşak, Dilek Barlas, Murat Önok, Zeynep Güllü Göker	2016	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
775	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Kadın odaklı sivil toplum örgütlerinde (KOSTÖ) pazarlama	Serpil Ünal Kestane	2016	Beta Yayıncılık
776	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar: İslam, AKP ve ötesi	Sibel Özbudun	2016	Ütopya Yayınevi
777	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Uluslararası ilişkilere giriş: Tarih, teori, kavram ve konular	Şaban Kardeş, Ali Balcı	2016	Küre Yayınları
778	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Günümüz kelam/inanç problemleri	Selim Özarslan	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
779	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Kadın girişimciliği	Bilge Afşar, Burcu Doğanalp	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
780	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Dünyayı bugünde sevmek: Hannah Arendt'in politika anlayışı	Fatmagül Bertkay	2016	Metis Yayınları
781	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Septik düşünceler: Çokca yıkıcı, nadiren yapıcı fikirler	M. Emir Akdere	2016	Sosyal Yayınlar
782	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Kriminoloji	M. Alper Sözer, Ercan Balcıoğlu	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
783	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Halide Edib ve siyasal şiddet: Ermeni kırım, diktatörlük ve şiddetsizlik	Hülya Adak	2016	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
784	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Kurumlar sosyolojisi	Mehmet Devrim Topses	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
785	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Örgüt teorisi	Halit Keskin, Ali Ekber Akgün, İpek Koçoğlu	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
786	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Bilimsel yöntem ve araştırma teknikleri: Ders Notları	İbrahim Arslanoğlu	2016	Gazi Kitabevi

787	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet penceresinden Türk - Alman sinemasına bakış	Erkan Zengin		2016	Detay Yayıncılık
788	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Çalışma ve refah	Banu Metin, Mehmet Merve Özaydın		2016	Gazi Kitabevi
789	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kamu politikaları ansiklopedisi	Hatice Altunok, Fatma Gül Gedikkaya		2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
790	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de Toplumsal Tabakalaşma ve Eşitsizlik	Lütfi Sunar		2016	Matbu Yayınları
791	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Etnografik hikayeler: Türkiye'de alan araştırması deneyimleri	Rabia Harmanşah, Z. Nilüfer Nahya		2016	Metis Yayınları
792	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Refah devletinin yeniden yapılanması ve AB ülkelerinde iş-yaşam dengesi	Nurgün Parlak Kul		2016	Türk Metal Sendikası Araştırma ve Eğitim Merkezi Yayınları
793	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de kadın mahpus olmak	Ezgi Duman, Duygu Doğan, Mine Akarsu		2016	TCPS Kitaplığı
794	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de örgütsel davranış çalışmaları II	Rana Özen Kutanis		2016	Gazi Kitabevi
795	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Canların cinsiyeti: Alevilik ve kadın	Nimet Okan		2016	İletişim Yayınları
796	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınların cinsiyet rolleri ile gösterişçi ve statü tüketim davranışları	Bilsen Bilgili		2016	Detay Yayıncılık
797	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erken yirminci yüzyılda eviçi mekan üretimi ve Parisli avangart kadınlar	Yıldız İpek Mehmetoğlu		2016	ODTÜ Yayıncılık
798	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Siyaset psikolojisi cilt 1	Özlem Dirilen Gümüş		2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
799	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Spor yönetiminde desantralizasyon - Liderlik Becerileri ve Karar Verme Stilleri	H. Murat Şahin		2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
800	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Engelli bakımı: Sosyal bakım ve kadın emeği	Betül Altuntaş, Reyhan Atasü Topcuoğlu		2016	Nika Yayınevi
801	METU	feminist	Original	Bir Türk kadınının Avrupa izlenimleri	Zeynep Hanım		2016	Everest Yayınları
802	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Original	Beauvoir dersleri: "evli kadın" ve "anne" üzerine bir deneme	Deniz Soysal		2016	Belge Yayınları
803	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Bir Osmanlı kadınının feminizm macerası ve Hamidiye modernleşmesi	Adil Baktraya		2016	H2O Kitap
804	WLICF	feminizm	Original	"Kırpığınız yere düşmesin": kadınlar hayatlarına sahip çıkıyor	İstanbul Feminist Kolektif		2016	Güldünya Yayınları
805	WLICF	feminist	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet tartışmaları	Feryal Saygılıgil		2016	Dipnot Yayınları
806	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sporun toplumsal cinsiyet halleri	Canan Koca		2016	Spor Yayınevi
807	WLICF	feminist	Original	Feminist dayanışma ile 25 yıl	Berna Ekal, Ülfet Taylı		2016	Mor Çatı Yayınları
808	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet din ve kadın	Asım Yapıcı		2016	Çamlica Yayınları
809	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet sosyolojisi	Aysel Günindi Ersöz		2016	Anı Yayıncılık

810	Ege University	feminist	Translation	Feminist felsefeye giriş	Alison Stone	Yonca Cingöz, Bilge Tarrısever	2016	Otonom Yayıncılık
811	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve bilgi: Postmodern bir feminizmin öğeleri	Susan J. Hekman	Bekir Balkız, Ümit Tatlıcan	2016	Say Yayınları
812	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Marx'tan yeniden doğmak: "İrk", toplumsal cinsiyet ve sınıf üzerine düşünceler	Himani Bannerji	Cem Eroğul, Senem Özdemir	2016	Yordam Kitap
813	Amasya University	feminizm	Translation	Simone de Beauvoir aramızda	Julia Kristeva	Özgü Berksoy	2016	Sel Yayıncılık
814	AHBV University	feminist	Translation	Madun konuşabilir mi?	Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak	Dilek Hattatoğlu, Gökçen Ertuğrul, Emre Koyuncu	2016	Dipnot Yayınları
815	AHBV University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Atmeydanı'nda ölüm: 17. Yüzyıl İstanbul'unda toplumsal cinsiyet, hoşgörü ve ihtida	Marc David Baer	Pınar Yanardağ	2016	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
816	Ege University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın gibi kadın	Sara Baherirad	[unspecified]	2016	Doğan Kitap
817	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Tanrısız, patronsuz, kocasız: On Dokuzuncu Yüzyıl Arjantin'inde anarşist feminizm	Maxine Molyneux	Ali Akova	2016	Sub Yayınları
818	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizme devam	Sassa Buregren	Ünzile Tekin	2016	Güldünya Yayınları
819	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Batı geleneğinde bilim ve din tarihi	Gary B. Ferngren	Ceyda Pekşen, Cihan Alan, Eren Ada, Emine Uzun, Kahraman İpekdal, Yasmina Peker, Tuğçe Ayteş, Ümit Hüsrev Yolsal, Yasemin Ertuğrul	2016	Say Yayınları
820	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Postmodern masallar: Toplumsal cinsiyet ve anlatı stratejileri	Cristina Bacchilega	Fatma Büşra Helvacıoğlu	2016	Avangard Yayınları
821	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kültürel kurama giriş	Philip Smith, Alexander Riley	Selime Güzelsarı, İbrahim Gündoğdu	2016	Dipnot Yayınları
822	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar, cinsellik ve sevgi	Georg Simmel	Onur Kuzgun	2016	Pinhan Yayıncılık
823	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kabil'in gizli kızları: Erkek kılığındaki Afgan kızlarının bilinmeyen hikayesi	Jenny Nordberg	Şahika Tokel	2016	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
824	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Feminist medya teorisi ve aktivizm: Ayrı dünyalar mı iş birliği ihtimali mi?	Danica Minic	Deniz Kurt	2016	Sub Yayınları
825	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Mutluluk vaadi	Sara Ahmed	Deniz Mayadağ	2016	Sel Yayıncılık
826	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Okulsuz toplum	Ivan Illich	Mehmet Özay	2016	Şule Yayınları
827	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Aklımdaki Che	Margaret Randall	Kıvanç Koçak	2016	İletişim Yayınları
828	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Eğlence İncelemeleri: Kitle kültürüne eleştirel yaklaşımlar	Tania Modleski	Nurdan Gürbilek	2016	Metis Yayınları
829	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Adalet	Harry Brighouse	Raşit Çelik	2016	Epos Yayınları
830	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Siyasetin ve uluslararası ilişkilerin temel kavramları	Andrew Heywood	Fahri Bakırcı	2016	BB101 Yayınları
831	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Eğitim felsefesi	Nel Noddings	Raşit Çelik	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık

832	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	King Kong teori	Virginie Despentes	Leman S. Dariciođlu, Pınar Büyüktaş	2016	Sel Yayıncılık
833	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Sosyal arařtırmalara giriş: Nicel ve nitel yaklaşımlar	Keith F. Punch	Dursun Bayrak, H. Bader Arslan, Zeynep Akyüz	2016	Siyasal Kitabevi
834	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Uluslararası ilişkiler teorileri: Disiplin ve çeşitlilik	Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, Steve Smith	Özge Kelekçi	2016	Sakarya Üniversitesi Yayınları
835	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Psikolojik danışma ve psikoterapi kuramları: Olgu sunumu yaklaşımıyla	Nancy L. Murdock	Füsün Akkoyun	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
836	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Uluslararası ilişkiler teorisi	Paul R. Viotti, Mark V. Kauppi	Metin Aksoy	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
837	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Kırılgan hayat: Yasın ve şiddetin gücü	Judith Butler	Başak Ertür	2016	Metis Yayınları
838	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Mizojini: Dünyanın en eski önyargısı: Kadından nefretin evrensel tarihi	Jack Holland	Erdoğan Okyay	2016	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
839	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Bilim ve teknoloji arařtırmaları yaklaşımı: Temeller	Sergio Sismondo	Serkan Seyđan, Ümit Tatlıcan	2016	Epos Yayınları
840	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Aile terapisine giriş: Sistemik teori ve uygulama	Rudi Dallos, Ros Draper	Şahin Kesici, Cenk Kiper, Abdullah Mert	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
841	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Postkolonyalizm: Tarihsel bir giriş	Robert J. Young	Burcu Toksabay Köprülü, Sertaç Şen	2016	Matbu Yayınları
842	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Yakın ilişkiler psikolojisi	Susan S. Hendrick	Ali Dönmez, Ayda Büyükşahin Sunal	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
843	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kültür	Lisa L. Gezon, Conrad Kottak	Akile Gürsoy	2016	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
844	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Boş sayfa: İnsan doğasının modern inkarı	Steven Pinker	Mehmet Dođan	2016	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi
845	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Biyopolitika	Thomas Lemke	Utku Özmakas	2016	İletişim Yayınları
846	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Siyaset sosyolojisi: Günümüz dünyasında iktidar ve katılım	Anthony M. Orum, John G. Dale	İbrahim Kaya	2016	Say Yayınları
847	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Filmlerle sosyoloji	Bülent Diken, Carsten Bagge Laustsen	Sona Ertekin	2016	Metis Yayınları
848	Amasya University	feminist	Translation	Sıfır beden cehennemi	Sarai Walker	Meltem Deniz	2016	Altın Kitaplar Yayınevi
849	Sabancı University	feminist	Translation	Socialist Register 2013: Strateji Sorunu	Leo Panitch, Greg Albo Vivek Chibber	Umut Haskan, Tulga Buğra Işık	2016	Yordam Kitap
850	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Yeryüzünün kızı	Agnes Smedley	Seteney Boran	2016	Notabene Yayınları
851	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Kadın, kamusal alan ve hukuk	Ülker Yükselbaba		2017	Tekin Yayınevi
852	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Akademide yolculuk: Mehmet C. Ecevit'e armağan	Aynur Özüğurlu, Atakan Büke, Ercüment Çelik, Metin Özüğurlu		2017	NotaBene Yayınları
853	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Genel işletme	Şükran Karaca, Meftune Özbakır Umut		2017	Detay Yayıncılık
854	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sporun yönetsel ve sosyal boyutları: (seçilmiş konular)	Oğuz Özbek, Funda Koçak		2017	Gazi Kitabevi
855	AHBV University	feminist	Original	İmkansız medeniyet: TOKİ Aktaş mahallesi örneğinde feminist bir etnografi	Burcu Hatibođlu Eren		2017	Ayizi Kitap

856	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet: Farklı disiplinlerden yaklaşım	Derya Altun, Huriye Toker		2017	Nika Yayınevi
857	Amasya University	feminizm	Original	Kadın ve siyaset	Yumlu Konca, Belkıs Özlem		2017	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
858	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erillik ve Din: İslamcı Habitus Sorgulanıyor	Birsan Banu Okutan		2017	Rağbet Yayınları
859	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yarım asrın ardından Türkiye-Avrupa Birliği ilişkileri: Tarihçe, teoriler, kurumlar ve politikalar: 25 farklı boyutuyla Türkiye-AB ilişkileri	Belgin Akçay, Sinem Akgül Açıkmeşe		2017	Seçkin Yayıncılık
860	ASBU	feminizm	Original	İki kadın bir feminizm	Senem Soyer		2017	Net Kitaplık Yayıncılık
861	ASBU	feminist	Original	Feminist perspektiften düşünce tarihinin köşe taşları ve ideal bir hukuk arayışı	Nazlı Hilal Demir		2017	On İki Levha Yayınları
862	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Çok sesli davet : "toplumsal cinsiyet adaleti"	Serap Gürkan		2017	Kitap72 Yayınları
863	Bursa Uludağ University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Duygular, toplumsal cinsiyet ve stres	Gül Eser		2017	Beta Yayıncılık
864	Dokuz Eylül University	feminizm	Original	Klasik dönem yazarlarında Roma kadınının tasviri: Krallığın kuruluşundan cumhuriyetin yıkılışına giden süreçte Roma'da kadının tasviri	Serap Gür Kalaycıoğulları		2017	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
865	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Original	Judith Butler ve postmodern feminizm	Derya Aybakan Saliya		2017	Kibele Yayınları
866	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Öldüren erkek[lik]ler : eşine şiddet uygulamış cezaevindeki erkekler	Gizem Çelik		2017	NotaBene Yayınları
867	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Original	Kadın Devrimi	Işık Boran		2017	Ceylan Yayınları
868	Hacettepe University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İngiliz edebiyatında toplumsal cinsiyet	Huriye REİS, Aytül ÖZÜM		2017	Hacettepe Üniversitesi Yayınları
869	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Maskulist	Tuncer Aktaş		2017	Sola Yayınları
870	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Beyinden rahme Türkiye	Feraye Sünev Çokgürses		2017	Destek Yayınları
871	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	10 amazon: Yüksek doz yaşam	Ayşe Durul Aslan, Ayşenur Parlak, Bilgen Denktaş, Elif Bozkurt, Filiz Uzunoğlu, Leyla Bahtiyar, Pınar Akçe, Rabia Özcan, Rukiye Işık Doğdu, Funda Değirmenci		2017	Eton Yayıncılık
872	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadının derdi	Feyza Altun		2017	İnkılap Kitabevi
873	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Sosyalizmin yön arayışı: Metin Çulhanoglu'na armağan	Can Soyer		2017	İleri Kitaplığı Yayınevi
874	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Marksizm ve uluslararası ilişkiler kuramları	Faruk Yalvaç		2017	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
875	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminist hareketin öznesi: Nezihe Muhittin: Hayatı ve romancılığı	Hüseyin Güç		2017	Etüt Yayınları

876	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Edebiyatta toplumsal cinsiyet	Murat Çetinkaya	2017	J&J
877	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmaları	Seda Öz Yıldız, Senem Kurt Topuz, Aylin Nazlı	2017	Anadolu Üniversitesi Yayınları
878	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Güvenlik yönetiminde toplumsal cinsiyet temelli yaklaşım	Seda Öz Yıldız	2017	Sage Yayıncılık
879	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kapasite yaklaşımı bağlamında Türkiye'de kadın yoksulluğu ve kadının özgürlüğü meselesi	Senem Kurt Topuz, Hülya Erkanlı	2017	Kriter Yayınları
880	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Mor sertifika programı: On yılın hikayesi	Ayşegül Taşıtman, Betül Sarı, Reyhan Tutumlu, Ruken Alp	2017	Sabancı Üniversitesi Yayınları
881	Kadir Has University	feminizm	Original	Büyük felsefe sözlüğü	Ahmet Cevizci	2017	Say Yayınları
882	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkekliğin Türkiye halleri	Hale Bolak Boratav, Güler Okman Fişek, Hande Eslen Ziya	2017	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
883	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk hukukunda kadın: Temel kanunlar, uluslararası sözleşmeler ve uygulama	Necla Öztürk, Güven Yazar, Şule Arslan	2017	Adalet Yayınevi
884	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de yeni hayat: İnkılap ve Travma 1908-1928	Zafer Toprak	2017	Doğan Kitap
885	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Siyaset bilimi	Halis Çetin	2017	Orion Kitabevi
886	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Örgütsel iletişim	Hasan Tutar	2017	Seçkin Yayıncılık
887	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Kadınlar hep vardı: Türk solundan kadın portreleri	Feryal Saygılıgil	2017	Dipnot Yayınları
888	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Türkiye'nin modernleşmesinde kadınlar: 1839'dan günümüze	Pınar Melis Yelsalı Parmaksız	2017	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
889	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Teorik çerçevede geçmişten günümüze Türkiye dış politikası	Ali Eren Balıkel	2017	KERASUS
890	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Edebiyat bilgi ve kuramları I	Mehralı Calp	2017	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
891	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sosyolojik Teoriler ve Spor	Ayhan Dever	2017	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
892	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Uluslararası sosyal politika	Aysen Tokol	2017	Dora Yayınları
893	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyolojiye giriş: Sosyolojinin temel tartışmaları	Muammer Tuna	2017	Detay Yayıncılık
894	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Davranış bilimleri	Memet Zencirkıran	2017	Dora Yayınları
895	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sanatla terapi ve yaratıcılık: Bir eğitim modeli olabilir mi?	A. Şebnem Acar Soysal, Sibel Coşkun Düzakın	2017	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
896	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sözlü ve yazılı belgeler ışığında Cılavuz Köy Enstitüsü	Firdevs Gümüsoğlu	2017	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
897	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Engelli Ailesinde Şiddet: Kadına Yönelik Şiddetin Ortaya Çıkışında Zihinsel Engelli Çocuk	Serdarhan Duru, Veli Duyan	2017	Yeni İnsan Yayınevi
898	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sınıfın suretleri emek süreçleri ve karşı hareketler	Denizcan Kutlu, Çağrı Kaderoğlu Bulut	2017	NotaBene Yayınları
899	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de mekansal ve bölgesel dönüşümler	Kadir Temurçin, Murat Ali Durupçu	2017	Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Yayınları
900	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Güzel ise "Evet": Reklam, İkna ve Güzellik Kültürü	Uğur Bakır	2017	Say Yayınları

901	METU	feminist	Original	Sevgi Soysal: Venüslü kadınların serüvenleri: TRT günleri	İpek Şahbenderoğlu		2017	İletişim Yayınları
902	Sabancı University	feminizm	Original	Cinsellik şiddet emek: toplumsal cinsiyetin anahtar kavramları	Ebru Pektaş		2017	İleri Kitaplığı Yayınevi
903	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Feminizmi düşünmek	Şirin Tekeli		2017	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
904	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınsız kentler: Toplumsal cinsiyet açısından belediyelerin politika ve bütçeleri	Gülşay Günlük Şenesen, Yelda Yücel, Ayşegül Yakar Önal, Nuray Ergüneş, Burcu Yakut Çakar		2017	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
905	Amasya University	feminizm	Original	Cereyanlar: Türkiye'de siyasi ideolojiler	Tanıl Bora		2017	İletişim Yayınları
906	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınlık daima bir muamma: Osmanlı kadın yazarların romanlarında modernleşme	Ayşegül Utku Günaydın		2017	Metis Yayınları
907	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bir muhabbet kuşu: postmodern göstergeler ışığında Zeki Müren	Şeyma Ersoy Çak		2017	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
908	Kadir Has University	feminist	Translation	Kadınlık mı? annelik mi?	Elisabeth Badinter	Ayşen Ekmekci	2017	İletişim Yayınları
909	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Arkeoloji: kuramlar, yöntemler ve uygulama	Colin Renfrew, Paul Bahn	Gürkan Ergin	2017	Homer Kitabevi
910	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Küçük feministin kitabı	Sassa Buregren	Ünzile Tekin	2017	Güldünya Yayınları
911	Amasya University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm & erkekler	Nikki Van Der Gaag	Güzide Diker	2017	Aram Basım
912	AHBV University	feminist	Translation	Platon'a rağmen: Antik felsefenin feminist bir yeniden yazımı	Adriana Cavarero	Bilge Tanrısever	2017	Otonom Yayıncılık
913	AHBV University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Zihinde bir dalga: Yazar, okur ve hayal gücü üzerine İkinci basım	Ursula K. Le Guin	Tuncay Birkan, Özge Çelik, Özde Duygu Gürkan, Müge Gürsoy Sökmen, Savaş Kılıç	2017	Metis Yayınları
914	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Özgürlük kesintisiz bir mücadeledir: Ferguson, Filistin ve bir hareketin oluşumu	Angela Davis	Ayşe Düzkan	2017	Güldünya Yayınları
915	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Aşk ve Evlilik	Pierre-Joseph Proudhon	Buket Şahin	2017	Öteki Yayınevi
916	Ankara University	feminist	Translation	Kadın Çirkinliğinin Tarihi	Claudine Sagaert	Serdar Kenç	2017	Maya Yayınları
917	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Göçebe özneler: Çağdaş feminist kuramda bedenleşme ve cinsiyet farklılığı	Rosi Braidotti	Öznur Karakaş	2017	Kolektif Kitap
918	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Yapısöküm, postkolonyalizm, madunluk: Söyleşiler	Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak	Soner Torlak	2017	Zoom Kitap
919	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Fanon kitabı: Seçme yazılar	Azzedine Haddour	Utku Özimakas	2017	Dipnot Yayınları
920	Giresun University	feminist	Translation	Hayatın dokusundaki kapitalizm: Sermaye birikimi ve ekoloji	Jason W. Moore	Alaz Munzur	2017	Epos Yayınları
921	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Mimarlar için düşünürler: Mimarlar için irigaray	Peg Rawes	Aziz Ufuk Kılıç	2017	YEM Yayın
922	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Sürekli bir mücadele olarak özgürlük: Ferguson, Filistin ve hareketin temelleri	Angela Davis	Ayşe Düzkan	2017	Güldünya Yayınları
923	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadının farklı sesi: Psikolojik kuram ve kadının gelişimi	Carol Gilligan	Duygu Dinçer, Fulden Arısan, Merve Elma	2017	Pinhan Yayıncılık

924	Kadir Has University	feminist	Translation	Frida Kahlo: Aşk ve acı	Rauda Jamis	Hülya Uğur Tanrıöver	2017	Everest Yayınları
925	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Bilimsel yöntemin izinde: Bilim felsefesinin öğretilmesinde yeni bir yaklaşım	Steven Gimbel	Özlem Ünlü	2017	Dipnot Yayınları
926	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Fen öğretimi: Bilim tarihinin ve felsefesinin katkısı	Michael R. Matthews	Mehmet Doğan	2017	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi
927	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Çağdaş sosyal teoriye giriş	Anthony Elliott	İbrahim Yıldız, Aylin Görgün Baran	2017	Dipnot Yayınları
928	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Bugünün dünyasını anlamak için yeni bir paradigma	Alain Touraine	Olca Kunal	2017	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
929	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Kök hücre diyalogları: Tıbbın sınırlarında felsefi ve bilimsel arayışlar	Sheldon Krinsky	Ebru Kılıç	2017	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
930	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Çocuk suçluluğu	Clemens Bartollas, Frank Schmallegger	Didem Yücel, Burak Gönültaş	2017	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
931	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Şimdi sen düşün: Bilmediğinizi bilmediğiniz şeyler	Tom Standage	Öykü Toros	2017	İndigo Kitap
932	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Okullarda psikolojik danışma ve rehberlik: Öğrenciler için kapsamlı psikolojik danışma ve rehberlik programları	John J. Schmidt	Süleyman Doğan	2017	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
933	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Antropolojiye giriş: Kültür ve mekan hikayeleri	Michael G. Kenny, Kirsten Smillie	Soner Torlak	2017	Dipnot Yayınları
934	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Zayıfların Silahları ve Ötesi: Kayıt Dışı Ekonomide Örgütlenen Kadın İşçiler	Naila Kabeer, Ratna Sudarshan, Kirst Milward	Fulya Alikoç	2017	Kor Kitap
935	Manisa CBU	feminist	Translation	Frida: Aşkın, Acının ve Devrimin Kadını	Barbara Mujica	Zeynep Akkuş	2017	Zeplin Kitap
936	Sabancı University	feminist	Translation	Protesto: Toplumsal hareketlere kültürel bir giriş	James M. Jasper	Aslı Önal	2017	Ayrıntı Yayınları
937	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Napolyon'un düğmeleri: Dünya tarihini değiştiren 17 molekül	Penny Le Couteur, Jay Burreson	Raşit Gürdilek	2017	Metis Yayınları
938	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Cinsel sözleşme	Carole Pateman	Zeynep Alpar	2017	Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Yayınevi
939	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Translation	Feminist bir yaşam sürmek	Sara Ahmed	Beyza Sümer Aydaş	2017	Sel Yayıncılık
940	Hacettepe University	feminist	Translation	Adam Smith'in yemeğini pişiren kimdi?: Ekonomide kadının görünmez eli	Katrine Marçal	Ali Arda	2017	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
941	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Edebiyat bilgi ve kuramları II	Mehrali Calp, genel yayın yönetmeni: Nevzat Argun; yayın koordinatörü: Gülfem Dursun		2018	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
942	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyal politika bağlamında Düzgün İş ve Türkiye'deki performansına ilişkin bir alan araştırması "Çorum İli imalat sanayi örneği"	Menekşe Şahin		2018	Türk Metal Sendikası Araştırma ve Eğitim Merkezi Yayınları

943	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sınıflandırma problemlerinde çoklu lojistik regresyon, yapay sinir ağ ve ANFIS yöntemlerinin karşılaştırılması: insani gelişmişlik endeksi üzerine uygulama	Ömer Faruk Rençber		2018	Gazi Kitabevi
944	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın	Yılmaz Özdil		2018	Kırmızı Kedi Yayınevi
945	Akdeniz University	feminist	Original	Alt tarafı bir film (mi?): (kadın bakış açısıyla film izlemek)	Tülin Tankut		2018	Papirüs Yayınevi
946	Akdeniz University	feminist	Original	Cinsel farkın inşası: felsefi bir problem olarak cinsiyet	Zeynep Direk		2018	Metis Yayınları
947	Amasya University	feminizm	Original	05 17	Ayşe Düzkan		2018	Güldünya Yayınları
948	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyal yardım alanlar: emek, geçim, siyaset ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Denizcan Kutlu		2018	İletişim Yayınları
949	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Kadın çalışmalarında güncel konular: Bilim, sanat, edebiyat, tarih, sosyoloji, din, feminizm, pazarlama ve reklam, yönetim, ekonomi, sağlık, turizm, yükseköğretim, boşanma ve kadına yönelik şiddet	Reyhan Ayşen Wolff		2018	Eğitim Yayınevi
950	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Üniversitelerde cinsel taciz ve saldırıyla mücadele: CTS çalışmaları	Gülriiz Uygur, Hülya Şimga		2018	Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi
951	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Türkiye'de Erkekliğin dönüşümü	Muhittin Şahin		2018	Siyasal Kitabevi
952	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet algısına ekonomik ve sosyolojik bir bakış	Handan Karakaya, Yeşim Kubar		2018	Gazi Kitabevi
953	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Doğu Karadeniz'de toplumsal araştırmalar	Kerem Özbey		2018	Siyasal Kitabevi
954	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyoloji	Esra Burcu Sağlam, Aslıhan Öğün Boyacıoğlu, Ayça Gelgeç Bakacak		2018	Siyasal Kitabevi
955	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Original	Feminizm yazıları: Kuramdan politikaya	Gülnur Acar Savran		2018	Dipnot Yayınları
956	Aydın ADU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet sosyolojisi	Dolunay Şenol, Havva Eylem Kaya		2018	Lisans Yayıncılık
957	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de çağdaş sosyoloji konuşmaları	Hüseyin Etil, Metin Demir		2018	Küre Yayınları
958	Bursa Uludağ University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Filtreli güzellik: Güzellik hegemonyasının gözde mekanı Instagram: Güzellik kraliçeleri ve süper modeller	Ebru Güzel, Esra Cizmeci		2018	Postiga
959	Ege University	feminizm	Original	İyi kızlar/kötü kızlar: Günümüz Amerikan kadın romanında cinsel, etnik ve sınıf kimlikleri	Esra Sahtiyancı Öztarhan		2018	Ege Üniversitesi
960	Ege University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Aileyi anlamak: Disiplinler arası yaklaşım	Nurgül Oktik, Halime Ünal Reşitoğlu		2018	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık

961	Ege University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Her alanda kadın olmak	Ümran Sevil, Ayça Gürkan		2018	Ankara Nobel Tıp Kitabevleri
962	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Erendiz Atasü'nün eserlerinde kadın	Alev Önder		2018	Akademisyen Kitabevi
963	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Hukuk felsefesi	Adnan Güriz		2018	Siyasal Kitabevi
964	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kız gibi	Ezgi Aksoy		2018	Karakarga Yayınları
965	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Feminist: Hümanizmden önce son çıkış!	Tuncer Aktaş		2018	Sola Yayınları
966	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Ekofeminizme giriş	İfakat Banu Akçeşme		2018	Kimlik Yayınları
967	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Tiyatroda zaman/mezan	Kerem Karaboğa		2018	Habitus Yayıncılık
968	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve aile içinde kadına yönelik şiddet	Veda Bilican Gökkaya		2018	Gece Kitablığı
969	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Modern dönem dindarlarının kadın algısı	Ayşe Kalyoncuo		2018	Araştırma Yayınları
970	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kendine ait bir kalem & Kadın Yazını Üzerine	Nil Sakman		2018	İthaki Yayınları
971	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Aile araştırmaları	Asuman Altay		2018	Ekin Kitabevi
972	Kadir Has University	feminizm	Original	Ortadoğu ve postkolonyalizm	Ali Balcı		2018	Pınar Yayınları
973	Kadir Has University	feminist	Original	İstanbul'da bekar kadın olmak	Ceren Lordoğlu		2018	İletişim Yayınları
974	Kadir Has University	feminist	Original	Kültür denen şey: Antropolojik yaklaşımlar	Ayfer Bartu Candan, Cenk Özbay		2018	Metis Yayınları
975	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Aslanlı yol	Sevan Nişanyan		2018	Everest Yayınları
976	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Ütopyalar: Politikayla arzunun kesiştiği yer	Aksu Bora, Kadir Dede		2018	İletişim Yayınları
977	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Bir kadın grevi: Serbest bölgede kadın işçi olmak	Feryal Saygılıgil		2018	Güldünya Yayınları
978	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Tarım sektöründe kadın emeği	Işıl Alkan		2018	Gazi Kitabevi
979	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Reklam yönetimi	Nurhan Babür Tosun , Nazlım Tüzel Uraltaş, Alparslan Nas, Betül Özkaya, Sinem Güdüm, Burçin Ertürk, Mevlüt Dönmez, Merve Çerçi, Yelda Ülker, Damla Karşu Cesur, Erdem Varol, İbrahim Kıcı		2018	Beta Yayıncılık
980	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Perdeyi aralamak: Filmlerde anlatı ve eleştiri	Semire Ruken Öztürk, Hasan Akbulut		2018	Ayrıntı Yayınları
981	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Uluslararası sosyal güvenliğin evrensel sefaleti: Politika, hukuk, uygulama (1919-2018)	Mesut Gülmez		2018	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
982	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kültürel çalışmalar ve sinema	Serpil Kirel		2018	İthaki Yayınları
983	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de cam tavan sendromu: Hizmet sektöründe kadın	Havva Çaha, E. Sare Aydın Yılmaz, Ömer Çaha		2018	Yazmat Matbaacılık ve Tanıtım
984	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Original	Sosyal coğrafya	Nurettin Özgen		2018	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
985	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Küreselleşme çağında göç: Kavramlar, tartışmalar	Suna Gülfere İhlamur-Öner, N. Aslı Şirin Öner		2018	İletişim Yayınları
986	Tekirdağ NKU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Özgür dinin esiri Kadın	Sonia Cihangir		2018	A7 Kitap Yayıncılık

987	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Milliyetçi devlet feminizmi söylemi: Türk kadını dergisi (1966-1974) örneği	Fatma Fulya Tepe		2018	Gece Kitaplığı
988	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Hukuk ve toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmaları	Gülriiz Uygur, Nadire Özdemir		2018	Seçkin Yayıncılık
989	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın ve müzik	Şeyma Ersoy Çak, Ş. Şehvar Beşiroğlu		2018	Milenyum Yayınları
990	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet odaklı habercilik	Çiçek Tahaoğlu, Elif Akgül		2018	IPS İletişim Vakfı Yayınları
991	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Solu-Can: Toplumsal cinsiyet mi? O da ne?	Çağlar Çabuk		2018	Ceres Yayınları
992	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bayan değil kadın	Seda Kaya Güler		2018	A7 Kitap Yayıncılık
993	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sırtında sepet: Bafra'dan Hopa'ya Karadeniz'de kadınlık halleri	Özlem Şendeniz, Emek Yıldırım		2018	Phoenix Yayınevi
994	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eğitim ve toplum yazıları	Mehmet Karataş		2018	Der Yayınları
995	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	80'li, 90'lı ve 2000'li yıllarda televizyon reklamlarında erkek olmak	Aykut Sığın		2018	Grafiker Yayınları
996	Akdeniz University	feminist	Original	Feminist sosyal politika: Bakım, emek, göç Gülşay Toksöz'e Armağan	dr.l.: Çağla Ünlütürk Ulutaş		2018	NotaBene Yayınları
997	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Kültürel antropoloji: Temel kavramlar	Robert H. Lavenda, Emily A. Schultz	Dilek İşler, Onur Hayırlı	2018	Doğu Batı Yayınları
998	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Siborg manifestosu: Geç yirminci yüzyılda bilim, teknoloji, ve sosyalist-feminizm	Donna Haraway	Osman Akınhay	2018	Agora Kitaplığı
999	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Feminist dövüş kulübü: Cinsiyetçi bir iş ortamında hayatta kalma rehberi	Jessica Bennett	Ayşe Nur Buğalı	2018	İndigo Kitap
1000	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	"Manikürlü eller Almanya'da elektrik bobini saracak": toplumsal cinsiyet perspektifinden Batı Almanya'ya Türk göçü (1961-1984)	Lea Nocera	Fazıla Mat	2018	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
1001	Erciyes University	feminizm	Translation	Neden feminist değilim?: Bir feminist manifesto	Jessa Crispin	Ebru Kürkçü	2018	Zeplin Kitap
1002	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm	Anne-Charlotte Husson	Tolga Üyken	2018	Karakarga Yayınları
1003	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	İmgesel bedenler: Etik, güç ve bedensellik	Moirra Gatens	Dilan Eren	2018	Otonom Yayıncılık
1004	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet tarihçiliği nedir?: İnceleme	Sonya O. Rose	Ferit Burak Aydar	2018	Can Yayınları
1005	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Hep aşka dair: Yeni vizyonlar	bell hooks	Umur İda	2018	NotaBene Yayınları
1006	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Feminist Ütopya Projesi: Daha iyi bir gelecek için elli yedi tahayyül	Alexandra Brodsky, Rachel Kauder Nalebuff	Gül Varlı Karaaslan	2018	İthaki Yayınları
1007	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Değişme isteği: Erkekler, erkeklik ve sevgi	bell hooks	Zeynep Kutluata	2018	BGST Yayınları

1008	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Oyunbozan: Bir feministin notları: Gündelik yaşam üzerine denemeler	Erin Wunker	Ece Karaağaç	2018	Cumartesi Kitaplığı Yayınları
1009	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın ve iktidar: bir manifesto	Mary Beard	İrem Sağlamer	2018	Pegasus Yayınları
1010	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Ekofeminizm	Vandana Shiva	İlknur Urkun Kelso	2018	Sinek Sekiz Yayınevi
1011	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın sağlığı hareketinden sesler Cilt 2	Barbara Seaman, Laura Eldridge	Biray Anıl Birer, Gül Varlı Karaarslan, Selma Koçak, Nagehan Tokdoğan	2018	Ayizi Kitap
1012	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Et pazarı: Kapitalizmde kadın bedeni	Laurie Penny	Yeşim Ersoy	2018	Pales Yayınları
1013	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Biziz, halk!: Toplanma özgürlüğü üzerine düşünceler	Judith Butler	Ferit Burak Aydar	2018	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
1014	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda kölelik ve kadınlar: (1700-1840)	Madeline C. Zilfi	Ebru Kılıç	2018	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
1015	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Mekan ve yer üzerine büyük düşünürler	Phil Hubbard, Rob Kitchin	Emek Şevket Ataman	2018	Litera Yayıncılık
1016	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Hukukbilimin politikası: Hukuk felsefesine eleştirel bir giriş	Roger Cotterrell	Saim Üye	2018	Pinhan Yayıncılık
1017	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Siyasi düşünce tarihi: Filozoflar ve fikirleri	Donald G. Tannenbaum	Özgüç Orhan	2018	BB101 Yayınları
1018	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Din felsefesi: Klasik ve güncel meseleler	Paul Copan, Chad Meister	Aydın Çavdar	2018	Ayrıntı Yayınları
1019	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sosyolojide temel kavramlar	Anthony Giddens, Philip W. Sutton	Ali Esgin	2018	Phoenix Yayınevi
1020	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Genlerimizden ibaret değiliz: Biyoloji, ideoloji ve insan doğası	Richard C. Lewontin, Steven Rose, Leon J. Kamin	Gülden Kurt Gevinç	2018	Yordam Kitap
1021	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Yapabilirlikler yaratmak: İnsani gelişmişlik yaklaşımı	Martha Craven Nussbaum	Selda Somuncuoğlu	2018	İletişim Yayınları
1022	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	21. yüzyılda kültürel antropoloji insanın doğadaki yeri	Daniel G. Bates	Suavi Aydın, Serpil N. Altuntek, Elif Başak Altınok, N. Işıl Demirakın, Erhan G. Ersoy, Nurşen Karabulut, Balkı Şafak	2018	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
1023	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Translation	Çokkültürcülük: Tanınma politikası	Amy Gutmann, Charles Taylor, K. Antony Appiah, Jürgen Habermas, Steven C. Rockefeller, Michael Walzer, Susan Wolf	Filiz Aydoğan, Özcan Kabakçıoğlu, Yurdanur Salman, Rita Urgan, İlknur Özdemir, Cem Akaş, Mehmet H. Doğan, Nazlı Ökten	2018	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
1024	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Psikoloji: Bir keşif gezintisi	Saundra K. Ciccarelli, J. Noland White	Deniz Nafia Şahin	2018	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1025	Sabancı University	feminizm	Translation	Queer: Resimli bir tarih	Meg-John Barker	Utku Özmakas	2018	Dipnot Yayınları
1026	Tekirdağ NKU	feminist	Translation	Ekonomi	R. Glenn Hubbard, Anthony Patrick	Onur Özsoy, Hasan Şahin	2018	Palme Yayınevi
1027	Akdeniz University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Babil'in kadınları: Mezopotamya'da toplumsal cinsiyet ve temsil	Zainab Bahrani	Sercan Çalıcı	2018	Kolektif Kitap
1028	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sınır kurguları: İran ulusunun şekillenmesi (1804-1946)	Firoozeh Kashani-Sabet	Duygu Şendağ	2018	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları

1029	Sabancı University	feminist	Translation	İnsan doğası üzerine on üç teori	Leslie Stevenson, Charlotte Witt, David A. Haberman, Peter Matthews Wright	Damla Tanla Kurt	2018	The Kitap
1030	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Dünyanın kıyısında dans	Ursula K. Le Guin	Seda Ersavcı	2018	İthaki Yayınları
1031	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm: Dünyanın neden bu kelimeye hala ihtiyacı var?	Nikki van der Gaag	Beyza Sumer Aydaş	2018	Sel Yayıncılık
1032	Kadir Has University	feminist	Original	"Esir şehrin" mutfak kültürü: mütareke dönemi İstanbul mutfak kültürü 1918-1922	Aylin Doğan		2019	Libra Kitap
1033	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Biz bu dağın çiçeğiydik...	Evrin Alataş		2019	İletişim Yayınları
1034	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Vakıf insan: Prof. Dr. Hikmet Özdemir armağanı	Üzeyir Aslan, Hakan Taş		2019	Kriter Yayınları
1035	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Eyvah CEO doğuyor!	Murat Yeşildere		2019	Hümanist Kitap Yayıncılık
1036	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sporda duygusal pazarlama: Nörospor 1	Dudu Banu Çakar		2019	Gazi Kitabevi
1037	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Nuray Ergüneş için yazılar	Elif Karaçimen, Melda Yaman, Nurcan Özkaplan, Özgün Akduran, Şebnem Oğuz		2019	Sosyal Araştırmalar Vakfı
1038	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de kadın ve toplumsal cinsiyet: Deneyim, hafıza, politika	Sevgi Uçan Çubukçu		2019	Derlem Yayınları
1039	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İnterseks çocuklara yönelik tıbbi müdahale sorunu bağlamında toplumsal cinsiyet ve beden	Hülya Türker		2019	KAOS GL
1040	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dijital medya ve toplumsal cinsiyet: Kavramlar, fırsatlar, sınırlılıklar	Emel Baştürk, Beste Nigar Erdem		2019	Literatürk Academia
1041	Aydın ADU	feminizm	Original	Feminist dünyada erkek olmak	Serkan İnci, İsmail Alpen		2019	Motto Yayınları
1042	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Çanakkale muhacirlerinde toplumsal cinsiyet	Nilay Ağan		2019	TOKÜAD
1043	Dokuz Eylül University	feminist	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve vergileme: 2005-2016 dönemi bütçe belgeleri, ilgili mevzuat ve düzenlemelerden hareketle Türkiye özelinde bir irdeleme	Cahide Göğüsdere		2019	Aristo Yayınevi
1044	Ege University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk kültürü ve edebiyatında kadın	Şerife Çağın, Dilek Maktal Canko		2019	Ege Üniversitesi
1045	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Original	Kabul ile red arasında islamî feminizm	Kadri Yıldırım		2019	Avesta Basın Yayın
1046	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm, postkolonyal feminizm ve toplumsal cinsiyet : Buchi Emecheta'nın The Bride Price adlı romanı	Ayla Oğuz		2019	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
1047	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Rawls ve Okin Üzerinden Aile Kurumunu Yeniden Düşünmek	Serpil Durğun		2019	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları

1048	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Yurtsever Kasırgalar Feminist Pastalar	Mustafa K. Erdemol	2019	A7 Kitap Yayıncılık
1049	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyetten toplumsal cinnete	Ümit Şimşek	2019	Akıl Fikir yayınları
1050	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Türk romanında feminizm (1960-80)	Mehmet Bakır Şengül	2019	Gece Kitaplığı
1051	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Yurdum gurbet olmasın: Kadın özgürlüğü ve aydınlanma yazıları	Erendiz Atasü	2019	Cumhuriyet Kitapları
1052	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Ben profeministim	İlyas Ali Daştan	2019	Elephant Yayınları
1053	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Bilge: Yol arkadaşları Ayşe Bilge Dicleli'yi anlatıyor	Kolektif	2019	Optimist Yayın
1054	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Aramızda kalmasın: Kadınlığın mahremiyet atlası	Dilara Gürcü	2019	Doğan Kitap
1055	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Ermenistan ve Türkiye için alternatif tarih eğitimi modülleri	Pınar Sayan, Maria Karapetyan, Philip Gamaghelyan, Bülent Bilmez	2019	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
1056	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Tüm yönleriyle kadın cinayetleri	Meral Öztürk, Meryem Berrin Bulut	2019	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1057	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Aile düşerken: Toplumsal cinsiyet, kadın, aile	Ergün Yıldırım	2019	Genç Kitaplığı
1058	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumdilbilimi: Toplumsal cinsiyet ve dil	Gülcan Çolak	2019	Bilge Kültür Sanat Yayınları
1059	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Video oyunları endüstrisinde toplumsal cinsiyet sorunsalı	Münevver Usta, Doğuş Aygün	2019	Yeni İnsan Yayınevi
1060	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Varlığında yokluğunda kadın: Bir toplumsal cinsiyet eleştirisi	Hayriyem Zeynep Altan	2019	Hümanist Kitap Yayıncılık
1061	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Etkileşimli öğretim ilke ve yöntemleriyle geliştirilmiş etkinlik örnekleriyle toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği eğitimi	Tuğba Acar Erdol	2019	Eğiten Kitap Yayıncılık
1062	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de cinsiyet kültürleri: Dicle Koğacıoğlu kitabı	Cenk Özbay, Ayşecan Terzioğlu	2019	İletişim Yayınları
1063	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın dostu kentler: Türkiye'de büyükşehir belediyeleri	Deniz Şahin Cinoğlu	2019	Ekin Kitabevi
1064	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Ailesiz toplum: Modern family... Ya sonrası?	Ahmet Hakan Çakıcı	2019	Mütala Yayınları
1065	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk spor basınında cinsiyet ayrımcılığı	Mehmet Büyükaşar	2019	Gazi Kitabevi
1066	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyoloji araştırmaları	Cahit Aslan	2019	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1067	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyal psikolojide kullanılan ölçekler	Ferda Şule Kaya	2019	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1068	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bir haziran gecesi: Stonewall Devrimi'nin biyografik çözümlemesi	Diren Demir	2019	Kaos Çocuk Parkı Kitap
1069	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İsviçre Medeni Kanunu'nda yapılan değişiklikler ışığında boşanmada birlikte velayet	Fulya Ertüle	2019	Yetkin Yayınları

1070	Kırıkkale University	feminist	Original	Uluslararası ilişkiler düşüncesi: Tarihsel gelişim	Deniz Ülke Arıboğan	2019	İnkılap Kitabevi
1071	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Türkiye' de kadın ve siyaset	Şadiye Deniz	2019	Detay Yayıncılık
1072	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Halk bilimi el kitabı	Mustafa Aça	2019	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1073	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	İkinci Dünya Savaşı döneminde ilk kadın gazeteci Sabiha Sertel	Hülya Semiz Türkoğlu	2019	Eğitim Yayınevi
1074	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Hayatın seyrini değiştiren kadınlar	Pelin Batu	2019	İnkılap Kitabevi
1075	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Çevre etiği: Temel ilkeler ve eğitimi	Sibel Gürbüzöğlü Yalmanlı, Solmaz Aydın	2019	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1076	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Kadının iş yaşamı ve etik	İlknur Kumkale	2019	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1077	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Bizi şekillendiren kültür: Sosyal ve kültürel antropolojiye giriş	R. Ebrar Akıncı	2019	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1078	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Geleneksel medyada çocuk ve iletişim	Ali Murat Kırık	2019	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
1079	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadının kamerasından: 2000 sonrası Türkiye'de kadın yönetmenler	Sevcan Sönmez, Hale Satıcı	2019	Doruk Yayınları
1080	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadına karşı şiddet ve ailenin korunması sorununun Türk hukuk mevzuatı ve uluslararası sözleşmelerde yeri	Fersu Ege Kandemir	2019	Seçkin Yayıncılık
1081	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Tarihi ve kültürel yönleriyle Bitlis Cilt 1	Mehmet İnbaşı, Mehmet Demirtaş	2019	Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi
1082	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dede Korkut kitabında yapı ideoloji ve yaratım: Dresden ve Vatikan nüshalarının mukayeseli bir incelemesi	Gürol Pehlivan	2019	Ötüken Neşriyat
1083	Manisa CBU	feminist	Original	Kent kentleşme: Yeni kentleşme trendleri ve dünya şehir-sistem'in ortaya çıkışı	M. Yavuz Alptekin	2019	Gece Kitaplığı
1084	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cumhuriyet'in kadın savaşçısı Halide onbaşı	Semra Topçu	2019	Halk Kitabevi
1085	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Original	İzdivaç programlarında toplumsal cinsiyetin temsili	Tebrike Kaya	2019	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1086	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Original	Gayanna	Nimet Erenler Güllökü	2019	CBN Yayıncılık
1087	Sabancı University	feminist	Original	Gaflet: Modern Türkçe edebiyatın cinsiyetçi sinir uçları	Sema Kaygusuz, Deniz Gündoğan İbrişim	2019	Metis Yayınları
1088	Sabancı University	feminist	Original	Bir kadın arşivini okuma denemesi: Necile Tefvik arşivi açıklamalı kataloğu (1924-1954)	Aslı Davaz	2019	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
1089	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Modernleşme sürecinde Batı'da ve Osmanlı'da feminizm ve kadın dergileri (1869-1927)	Çilem Tuğba Koç	2019	Gece Kitaplığı
1090	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Zamana değen sorular	Duygu Asena	2019	Doğan Kitap

1091	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Doğa ve kadın: Ekolojik dönüşümde feminist tartışmalar	Emet Değirmenci		2019	Derlem Yayınları
1092	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Sistematik şiddete karşı bir adalet savunusu: Aile şiddetinden, bireyin vicdanına, toplumsal sorumluluğa, kosmosa	Tennur Koyuncuoğlu		2019	Türkiye Barolar Birliği
1093	WLICF	feminizm	Original	21. Yüzyıl Feminizme Doğru: Neoliberalizm Ötesinde Bir Kadın Hareketi İçin Tartışmalar	Aynur Özügürlü		2019	NotaBene Yayınları
1094	WLICF	feminist	Original	Türk sinemasının kadın yönetmenleri konuşuyor: Standartlaştırılmış açık uçlu görüşme yöntemiyle kadın yönetmenlerle görüşmeler	Berçeste Gülçin Özdemir		2019	Der Yayınları
1095	WLICF	feminist	Original	Feminist pedagoji: Müzeler, hafıza mekanları ve hatırlama pratikleri	Meral Akkent, S. Nehir Kovar		2019	İstos yayıncılık
1096	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet temelinde kültürel tüketim pratikleri	Merve Kaplan		2019	Omega Yayınları
1097	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Şiddet, çalışma yaşamı ve medya bağlamında kadın	Nesrin Akıncı Çötök		2019	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
1098	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Feminist alfabe uygulama rehberi	Hatice Kapsuz, Özge Oğuz		2019	Uluslararası Af Örgütü Türkiye Şubesi
1099	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyal psikolojide film analizleri	Ferda Şule Kaya		2019	Atlas Akademik Basım Yayın
1100	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve hukuk cilt 1	Zeynep Özlem Üskül Engin		2019	On İki Levha Yayınları
1101	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Aslan kadının mirası: Amerikalı bir Ermeni'nin feminist olma yolculuğu	Arlene Voskı Avakian	Hatice Pınar Şenoğuz	2019	Aras Yayıncılık
1102	METU	feminist	Translation	Kadınlar, ırk ve sınıf	Angela Y. Davis	Selda Arıt	2019	Heretik Yayıncılık
1103	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Eğitim felsefesi kılavuzu	Richard Bailey, Robin Barrow, David Carr, Christine McCarthy	çeviri editörü: Hasan Ünder, çevirmenler: Arif Oruç, Büşra Söylemez, Doğa Yavuz, Elif Turan, Emre Arda Erdenk, Goşgar Muharremov, H.Tuğba Öztürk, Hilal Arı, Mustafa Sever, Nihat Savaş, Raşit Çelik, Seçil Besler Türköz, Selin Çiftçi, Zülal Ölmez	2019	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
1104	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Bilmek istemediğim şeyler	Deborah Levy	İnci Asena	2019	Everest Yayınları
1105	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	%99 için feminizm: Bir manifesto	Nancy Fraser, Cinzia Arruzza, Tithi Bhattacharya	Utku Özmakas	2019	Sel Yayıncılık
1106	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlığa dair: (1919-2019) 100. yılında büyük mecmua yazıları	Sabiha Sertel	Baha Coşkun, Fadime Ersin, Hamit Erdem	2019	Sel Yayıncılık

1107	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Feminist manifesto: Kadınların özgürlüğü için 15 madde	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	Begüm Kovulmaz	2019	Doğan Kitap
1108	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Deleuze'den sonra feminist teori	Hannah Stark	Yonca Cingöz	2019	Otonom Yayıncılık
1109	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Erkeklikler	R. W. Connell	Nagihan Konukçu	2019	Phoenix Yayınevi
1110	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet	Tina Chanter	Mehmet Erguvan	2019	Fol Kitap
1111	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	İkinci cinsiyet I: olgular ve efsaneler (I. Cilt)	Simone de Beauvoir	Gülnur Savran	2019	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
1112	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	İkinci cinsiyet II: yaşanmış deneyim (II. Cilt)	Simone de Beauvoir	Gülnur Savran	2019	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
1113	Aydın ADU	feminist	Translation	Kötü feminist	Roxane Gay	Selim Yeniçeri	2019	Martı Yayınları
1114	Bursa Uludağ University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet akışkan mıdır?: 21. yüzyıl için bir rehber	Sally Hines	Özge Çağlar Aksoy	2019	Hep Kitap
1115	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Hukuki Feminizm: Aktivizm-Savunma ve Hukuk Kuramı	Ann Scales	Fehmiye Ceren Akçabay	2019	Dost Kitabevi
1116	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Olympe de Gouges: Kadınlara ayrımcılığa hayır	Elsa Solal	Ali Berktaş	2019	Alfa Yayınları
1117	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Feminist politika teorisi	Valeria Bryson	Aylin Gülaşık	2019	Phoenix Yayınevi
1118	Gaziantep University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Çağdaş Marksizm seçkisi: Yüzyıla damga vuran metinler	Bertell Ollman, Kevin B. Anderson	Şükrü Alpagut	2019	Yordam Kitap
1119	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Translation	Düzcinsel: Heteroseksüelliğin şaşırtıcı derecede kısa tarihi	Hanne Blank	Tuğçe Ellialtı Köse	2019	İletişim Yayınları
1120	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Translation	Cinsiyet eşitliği dünyayı nasıl kurtaracak	Catherine Mayer	Barış Cezar	2019	İletişim Yayınları
1121	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Ellen Wilkinson: Bir sosyalist ve feministin hayatı	Laura Beers	Cemre Ömürsuyu Seyis	2019	Hep Kitap
1122	Kadir Has University	feminist	Translation	Hayvan kuramı: Eleştirel bir giriş	Derek Ryan	Ayten Alkan	2019	İletişim Yayınları
1123	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Bilim, teknoloji ve toplum: Sosyolojik bir yaklaşım	Wenda K. Bauchspies, Jennifer Croissant, Sal Restivo	Beno Kuryel, Ümit Tatlıcan, Bekir Balkız	2019	Phoenix Yayınevi
1124	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Eleştirmenin görevi: Eagleton ile söyleşi	Terry Eagleton, Matthew Beaumont	Ümran Özbacı	2019	İletişim Yayınları
1125	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Dışavurumcu sanatın psikolojik danışma uygulamalarına entegrasyonu: Teoriye dayalı müdahaleler	Suzanne Degges-White, Nancy L. Davis	Nurdan Cihanşümül Maral	2019	Nobel Yaşam
1126	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Antropoloji kuramları tarihi	Paul A Erickson, Liam D. Murphy	Özge Kanlı	2019	Sümer Yayıncılık
1127	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	A'dan Z'ye felsefe: Antik Yunan'dan postmodern döneme felsefe tarihi	Naomi Zack	Şükrü Alpagut	2019	Say Yayınları
1128	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Siyasi doktrinler tarihi: Eskiçağdan zamanımıza kadar	Gaetano Mosca	Samih Tiryakioğlu	2019	Bilge Kültür Sanat Yayınları
1129	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Sürdürülebilir kalkınma çağı	Jeffrey D. Sachs	Barış Gönülşen	2019	Yeditepe Üniversitesi Yayınevi
1130	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Bir kemikten bin söze: dünya atasözlerinde kadın	Mineke Schipper	Taciser Ulaş Belge, Nurkalp Devrim	2019	Delidolu Yayınları
1131	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Kadın-oluş: Cinsel farkı yeniden düşünmek	Rosi Braidotti	Ece Durmuş, Münevver Çelik	2019	Otonom Yayıncılık

1132	Akdeniz University	feminist	Translation	Etin cinsel politikası: feminist - vejeteryan eleştirel kuram	Carol J. Adams	Güray Tezcan, M. E. Boyacıoğlu	2019	Ayrıntı Yayınları
1133	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın haklarının gerekçelendirilmesi	Mary Wollstonecraft	Duygu Akın	2019	Kafka
1134	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Felsefi antropoloji: Tarih, insan ve dil felsefesi üzerine ve Kentaurosvari felsefe: Materyal felsefenin ve kültür felsefesinin olanağı üzerine epigonal düşünceler	Hermann Wein	İsmail Tunali	2019	Fol Kitap
1135	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınların köleleştirilmesi	John Stuart Mill	Ahmet Özcan	2019	Bilge Kültür Sanat Yayınları
1136	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Uluslararası ilişkiler disiplinde feminizm: Yeni savaş bağlamında feminist güvenlik yaklaşımı	Zeynep Arıöz		2020	Sonçağ Akademi
1137	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Kadın emeği: Farklı feminizm ve feminist iktisat anlayışları temelinde bilgi kurumsal bir inceleme	Ebru Işık		2020	Yetkin Yayınları
1138	AHBV University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sporda ayrımcılık: Milliyetçilik ırkçılık - toplumsal cinsiyet	Ayhan Dever		2020	Gazi Kitabevi
1139	AHBV University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet: Psikolojik Danışma ve Rehberlikte Güncel Konular	Özlem Haskan Avcı		2020	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1140	AHBV University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İnsanlık tarihinde kadın! (dinlerde milletlerde medeniyetlerde!)	Mehmet Bozkurt		2020	Özyurt Matbaacılık
1141	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Psikolojik danışma ve psikoterapi kuramları örnek uygulamalarla temel ve güncel kuramlar	Zeynep Karataş, Yasemin Yavuzer		2020	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
1142	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet aktivizmi: Kuramdan uygulamaya	Özge Sanem Özateş Gelmez, Selda Taşdemir Afşar		2020	Gazi Kitabevi
1143	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dalgaları aşmak: Toplumsal cinsiyet temelli şiddetle mücadelede uğraklar	Selda Afşar Taşdemir, Özge Sanem Özateş Gelmez		2020	Nika Yayınevi
1144	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınların eğitime katılım: Tarih ve modernlik	Shanay Quliyeva Kabaoğlu		2020	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
1145	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Otobiyografik bellek gelişiminde kültürel, ailesel ve bireysel özellikler	Başak Şahin Acar		2020	Gazi Kitabevi
1146	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye refah rejiminde kadın	Nursel Durmaz Bodur		2020	Siyasal Kitabevi
1147	ASBU	feminizm	Original	Modern Türkiye'de siyasi düşünce: Cilt 10: Feminizm	Feryal Saygılıgil, Nacide Berber		2020	İletişim Yayınları
1148	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Anne babalığa psikolojik bakış	Ece Bekaroğlu		2020	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1149	Ege University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın dostu kent planlama yaklaşımı: Bornova örneği	Mercan Efe Güney		2020	Bornova Belediyesi

1150	Erciyes University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Antik Yunan'da Toplumsal Cinsiyetin İnşası	Defne Yılmazcan		2020	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1151	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	İktidar ve sapma: Teresa De Lauretis'in toplumsal cinsiyet teorisi	Zeliha Dişçi		2020	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
1152	Giresun University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye kırsal kalkınmasında kadının güçlenmesi	İnci Parlaktuna		2020	Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi
1153	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Original	Bir musibet: Yeni Türkiye'de erillik, şiddet ve feminist siyaset	Alev Özkazanç		2020	Dipnot Yayınları
1154	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Original	Kadın yazıları	Türkân Yalçın		2020	Savaş Yayınevi
1155	Hacettepe University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Mobil medya, teknoloji ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Yeliz Dede Özdemir		2020	Alternatif Bilişim Derneği
1156	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadın	Bünyamin Ercan		2020	Cinius Yayınları
1157	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Eşitlik yolunda	Nuray Ertürk Keskin, Aslı Yönten Balaban, Cuma Yıldırım, Duru Çiğdem Şimşek		2020	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1158	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadınlarımızı neden öldürürüz?	Kamil Kenan Kunt		2020	Kitapyurdu Doğrudan Yayıncılık
1159	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Yaşasın kadınlar: Türkiye'de kadın cinayetleri gerçeği ve çözüm yolları	Gülsüm Kav		2020	Doğan Kitap
1160	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminist uluslararası ilişkiler ve Avrupa Birliği güvenlik politikaları	Sinem Yüksel Çendek		2020	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1161	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Türk sineması'nın üretken kadınları : öteki'den özne'ye: Toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında 1980 sonrası Türk sineması'nda kadın emeği	Burcu Yerlikaya		2020	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1162	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Satır-Arası toplumsal cinsiyet: "Masumiyet Müzesi" ve "Duygusal Eğitim" eserlerine karşılaştırmalı bir yaklaşım	Engin Bölükmeşe, Başak Öner Gündüz		2020	Kriter Yayınları
1163	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Toplumsal bedenin inşası	Bahadır Küçük		2020	Sokak Yayın Grubu
1164	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Edebiyat ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Aziz Şeker		2020	Gece Kitaplığı
1165	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kabin memurluğunun havada kalan tarihi: Cinsiyetli bir meslek nasıl yaratılır?	Sezen Demirhan		2020	Kitapyurdu Doğrudan Yayıncılık
1166	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'de ve Tunus'ta kadın sivil toplumu ve vatandaşlık	Serpil Açıkalın Erkorkmaz		2020	Astana Yayınları
1167	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Yazınsal feminizmler: Yöndeşimler ve keşişimler	Didem Tuna, Mesut Kuleli, Javid Aliyev		2020	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1168	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet	Fatma Başar		2020	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1169	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Medya ve toplumsal cinsiyet üzerine tartışmalar	Bahar Muratoğlu Pehlivan		2020	Hiper Yayın
1170	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İstanbul Sözleşmesi ve toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında KADEM'e cevaplar	Muharrem Balcı		2020	Yüzleşme Kitap

1171	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Uyuyan güzel uyardı: Masalların toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri üzerine etkisi	Aslı Karataş		2020	Nemesis Kitap
1172	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Anneliğin kadın çalışanlara etkileri	Aylin Akyol		2020	Gazi Kitabevi
1173	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkekten kadına cinsiyetçi şiddet	Nedim Yaşar Gürsoy		2020	EYS Basım
1174	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsiyetçi ikiyüzlülük	Ayşegül Yaraman		2020	Bağlam Yayıncılık
1175	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	8 Mart'ın tarihçesi: Geçmişten günümüze kadın emeği mücadelesine kısa bir bakış	Selgin Zırlı Kaplan		2020	Türkiye Petrol-Kimya Lastik İşçileri Sendikası (Petrol-İş)
1176	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Güçlü kadınlar neden mutlu değil?	Sena Maraşlı		2020	Motto Yayınları
1177	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın kaos	Leyla Ruken Yolcu		2020	Klaros Yayınları
1178	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dört duvar kadına ne yapar?	İpek Merçil, Seçil Doğuç Ergin		2020	Siyasal Kitabevi
1179	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yazmasaydım olmazdı	Latife Fegan		2020	Belge Yayınları
1180	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yapay zeka ve medya	Ferhat Zengin, Bahadır Kapır		2020	Doruk Yayınları
1181	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Literatürden vaka örneklerine sosyal sorunlar	Rumeysa Akgün, Günce Demir		2020	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1182	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sosyolojik açıdan kadınlarla ilgili kalıp yargılar: (Kırıkkale örneği)	Yasemin Apalı		2020	Grafiker Yayınları
1183	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Amerika'daki profesyonel göçmen kadınlar ve kültürel çatışmalar	Harika Süklün		2020	Gazi Kitabevi
1184	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Onur ve utanç: Erkeklik, şiddet ve filmler	Doğan Aydoğan		2020	Ekin Kitabevi
1185	Kırıkkale University	feminizm	Original	Güvenlik çalışmaları 1. cilt	Oktay Bingöl, Ali Bilgin Varlık		2020	Arel Üniversitesi Yayınları
1186	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Kadın seyyahların izlenimlerinde Osmanlı ve batı dünyası	Selçuk Düğer		2020	Cinius Yayınları
1187	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Türkiye'nin 1970'li yılları	Mete Kaan Kaynar		2020	İletişim Yayınları
1188	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Prehistoryadan günümüze kadın	Meral Hakman		2020	Bilgin Kültür Sanat Yayınları
1189	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Çocukluk sosyolojisi: Paradigmalar paradokslar eleştiriler	Özlem Aydoğmuş Ördem		2020	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
1190	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Soru ve yanıtlarla erkek şiddetine karşı kadın dayanışması	Açelya Uçan, Ayşegül Özadık, Birgül Akay, Çiğdem Hacısotaoğlu, Damla Gürkan, Deniz Bayram, Duygu Doğan, Ceren Akkaya, Esra Baş, Evrem Tilki, Fatma Mefkure, Feride Yıldırım Güneri, Gülsun Kanat, Hazal Günel, Hülya Gülbahar, İlke Gökdemir, Leyla Soyduñ, Martina Gaidzik, Melike Keleş, Nazan Eroğlu, Özlem Özkan, Perihan Meşeli, Sevtap Kasımoğlu, Ülfet Taylı, Yasemin		2020	Mor Çatı Yayınları

					Temizarabacı, Zela Yalçın, Zeynep İşildak, Zuhal Güreli		
1191	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Kadına karşı şiddet içeren suçları işleyenlerin kriminolojik profili	Güneş Okuyucu Ergün	2020	T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı
1192	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadının çalışma hayatındaki yeri	Müge Sunal	2020	Türk Metal Sendikası Araştırma ve Eğitim Merkezi Yayınları
1193	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Film yapmak: Kurmaca, deneysel, belgesel, animasyon	Nagihan Çakar Bikiç	2020	Doruk Yayınları
1194	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Farklı disiplinlerde sürdürülebilirlik	Şükran Karaca	2020	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1195	Manisa CBU	feminist	Original	Uluslararası ilişkiler etiği	Faruk Yalvaç, Mustafa Atatorun	2020	Nika Yayınevi
1196	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçları ile Kurumsal Dönüşüm	Canan Madran, Mustafa Tanyeri	2020	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1197	Manisa CBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eşiktekiler: Gecekondu folklorunda insan - zaman - mekan	Evrin Ölçer Özünel	2020	Geleneksel Yayıncılık
1198	METU	feminist	Original	Türk sinemasında kadın yönetmenler ve özne(s)neleştirilmiş kadının mekanda temsili	Berçeste Gülçin Özdemir	2020	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1199	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Original	Kişisel olan politiktir: Kadınlara yönelik eviçi şiddet verisi ve politika	İlknur Yüksel-Kaptanoğlu	2020	NotaBene Yayınları
1200	Sabancı University	feminist	Original	Türkiye'de Kürtaj: AKP ve biyopolitika	Sedef Erkmen	2020	İletişim Yayınları
1201	Sabancı University	feminist	Original	Erkeğin Yitdiği Yerde	Zeynep Ergun Oğuz Tecimen	2020	Notos Kitap Yayınevi
1202	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Oyun ve kültür üzerine psikolojik okumalar	Merve Topçu	2020	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1203	Tekirdağ NKU	feminizm	Original	Tek çocuk olmak	Metin Kocatürk	2020	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
1204	Tekirdağ NKU	feminizm	Original	Eğitimde ahlak ve etik	Behçet Oral, Ahmet Çoban, Mehmet Bars	2020	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
1205	Tekirdağ NKU	feminist	Original	Şiddet: Tanımadığın düşmanı yenemezsin	Bahar Urhan, Aysad Güdeklı	2020	Gazi Kitabevi
1206	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Kanatlanmış kadınlar: Osmanlı ve Avrupalı kadın yazarların dostluğu	Senem Timuroğlu	2020	İletişim Yayınları
1207	WLICF	feminizm	Original	Türkiye ve Tunus'ta feminist alternatif medya ve kadın hareketi	Zeynep Banu Dalaman	2020	Milenyum Yayınları
1208	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Disiplinlerarası bakış açısı ile kadın erkek eşitliği	Asuman Gölgeli, Elif Deniz Şafak, Emel Tanyeri Mazıcı, Hülya Argunşah, Jale Metin Kıyıcı, Masreka Khan, Zeynep Ölçü Dinçer	2020	Efe Akademi Yayınevi

1209	Manisa CBU	feminizm	Original	Güvenlik çalışmaları: 2. cilt güvenlik sektörleri ve sorunları	Oktay Bingöl, Ali Bilgin Varlık		2020	Arel Üniversitesi Yayınları
1210	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Kadın hareketleri ve feminizm: 1789'dan bugüne bir hikaye	Ute Gerhard	Ülkü İrem Alabayırlı	2020	Runik Kitap
1211	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizmler tarihi	Florence Rochefort	Özlem Altun	2020	Sel Yayıncılık
1212	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Duygu yoldaşlığı: Kadınların sevgi arayışı	bell hooks	Öznur Karakaş	2020	BGST Yayınları
1213	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Feminist şehir: Bir saha rehberi	Leslie Kern	Beyza Sümer Aydaş	2020	Sel Yayıncılık
1214	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Tarihte toplumsal cinsiyet: Küresel bakış açıları	Mery E. Wiesner-Hanks	Meral Çıyan Şenerdi	2020	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
1215	Bursa Uludağ University	feminist	Translation	Modernitenin cinsiyeti	Rita Felski	Atalay Gündüz	2020	Dergah Yayınları
1216	ÇOMU	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar, sanat ve iktidar	Linda Nochlin	Süreyya Evren	2020	Yapı Kredi Yayınları
1217	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Uçucu bedenler: Bedensel bir feminizme doğru	Elizabeth Grosz	Kevser Güler	2020	NotaBene Yayınları
1218	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Sessiz Rivayetler: Anarko-Feminizm Kitabı	Dark Star Collective	Zeliha Burcu Acar	2020	Dipnot Yayınları
1219	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Tıpkı bir yaprak gibi: Donna J. Haraway ile söyleşi	Thyrza Nichols Goodeve	Aksu Bora	2020	İletişim Yayınları
1220	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Feministler Pembe Giyemez ve Diğer Yalanlar	Scarlett Curtis	İpek Güneş Çığay	2020	Hep Kitap
1221	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Translation	Bütün kadınlar kahramandır: Amazonlar, günahkarlar, devrimciler	Inna Shevchenko	Şirin Erkan Leitao	2020	Bilgi Yayınevi
1222	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Tenin sınırlarının ötesine: Güncel kapitalizmde bedeni yeniden düşünmek, yeniden oluşturmak ve geri almak	Silvia Federici	Bilge Tanrısever	2020	Otonom Yayıncılık
1223	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Radikal mutluluk: Müşterek neşe anları	Lynne Segal	Beyza Sumer Aydaş	2020	Sel Yayıncılık
1224	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Başkaldıran beden	Mona Eltahawy	Tuğçe Aysu Gümüş	2020	Epsilon Yayınevi
1225	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Şişmanlık hakkımız	Virgie Tovar	Fusun Özlen	2020	Güldünya Yayınları
1226	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kadınlar, direniş ve devrim	Sheila Rowbotham	Suğra Öncü	2020	Yordam Kitap
1227	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Dünyaya yön veren kadınlar	Julia Pierpoint	Senem İnal	2020	İndigo Kitap
1228	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Filmin teni: Kültürlerarası sinema, bedenleştirme ve duyular	Laura U. Marks	Selin Yılmaz	2020	Doruk Yayınları
1229	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Çocuk istismarı ve savaşın kökenleri	Lloyd DeMause	Feyyaz Şahin	2020	Pales Yayınları
1230	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kadın hakları evrensel bildirgesi	Olympe de Gouges	Asena Yalınız	2020	Kafekültür Yayınları
1231	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Çağdaş sosyal ve sosyolojik teori: Toplumsal dünyaları görünür kılmak	Kenneth Allan	Aksu Bora, Simten Coşar, Hakan Ergül, Mete Pamir, Erkal Ünal	2020	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
1232	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Translation	Sosyolojide temel fikirler	Martin Slattery	Özlem Balkız, GülhanDemiriz, Hacer Harlak, Cevdet Özdemir, Şebnem Özkan, Ümit Tatlıcan	2020	Sentez Yayıncılık

1233	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Felsefe nasıl çalışır	Marcus Weeks	Ahmet Fethi Yıldırım	2020	Alfa Yayınları
1234	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Anlamak ve anlaşılmak: Başarılı ilişkiler için pratik bir rehber	Erik Blumenthal	Çağlayan Ayhan	2020	Totem Yayıncılık
1235	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kısa dünya tarihi	Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks	Serpil Çağlayan	2020	Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları
1236	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Translation	Bugünün cadıları: Kadınların yenilmez gücü	Mona Chollet	Z. Hazal Louze	2020	İletişim Yayınları
1237	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Reklamlarda toplumsal cinsiyet	Erving Goffman	Devrim Kılıçer, Fahri Öz	2020	Heretik Yayıncılık
1238	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm kitabı	[collective]	Ahmet Fethi Yıldırım	2020	Alfa Yayınları
1239	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Fevziye Sayılan'a armağan	Meral Uysal, Ahmet Yıldız, Ş. Erhan Bağcı, Nurcan Korkmaz		2021	Ankara Üniversitesi Yayınları
1240	İstanbul University	feminist	Original	Anneannemin izleri	Gizem Doğan, Kasım Keskin, Özüm Dinçer, Atilla Barutçu, Sinan Ok, Elif Gürpınar, Özlem Boztaş vd.		2021	Kitapyurdu Doğrudan Yayıncılık
1241	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Zehirli hançer: (iftira)	Mehmet Ruhi Gökmoğol		2021	GK Kitap Yayınları
1242	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Berber Dükkanı Sohbetleri	Erkan Tozluhurt		2021	Nemesis Kitap
1243	Amasya University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın roman kahramanları: Toplumsal cinsiyet, edebiyat sosyolojisi ve roman okumaları	Aziz Şeker		2021	Nika Yayınevi
1244	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Günebakan düşlerimiz: Kamusalılık, gündelik hayat ve tecrübe üzerine yazılar: Meral Özbek'e Armağan II	Tülin Ural, Bahadır Vural		2021	İletişim Yayınları
1245	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Covid-19'un ekonomi politiği	Bekir Aşık, Mustafa Karahöyük, Barış Batuhan Geçit		2021	Gazi Kitabevi
1246	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Hakikat sonrası çağda kadın ve siyaset	Yeşim Hafizoğlu, Cemal Altan		2021	Gazi Kitabevi
1247	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Yönetim, strateji ve organizasyon alanında bilimsel tartışmalar	Şahin Karabulut		2021	Gazi Kitabevi
1248	Ankara University	feminist	Original	Teori ve uygulamada kamu yönetimi ve siyaset alanında yaşanan bilimsel gelişmeler	Şahin Karabulut		2021	Gazi Kitabevi
1249	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmaları	Lokman Cerrah		2021	Gazi Kitabevi
1250	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın odağında toplumsal cinsiyet: Disiplinlerarası yaklaşımlar	Mihrican Aylanç		2021	Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üniversitesi
1251	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk sinemasında kadınlık halleri: Temsil, anlatı ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Meral Seraslan		2021	Literatürk Academia
1252	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Parlayan yıldızlardık o zaman: Kültür çalışması Meral Özbek'e armağan I	Tülin Ural, Bahadır Vural		2021	İletişim Yayınları
1253	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yerel siyasete katılımda toplumsal cinsiyetin rolü: Eskişehir Büyükşehir Belediyesi örneği	Buse Selin Esen, Bilge Kağan Şakacı		2021	Gazi Kitabevi

1254	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İntikam pornosu	Can Yavuz	2021	Seçkin Yayıncılık
1255	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadını şiddete karşı koruma rejimi	Gülaser Çelik Bilgin	2021	Seçkin Yayıncılık
1256	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk Ceza Hukukunda Zorla Evlilik	Aylin Kul Yenigül	2021	Seçkin Yayıncılık
1257	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yaşam evrelerini anlamak	Berfin Varışlı, Nurgün Oktik	2021	Pegem Akademi Yayıncılık
1258	ASBU	feminizm	Original	Düşünme etiği	Fatmagül Berktaş	2021	Metis Yayınları
1259	ASBU	feminist	Original	Çeviribilim üzerine kuramsal çalışmalar	Esra Uluşahin, Emrah Eriş	2021	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1260	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Göç ve kadın: Toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında uluslararası göç ve kadın: Kırıkkale örneği	Aşkın Taştan	2021	Net Kitaplık Yayıncılık
1261	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Adaletin cinsiyeti: Erkek şiddeti ile mücadelede hukuki deneyimler	Deniz Bayram, Zeynep Işıldak	2021	Mor Çatı Yayınları
1262	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Original	Siberfeminizm: Siborg beden ve siber kimlikle cinsiyetin durumu	Duygu Aydemir	2021	Urzeni Yayınevi
1263	Hacettepe University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	"Öteki" Modernleşme: İstanbul'da Gündelik Hayat, Toplumsal Cinsiyet ve Marjinalitenin Sınırları (1830-1930)	Cem Doğan	2021	Kitabevi Yayınları
1264	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Zehirli hançer: (feminizm)	Mehmet Ruhi Gökmoğol	2021	GK Kitap Yayınları
1265	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Beyaz feminizm ve diğer kadınlar	Erdi Akbulut	2021	Klaros Yayınları
1266	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Güncel kelimeler tartışmaları: [teoloji - yaratılış - demokrasi - feminizm - tekdir sorunu]	Mehmet Salih Gecit	2021	Sonçağ Akademi
1267	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	İrâdenin iyimserliği: 2000'lerde Türkiye'de kadınlar	Aksu Bora	2021	İletişim Yayınları
1268	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Ailenin adı yok ya da neden feminist değilim?	Hilal Kaplan	2021	Turkuvaz Kitap
1269	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Tasarım ve cinsiyet: Makaleler	Adnan Tepecik	2021	Başkent Üniversitesi
1270	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Avrupa Birliği'nin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği politikalarına yönelik güncel tartışmalar	Berrin Oktay Yılmaz, Advıye Damla Ünlü	2021	Filiz Kitabevi
1271	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Afgan-Suriyeli göçmen kadınlar: Kaynanalardan terör örgütlerine, uluslararası zorunlu göçün nedenleri-sonuçları	Asiye Şimşek Ademi	2021	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1272	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Köprü	Mustafa Necati Sepetçioğlu	2021	İrfan Yayıncılık
1273	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar: Yetti artık... êdî bese... ya basta!	Sibel Özbudun	2021	Kaldıraç Yayınevi
1274	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadın kurtuluş hareketi: Ütopya ve devrimler	Ebru Pektaş	2021	Yordam Kitap
1275	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet kısırcısında siyaset: Türkiye'de kadınların siyasal katılımı	Hediye Şirin Ak	2021	Orion Kitabevi

1276	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Virginia Woolf: Yaşam bir düştür, uyanmak bizi öldürür: Bitimsiz bir neşeyle çökkünlük arasında duyarlılık ve aykırılık	Özgecan Şekerci		2021	Destek Yayınları
1277	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet okumaları	Yelda Yanat Bağcı		2021	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1278	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Rus edebiyatında toplumsal cinsiyet	Ayla Kaşoğlu		2021	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1279	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve siyasal kültür	Ayşe Küçük		2021	Çıra Yayınları
1280	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Aileyi tehdit eden ideoloji: Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği	Ergün Yıldırım		2021	İstanbul Fikir ve Toplum Araştırmaları Merkezi (IFTAM)
1281	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadının sığınma hakkının toplumsal cinsiyet perspektifiyle değerlendirilmesi	Serap Tepe Şelaru		2021	On İki Levha Yayınları
1282	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Mitten medyaya Keloğlan	Mehmet Özdemir		2021	Arı Sanat Yayınları
1283	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Aklın kutsal kitabı: "insanı tanımak, hayatı anlamak"	Şafak Nakajima		2021	İnkılap Kitabevi
1284	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Vaveyla: Yolu sığınmaevinden geçenlerin öyküsü	Gülhan Aşar		2021	Gülınar Yayınları
1285	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Görünür olmak: Özel alandan kamusal alana kadına bakış	Günce Demir, Rumeysa Akgün		2021	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1286	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyete dair	Handan Karakaya, Veda Bilican Gökkaya		2021	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1287	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kültürel çalışmalar perspektifinden toplumsal cinsiyetin alımlanması	Seçkin Özdemir, Gizem Parlayandemir		2021	Kriter Yayınları
1288	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İnanç değerlerimizin ışığında: İstanbul Sözleşmesi	Mehmet Yaman		2021	Lazer Yayınları
1289	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyete duyarlı bütçeleme: Türkiye ve diğer ülke uygulamaları	Fatma Alkan, Hatice Dayar		2021	Ekin Kitabevi
1290	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yükselen bir politika alanı olarak göç	Pelin Sönmez, İtr Aladağ Görentaş		2021	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1291	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Materyal kültür ve insan: Yeni yaklaşımlar	Adnan Baysal		2021	Bilgin Kültür Sanat Yayınları
1292	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Karar vericiler, hizmet sağlayıcılar ve sivil toplum kuruluşu çalışanları açısından toplumsal cinsiyete duyarlı afet yönetimi: Türkiye'den nitel bir çalışma	Nüket Paksoy Erbaydar, Ebru İnal, Edip Kaya, Tuğrul Erbaydar		2021	Hipokrat Yayıncılık
1293	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın erkek eşitsizliği ve toplumsal yozlaşma	Cemal Zöngür		2021	Ozan Yayıncılık
1294	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Ataerki kısıracında kadın bedeni: Kadın bedeninin ıslahî politikaları	Mevra Olgun Canbaş		2021	Urzeni Yayınevi

1295	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türk kadınlığı üzerine: Türk kadınlığının tereddidi yahut karşılaşmak	Selahaddin Asım		2021	Mavi Gök Yayınları
1296	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın karşıtı söylemin İslam geleneğindeki izdüşümleri	Hidayet Şefkatli Tuksal		2021	Otto Yayınları
1297	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Aslı'nın hikayesi: Hikayenin Aslı	Pınar Kılıçaslan Volkan		2021	Ceres Yayınları
1298	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadının hukukta yol haritası	Lerzenur Asan Elik		2021	Platon Plus Yayıncılık
1299	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Günüşiği demeti	Hülya Soyşekerci		2021	Pagos Yayınları
1300	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eğitimin cinsiyeti	L. Işıl Ünal, Derya Kayacan, Sebahat Şahin, Yeşer Torun		2021	Dipnot Yayınları
1301	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın ve yoksulluk: Nedenleri, görünüm biçimleri ve mücadele yöntemleri bağlamında bütüncül bir yaklaşım	Sevcan Güneş, Nagihan Durusoy Öztepe		2021	Ekin Kitabevi
1302	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Geçmişten günümüze kadın çalışmalarında yansımalar	Gülşah Sarı, Işıl Tombul		2021	Hiper Yayın
1303	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Çocukluğun coğrafyaları	Bekir Onur		2021	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
1304	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Modern siyasi kurumlar ve ideolojiler	Salih Zeki Haklı		2021	Polis Akademisi Yayınları
1305	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Sosyal bilimler ansiklopedisi	Yekta Saraç		2021	TÜBİTAK Bilim Yayınları
1306	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Uyuşturucu kullanma suçunu işleyenlerin kriminolojik profili	Devrim Güngör		2021	T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı
1307	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Şimdi reklamlar...	Müge Elden, Özkan Ulukök, Sinem Yeygel		2021	İletişim Yayınları
1308	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eleştirel medya kuramları	Ömer Özer		2021	Siyasal Kitabevi
1309	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kentsel siyaset: Kentsel mekanda siyasal ve toplumsal boşluklar	Ahmet Yazar		2021	Efil Yayınevi
1310	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dezavantajlı gruplar ve sosyal dışlanma	Azime Arısoy		2021	Ekin Kitabevi
1311	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Cinsel normallüğün kuruluşu: Osmanlı'dan Cumhuriyet'e heteronormatifik ve istikrarsızlıkları	Ezgi Sarıtaş		2021	Metis Yayınları
1312	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Original	Kadın haklarının medeni kanun öncesi ve sonrası karşılaştırmalı tahlili	Sefa Salih Aydemir, Derya Enginyurt		2021	Gece Kitaplığı
1313	Ondokuz Mayıs University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Beden politikaları: Rus ve Türk edebiyatlarında makbul yurttaşın inşası (1900-1940)	Duygu Özakin		2021	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1314	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Biz her şeyiz: Diyanetin işleri	Burcu Karakaş		2021	İletişim Yayınları
1315	Tekirdağ NKU	feminist	Original	Nitel araştırma yöntemleri	Ünsal Sığı		2021	Beta Yayıncılık
1316	WLICF	feminist	Original	Roman kadını: Çoklu kimlik keşiminde ezilenler	Fatma İknur Akgül		2021	Orion Kitabevi

1317	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve hukuk: cilt 2	Zeynep Özlem Üskül Engin		2021	On İki Levha Yayınları
1318	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadınlar şifadır	Filiz Telek		2021	Doğan Kitap
1319	Manisa CBU	feminist	Original	Disiplinlerarası iletişim kuram ve yaklaşımları	Çetin Murat Hazar, Özkan Avcı		2021	Gazi Kitabevi
1320	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	İzmir'de tek yaşayan kadınların mekansal tercihleri	Gökçe Pekmezci		2021	İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi
1321	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Hukuk uyumsuzluklarında arabuluculukta eşitlik ilkesi	Merve Hilal Çırkan		2021	Yetkin Yayınları
1322	WLICF	feminizm	Original	İsyankar ruhların aydınlık yarınları inşası: Düşünürleri ve aktivistleri ile feminist hareket	Yıldız Sınmaz Uzgan		2021	TMMOB Makina Mühendisleri Odası İzmir Şubesi 30. Dönem Kadın Mühendisler Komisyonu
1323	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Feminist düşünce: kapsamlı bir giriş	Rosemarie Tong, Tina Fernandes Botts	Beyza Sumer Aydaş	2021	Sel Yayıncılık
1324	Amasya University	feminizm	Translation	Jacques Lacan: Feminist bir giriş	Elizabeth Grosz	Özde Çakmak	2021	Otonom Yayıncılık
1325	ASBU	feminizm	Translation	Kadın psikolojisi ve toplumsal cinsiyet: İnsan deneyiminin yarısı ve daha fazlası	Nicole M. Else-Quest, Janet Shibley Hyde	çeviri editörü: Şeyda Türk, çevirmenler: Ayşenur Aktaş, Begüm Özbek, Belma Bekçi, Esra Atilla Bal, Fatma Kahraman, İlyas Göz, Nilay Pekel Uludağlı, Suna Tevrüz, Şebnem Akan, Şeyda Türk, Tülay Turgut, Yaprak Kalafatoğlu	2021	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1326	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet psikolojisi	Gary W. Wood	Ezgi Tanıl	2021	Nobel Yaşam
1327	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Ne adam ne hayvan: Feminizm ve hayvanların savunulması	Carol J. Adams	Sevda Deniz Karaali	2021	Ayrıntı Yayınları
1328	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Erkek hakları ya da bir kadının rüyası	Annie Denton Cridge	Neval Görceğiz	2021	Fihrist Kitap
1329	ÇOMU	feminizm	Translation	Köy kadını, modernite ve İslam: Bir antropoloğun gözünden 1990'ların Türkiye'si	Noriko Nakayama	Tolga Özşen	2021	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
1330	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Abolisyonist Sosyalist Feminizm	Zillah Eisenstein	Hakan Tanıttıran	2021	Kalkedon Yayınları
1331	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Feminist hareket içerisinde felsefi akımlar	Anuradha Ghandy	Deniz Nihan Aktan	2021	Patika Kitap
1332	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Translation	Bir milleti diriltmek 1919-1933: Toplumsal cinsiyet ekseninde Türkiye'de Ermeniliğin yeniden inşası	Lerna Ekmekçioğlu	Serdar Aksoy	2021	Aras Yayıncılık
1333	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Translation	Otur kızım: Kadın düşmanlığının mantığı	Kate Manne	Ata Mert Binicioğulları, Zeynep Direk	2021	Alfa Yayınları
1334	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Ateşi paylaşmak: Duyusallığın diyalektiği	Luce Irigaray	Naciye Sağlam	2021	Fol Kitap

1335	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Mary Wollstonecraft: Kadın hakları'nın gerçekleştirilmesi'nin yazarı	William Godwin	Eray Karakoç	2021	Fihrist Kitap
1336	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	İlk kadın	Jennifer Nansubuga Makumbi	Abdullah Cemal Balcı	2021	Sander Yayınları
1337	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Dahi kadınlar: Dikkate alınmayan kadınlardan dünyayı değiştiren kadınlara	Janice Kaplan	Selin Toparlak	2021	Kuraldışı Yayıncılık
1338	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Dahiler sınıfı: Süfrajette: Tüm kadınlara oy hakkı	Sabina Colloredo	Kemal Atakay	2021	Domingo Yayınevi
1339	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Sınırları aşmayı öğrenmek: Özgürlük pratiği olarak eğitim	bell hooks	Arzu Eylem	2021	NotaBene Yayınları
1340	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Kendinden feminist olarak bahset	Marta Breen	Ayşe Erbulak	2021	Othello Yayıncılık
1341	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Erkeklerden nefret ediyorum	Pauline Harmange	Neslihan Alagöz	2021	Mundi Kitap
1342	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Yükseliş: Kadınları güçlendirmek dünyayı değiştirir	Melinda Gates	Mehmet Gürsel	2021	Doğan Kitap
1343	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Feminist manifesto	He-yin Zhen	Hilal Baş	2021	6:45 Yayın
1344	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Doğmak: yeni insanın başlangıcı	Luce Irigaray	Naciye Sağlam	2021	Fol Kitap
1345	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Toplumsal cinsiyet: Temel bilgiler	Hilary M. Lips	Onur Orhangazi	2021	Ütopya Yayınevi
1346	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kadınlardan ressam olmaz: Çağdaş sanatta toplumsal cinsiyet, değerler ve cam tavanlar	Helen Gorrill	Ebru Berrin Alpay	2021	Hayalperest Yayınevi
1347	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Kültürel antropoloji: Kültürel çeşitliliği takdir etmek	Conrad Phillip Kottak	Akile Gürsoy	2021	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1348	Manisa CBU	feminist	Translation	Sosyal Teori: Kökler ve Dallar	Peter Kivisto	Aylin Görgün Baran, Aydın Gelmez, Selda Taşdemir Afşar	2021	Islık Yayınları
1349	Muş University	feminizm	Translation	Feminen: Dişillik'in Farklı Yüzleri	Carl Gustav Jung	Tuğrul Veli Soylu	2021	Pinhan Yayıncılık
1350	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kızıl sırlar: kraliçe çıplak	Zeynel Cem Demirhan		2022	Karma Kitaplar Basım Yayın
1351	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve hukuk cilt-3	Zeynep Özlem Üskül Engin		2022	On İki Levha Yayınları
1352	Ankara University	feminizm	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve hukuk cilt-4	Zeynep Özlem Üskül Engin		2022	On İki Levha Yayınları
1353	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sinema ve toplumsal cinsiyet: Türk sineması'nda ev, emek, cinsiyet ve iktidar ilişkileri	Gül Yaşartürk		2022	Nika Yayınevi
1354	ASBU	feminizm	Original	Bir müslüman kadın sorunu ve feminizm'e nasıl bakmalı?	Ayşe Güç		2022	Beyan Yayınları
1355	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Original	Kadınca bilmeyişlerin sonu: 1960-1980 döneminde feminist edebiyat	Duygu Çayırıcıoğlu		2022	İletişim Yayınları
1356	Bursa Uludağ University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve medya algısı	Nevzat Tarhan, Aylin Tutgün Ünal		2022	Der Yayınları
1357	ÇOMU	feminizm	Original	Akademyanın feminizme bakışı: Fizik ve iktisat disiplinleri özelinde bir irdeleme	İlkbek Akansel		2022	Gazi Kitabevi

1358	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Farklı disiplinlerde kadın gözüyle kadın çalışmaları	Başak Düzel, Meryem Memiş Doğan	2022	Gazi Kitabevi
1359	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği kalkınma ve devlet	Esin Aslanpay Özdemir	2022	Gazi Kitabevi
1360	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Original	Batı felsefesinde feminizm ve politika ilişkisi	Abdullah Çağlı	2022	Çizgi Kitabevi Yayınları
1361	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Feminist söylemde yeni bir bakış: Judith Butler	Mehmet Fatih Işık	2022	Dün Bugün Yarın Yayınları
1362	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Feminist faillige çağrı: Dersliklerde feminist pedagoji deneyimleri	İlknur Meşe	2022	Nika Yayınevi
1363	Giresun University	feminist	Original	Eski Anadolu toplumlarında kadın ve kraliçe olarak yaşamak ve feminist hareketin ilkel öncülerinden Puduhepa: erkek baskısı, din, hurafe, çocuk yetiştirme, mutfak, bağ bahçe işleri, sosyal ve cinsel pasiflik arasında sıkışmış kalmış kadın yaşamının gerçek öyküsü	Ahmet Ünal	2022	Bilgin Kültür Sanat Yayınları
1364	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm, ekoloji, toplumsal direniş: Şemsa Özar'a armağan	Handan Çağlayan, Kaner Atakan Türker	2022	NotaBene Yayınları
1365	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Demokratik modernite inşasında feminizm	Heja Zerya	2022	Jingeh Yayınları
1366	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Müslüman kadın: Stk, muhafazakarlık, feminizm	Habibe Kurt Akçaoğlu	2022	Ark Yayınları
1367	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	İktisat biliminde feminizm: Kadın istihdamında eğitimin ve cinsiyet ayrımının etkileri	Büşra Uslu AK, Ferhat Özbay, Bekir Sami Oğuztürk	2022	Ekin Kitabevi
1368	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Atatürk'ün yorumuyla Atatürkçülük: Kadın, hümanizm ve felsefe	Hanri Benazus	2022	Sözcü Kitabevi
1369	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	İyi ki kadını	Açelya Akkoyun	2022	Yediveren Yayınları
1370	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Bu memleketin kadınları	Özge Demir	2022	Lora Yayıncılık
1371	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Sabiha Sertel: Hayatı ve entelektüel mirası	Barış Çatal	2022	Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları
1372	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Meğer ben feministmişim	Elif Doğan	2022	Doğan Kitap
1373	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadın ve toplum: Değişen roller, ilişkiler, sonuçlar	F. Gökçen Çetin Can	2022	Orion Kitabevi
1374	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Marksist aile kuramı: Kadınların evde yaptığı işin ekonomik değeri	Huriye Şahin	2022	İzan Yayıncılık
1375	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminist çeviri paradigması	Gökşenin Abdal	2022	Çeviribilim Yayınları
1376	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Kadın tarihi nasıl öğretilir?	Gülçin Dilek	2022	Yeni İnsan Yayınevi
1377	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sekülerleşme toplumsal cinsiyet ve beden	Harun Tunç	2022	Akademisyen Kitabevi

1378	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ve kalkınma	Şebnem Özdemir, İlkay Noyan Yalman	2022	Kriter Yayınları
1379	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Damızlık kızın öyküsü: Hukuk, edebiyat ve toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında bir inceleme	Aslınur Avgın	2022	Platon Plus Yayıncılık
1380	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Elden ele: Dönüştürücü aktivizm hikayeleri	Ebru Nihan Celkan, Özge Ertem, Sema Semih, Ayşe Gül Altınay	2022	Sabancı Üniversitesi Yayınları
1381	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Gerçeğin artışı	Yiğit Bener	2022	Everest Yayınları
1382	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadınların ideolojisi: Antalya örnek olay araştırması	Nazlı Tekin	2022	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1383	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyete farklı yaklaşımlar	Mehmet Fatih Işık	2022	Dün Bugün Yarın Yayınları
1384	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Teorik hafızada kadın: Dişil itiraz	Hatice Karakuş Öztürk	2022	Doruk Yayınları
1385	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın ve göç	Serap Sarıbaş	2022	Duvar Yayınları
1386	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erkek	Güliden Sağol Yüksekaya, Zahide Parlar	2022	Kesit Yayınları
1387	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Gençlerin kadınlık ve erkeklığe ilişkin çelişik algı ve tutumları	Mina Furat, İsmet Demir	2022	Kriter Yayınları
1388	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Jean Genet oyunlarında cinselliğin inşası: Balkon ve sıkıgözetim oyunlarında hegemonik erkeklik	Fatma Gülâra Işık Tuğcu	2022	Şyk Kitap
1389	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Şiddet sarmalı: (tahammül nedeni, geliştirilen çözüm mekanizmaları ve çözümsüzlük)	Mehtap Polat	2022	Orion Kitabevi
1390	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türban konusu ve işin aslı...: örtünme, kadına bakış bağlamında Mekke ve Medine İslam'ı	Nurullah Ankut	2022	Derleniş Yayınları
1391	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın sağlığını koruma ve geliştirme	Özlem Koç	2022	Vize Yayıncılık
1392	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Körfezin sarıkızları: Edremit Körfezi ve civarında alanda çalışan kadınlar üzerine nitel bir çalışma	Dolunay Şenol	2022	Net Kitaplık Yayıncılık
1393	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın yazınında metinlerarasılık ve çeviri	F. Bilge Atay	2022	Hiper Yayın
1394	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadına karşı ayrımcılık: Hukuk, toplum, devlet ve CEDAW	Sevinç Eryılmaz, Gökçeçiçek Ayata, Pınar Çağlı	2022	Zoe Kitap
1395	Kocaeli University	feminizm	Original	Hatıraların evi: Günümüzde aile	Kemal Sayar	2022	Kapı Yayınları
1396	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Uluslararası ilişkilerde güvenlik	Başar Baysal	2022	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
1397	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Kentsel prizma ve toplumsal spektrum	Muhammed Ferit Duman	2022	Nobel Bilimsel Eserler
1398	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Beşeri sermaye teorisinin Türkiye işgücü piyasasında geçerliliği: Bütüncül bir yaklaşım	Hacer Vildan Yavuz	2022	Türk Metal Sendikası Araştırma ve Eğitim Merkezi Yayınları

1399	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Tarih için metodoloji	Ahmet Şimşek		2022	Türk Tarih Kurumu
1400	Kocaeli University	feminist	Original	Sosyoloji	Memet Zencirkıran		2022	Dora Yayınları
1401	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Çağdaş siyaset teorisi	Muhammed A. Ağcan		2022	İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları
1402	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Görsel iletişim tasarımı: Kuram ve araştırmaları	Özge Sayılğan, Aslı İğit		2022	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1403	METU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin farklı yüzleri: Psikolojik yaklaşımlar	Beril Türkoğlu, Gülçin Akbaş.		2022	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1404	METU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve sosyoloji	Dr. Olcay Tire, Dr. Erkan Dikici		2022	Eğitim Yayınevi
1405	METU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kişilik, toplumsal cinsiyet yanılışması ve sahtekarlık fenomeni	Nur Elvan Koç Doğan		2022	Akademisyen Kitabevi
1406	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Original	Cinsiyetle giydirilmiş bedenler	Arzu Evecen, Yeliz Kendir Gök		2022	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1407	Ondokuz Mayıs University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet temelli şiddetin çözümünde erkekler	Erman Örsan Yetiş, Poyraz Kolluoğlu		2022	Nika Yayınevi
1408	Sabancı University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Kadın olmak: toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliği ve ruh sağlığı	Sinem Cankardaş		2022	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1409	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet: "Kadın bakış açısına göre Doğu ve Batı Dilleri bölümünde okuyan öğrencilerin toplumsal cinsiyet algısı üzerine bir karşılaştırma"	Sait Yıldırım		2022	Eğiten Kitap Yayıncılık
1410	Hacettepe University	feminizm	Translation	Cinsiyetler arası toplumsal ilişkiler ve keşimsellik	Colette Guillaumin, Christine Delphy, Xavier Duneza, Danièle Kergoat, Paola Tabet, Elsa Galerland, Danielle Juteau, Jules Falquet	Gülnur Acar Savran	2022	Dipnot Yayınları
1411	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Meraklısına: Feminizm	Deborah Camron	S. Melis Baysal	2022	Nova Kitap
1412	WLICF	feminizm	Translation	Feminist Enternasyonel: her şey nasıl değiştirilir?	Veronica Gago	Dicle Paşa	2022	Sol Kültür Yayınları
1413	Ankara University	feminizm	Translation	Geleceğin cumhuriyeti ya da sosyalizm gerçeği	Anna Bowman Dodd	Eray Karakoç	2022	Fihrist Kitap
1414	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Bahisdışı kız kardeş	Audre Lorde	Gülkan Noir, Yusuf Demirörs	2022	Otonom Yayıncılık
1415	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Borcun feminist reddi	Veronica Gago, Luci Cavallero	Bilge Tanrısever	2022	Otonom Yayıncılık
1416	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Patriyarka ve kapitalizm	Ellen DuBois, Heidi Hartman, Linda Gordon, Margery Davies, Nancy Chodorow, Nancy Hartsock, Zillah Eisenstein	Hakan Tanıttiran	2022	Kalkedon Yayınları
1417	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Cinsiyetin ontolojisi: Eleştirel ve gerçekçi bir soruşturma	Carrie Hull	Güliz Akçasoy	2022	Fol Kitap
1418	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Dilde erillik ve dişilik: Dilde cinsiyet tarafsızlığı ve feminizm hareketi arasında Arapça	Elias Dheeb Atallah	Mervenur Gündoğdu	2022	Hiper Yayın

1419	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Ücret patriyarkası: Marx, toplumsal cinsiyet ve feminizm notları	Silvia Federici	Reha Kuldaşlı	2022	Sel Yayıncılık
1420	Ondokuz Mayıs University	feminizm	Translation	Kadın haklarının gerekçelendirilmesi	Mary Wollstonecraft	Burcu Şahinli	2022	Can Yayınları
1421	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	MeToo: Medyadaki tecavüz kültürünün etkisi	Meenakshi Gigi Durham	Özge Karlık	2022	Düşbaz Kitaplar
1422	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Dindarlığın siyaseti: İslami uyanış ve feminist özne	Saba Mahmood	Aslı Altınışık	2022	Islık Yayınları
1423	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Cici kız olmayı bırak	Majo Molfino	Ömür Çağdaş Ersoy	2022	Nemesis Kitap
1424	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Tüm soruların anası	Rebecca Solnit	Elif Ersavcı	2022	Siren Yayınları
1425	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Benim bedenim: Efsanevi feminist Yeraltı Kürtaj Servisi Jane'in hikâyesi	Laura Kaplan	Gül Korkmaz	2022	Minotor Kitap
1426	İstanbul University	feminizm	Translation	Bedenim	Emily Ratajowski	Oylum Tanrıöver	2022	Destek Yayınları
1427	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Feminist terapi: Psikoterapi kuramları dizisi 10	Laura S. Brown	Özge Yılmaz	2022	Okuyan Us Yayınları
1428	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Boynunun etrafındaki şey	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	Sibel Sakacı	2022	Doğan Kitap
1429	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Keder üzerine	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	Solına Silahlı	2022	Doğan Kitap
1430	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Öğretmenler ve metinler: Eğitimde toplumsal cinsiyet, sınıf ve iktidar ilişkileri	Michael W. Apple	Mediha Sarı, Ece Yolcu	2022	Yeni İnsan Yayınevi
1431	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Üsttekiler: Bilim, kadınları nasıl yanlış anladı? Hikayeyi baştan yazan yeni araştırma	Angela Saini	Seza Özdemir	2022	Minotor Kitap
1432	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Eşyaların patriyarkası: Dünya kadınlara neden uymaz?	Rebekka Endler	Çiğdem Canan Dikmen	2022	İletişim Yayınları
1433	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Dünyada iz bırakan uygarlıklar dizisi: İslam Dünyası	Andrew Rippin	Melike Neva Şellaki	2022	Alfa Yayınları
1434	Tekirdağ NKU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Alaycı teoriler: Aktivist akademisyenler nasıl her şeyi ırk, toplumsal cinsiyetle ve kimlikle ilişkilendirir ve bu niçin herkese zarar verir?	Helen Pluckrose, James Lindsay	İhsan Çapçioğlu, Bahadır Metin, Rüveyda Çınar	2022	Episteme
1435	WLICF	feminist	Translation	Kadın çalışmaları: Temeller	Bonnie G. Smith	Özde Çakmak	2022	İletişim Yayınları
1436	WLICF	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Meraklısına: Toplumsal cinsiyet(ler)	Kathryn Bond Stockton	Ömer Anlatan	2022	Nova Kitap
1437	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Ben kadını, anneyim, önce insanım	Behavioral Scientist	[unspecified]	2022	Cinius Yayınları
1438	AHBV University	feminizm	Original	Feminizm perspektifiyle üreme hakları	Nazmiye Güveyi		2023	Adalet Yayınevi
1439	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında: Cinsel suçlar ve rıza ilişkisi	Arzu Hazer Güngör		2023	Seçkin Yayıncılık
1440	Ankara University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Uluslararası bilimsel araştırmalar serisi disiplinlerarası güncel yaklaşımlar 2	Salih Yıldız, Emel Yıldız		2023	Gazi Kitabevi

1441	ASBU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyete disiplinlerarası yaklaşım: Güncel ve eleştirel tartışmalar	Elif Baş, Derya Kayma	2023	Siyasal Kitabevi
1442	Bursa Uludağ University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Eril egemenlik bağlamında toplumsal cinsiyet	Zeynep Meral Tanrıoğen	2023	Anı Yayıncılık
1443	ÇOMU	feminizm	Original	Martin Heideger ve Simone de Beauvoir felsefesinde kadının varoluş imkanı	Nur Banu Çağatay	2023	Gazi Kitabevi
1444	ÇOMU	feminist	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet ve küresel siyaset	Muharrem Doğan	2023	Siyasal Kitabevi
1445	Ege University	feminizm	Original	Feminist olan politiktir: Yıldız Ecevit'e Armağan	Gökçe Bayrakçeken Tüzel, Ayça Kurtoğlu, Ayşe Gönüllü Atakan, Aslı Çoban	2023	NotaBene Yayınları
1446	Gaziantep University	feminist	Original	Yaşamı üretmek: Bütüncül bir feminist teoriye doğru	Melda Yaman	2023	Dipnot Yayınları
1447	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Silahınız kargoya verildi	Tuba Torun	2023	Tara Kitap
1448	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Toplumsal cinsiyet temelli şiddetin önlenmesinde insan hakları hukukunun işlevi: İstanbul sözleşmesi örneği	Elif Tatar Kabadayı	2023	Yetkin Yayınları
1449	Kadir Has University	feminizm	Original	Erkek adalet kıskacında kadınlar: Örselenmiş kadın sendromu ve feminist kriminoloji	Yağmur Birdal	2023	Sel Yayıncılık
1450	Kadir Has University	feminizm	Original	Medyada güncel kavramlar [yapay zeka, blokzincir, deepfake, dijital göçebelik, hashtag feminizmi]	Filiz Aydoğan	2023	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1451	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Gıdanın politik ekolojisi	Fikret Adaman, Sena Akkoç	2023	Metis Yayınları
1452	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Bu ev işlerini kim yapıyor kuzum?: Asrileşmeden robotlaşmaya ev ve kadınlık tezahürleri	Bahar Emgin, Leyla Bektaş Ata, Defne Karaosmanoğlu	2023	İdealkent Yayınları
1453	Kadir Has University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	İktisadın toplumsal cinsiyetle buluşması: Alan çalışması	Ufuk Serdaroğlu, Ebru Işık	2023	Heretik Yayıncılık
1454	Kırıkkale University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Annelik: Canı için can vermek	Dolunay Şenol	2023	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1455	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Türkiye'de uluslararası ilişkiler çalışmaları: Alt alanlar ve bölgesel odaklar	Ayça Ergun, Çiğdem Üstün, Sinem Akgül Açıkmeşe	2023	İmge Kitabevi Yayınları
1456	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dünye bugünde yanında kadın	Nur Çetin	2023	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1457	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Erken çocukluk döneminde risk altındaki çocuklar ve eğitimi	Hatice Uysal Bayrak, Kasım Karataş	2023	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık
1458	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Dünyada ve Türkiye'de sağ popülizmin yükselişi ve güncel tartışmalar	Rasim Berker Bank, Ertuğrul Meşe	2023	Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık

1459	METU	feminist	Original	Feminist distopyalarda birey, toplum ve devlet olgularının cinsiyete dayalı indirgemeye etkileri: Swastika Geceleri, Damızlık Kızın Öyküsü, Ahitler	Zehra Erata		2023	Günce Yayınları
1460	METU	feminist	Original	Hafif kahramanlar	Aksu Bora, Emel Uzun Avcı		2023	İletişim Yayınları
1461	METU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Yeraltı kliniği: Türkiye'de yeraltı edebiyatı ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Aziz Şeker, Emre Özcan		2023	Nika Yayınevi
1462	Tekirdağ NKU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Boşanma hukukunda kusur ilkesinden kusurdan bağımsılığa geçiş	Özge Yücel		2023	Seçkin Yayıncılık
1463	ASBU	feminizm	Translation	Feminist kuşatmalar: Trans çalışmaları	Susan Stryker, Stephan Whittle	İlkay Özküralp	2023	Dipnot Yayınları
1464	ASBU	feminizm	Translation	Feminist antifaşizm: Ortak olanın karşı-kamusallıkları	Eva Majewska	Münevver Çelik	2023	Otonom Yayıncılık
1465	Bursa Uludağ University	feminizm	Translation	Bir solukta feminizm	Harriet Dyer	Ecem Özensoy	2023	Say Yayınları
1466	ÇOMU	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Psikolojiyi anlamak	Robert S. Feldman	Nuray Taştan, Hasan Atak, Ümit Morsünbül	2023	Palme Yayınevi
1467	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Kapitalizm: Eleştirel kuram çerçevesinde bir söyleşi	Nancy Fraser, Rahel Jaeggi	Eren Karaca	2023	Nika Yayınevi
1468	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Feminizm hayırseverlik ve vatanseverlik: Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda kadınların örgütlü yaşamı	Nicolina A. N. M. Van Os	Murat Kemaloğlu	2023	Alfa Yayınları
1469	Gaziantep University	feminizm	Translation	Cinsiyet, toplumsal cinsiyet ve cinsellikler: Feminist teoriye giriş	Elsa Dorlin	Umay Vardar	2023	Fol Kitap
1470	Gaziantep University	feminist	Translation	Judith Butler'i anlamak: Cinsiyetlendirilmiş bedenler	Sara Salih	Mehmet Erguvan	2023	Fol Kitap
1471	İstanbul University	feminist	Translation	Kızıl savaşçı kadınlar: Beş devrimci kadından dersler	Kristen Rr. Ghodsee	Senem Erdoğan	2023	Yordam Kitap
1472	Kadir Has University	feminizm	Translation	Dünyayı yeniden efsunlamak: Müşterekler siyaseti ve feminizm	Silvia Federici	Ebru Kılıç	2023	Sel Yayıncılık
1473	Kocaeli University	feminist	Translation	Klasik antikitede kadınlar: Doğumdan ölüme	Laura K. McClure	Gülşah Günata	2023	Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları
1474	Kocaeli University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Translation	Ekonomik eşitsizlik	Eamonn Butler	Yunus Furkan Arıcan	2023	Serbest Kitaplar
1475	İstanbul University	feminizm	Original	Feminist mercekten güzide bir arayış: Kadın Birliği'nin kurucularından şair ve yazar Güzide Osman	Zeynep Tek		2024	İletişim Yayınları
1476	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Sabiha'nın kız kardeşleri: Türkiye sinemasında kadınlar: Deneyimler ve toplumsal cinsiyet	Delal Yatçı		2024	Metis Yayınları
1477	İstanbul University	toplumsal cinsiyet	Original	Küreselden yerele yerelden küreselle toplumsal cinsiyete duyarlı bütçeleme	Ayşegü Yakar Önal		2024	Filiz Kitabevi
1478	Kadir Has University	feminizm	Translation	Muayyen günler: Menstrüasyonun gerçek hikayesi	Kate Clancy	Özde Duygu Gürkan	2024	Metis Yayınları

1479	METU	feminizm	Translation	Sosyalist feminizm: Yeni bir yaklaşım	Frieda Afary	Gül Varlı Karaarslan	2024	İletişim Yayınları
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APPENDIX 2. QUESTIONNAIRE

Türkiye’de Dişil ve Feminist Çeviri: Doğuşunun İzlenmesi ve Sınırlarının Oluşturulması

Değerli akademisyenler,

Bu anket, Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Mütercim ve Tercümanlık Anabilim Dalı, İngilizce Mütercim ve Tercümanlık Doktora Programı öğrencisi Betül Hazal DİNÇER tarafından, Doç. Dr. Sinem BOZKURT danışmanlığında “Female and Feminist Translation in Turkey: Following Its Evolution and Establishing Its Boundaries” (Türkiye’de Dişil ve Feminist Çeviri: Doğuşunun İzlenmesi ve Sınırlarının Oluşturulması) başlıklı doktora tezi kapsamında veri toplamak amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Bu anketin hedef kitlesi Türkiye’de toplumsal cinsiyet ile ilgili yüksek lisans veya doktora programının bulunduğu 29 üniversitede ilgili programda görev yapan veya ders veren öğretim elemanlarıdır. Yanıtlarınız sadece söz konusu tez ve ilgili diğer akademik yayın ve çalışmalarda kullanılacaktır. Bireysel yanıtlarınız tam bir gizlilik içinde saklanacak, isimsiz olarak toplanacak ve sizi kişisel olarak tanımlamak için kesinlikle kullanılmayacaktır. Verdiğiniz bilgiler kodlanarak saklanacak ve değerlendirilecektir. Bu anket için Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşerî Bilimler Araştırma Etik Kurulundan XXX protokol numarası ile onay alınmıştır. Gönüllü Katılım Formu ise anket ile birlikte tarafınıza iletilmiştir. Sonuçlar elde edilip bu doktora tezi yayımlandığında, dilerseniz aşağıda yer alan iletişim bilgileri üzerinden araştırmacıya ulaşarak sonuçlar hakkında bilgi edinebilir ve sonuçları inceleyebilirsiniz.

Bu anket hem çevrimiçi sunulacak hem de basılı olarak dağıtılacaktır. Anket, alandaki çalışma deneyiminize ve uzmanlığınıza dair bilgi toplamak üzere hazırlanmıştır. 8 soruluk ilk kısımdan sonra, çalışmanın araştırma sorularına yönelik 34 ifadeden oluşan, 5 seçenekli (Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum, Katılmıyorum, Kararsızım, Katılıyorum, Kesinlikle Katılıyorum) bir Likert ölçeğini doldurmanız beklenmektedir. Bu anketi doldurmanız 15-20 dakikanızı alacaktır. Soruları samimi bir şekilde yanıtlamanızı rica ederim. Katılımınız tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayalıdır. Dilediğiniz an, hiçbir sorumluluk üstlenmeksizin anketi yanıtlamayı bırakabilirsiniz. Böyle bir durumda sizden toplanan veriler çalışma dışı bırakılacaktır. Katılımınız tamamen gönüllük esasına dayanmaktadır. Ankete katılmayı kabul etmeden önce sormak istediğiniz soruları bhazaldincer@gmail.com adresi üzerinden iletebilirsiniz. Desteğinizin çok değerli olduğunun tekrar altını çizer, iş birliğiniz için şimdiden teşekkür ederim.

Bu ankete katılmayı kabul ediyor musunuz?

Evet

Hayır

KATILIMCI PROFİLİ

1. En son bitirdiğiniz eğitim düzeyini işaretleyiniz.

Lisans Yüksek Lisans Doktora

2. Çalıştığınız bölümün/anabilim dalının adını yazınız:

3. Kaç yıldır bu alanda çalışıyorsunuz?

5 yıldan az 5-10 yıl arası 11-20 yıl arası 20 yıldan fazla

4. Akademik unvanınızı işaretleyiniz.

Araştırma Görevlisi

Doçent Doktor

Öğretim Görevlisi

Profesör

Doktor Öğretim Üyesi

Diğer

5. Uzmanlık alanınızı belirtiniz (Birden fazla seçenek işaretleyebilirsiniz)

Sosyoloji

Siyaset Bilimi

Felsefe

Diğer (lütfen belirtiniz):

İletişim Çalışmaları

.....
.....

6. Araştırma ilgi alanlarınız nelerdir? (Birden fazla seçenek işaretleyebilirsiniz)

Kadın araştırmaları

Diğer (lütfen belirtiniz):

Toplumsal cinsiyet

.....
.....

Feminist çeviri çalışmaları

7. Akademik çalışmalarınızda çevirmen veya çeviribilim alanındaki akademisyenlerle iş birliği yapıyor musunuz?

Evet Hayır

Yanıtınız evet ise lütfen iş birliği yaptığınız çalışmalarını belirtiniz:.....
.....
.....

8. Toplumsal cinsiyet kapsamında bir konuya dair herhangi bir eseri çevirdiniz mi?

Evet Hayır

Yanıtınız Evet ise lütfen eseri veya eserleri belirtiniz:
.....
.....
.....

No.	Feminist Çeviri Alanına Dair İfadeler	Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	Türkiye’de kadın hareketi ve feminizmin gelişmesinde yayınevlerinin faaliyetleri etkili olmuştur.					
2	Türkiye’de kadın hareketi ve feminizme dair bir alan olduğu söylenebilir.					
3	Türkiye’de kadın hareketi ve feminizmin gelişiminde çevirinin rolü vardır.					
4	Türkiye’de kadın hareketi ve feminizme dair eserlerin çevirisi için çalışan belirli kişiler ve kurumlar vardır.					
5	Derslerimde toplumsal cinsiyet ile ilgili kuramsal bilgiyi aktarırken kullandığım çeviri eser sayısı telif eser sayısından daha fazladır.					
6	Derslerimde kullandığım eserlerin çeviri veya telif eser olup olmadığına dikkat ederim.					
7	Türkiye’de kadın hareketi ve feminizme dair eserlerin çevrilmesi bu alanın gelişimini doğrudan etkilemiştir.					
8	Türkiye’de kadın hareketi ve feminizme dair yapılan çeviri faaliyetleri, feminist bilgi üretimi içinde ayrı bir alan olarak kabul edilmelidir.					
9	Türkiye'deki kadın hareketi ve feminizm, çeviriyi feminizmin gelişmesinde bir araç olarak kullanmaktadır.					

10	Türkiye'deki feminist hareketi destekleyen akademisyenler toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini geliştirmenin bir aracı olarak aktif bir şekilde çeviri faaliyetleriyle ilgilenmektedir.					
11	Derslerde kullandığım eserlerin telif veya çeviri olduğunun farkında değilim.					
12	Türkiye'de kadın hareketi ve feminizme dair eserlerin çevrilmesinin bu alanın gelişmesinde bir etkisi yoktur.					
	Feminist Çeviri Eylemine Dair İfadeler					
13	Feminist çeviri kavramı ve stratejileri, Türkiye'de toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmaları alanında çalışan akademisyenler tarafından bilinmektedir.					
14	Türkiye'de toplumsal cinsiyet alanına dair yapılan çevirilerde çeşitli metin içi ve dışı stratejiler kullanıldığı görülmektedir.					
15	Feminist çeviri, çevirmenlerin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliklerini ele alabilecekleri bir aktivizm biçimidir.					
16	Türkiye'deki toplumsal cinsiyet alanında çalışan akademisyenler, feminist çevirinin feminist söyleme katkılarının farkındadır.					
17	Feminist çevirinin, Türkiye'deki toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmalarına ve kadın çalışmalarına önemli katkılar sağladığını düşünüyorum.					
18	Toplumsal cinsiyet odaklı metinler, feminist çeviri yaklaşımları ve stratejileri kullanılarak çevrilmelidir.					
19	Derslerimde kullandığım çeviri eserlerde ön söz, dipnot ve sonsöz kullanımı olmasını faydalı buluyorum.					

20	Çeviri eserlerin metin içi stratejilerle daha açıklayıcı metinler sunmasının öğrenciler için faydalı olduğunu düşünüyorum.					
21	Türkiye'deki akademik kurumlar, toplumsal cinsiyet çalışmaları müfredatının bir parçası olarak feminist çeviriye yer vermelidir.					
22	Bu araştırmaya kadar feminist çeviri stratejilerinin farkında değildim.					
	Alandaki Çevirmen Profillerine Dair İfadeler					
23	Derslerimde kullandığım çeviri eserleri seçerken çevirmenlere ve yayınevlerine dikkat ederim.					
24	Feminizm veya kadın hareketine dair eserleri feminist hareketi destekleyenler çevirmelidir.					
25	Feminizm veya kadın hareketine dair eserleri kadınlar çevirmelidir.					
26	Feminizm veya kadın hareketine dair çeviri yapan kişilerin toplumsal cinsiyet konusunda duyarlı olması gerekir.					
27	Feminizm veya kadın hareketi alanında çalışan çevirmenler, içeriğin yanı sıra biçim ve biçemi de göz önünde bulundururlar.					
28	Feminizm veya kadın hareketi alanındaki çevirmenler maddi kazançtan ziyade ideolojik bağlılıkla motive olmalıdır.					
29	Feminizm veya kadın hareketi alanındaki çevirmenlerin motivasyonları feminist ideolojik taahhütlerle yakından bağlantılıdır.					
30	Türkiye'de feminizm veya toplumsal cinsiyet alanındaki akademisyenler ve çevirmenler iş birliği ağları kurma eğilimindedir.					

31	Toplumsal cinsiyet alanında okuduğum ve derslerimde kullandığım çeviri eserlerin çevirmenleri genellikle tanıdığım kişilerdir.					
32	Feminizm veya kadın hareketine dair çevirilerde çevirmenin cinsiyeti önemlidir.					
33	Türkiye'de toplumsal cinsiyet alanında çalışan akademisyenler ve çevirmenler arasında daha fazla iş birliğine ihtiyaç vardır.					
34	Feminist hareket veya kadın hareketini desteklemeyen çevirmenlerin bu alanda çeviri yapması uygundur.					

APPENDIX 3. ORIGINALITY REPORT

	HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ	Doküman Kodu Form No.	FRM-DR-21
		Yayın Tarihi Date of Pub.	04.01.2023
	FRM-DR-21 Doktora Tezi Orijinallik Raporu <i>PhD Thesis Dissertation Originality Report</i>	Revizyon No Rev. No.	02
		Revizyon Tarihi Rev. Date	25.01.2024

HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ İNGİLİZCE MÜTERCİM VE TERCÜMANLIK ANABİLİM DALI BAŞKANLIĞINA	
Tarih: 08/07/2025	
Tez Başlığı: A Sociological Mapping of Female and Feminist Translation in Türkiye	
Yukarıda başlığı verilen tezin a) Kapak sayfası, b) Giriş, c) Ana bölümler ve d) Sonuç kısımlarından oluşan toplam 248 sayfalık kısmına ilişkin, 08/07/2025 tarihinde tez danışmanım tarafından Turnitin adlı intihal tespit programından aşağıda işaretlenmiş filtrelemeler uygulanarak alınmış olan orijinallik raporuna göre, tezin benzerlik oranı %16'dır.	
Uygulanan filtrelemeler**:	
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Kabul/Onay ve Bildirim sayfaları hariç	
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kaynakça hariç	
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Alıntılar hariç	
4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alıntılar dâhil	
5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 kelimedenden daha az örtüşme içeren metin kısımları hariç	
Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Tez Çalışması Orijinallik Raporu Alınması ve Kullanılması Uygulama Esasları'nı inceledim ve bu Uygulama Esasları'nda belirtilen azami benzerlik oranlarına göre tezin herhangi bir intihal içermediğini; aksinin tespit edileceği muhtemel durumlarda doğabilecek her türlü hukuki sorumluluğu kabul ettiğimi ve yukarıda vermiş olduğum bilgilerin doğru olduğunu beyan ederim.	
Gereğini saygılarımla arz ederim.	
Betül Hazal DİNÇER	

Öğrenci Bilgileri	Ad-Soyad	Betül Hazal DİNÇER	
	Öğrenci No	N19144057	
	Enstitü Anabilim Dalı	İngilizce Mütercim ve Tercümanlık Anabilim Dalı	
	Programı	İngilizce Mütercim ve Tercümanlık Doktora Programı	
	Statüsü	Doktora <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lisans Derecesi ile (Bütünleşik) Dr

DANIŞMAN ONAYI

UYGUNDUR.
Doç. Dr. Sinem BOZKURT

*Tez Almanca veya Fransızca yazılıyor ise bu kısımda tez başlığı **Tez Yazım Dilinde** yazılmalıdır.

**Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Tez Çalışması Orijinallik Raporu Alınması ve Kullanılması Uygulama Esasları İkinci bölüm madde (4)/3'te de belirtildiği üzere: Kaynakça hariç, Alıntılar hariç/dâhil, 5 kelimedenden daha az örtüşme içeren metin kısımları hariç (Limit match size to 5 words) filtreleme yapılmalıdır.

	HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ	Doküman Kodu Form No.	FRM-DR-21
		Yayın Tarihi Date of Pub.	04.01.2023
	FRM-DR-21 Doktora Tezi Orijinallik Raporu <i>PhD Thesis Dissertation Originality Report</i>	Revizyon No Rev. No.	02
		Revizyon Tarihi Rev.Date	25.01.2024

TO HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING	
Date: 08/07/2025	
Thesis Title (In English): A Sociological Mapping of Female and Feminist Translation in Türkiye	
According to the originality report obtained by my thesis advisor by using the Turnitin plagiarism detection software and by applying the filtering options checked below on 08/07/2025 for the total of 248 pages including the a) Title Page, b) Introduction, c) Main Chapters, and d) Conclusion sections of my thesis entitled above, the similarity index of my thesis is 16%.	
Filtering options applied**:	
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Approval and Declaration sections excluded	
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> References cited excluded	
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Quotes excluded	
4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quotes included	
5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Match size up to 5 words excluded	
I hereby declare that I have carefully read Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences Guidelines for Obtaining and Using Thesis Originality Reports that according to the maximum similarity index values specified in the Guidelines, my thesis does not include any form of plagiarism; that in any future detection of possible infringement of the regulations I accept all legal responsibility; and that all the information I have provided is correct to the best of my knowledge.	
I respectfully submit this for approval.	
Betül Hazal DİNÇER	

Student Information	Name-Surname	Betül Hazal DİNÇER	
	Student Number	N19144057	
	Department	English Translation and Interpreting	
	Programme	English Translation and Interpreting	
	Status	PhD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Combined MA/MSc-PhD <input type="checkbox"/>

SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL

APPROVED
Doç. Dr. Sinem BOZKURT

**As mentioned in the second part [article (4)/3] of the Thesis Dissertation Originality Report's Codes of Practice of Hacettepe University Graduate School of Social Sciences, filtering should be done as following: excluding refence, quotation excluded/included, Match size up to 5 words excluded.

APPENDIX 4. ETHICS COMMISSION FORM

Tarih: 06/03/2025 14:15
Sayı: B-66771843.300.0004090.07



HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ SOSYAL VE BEŞERİ BİLİMLER ARAŞTIRMA ETİK KURULU

KURUL KARARI

<u>TOPLANTI TARİHİ</u>	<u>TOPLANTI SAYISI</u>
25 Şubat 2025	2025/04

Üniversitemiz Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Mütercim Tercümanlık Anabilim Dalı Doktora Programı öğrencilerinden **Betül Hazal DİNÇER**'in, Doç. Dr. Sinem **BOZKURT** danışmanlığında yürüteceği "*Female and Feminist Translation In Turkey: Following Its Evolution and Establishing Its Boundaries*" başlıklı tez çalışması Üniversitemiz Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Araştırma Etik Kurulunun **25 Şubat 2025** tarihinde yapmış olduğu toplantıda incelenmiş olup, etik açıdan **uygun bulunmuştur**.

Prof. Dr. İsmet KOÇ
Kurul Başkanı

Prof. Dr. Özgür
TEOMAN
Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Selda
ÖZDEMİR
Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Özge
ÖZYALÇIN OSKAY
Kurul Üyesi

Doç. Dr. Pinar
ÖZDEMİR ŞİMŞEK
Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Tuğça POYRAZ
Kurul Üyesi

Doç. Dr. Arife Berna
AYTAÇ
Kurul Üyesi

Doç. Dr. Gülçin Cankız
ELİBOL
Kurul Üyesi

Doç. Dr. Pinar ARPINAR
AVŞAR
Kurul Üyesi

Doç. Dr. Gülsüm DEPELİ
SEVİNÇ
Kurul Üyesi

Doç. Dr. Tülay BAĞCI
BOSİ
Kurul Üyesi

İZİNLİ
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Onur
URAZ
Kurul Üyesi